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SOME ACCOUNT

OF

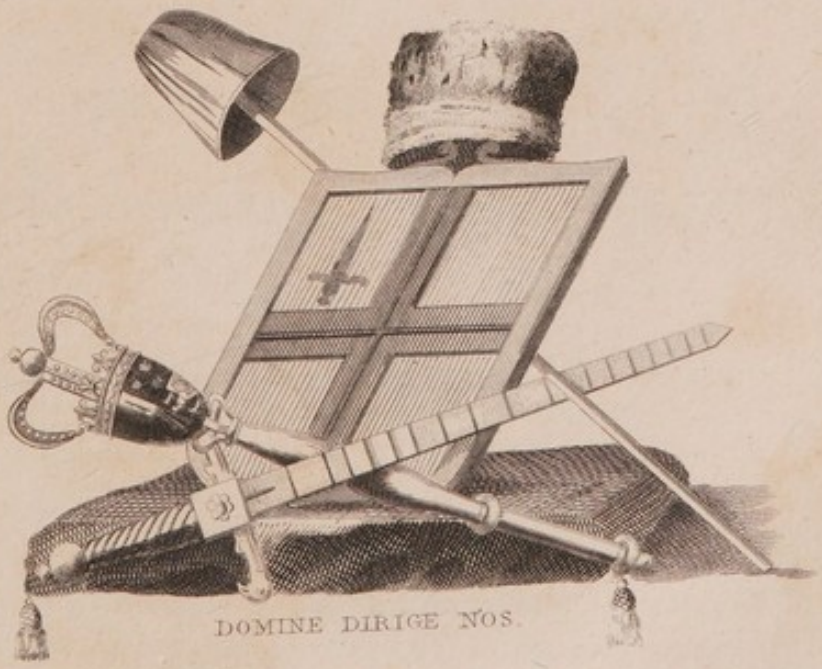
LONDON.

Printed by S. Hamilton, Weybridge.

J. Ford.

SOME ACCOUNT OF LONDON.

FIFTH EDITION.



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SOME ACCOUNT

OF

L O N D O N:

BY

THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.

THE FIFTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. FAULDER; F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON; WILKIE AND ROBINSON; J. WALKER; J. NUNN; J. RICHARDSON; LONGMAN AND CO.; CADELL AND DAVIES; J. MAWMAN; J. AND A. ARCH; R. BALDWIN; WHITE, COCHRANE, AND CO.; J. BOOTH; AND B. CROSBY AND CO.

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SOME ACCOUNT

OF

LONDON.

AT the period when a portion of the original inhabitants of this island felt an impulse towards civilization; and were inclined to withdraw from their native dens in the depth of woods, in order to form society; they cleared a spot in the midst of their forests, and placed towns, similar to those which the discoverers of the new world found occupied by the savages of *America;** and similar, though probably inferior, to those of the more polished race of *Negroes.*† The *Britons* soon found the danger of living in families separated and undefended. They sought for security in places surrounded with woods or morasses, and added to the natural strength by forming ramparts and sinking

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH TOWN.

* *De Brie's Virginia*, tab. xix. xx.

† *Moore's* Travels into *Africa*, 26.

fosses.* But they preferred spots fortified by nature; and made artificial works only where nature shewed herself deficient. Within such precincts they formed their towns: their buildings were most mean and simple, covered with reeds or sticks like *American* wigwams, or like modern hovels of the peasants of *Lochaber*, or the cabins of the *Irish* commonalty, to this moment as rude as those of the *British* aborigines. To these precincts the *Britons* resorted with their cattle, their wives and children,† which they left thus protected, while they sallied out to war, or to the employments of the chace: for their cloathing was the skins of beasts, and their food the flesh, with the addition of milk, and farinaceous diet. The *Britons* soon became acquainted with one great use of the cow, notwithstanding they remained ignorant of the art of making cheese till the arrival of the *Romans*. Agriculture was soon introduced among those who earliest formed towns or communities: possibly by strangers who visited them from the continent. They cleared the land in the neighborhood of their dwellings, they sowed corn, they reaped and deposited it in granaries under-ground, as the

* Oppidum autem *Britanni* vocant quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt. *Cæsar de Bel. Gal.* lib. v.—Locum egregiè et naturâ et opere munitum. *Ibid. Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 306.

† Conjuges et liberos in loca tuta transferrent. *Tacitus in Vit. Agric.* c. 27.

Sicilians practise to this very day; but the latter leave it in the grain, our predecessors lodged it in the ear, out of which they picked the grains as they wanted them, and, ignorant of mills, at first bruised, and then made them into a coarse bread.* The same nation who taught them the art of agriculture, first introduced a change of dress. From the *Gauls* of the continent, they received the first cloth; the dress called the *Bracha*, a coarse woollen manufacture. But probably it was long before they learned the use of the loom, or became their own manufacturers. This intercourse layed the foundation of commerce, which in early times extended no farther than to our maritime places. They first received the rudiments of civilization, while the more remote remained, in proportion to their distance, more and more savage, or in a state of nature. In the same degree as the neighboring *Gauls* became acquainted with the arts, they communicated them to the nearest *British* colonists; who, derived from the same stock, and retaining the same language and manners, were more capable and willing to receive any instructions offered by a congenerous people. For this reason *Cantium*, the modern *Kent*, and probably the country for some way up the *Thames*, was, as *Cæsar* informs us, the most civilized of any part

* *Diodorus Siculus*, lib. v. c. 11.

of *Britain;* the inhabitants differing very little in their manner of life from the *Gauls.* It was from the merchants who frequented our ports, that he received the first intelligence of the nature of our country, which induced him to undertake its invasion, and which in after-times layed the foundation of its conquest by the *Romans.*

LONDON. THERE is not the least reason to doubt but that *London* existed at that period, and was a place of much resort. It stood in such a situation as the *Britons* would select, according to the rule they established. An immense forest originally extended to the river-side, and even as late as the reign of *Henry* II. covered the northern neighborhood of the city, and was filled with various species of beasts of chace.* It was defended naturally by fosses; one formed by the creek which ran along *Fleet-ditch;* the other, afterwards known by that of *Walbrook.* The south side was guarded by the *Thames.* The north they might think sufficiently protected by the adjacent forest.

LONDON STONE. NEAR *St. Swithin's* church is a remnant of antiquity, which some have supposed to have been *British;* a stone, which might have formed a part of a *Druidical* circle, or some other object of the antient religion. Others have conjectured it to have been a military stone, and to have served

* *Fitzstephen's* Descr. *London,* 26.

as a standard from which they began to compute their miles, as it is placed near the center of the *Roman* precincts. This seems very reasonable, as the distances from the neighboring places coincide very exactly. At all times it has been preserved with great care, placed deep in the ground, and strongly fastened with bars of iron. It seems preserved like the *Palladium* of the city. It is at present cased like a relique, within free-stone, with a hole left in the middle, which discovers the original. Certainly superstitious respect has been payed to it; for when the notorious rebel *Jack Cade* passed by it, after he had forced his way into the city, he struck his sword on *London stone*, saying, "Now is *Mortimer* lord of "this citie;"* as if that had been a customary ceremony of taking possession.

WHEN FOUNDED.

THERE is every reason to suppose that the *Romans* possessed themselves of *London* in the reign of *Claudius;* under whom *Aulus Plautius* took *Camulodunum*, the present *Colchester*, and planted there a colony, consisting of veterans of the fourteenth legion, about a hundred and five years after the first invasion of our island by *Cæsar*. This was the first footing the *Romans* had in *Britain*. It seems certain that *London* and *Verulam* were taken possession of about the same

* *Holinshed*, 634.

time; but the latter clames the honor of being of a far earlier date, more opulent, populous, and a royal seat before the conquest of *Britain*. *Camulodunum* was made a *Colonia*, or a place governed entirely by *Roman* laws and customs; *Verulamium*, a *Municipium*, in which the natives were honored with the privileges of *Roman* citizens, and enjoyed their own laws and constitutions; and *Londinium*, only a *Præfectura;* the inhabitants, a mixture of *Romans* and *Britons*, being suffered to enjoy no more than the name of citizens of *Rome*, were governed by *Præfects* sent annually from thence, without having either their own laws or magistrates. It was even then of such concourse, and such vast trade, that the wise conquerors did not think fit to trust the inhabitants with the same privileges as other places, of which they had less reason to be jealous.

ONLY A PRÆFECTURA.

THERE is no mention of this important place, till the reign of *Nero;* when *Tacitus* speaks of it as not having been distinguished as a colony, but famous for its great concourse of merchants, and its vast commerce: this indicates, at lest, that *London* had been at that time of some antiquity as a trading town, and founded long before the reign of that emperor. The exports from hence were cattle, hides, and corn; dogs made a small article; and, let me add, that slaves were a considerable object. Our internal parts were on a

level with the *African* slave coasts; and wars among the petty monarchs were promoted for the sake of a traffic now* so strongly controverted.† The earliest imports were salt, earthen ware, and works in brass, polished bits of bones emulating ivory, horse-collars, toys of amber, and glasses, and other articles of the same material.‡ We need not insist on the commerce of this period, for there was a great trade carried on with the *Gauls* in the days of *Cæsar;* that celebrated invader assigning, as his reason for attempting this island, the vast supplies which it furnished to his *Gaulish* enemies,§ and which interrupted his conquests on the continent.

IMPORTS.

THE first mention of *London* was occasioned by a calamity, in the year 61, in the reign of *Nero*, which nearly occasioned the extinction of the *Roman* power in *Britain.* The heroine *Boadicea*, indignant at the personal insult offered to her and her family, and the cruelties of the conquerors to the unhappy *Britons*, made a sudden revolt, and destroyed *Camulodunum*, after putting all the colonists to the sword. *Tacitus* gives us the prediction of the ruin of that city, with all the majesty of historical superstition. "*Nulla pa-*

WHEN FIRST MENTIONED.

* And since the first publication of this work so happily abolished. ED.

† *Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 265.

‡ *Ib.* lib. iv. p. 307.

§ *Bell. Gall.* lib. iv.

"*làm causa delapsum* CAMALODUNI *simulacrum*
"*victoriæ, ac retro conversum, quasi cederet hosti-*
"*bus. Et fœminæ in furore turbatæ, adesse*
"*exitium canebant. Externosque-fremitus in*
"*curiâ eorum auditos, consonuisse ululatibus thea-*
"*trum, visamque speciem in æstuario, notam esse*
"*subversæ coloniæ. Jam oceanum cruento as-*
"*pectu: dilabente æstu, humanorum corporum*
"*effigies relictas, ut* BRITANNI *ad spem ita vete-*
"*rani ad metum trahebant.*"*

DESTROYED BY THE BRITONS.

THE *Roman* general *Paulinus Suetonius*, on this news, suddenly marched across the kingdom, from his conquests in *North Wales*, to *London;* which, finding himself unequal to defend with his small army, he evacuated to the fury of the enemy, after reinforcing his troops with all the natives who were fit to serve. Neither the tears or prayers of the inhabitants could prevale on him to give them his protection. The enraged *Boadicea* destroyed all who continued behind. *Verulamium* met with the same fate. In all the three places seventy thousand *Romans* and *British* allies perished.†

ENLARGED BY THE ROMANS.

WHEN the *Romans* became masters of *London*, they enlarged the precincts, and altered their form. It extended in length from *Ludgate-hill* to a spot a little beyond the *Tower*. The breadth

* *Tac. Annales*, lib. xiv. c. 32. † *Ib.* lib. xiv. c. 33.

was not half equal to the length, and at each end it became considerably narrower. Mr. *Maitland* suspects that the walls were not built till a very late period of the empire, and that it was an open town; because the city happened to be surprized, in the days of *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian*, by a party of banditti, who were cut off by a band of *Roman* soldiers, who fortunately had, at the very time they were engaged in the plunder, come up the river in a fog. The time in which the wall was built is very uncertain. Some ascribe the work to *Constantine* the Great. *Maitland*, to *Theodosius*, governor of *Britain* in 369; of whom we know no more, than that, after he had cleared the country of the barbarians, he redressed grievances, strengthened the garrisons, and repaired the cities and forts * which had been damaged. If *London* was among those, it certainly implies a prior fortification. Possibly their founder might have been *Constantine*, as numbers of coins of his mother *Helena* have been discovered under them, placed there by him in compliment to her. This conjecture we may strengthen by saying, that in honor of this empress, the city received from her the title of *Augusta;* which for some time superseded the antient one of *Londinium*. Long before this period, it was fully *romanized*, and the

LONG AN OPEN TOWN.

WHEN WALLED.

* *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxviii. c. 3.

customs, manners, buildings, and arts of the conqueror were adopted. The commerce of the empire flowed in regularly; came in a direct channel from the several parts then known, not as in the earlier days (when described by *Strabo*) by the intervention of other nations; for till the settlement of the *Roman* conquest, nothing could come immediately from *Italy*.

EXTENT AND FORM.

THE antient course of the walls was as follows:—It began with a fort near the present site of the *Tower*, was continued along the *Minories*, and the back of *Houndsditch*, across *Bishopsgate-street*, in a strait line by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate;* then returned southward by *Crowder's Well Alley*, (where several remnants of lofty towers were lately to be seen) to *Aldersgate;* thence along the back of *Bull-and-Mouth-street* to *Newgate*, and again along the back of the houses in the *Old Bailey* to *Ludgate*; soon after which it probably finished with another fort, where the house, late the King's Printing House, in *Black Friars*, now stands: from hence another wall ran near the river-side, along *Thames-street*, quite to the fort on the eastern extremity. In another place I shall have occasion to mention that the river at present is moved considerably more to the south, than it was in the times in question.

THAT the *Romans* had a fort on the spot at

present occupied by the *Tower*, is now past doubt, since the discovery of a silver ingot, and three golden coins; one of the emperor *Honorius*, the others of *Arcadius*. These were found in 1777, in digging for the foundation of a new office for the Board of Ordnance, through the foundation of certain antient buildings, beneath which they were met with on the natural ground. The ingot was in form of a double wedge, four inches long, and two and three quarters broad in the broadest part, and three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle; it appears to have been cast first, and then beaten into form by a hammer; its weight is ten ounces eight grains of the troy pound. In the middle is struck, in *Roman* letters,

EX OFFIC
HONORII

This is supposed to have come from the royal mint, then at *Constantinople*, and intended to ascertain the purity of the silver coin, that might have been sent over with it, *Honorius* reigning over the empire of the west, as *Arcadius* did over that of the east. This was at the expiration of the *Roman* power in *Britain*. The coins were supposed to have been part of the money sent to pay the last legion which was ever sent to the assistance of the *Britons*. The *Tower* was the

treasury in which the public money was deposited. The coins are in fine preservation. On the reverse is an armed man treading on a captive, with the legend VICTORIA AVGGG, and at the bottom CONOB. The first alludes to the success of the legion against the *Picts* and *Scots*. CONOB. may intend *Constantinopoli obsignata*.*

TOWERS. THE walls were three miles a hundred and sixty-five feet in circumference, guarded at proper distances, on the land side, with fifteen lofty towers; some of them were remaining within these few years, and possibly may be so still. *Maitland* mentions one, twenty-six feet high, near *Gravel-lane*, on the west side of *Houndsditch*; another, about eighty paces south-east towards *Aldgate*; and the bases of another, supporting a modern house, at the lower end of the street called the *Vineyard*, south of *Aldgate*. But since his publication, they have been demolished, so that there is not a trace of them left. The walls, when perfect, are supposed to have been twenty-two feet high, the towers forty. These, with the remnants of the wall, proved the structure to be *Roman*, by the tiles and disposition of the masonry. *London-wall*, near *Moorfields*, is now the most entire part left of that antient precinct.

A SPECULA. I MUST not omit the *Barbican*, the *Specula* or

* See the learned Dean *Milles's* essay on these subjects in the *Archæologia*, v. p. 291. tab. xxv.

Watch-tower belonging to every fortified place. This stood a little without the walls, to the north-west of *Cripplegate.*

THE GATES. THE gates, which received the great military roads, were four. The *Prætorian* way, the *Saxon Watling-street*, passed under one, on the site of the late *Newgate;* vestiges having been discovered of the road in digging above *Holborn-bridge:* it turned down to *Dow*-gate, or more properly *Dwr*-gate or *Water*-gate, where there was a *Trajectus* or *Ferry*, to join it to the *Watling-street*, which was continued to *Dover.* The *Ermin-street* passed under *Cripplegate;* and a vicinal way went under *Aldgate*, by *Bethnal Green*, towards *Oldford*, a pass over the river *Lee* to *Duroleiton*, the modern *Leyton*, in *Essex.*

ANTIQUITIES. IN most parts of antient *London*, *Roman* antiquities have been found, whenever it has been thought necessary to dig to any considerable depth. Beneath the old *Saint Mary le Bow* were found the walls, windows, and pavement of a *Roman Temple;* and not far from it, eighteen feet deep in adventitious soil, was the *Roman* causeway. The great elevation of the present ground above its former state, will be taken notice of in another place.

IN digging the foundation for rebuilding *St. Paul's*, was found a vast cœmetery: first lay the *Saxons*, in graves lined with masses of chalk, or in

coffins of hollowed stones; beneath them had been the bodies of the *Britons*, placed in rows. Abundance of ivory and boxen pins, about six inches long, marked where the latter had been deposited. These are supposed to have fastened the shrouds in which the bodies were wrapped.* These perishing, left the pins entire. In the same row, but deeper, were *Roman* urns intermixed, lamps, lacrymatories; fragments of sacrificial vessels were also discovered, in digging towards the north-east corner; and in 1675, not far from the east corner, at a considerable depth, beneath some flinty pavement, were found numbers of vessels of earthen ware, and of glass, of most exquisite colors and beauty, some inscribed with the names of deities, heroes, or men of rank. Others ornamented with a variety of figures in *bas relief*, of animals and of rose-trees. *Tesserulæ* of jasper, porphyry, or marble, such as form the pavement we so often see, were also discovered. Also glass beads and rings, large pins of ivory and bone, tusks of boars, and horns of deer sawn through. Also coins of different emperors, among them some of *Constantine;* which at once destroys the conjecture of Mr. *Maitland*, who supposes that this collection was flung together at the sacking of *London* by our injured *Boadicea*.

* *Parentalia*, p. 266.

In 1711, another cœmetery was discovered, in *Camomile-street*, adjoining to *Bishopsgate*. It lay beneath a handsome tessellated pavement, and contained numbers of urns filled with ashes and cinders of burnt bones; with them were beads, rings, a lacrymatory, a *fibula*, and a coin of *Antoninus*.

In *Spittlefields* was another *Roman* burying-place, of which many curious particulars are mentioned by old *Stow*, in p. 323 of his Survey of *London:* and *Camden* gives a brief account of another, discovered in *Goodman's fields*. Among the antiquities found in *Spittlefields*, was a great ossuary made of glass, encompassed with five parallel circles, and containing a gallon and a half: it had a handle, a very short neck, and wide mouth of a whiter metal. This was presented to Sir *Christopher Wren*, who lodged it in the *Museum* of the Royal Society.* I point out these as means of discovering the antient *Roman* precincts of the city. The cœmeteries must have been without the walls: it being a wise and express law of the XII Tables, *that no one should be buried within the walls*. I cannot think that the urns found near *St. Paul's* were funereal; if they were so, the *Roman* walls must have been much farther to the east than they are generally sup-

In Spittlefields.

* *Parentalia*, p. 267. *Grew's* Museum, 380.

posed to have been placed; which by no means appears to have been the fact.

I WILL only mention one other antiquity found here: very few indeed have been preserved, out of the multitude which must have been discovered in a place of such importance, and the capital of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*. That which I shall speak of is a sepulchral monument, in memory of *Vivius Marcianus*, (a *Roman* soldier of the second legion, quartered here,) erected by his wife *Januaria Matrina*. It represents him as a *British* soldier, probably of the *Cohors Britonum*, dressed and armed after the manner of the country, with long hair, a short lower garment fastened round the waist by a girdle and *fibula*, a long *Sagum* or plaid flung over his breast and one arm, ready to be cast off in time of action, naked legs, and in his right hand a sword of vast length, like the *claymore* of the later *Highlanders;* the point is represented resting on the ground: in his left hand is a short instrument, with the end seemingly broken off. This sculpture was found in digging among the ruins, after the fire in 1666, in the *vallum* of the *Prætorian* camp near *Ludgate*. The soldiers were always buried in the *Vallum;* the citizens in the *Pomœrium*,* without the gates. It is very

* *Parentalia*, p. 266.—The *Pomœrium* was a space on the outside of fortified towns, on which all buildings were prohibited.

differently and faultily represented by Mr. *Gale*. The hair in his figure is short, the sword also short, and held with the left hand across his body, the instrument is placed in the left hand, and resembles an exact *Baton:* the dress also differs. I give the preference to the figure given by Mr. *Horsely*,* which he corrected after that given by Dr. *Prideaux*, from the *Arundelian* marbles. But Mr. *Horsely* fairly confesses that the representation is far more elegant than in the mutilated original.

SAXON INVASION.

AFTER the *Romans* deserted *Britain*, a new and fierce race succeeded. The warlike *Saxons*, under their leaders *Hengest* and *Horsa*, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleot*, the present *Ebbsflete*, in the isle of *Thanet*. The *Britons* remained masters of *London* at lest nine years after that event; for, receiving a defeat in 457, at *Creccanford*, (*Crayford*) they evacuated *Kent*, and fled with great fear to the capital.† By the year 604, it seems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders. It became the chief town of the kingdom of *Essex*. *Sebert* was the first Christian king; and his maternal uncle *Ethelbert*, king of *Kent*, founded here a church dedicated to *St. Paul*. At this time *Bede* informs us that it was an *emporium*

* *Gale's Iter Anton.* 68. *Britannia Romana*, 331. tab. 75.

† *Sax. Chron.*

of a vast number of nations, who resorted thither by sea and by land.

In the reign of that great prince Alfred, *London*, or, to use the *Saxon* name, *Lundenburg*, was made by him the capital of all *England*. In consequence of a vow he had made, he sent *Sighelm*, bishop of *Sherbourn*, first to *Rome*, and from thence to *India*, with alms to the Christians of the town of *St. Thomas*, now called *Bekkeri*, or *Meliapour*: who returned with various rich gems, some of which were to be seen in the church of *Sherbourn*, in the days of *William* of *Malmesbury*.* It must not be omitted that he was the first who, from this island, had any commerce with that distant country. Our commerce by sea, even in the next century, was not very extensive, the wise monarch *Athelstan* being obliged, for the encouragement of navigation, to promise patents of gentility to every merchant, who should, on his own bottom, make three voyages to the *Mediterranean*.

Norman Conquest.

The succeeding ravages of the *Danes* reduced *London*, and its commerce, to a low ebb: yet it seems in some measure to have recovered before the Conquest. We are wonderfully in the dark respecting the state of its government, both

* *Sax. Chron.* 86. *Will. Malmsb.* lib. ii. 248.

in the *Saxon* period, and at that of the Conquest: in respect to the former, we know no more than that it was governed by a *Portreve* or *Portgrave*, or guardian of the port; and this we learn from the concise charter granted to the city by *William* the Conqueror, in which he salutes *William* the bishop, and *Godfrey* the *Portreve*, and all the burgesses. "*William* kyng gret *William* "Bisceop, and *Gosfregth* Porterefan, and ealle "tha Burhwarn binnen Londone, Frencisce and "Englisce frendlice. And ic kithe eow thaet ic "wille thaet get ben eallra theera laga weorde the "git weeran on Eadwerdes daege kynges. And ic "wille theet aelc child beo his faeder yrf nume "after his faeder daege. And ic nelle ge wolian "thaet aenig man eow eanig wrang beode. God "eow ge healde."* It is probable that the bishop of *London* for the time being, and the *Portgrave*, were united in the government, for in the *Saxon* charters they are mentioned together: in the time of *Edward* the Confessor, *Alfwar* the bishop, and *Wolfgar* my *Portgrave*. *William* bishop, and *Swerman* my *Portgrave*.

LONG GOVERNED BY A PORTGRAVE.

LONDON certainly could not have been in the very low condition, which some writers represent, at the time of the Conquest. It ventured to sally out on the Conqueror, but without

* *Strype's Stow.*

success. It fell more by internal faction, than its own weakness; yet there was strength enough left, to make *William* think proper to secure its allegiance, by building that strong fortress the *Tower*. In seventy years from that event, an historian* then living pretends, that *London* mustered sixty thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse. If this is any thing near the truth, is it possible but that *London* must have been very powerful at the time of the Conquest? for the period between that event and the reign of *Stephen*, was not well calculated for a great increase of populatioa. I rather concur with those who think that the muster must have been of the militia of the neighboring counties, and *London* the place of rendezvous. A writer† of that period, and at the very time resident in the capital, with more appearance of truth, makes the number of inhabitants only forty thousand.

NEXT BY BAILIFFS.

DURING the time of the Conqueror, and till the reign of *Richard* I. the name of the civil governor continued the same. That monarch, to support the madness of the *crusade*, received from the citizens a large sum of money; and in return, permitted them to chuse annually two officers, under the name of bailiffs, or sheriffs;

* *Fitzstephen.*

† *Peter de Blois*, archdeacon of *London*. See *Fitzstephen*, p. 28, in the note.

who were to supersede the former. The names of the two first upon record are *Wolgarius*, and *Geffry de Magnum.*

In the next reign was added the office of mayor, a title borrowed from the *Norman Maire*, as well as the office. *Henry Fitzalwyn* was the first elected to that trust. He had been before mayor, but only by the nomination of his prince. CHANGED TO A MAYOR.

In the reign of *Henry* III. after the citizens had suffered many oppressions, he restored a form of government, and appointed twenty-four citizens to share the power. In his son's reign, we find the city divided into twenty-four wards; the supreme magistrate of which was named *Alderman*, an exceedingly antient *Saxon* title. *Aelder-man*, a man advanced in years, and accordingly supposed to be of superior wisdom and gravity. In the time of *Edgar*, the office was among the first in the kingdom. *Ailwyn*, ancestor to the first mayor, was alderman of all *England;* what the duties of his office were, does not appear. ALDERMEN.

He must be a *Briareus* in literature, who would dare to attempt a history of our capital, on the great, the liberal, the elegant plan which it merits. I, a puny adventurer, animated with a mind incapable of admitting a vacant hour; restless when unemployed in the rural scenes to which my fortunate lot has destined me, must catch and enjoy the idea of the minute. In the

pursuit of my plan, I wish to give a slight view of the shores I am about to launch from: the account must be brief and confined; limited to what I shall say of their antient state, to the period bounded by the REVOLUTION; intermixed with the greater events, which have happened in nearer days.

SITUATION. THE choice of the situation of this great city was most judicious. It is on a gravelly soil; and on a declivity sloping down to the borders of a magnificent river. The slope is evident in every part of the antient city, and of the vast modern buildings. The antient city was defended in front by the river; on the west side by the deep ravine, since known by the name of *Fleet-ditch;* on the north by morasses; on the east, as I suspect, by another ravine. All the land round *Westminster Abbey* was a flat fen, which continued beyond *Fulham:* but a rise commences opposite to it, and forms a magnificent bend above the curvature of the *Thames*, even to the *Tower*. The *Surry* side was in all probability a great expanse of water, a lake, a *Llyn*, as the *Welsh* call it; which an ingenious countryman of mine,* not without reason, thinks might have given a name to our capital; *Llyn Din*, or the city on the lake. This most probably was the

* Mr. *William Owen*, of *Barmouth*, now resident in *London*.

original name: and that derived from *Llong* a ship, and *Din* a town, might have been bestowed when the place became a seat of trade, and famous for the concourse of shipping. The expanse of water might have filled the space between the rising grounds at *Deptford*, and those at *Clapham;* and been bounded to the south by the beautiful *Surry Hills*. *Lambeth Marsh*, and the *Bankside*, evidently were recovered from the water. Along *Lambeth* are the names of *Narrow Walls*, or the mounds which served for that purpose; and in *Southwark*, *Bankside* again shews the means of converting the antient lake into useful land: even to this day the tract beyond *Southwark*, and in particular that beyond *Bermondsey-street*, is so very low, and beneath the level of common tides, that the proprietors are obliged to secure it by embankments.

SURRY.

I BEGIN my account by crossing over the *Thames* into *Surry*, which, with *Sussex*, formed the country of the antient *Regni*, being part of this island to which the *Romans* permitted a kingly government, merely to enjoy the insolent boast of having kings as their slaves. The *Saxons* bestowed on this part their own names of *Suthry* or *Suthrea*, from its situation on the southern part of the river.

LAMBETH.

I proceed to my accustomed walk of LAMBETH. In the earlier times it was a manor, possibly a royal

one, for the great *Hardiknut* died here in 1042, in the midst of the jollity of a wedding dinner: and here, without any formality, the usurper *Harold* is said to have snatched the crown, and placed it on his own head.

About the time of *Hardiknut's* death this place was part of the estate of *Goda*, wife to *Walter* earl of *Mantes*, and *Eustace* earl of *Boulogne;* who presented it to the church of *Rochester*, but reserved to herself the patronage of the church. It became, in 1197, the property of the see of *Canterbury*, by an exchange made between *Glanville* bishop of *Rochester*, and the archbishop *Hubert Walter*. *Glanville* reserved out of the exchange a small piece of land, on which he built a house called *Rochester Place*, for the reception of the bishops of *Rochester*, whenever they came to attend parlement. In 1357, *John de Shepey* built *Stangate-stairs*, for the convenience of himself and retinue to cross over into *Westminster*. *Fisher* and *Hilsley* were the last bishops who inhabited this palace; after their deaths it fell into the hands of *Henry* VIII. who exchanged with *Aldrich* bishop of *Carlisle*, for certain houses in the *Strand*. Its name was changed to that of *Carlisle-house*.* The small houses built on its

* *Ducarel's Lambeth*, 72.

site still belong to that see. It had been the design of archbishop *Walter*, to erect here a college of secular monks, independent of those of *Canterbury*. It was originally designed, by archbishop *Baldwyn*, to have been built at *Hackington*, or *St. Stephen's*, near that city: but such a jealousy did those holy men conceive at the thought of a rival house so near to their own, that by their interest with the pope the project was layed aside. It was afterwards resumed by *Hubert Walter*, who thought he could give no offence by erecting the college on this distant manor; but the monks obtained a bull from the pope in their favor, and such humiliating terms were prescribed to the archbishop, that thenceforth he entirely desisted from the design.* The mortifications which the primates met with in the prosecution of it, seem to have first determined them in fixing their residence here. *Walter* and *Langton* successively lived at the manor-house of *Lambeth*. The latter improved it, but the building was afterwards neglected and became ruinous. No pious zeal restored the place, but the madness of priestly pride. *Boniface*, a wrathful and turbulent primate, elected in 1244, took it into his head to become a visitor of the priory of *St. Bartholomew*, to which he had no right. The monks met him

A College of Secular Monks projected here.

* *Ducarel's Lambeth*, 8, 9.

with reverential respect, but assured him the office did not belong to the bishop. The meek prelate rushed on the sub-prior, knocked him down, kicked, beat, and buffeted him, tore the cope off his back, and stamped on it like one possessed, while his attendants payed the same compliments to all the poor monks. The people, enraged at his unpriestly conduct, would have torn him to pieces; when he retired to *Lambeth*, and, by way of expiation, rebuilt it with great magnificence.

THIS palace was very highly improved by the munificent *Henry Chichely*, who enjoyed the primacy from 1414 to 1443. I lament to find so worthy a man to have been the founder of a building so reproachful to his memory as the *Lollards* tower, at the expence of nearly two hundred and eighty pounds. Neither protestants or catholics should omit visiting this tower, the cruel prison of the unhappy followers of *Wickliffe*. The vast staples and rings, to which they were chained before they were brought to the stake, ought to make protestants bless the hour which freed them from so bloody a period. Catholics may glory, that time has softened their zeal into charity for all sects, and made them blush at these memorials of the misguided zeal of their ancestors.

LOLLARDS TOWER.

THIS palace suffered greatly in the civil wars. After those of *York* and *Lancaster*, it was restored

by archbishop *Morton*. He also built the gateway; in the lower room of which are still to be seen the rings to which the overflowings of the *Lollards* tower were chained.

FANATICAL FURY.

AFTER the civil wars of the last century, when fanatical was united with political fury, it was found that every building devoted to piety, had suffered more than they had done in all the rage of family contest. The fine works of art, and the sacred memorials of the dead, were, except in a few cases, sacrificed to puritanical barbarism, or to sacrilegious plunder. *Lambeth* fell to the share of the miscreant regicide *Scot*. He turned the chapel into a hall, and levelled, for that purpose, the fine monument of archbishop *Parker*: he pulled down the noble hall, the work of *Chichely*, and sold the materials for his own profit. *Juxon*, on the Restoration, found the palace of his predecessors a heap of ruins. His piety rebuilt a greater part than could have been expected from the short time he enjoyed the primacy. He restored the great hall on the antient model, when the archbishop with his particular friends sat at the high table: the steward with the servants, who were gentry of the better rank, occupied the table on the right hand side; the almoner, the clergy, and others, that on the left. None but nobility or privy counsellors were admitted to the table of the archbishop. The bishops themselves

GREAT HALL.

sat at the almoner's; the other guests at the steward's. All the meat which was not consumed, was regularly given to the idle poor, who waited in crowds at the gate. It is not the defect of charity in modern prelates that this custom is disused;* but the happy change in the times. Every one must now eat the bread of his own industry; a much more certain support than the casual bounty of the great, which misfortunes often prevented, and left the object a prey to misery and famine. What is styled the luxury of the times, has by no means superseded deeds of alms. Wealth is more equally diffused; but charity is equally great: it passes now through many channels, and makes less noise than when it was poured through fewer streams.

LIBRARY. THE fine library in this palace was founded by archbishop *Bancroft;* who died in 1610, and left all his books to his successors, for ever. The succeeding archbishop, *Abbot*, bequeathed all his books in his great study, marked G. C., in the same unlimited manner.

ON the suppression of episcopacy, this valuable library was preserved by the address of the celebrated Mr. *Selden.* It seems that archbishop

* A *dole*, however, consisting of fifteen quartern loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings worth of halfpence, is still distributed, in three equal portions weekly, to thirty poor parishioners of *Lambeth.* ED.

Bancroft had left his books to his successors, on condition that the immediate successor was to give bond that they should not be embezzled, but delivered entire from one to the other for ever. On failure of this article, they were to go to *Chelsea College*, in case it was built in six years after his decease. The college never was finished: whether any of *Bancroft's* successors gave the security does not appear. The books were remaining at *Lambeth* in 1646, two years after the execution of archbishop *Laud;* when, probably fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning, Mr. *Selden* suggested to the university of *Cambridge* their right to them; and the whole were delivered into their possession. On the Restoration, archbishop *Juxon* demanded the return of the library; which was repeated by his successor *Sheldon,* as founded on the will of the pious founder; and they were restored accordingly. Archbishop *Sheldon* added a considerable number: and archbishop *Tenison* augmented it with part of his books.

THAT very worthy prelate archbishop *Secker*, besides a considerable sum expended in making catalogues to the old registers of the see, left to the library all such books from his own as were not in the former, which comprehended much the largest and most valuable part of his own collection.

Archbishop *Cornwallis* bestowed many valuable books in his life-time. And the present archbishop has given a considerable sum for fitting up a proper repository for the valuable collection of manuscripts. The whole number of printed books amounts to twenty-five thousand.

Gallery. The other apartments have within these few years received considerable improvements. The great gallery, which is nearly ninety feet long by fifteen feet nine inches broad, has lately had the addition of a bow window, by the* present amiable and worthy primate. An opening has been made towards the river by cutting down a few trees, which admits a most beautiful view of the water, part of the bridge, of the venerable abbey, and of the cathedral of *St. Paul.* This gallery is filled with portraits of primates or prelates; among others, that of cardinal *Pole,* the founder of this very room. Over the chimney are the heads of those of the earlier times, such as archbishop *Warham,* by *Holbein; St. Dunstan,* and archbishop *Chichely:* the first imaginary, the last probably taken from painted glass. Among these distinguished characters, *Katherine Parr* has

* The right reverend *John Moore* died in 1805, and was succeeded by Dr. *Charles Manners Sutton,* who has followed the liberal example of his predecessors in the augmentation of the library and the general improvement of the archiepiscopal residence. Ed.

found a place, and not without just clame; it being reasonable to suppose, but for the death of her tyrant, she would have been devoted to the stake for the favor she bore to the reformed religion. The small oval print in my possession, (without date*) inscribed round the margin "Effi-"gies CATHERINÆ PRINCIPIS ARTHURI UXORIS "HENRICO REGI *nuptæ*," with a wondrous blundering inscription beneath, is assuredly no other than the print of *Katherine Parr;* and in the rich dress, and in feature, has the strongest resemblance to the *Lambeth* portrait: and without a single trace of the print among the illustrious heads engraved by *Houbraken.*

I MUST not omit to mention the two portraits of archbishop *Parker*, second primate of the protestant religion; one is by *Holbein*, the other by *Richard Lyne*, who jointly practised the arts of painting and engraving in the service of this great patron of science.†

IN the dining-room is a succession of primates, from the violent and imprudent *Laud* to the quiet and discreet *Cornwallis.* The portrait of *Laud* is admirably painted by *Vandyke; Juxon*, from a good original which I have seen at *Longleate; Tenison*, by *Simon Dubois; Herring*, by

* No name of the engraver. Perhaps by *Robert White.* See Mr. *Granger*, octavo, i. 77.

† *Granger*, i. 202.

Hogarth; Hutton, by *Hudson; Secker*, by *Reynolds;* and *Cornwallis*, by *Dance.* Here are besides in the gallery, by the last master, portraits of *Terrick* late bishop of *London*, and *Thomas*, late bishop of *Winchester:* and another of bishop *Hoadley*, which does honor to the artist, his wife, *Sarah Curtis.* When I looked into the garden I could not but recall the scene* of the conference between the great, the wise earl of *Clarendon*, and the unfortunate *Laud.* *Hyde* laid before him the resentment of all ranks of people against him for his passionate and ill-mannered treatment even of persons of rank. The primate attended to the honest chancellor with patience, and palliated his faults.† The advice was forgotten, nor was his folly cured till he had involved himself and master in destruction.

LONGEVITY OF A TORTOISE.

A MORE phlegmatic habitant of the garden, enjoyed his situation during many successions to this self-devoted metropolitan. A *Tortoise*, introduced here in his days (in 1633) lived till the year 1753, the time of archbishop *Herring*, and possibly might have continued till the present, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener. I have been informed that *Laud* left another at *Fulham*, when he quitted the see of *London*, in 1633,

* A terrace in the garden still retains the name of *Clarendon* Walk. ED.

† Life of *Edward* earl of *Clarendon*, octavo ed. i. 62.

which died a natural death some time between the years 1760 and 1770.

In the vestry is a portrait of *Luther** and his wife; the lady appears pregnant. This great reformer left three sons, *John*, *Martin*, and *Paul*.

In one of the apartments of the palace is a performance that does great honor to the ingenious spouse of a modern dignitary; a copy in needlework of a *Madonna* and child, after a most capital performance of the *Spanish Murillo*. There is most admirable grace in the original, which was sold last winter at the price of eight hundred guineas.† It made me lament that this excellent master had wasted so much time on beggars and ragged boys. Beautiful as it is, the copy came improved out of the hand of our skilful countrywoman; a judicious change of color of part of the drapery, has had a most happy effect, and given new excellence to the admired original.‡

* This by no means resembles the usual portraits of the celebrated reformer. Ed.

† In Mr. *Vandergucht's* sale.

‡ Since the above account was written, the situation of several of the pictures has been changed. To the list of portraits, may be added, those of archbishop *Bancroft*, date 1604—*Fox*, bishop of *Winchester*—Dr. *Peter de Moulin*, domestic chaplain to archbishop *Juxon*—Dr. *Wilkins*, librarian—*Henry* prince of *Wales*, full length—Archbishop *Moore*—Archbishop *Arundel*, copied from the original picture in the *Penshurst* collection—*Luther*, a small head on board—Archbishop *Abbot*, date 1610—*Gilbert Burnet*, date

CHURCH. THE parish church of *Lambeth* is at a small distance from the palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the gothic of the time of *Edward* IV. It has very little remarkable in it, except the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted in one of the windows. Tradition says, that the parish is indebted to this man for the bequest of a piece of land, which bears the name of *The Pedlar's Acre.*

BEFORE I go any farther, let me mention the sad example of fallen majesty in the person of *Mary d'Este*, the unhappy queen of *James* II; who flying with her infant prince from the ruin impending over their house, after crossing the *Thames* from the abdicated *Whitehall*, took shelter beneath the antient walls of this church a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of *December* 6th, 1688. Here she waited with aggravated misery, till a common coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed

1689—*Hough*, bishop of *Worcester*, date 1690—*Lloyd*, bishop of *Worcester*—*Patrick*, bishop of *Ely*—An emaciated dead figure, said to represent *Juxon*—Cardinal *Pole*, on board—Doctor *Whichcote*—*L. E. Dupin*—*Williams*, bishop of *Chichester*, 1694—Young Student, date 1650, supposed to be *Sancroft* archbishop in 1667—*Tillotson*, 1694—*Evans*, bishop of *Meath*, 1707—*Gardiner*, bishop of *Lincoln*, 1694—*Pearce*, bishop of *Bangor*—*Mawson*, *Fletcher*, *Gooch*, bishops of *Ely*—*Berkeley*, bishop of *Cloyne*—and *Rundle*, bishop of *Derry*. ED.

her to *Gravesend*, from whence she sailed, and bid an eternal adieu to these kingdoms.*

In this place rest from their labors several of the later primates, without any remarkable monument, except their good works, to preserve them from oblivion; among them is *Bancroft*, *Tenison*, *Hutton;* and in a passage leading to the palace, are the remains of *Secker*.

Here likewise was interred the mild, amiable, and polished prelate *Cuthbert Tunstal*, bishop of *Durham*, who deprived on account of his attachment to the old religion, by *Edward* VI. was restored by *Mary*, and again deprived by *Elizabeth:* here he found an asylum in the family of archbishop *Parker*, so highly was he esteemed even by the protestants; here he passed his days with honor and tranquillity, till his death in 1559. Bishop Tunstal.

In the same church are the remains of *Thirlebye*, once bishop of *Ely*, deprived for the same cause by *Elizabeth*. By the charity of the above-mentioned great prelate, he found the same protection as his fellow-sufferer *Tunstal*. To shew the humanity of protestantism, he was indulged with the company of his secretary. He merited every favor. Being joined in commission with *Bonner* for the degradation of *Cranmer*, he per- Bishop Thirlebye.

* *Rapin*, 2d ed. folio, ii. 781.

formed his office with as much tenderness, as his associate did with brutality, and melted into tears over fallen greatness. His body was found in digging the grave for archbishop *Cornwallis*. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness: a slouched hat was under his left arm: his dress that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth.

ROBERT SCOT.

A NEAT bust, with a body in armour, and with artillery, drums, and trophies around, exhibits the military character of *Robert Scot*, who entered into the service of *Gustavus Adolphus*, and brought with him two hundred men. He was made muster-master general to that hero: afterwards he went into the service of *Denmark;* and finally, in 1631, closed his life in that of *Charles* I. who made him gentleman of his privy chamber, and bestowed on him a pension of six hundred a year. He was of the family of the antient barons of *Bawtrie*, in *North Britain;* but his character surpassed his origin.

INVENTOR OF LEATHERN ARTILLERY.

He was the inventor of leathern artillery, which he introduced into the army of *Gustavus*, and by that means contributed highly to the glorious victory of *Leipsic*. *Harte*, and other historians of that illustrious prince, speak of the invention and its important services, but were either ignorant of the inventor, or chose to suppress his merit.*

* *Harte's* Hist. *Gustavus Adolphus*, 2d ed. i. 92. ii. 42.

Tilly himself confesses the superiority of these portable cannons, since his own heavy artillery, admirably served as it was, sunk under the vivacity of the fire of these light pieces.

TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS.

In the church-yard is a tomb which no naturalist should neglect visiting; that of old *John Tradescant*, who, with his son, lived in this parish. The elder was the first person who ever formed a cabinet of curiosities in this kingdom; he is also stated to have been gardener to *Charles* I. But *Parkinson* says, "sometimes belonging to the "right honorable lord *Robert* earl of *Salisbury*, "lord treasurer of *England* in his time; and then "unto the right honorable the lord *Wotton*, at "*Canterbury*, in *Kent;* and lastly unto the late "duke of *Buckingham*."* Both father and son were great travellers; the father is supposed to have visited *Russia* and most parts of *Europe*, *Turkey*, *Greece*, many of the eastern countries, *Egypt*, and *Barbary;* out of which he introduced multitudes of plants and flowers, unknown before in our gardens. His was an age of florists: the chief ornaments of the *parterres* were owing to his labors. *Parkinson* continually acknowleges the obligation. Many plants were called after his name: these the *Linnæan* system has rendered almost obsolete: but the great *Swedish* naturalist

* *Parkinson's Paradisus Terrestris*, 152.

hath made more than reparation, by giving to a genus of plants the title of TRADESCANTIA.*

MUSEUM TRADESCANTIANUM.

The *Museum Tradescantianum*, a small book, adorned by the hand of *Hollar* with the heads of the father and the son, is a proof of their industry. It is a catalogue of their vast collection, not only of the subjects of the three kingdoms of nature, but of artificial rarities from a great variety of countries. The collection of medals, coins, and other antiquities, appears to have been very valuable. Zoology was in their time but in a low state, and credulity far from being extinguished: among the eggs is one supposed to have been of the *dragon*, and another of the *griffin*. You might have found here two feathers of the tail of the *phœnix*, and the claw of the *ruck*, a bird able to *trusse an elephant*. Notwithstanding this, the collection was extremely valuable, especially in the vegetable kingdom. In his garden, at his house in *South Lambeth*, was an amazing arrangement of trees, plants, and flowers. It seems to have been particularly rich in those of the east, and of *North America*. His merit and assiduity must have been very great; for the eastern traveller must have labored under great difficulties from the barbarity of the country; and *North America* had in his time been but recently settled.

THEIR GARDEN.

* *Species Plantarum*, i. 411.

Yet we find the names of numbers of trees and plants still among the rarer of much later times. To him we are also indebted for the luxury of many fine fruits; for, as *Parkinson* observed, "The choysest for goodnesse, and rarest for "knowledge, are to be had of my very good "friend Master *John Tradescante*, who hath "wonderly labored to obtaine all the rarest "fruits hee can heare off in any place of *Chris-* "*tendome*, *Turky*, yea, or the whole world."* He lived at a large house in this parish, and had an extensive garden, much visited in his days. After his death, which happened about the year 1652, his collection came into the possession of the famous *Elias Ashmole*, by virtue of a deed of gift which Mr. *Tradescant*, junior, had made to him of all his rarities, in true astrological form, being dated *December* 16, 1657, 5 *hor.* 30 minutes *post merid.*† *Ashmole* also purchased the house, which is still in being; the garden fell to decay. In the year 1749, it was visited by two respectable members of the Royal Society,‡ who found among the ruins some trees and plants, which evidently were introduced here by the industrious founder. The collection of curiosities were re-

* *Parkinson's Paradisus Terrestris*, p. 575.

† *Ashmole's* Diary, 36.

‡ The late Sir *William Watson*, and Dr. *Mitchel*.—See *Ph. Trans.* vol. xlvi. p. 160.

moved by Mr. *Ashmole*, to his *Museum* at *Oxford*, where they are carefully preserved. Many very curious articles are to be seen: among others, several original dresses and weapons of the *North Americans*, in their original state; which may in some period prove serviceable in illustrating their manners and antiquities.

MONUMENT DESCRIBED.

THE monument of the *Tradescants* was erected in 1662, by *Hester*, relict of the younger. It is an altar tomb: at each corner is cut a large tree, seeming to support the slab: at one end is an *hydra* picking at a bare scull, possibly designed as an emblem of Envy: on the other end are the arms of the family: on one side are ruins, *Grecian* pillars, and capitals; an obelisk and pyramid, to denote the extent of his travels: and on the opposite, a crocodile, and various shells, expressive of his attention to the study of natural history. Time had greatly injured this monument; but in 1773 it was handsomely restored, at the expence of the parish; and the inscription, which was originally designed for it, engraven on the stone. As it is both singular and historical, I present it to the reader.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lye *John Tradescant*, grandsire, father, son;
The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature through,
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air;

Whilst they (as *Homer's* Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one closet shut:
These famous Antiquarians that had been
Both gardiners to the Rose and Lily Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here; and when
Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
And change this garden for a paradise.*

GUY FAUX.

In contrast to these innocent characters, I shall mention that desperate miscreant *Guy Faux*, or *Vauxe*, as an inhabitant of this parish. Dr. *Ducarel* imagines that he lived in a large mansion called *Faux-hall*, and was lord of the manor of the same name.† In foreign parts a *colonna infame* would have been erected on the spot: but the site is now occupied by a distillery, and several other buildings.

LAMBETH MARSH.

From *Lambeth* I returned by the water-side, near the end of *Westminster*-bridge, along a tract once a dreary marsh, and still in parts called *Lambeth* marsh; about the year 1560, there was not a house on it, from *Lambeth* palace as far as *Southwark*. Sir *William Dugdale*‡ makes

* See the form of the tomb and sculpture in Dr. *Ducarel's* App. to the History of *Lambeth*, p. 96. tab. iv. v.—and *Ph. Trans.* lxiii. tab. iv. v.

† This, however, is improbable, as *Guy Fawkes* was a man of desperate fortune, and not likely to be the possessor of a capital mansion.—*Lysons* in the *Environs of London*, i. 321, gives an account of the series of possessors of *Fawkeshall* House, and of the manor. Ed.

‡ *Dugdale's* Embankments, p. 67.

frequent mention of the works for securing it, in old times, by embankments or *walls* as they are styled, to restrain the ravages of the tide. The embankments in *Southwark* must have been the work of the *Romans*, otherwise they never could have erected the buildings or made the roads of which such frequent vestiges have been found. Most of this tract is become firm land, and covered with most useful buildings even to the edge of the river. In a street called *Narrow Wall* (from one of the antient embankments) is Mrs. *Coade's* manufactory of artificial stone. Her repository consists of several very large rooms filled with every ornament which can be used in architecture. The statue, the vase, the urn, the rich chimney-piece, and, in a few words, every thing which could be produced out of natural stone or marble by the most elegant chissel, is here to be obtained at an easy rate. Proof has been made of its durable quality. A beautiful font, the ornament of *Debden* church in *Essex*, formed of this material on a most admirable antique model, was given to it by the liberality of *Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell*, esq; and is the admiration of every person of taste.

MRS. COADE'S ARTIFICIAL STONE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the climate of *Great Britain* has, at lest of late years, been unfavorable to the production of wines: yet, in the year 1635, we began to make some from the raisins or dried

ENGLISH WINES;

grapes of *Spain* and *Portugal*. *Francis Chamberlayne* made the attempt, and obtained a patent for fourteen years, in which it is alleged that his wines would keep good during several years, and even in a voyage under the very line.* The art was most successfully revived, several years ago, by *Mark Beaufoy*, and the foreign wines most admirably mimicked. Such is the prodigality and luxury of the age, that the demand for many sorts exceeds in a great degree the produce of the native vineyards. We have skilful fabricators, who kindly supply our wants. It has been estimated, that half of the port, and five-sixths of the white wines consumed in our capital, have been the produce of our home wine-presses. The product of duty to the state from a single house, was in one year, from *July* 5th, 1785, to *July* 5th, 1786, not less than 7,363*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* The genial banks of the *Thames* opposite to our capital, yield almost every species of white wine; and, by a wondrous magic, Messrs. *Beaufoy* pour forth the materials for the rich *Frontignac* to the more elegant tables; the *Madeira*, the *Calcavella*, and the *Lisbon*, into every part of the kingdom.

AND VINEGAR.

THIS great work, and that for making vinegar, are at a small distance from Mrs. *Coade's*. I can scarcely say how much I was struck with the

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, xix. 719.

extent of the undertaking. There is a magnificence of business, in this ocean of sweets and sours, that cannot fail exciting the greatest admiration: whether we consider the number of ves-

GREAT TONS. sels, or their size. The boasted ton at *Heydelberg* does not surpass them. On first entering the yard, two rise before you, covered at the top with a thatched dome; between them is a circular turret, including a winding staircase, which brings you to their summits, which are above twenty-four feet in diameter. One of these conservatories is full of sweet wine, and contains fifty-eight thousand one hundred and nine gallons; or eighteen hundred and fifteen barrels of *Winchester* measure. Its superb associate is full of vinegar, to the amount of fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine gallons, or seventeen hundred and seventy-four barrels, of the same standard as the former. The famous *German* vessel yields even to the last by the quantity of forty barrels.*

BESIDES these, is an avenue of lesser vessels, which hold from thirty-two thousand five hundred, to sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four gallons each. After quitting this *Brobdignagian* scene, we pass to the acres covered with common barrels: we cannot diminish our

* According to Mr. *Keysler*, the *Heydelberg* vessel holds two hundred and four tons.

ideas so suddenly, but at first we imagined we could quaff them off as easily as *Gulliver* did the little hogsheads of the kingdom of *Lilliput*.

THIS ground, so profitable to the proprietors, and so productive of revenue to the state, was in my memory the scene of low dissipation. Here stood *Cuper's Garden*, once noted for its fire-works, and for the great resort of the profligate of both sexes. This place was ornamented with several of the mutilated statues belonging to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*, which had been for that purpose begged from his lordship by one *Boyder Cuper*, a gardener in the family.* The more valuable of them were bought by lord *Lemster*, father of the first earl of *Pomfret*, and presented by the earl's widow to the university of *Oxford*. These grounds were then rented by lord *Arundel*. On the pulling down of *Arundel-house*, to make way for the street of that name, these, and several others of the damaged part of the collection, were removed to this place. Numbers were left on the ground, near the river-side, and overwhelmed with the rubbish brought from the foundation of the new church of *St. Paul's*. These in after-times were discovered, dug up, and conveyed to the seat of the duke of *Norfolk*, at *Worksop* manor. Injured as they are, they appear, from the

CUPER'S GARDEN.

* *Howard's* Memoirs, 98.

etchings given by Doctor *Ducarel*, to have had great merit.

GREAT TIMBER-YARDS. THE great timber-yards, beneath which these antiquities were found, are very well worthy of a visit. One would fear that the forests of *Norway* and the *Baltic* would be exhausted, to supply the want of our overgrown capital, were we not assured, that the resources will successively be increasing equal to the demand of succeeding ages.

GREAT DISTILLERY. IN this parish are the vast distilleries, till of late the property of Sir *Joseph Mawbey*. There are seldom less than two thousand hogs constantly grunting at this place: which are kept entirely on the grains. I lament to see the maxim of private vices being public benefits so strongly exemplified in the produce of the duty on this *Stygian* liquor. From *July* 5th, 1785, to *July* 5th, 1786, it yielded 450,000*l.** And I have been told of a single distiller who contributed to that sum 54,000*l.*

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. To the south are *St. George's Fields*, now the wonder of foreigners approaching our capital, through avenues of lamps, and by a road of magnificent breadth and goodness. A foreign ambassador, who happened to make his entry at night,

* For the year ending *January* 12th, 1812, the duty on *British* spirits amounted to 1,713,731*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; that on sweets and mead, to 23,760*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* ED.

imagining that these illuminations* were in honor of his arrival, modestly observed, they were more than he could have expected. On this spot have been found remains of tessellated pavements, coins, and an urn full of bones,† possibly the site of a summer camp of the *Romans;* as the place was too wet for a residentiary station. The neighboring marsh of *Lambeth* was in the last century overflowed with water: but *St. George's Fields* might, owing to their distance from the river, admit of a temporary encampment.

WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

ON approaching *St. George's Fields* from *Westminster*-bridge are two charities of uncommon delicacy and utility. The first is the *Westminster Lying-in Hospital.* This is not instituted merely for the honest matron, who can depose her burthen with the consciousness of lawful love, but also for the unhappy wretches whom some villain, in the unguarded moment, hath seduced, and then left a prey to desertion of friends, poverty, want, and guilt. Least such " may be driven to de-" spair by such complicated misery, and be " tempted to destroy themselves, and murder " their infants,"‡ here was founded, in 1765,

* Written before the shameful adulteration of the oil has almost given to this once glorious splendor, as well as that of most of our streets, little better than a " darkness visible."

† *Gale's Itin. Anton.* 65.

‡ See the account of the institution.

this humane preventative *The Westminster New Lying-in Hospital.* To obviate all objection to its being an encouragement to vice, no one is taken in a second time: but this most excellent charity is open to the worthy distressed matron as often as necessity requires. None are rejected who have friends to recommend them. And of both descriptions upwards of four thousand have experienced its salutary effects.

ASYLUM, OR HOUSE OF REFUGE.

FARTHER on is another institution of a most heavenly nature, calculated to save from perdition of soul and body, the brighter part of the creation: such on whom Providence hath bestowed angelic faces and elegant forms, designed as blessings to mankind, but too often debased to the vilest uses. The hazard that these innocents constantly are liable to, from a thousand temptations, from poverty, from death of parents, from the diabolical procuress, and often from the stupendous wickedness of parents themselves, who have been known to sell their beauteous girls for the purpose of prostitution, induced a worthy band to found, in the year 1758, the *Asylum,* or *House of Refuge.* Long may it flourish, and eternal be the reward of those into whose minds so amiable a conception may have entered!

FOR the salvation of those unhappy beings who had the ill fortune to lose the benefits of this divine institution, at a small distance is

the *Magdalen Hospital*, for the reception of the penitent prostitutes. To save from vice is one great merit. To reclame and restore to the dignity of honest rank in life is certainly not less meritorious. The joy at the return of one sinner to repentance, is esteemed by the highest authority worthy of the heavenly host. That ecstasy, I trust, this institution has often occasioned. Since its foundation, in the same year with the former, to *December* 25th, 1786, not fewer than 2,471 have been admitted. Of these (it is not to be wondered that long and evil habits are often incurable), 300 have been discharged, uneasy under constraint; 45 proved lunatics, and afflicted with incurable fits; 60 have died; 52 never returned from hospitals they were sent to; 338 discharged for faults and irregularities.—How to be dreaded is the entrance into the bounds of vice, since the retreat from its paths is so difficult!—Finally, 1608 prodigals have been returned to their rejoicing parents, or placed in reputable services, or to honest trades, banes to idleness, and securities against a future relapse.*

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL.

* Mr. *Highmore*, in his History of the public charities of *London*, a work so gratifying to the philanthropist, and which manifests so strongly the charitable disposition of the *British* nation, states, that for fifty-one years to the close of 1807, the number admitted amounted to 3,865: of these, 2,532 had been reconciled to their friends, or placed in creditable situations; 573 discharged at their

EQUESTRIAN THEATRES.

IN this neighborhood are two theatres of innocent recreation, (in which every government should indulge its subjects, as preservations from worse employs, and as relaxations from the cares of life) of a nature unknown to every other part of *Europe;* the *British Hippodromes*, belonging to Messrs. *Astley* and *Hughes*, where the wonderful sagacity of that most useful animal the horse is fully evinced. While we admire its admirable docility and apprehension, we cannot less admire the powers of the riders, and the graceful attitudes the human frame is capable of receiving. But there is another species of amusement, usually reckoned of a despicable kind, yet, ever since I read Doctor *Delaney's* thoughts* on the subject, I have looked on the art of *tumbling* with admiration. It shews us how fearfully and wonderfully we are made. What infinite misfortunes would befal us, (which almost every step is liable to) were it not for that wise construction of parts, that pliability of limb, which, unperceived by us,

own request, and 506 for improper behaviour; 194 died, or became lunatics. The result of an inquiry respecting the fate of 246 discharged between *May* 1806, and *May* 1790, proved, that 157 were restored to credit, 74 relapsed into their former vitious habits, 5 had died or were insane;—the situation of the remaining 10 was unknown. ED.

* Observations upon lord *Orrery's* remarks on the life and writings of Doctor *Swift*, p. 162 to 165.

protects in every contrived motion, or accidental slip, from the most dire and disabling calamities!

Borough of Southwark, or Suthweorce.

The borough of *Southwark* joins the parish of *Lambeth* on the east, and consists of the parishes of *St. Olave's*, *St. Saviour's*, *St. George's*, and *St. Thomas's*.

It was called by the *Saxons*, *Suthverke*, or the *South work*, in respect to some fort or fortification bearing that aspect from *London*. It was also called the *Borough*, or *Burg*, probably for the same reason. It was long independent of the city of *London:* but, in consideration of the inconveniences arising from the escape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, it was, in 1327, granted by *Edward* III. to the city, on the payment of ten pounds annually. It was then called the village of *Southwark;* it was afterwards styled the bailiwick of *Southwark*, and the mayor and commonalty of *London* appointed the bailiff. This power not being sufficient to remedy the evil, a more intimate connection was thought necessary: in the reign of *Edward* VI. on a valuable consideration payed to the crown, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the title of *Bridge ward without*, and Sir *John Ayliff* was its first alderman. It had long before enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parlement. It is mentioned among the boroughs in the time of

Edward III; but the names of the first members which appear, are *Robert Acton* and *Thomas Bulle*, in 1542. The members are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and returned by the bailiff.

THE first time that *Southwark* is mentioned in history, is on occasion of earl *Godwin's* sailing up the river to attack the royal navy of fifty ships, lying before the palace of *Westminster;* this was in 1052, when we are told he went *ad Suthwecree*, and stayed there till the return of the tide.*

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

ST. GEORGE'S church is of considerable antiquity; it is mentioned in 1122, when *Thomas* of *Arderne* and his son bestowed it on the neighboring monks of *Bermondsey.*† It was rebuilt in 1736, by *Price*, with a spire steeple most awkwardly standing upon stilts. In old times there was a village called *St. George's*, now part of *Southwark*, independent of the borough. *Polydore Virgil* calls it "*Suburbanus Divi Georgii* "vicus."‡

HOUSE OF CHARLES BRANDON.

NOT far from this church stood the magnificent palace of *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk*, the deserved favorite of *Henry* VIII. After his death, in 1545, it came into the king's hands, who established here a royal mint. It at that time was called *Southwark Place*, and in great mea-

* *Simeon Dunelm*, in x *Script.* i. 186.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 789. ‡ *Ib.* p. 403. 4to ed. 1618.

sure preserved its dignity. *Edward* VI. once dined in it. His sister and successor presented it to *Heath* archbishop of *York*, as an inn or residence for him and his successors, whenever they repaired to *London*. It was pulled down in 1557. As to the *Mint*, it became a sanctuary to insolvent debtors; at length becoming the pest of the neighborhood, by giving shelter to villains of every species, that awakened the attention of parlement; which, by the statutes 8 and 9 *William* III. c. 27. 9 *George* I. c. 29. and 11 *George* I. c. 22. entirely took away its abused privileges.

THE MINT.

THE *King's-bench* prison, in this parish, is of great antiquity. To this prison was committed *Henry* prince of *Wales*, afterwards *Henry* V. by the spirited and honest judge *Gascoigne*, for striking or insulting him on the bench. It is difficult to say which we should admire most, the courage of the judge, or the peaceful submission of the prince to the commitment, after he was freed from the phrenzy of his rage. The truth of the fact has been doubted; but, it is delivered by several grave historians, such as *Hall*, who died in 1547, who mentions it *folio* 1; *Grafton*, perhaps his copyist, at p. 443; and the learned Sir *Thomas Elyot*, a favorite of *Henry* VIII. in his book called *The Governour*, relates the same in p. 102, book ii. c. 6. of that treatise. These were all long prior to *Shakespeare*, or the author of

KING'S-BENCH PRISON.

another play, in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, styled *Henry* V. It must have been the poets that took up the relation from the historians, and not the historians from the poets, as some people have asserted. This was not the only time of his commitment. In 1411 he was confined by *John Hornesby*,* mayor of *Coventry*, in the *Cheleysmor* in that city; and arrested with his two brothers in the priory, probably for a riot committed there. The reform of this great prince was very early: for I never can believe him to have been a hypocrite when he wrote in the strain of piety to his father, on the subject of a victory obtained at *Usk*, over the famous *Glyndwr*.† He was at that time only seventeen years of age, and it appears that he quitted his follies long before the period in which the persisting in them becomes disgraceful to the prince or to the subject.

Nec lusisse pudet: sed non incidere ludum.

The other play of *Henry* V. which I allude to, was written before the year 1592. In the scene in which the historical account of the violence of the prince against the chief justice is introduced, *Richard Tarlton*, a famous comedian and mimic, acts both judge and clown. One *Knell*, another droll comedian of the time, acted the prince, and gave

* *Dugdale's* Hist. of *Warwickshire*, i. 148.

† Tour in *Wales*, i. 369. ed. 1810. vol. iii. p. 362.

the chief justice such a blow as felled him to the ground, to the great diversion of the audience. *Tarlton* the *judge*, goes off the stage; and returns, *Tarlton* the *clown;* he demands the cause of the laughter, "O," says one, "had thou beenst here "to have seen what a *terrible* blow the prince "gave the judge." "What, strike a judge!" says the clown, "*terrible* indeed must it be to "the judge, when the very report of it makes my "cheek burn."*

MARSHALSEA.

THE prison of the *Marshalsea*, which belongs to that court, and also to the king's palace at *Westminster*, stands here; this court had particular cognizance of murders, and other offences, committed within the king's court: such as striking, which in old times was punished with the loss of the offending hand. Here also persons guilty of piracies, and other offences on the high seas, were confined. In 1377 it was broken open by a mob of sailors, who murdered a gentleman confined in it for killing one of their comrades, and who had been pardoned by the court.† It was again broken open by *Wat Tyler* and his followers, in 1381. It escaped in the infamous riots of 1780; but the *King's Bench*, and the *Borough* prison, and another *Borough* prison called the

* *Biog. Britt.* iii. 2145. † *Stow's Survaie*, 781.

Clink, were nearly at the same instant sacrificed to their fury.

PARIS-GARDEN. IN this parish, near the water on *Bank-side*, stood *Paris-Garden*, one of the antient play-houses of our metropolis. *Ben Johnson* is reproached by *Decker*, an envious critic, with his ill success on the stage, and in particular with having performed the part of *Zuliman*, at *Paris-Garden*. It seems to have been much frequented on *Sundays*. This profanation was at length fully punished, by the dire accident which, heaven-directed, befel the spectators in 1582, when the scaffolding suddenly fell, and multitudes of people were killed or miserably maimed. The omen seems to have been accepted, for, in the next century, the manor of *Paris-Garden* was erected into a parish, and a church founded, under the name of CHRIST'S. This calamity seems to have been predicted by *Crowley*, a poet, of the reign of *Henry* VIII; who likewise informs us, that in this place were exhibited bear-baitings, as well as dramatical entertainments, and upon *Sundays*, as they are to this time at the *Combat des Animaux*, at *Paris*.

> What folly is this to keep, with danger,
> A great mastive dog, and fowle ouglie bear;
> And to this an end, to see them two fight,
> With terrible tearings, a ful ouglie sight.

And methinkes those men are most fools of al,
Whose store of money is but very smal,
And yet every *Sunday* they wil surely spend
One peny or two, the Bearwards living to mend.

At *Paris Garden* each *Sunday* a man shal not fail
To find two or three hundred for the Bearwards vale.
One halfpeny a piece they use for to give,
When some have not more in their purses, I believe.
Wel, at the last day their conscience wil declare,
That the poor ought to have al that they may spare.
If you therefore give to see a bear fight,
Be sure God his curse upon you wil light.

BEYOND this place of brutal amusement were the *Bear-Garden*, and place for baiting bulls; the *British circi*: "Herein," says *Stow*,* "were "kept beares, bulls, and other beasts to be "bayted, as also mastives in several kenels, nou- "rished to bayt them. These beares and other "beasts are there kept in plots of ground scaf- "folded about for the beholders to stand safe." In the old maps these *circi* are engraven.

BEAR-BAITING. BEAR-baiting made one of the amusements of the romantic age of queen *Elizabeth*; for there was still left a strong tincture of those of a more savage and warlike period. It was introduced among the princely pleasures of *Kenilworth*, in 1575; where the droll author of the account introduces the bear and dogs, deciding their ancient grudge *per duellum*. "Well, Syr, (says he) the "bearz wear brought foorth intoo coourt, the

* *Survaie*, 770.

" dogs set too them, too argu the points eeven
" face to face, they had learnd coounsell allso a
" both parts: what may they be coounted par-
" ciall that are retaind but a to syde, I ween.
" No wery feers both ton and toother eager in
" argument: if the dog in pleadyng woold pluk
" the bear by the throte, the bear with trauers
" woould claw him again by the skaip, confess
" & a list; but a voyd a coold not that waz
" bound too the bar: and hiz counsell tolld him
" that it coold bee too him no poliecy in pleading.
" Thearfore thus with fending & proouing, with
" plucking & tugging, skratting and byting, by
" plain tooth and nayll, a to side & toother, such
" erspes of blood and leather was thear between
" them, az a moonths licking I ween wyl not
" recoouer, and yet remain az far oout az euer
" they wear. It waz a sport very pleazaunt of
" theez beastz: to see the bear with hiz pink
" nyez leering after hiz enmiez approch, the nim-
" blness & wayt of y^e^ dog too take his auaun-
" tage, and the fors & experiens of the bear
" agayn to auoyd the assauts: if he wear bitten
" in one place, hoow he woold pynch in an
" oother too get free: that if he wear taken onez,
" then what shyft with byting, with clawyng, with
" roring, tossing & tumbling, he woold work to
" wynde hymself from them; and when he was
" lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth

" the blud and the slaver aboout his fiznamy was " a matter of a goodly releef."*

THIS was an amusement for persons of the first rank; our great princess *Elizabeth* thought proper to cause the *French* ambassadors to be carried to this theatre, to divert them with these bloody spectacles.†

THE STEWS.

NOT far from these scenes of cruel pastime was the *Bordello*, or *Stews*, permitted, and openly licensed by government, under certain laws or regulations. They were farmed out. Even a lord mayor, the great Sir *William Walworth*, did not disdain to own them; and he rented them to the *Froes*, i. e. the bawds of *Flanders*. Among other regulations, no stewholder was to admit married women: nor, like pious *Calvinists*, in *Holland*, to this present day, were they to keep open their houses on *Sundays;* nor were they to admit any women who had on them the perilous infirmity of burning, &c. &c.‡ These infamous houses were suppressed in the reign of *Henry* VIII. The pretence of these establishments was to prevent the debauching the wives and daughters of the citizens, so that all who had not the gift of continence might have places to repair to. Perhaps, in days when thousands were tied up by vows of celibacy, these haunts might have been

* Princely pleasures of *Kenilworth*, 22.

† *Strype's Annals*, i. 191. ‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 771.

necessary; for neither cowl nor cope had virtue sufficient to annihilate the strongest of human passions. Old *Latimer* complains bitterly, that the offence was not taken away with the suppression of the houses. "One thing I must here," says the zealous preacher, "desire you to reforme, "my lordes; you have put down the *Stewes*. "But, I pray you, whow is the matter amended? "What avayleth that you have but changed the "place, and not taken the wh—d-me away?— "There is now more wh—d-me in *London* then "ever there was on the *Bancke*."*

THE signs were not hung out, but painted against the walls. I cannot but smile at one: the *Cardinal's Hat*. I will not give into scandal so far as to suppose that this house was peculiarly protected by any coeval member of the sacred college. Neither would I by any means insinuate that the bishops of *Winchester* and *Rochester*, or the abbots of *Waverley* or of *St. Augustine's*, in *Canterbury*, or of *Battel*, or of *Hyde*, or the prior of *Lewes*, had here their temporary residences for them or their trains, for the sake of these conveniencies, in that period of cruel and unnatural restriction.

BESIDES these temporary mansions of holy men, were others, for those who preferred the monastic

* Third Sermon preached before king *Edward*, p. 42.

St. Mary Overie.

life. The first religious house was that of *St. Mary Overie*, said to have been originally founded by a maiden named *Mary*, for sisters, and endowed with the profits of a ferry cross the *Eye*, or river *Thames*. *Swithen*, a noble lady, changed it into a college of priests: but in the year 1106 it was re-founded by *William Pont de L'arche*, and *William Dauncy*, *Norman* knights, for canons regular. The last prior was *Bartholomew Linsted*, alias *Fowle*, who surrendered the convent to *Henry*, in *October*, 1540, and received in reward a pension of 100*l.* a year. Its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were 654*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.** *William Giffard*, bishop of *Winchester*, in the reign of *Henry* I, was a great benefactor to this place, and built the conventual church. It certainly was not the present church, for in the days of *Giffard* the round arch and clumsy pillar was in full fashion. This church was probably burnt in the fire which consumed the priory, in 1207: for we know it was rebuilt in the time of *Richard* II. or *Henry* IV. The whole is a beautiful pile of gothic architecture, in form of a cross, but much deformed by a wooden gallery, which the increase of the congregation occasioned to be built. On the dissolution, the

* *Tanner*, —I heartily wish that the editor of the last edition of this useful author had paged the work; I have caused my copy to be paged with a pen, for my own use, so have left a blank to be filled.

inhabitants of *Southwark* purchased the church of the king, and converted it into a parish church; and, by act of parlement, united it with that of *St. Margaret's of the Hill*, under the name of *St. Saviour's*.

TOMB OF THE POET GOWER.

WITHIN, beneath a rich gothic arch in the north wall, is the monument* of the celebrated poet *John Gower*. His figure is placed recumbent, in a long gown; on his head is a chaplet of roses; and from his neck a collar of S S; under his feet are three books, denoting his three principal works. On one is inscribed *Speculum Meditantis*, which he had written in *French;* on the second, *Vox Clamantis*, written in *Latin;* and on the last, *Confessio Amantis*, in *English*. Above, on the wall, are painted three female figures crowned, and with scrolls in their hands.

The first, which is named *Charitie*, hath on her scroll

En toy qui es fite de Dieu le pere,
Sauve soit que gist souz cest piere.

On that of the second, who is named *Mercie*,

O bone *Jesu* fait ta mercie,
Al alme dont le corps gist icy.

And on the scroll of the third, named *Pitie*,

Pur ta pite JESU regarde!
Et met cest alme en sauve garde.

* Figured in *Gough's* Sepulchral Monuments, ii. 24. *tab.* viii. ED.

He founded a chauntry for himself within these walls, and was also a signal benefactor to the church, and contributed largely to build it in its present elegant form. He was a man of family, and had a liberal education, according to the times, in the inns of court. Notwithstanding the word *Armiger* in the modern inscription, it is probable he was a knight.* He was cotemporary with, and the great friend of *Chaucer*, whom he styles "his pupil and his poet;" a proof of seniority, notwithstanding he survived him.

Grete wel Chaucer, whan ye mete,
As my Disciple and my Poete;
For in the flours of his youth,
In sondrie wise, as he well couth,
Of Detees and of Songes glade,
The which he for my sake made.

Chaucer is not a bit behind hand in marks of respect.

O moral Gower, this boke I direct
To the, and to the philosophical *Strode*.
To vouchsafe there nede is to correcte,
Of your benignities and zelis gode.

These excellent characters lived together in the most perfect amity: *Chaucer* was a severe reprover of the vices of the clergy: and each united in their great and successful endeavour to give a polish to the *English* language. *Chaucer* gave a free rein

* *Leland Comm.* quoted in *Biogr. Br.* iv. 2242.

to his poetical mirth. "*Gower's* poetry was "grave and sententious. He has much good sense, "solid reflection, and useful observation. But "he is serious and didactic on all occasions. "He preserves the tone of the scholar, and the "moralist, on the most lively topics."* These fathers of *English* poetry followed each other closely to the grave. *Chaucer* died in 1400, aged 72. *Gower* in 1402, blind and full of years.

OF BISHOP ANDREWS.

A RECUMBENT figure of a bishop, in his robes and badges, as prelate of the Garter, commemorates the pious, hospitable, and witty *Launcelot Andrews*, bishop of *Winchester*, who died in his adjacent palace, in 1624, aged seventy-one. *James* I. at dinner, attended by *Neile*, bishop of *Durham*, and this amiable churchman, asked of the first, whether he might not take his subjects money without the assistance of parlement? "God "forbid," says the servile *Neile*, "but you "should: you are the breath of our nostrils." Then, turning to *Andrews*, "Well, my lord, what say you?" The good bishop would have evaded the question, but the king being peremptory, he answered, "Then, Sir, I think it lawful to take "my brother *Neile's* money, for he offers it."

MONUMENT OF LOCKYER, A QUACK DOCTOR.

A FIGURE with its head reclined on one hand, in a great wig, and furred gown, represents *Lionel*

* Mr. *Thomas Warton.*

Lockyer, a celebrated quack of the reign of *Charles* II. His virtues and his pills are thus expressed:

His virtues and his pills so well are known,
That envy can't confine them under stone;
But they'l survive his dust, and not expire
Till all things else, at th' universal fire.
This verse is lost, his pills embalm him safe
To future times without an epitaph.

I believe the last to be prophetic; his pills are still to be found among the long list of quackeries which promise almost immortality to the credulous taker.

RIDICULOUS EPITAPHS.

HERE are two other ridiculous epitaphs, which promise to the deceased a place in court, after they have passed the limits of the grave. Thus, *John Trehearne*, porter to *James* I. is told of the reversion he is to have in heaven:

In thy king's court good place to thee is given,
Whence thou shalt go to the King's court of heaven.

But Miss *Barford* is flattered in a still higher manner:

Such grace the King of Kings bestow'd upon her,
That now she lives with him a maid of honour.

AGAINST a wall is a singular diminutive figure, one foot three inches long, said to represent a dwarf, one *William Emerson*, who died in 1575, æt. 92. He is represented half naked, much ema-

ciated, lying in his shroud on a mat, most neatly cut.

JOHN FLETCHER, the celebrated dramatic poet of the reign of *James* I. was buried in this church, *August* the 19th, 1625, aged 49. He died of the plague: his memory is preserved in his works; for I do not find either monument or epitaph to deliver down his fame to posterity.

I SHALL conclude this list with the monument of *Richard Humble*, his two wives, and children; not on account of their grotesque figures, but for the sake of the pretty and moral inscription cut on one side.

A PRETTY ONE.

Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of *May*,
Or like the morning of the day;
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which *Jonas* had:
Even so is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth;
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

WINCHESTER-HOUSE.

WINCHESTER-HOUSE was a very large building, not far from this church: the founder is unknown. Till the civil wars of the last century, it was the residence of the prelates during their attendance in parlement. Much of it is yet standing, tenanted by different families, or converted into warehouses.

The great court is called *Winchester-square*, and in the adjacent street is the abutment of one of the gates. On the desertion of this palace, the prelates of *Winchester* had another allotted to them at *Chelsea*.

THE CLINK.

THE *Clink*, or manor of *Southwark*, is still under the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Winchester;* who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record on the *Bank-side*, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, trespasses, &c.

IN *Southwark Park*, on the back of *Winchester-house*, was found, by Sir *William Dugdale*, knight, in 1658, in sinking the cellars for some new buildings, a very curious tessellated pavement, with a border in the form of a serpentine column.*

STONEY-STREET.

A LITTLE to the west of this church is a lane called *Stoney-street*, which runs down to the water-side, nearly opposite to *Dowgate*, and probably was the continuation of the *Watling-street* road. This is supposed to have been a *Roman Trajectus*, and the ferry from *Londinum* into the province of *Cantium*. Marks of the antient causey have been discovered on the northern side; on this, the name evinces the origin. The *Saxons* always give the name of *Street* to the *Roman* roads; and here they gave it the addition of *Stein*

* *Dugdale* on embanking, 65.

or *Stoney*, from the pavement they found it composed of.

DEADMAN'S PLACE. DEADMAN'S *place* lies a little farther: tradition says that it took its name from the number of dead interred there in the great plague, soon after the Restoration.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. FROM the calamity which destroyed *St. Mary Overie's*, in the year 1207, arose one of our noblest hospitals, that of *St. Thomas*. After the fire, the canons built, at a small distance from the priory, an occasional building for their reception till their house could be re-built. But in 1215, *Peter de Rupibus*, bishop of *Winchester*, disliking the situation, removed it to a place on which *Richard*, a *Norman* prior of *Bermondsey*, had, in 1213, erected an hospital for converts and poor children, which he called the *Almery*. *Peter de Rupibus* new founded it for canons regular, and endowed it with three hundred and forty-four pounds a year. It was held from the prior and abbot of *Bermondsey*, till the year 1428, when a composition was made between the abbot and the master of the hospital of *St. Thomas*, for all the lands and tenements held of the abby for the old rent, to be payed to the said abbot. At the Dissolution it was surrendered into the hands of the king. In 1552, it was founded a third time, by the citizens of *London*, who purchased the suppressed hospital: in *July* they began the reparation, and in

November following opened it for the reception of the sick and poor; not fewer than two hundred and sixty were the first objects of the charity. The patron was at the same time changed: the turbulent *Thomas Becket* very properly giving place to the worthy apostle *St. Thomas.*

Towards the end of the last century, the building fell into decay. In the year 1699 the governors solicited the benevolence of the public for its support: and with such success, that they were enabled to rebuild it on the magnificent and extensive plan we now see. It consists of three courts, with colonnades between each: three wards were built at the sole cost of *Thomas Frederic,* esquire, of *London:* and three by *Thomas Guy,* citizen and stationer. The whole containing eighteen wards, and 442 beds. The expences attending this foundation are about 10,000*l.* a year. In the middle of the second court is a statue in brass of *Edward* VI. and beneath him the representation of the halt and maimed.

In that of the third court is a stone statue of Sir *Robert Clayton,* knight, lord mayor of *London,* dressed in character, in his gown and chain. He gave 600*l.* towards re-building this hospital; and left 2,300*l.* towards endowing it. The statue was erected before his death, which happened in 1714.

THIS excellent institution has, within the last ten years, admitted and discharged,

In-patients, 30,717. Out-patients, 47,099.

And in the last account of 1787, it appears there were admitted and discharged

2,758 In-patients, 5,191 Out-patients.

Total in the year—7,949.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

MR. *Guy*, not satisfied with his great benefactions to the hospital of *St. Thomas*, determined to be the sole founder of another. The relation is very remarkable. At the age of seventy-six, he took a lease, of the governors of the former, of a piece of ground opposite to it, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and on it, in 1721, at the expence of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* began to build the hospital which bears his name: and left to endow it, the prodigious sum of 219,499*l.* amassed from a very small beginning, chiefly by purchasing seamen's tickets! in the reign of queen *Anne;* and by his great success in buying and selling South Sea stock, in the memorable year 1720; and (ostensively) by the sale of bibles!—he seems to have profited both of GOD and *Mammon.*

HE was the son of an *Anabaptist* lighterman and coal-monger, in *Southwark.* On the death of his father, his mother brought him to *Tamworth*, her native town; and at a fit age bound him

apprentice to a bookbinder and bookseller, in *Cheapside*. On the expiration of his term, he set up for himself with the small sum of two hundred pounds. He joined with a set of booksellers, who carried on a trade in bibles, printed in, and smuggled out of *Holland*, to the great injury of the lawful printers. This was done for a considerable time; till the king's printers, by several prosecutions and seizures, obliged these illicit traders to desist. *Guy*, more artful and more pertinacious than his late partners, prevaled on the university of *Oxford* to contract with him for their privilege of printing bibles. But it is generally supposed that his great wealth was acquired by those articles in which Heaven most certainly had no concern. Attached to *Tamworth*, he founded there an almshouse and a library; and left a perpetual annuity of 125*l.* for their maintenance, as well as for apprenticing poor children belonging to the town; which chose him for one of its representatives.* His death happened on *December* 27th, 1724, in the 80th year of his age; before which he saw his hospital covered with the roof. In the first court is his statue in brass, dressed in his livery gown. Besides his public expences, he gave, during life, to many of his poor relations, 10*l.* or 20*l.* a year; and to

* *Maitland*, ii. 1306.

others money to advance them in life; he bequeathed to his aged relations, 870*l.* in annuities; and to his younger relations and executors, the sum of 75,589*l.* ! ! !*

In the chapel (shouldering God's altar) is another statue of Mr. *Guy*, a most elegant performance, by Mr. *J. Bacon*, in 1779, in white marble. He is represented standing, in his livery gown, with one hand raising a miserable sick object, and with the other pointing to a second object, on a bier, carried by two persons into his hospital. This superfluity cost a thousand pounds; a proof of the exuberant wealth of the foundation, which could spare such a sum to be wasted on a needless occasion. I was told that at this time there were only two hundred beds: three wards being out of use, undergoing certain alterations. But I could not obtain the lest account of the annual number of patients, or of the expenditure, or revenue; which other hospitals never fail to lay before the public. A repeated recent application has been equally unsuccessful.†

* He also bequeathed to *Christ's* Hospital an annuity of 400*l.* for receiving four children, yearly; and 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city and counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, who could be released for 5*l.* In consequence of this legacy, above six hundred persons have obtained their liberty. Ed.

† Mr. *Highmore*, in his history of public charities, says, that a corporation was established by act of parliament, in 1724, for the purpose of carrying Mr. *Guy's* will into execution; and adds, that

Mr. *Maitland* obtained a *septenary* account of the patients admitted into this hospital between the years 1728 and 1734, by which we learn, that in the seven years they amounted to 12,402; and that the total disbursements in the year 1738 amounted to seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight pounds: and then the house contained twelve wards, and four hundred and thirty-five beds.

In the laboratory is a large medallion in white marble of the great and pious Boyle.

The other religious house in *Southwark* was *Bermondsey*, founded in 1082, by *Aylwin Childe*, a citizen of *London*, for monks of the *Cluniac* order: a cargo of which were imported hither by favor of archbishop *Lanfranc*, in the year 1089, from the priory *De Caritate*, on the *Loire*, in *Nivernois*. Soon after the resumption of the alien priories, it was converted into an abby by *Richard* II. In 1539,* it was surrendered into the king's hands by *Robert de Wharton*, who had his reward, not only of a pension of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* but also the bishoprick of *St. Asaph*† in *commendam*. The revenues of the house at the Dissolu- BERMONDSEY ABBY.

the average number of patients received for seven years after its foundation, amounted annually to seventeen hundred and seventy. He gives little information respecting its *present* state, more than that the officers are numerous, that there is a *small* neat building for lunatics, thirteen wards, and four hundred and eleven beds. Ed.

* *Tanner.* † *Willis's Abbies*, i. 230.

tion were 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; the poor monks received the annual pension of from ten to about five pounds apiece.

THE conventual church was then pulled down by Sir *Thomas Pope*, who built a magnificent house on the site. This became the habitation of the *Ratcliffs*, earls of *Sussex*. *Thomas*, the great rival of the favorite earl of *Leicester*, breathed his last within its walls.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

THE present parochial church of *St. Mary Magdalen* was founded by the priors of *Bermondsey*, for the use of their adjoining tenants.

THE remains of antiquity in this neighborhood are, the antient gate of the abby, with a large arch and a postern on one side. Adjoining is part of a very old building; and on passing beneath the arch, and turning to the left, is to be seen, within a court, a house of very great antiquity, called (for what reason I know not) king *John's court*.

BERMONDSEY STREET.

BERMONDSEY-*street* may at present be called the great *Wool Staple* of our kingdom. Here reside numbers of merchants, who supply *Rochdale*, *Leicester*, *Derby*, *Exeter*, and most other weaving districts in this kingdom, with that commodity. As *Southwark* may be considered as a great suburb to *London*, various other trades are carried on there to a vast extent: the Tanners, Curriers, Hatters, Dyers, Iron-founders, Rope-makers, Sail-

makers, and Block-makers, occupy a considerable part of the borough.

ST. OLAVE, OR OLAF'S CHURCH.

THE most eastern parish in *Southwark*, is that of *St. Olave*, or *Olaf*, so named from the *Danish* prince who was massacred by his *Pagan* subjects. The church appears to have been founded nearly five hundred years ago.* The parish extends from the spot on *London-bridge*, on which was the draw-bridge, and stretches along the water-side as far as *St. Saviour's Dock*. In this parish, near the church, was the inn or lodging of the abbot of *Lewes* in *Sussex*. The chapel is still remaining, converted into a cellar, and, by the accumulation of earth, sunk under ground: and a gothic building, now turned into a wine-vault belonging to the *King's-head* tavern, may have been part of the mansion.

ST. JOHN'S HORSLEY-DOWN.

ST. *John's* in *Horsley-down* is one of the fifty new churches. The spire is fluted, and ends absurdly enough in the *Ionic* scroll.

ON *Sellenger's* wharf stood the town-house of the abbot of *St. Augustine's* at *Canterbury*; which being granted to Sir *Anthony Saint-Leger*, the wharf was named after him, but corrupted according to the modern spelling.†

THE abbot of *Battle* had also here his city-mansion. *Battle-bridge*, or rather *Stairs*, took

* *Maitland*, ii. 1389. † The same.

its name from the house: as did the streets called the *Mazes*, from the luxurious intricacies in his magnificent gardens.*

ST. SAVIOUR'S DOCK.

ST. *Saviour's Dock*, or, as it is called, *Savory*, bounds the eastern end of this parish. *St. Saviour's Dock* may be considered as the port of *Southwark*. It is in length about four hundred yards, but of most disproportionable breadth, not exceeding thirty feet. The borough will certainly give it a more useful magnitude: and also rebuild the warehouses and magazines on each side. It is at present solely appropriated to barges, which discharge coals, copperas from *Writtlesea* in *Essex*, pipe-clay, corn, and various other articles of commerce. If the dock was deepened, and correspondent wharfs were erected, sloops and smaller vessels might come from different sea-ports, and here discharge their cargoes, without the expence of re-loading lesser craft, in order to reland them at this dock. It antiently belonged to the priory of *St. Saviour's Bermondsey*, as did certain adjacent mills, which in 1536 were let by the monks to one *John Curlew*, for 6*l.* then the value of eighteen quarters of good wheat; and he was besides bound to grind *gratis* all the corn used in that religious house.

ROTHERHITHE.

ON the east side of the dock commences the

* *Strype's Stow*, I. Book iv. p. 24.

parish of *Rotherhithe* or *Redriff*, which consists chiefly of one street of a vast length, running along the shore, and winding with the great bend of the river, to a very small distance from *Deptford*. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary;* the steeple consists of a square tower with a circular lanthorn, formed in the upper part of a peristyle of *Corinthian* columns: and out of its summit issues an elegant polygonal spire.—I introduce this parish, because it is comprehended in the bills of mortality, having been taken in, in the year 1636, with five other parishes. Near the extremity of this parish are the docks for the *Greenland* ships; a profitable nuisance, very properly removed to a distance from the capital. The greater dock is supposed to have been the mouth of the famous canal, cut in 1016 by king *Canute*, in order to avoid the impediment of *London*-bridge, and to lay siege to the capital by bringing his fleet to the west side.

THE LOKE HOSPITAL.

THE *Loke*, in *Southwark*, was a hospital for leprous persons. It was dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and existed in the time of *Edward* II: till lately, it was, under the care of the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, appropriated to the cure of another loathsome disease. The word changed into *Lock*, possibly has allusion to the necessity of the inmates being locked or kept apart from all other patients.

As the *Borough High-street* was the great passage into a great part of our kingdom, to and from our capital, it was particularly well furnished with inns. I shall only mention one immortalized by *Chaucer*. The sign is now perverted into the *Talbot*. It originally was the *Tabard*, so called from the sign—a sleeveless coat, open on both sides, with a square collar, and winged at the shoulders; worn by persons of rank in the wars, with their arms painted on them that they might be known. The use is now transferred to the Heralds. This was the rendezvous of the jolly pilgrims, who formed the troop which our father of poetry describes sallying out to pay its devotions to the great *St. Thomas Becket*, who for a long time superseded almost every other *Saint*.

TABARD, CHAUCER'S INN.

> Befelle that in that season, on a day,
> In *Southwerk* at the *Tabard* as I lay,
> Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
> To *Canterbury*, with devoute corage,
> At night was come into that hostellerie
> Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie,
> Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle,
> In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle,
> That toward *Canterbury* wolden ride.
> The chambres and the stables weren wide,
> And wel we weren esed atte beste.

The memory of our great poet's pilgrimage is perpetuated by an inscription over the gateway: "This is the inn where Sir *Jeffry Chaucer*, and

" nine and twenty pilgrims, lodged, in their jour-
" ney to *Canterbury*, in 1383."

THE GLOBE, SHAKESPEARE'S THEATRE.

A LITTLE west of *St. Mary Overie's* (in a place still called *Globe Alley*) stood the *Globe*, immortalized by having been the theatre on which *Shakespeare* first trod the stage, but in no higher character than the Ghost in his own play of *Hamlet*. It appears to have been of an octagonal form; and is said to have been covered with rushes.* I have been told that the door was very lately standing. *James* I. granted a patent to *Laurence Fletcher*, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *Richard Burbage, Augustine Philippes, John Heminges, Henrie Condell, William Sly, Robert Armin*, and *Richard Cowlie*, and others of his majesty's servants, to act here, or in any other part of the kingdom. Notwithstanding the modesty of *Shakespeare* made him decline taking any considerable part in his own productions, his good-nature, and friendship for the morose *Ben Johnson*, induced him to act both in the *Sejanus* and *Every Man in his Humour;* a benevolence that greatly contributed to bring the latter into public notice. But in *Shakespeare's* own plays, *Dick Burbage*, as he was familiarly called, was the favorite actor. *Condell* and *Heminges* were his intimate friends: and published his plays in folio, seven years after his death.

* See an engraving of it in vol. I. of *Johnson's Shakespeare*.

THE playhouses, in and about *London*, were by this time extremely numerous, there not being fewer than seventeen between the years 1570 and 1629.

WESTMINSTER.

I NOW return to the extremity of the western part of our capital, on the northern bank of the river. In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, the shore opposite to *Lambeth* was a mere marshy tract.

MILL-BANK. *Mill-bank*, the last dwelling in *Westminster*, is a large house, which took its name from a mill which once occupied its site. Here, in my boyish days, I often experienced the hospitality of the late Sir *Robert Grovenor*,* its worthy owner, by an ancestor of whom, it was purchased from the *Mordaunts*, earls of *Peterborough*. All the rest of his vast property about *London* devolved on him in right of his mother, *Mary*, daughter and heiress of *Alexander Davies* of *Ebury*, in the county of *Middlesex*. I find, in the plan of *London* by *Hollar*, a mansion on this spot, under the name of *Peterborough*-house. It probably was built by the first earl of *Peterborough*. It was inhabited by his successors, and retained its name till the time of the death of that great but

* Grandfather to the present *Robert* earl *Grosvenor*. ED.

irregular genius *Charles*, earl of *Peterborough*, in 1735. It was rebuilt in its present form by the *Grovenor* family.

HORSE-FERRY.

A LITTLE farther was the antient *Horse-ferry* between *Westminster* and *Lambeth*: suppressed on the building of *Westminster*-bridge. The ferry having been the property of the archbishops of *Canterbury*, they were allowed the sum of 3,000*l.* which was funded.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S.

A LITTLE beyond the *Horse-ferry* stands the church of *St. John the Evangelist*, one of the fifty voted by parlement, to give this part of the town the air of the capital of a Christian country. It was begun in 1721, and finished in 1728. The architect was Mr. *Archer*, but Sir *John Vanbrugh* has usually the discredit of this pile.* Notwithstanding it is deservedly censured for its load of ornaments, they are by no means destitute of beauty. The aim at excess of magnificence is not a fault peculiar to the builder.

WESTMINSTER ABBY.

AT a small distance to the east is that noble specimen of gothic architecture, the conventual church of *St. Peter's* abby of *Westminster*. The church is said to have been founded about the year 610, by *Sebert* king of the *East-Saxons*, on

FOUNDED BY SEBERT.

* For this, and a number of other corrections and additions, I am obliged to the MS. notes of Mr. GRAY, in an interleaved copy of *London and its Environs*, which I had the honor of perusing, by the favor of the Earl of HARCOURT.

the ruins of the temple of *Apollo*, flung down, quoth legend, by an earthquake. The king dedicated his new church to *St. Peter;* who descended in person, with a host of heavenly choristers, to save the bishop, *Mellitus*, the trouble of consecration. The saint descended on the *Surry* side, in a stormy night; but, prevaling on *Edric*, a fisherman, to waft him over, performed the ceremony: and, as a proof, left behind the chrism, and precious droppings of the wax candles, with which the astonished fisherman saw the church illuminated. He conveyed the saint safely back; who directed him to inform the bishop that there was no farther need of consecration. He likewise directed *Edric* to fling out his nets, who was rewarded with a miraculous draught of salmons: the saint also promised to the fisherman and his successors, that they never should want plenty of salmon, provided they presented every tenth to his church. This custom was observed till at lest the year 1382. The fisherman that day had a right to sit at the same table with the prior; and he might demand of the cellarer, ale and bread; and the cellarer again might take of the fish's tail as much as he could, with four fingers and his thumb erect.

THE place in which it was built was then styled *Thornie* island, from its being over-run with thorns and briers; and it was besides insu-

lated by a branch of the *Thames*. Part of the insulation seems to remain. It commences a little above the old bridge at *Chelsea*, leading to *Jenny's Whim*, and the secondary stream supplies *Chelsea* water-works.* This church was burnt by the *Danes;* and restored by the incontinent king *Edgar*, in 958, under the influence of *St. Dunstan*, the most continent of men, and such a lover of celibacy that he drove out of the church every married priest. *Edgar* ravished nuns: but he founded or re-founded fifty monasteries, and planted, with very poor endowments, in this, twelve monks of the *Benedictine* order.

BURNT BY THE DANES. REBUILT BY EDGAR.

IT was reserved for the pious Confessor to rebuild both church and abby; he began the work in 1049, and finished it in a most magnificent manner in 1066, and endowed it with the utmost munificence. An abby is nothing without reliques. Here was to be found the veil, and some of the milk of the Virgin: the blade-bone of *St. Benedict:* the finger of *St. Alphage:* the head of *St.*

AGAIN BY EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

RELIQUES.

* According to *Maitland*, *Thorney* island was effected by a branch of the *Thames*, which entered from the east at the spot in *Channel* or *Canon*-row, where *Manchester*-buildings now stand, and running westward, intersected *King*-street, then followed *Gardener's*-lane, *Prince's*-street, and *College*-street, till it was re-united with the river. The editor of *Smith's* antiquities of *Westminster* fixes its commencement farther north, to a spot adjoining the southern end of the present *Privy*-gardens, the boundary of the antient palace of *Whitehall*. ED.

Maxilla: and half the jaw-bone of *St. Anastasia.* The good *Edward* was buried in his own church. *William* the Conqueror bestowed on his tomb a rich pall: and in 1163, *Henry* II. lodged his body in a costly ferretry, translating it from its pristine place.

THIS church had been a noted sanctuary, and was one of those exempted from suppression by *Henry* VIII. *Stow* thinks that the privilege was granted to this church by its founder, king *Sebert.* That venerable and able antiquary the Reverend Mr. *Pegge,* supposes that it only took place after the canonization of *Edward* the Confessor, in 1198. I refer to his elaborate work on the subject of sanctuaries, in the eighth volume of the *Archaeologia.* I shall only mention a very remarkable instance of a most sacrilegious violation of the privilege in this very church: in which, in the year 1378, *Robert Haule,* and *John Schakel,* esquires, had taken refuge, for no other reason than to save their persons from the rage of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster,* for refusing to deliver to him a *French* hostage, to whose ransom they had a right. The duke sent here fifty armed men. They first seduced *Schakel* from the sanctuary. *Haule* refused to confide in their promises; but remained at the altar, attending at high mass. *Haule* made a manful resistance with his short sword, and drove them into the chancel,

where he was slain. In his last words he recommended himself to God, the avenger of such injuries; and to the liberty of our holy mother the church. With him was murdered his servant, and a monk who had entreated the assassins not to violate the holiness of the place. *Haule* was interred in the abby. Part of an inscription, relative to this cruel act, was remaining on a brass, in the time of *Weever.** *Sudbury*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, made complaint in parlement of this breach of privilege. The church was shut about four months, till it was purified from the profanation. The offenders were excommunicated, a large sum of money paid to the church, and all its privileges confirmed in the next parlement.

REBUILT A THIRD TIME BY HENRY III.

EITHER from the decay of the building, or a particular zeal and affection which *Henry* III. had for the royal *Confessor*, that prince pulled down the *Saxon* pile, and rebuilt it in its present elegant and magnificent form. In 1245 he undertook this great work, in the mode of architecture which began to take place in his days, but did not carry it on farther than four arches west of the middle tower; and the vaulting of this was not finished till 1296. He did not live to complete his design, which was carried on by his successor. It advanced slowly in succeeding reigns, and,

* Funeral Monuments, 484, 5.

from the portcullis on the roof of the last arches, it appears that *Henry* VII. or VIII. contributed to the repairs, that being the device of those monarchs. It was never finished: the great tower, and two western towers, remaining incomplete at the Reformation; after which the two present towers arose. That in the centre is wanting. A casual fire had long before destroyed the roof; but by the piety of *Edward* and several of the abbots it was restored to the beauty and splendor we so justly admire.

HENRY III. performed two acts of pious respect to the remains of the founders of this abby, which must not be omitted. He translated those of *Sebert* into a tomb of touchstone, beneath an arch made in the wall. Above were paintings, long since defaced, done by order of the king, who was strongly imbued with the love of the arts; Mr. *Walpole** has preserved several of the precepts for a number of paintings in this church, and other places. Among them are directions for painting *duos* CHERUMBINOS *cum hilari vultu et jocoso.*

SHRINE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, BY CAVALINI.

BUT what does that prince the most honor is the shrine,† which he caused to be made in honor of the *Confessor*, placed in a chapel which bears

* Anecdotes of Painting, 1, 2, & seq.

† Engraven by Mr. *Vertue*, and published among the *Vetusta Monumenta*, tab. xvi.

his name. This beautiful mosaic work was the performance of *Peter Cavalini,* inventor of that species of ornament. It is supposed that he was brought into *England* by the abbot *Ware,* who visited *Rome* in 1256. *Weever* expressly says, "He brought from thence certain workmen, and "rich porphery stones, whereof hee made that "curious, singular, rare pavement before the high "altar; and with these stones and workmen he "did also frame the shrine of *Edward* the Con-"fessor."* This beautiful memorial consists of three rows of arches; the lower pointed, the upper round: and on each side of the lower is a most elegant twisted pillar, an ornament the artist seems peculiarly fond of. Children, or childish age, have greatly injured this beautiful shrine, by picking out the mosaic, through the shameful connivance of the attendant vergers.

ROUND this chapel are twelve other chapels, all built by *Henry* III. They were an afterthought, and formed no part of the original design. Before this shrine seem to have been offered the *spolia opima.* The *Scotch regalia,* and the sacred chair from *Scone,* were offered here; and *Alphonso,* third son to *Edward* I. who died in his childhood, presented the golden coronet of our unfortunate prince the last *Llewelyn.*

* Funeral Monuments, 485.

ANOTHER, BY THE SAME ARTIST.

THIS is not the only specimen of *Cavalini's* skill, which we possess in this kingdom. Mr. *Walpole** has, at his beautiful villa near town, another shrine of his workmanship, brought, in 1768, from the church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, in *Rome;* and placed in a chapel in his gardens. It was erected, in 1256, over the bodies of the holy martyrs *Simplicius*, *Faustina*, and *Beatrix*, by *John James Capoccio*, and *Vinia* his wife. It differs in form from the shrine of *St. Edward*, but is formed of the same materials, and adorned with the same twisted columns.

ALONG the freeze of the screen of the chapel, are fourteen legendary sculptures respecting the Confessor. They are so rudely done, that we may conclude that the art at this time was at a very low ebb. The first is the trial of queen *Emma*. The next the birth of *Edward*. Another is his coronation. The fourth tells us how our saint was frightened into the abolition of the *dane-gelt*, by seeing the devil dance upon the money bags. The fifth is the story of his winking at the thief who was robbing his treasury. The sixth is meant to relate the appearance of our SAVIOUR to him. The seventh shews how the invasion of *England* was frustrated by the drowning of the *Danish* king. Eighthly is seen the quarrel between the

* It need scarcely be stated that the Mr. *Walpole*, so often referred to, was the celebrated *Horace* afterwards earl of *Orford*. ED.

boys *Tosti* and *Harold,* predicting their respective fates. In the ninth sculpture is the *Confessor's* vision of the seven sleepers. Tenthly, how he meets *St. John the Evangelist* in the guise of a pilgrim. Eleventhly, how the blind were cured by their eyes being washed in his dirty water. Twelfthly, how *St. John* delivers to the pilgrims a ring. In the thirteenth they deliver the ring to the king, which he had unknowingly given to *St. John* as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim. This was attended with a message from the *Saint,* foretelling the death of the king. And the fourteenth shews the consequential haste made by him to complete his pious foundation.*

HENRY III. HIS TOMB, BY THE SAME.

In this very chapel is a third proof of the skill of *Cavalini* or some of his pupils. It is an altar tomb of *Henry* himself, enriched like the shrine, and with wreathed columns at each corner.† The figure of this prince, who died in 1272, is of brass, and placed recumbent. This is supposed to have been the first brazen image known to have been cast in our kingdom. The little book, sold at the door to the visitors of this solemn scenery, will be a sufficient guide to the fine and numerous fune-

* All these are accurately engraven and fully explained, in the first volume of Mr. *Carter's* Antiquities.

† See *Sandford's* Genealogies, 92.—*Dart,* tab. 85. vol. ii.—*Gough's* Sepulch. Mon. i. 57. tab. xx, xxi.

brial memorials of the place. Let me only observe, that here may be read an excellent lecture on the progress of these efforts of human skill, from the simple altar tomb to the most ostentatious proofs of human vanity. The humble recumbent figure with uplifted hands, as if deprecating the justice of Heaven for the offences of this mortal state; or the proper kneeling attitude, supplicating that mercy which the purest must stand in need of, may be seen here in various degrees of elegance. The careless lolling attitude of heroes in long gowns and flowing periwigs succeeds; and after them, busts or statues vaunting their merits, and attended with such a train of *Pagan* deities, as would almost lead to suppose it a heathen *Pantheon* instead of a *Christian* church.

As far as respects the figures on the antient tombs, there is a dull uniformity. They generally are recumbent; often with their hands joined, and erect. If their spouses are placed on their side, as a mark of conjugal affection, the hand of one is clasped in that of the other. Frequently the legs of the hero are crossed, in case he had gained that honorable privilege by the merits of a crusade, and his hand is employed in the menacing action of unsheathing his sword. The sides of the tombs are often embellished with figures of the offspring of the deceased; frequently with figures of mourn-

ers, *pleureurs*, or weepers,* generally in monastic habits, as whole convents were wont (and still are accustomed, in *Catholic* countries) to pour out their pious inhabitants to form processions at the funerals of the great. In our capital, the fraternity of *Augustine Papey*, the threescore priests of *Leaden-hall*, and the company of parish-clerks, skilled in singing *diriges* and the funeral offices, were accustomed to attend the solemn burials.

TASTELESS as are the figures of the deceased, yet the ornaments above are often in the richest style that the wild unfettered genius of *Gothic* architecture could invent; fine and light sculpture of foliage, of animals, or human forms. The monuments of *Aymer de Valence* earl of *Pembroke*, who was murdered in *France* in 1323, and of *Edmund Crouchback* earl of *Lancaster*, are magnificent. On the side of these tombs are the figures of the *pleureurs*, or mourners, exemplified in numbers of other tombs in this kingdom. Mr. *Gough* has favored us with very elegant engravings of both of these, in his splendid work on *British* sepulchral monuments.

* See the curious contract, in *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 354, between the executors of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, and *John Essex*, marbler; *William Austin*, founder; and *Thomas Stevens*, copper-smith; for their making xiv lords and ladyes in divers vestures called *weepers*, and xiv images of *mourners*, to be gilt by *Bartholomew Lambespring*, *Dutchman*, and goldsmythe of *London*.

In the reigns of queen *Elizabeth*, and *James* I. begins to appear a ray of taste in the sculptors. I shall instance one of the six sons of *Henry* lord *Norris*, who appear kneeling round his magnificent cenotaph (for he was buried at *Rycot*) in the chapel of *St. Andrew*. This figure has one hand on his breast, the other a little removed from it; an attitude of devotion, inexpressibly fine, in defiance of the ungraceful dress of the time. Lord *Norris* died in 1589.*

Another proof is in the monument of Sir *Francis Vere*, who died in 1608, distinguished by thirty years of able service in the Low Countries in the reign of *Elizabeth*. He is represented in a gown recumbent; over him, four fine figures of armed knights, kneeling on one knee, support a marble slab, on which are strewed the various parts of his armour. At *Breda* is the tomb of *Ingelbert* II. count of *Nassau*, who died in 1504, executed on the same idea.

The figure of young *Francis Hollis*, son of *John* earl of *Clare*, cut off at the age of eighteen, in 1622, on his return from a campaign in the *Netherlands*, has great merit. He is placed, dressed

* *Dugdale's* Baronage, ii. 404.—*Dart*, by mistake, calls this nobleman *Francis*; who was grandson to *Henry*, and left only one child, a daughter. He fell a suicide, in a fit of proud resentment, for an imaginary affront on account of a lord *Scrope*, which he had not the sense, or the courage, to accommodate in a proper manner.

like a *Grecian* warrior, on an altar, in a manner that does great credit to *Nicholas Stone*, or rather to the earl, to whom Mr. *Walpole* justly attributes the design.

THE figure of Doctor *Busby*, master of *Westminster* school, who died in 1695, is elegant and spirited. He lies resting on one arm; a pen in one, a book in the other hand: his countenance looking up. His loose dress is very favorable to the sculptor,* who has given it most graceful flows: the close cap alone is inimical to his art.

I CANNOT go through the long series of tombs: nor will I attempt, like the *Egyptians* of old, to bring the silent inhabitants to a posthumous trial, or draw their frailties to light. I will only mention the crowned heads who here repose, till that day comes which will level every distinction of rank, and shew every individual in his proper character. *Qualis erat*, says a beautiful and modest inscription, *iste dies indicabit*.

THE second of our monarchs who lies here, is the renowned *Edward* I. in an altar tomb, as modest and plain, as his fame was great. A long inscription in monkish lines imperfectly records the deeds of the conqueror of *Scotland*, and of the antient *Britons*. In 1770, antiquarian curiosity was so urgent with the respectable dean of *West-*

EDWARD I.

* *Francis Bird.* ED.

minster, as to prevale on him to permit certain members of the society, under proper regulations, to inspect the remains of this celebrated hero; and discover, if possible, the composition which gave such duration to the human body. The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi** being extant, gave rise to this search.

In the minute relation by that able and worthy antiquary the late Sir *Joseph Ayloffe*, bart. almost every particular is given. On lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a strong thick linen cloth, *waxed* on the inside: the head and face were covered with a *sudarium* or face-cloth of crimson sarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin used by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are assured by the church of *Rome*. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpse was discovered in all the ensigns of majesty, richly habited. The body was wrapped in a fine linen cere-cloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face. Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red silk damask; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast, and on this, at six inches distance from each other, quatre-foils of philligree-work, of gilt metal set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c.; and the inter-

* *Archaeologia*, iii. 376, 398, 399.—Similar warrants were issued on account of *Edward* III. *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV.

vals between the quatre-foils on the stole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down into a most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true lover's knot. Above these habits was the royal mantle of rich crimson sattin, fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent *fibula*, of gilt metal richly chased, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue, transparent paste, and twenty-four more pearls. The corpse, from the waist downwards, was covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which fell down to the feet and was tucked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatre-foil like those on the stole. In his right hand was a sceptre with a cross of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the right shoulder. In the left hand the rod and dove, which passed over the shoulder and reached the royal ear. The dove stood on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamelled green; it was of white enamel. On the head was a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal.* The head was lodged in the cavity of the stone-coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead. I refer the reader to the *Archaeologia* for the other *minutiæ* attendant on the habiting of the royal corpse. It was dressed in conformity to antient usage, even as early as the

* The dress is represented on a seal of this monarch's, in *Sandford's* Genealogy, 120, with tolerable accuracy.

time of the *Saxon Sebert*. The use of the cere-cloth is continued to our days: in the instance of our late king, the two serjeant-surgeons had 122*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* each for opening and embalming; and the apothecary 152*l.* for a fine double *cere-cloth*, and a due quantity of rich perfumed aromatic powders.*

ELEANOR HIS QUEEN.

ELEANOR of *Castile*, the beautiful and affectionate queen of *Edward*, was in 1290 deposited here. Her figure,† in copper gilt, rests on a tablet of the same, placed on an altar tomb of *Petworth* marble.

EDWARD III.

THE murdered prince *Edward* II. found his grave at *Glocester:* his son, the glorious warrior *Edward* III. rests here. His figure at full length, made of copper once gilt, lies beneath a rich gothic shrine of the same material. His hair is disheveled, his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches to his feet. Each hand holds a sceptre. The figures of his children in brass surround the altar tomb.‡ His worthy queen *Philippa* was interred at his feet.§ Her figure in alabaster represents her as a most masculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal spouse in 1377. His latter end was marked with misfortunes; by the death of his son the Black Prince; by a raging pesti-

* *Archaeologia*, iii. 402. † *Sandford*, 131.

‡ *Sandford*, 177.—*Gough's* Sepulch. Mon. i. 139. tab. lv, lvi.

§ *Sandford*, 172.—*Gough*, i. 63. tab. xxiii.

lence; but more by his unseasonable love in his doating years. How finely does Mr. *Gray* paint his death, and the gay entrance of his successor into power, in the bitter taunt he puts into the mouth of a *British* bard!

Mighty victor, mighty lord,
Low on his funeral couch he lies!
No pitying heart, no eye, afford
A tear to grace his obsequies.
Is the sable warrior fled?
Thy son is gone: he rests among the dead!
The swarm, that in thy noon-tide beam were born?
Gone to salute the rising morn.
Fair laughs the morn, and soft the *Zephyr* blows,
While, proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening-prey.

RICHARD II.

THE tomb of the wasteful unfortunate prince *Richard* II. and his first consort *Anne*, daughter of *Wenceslaus* king of *Bohemia*, is the next in order.* It was erected by *Henry* V. Their figures, in the same metal as the former, lie recumbent on it. He had directed them to be made in his life-time, by *B.* and *Godfrey*, of *Wood-street*, goldsmiths: the expence of gilding was four hundred marks. The countenance of *Richard* is very unlike the beautiful painting of him on board, six feet eleven inches high, by three feet seven inches

HIS PORTRAIT.

* *Sandford*, 203.—*Gough's* Sepulch. Mon. i. 163. tab. lxi, lxii.

broad; in which he is represented sitting in a chair of state, with a globe in one hand, the sceptre in the other; a crown on his head; and his dress extremely rich and elegant; many parts marked with his initial, R. surmounted with a crown. His countenance remarkably fine and gentle, little indicative of his bad and oppressive reign.*

THIS picture, after the test of nearly four hundred years, is in the highest preservation; and not less remarkable for the elegance of the coloring, than the excellence of the drawing, considering the early age of the performance. It was retouched by *Vandyk*, and again about the year 1727. The back ground is elevated above the figure, of an uneven surface, and gilt. The curious will find, in Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes, vol. i. an ingenious conjecture respecting the method of painting in that early period, which has given such amazing duration to the labors of its artists. This portrait was originally hung up in the choir of the abby; but about a dozen years ago was removed to the *Jerusalem* chamber.

HENRY V. WITHIN a beautiful chapel of gothic workmanship, of open iron-work, ornamented with various images, is the tomb of the gallant prince *Henry* V.† a striking contrast to the weak and

* *Vetusta Monumenta*, tab. iv. † *Sandford*, 289.

luxurious *Richard.* This was built by *Henry* VII. in compliment to his illustrious relation and predecessor. His queen *Catherine* had before erected his monument, and placed his image, cut in heart of oak, and covered over with silver, on an altar tomb; the head was (as our learned guide told us) of solid silver, which, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. was sacrilegiously stolen away. The wooden headless trunk still remains.

On each side of this royal chapel is a winding staircase, inclosed in a turret of open iron-work, which leads into a chauntry founded for the purpose of masses, for the repose of the soul of this great prince. The front looks over the shrine of the Confessor. Here is kept a parcel of human figures, which in old times were dressed out and carried at funeral processions; but at present, very deservedly, have obtained the name of the *ragged regiment.* More worthy of notice is the elegant termination of the *columellæ* of the two staircases, which spread at the top of the turrets into roofs of uncommon elegance.

One end of this chauntry rests against that of the chapel of *Henry* VII. Among the stone statues placed there is the *French* patron *St. Denys*, most composedly carrying his head in his hand.

On the south side of the chauntry, over his monument, is the representation of his coronation.

The face of *Henry* is distinguished by a wen under his chin; with which it was probably marked, as it is not to be supposed that the sculptor would have added a deformity.*

HIS QUEEN. CATHERINE, his royal consort, had less respect payed to her remains. She had sunk from the bed of the conqueror of *France*, to that of a common gentleman: yet gave to these kingdoms a long line of princes. She died in 1437, and was interred in the chapel of our lady in this church. When her grandson *Henry* VII. ordered that to be pulled down, to make room for his own magnificent chapel, he ungratefully neglected the remains of this his ancestress, and suffered them to be flung carelessly into a wooden chest, where they still rest near her *Henry's* tomb.

EDWARD V. AND HIS BROTHER. NEXT is the cenotaph of the two innocents, *Edward* V. and his brother *Richard* duke of *York*. In the reign of *Charles* II. certain small bones were found in a chest under a staircase in the *Tower*. These, by order of *Charles*, were removed here; and, under the supposition of their belonging to the murdered princes, this memorial of their sad fate was erected, by order of that humane monarch, after a design by Sir *Christopher Wren*.†

* Mr. *Carter* intends to engrave this in his specimens of antient sculpture.

† *Parentalia*, 333.

In order of time I must pass into the beautiful chapel of *Henry* VII. nearly the rival in elegance with that of *King's College, Cambridge.* Who can look at the roof of either without the highest admiration! *Henry*, finding the chapel of the Confessor too much crouded to receive any more princes, determined on the building of this. That of the Virgin was sacrificed to it; also an adjacent tavern, distinguished by the popular sign of the *White Rose.* Abbot *Islip*, on the part of the king, laid the first stone, on *February* 11th, 1503. The royal miser scrupled no expence in this piece of vanity. By his will it appears, that he expressly intended it as his own mausoleum, and that of his house, intending that none but the blood royal should be interred in this magnificent foundation. It was built at the expence of fourteen thousand pounds.* In the body of this chapel is his superb tomb, the work of *Pietro Torregiano*, a *Florentine* sculptor; who had, for his labor and materials, one thousand pounds. This admirable artist continued in *London* till the completion of his work in 1519. But the reigning prince and *Torregiano* were of tempers equally turbulent, so they soon separated.† To him is attributed the altar tomb of *Margaret* countess of *Richmond*, with her figure recumbent in brass. *Henry* VII.

HENRY VII. HIS CHAPEL.

HIS TOMB.

* Will of *Henry* VII. preface, p. iv.

† Anecdotes of Painting, i. 97.

had made a special provision in his will for this tomb,* for the images and various other ornaments, which were to decorate this his place of rest. The tomb itself is, as he directed, made of a hard *Basaltic* stone, called in the language of those days *Touche*. The figures contained in the six *bas reliefs* in brass on the sides, are strong proofs of the skill of the artist. They suit the superstition of the times: *St. Michael* and the devil, joined with the Virgin and Child: *St. George* with *St. Anthony* and his pig: *St. Christopher*, and perhaps *St. Anne: Edward* the Confessor, and a *Benedictine* monk: *Mary Magdalen*, and *St. Barbara:* and several others. One pretence is a respect to his grand-mother, whose bones he left flung into an ordinary chest. He and his quiet neglected queen lie in brass on an altar tomb within the beautiful brazen precinct; his face resembles all his portraits. I have seen a model, a still stronger likeness, in possession of Mr. *Walpole;* a bust in stone taken from his face immediately after his death. A stronger reluctance to quit the possessions of this world could never be expressed on the countenance of the most griping mortal.

WITHIN the grate of the tomb was an altar of a single piece of touchstone, destroyed by the

* Will of *Henry* VII. published 1775, p. 3. 34.

fanatics, to which he bequeathed "our grete piece "of the holie crosse, which, by the high provision "of our Lord God, was conveied, brought, and "delivered to us from the isle of *Cyo*, in *Greece*, "set in gold and garnished with perles and pre- "cious stones; and also the preciouse relique of "oon of the legges of *St. George*, set in silver "parcel gilte, which came into the hands of our "broder and cousyn *Lewys*, of *France*, the time "that he wan and recovered the citie of *Millein*, "and given and sent to us by our cousyne the "cardinal of *Amboise*."*

QUEEN ELIZABETH, AND MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

HERE also rest, freed from the cares of their eventful reigns, the rival queens, *Elizabeth*, and the unhappy *Mary Stuart*. The same species of monument incloses both, in this period of the revival of the arts. The figure of each lies under an elegant canopy supported by pillars of the *Corinthian* order.† Two great blemishes obscure the characters of this illustrious pair. *Elizabeth* will never be vindicated from treachery, hypocrisy, and cruelty in the death of *Mary*. The love of her subjects was the pretext: the reality, a female jealousy of superior charms, with the *spretæ injuria formæ*, discovered in a letter of passion, accusing another female,‡ perhaps equally

* Will of *Henry* VII. 34. † *Dart*, i. 152. 171.

‡ See the famous letter of *Mary Stuart*, in *Burghley's* state papers, 558.

touched with the same tormenting passion. The long and undeserved sufferings of *Mary*, from one of her own sex, a sister princess, from whom she had reason to expect every relief, make us forget her crime, and fling a veil over the fault of distressed, yet criminal beauty.

JAMES TO GEORGE II.

THE peaceful pedant *James* I, his amiable *Henry*, and the royal rakish *Charles*, the second of the name; the sullen mis-treated hero *William*, his royal consort the patient *Mary*; *Anne*, glorious in her generals, and *George* II. repose within the royal vault of this chapel. No monument blazons their virtues; it is left to history to record the busy and often empty tale of majesty. *George* I. was buried at *Hanover*; his son caused a vault to be made in this for himself, his *Caroline*, and family, and directed the side-board of her coffin, and that of his own (when his hour came) to be constructed in such a manner as to be removed, so that their loving dust might intermingle.

I SHALL drop these subjects of mortality, with pointing out a single monument of inferior note. A very fine figure of *Time*, executed in *Italy*, in white marble, holds in his hand a scroll, with an inscription of uncommon elegance, written by Doctor *Friend*, to commemorate the premature death of the honorable *Philip Carteret*, younger son of *George* Lord *Carteret*, at the age of 19, in

the year 1710. *Time* thus seems to address himself to him:*

ELEGANT INSCRIPTION ON A YOUTH.

Quid breves te delicias tuorum,
Næniis *Phœbi* chorus omnis urget
Et mei falcis subitò recisum
Vulnere plangit!

En puer! vitæ pretium caducæ
Hic tuum custos vigil ad favillam
Semper adstabo et memori tuebor
Marmore famam:

Audies clarus pietate, morum
Integer, multæ studiosus artis:
Hic frequens olim leget, hæc sequetur
Æmula pubes.

Why flows the Muse's mournful tear
For thee, cut down in life's full prime?
Why sighs for thee the parent dear,
Cropt by the scythe of hoary Time?

Lo! this, my boy, 's the common lot—
To me thy memory entrust;
When all that's dear shall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerated dust.

From age to age, as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth,
Thy great example shall inflame,
And emulation raise in youth.†

I SHALL quit these solemn scenes‡ with the

* *Dart*, ii. 112.

† Thus translated in the little historical description, &c.

‡ But I shall not quit them without mentioning an error in my *Journey to London*, p. 389, in naming the lady, who died by the pricking her finger with a needle, lady *Susanna Grey*: whereas the fabulists in *Westminster Abby* attribute the misfortune to lady *Elizabeth Russel*.

beautiful reflections of Mr. *Addison*, made on the spot: and hope they may have the same weight with the reader, which they have on me, whenever I peruse the following piece of instructive eloquence. "When I look" (says the delightful moralist) "upon the tombs of the great, every "emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the "epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire "goes out: when I meet with the grief of parents "upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with com-"passion: when I see the tomb of the parents "themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving "for those whom we must quickly follow: when "I see kings lying by those who deposed them, "when I consider rival wits placed side by side, "or the holy men that divided the world with "their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow "and astonishment on the little competitions, "factions, and debates of mankind. When I "read the several dates of the tombs, of some "that died yesterday, and some six hundred "years ago, I consider that great day when we "shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our "appearance together."*

At the dissolution, this great monastery, the second mitred abby in the kingdom, underwent the common lot of the religious houses. In 1534,

* Spectator, vol. i. N° 26.

the abbot, *William Benson*, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and in 1539 surrendered his monastery into the royal hands, and received as a reward the office of first dean to the new foundation, consisting of a dean and twelve prebendaries. It was also erected into a bishoprick, but the only bishop was *Thomas Thirleby;* it being suppressed in 1550, on his translation to *Norwich.*

When the protector *Somerset* ruled in the fulness of power, this magnificent, this sacred pile narrowly escaped a total demolition. It was his design to have pulled it down, and to have applied the materials towards the palace he was then erecting in the *Strand*, known by the name of *Somerset*-house. He was diverted from his design by a bribe of not fewer than fourteen manors.—Mortals should be very delicate in pronouncing the vengeance of Heaven on their fellow-creatures: yet, in this instance, without presumption, without superstition, one may suppose his fall to have been marked out by the Almighty, as a warning to impious men. He fell on the scaffold on *Tower-hill*, lamented only because his overthrow was effected by a man more wicked, more ambitious, and more detested than himself. In their ends there was a consent of justice: both died by the ax: and both of their headless bodies were flung, within a very short space of time, into the same place, among the attainted herd.

In the reign of queen *Mary*, the former religion of the place experienced a brief restoration. She with great zeal restored it to the antient conventual state: collected many of the rich habits and *insignia* of that splendid worship; established fourteen monks, and appointed for their abbot *John Feckenham*, a man of great piety and learning, who, on his expulsion in the succeeding reign, finished his days in easy custody in *Wisbech* castle.

In 1560 it was changed into a collegiate church, consisting of a dean, and twelve secular canons, and thirty petty canons, and other members, two school-masters, and forty king's or queen's scholars, twelve almsmen, and many officers and servants.* But there seems to have been a school there from the first foundation of the abby. *Ingulphus*, abbot of *Crowland*, speaks of his having been educated at it; and of the disputations he had with the queen of the *Confessor*, and of the presents she made him in money in his boyish days.†

Cloisters. Besides the church, many of the antient appendages remain. The cloisters are entire, and filled with monuments. The north and west cloisters were built by abbot *Littlington*, who died in 1386: he also built the granary, which

* *Tanner.* † Quoted by *Stow*, book 1. vol. i. 123.

was afterwards the dormitory of the king's scholars; of later years rebuilt.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

THE entrance into the chapter-house (built in 1250) is on one side of the cloister, through a most rich and magnificent gothic portal, the mouldings most exquisitely carved: this is divided into two gothic doors. The room is an octagon, each side of which had most superb and lofty windows, which being now filled up, it is lighted by smaller ones. The opening into this room is as noble as that from the cloister. The stone roof is destroyed, and one of plank is substituted. The central pillar remains, light, slender, and elegant, surrounded by eight others; bound by two equidistant *fasciæ*, and terminated in capitals of beautiful simplicity. By consent of the abbot, in 1377, the commons of *Great Britain* first held their parlements in this place; the crown undertaking the repairs. Here they sat till the year 1547, when *Edward* VI. granted the chapel of *St. Stephen* to their use. It is at present filled with the public records, among which is the original *Domesday* book, now above seven hundred years old: it is in as fine preservation as if it was the work of yesterday.

CRYPT.

BENEATH the chapter-house is a very singular crypt. The roof, which forms the floor of the former, is supported by a short round pillar, quite hollow. The top spreads into massy plain ribs,

the supports of the roof. The walls are not less than eighteen feet thick, and form a most firm base to the superstructure. They had been pierced with several small windows, which are now lost by the vast increase of earth on the outside;* one is just visible in the garden belonging to Mr. *Barrow.*

JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

THE *Jerusalem* chamber formed a part of the abbot's lodgings; and was built by *Littlington.* It is noted for having been the place where *Henry* IV. breathed his last: he had been seized with a swoon while he was praying before the shrine of *St. Edward:* and, being carried into this room, asked, on recovering, where he was? Being informed, he answered, (I will give his reply in the words of *Shakespeare,* borrowed from history)

> Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.
> It hath been prophesied to me many years
> I should not die but in *Jerusalem,*
> Which vainly I suppos'd the HOLY LAND!

The devil is said to have practised such a delusion on pope *Sylvester* II. having (on consultation) assured his holiness that he should die in *Jerusalem;* and kept his word, by taking him off as he was saying mass, in 1003, in a church of that name in *Rome.*†

I OMITTED to mention the revenues of this

* This crypt is only accessible through the house of Mr. *Barrow.*

† *Brown's Fasciculus,* i. 83. 88.

great house, which, in its monastic state, *Speed* makes to amount to 3977*l.* per ann. *Dugdale* to 3471*l.*

Sanctuary. Not far from the abby stood the *Sanctuary*, the place of refuge absurdly granted, in old times, to criminals of certain denominations. The church belonging to it was in form of a cross, and double; one being built over the other. Such is the account that Doctor *Stukely* gives of it, for he remembered it standing:* it was of vast strength; and was with much labor demolished. It is supposed to have been the work of the *Confessor*. Within its precincts was born *Edward* V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge, with her younger son *Richard*, to secure him from his cruel uncle, who had already possession of the elder brother. Seduced by the persuasions of the duke of *Buckingham*, and *Thomas Scott* alias *Rotherham*, archbishop of *York*, she surrendered the little innocent, who was instantly carried to his brother in the *Tower*, where they were soon after involved in one common fate.

Eleemosynary. To the west of the sanctuary stood the *Eleemosynary* or *Almory*, where the alms of the abby were wont to be distributed. But it is still more remarkable for having been the place where the first printing press ever known in *England* was erected. It was in the year 1474, when *William*

* *Archaeologia*, i. p. 39.

Caxton, probably encouraged by the learned *Thomas Milling*, then abbot, produced *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house. Would the monks have permitted this, could they have foreseen how certainly the art would conduce to their overthrow, by the extension of knowledge, and the long-concealed truths of Christianity?

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

BENEATH the shadow of the abby stands the church of *St. Margaret*, built originally by *Edward* the Confessor. The parish church had been in the abby, to the great inconveniency of the monks. It was rebuilt in the time of *Edward* I. and again in that of *Edward* IV. This church is honored with the remains of the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was interred here on the same day on which he was beheaded in *Old Palace Yard*. It was left to a sensible churchwarden to inform us of the fact, who inscribed it on a board about twenty years ago.

ITS FINE WINDOW.

THE east window is a most beautiful composition. It was made by order of the magistrates of *Dort*, and by them designed as a present to *Henry* VII.; but he dying before it was finished, it was put up in the private chapel of the abbot of *Waltham* at *Copt-hall:* there it remained till the

dissolution; when it was removed to *Newhall* in *Essex*, afterwards part of the estate of general *Monk*, who preserved it from demolition. In 1758 it was purchased from the then owner, by the inhabitants of this parish, for four hundred guineas. By a most absurd and tasteless opposition, this fine ornament ran a great risque of being pulled down again. The subject is the crucifixion: a devil is carrying off the soul of the hardened thief; an angel receiving that of the penitent. Silly enough! but the other beauties of the piece might surely have moved the reverend zealot to mercy. The figures are numerous, and finely executed. On one side is *Henry* VI. kneeling; above him his patron saint, *St. George*. On the other side is his queen in the same attitude, and above her the fair *St. Catherine* with the instruments of her martyrdom. This charming performance is engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries.

PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

THE royal palace which clames seniority in our capital, was that of *Westminster*, founded by the *Confessor*, who was the first prince who had it in regular residence. It stood near the *Thames*: the stairs to it on the river still keep the name of *Palace stairs;* and the two *Palace Yards* also belonged to this extensive pile.

THE *New Palace Yard* is the area before the hall. In old times a very handsome conduit, or,

as it was called, fountain, graced one part: and opposite to the hall, on the site of the present passage into *Bridge-street*, stood a lofty square tower, which, from its use, was called the *Clock Tower*. This may be seen in *Hollar's* print, N° 6, and in the old plan of *London*, as it was in the beginning of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

WESTMINSTER-HALL.

MANY parts of this adjacent palace exist to this day, sunk into other uses. Succeeding monarchs added much to it. The great hall was built by *William Rufus*, or possibly rebuilt; a room of that description being too necessary an appendage to a palace, ever to have been neglected. The entrance into it from *New Palace Yard*, was bounded on each side by towers,* most magnificently ornamented with numbers of statues in rows above each other, now lost, or concealed by modern buildings: a mutilated figure of an armed man, supposed to have been one, was discovered under the Exchequer staircase in 1781.† The size may be estimated, when we are told that *Henry* III. entertained in this hall, and other rooms, six thousand poor men, women, and children, on new-year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of *Richard* II. who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls two feet, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a

* *Kip* has given a view of it, N° 40.

† *Carter's* antient sculptures, N° 1.

stately porch and other buildings. The expence was paid by a levy on banished strangers, or refugees, who had sought an asylum in *England.** In 1399 he kept his *Christmas* in it, with his characteristical magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were daily consumed. The number of his guests each day were ten thousand. We need not wonder then, that *Richard* kept two thousand cooks. They certainly were deeply learned in their profession; witness the *Forme of Cury*, compiled about 1390, by the master cooks of this luxurious monarch, in which are preserved receits for the most exquisite dishes of the time. This book was printed by the late worthy *Gustavus Brander*, esq; with an excellent preface by that able antiquary the reverend Doctor *Pegge*. Mr. *Brander* favored me with a copy; but excepting a magician of *Laputa* could conjure up a few of *Richard's* cooks, I despair of ever treating my brethren with a feast *à l'antique*.

This room exceeds in dimensions any in *Europe*, which is unsupported by pillars; its length is two hundred and seventy feet; the breadth seventy-four. Its height adds to its solemnity. The roof consists chiefly of chesnut wood, most curiously constructed, and of a fine species of

* *Stowe's Survaie*, 887.

gothic. It is every where adorned with angels supporting the arms of *Richard* II. or those of *Edward* the Confessor; as is the stone moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart *couchant* under a tree, and other devices of *Richard* II.

PARLEMENTS HELD IN IT.

PARLEMENTS often sat in this hall. In 1397, when, in the reign of *Richard* II. it was extremely ruinous, he built a temporary room for his parlement, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all sides, that the constituents might see every thing that was said and done; and, under the pretence of securing freedom of debate, he surrounded the house with four thousand *Cheshire* archers, with bows bent, and arrows nocked ready to shoot.* This fully answered the intent: for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COURTS of justice, even in early times, sat in this hall, where monarchs themselves usually presided; for which reason it was called *Curia Domini Regis*, and one of the three now held in this hall is called the court of *king's bench.* Originally the *Communia placita* followed the king's court wheresoever it happened to be. The king presided in person, and was attended by his judges: he sate on an elevated seat, and the judges on a bench below to assist him with their advice.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 888, 889.

Madox enumerates many of the palaces,* in the great hall of which the monarchs presided, and he specifies the business done. This was found an inconveniency to the subjects, who were obliged to follow the court to great distances to obtain justice. The *Magna Charta* made provision against the grievance in the xxiid article. "Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram, "sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco:" and *Westminster-hall* was the place appointed, as being within the first and chief palace of our kings. But *Edward* I. in his 28th year obtained a statute, directing, in the following curious law *french*, that the law courts should follow him wheresoever he went, that he might receive the benefit of their assistance. "Dautre part le roi voet qe le "chaunceliere e les justices de soen banc lui "suivent issint qil eit touz jours pres de lui "ascuns sages de la lei, qui sachent les bu-"soignes qe viegment a la curt, duement deli-"verer a tote les foiz qe mester serra."†

THE most antient of the courts now held under this venerable roof, is that of the *chancery*, where CHANCERY.

* Antiquities of the Exchequer, i. 6 to 25.

† *Anglicè*. 'And on the other party the king wills, that the 'chancellor and the justices of his bench shall follow him, so that 'he may have at all times near unto him some sages of the laws, 'which be able duly to order all such matters as shall come unto 'the court, at all times when need shall require.'

the lord high chancellor sits during term. We have no account of the person who first filled the office. *Unwona*, chancellor to king *Offa*, who began his reign in 758, is the first named. The first after the conquest, in 1067, was *Maurise*, afterwards bishop of *London*. Till about 1559 this high office was mostly filled by churchmen. Their place of sittings was at a long marble table, to which was an ascent of five or six steps: the chancellor himself sat in a marble chair fixed in the wall opposite to the middle of the marble table. These were remaining in *Dugdale's* time,* but even then covered with the courts there erected. They are now lost; probably removed when the courts were in the last reign altered by *Kent:* at present one part is the repository of the gowns, the other of the wigs, of the numerous counsel.

KING'S BENCH.

THE next court is that of the *king's bench*, the antient *Curia Domini Regis*. The *justiciarius* Angliæ presided when the king did not. On the suppression of this office, in the year 1267, the name was changed to *capitalis justiciarius*, and the first chief justice was *Robert de Brus*.† Let me mention here the high antiquity of monarchs themselves discharging the glorious office of attending in person to the rights of their subjects, the prince being the fountain of justice, as well as

* *Orig. judiciales*, 37. † The same, 38.

of honor. *Augustus* is recorded to have administered justice in person, and sometimes to have set up all night for that purpose. Our *Saxon* monarchs continued the custom; and after them the *English* for a very long period.

COMMON-PLEAS.

THE *common-pleas* is the third court of justice held in this hall. The first chief justice was *Gilbert de Preston*, appointed in 1233.* In respect to the court of *exchequer*, it is held in a room adjacent to the hall. This court was erected by *William* the Conqueror, for tryals respecting the revenues; but afterwards for all matters of equity between subject and subject. Originally a certain number of lords spiritual and temporal sate. The supreme judge is now called chief Baron, and the others the *puisne* Barons.

THE judges of the courts were made knights bannerets; *Walter de Clopton*, chief justice of the king's bench, and *Robert de Cherleton*, chief justice of the common pleas, received the honor of knighthood as bannerets at *Windsor* on the feast of *St. George*, in the year 1387,† and had materials given them for making most sumptuous habits for the occasion. Among others, they had for a cloak cxx bellies of *minever gross*, i. e. the ermine, which they retain to this day; but green appears to be the predominant color of their robes.

* *Orig. judiciales*, 39. † The same, 103.

In respect to furs I may observe, that in 1360, on a like occasion, two judges of the common pleas had their cloaks of *minever pure*. The judges in old times rode to court: at first on mules; but in the reign of queen *Mary* they changed those restive animals for easy pads, Sir *John Whiddon*, a justice of the court of king's bench, first setting the example.

CHARLES I. TRIED HERE.

The solemn trial of *Charles* I. was held in this hall, before a packed court of judicature: during the intervals of this mockery of justice, he was carried to the neighboring house belonging to Sir *Thomas Cotton*, in which a room was fitted up by Mr. *Kinnersley*, a servant of the king's, belonging to the wardrobe.* This was the residence of his father Sir *Robert*, the famous antiquary, and owner of the noble collection of manuscripts, which, with great public spirit, he got together and secured for ever to the use of his country. They were at first kept in *Cotton-house*, which was purchased by the crown. They were afterwards removed to another house in *Westminster*, and finally deposited in the *British Museum*. Let me add, that the room in which the books were originally lodged, had been the oratory of *Edward* the *Confessor*.

IN this hall was carried on the important trial

* *Herbert's* Memoirs, 106.

of the great earl of *Strafford.* I mention it, to shew the simplicity of one part of the manners of the times. The commons, who had an inclosed place for themselves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheese, and bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drank, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of those who happened to be below.* His lordship was brought into the hall by eight o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE house of lords† is a room ornamented with the tapestry which records our victory over the *Spanish Armada.* It was bespoken by the earl of *Nottingham,* lord high admiral, and commander in chief on the glorious day. The earl sold it to *James* I. The design was drawn by *Cornelius Vroom,* and the tapestry executed by *Francis Spiering. Vroom* had a hundred pieces of gold for his labor. The arras itself cost 1628*l.* It was not put up till the year 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when the house of lords was used as a committee-room for the house of commons. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious days, form a

* Provost *Baillie* of *Scotland's* Letters, in 1641.

† Since the union with *Ireland* in 1800, the Peers of the realm assemble in the former Court of Requests, a portion of which is walled off, as a robing-room, to which the curious tapestry from the Prince's chamber has been removed. ED.

matchless border round the work, animating posterity to emulate their illustrious example!

PRINCE'S CHAMBER.

IN the *Prince's* chamber, where his majesty puts on his robes when he comes to the house of lords, is a curious old tapestry, representing the birth of queen *Elizabeth*. *Anne Bullen* in her bed; an attendant on one side, and a nurse with the child on the other. The story is a little broken into by the loss of a piece of the *Arras*, cut to make a passage for the door. But beyond is *Henry* with his courtiers; one of whom seems dispatched to bring back intelligence about the event. On the south side of this room are three *gothic* windows.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

THE court of requests is a vast room modernised; at present a mere walking-place. The outside of the south end shews the great antiquity of the building, having in it two great round arches, with zigzag mouldings, our most antient species of architecture. This court has its name because the *masters* of it here received the petitions of the subjects to the king, in which they *requested* justice; and advised the suppliants how they were to proceed.*

STAR CHAMBER.

THAT court of justice, so tremendous in the *Tudor* and part of the *Stuart* reign, the *Star-Chamber*, still keeps its name; which was not

* *Coke's* Inst. iv. c. 9.

taken from the *stars* with which its roof is said to have been painted, (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen *Elizabeth*,) but from the *Starra*,* or *Jewish* covenants, which were deposited there by order of *Richard* I., in chests under three locks. No *starr* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories: here they remained till the banishment of the *Jews* by *Edward* I. In the reigns of *Henry* VII. and VIII. a new-modelled court was erected here, consisting of divers lords spiritual and temporal, with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of a jury.† The powers of this court were so shamefully abused, and made so subservient to the revenge of a ministry, or the views of the crown, as to be abolished by the reforming commons in the 16th of *Charles* I.,‡ to the great joy of the whole nation. I am informed that it was situated on the south side of *New Palace Yard*, in the old building§ still remaining on the banks of the *Thames*.

THE room now called the *Painted Chamber*, is PAINTED CHAMBER.

* From the *Hebrew*, *Shetàr*.

† *Blackstone*, book iv. c. 19. Correct, in p. 92 of the 2d edition, *with*, printed by mistake for *without*.

‡ See lord *Clarendon's* curious account of its abuse, *Hist. Rebel.* book i, ii.

§ The room called the Star-Chamber is supposed to have been built in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*; its beautiful cieling is engraved at p. 29 of *Smith's* Antiquities of *Westminster*. ED.

used as the place of conference between the lords and commons. It makes a very poor appearance, being hung with very antient *French* or *Arras* tapestry,* which, by the names worked over the figures, seems to relate to the *Trojan* war. The windows are of the antient simple *gothic*. On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, groins, arms, on the remains of some other room.

NUMBERS of other great apartments are still preserved on each side of the entrance into *Westminster-hall*, in the law court of exchequer, and adjacent: and the same in the money exchequer, and the dutchy of *Lancaster:* all these were portions of the antient palace.

AT the foot of the staircase is a round pillar, having on it the arms of *John Stafford*, lord treasurer from 1422 to 1424. On the opposite part are the arms of *Ralph* lord *Botelar*, of *Sudley*, treasurer of the exchequer in 1433.†

GUY FAUX'S CELLAR. CLOSE to Mr. *Waghorn's* coffee-house,‡ in *Old Palace Yard*, is the vault or cellar in which the

* The tapestry was sent into a cellar in 1800, when the room served as a temporary place of meeting of the commons, during the alterations in *St. Stephen's* chapel. On its removal the walls were found covered with *paintings*, representing battles, and which are supposed to have been executed towards the commencement of the fourteenth century. *Smith Ant. of Westminster*, p. 47. ED.

† Mr. *Carter*, vol. i. tab. i. p. 1.

‡ This coffee-house was taken down in the general alterations. ED.

conspirators of 1605 lodged the barrels of gunpowder, designed at one blow to annihilate the three estates of the realm in parlement assembled. To this day, the manner in which Providence directed the discovery is unknown. The plot evidently was confined to a few persons of desperate zeal and wickedness: they did not dare to trust so dreadful a design to the multitude. The success, they knew, must be followed with a general insurrection, and completion of their wishes. The opportunity would have been too irresistible, even to those who, in cool blood, would have rejected with horror a plan so truly diabolical.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, ONCE ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

THE commons of *Great Britain* hold their assemblies in this place, which was built by king *Stephen*, and dedicated to his namesake the protomartyr. It was beautifully rebuilt by *Edward* III. in 1347,* and by him made a collegiate church, and a dean and twelve secular priests appointed.† Soon after its surrender to *Edward* VI. it was applied to its present use. The revenues at that period were not less than 1085*l.* a year.

WEST FRONT.

THE west front, with its beautiful *gothic* window, is still to be seen as we ascend the stairs to

* *Smith*, in his *Antiquities of Westminster*, has collected much curious information relative to the re-building *St. Stephen's* chapel, and proves (p. 82) that the work commenced as early as the 4th of *Edward* III. or the year 1330. ED.

† *Newcourt*, i. 745.

the court of requests; it consists of the sharp-pointed species of *gothic*. Between it and the lobby of the house is a small vestibule of the same sort of work, and of great elegance. At each end is a *gothic* door, and one in the middle, which is the passage into the lobby. On the south side of the outmost wall of the chapel appear the marks of some great *gothic* windows, with abutments between; and beneath, some lesser windows, once of use to light an under-chapel. The inside of *St. Stephen's* is adapted to its present use, and plainly fitted up.

SUB-CHAPEL. THE under-chapel was a most beautiful building: the far greater part is preserved, but frittered into various divisions, occupied principally by the passage from *Westminster-hall* to *Palace Yard*.

BUST OF CHARLES I. IN the passage stood the famous bust of *Charles* I. by *Bernini*, made by him from a painting by *Vandyck*, done for the purpose. *Bernini* is said, by his skill in physiognomy, to have pronounced from the likeness, that there was something unfortunate in the countenance.

THE far greater part of the under-chapel of *St. Stephen* is possessed by his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, as auditor of the exchequer.* One

* During the time that Mr. *Addington*, now viscount *Sidmouth*, was Speaker, the commons voted that most of these apartments should be appropriated to his use, and that of his successors in office. Various improvements have taken place, particularly since the ho-

CHARLES THE Iˢᵀ

side of the cloister is entirely preserved, by being found convenient as a passage: the roof is *gothic*, so elegant as not to be paralleled even by the beautiful workmanship in the chapel of *Henry* VII. Several parts are walled up for the meanest uses; a portion serving, with its rich roof, for a coal-hole. That which has the good fortune to be allotted for the steward's room, is very well kept. BEAUTIFUL CLOISTER.

ON one side of the cloister, projects into the area a small oratory, as richly ornamented as other parts of this building: above is a neat chauntry in the same style. A gallery runs over each side of the cloister, with windows of light stone tracery, looking into the court or area, which is deformed by a modern kitchen and its appendages. SMALL ORATORY AND CHAUNTRY.

FROM one part of the gallery are stairs, which lead to a very antient square tower of stone, standing almost close to the side of *Westminster-hall*. It probably was a belfry, to hold the bells that roused the holy members of the chapel to prayer. ANTIENT SQUARE TOWER.

IN what is called the grotto room, are fine remains of the roof and columns of this sub-chapel. SCULPTURES OF ST. STEPHEN.

norable *Charles Abbot* has been advanced to the chair, which he fills so worthily. His eating-room is immediately under the chapel. The *belfry* has been converted into a handsome staircase, leading to some spacious rooms, two of which are fitted up as a gallery for the reception of portraits of Speakers of the House of Commons from the time of Sir *Thomas More* in 1523 to the present day. ED.

The roof is spread over with ribs of stone, which rest on the numerous round pillars that compose the support. The pillars are short; the capitals round and small, with a neat foliage intervening. In a circle on the roof is a martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, cut in stone. In another circle, is a representation of *St. John* the *Evangelist* cast into a cauldron of boiling oil, by command of the emperor *Domitian*.

I CANNOT but remark the wondrous change in the hours of the house of commons, since the days in which the great earl of *Clarendon* was a member: for he complains "of the house keeping "*those disorderly hours*, and seldom rising till "after *four* in the afternoon."*

WOOL-STAPLE.

NOT far from *Westminster-hall*, in *New Palace Yard*, stood the staple of wool, removed to *Westminster*, and several other places in *England*, in 1353, by *Edward* III. These had previously been kept in *Flanders:* but their removal brought great wealth into the kingdom, and a considerable addition to the royal revenue: for the parlement in those days granted to the king a certain sum on every sack exported. *Henry* VI. had six woolhouses here, which he granted to the dean and canons of *St. Stephen's.*† The concourse of people, which this removal of the wool-staple to

* His life, i. 80. octavo ed. † *Strype's Stow*, ii. book vi. p. 7.

Westminster occasioned, caused this royal village to grow into a considerable town: such is the superiority of commerce. Part of the old gateway to the staple was in being as late as the year 1741, when it was pulled down to make room for the abutment of *Westminster* bridge.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

THE first stone of that noble structure was laid on *January* 24th, 1739, by *Henry* earl of *Pembroke*, a nobleman, of whom Mr. *Walpole* says, none had a purer taste in architecture. It was built after the design of Monsieur *Labelye*, an ingenious architect, a native of *Switzerland*.† The last stone was laid in *November* 1747, so that it was eight years and nine months in completing, at the expence of 389,500*l*. Its length is 1223 feet; the number of arches fifteen, that in the center seventy-six feet wide. In this bridge, grandeur and simplicity are united. Fault has been found with the great height of the balustrades, which deny to the passengers a clear view of the noble expanse of water, and the fine objects, especially to the east, which are scattered with no sparing hand. I cannot agree with the happy thought of the *French* traveller,‡ who assures us, that they were made so high to prevent the suicide to which the *English* have so strong a propensity, particu-

* *Anderson's Dict.* i. 184.

† Who died at *Paris* in 1762. ED.

‡ M. *Grosley's* tour to *London*, i. 27, 28.

larly in the gloomy month of *November;* for, had they been low, how few could resist the charming opportunity of springing over! whereas at present, the difficulty of climbing up these heights is so great, that the poor hypochondriac has time to cool; and desisting from his glorious purpose, thinks proper to give his days their full length, and end them like a good Christian in his peaceful bed.

TIDE. THE tide has been known to rise at this bridge twenty-two feet; much to the inconveniency of the inhabitants of the lower parts of *Westminster*, for at such times their cellars are laid under water; but its height depends much on the force and direction of the wind at the time of flood.

CANON OR CHANNEL ROW. BEYOND this palace, to the north, stood some streets and lanes by the water side, distinguished in older times by the residence of some of our nobility. In *Canon Row*, so named from being inhabited by the canons of the church, but corrupted into *Channel Row*, was the stately house built by the termagant *Anne Stanhope*, wife to the protector *Somerset;* whose dispute, about some point of female precedency, is said to have contributed in some degree to her husband's fall. She left this house to her son *Edward* earl of *Hertford*. Here *William* earl of *Derby* had, in 1603, a fair mansion; and *Henry Clinton* earl of *Lincoln*, another; and in this row, *Anne Clifford* tells us, that on the first of *May*, 1589, she was begotten

by her most valiant father *George* earl of *Cumberland*, on the body of her most virtuous mother *Margaret*, daughter of *Francis* earl of *Bedford*. Astonishing accuracy!

In this part of the town were some other houses of our nobility. In *Manchester-court*, *Canon-row*, stood the house of the earls of *Manchester*. In the remote *Tothil-street*, stood the houses of lord *Grey*, and of lord *Dacres*, mentioned in *Norden's* map of *London*, in 1603; and in *Lea's* map, published in 1700, is the earl of *Lindesey's* house near *Old Palace Yard*; of which I find no other account, than that it was inhabited, in 1707, by one of the *Dormers*, earl of *Caernarvon*.*

Palace of Whitehall.

Immediately beyond these buildings began the vast palace of *Whitehall*. It was originally built by *Hubert de Burgh* earl of *Kent*, the great, the persecuted justiciary of *England*, in the reign of *Henry* III. He bequeathed it to the Black Friars in *Holborn*, and they disposed of it to *Walter de Grey* archbishop of *York*, in 1248. It became for centuries the residence of the prelates of that see, and was styled *York-house*. In it *Wolsey* took his final leave of greatness. The profusion of rich things; hangings of cloth of gold and of silver; thousands of pieces of fine *Holland*; the quantities of plate, even of pure gold, which

* New view of *London*, ii. 627.

covered two great tables,* (all of which were seized by his cruel rapacious master) are proofs of his amazing wealth, splendor, and pride. *Henry* became possessed of it about the year 1529, by the forfeiture of his fallen servant: the antient palace of *Westminster* having some time before suffered greatly by fire. From this time it became the residence of our princes, till it was almost wholly destroyed by the same element in 1697.

HENRY was an uncommon composition: his savage cruelty could not suppress his love of the arts: his love of the arts could not soften his savage cruelty. The prince who could, with the utmost *sang froid*, burn Catholics and Protestants, take off the heads of the partners of his bed one day, and celebrate new nuptials the next, had, notwithstanding, a strong taste for refined pleasures. He cultivated architecture and painting, and invited from abroad artists of the first merit.

FINE GATE. *Holbein* designed the most beautiful gate at *Whitehall*, built with bricks of two colors, glazed, and disposed in a tessellated fashion. The top, as well as that of an elegant tower on each side, was embattled. On each front were four busts in baked clay, in proper colors, which resisted to the last every attack of the weather: possibly the artificial stone revived in this century. These I have

* See *Fiddles's* Life of *Wolsey*, 497.

been lately informed, are preserved in private hands. This charming structure fell a sacrifice to conveniency within my memory:* as did another in 1723, built at the same time, but of far inferior beauty.† The last blocked up the road to *King-street*, and was called *King's-gate*. *Henry* built it as a passage to the park, the tennis-court, bowling-green, the cock-pit, and tilting-yard; for he was extremely fond of athletic exercises; they suited his strength and his temper.

It was the intention of *William* duke of *Cumberland*, to rebuild the beautiful gate, first mentioned, at the top of the long walk at *Windsor*, and for that purpose he had all the parts and stones numbered; but unfortunately the design was never executed.‡

The tilt-yard was equally the delight of queen *Elizabeth*, as singular a composition as her father: Tilt-Yard.

* It was taken down in 1750. Ed.

† Both these gates are engraven in plates xvii. xviii. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries—and also by *Kip*.

‡ The editor of *Smith's* Antiquities of *Westminster* stigmatises the above description as "vague and superficial;" the *candid* reader will probably think it sufficient for a work of a general nature. This captious writer adds, however, little to our information, except that three of the busts, supposed to represent *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. (when a youth), and *Fisher* bishop of *Rochester*, are in the possession of Mr. *Wright* at *Hatfield-Priory* near *Witham*; and that the gate was composed of small square stone and flint boulder, and not of brick. Ed.

she had vast violence of temper; but with the truest patriotism, and most distinguished abilities, were interwoven the greatest vanity, and most romantic disposition. Here, in her sixty-sixth year, with wrinkled face, red perriwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth,* she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favored courtiers. *Essex* (by his squire) here told her of her *beauty* and worth. A *Dutch* ambassador assured her majesty, that he had undertaken the voyage to see her majesty, who for *beauty* and wisdom excelled all other *beauties* in the world. She labored at an audience to make *Melvil* acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in beauty to herself.† The artful *Scot* evaded her question. She put on a new habit of every foreign nation, each day of audience, to attract his admiration. So fond was she of dress, that three thousand different habits were found in her wardrobe after her death. Mortifying reflection! that such alloys are found in the greatest characters.

VANITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SHE was very fond of dancing. I admire the humour she shewed in using this exercise, whenever a messenger came to her from her successor *James* VI. of *Scotland:* for Sir *Roger Aston* assures us, that whenever he was to deliver any let-

* *Hentzner's* Travels, in vol. ii. p. 273, of *Fugitive pieces.*

† *Memoirs,* 98.

ters to her from his master, on lifting up of the hangings, he was sure to find her dancing to a little fiddle, affectedly, that he might tell *James*, by her youthful disposition, how unlikely he was to come to the throne he so much thirsted after.*

HER LIBRARY.

HENTZNER, who visited this palace in 1598, informs us that her royal library was well stored with *Greek*, *Italian*, *Latin*, and *French* books. Among others, was a little one in her own handwriting, addressed to her father. She wrote a most exceedingly fair hand, witness the beautiful little book, (prayers,) sold at the late dutchess of *Portland's* sale for 106*l.*, written in five languages, two in *English*, and one in *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, and *Italian*. At the beginning was a miniature of her lover the *Duc d'Anjou*, at the end one of herself, both by *Hilliard:* by the first she artfully insinuated that he was the primary object of her devotions. His mother, *Catherine de Medicis*, had been told by an astrologer, that all her sons were to become monarchs. *Anjou* visited *England*, and was received with every species of coquetry. On the first of *January*, 1581, in the tilt-yard of this palace, the most sumptuous tournament ever celebrated, was held in honour of the commissioners sent from *France* to propose the marriage. A

HER LEARNING.

GREAT TOURNAMENT HELD IN HONOUR OF THE DUC D'ANJOU.

* *Weldon's* Court of King James, 5.

banquetting-house, most superbly ornamented, was erected at the expence of above seventeen hundred pounds. "The gallerie adjoining to her "majesties house at *Whitehall*," says the minute *Holinshed*, "whereat hir person should be placed, "was called, and not without cause, the castell or "fortresse of *perfect beautie!*" Her majesty, at the time aged forty-eight, received every flattery that the charms of fifteen could clame. "This "fortresse of perfect *beautie* was assailed by *De-* "*sire*, and his four foster children." The combatants on both sides were persons of the first rank: a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the castell, with the *delectable* song, of which this is part:

ROMANTIC FOOLERIES.

"Yeeld, yeeld, ô yeeld, you that this fort doo hold,
"Which seated is in spotless honors feeld,
"*Desires* great force, no forces can with hold;
"Then to *Desires* desire ô yeeld, ô yeeld."

Which ended, "two canons were fired off, one "with sweet powder, and the other with sweet "water: and after there were store of prettie "scaling ladders, and then the footmen threw "floures, and such fansies against the wals, with "all such devises as might seeme fit shot for *De-* "*sire*." In the end *Desire* is repulsed, and forced to make submission: and thus ended an amorous foolery; which, if the reader is endowed

M. Griffith del. C. Heath direxit.

SIR HENRY LEE, Kn^t.

with more patience than I am, he may find filling nearly six great pages in the historian aforesaid. *

Noble Band of Knights Tilters. Sir Henry Lee, the Queen's Champion;

Two principal heroes of the time were *Sir Henry Lee*, knight of the garter, the faithful devoted knight of this romantic princess, and *George* earl of *Cumberland*. The first had made a vow to present himself armed at the *Tilt-Yard*, on the 27th of *November* annually, till he was disabled by age. This gave rise to the annual exercises of arms during the reign. The society consisted of twenty-five of the most distinguished personages about the court. † Among them was Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and even the lord chancellor, I think Sir *Thomas Bromley*. Age overtook Sir *Henry* in the thirty-third year of her majesty: when he retired with great ceremony, and recommended as his successor the famous hero, the earl of *Cumberland*, of whom I have given an ample account in another place.‡ Sir *Henry*, in the year 1590, invested his successor with much form; and in the true spirit of chivalry and romance, in the presence of the queen and the whole court, armed the new champion, and mounted him upon his horse. His own armour he offered at the foot of a crowned pillar, near her majesty's feet: after which he clothed himself in a coat of black velvet pointed under the arm, and

Disabled by Age, resigns in great Form.

* From p. 1316 to p. 1321.

† The list is given in the Appendix.

‡ Tour in *Scotland*, 1772, vol. ii. p. 354.

who entered the room with an intent to rob and murder his master, but was seized on his entrance by the affectionate animal. At *Ditchly*, the former seat of the *Lees*, earls of *Lichfield*, is a fine full length of Sir *Henry*, and his trusty dog. At the Rev. Mr. *Pixal's*, in *Worcester*, is another portrait of this knight, in a bonnet, and rich chain and dress. The motto, *Fide et Constantia.* The date 1600. *Æt. suæ* 68.

THE other print is one of Sir *Henry's* associates in the gallant society, *Robert* earl of *Leicester*, clad for the tilt-yard, in complete armour.*

OTHER AMUSEMENTS OF ELIZABETH.

ROWLAND WHITE has left us a curious account of the amusements of this reign, and with what spirit her majesty pursued her pleasures as late as her sixty-seventh year. "Her majesty says she is "very well. This day she appoints a *Frenchman* "to doe feates upon a rope in the conduit court. "To-morrow she hath commanded the bears, "the bull, and the ape to be bayted in the tilt-"yard. Upon *Wednesday* she will have solemne "dawncing."†

IN the time of *James* I. *Whitehall* was in a most ruinous state. He determined to rebuild it

* The knights of this gallant band were drawn at the time in their proper armour. The book was in possession of the late dutchess dowager of *Portland*, who, with her usual condescension and friendship, permitted me to have any copies I chose.

† *Sidney's* State Papers, i. 194.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT BANQUETTING-HOUSE.

in a very princely manner, and worthy of the residence of the monarchs of the *British* empire. He began with pulling down the banquetting-rooms built by *Elizabeth*. That which bears the name at present was begun in 1619, from a design of *Inigo Jones*, in his purest manner; and executed by *Nicholas Stone*, master-mason and architect to the king: it was finished in two years, and cost seventeen thousand pounds; but was only a small part of a vast plan, left unexecuted on account of the unhappy times which succeeded. The note* will shew the small pay of this great architect. The magnificent design is shewn in a large print engraved by *Foudrinier*. It was to consist of four fronts, each with an entrance between two fine square towers: within, a large central court and five lesser: between two of the latter, a beautiful circus with an arcade below: the intervening pillars ornamented with *caryatides*. The length of this palace was to have been 1152 feet, the depth 874.

CIELING.

THE cieling of this noble room cannot be sufficiently admired. It was painted by *Rubens*, who had three thousand pounds for his work. It is said that he was assisted in the execution by his scholar

* To *Inigo Jones*, surveyor of the works done about the king's houses, 8*s*. 4*d*. *per diem*, and 46*l*. *per ann*. for house-rent, a clerk, and other incidental expences.—Mr. *Walpole*.

Jordaens. The subject is the *apotheosis* of *James* I.; it forms nine compartments; one of the middle, represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from *Mars*, and other of the discordant deities, and as if it were giving himself up to the amiable goddess he always cultivated, to her attendants, Commerce and all the fine arts. This fine performance is painted on canvass, and is in good preservation; but, a few years ago, it underwent a repair by Mr. *Cipriani*, who, as I am told, had two thousand pounds for his trouble. The present altar-piece (which is very ill suited to the style of the place) was brought thither from *Whitehall*, having escaped the fire, and was the gift of queen *Anne*. Near the entrance is a bust of the royal founder.

LITTLE did *James* think that he was erecting a pile from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold. He had been brought, in the morning of his death, from *St. James's* across the park, and from thence to *Whitehall*, where, ascending the great staircase, he passed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber, the place allotted to him to pass the short period before he received the fatal blow. It is one of the smaller rooms marked with the letter A, in the old plan of *Whitehall*. He was from thence conducted along the galleries and the banquetting-house, through the

wall, in which a passage was broken,* to his last earthly stage. This passage still remains, at the north end of the room, and is at present the door to a small additional building of late date. At the time of the king's death, contiguous to the banquetting-house was a large building with a long roof, and a small cupola rising out of the middle.† The late dutchess of *Portland* did me the honor of shewing to me a rich pearl surmounted with a crown, which was taken out of the ear of the murdered monarch, after his head was struck off.‡

THE banquetting-house has been, many years past, converted into a chapel. *George* I. appointed a salary of 30*l.* a year to be paid to certain select preachers, to preach here every *Sunday*.

CABINET OF CHARLES I.

THE collection of paintings formed by this most accomplished prince, was esteemed the first in *Europe*. They were kept in a room called the *Cabinet-room*, in this palace; which was built by order of prince *Henry*, from a design of *Inigo Jones*. I have a view of it, and of some of the antient parts of *Whitehall* which stood next to *St. James's* park. This building is distinguished by the *Venetian* window. It stood on the site of the

* *Herbert's Memoirs*, 135.—*Warwick's Memoirs*, 334.

† Represented in one of *Hollar's* prints.

‡ This is figured in one of the private plates engraven at the expence of her Grace.

duke of *York's* house. *Vanderdort* was appointed keeper, with a salary of 50*l.* a year. On the death of *Henry* it was confirmed to him by *Charles*, at the reduced salary of forty. The view is taken from a drawing by *Levines*, an artist who had worked under *Rembrandt*. This I owe to the liberality of Dr. *Combe*.

THE pictures were disposed of by order of the ruling powers. As a proof of his majesty's judgment in collecting, several were sold for a thousand pounds apiece; a price seldom known in these days, when money bears so far less a value.

PLAN OF WHITEHALL.

IN 1680 a complete plan of this great palace was taken by *John Fisher*, and engraven by *Vertue*, in 1747. It appears that it extended along the river, and in front along the present *Parlement* and *Whitehall*-street, as far as *Scotland Yard;* and on the other side of those streets to the turning into *Spring Garden*, beyond the *Admiralty*, looking into *St. James's* Park. The merry king, his queen, the royal brother, prince *Rupert*, the duke of *Monmouth*, and all the great officers, and all the courtly train, had their lodgings within these walls; and all the royal family had their different offices, such as kitchens, cellars, pantries, spiceries, cyder-house, bake-house, wood-yards and coal-yards, and slaughter-house. We see among the fair attendants of queen *Catherine*, many names which make a great figure in *Gram-*

mont, and other chronicles of the time: such as the countess of *Castlemaine*, Mrs. *Kirk*, and Mrs. *Killegrew*. I did not imagine that *Nell Gwynne* could have any establishment so near to the injured *Catherine*, till Mr. *Pegge's Curialia*, part i. p. 58. set me right. I shall give the discovery in his own words: "I am ashamed to confess I find "Mrs. *Eleanor Gwynne* (better known by the "name of *Nell Gwynne)* among the LADIES of "the PRIVY CHAMBER to queen *Catherine*. "This was bare-faced enough to be sure! Had "the king made a momentary connection with a "lady of that denomination, the offence might "have been connived at by the queen; but the "placing one of the meanest of his creatures so "near the queen's person was an insult that no-"thing could palliate but the licentiousness of the "age, and the abandoned character of the lasci-"vious monarch." *Charles* thought fit to dignify her (most improperly it must be allowed) with this office: but her residence was in *Pall-mall*, in the first good house on the left side of *St. James's* Square, as we enter from *Pall-mall*. The back room on the ground floor was (within memory) entirely of looking-glass; as was said to have been the cieling. Over the chimney was her picture; and that of her sister was in a third room. This celebrated favorite died in 1691, a true penitent for the frailties of her past life. At the period I

NELL GWYNNE.

mention, this house was the property of *Thomas Brand*, esq; of the *Hoo*, in *Hertfordshire*.

THE other royal favorites had the sanction of offices, such as maids of honor and the like, which, in all ages, like charity, were sure to cover a multitude of sins. In our days we may remember the naked *Iphigenia* placed near an exalted personage, but her attendance was dispensed with; as I doubt not was the case with the lady in the reign of the profligate *Charles*.

I MUST not omit, that from the palace into the *Thames* were two stairs, one public, the other the privy stairs for the use of majesty alone; the former are still in use, the latter are made up in the old wall adjacent to the earl of *Fife's* house at *Whitehall*, but the arch of the portal remains entire. *Henry*, and his daughter *Elizabeth*, made all their parties by water or on horseback; but the princess was occasionally mounted on a litter, carried on men's shoulders. Coaches had been introduced into *England* by *Henry Fitzalan* earl of *Arundel*, one of her admirers: but the spirited princess seems to have disdained the use. She rode in a dress of form and magnificence equal to what she appeared in at the drawing-room; but never put on breeches or boots, like the late *Czarina;* nor yet the equivocal dress of the ladies of the present age.

NO one is unacquainted with the noble and

commodious improvements which succeeded. The space occupied by the former palace, most part of *Privy Garden*, is covered with the houses of nobility or gentry, commanding most beautiful views of the river. Among the first (on the site of the small-beer cellar, of which a view is preserved in N° 4. of *Hollar's* prints of *Whitehall*) is the house* of the earl of *Fife*. From his judicious embankment, is a matchless view of its kind, of the two bridges with the magnificent expanse of water, *Somerset-house*, *St. Paul's*, and multitudes of other objects less magnificent, but which serve to complete the beautiful scene.

EARL OF FIFE'S.

IN the great room is some very fine *Gobelins* tapestry. I never can sufficiently admire the expression of passions, in two of the subjects; the fine history of *Joseph* disclosing himself to his brethren, and that of *Susanna* accused by the two elders. Here are also great numbers of fine paintings by foreign masters; but, as I confine myself to those which relate to our own country, I shall only mention a small three-quarters of *Mary Stuart*, with her child, an infant, standing on a table before her. This beautiful performance is on marble.

A HEAD of *Charles* I. when prince of *Wales*, done in *Spain*, when he was there in 1625, on his

* Sold in 1809, after the death of Lord *Fife*, to the earl of *Liverpool*, for 12,000*l*. ED.

romantic expedition to court the *Infanta*. It is supposed to be the work of *Velasquez*.

A PORTRAIT of *William* earl of *Pembroke*, lord high chamberlain in the beginning of the reign of *Charles* I.; a small full-length in black, with his white rod in one hand, his hat in the other, standing in a room looking into a garden. Such is the merit of this piece, that, notwithstanding it is supposed to have been the performance of *Jameson* the *Scotch Vandyck;* yet it has been often attributed to the great *Flemish* painter.*

STATUE OF JAMES II.

IN the vacant part of *Privy Garden* is still to be seen a noble statue in brass of our abdicated monarch, executed by *Grinlyn Gibbons*, the year before he deserted his throne. The artist received 300*l.* for his performance.

CURIOUS DIAL.

THIS statue was placed to the east of a most curious dial, constructed by *Francis Hall*, alias *Line*, a jesuit, and set up in 1669. It stood on a pedestal, and consisted of six parts rising one above the other, with multitudes of planes cut on each, which are so many dials subservient to the purposes of geography, astrology, and astronomy. To four of these parts are globes placed on a branch like a chandelier. The description surpasses my powers. I must leave the reader to consult the very scarce book printed by the in-

* Mr. *Walpole.*

ventor, at *Liege*, in 1673, in which are plates of the several parts, and their various uses explained.

HORSE-GUARDS.

THE horse-guards had their stables in the place they occupy at this time; but the present building was erected in the reign of his late majesty, after a design, I think, by *Vardy:* it cost above thirty thousand pounds. I have given a print* of the Horse-guards as they were in the time of *Charles* II. In it is the merry monarch and his dogs; and in the back view, the banquetting-house, one of the gates, the treasury in its antient state, and the top of the cockpit.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE.

THE Admiralty-office stood originally in *Duke-street, Westminster;* but in the reign of king *William* was removed to the present spot, to the house then called *Wallingford-house*, I believe from its having been inhabited by the *Knollys's*, viscounts *Wallingford.* From the roof, the pious *Usher*, archbishop of *Armagh*, then living here with the countess of *Peterborough*, was prevaled on to take the last sight of his beloved master *Charles* I. when brought on the scaffold before *Whitehall.* He sunk at the horror of the sight, and was carried in a swoon to his apartment.

The present Admiralty-office was rebuilt in the late reign, by *Ripley:* it is a clumsy pile, but

* From a painting in possession of the earl of *Hardwick.*

THE OLD HORSE GUARDS.

properly veiled from the street by Mr. *Adams's* handsome screen.*

PALACE FOR KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

A LITTLE farther to the north stood, in the place now occupied by *Scotland-yard*, a magnificent palace built for the reception of the *Scottish* monarchs, whenever they visited this capital. It was originally given by king *Edgar* to king *Kenneth* III. for the humiliating purpose of his making to this place an annual journey, for the purpose of doing homage for the kingdom of *Scotland*, and in after times for *Cumberland* and *Huntingdon*, and other fiefs of the crown. Here *Margaret*, widow of *James* IV. of *Scotland*, and sister to *Henry* VIII. resided for a considerable time after the death of her husband: and was entertained with great magnificence by her royal brother, as soon as he was reconciled to her second marriage with the earl of *Angus*.

CHARING-CROSS.

A LITTLE above stood one of the celebrated memorials of the affection of *Edward* I. for his beloved *Eleanor*, being the cross erected on the last spot on which the body rested in the way to the abby, the place of sepulture. This and all the others were built after the designs of *Cavalini*. This was destroyed by the religious fury of the reformers. From a drawing communicated to me by Doctor *Combe*, it appears to have been of an

* Mr. *Walpole*.

octagonal form, and in an upper stage ornamented with eight figures: but the *gothic* parts appear far from being rich.

FINE STATUE OF CHARLES I.

THE cross was in the next century replaced by a most beautiful and animated equestrian statue in brass, of *Charles* I. cast in 1633, by *Le Sœur*, for the earl of *Arundel*. It was not erected till the year 1678, when it was placed on the present pedestal, the work of *Grinlyn Gibbons*. The parlement had ordered it to be sold and broke to pieces: but *John River*, the brazier who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass in token of his obedience. M. *d'Archenholz* gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier: he says, that he cast a vast number of handles of knives and forks in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness; by the loyalists, from affection to their monarch; by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over the murdered sovereign.*

ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL.

ON the site of part of *Northumberland-house*, stood the chapel of *St. Mary Rounceval*, a cell to the priory of *Rouncevaux*, in *Navarre*. It was founded by *William Marshal* earl of *Pembroke*, in the time of *Henry* III., and suppressed by *Henry* V. among the alien priories, but rebuilt by

* See M. *Archenholz's Tableau d' Angleterre*, i. 163.

Edward IV. who fixed a fraternity in it.* In the reign of *Edward* VI. a grant was made of the site to Sir *Thomas Cawarden.*†

HERMITAGE.

NOT far from hence, opposite to *Charing-Cross*, was an hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to *St. Catherine.*‡ This, in 1262, belonged to the see of *Llandaff*; for I find in that year that *William de Radnor*, then bishop, had leave from the king to lodge in the cloister of his hermitage at *Charing*, whenever he came to *London.*§

MEWS.

ON the north side of *Charing-Cross* stand the royal stables, called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *Mews;* having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at lest from the time of *Richard* II. In that reign the accomplished Sir *Simon Burley*, knight of the garter, was keeper of the king's falcons at the *Meuse*, near *Charing-Cross.* This office was by *Charles* II. granted to his son by *Nell Gwynne*, *Charles* duke of *St. Albans*, and the heirs male of his body. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. the king's horses were kept here. In 1534 a fire destroyed the building, with a great quantity of hay, and several great horses. It was rebuilt in the reigns of *Edward* VI. and queen *Mary.* In the year 1732 the present handsome edifice arose.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

ST. JAMES'S palace was originally a hospital,

* *Newcourt*, i. 693.
† *Tanner.*
‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 839.
§ *Willis's Landaff*, 51.

founded and dedicated to *St. James*, by some pious citizens, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females: and eight brethren were added afterwards, to perform divine service. It was rebuilt in the time of *Henry* III. The custody was given to *Eton* college, by a grant of the 28th of *Henry* VI. but I am told that the living of *Chattisham*, in *Suffolk*, was exchanged for it; the college, on this consideration, having resigned it to *Henry* VIII. At that time its revenue was valued at 100*l. per annum.* On the quarrel between the great earl of *Warwick* and lord *Cromwel*, about the cause of the first battle of *St. Albans*, lord *Cromwel*, fearing the rage of that violent peer, was at his own desire lodged here, by way of security, by *John Talbot* earl of *Shrewsbury*, at that time lord treasurer of *England*.* It was surrendered to the king in 1531, who founded on its site the present palace, which *Stow* calls a goodly manor.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

His majesty also inclosed the park, which was subservient to the amusement of this and the palace of *Whitehall*. *Charles* II. was particularly fond of it, planted the avenues, made the canal, and the aviary, adjacent to the *Bird-cage-walk*, which took its name from the cages which were hung in the trees. *Charles*, says *Cibber*, was often seen here, amidst crowds of spectators, feeding his

* *Fenn's* Letters, i. 110.

ducks, and playing with his dogs,* and passing his idle moments in affability even to the meanest of his subjects, which made him to be adored by the common people; so fascinating in the great are the habits of condescension!

DUCK-ISLAND. DUCK-ISLAND was erected into a government, and had a salary annexed to the office, in favor of *M. St. Evremond*, who was the first and perhaps the last governor:† and the island itself is lost in the late improvements.

AT the south end of *Duke-street*, adjacent to this part of the park, is a large house once used for the Admiralty-office (see p. 148). It was first built for lord chancellor *Jefferies*, and is easily known by a large flight of stone steps which his royal master permitted to be made into the park for the accommodation of his lordship:‡ they terminate above in a small court, on three sides of which stands the house. On the left is the chapel now called *Duke-street* chapel. In the time of *Jefferies*, it was the hall in which his lordship heard causes, whenever it was inconvenient for him to go to *Westminster-hall* or to *Lincoln's-inn*.

NOT far from hence, where the iron gates, at the bottom of that noble street *George-street*, are placed, stood a storehouse for the ordinance in the time of queen *Mary*. I remember a dirty dark

* Apology for the life of *Colley Cibber*, 26.

† *S. Pegge*, esq. ‡ *Stow's London*, ii. book vi. p. 64.

passage leading into the park, which preserves its memory, but was corruptly called *Story's Gate.*

It does not appear that this palace was inhabited by any of our monarchs till after the fire at *Whitehall.* *James* I. presented it to his accomplished son *Henry*, who resided here till his lamented death in 1612. *Charles* I. was brought here from *Windsor*, on *January* 19th,* by the power of the army, which had determined on his death. Some of the eleven days which he was permitted to live were spent in *Westminster-hall*, and of the nights in the house of Sir *Thomas Cotton*, adjacent to his place of trial. On the 27th he was carried back to *St. James's*, where he passed his three last days in exemplary piety. On the 30th he was brought to the place of execution; and walked, unmoved at every insult, with a firm and quick pace, supported by the most lively sentiments of religion.

His son, the bigoted *James*, sent to the prince of *Orange*, when he had approached in force near to the capital, a most necessitated invitation to take his lodgings in this palace. The prince accepted it: but at the same time hinted to the frightened monarch that he must leave *Whitehall.* It was customary to mount guard at both the palaces. The old hero lord *Craven* was on duty at

* *Whitelock.*

the time when the *Dutch* guards were marching through the park to relieve, by order of their master. From a point of honor he had determined not to quit his station, and was preparing to maintain his post; but, receiving the command of his sovereign, he reluctantly withdrew his party and marched away with sullen dignity.*

DURING the reign of king *William*, *St. James's* was fitted up for the residence of the princess *Anne* (afterwards queen) and her spouse prince *George* of *Denmark*. From that time to the present it has been regularly the court of our monarchs.

JAMES, the son of *James* II., who so long made pretensions to the *British* throne, was born in the room now called the old bed-chamber; at present the anti-chamber to the levee room. The bed stood close to the door of a back-stairs, which descended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any secret design; and might favor the silly warming-pan story, had not the bed been surrounded by twenty of the privy-council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, besides pages and other attendants. The tale was adopted by party, and firmly believed by its zealots. But, as *James* proved false to his high trust, and his son shewed every symptom of fol-

* *Dalrymple's* Memoirs.

lowing his example, there was certainly no such pretence wanting for excluding a family inimical to the interests of the GREAT WHOLE.

UNCREDITABLE as the outside of *St. James's* may look, it is said to be the most commodious for regal parade of any in *Europe*. Every one knows that the furniture of this palace is unbecoming the place. Yet in a ramble I once made through the apartments, I saw several portraits of personages remarkable in their day. Among others (in one of the rooms behind the levee rooms) is a small full-length of *Henry* prince of *Wales*, son of *James* I. He is dressed in green, standing over a dead stag, drawing a sword, probably to cut off its head, according to the custom of the chace. A youth, *Robert* earl of *Essex*, afterwards the *parlementarian* general, is kneeling before him; each of them have hunting horns; and behind the prince is a horse; and on the bough of a tree are the arms of *England;* and behind the young lord, on the ground, are his own. These are the bearings of the *Devereuxes*, and prove the mistake of Mr. *Granger*, and of Mr. *Warton*, who, in his Life of Sir *Thomas Pope*, I am told, attributes them to lord *Harrington;* but his arms were a *fret* on a field *sable.** Both these young noblemen were honored with the friendship of that accomplished

PORTRAITS.

* *Wright's Rutlandshire*, 51.

prince, and both educated with him. At *Wroxton*, the seat of the earl of *Guildford*, is another picture of the same subject.*

HERE is another small piece, of *Arthur*, elder brother to *Henry* VIII., painted very young, with a bonnet on his head. *Henry* stands by him, and his sister *Margaret*, of infant ages. This picture is by *Mabuse*, who visited *England* in the reign of their father.

HENRY VII. and VIII. full-lengths, and each of them with his queen before an altar. The fortunate *Jane Seymour* (who died in her bed) is the consort of the son, here represented. This is a copy from *Holbein*, in small, by *Van Lemput*, in 1667, taken by order of *Charles* II. The original was painted on the wall in the privy chamber of *Whitehall*, and destroyed in the fire of 1697.

Two half-lengths, by *Lely*, of the dutchess of *York*, and her sister.

A CHILD in the robes of the garter: perhaps the youngest knight known. He was the second son of *James* II. while duke of *York*, by *Anne Hyde*, his dutchess. On *December* 3d, 1666, he was elected knight of the garter, at the age of three years and five months. The sovereign put the

* On this picture, engraved by *Harding* in the Biographical Mirrour, ii. p. 53, are the *Harrington* arms, on a shield near the prince's young associate. ED.

George round his neck; and prince *Rupert*, the garter round his little leg. Death, in the following year, prevented his installation.*

The diminutive manhood of the dwarf *Geoffry Hudson*, is to be seen in another picture. He appears less by being represented walking under some very tall trees.

In the lords old waiting-room is *Henry Darnley*, in black, tall and genteel. His hand is resting on his brother *Charles Stuart*, earl of *Lenox*, dressed in a black gown.

In another room is *Charles* II. of *Spain*, at the age of four, in black, with a sceptre in his hand, strutting and playing the monarch. He was inaugurated in 1665. His reign was unhappy. *Spain* at no period was in so low, so distressful a condition. His dominions were parcelled out in his life-time: but he disappointed the allies, and, after some struggle, the designation of his will in favor of the house of *Bourbon* took place.

Here is to be seen the famous picture by *Mabuse*, of *Adam* and *Eve*. Mr. *Evelyn* justly remarks the absurdity of painting them with navels, and of introducing a fountain with rich imagery amidst the beauteous wilds of paradise. *Raphael*, and *Michael Angelo*, made the same mistake with

* *Sandford*, 677.

regard to the navel, on which the learned Sir *Thomas Brown** wastes a long page and a half to disprove its possibility.

QUEEN'S LIBRARY.

IN the queen's library (built by queen *Caroline*, and ornamented by *Kent*) now a lumber-room, I saw a beautiful view from *Greenwich* park, with *Charles* I., his queen, and a number of courtiers, walking. And two others, of the same prince and his queen dining in public. And another of the elector palatine and his spouse at a public table; with a carver, looking most ridiculously, a monkey having in that moment reared from the board and seized on his beard. Possibly this feast was at *Guildhall*, where *Frederic* was most nobly entertained by the hospitable city, in 1612, when he made the match with the daughter of our monarch, which ended so unhappily for both parties.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.

To the east of *St. James's* palace, in the reign of queen *Anne*, was built *Marlborough-house*, at the expence of the public. It appears by one of *Kip's* views of *St. James's*, published before the existence of this house, that it was erected in part of the royal gardens, granted for that purpose by her majesty. The present duke added an upper story, and improved the ground floor, which originally wanted the great room. This national compliment cost not less than forty thousand pounds.

* *Vulgar Errors*, p. 194.

PALL-MALL. IN *Pall-mall* the duke *Schomberg* had his house. It was in my time possessed by *Astley* the painter, who divided it into three, and fitted up the center most whimsically for his own use.

ASSASSINATION OF THYNNE. IN this street was committed the horrid assassination of *Thomas Thynne*, esq., of *Longleat*, in *February* 1681-2, at the instigation of count *Coningsmark*, a *Swedish* nobleman of the first rank and fortune, in hopes of gaining lady *Elizabeth Ogle*, the rich heiress, daughter to *Josceline*, last earl of *Northumberland* of the name of *Percy*, and widow to *Henry Cavendish* earl of *Ogle*, son to *Henry* duke of *Newcastle*. *Thynne* was either married or contracted to the lady. The count hoped by the removal of his rival to attain his purpose. He had been in *England* and made his addresses to her; but not with the success he expected: left the kingdom for a short time, and then returned to put his horrid design in execution. He arrived *incognito*, and kept himself concealed till the murder was committed. He employed three foreign ruffians whom he had in his service. *Thynne* was shot by one of them in his carriage. They were all apprehended. The three assassins were tried as principals, were convicted, and executed on the spot on which the murder was committed. The count was tried as accessary, and acquitted, as was said, by the management of the court—the most profligate of its time.

THE gallant earl of *Devonshire* would have avenged the death of his friend. *Coningsmark* accepted the challenge, but his conscience prevented him from meeting the earl. *Thynne* was a most contemptible character, and passed through the world, as is frequent even to this day, by the merit of a great fortune. He was called from that accident *Tom of* 10,000, from his revenues. His lady must have detested him, for she fled from him into *Holland*, even before they were bedded. She afterwards* married *Charles*, sixth duke of *Somerset*. In *Westminster* abby is a vast but ill executed monument in memory of Mr. *Thynne*. He is represented recumbent: and in front, beneath him, is sculptured the manner of his assassination. On this mass of marble is only a very brief inscription, merely telling that circumstance. Another, not inelegant, was designed; but *Sprat*, then dean of *Westminster*, would not suffer it to be used, as containing parts deemed offensive to the reigning powers.

THE space between the palace and *Charing-Cross*, about the year 1560, appears to have been fields; there being no buildings at that time, except three or four houses on the east side of the present *Pall-mall:* and a little farther, on the op-

* Within three months after the assassination of Mr. *Thynne!* ED.

posite side, a small church, the name of which I cannot discover.

COCKSPUR-STREET. BY the year 1572, *Cockspur-street* filled up the space between those houses and *Charing-Cross*.

PALL-MALL. *Pall-mall* was also laid out as a walk, or a place for the exercise of the *Mall*, a game long since disused. The north side was also planted with a row of trees. On the other side was the wall of *St. James's* park. *Charles* II. removed it to its present place, planted the park, and made all those improvements which we now see. It was *Le Notre*, the famous *French* gardener, the director of taste under *Louis* XIV., who planned the disposition of the trees. Of late, the *French* have endeavoured to borrow taste from us. In the days

HAYMARKET. HEDGE-LANE. of *Charles*, the *Haymarket*, and *Hedge-lane*, had names; but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges; and all beyond, to the north, east, and west, was entirely country. In the fine plan of *London*, published by *Faithorne* in 1658, no traces of houses are to be met with in the former, except a single one, named the *Gaming-house*, at the end next to *Piccadilly*. *Windmill-street* consisted of disjoined houses; and a windmill, standing in a field on the west side, proves from what its name was derived. All the space occupied by the streets radiating from the *Seven Dials*, was at that period open ground.

THE *Opera-house* in the *Haymarket* was built first by Sir *John Vanburgh*, but has been much altered and repaired at subsequent periods. The last alteration was made by Mr. *Adams*, who entirely departed from the original plan; and the inconvenience arising from another change was so great, that the late fire has happily given occasion of removing it in a most effectual manner. OPERA-HOUSE.

LEICESTER-square was also unbuilt; but the house of that name is found in the same plan, and on the site of the present. It was founded by one of the *Sydnies* earls of *Leicester*. It was for a short time the residence of *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James* I. the titular queen of *Bohemia*, who, on *February* 13th, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life.* It was successively the pouting-place of princes. The late king, when prince of *Wales*, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here several years. His son *Frederick* followed his example, succeeded him in his house, and in it finished his days. No one is ignorant of the magnificent and instructive museum exhibited in this house by the late Sir ASHTON LEVER.† It was the most astonishing collection of the subjects of natural history ever collected, in so short a space, by any individual. To the disgrace of our kingdom, after the first burst of wonder was over, it LEICESTER-HOUSE.

* *Sandford*, 565.

† Who died *January* 31st, 1788.

became neglected: and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thousand, out of thirty-six thousand, tickets were sold. Finally, the capricious goddess frowned on the spirited possessor of such a number of tickets, and transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two, Mr. *Parkinson;* who, by his great attention to, and elegant disposition of the *Museum*, well merited her favor.*

THE MILITARY YARD.

BEHIND *Leicester-house* stood, in 1658, the Military-yard, founded by *Henry* prince of *Wales*, the spirited son of our peaceful *James*. M. *Foubert* afterwards kept here his academy for riding and other gentleman-like exercises, in the reign of *Charles* II.; which, in later years, was removed into *Swallow-street*, opposite to the end of *Conduit-street*. Part is retained for the purpose of a riding-house; the rest is converted into a workhouse for the parish of *St. James's*.

GERARD-HOUSE.

A LITTLE beyond stood *Gerard-house*, the habitation of the gallant *Gerard* earl of *Macclesfield*.† It is lost in the street of the same name. The profligate Lord *Mohun* lived in this street, and his body was brought there after he was killed in the

* This noble collection, which it is said was offered to the *British Museum* for a moderate sum, was sold by auction in 1806. The sale lasted thirty-four days. The number of lots, many containing several articles, amounted to four thousand one hundred and ninety-four. ED.

† See Journey to *London*, ed. 1811. p. 543.

duel with the duke of *Hamilton*. I have heard that his good lady was vastly displeased at the bloody corse being flung upon the best bed.

COVENTRY-House.

COVENTRY-house stood near the end of the *Haymarket*, and gave name to *Coventry-street*. It was the residence of lord keeper *Coventry;* and *Henry Coventry*, secretary of state, died here in 1686. This house is said to be on the site of one called, in the old plans of *London*, the *Gaming-house*.

PICCADILLY.

LORD Clarendon mentions a house of this name, in the following words: "Mr. *Hyde* (says he, "speaking of himself) going to a house called "*Piccadilly*, which was a fair house for entertain-"ment and gaming, with handsome gravel-walks "with shade, and where were an upper and lower "bowling-green, whither very many of the nobi-"lity and gentry of the best quality resorted for "exercise and conversation."* This seems to have been the same house with that mentioned by Mr. *Garrard* in his letter to the earl of *Strafford*, dated *June*, 1635; in which he says, "that since "*Spring Gardens* was put down, we have, by a "servant of the lord chamberlain's, a new *Spring* "*Gardens* erected in the fields beyond the *Meuse;* "where is built a fair house, and two bowling-"greens made to entertain gamesters and bowlers,

* *Clarendon's* Hist. *Oxford* edit. 1705, i. 241, *sub* anno 1640.

" at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost " him above four thousand pounds: a dear un- " dertaking for a gentleman-barber. My lord " chamberlain much frequents this place; where " they bowl great matches."*

WHERE *Sackville-street* was afterwards built, stood *Piccadilla-hall,* where *Piccadillas* or *Turnovers* were sold, which gave name to that vast street, called from that circumstance *Piccadilly.* This street was completed, in 1642, as far as the present *Berkeley-street.* The first good house which was built in it was *Burlington-house:* the noble founder, father to the late earl of *Burlington,* said he placed it there " because he was cer- " tain no one would build beyond him." Nobody is ignorant of the vast town that, since that period, has extended itself beyond this palace. After this rose *Clarges-house,* and two others adjacent, inhabited, says *Strype,* by lord *Sherbourne* and the countess of *Denbigh.*

BURLINGTON-HOUSE.

THE *Pest-house-field* was surrounded with buildings before the year 1700, but remained a dirty waste till of late years, when *Carnaby-market* occupied much of the west part. The *Pest-house* was erected for the reception of the infected in the great plague of 1665, and the *field* the place of the numerous interments.

CARNABY-MARKET.

* Earl of *Strafford's* Letters, i. 435.

Golden-square, of dirty access, was built after the Revolution, or before 1700. It was originally called *Gelding-square*, from the sign of a neighboring inn; but the inhabitants, indignant at the vulgarity of the name, changed it to the present.* In these fields was the *lazaretto*, during the period of the dreadful plague of the year 1665. It was built by that true hero lord *Craven*, who stayed in *London* during the whole time; and braved the fury of the pestilence, with the same coolness as he fought the battles of his beloved mistress *Elizabeth*, titular queen of *Bohemia*; or mounted the tremendous breach at *Creutznach*. He was the intrepid soldier, the gallant lover, the genuine patriot. GOLDEN-SQUARE.

IN 1700 *Bond-street* was built no farther than the west end of *Clifford-street*. It took its name from the proprietor, a baronet of a family now extinct. *New Bond-street* was at that time an open field, called *Conduit Mead*, from one of the conduits which supplied this part of the town with water: and *Conduit-street* received its name for the same reason. BOND-STREET.

GEORGE-street, *Hanover-square*, and its church, rose about the same time. The church was built by *John James*, and finished in 1724. Its portico would be thought handsome were there space to ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER-SQUARE.

* This anecdote was communicated by the late earl of *Bath* to a friend of mine.

admire it. It now looks *Brobdignagian.* This was one of the fifty new churches, and the parish stolen out of that of *St. Martin in the Fields.* It is the last in this part of *Westminster*, excepting the distant *Marybonne.* Every part besides was open ground covered with dunghills, and all sorts
MAY-FAIR. of filth. *May Fair* was kept about the spot now covered with *May-Fair* chapel, and several fine streets. The fair was attended with such disorders, riots, thefts, and even murders, that, in 1708, it was presented by the magistrates. It revived again, and I remember the last celebrations: the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every enticement to low pleasure.

AT the time of Sir *Thomas Wiat's* insurrection, in *February*, 1554, part of the army marched to make their attack on *London*, over this tract, then an open country as far as *Charing-Cross.* On the spot called *Hay-hill*, near the present *Berkeley-square*, there was a skirmish between a party of the insurgents and another of the royal army, in which the former were repulsed. After the execution of Sir *Thomas*, his head (on that account) was set up on a gallows, at that place,* and his parboiled quarters in different parts of the neighborhood of the capital. Three of the insurgents

* *Strype's* Memorials, iii. 120.

were also hung in chains near the head of their leader.

THIS extensive tract, at present a vast seat of the most elegant population, is far from being destitute of places of devotion: but chapels arose instead of churches, subordinate to their respective rectors. In this enlightened age it was quickly discovered that "Godliness was profitable to "many." The projector, the architect, the mason, the carpenter, and the plasterer, united their powers. A chapel was erected, well-pewed, well-warmed, dedicated, un-endowed, un-consecrated. A captivating preacher is provided, the pews are filled, and the good undertakers amply repayed by the pious tenantry.

CONDUIT-STREET CHAPEL.

THE history of *Conduit-street* chapel, or *Trinity* chapel, is very remarkable. It was originally built of wood by *James* II. for private mass; and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on its royal master's excursions, or when he attended his army. Among other places, it visited *Hounslow* heath, where it continued some time after the Revolution. It was then removed, and enlarged by the rector of the parish of *St. Martin's*, and placed not far from the spot on which it now stands. Dr. *Tennison*, when rector of *Saint Martin's*, got permission from king *William* to rebuild it: so after it had made as many journies as the house of *Loretto*, it was by *Tennison* transmuted into a good

building of brick, and has rested ever since on the present site. All parochial duties have been performed from that time without intermission; and it continued annexed to the parish of *Saint Martin's*, which sold it about fifteen years ago to Mr. *James Robson*, the present proprietor, who has modernized the building with a new front, and fitted up the inside with great neatness and propriety.

THE late *Carew Mildmay*, esq; who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, used to say, that he remembered killing a woodcock on the site of *Conduit-street*, at that time an open country. He and general *Oglethorpe* were great intimates, and nearly of the same age; and often produced proofs to each other of the length of their recollection.

HANOVER AND CAVENDISH SQUARES.

IN 1716, *Hanover-square*, and *Cavendish-square*, were unbuilt: but their names appear in the plans of *London* of 1720. *Oxford-street*, from *Princes-street* eastward as far as *High-street St. Giles's*, had only a few houses on the north side. I remember it a deep hollow road, and full of sloughs: with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats: insomuch that I never was taken that way by night, in my hackney-coach, to a worthy uncle's, who gave me lodgings at his house in *George-street*, but I went in dread the whole way. The south side

was built as far as *Swallow-street*. SOHO-SQUARE was begun in the time of *Charles* II. The duke of *Monmouth* lived in the center house, facing the statue. Originally the square was called, in honor of him, *Monmouth-square;* and afterwards changed to that of *King-square*. I have a tradition, that, on his death, the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to *Soho*, being the word of the day at the field of *Sedgemoor*.* The house was purchased by the late lord *Bateman*, and let by the present lord to the *Comte de Guerchy*, the *French* ambassador. After which it was let on building leases. The form of the house is preserved by Mr. *Nathanael Smith*, in the first numbers of the Illustrations of *London*. The name of the unfortunate duke is still preserved in *Monmouth-street*. SOHO-SQUARE.

I AM sorry to degrade the neighboring *Greek-street* into *Grig-street:* but authority for doing so, may be found in a date of an old letter in the possession of the late Mr. *Edmondson*. The mistake ought to be retained, as a most happy one. Mr. *Wedgewood* vindicates the propriety, by making it the repository† of his figuline ware, founded on the chastest *Grecian* models, and executed in the truest *Attic* taste. GREEK-STREET.

IN the church-yard of *St. Ann's Soho*, is a mar- ST. ANN'S SOHO.

* *S. Pegge*, esq; to whom I am indebted for several interesting remarks.

† Now removed to *York-street, St. James's-square*. ED.

ble erected near the grave of that remarkable personage *Theodore Antony Newhoff*, king of *Corsica*, who died in this parish in 1756, immediately after leaving the *King's-bench* prison, by the benefit of the act of insolvency. The marble was erected, and the epitaph written, by the honorable HORACE WALPOLE.

> The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
> Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
> But *Theodore* this moral learn'd ere dead,
> Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head:
> Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

BERKELEY-HOUSE.

AFTER this digression, let me return into *Piccadilly*.—Before the date of *Burlington-house*, was built a fine mansion, belonging to the *Berkelies*, lords, and afterwards earls *Berkeley*. It stood between the south end of *Berkeley-square* and *Piccadilly*, and gave name to the square and an adjacent street. The misery and disgrace which the profligacy of one of the daughters brought on the house, by an intrigue with her brother-in-law, lord *Grey** (afterwards engaged in the *Monmouth* rebellion) is too lastingly recorded in the *State Trials*, ever to be buried in oblivion.

DEVONSHIRE-HOUSE.

On the site of this house, fronting *Piccadilly*, stands *Devonshire-house;* long after the year 1700 it was the last house in this street, at that time a portion of *Piccadilly*. In the antient house, *Chris-*

* Created earl of *Tankerville* by *William* III. ED.

tiana the old countess of *Devonshire* lived, with her characteristic splendor and hospitality, and died here in 1674. It was the great resort of the wits of her days. *Waller* made it his theatre, and *Denham* is said here to have prated more than ever.* I have already celebrated this lady.† The succeeding house, which was erected by the first duke, was burnt in the reign of *George* II. It was rebuilt by the third duke, after a design by *Kent*, and cost twenty thousand pounds, including a thousand pounds presented by the duke to *Kent* for his plans and designs. Here is an excellent library, and a very fine collection of medals. I once saw the house, by the favor of my late friend the Reverend Doctor *Lort*, at that time librarian; to whose liberal communications I have been invariably indebted. The portraits are so numerous in this noble house, that I must leave the complete list to those who have more opportunities of forming it than I had. Among others, is a fine portrait of *Marc Antonio de Dominis*, the vain desultory archbishop of *Spalatro*, who, abjuring the *Roman* catholic religion, came over to *England*, and was appointed master of the *Savoy*, and dean of *Windsor*. He had not been here long, before he publicly retracted all he had written against the church of *Rome*. *James* order-

* Lord *Lisle's* letter, in Sir *W. Temple's* works, iv. 484.

† Journey to *London*, 373. edit. 1811. p. 473.

ed him to depart the kingdom in three days. He had the folly to trust himself at *Rome;* where, his sincerity being doubted, he was flung into prison, in which he ended his days. He is painted by *Tintoret*, represented in his study, sitting, in black, and with a square cap.

ARTHUR *Goodwin*, the friend of Mr. *Hampden*, and, like him, active in the cause of liberty; a fine full-length, by *Vandyck*, 1639: in long hair; his dress a yellow cloak and jacket, with white boots.

HIS daughter *Jane*, second wife of *Philip* lord *Wharton;* in black, enriched with chains of gold.

A HEAD of the favorite character of lord *Clarendon*, the virtuous and accomplished lord *Falkland.*

SIR *Thomas Brown*, author of the *Religio Medici*, his lady, and four daughters, by *Dobson.* Sir *Thomas* and his lady are in black; one child is on her lap, two stand before him, on whom he looks with great affection. When I thought of a passage in his famous book, I could not help smiling at the number of his children. His sentiments on the consequences of matrimony are most singular. I dare not quote the passage: but must refer the reader to the strangeness of his ideas on the subject.* Let it be remembered that he was a bachelor when he wrote.

* *Religio Medici*, part ii. sect. 9.

THE delightful portrait of the *Jewish Rabbi*, by *Rembrandt*.

A HEAD of *Titian*, by himself. And another of the painter *Carlo Cignani*, also by himself.

THE unfeeling *Philip* II. by *Titian;* a full-length, in armour, enriched with gold. The only time he ever buckled it on, was when he shewed himself to his troops going on the assault of *St. Quintin*. He merited to be stripped of the honorable dress: he never appeared in the field; and carried on his wars like an assassin.

I WILL close this very imperfect list, with the famous countess of *Desmond;* a popular subject with the painters: and refer the reader to the account I have given of her in my visits to that worthy peer the late earl of *Kinnoul*, in both my tours in *Scotland*.

THE collection of pictures by the great *Italian* masters, is by far the finest private collection now in *England*.

THE house of that monster of treachery, that profligate minister the earl of *Sunderland*, who, by his destructive advice, premeditatedly brought ruin on his unsuspecting master *James* II., stood on or near the site of the present *Melbourne-house*, one of the most magnificent in *London*, built by Sir *W. Chambers*.* At the very time that he sold MELBOURNE-HOUSE.

* *Melbourne-house* was successively denominated *Brandenburg* and *York-house*, from the names of its occupiers. Of late years it

him to the prince of *Orange*, he encouraged his majesty in every step which was sure to involve him and his family in utter ruin.

PICCADILLY is continued nearly half a mile farther to the west:* but the north side only consists of houses, most of them mean buildings: it finishes handsomely with the magnificent new house of lord *Bathurst*, at *Hyde-park Corner*. On the south side is the *Green-park*, bounded by a wall; but in many places are rows of benevolent railings, which afford a most elegant view of that park, the trees in that of *St. James's*, the majestic venerable abby soaring far above, and the more remote rural view of the *Surry* hills. Beyond the *Turnpike-house*, stood the house of a nobleman, celebrated by Mr. *Pope* for his passion for dancing; who demanded an audience from queen *Anne*, after the death of *George* prince of *Denmark*, to advise her majesty to dispel her grief by applying to that exercise:

> The sober *Lanesborow* dancing in the gout.

I have heard it said, that this was only his *country-house*; which it might possibly have been, at

has been much enlarged, and converted into separate lodging-houses, with sets of chambers in each for the accommodation of single men or small families. These buildings now extend from *Piccadilly* to the end of *Saville Street*, and are called *Albany*. ED.

* All the west part was originally called *Portugal-street*.

that time. His lordship certainly thought so, by the curious distich he inscribed on the front.

> It is my delight to be
> Both in town and country.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

In 1733 arose on its site that great charity *St. George's* hospital, founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of *Westminster*. The subscriptions, in 1786, were 2,239*l.* 5*s.*; in the year 1791, 2,262*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; but the benevolence of the governors, or more numerous accidents, caused an increase of expence, which threatened most serious consequences, till the house was happily relieved by the bounty received from the third of the profits arising from the musical entertainments of the abby.—This hospital has discharged, since it was opened, on the first of the year 1733, to *December* the 29th, 1790, not fewer than a hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and seventeen patients. In the year 1791, were admitted by recommendations, 1078: on account of accidents, without recommendations, 297.*

THE RING.

Hyde-park was in the late century, and the early part of the present, celebrated, by all our

* In 1808, the number which had been discharged amounted to 209,430. In 1807, were admitted by recommendations, 963; on account of accidents, 487; the out-patients 1,121. The whole expence the same year amounted to 5,880*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* the annual subscription to 2,378*l.* 9*s.* (*Highmore's Public Charities*, p. 126.) Ed.

dramatic poets, for its large space railed off in form of a circle, round which the *Beau-monde* drove in their carriages; and in their rotation, exchanging as they passed smiles and nods, compliments, or smart repartees.

KENSINGTON PALACE.

ADJACENT to this park is the palace of *Kensington*. I have limited my plan: so must not go beyond the bounds.

FORTIFICATIONS IN 1642.

OPPOSITE to the hospital at *Hyde-park Corner*, stood a large fort with four bastions, one of the many flung up in the year 1642. It is incredible with what speed the citizens raised a rampart of earth round the city and suburbs of *London*, also round *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, strengthened with batteries and redoubts at proper intervals. This was occasioned by the alarm of an attack from the royal army. Men, women, and children, assisted by thousands. The active part which the fair sex took in the work, is admirably described by the inimitable author of *Hudibras;* who, says he,

> March'd rank and file with drum and ensign,
> T' entrench the city for defence in:
> Rais'd rampiers with their own soft hands,
> To put the enemy to stands;
> From ladies down to oyster-wenches,
> Labour'd like pioneers in trenches,
> Fal'n to their pick-axes and tools,
> And help'd the men to dig like moles.
> Have not the handmaids of the city
> Chos'n of their members a committee,

For raising of a common purse,
Out of their wages to raise horse?
And do they not as *Triers* sit,
To judge what officers are fit?

THERE were a few more great houses, not remote from *St. James's* palace, which merit mention. *Berkshire-house*, belonging to the *Howards*, earls of *Berkshire*, stood very near the royal residence. It was afterwards purchased, and presented by *Charles* II. to that beautiful fury *Barbara* dutchess of *Cleveland*, and its honorable name changed into that of her dishonored title. It was then of great extent. She sold part, which was converted into various houses; and erected a large one for herself, which still remains, and may be distinguished by the row of round windows in the upper story. BERKSHIRE, OR CLEVELAND-HOUSE.

TART-HALL stood near the present *Buckingham-gate:* it was built in 1638, by *Nicholas Stone*, for *Alathea* countess of *Arundel*, wife to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*. After the death of the countess it became the property of her second son, the unfortunate *William* lord *Stafford*, a most gentle and amiable character, who fell an innocent victim to the detestable violence of party, and the perjured suborned evidence of the ever infamous *Oates*, *Dugdale*, and *Tuberville*. Good men, who had no share in that party, hurried away by intemperate passion, were at the period disgraced TART-HALL.

by their rage against this inoffensive peer. Even the virtuous lord *Russel* committed in this cause the single opprobrium of his life: when the unhappy lord was condemned, RUSSEL could wish to deny the king the amiable prerogative of taking away the cruel, the disgraceful part of the penalty. Within three years, this excellent man himself tasted the bitter cup; but cleared, by royal indulgence, from the aggravating dregs, with which he wished to agonize the dying moments of the devoted *Stafford*.

HERE were kept the poor remains of the *Arundelian* collection. They were buried during the madness of the popish plot. The mob would have mistaken the statues for popish saints. They were sold in the year 1720; and the house soon after was pulled down. Mr. *Walpole*, who saw the house at the time of the second sale, informed me that it was very large, and had a very venerable appearance.

ARLINGTON-HOUSE.

HENRY BENNET earl of *Arlington*, one of the famous Cabal, had a house near the site of the present *Buckingham-house*, which went by his name. It was afterwards purchased by *John Sheffield* duke of *Buckingham*, who, after obtaining an additional grant of land from the crown, rebuilt it, in a magnificent manner, in 1703. He describes it most minutely, as well as his manner of living there, in a letter to the duke of *Shrews-*

BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE.

*bury.** He has omitted his constant visits to the noted gaming-house at *Marybone*, the place of assemblage of all the infamous sharpers of the time. His grace always gave them a dinner at the conclusion of the season, and his parting toast was, *May as many of us as remain unhanged next spring, meet here again.* I remember the facetious *Quin* telling this story at *Bath*, within the hearing of the late lord *Chesterfield*, when his lordship was surrounded by a crowd of worthies of the same stamp. Lady *Mary Wortley* thus alludes to the amusements of *Marybone:*

Some dukes at *Marybone* bowl time away.

The duke died in 1720. His dutchess, daughter to *James* II. by *Catherine Sedley*, lived here till her death. She was succeeded by the duke's natural son, *Charles Herbert Sheffield*, on whom his grace had entailed it after the death of the young duke, who died a minor. It was purchased from Sir *Charles* by his present majesty; is the retreat of our good king and queen; and dignified with the title of the QUEEN'S HOUSE. Antiently there was a park at *Marybone:* for I find that in queen *Elizabeth's* time, the *Russian* ambassadors were entertained with the amusement of hunting within its pale.

* *London* and its environs.

CLARENDON-HOUSE.

THE virtuous chancellor the earl of *Clarendon*, had a house facing the upper end of *St. James's-street*, on the site of the present *Grafton-street*. It was built by himself, with the stones intended for the re-building of *St. Paul's*. He purchased the materials; but a nation soured with an unsuccessful war, with fire, and with pestilence, imputed every thing as a crime to this great and envied character: his enemies called it *Dunkirk-house*, calumniating him with having built it with the money arising from the sale of that town, which had just before been given up to the *French*, for a large sum, by his master. *Clarendon* was so sensible of his vanity, of his imprudence, in building so large a house, and of the envy it drew upon him, that he thinks fit to apologize for that act; which he declares so far exceeded the proposed expence, as to add greatly to the embarrassment of his affairs.* It cost fifty thousand pounds, and three hundred men were employed in building it. It was purchased from his lordship by *George Monk* duke of *Albemarle*, and afterwards by another nobleman, inferior indeed in abilities, but not inferior in virtues. In 1670, *James* duke of *Ormond*, in his way to *Clarendon-house*, where his grace at that time lived, was

ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF ORMOND BY BLOOD.

* Continuation of the life of the earl of *Clarendon*, octavo, vol. iii. p. 971.—The house is engraven by *Dunstal*.

dragged out of his coach by the infamous *Blood*, and his associates, who intended to hang his grace at *Tyburn*, in revenge for justice done, under his administration in *Ireland*, on some of their companions. This refinement in revenge saved the duke's life: he had leisure to disengage himself from the villain on horseback, to whom he was tied; by which time he was discovered by his affrighted domestics, and rescued from death. *Blood* was soon after taken in the attempt to steal the crown. The court had use for so complete a villain, and sunk so low as to apply to his grace to pardon the offence against him; which the duke granted with a generous indignation. *Blood* had a pension of five hundred a year, and was constantly seen in the presence-chamber: as is supposed, to shew to the great uncomplying men of the time, what a ready instrument the ministry had to revenge any attempt that might be made against them in the cause of liberty.

JERMYN-HOUSE.

JERMYN, and *St. Alban's* streets took their names from the gallant *Henry Jermyn* earl of *St. Alban's*, who had a house at the head of the latter. He is supposed to have been privately married to the queen dowager, *Henrietta Maria*. By this time misfortunes had subdued that spirit which had contributed to precipitate her first husband into the ruin of his house. She was awed by her

subject-spouse:* her fear of him was long observed before the nearness of their connection was discovered.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

ON the ground of this gay peer, was built the present church of *St. James*, founded in the latter part of the reign of *Charles* II. and consecrated in the first of *James* II. and named in honor of both saint and monarch. *London* was so vastly increased about this period, that a new church in this place was necessary. Accordingly, as much was taken from the parish of *St. Martin in the Fields* as was sufficient to form another. It is a rectory, to which, at first, the bishop of *London* had a right of two turns in the presentation. Lord *Jermyn*, nephew to the earl, had the third: but the last was fully resigned to the bishop. The

FINE FONT BY GIBBONS.

most remarkable thing in the church is the fine font of white marble, the work of *Grinlin Gibbons*. It is supported by the tree of life; the serpent is offering the fruit to our first parents, who stand beneath: on one side of the font is engraven the *Baptist* baptizing our Saviour: on another *St. Philip* baptizing the eunuch: and on the third, *Noah's* ark, with the dove bringing the olive-branch, the type of peace to mankind.†

THE chancel, above the altar, is enriched with

* *Reresby*, 4.

† See this font engraven by *Vertue*, vol. i. tab. iii. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

some beautiful foliage in wood, by the same great artist.

It is melancholy to recal the memory of departed friends, but here it was inevitable, when I thought on my amiable friend *Benjamin Stillingfleet*, esquire, whose mortal part is deposited in this church. How many happy hours have I passed with him in the adjacent *Piccadilly!* I never quitted him without improvement. My gratitude prompted me to draw up, in the preface of my fourth volume of the *British Zoology*, the following inadequate eulogy on my lamented friend: till a better is offered, let that serve as the monument and epitaph of such uncommon merit.

" Gratitude prompts me to mention a most " irreparable loss in my amiable friend, *Benjamin* " *Stillingfleet*, esquire, in whom were joined the " best heart, and the ablest head. Benevolence " and innocence were his inseparable companions. " Retirement his choice, from the most affection- " ate of motives, that of supporting a distressed " sister. How great, yet how unnecessary was " his diffidence in public: how ample his instruc- " tion in private! How clear his information: " how delicate the conveyance! The pupil re- " ceived advantage, edified by the humility of the " master. Thoroughly imbued in divine philo- " sophy, he had an uncommon insight into the " uses of every object of natural history; and

" gave sanction to those studies which, by trivial " observers, are held most contemptible. The " end of his labors was the good of mankind. " He attempted to destroy the false shame that " attended the devotee to ornithology; the chace " of the insect; the search after the cockle; or " the poring over the grass. He proved every " subject to be of the greatest service to the " world, by the proper remarks that might be " made on them: the traveller, the sailor, the " husbandman might, if they pleased, draw the " most useful conclusions from them." He pointed out in the philosophy of nature the most unerring guide.

MEN who live in their works never want monuments. As none of his are posthumous, to me it is left to say, that he put on immortality on *December* 15th, 1771, at the age of 69 years, leaving a long train of friends, selfishly lamenting his removal to a state of bliss.*

THE STRAND; ITS ANTIENT STATE.

THE further progress of this part of the town I shall defer mentioning till I have reached the most eastern part of *Westminster*. I shall resume my account at the opening of the *Strand* into *Charing-Cross*, by observing, that in the year 1353, that fine street the *Strand* was an open highway, with here and there a great man's house, with gardens

* The Literary Life of this amiable man, and his select Works, were given to the world in 1811, by the reverend Archdeacon *Coxe*. ED.

to the water-side. In that year it was so impassable, that *Edward* III. by an ordinance directed a tax to be raised upon wool, leather, wine, and all goods carried to the staple at *Westminster*, from *Temple-bar* to *Westminster-abby*, for the repair of the road; and that all owners of houses adjacent to the highway, should repair as much as lay before their doors.* Mention is also made of a bridge to be erected near the royal palace at *Westminster*, for the conveniency of the said staple;† but the last probably meant no more than stairs for landing goods, which was sometimes called a bridge.

THERE are several grants for building, in this extensive road, in very early times. *Edward* I. granted to *Walter le Barbur*, a void space in the high-street, in the parish of *St. Clement Danes* and *St. Mary Strand:* and *Robert le Spencer* had from the same prince another grant.

THE STREET COMPLETED IN 1533.

THERE was no continued street here till about the year 1533: before that time, it entirely cut off *Westminster* from *London*, and nothing intervened except a few scattered houses, and a village which

* In the year 1385, the 8th of *Richard* II. and in 1446, the 24th of *Henry* VI. tolls were granted for paving the *Strand* from *Temple-bar* to the *Savoy*. In 1532 an act was passed for "sufficiently "paving, at the charge of the owners of the lands, the street-way "between *Charing-Cross* and *Strond-Cross*." ED.

† *Rymer's Fœdera*, v. 762.

afterwards gave name to the whole. *St. Martin's* stood literally in the fields. But about the year 1560 a street was formed, loosely built; for all the houses on the south side had great gardens to the river, were called by their owners names, and in after-times gave name to the several streets that succeeded them, pointing down to the *Thames;* each of them had stairs for the conveniency of taking boat, of which many to this day bear the names of the houses. As the court was for centuries, either at the palace at *Westminster* or *Whitehall*, a boat was the customary conveyance of the great to the presence of their sovereign. The north side was a mere line of houses from *Charing-Cross* to *Temple-bar;* all beyond was country. The gardens which occupied part of the site of *Covent-Garden* were bounded by fields, and *St. Giles's* was a distant country village. These are circumstances proper to be noticed, as they shew the vast increase of our capital in little more than two centuries.

In the same century was a second epoch respecting the buildings of this part of the town. The first was at the time we have mentioned, or, to speak from strong authority, as they appear in the plan of *London*, made about the year 1562, by *Ralph Aggas.* Our capital found itself so secure in the glorious government of *Elizabeth*, that, by

the year 1600,* most considerable additions were made to the north of the long line of street just described. *St. Martin's-lane* was built on both sides. *St. Giles's* church was still insulated: but *Broad-street*, and *Holborn*, were completely formed into streets, with houses all the way to *Snow-hill*. *Covent-garden*, and *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, were built, but in an irregular manner. *Drury-lane*, *Clare-street*, and *Long-acre*, arose in the same period.

NORTHUMBERLAND-HOUSE.

THE present magnificent palace, *Northumberland-house*, stands on the site of the hospital of *St. Mary Rounceval*. *Henry* VIII. granted it to Sir *Thomas Cavarden*. It was afterward transferred to *Henry Howard* earl of *Northampton;* who, in the time of *James* I. built here a house, and called it after his own name. He left it to his kinsman the earl of *Suffolk*, lord treasurer; and, by the marriage of *Algernoon Percy*, earl of *Northumberland*, with *Elizabeth* daughter of *Theophilus* earl of *Suffolk*, it passed into the house of the present noble owner. The greater part of the house was built by *Bernard Jansen*, an architect in the reign of *James* I.; the portal, since altered by the late duke of *Northumberland*, by a cotemporary architect, *Gerard Christmas*, who left on it his mark, C. Æ.†

* See the plan of *London*, as it was in the year 1600, published by *John Bowles*.

† Mr. *Walpole*.

In this house is the noble picture of the *Cornaro* family, by *Titian.* It is very unfortunate that nothing can be more confined than the situation. The noble front is pent up by a very narrow part of the *Strand;* and at the back by a cluster of mean houses, coal-wharfs, and other offensive objects, as far as the banks of the *Thames.* Fortunately, by the favor of government, the power is now obtained of giving the place the most magnificent improvement. The late duke received a lease from the crown of all the intervening ground as far as the river; and, within these very few years, an absolute exchange for certain lands in *Northumberland,* to erect batteries on against foreign invasion, at the period when the project of universal fortification prevaled. In a short time all nuisances may be removed, and in their stead may be seen to arise a terrace emulating that of *Somerset-house:* with a view to which the grant is said to have been solicited.

HUNGERFORD STAIRS.

A LITTLE farther are *Hungerford* stairs and market; which take their name from the great family of the *Hungerfords* of *Fairleigh,* in *Wiltshire.* Sir *Edward,* created knight of the Bath at the coronation of *Charles* II. had a large house on the site, which he pulled down, and multiplied into several others. On the north side of the market-house is a bust of one of the family in a large wig.

ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS.

ON the other side of the *Strand*, almost opposite to *Hungerford-market*, stands the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, once a parish of vast extent; but much reduced at present by taking from it the tract now divided into the parishes of *St. James*, *St. Anne*, and *St. Paul*, *Covent-garden*. We cannot trace the time of its foundation. It was early bestowed on the abbot and convent of *St. Peter*, *Westminster*. In 1222, there was a dispute between the abbot and the city of *London*, about the jurisdiction of this church. And in 1363, we first find the name of a vicar, in the room of *Thomas Skyn*, who had resigned.* In the reign of *Henry* VIII. a small church was built here at the king's expence, on account of the poverty of the parishioners, who probably were at that period very few. In 1607 it was enlarged, because of the increase of buildings. In 1721 it was found necessary to take the whole down; and in five years from that time, the present magnificent temple† was completed, at the expence of nearly thirty-seven thousand pounds. This seems the best performance of *Gibbs*, the architect of the *Ratcliff Library*.

A LITTLE beyond *Hungerford-market* had been of old the bishop of *Norwich's* inn; but was exchanged in 1535, in the reign of *Henry* VIII.

* *Newcourt*, i. 691.

† It is engraven by *H. Hulsebergh*.

for the abby of *St. Bennet Holme*, in *Norfolk*. The next year *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, exchanged his house, called *Southwark-place*, for it. In queen *Mary's* reign it was purchased by *Heath* archbishop of *York*, and called *York-house*. *Toby Matthew*, archbishop in the time of *James* I. exchanged it with the crown, and had several manors in lieu of it. The lords chancellors *Egerton* and *Bacon* resided in it: after which it was granted to the favorite *Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*, who made it a magnificent house. In 1648 the parlement bestowed it on lord *Fairfax;* whose daughter and heir marrying *George Villiers*, second duke of *Buckingham*, it reverted again to the true owner, who for some years after the Restoration resided in it. On his disposal of it, several streets were laid out on the site and ground belonging to it. These go under the general appellation of *York-buildings;* but his name and title is preserved in *George*, *Villiers*, *Duke*, and *Buckingham* streets, and even the particle *of* is not forgotten, being preserved in *Of-alley*.

YORK-HOUSE.

YORK-BUILDINGS.

YORK-STAIRS. THE gate to *York-stairs* is the work of *Inigo Jones*, and deserving of all the praises bestowed on it by the author of the Critical Review.

DURHAM-PLACE. DURHAM-YARD takes its name from a palace, built originally by *Anthony de Beck*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and bishop of *Durham*, in the reign of *Edward* I; designed by him for his town resi-

dence and that of his successors. It was rebuilt by bishop *Thomas de Hatfield*, who died in 1381. Bishop *Tunstal* exchanged it with *Henry* VIII. who made it a palace. *Edward* VI. gave it for life to his sister *Elizabeth:* but *Mary*, considering the gift as sacrilege, granted the reversion to the see of *Durham*. It was called *Durham-place*, i. e. palace. Be it known to all whom it concerns, that the word is only applicable to the habitations of princes, or princely persons, and that it is with all the impropriety of vanity bestowed on the houses of those who have luckily acquired money enough to pile on one another a greater quantity of stones or bricks than their neighbors. How many imaginary *Parks* have been formed within precincts where deer were never seen! and how many houses, misnamed *Halls*, which never had attached to them the privilege of a manor! At this place, in 1540, was held a most magnificent feast, given by the challengers of *England*, who had caused to be proclamed, in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *Spain*, a great and triumphant justing to be holden at *Westminster*, for all comers that would undertake them. But both challengers and defendants were *English*. After the gallant sports of each day, the challengers rode unto this *Durham-house*, where they kept open household, and feasted the king and queen (*Anne* of *Cleves*) with her ladies, and

GREAT FEASTING HERE IN 1540.

all the court. " In this time of their house-
" keeping, they had not only feasted the king,
" queen, ladies, and all the court, as is afore-
" shewed; but also they cheered al the knights
" and burgesses of the common house in the par-
" liament; and entertained the maior of *London*,
" with the aldermen and their wives, at a dinner,
" &c. The king gave to every of the sayd chal-
" lengers, and their heires for ever, in reward of
" their valiant activity, 100 marks, and a house
" to dwel in of yeerely revenue, out of the lands
" pertaining to the hospital of *S. John* of *Jeru-*
" *salem.*"*

In this and part of the following year, is most strongly exemplified the unfeeling heart of this cruel prince. His sudden transitions from nuptials, and joyous festivities, to the most tyrannical executions, often for offences of his own creation. In that small space of time, he married one queen, and put her away, because he thought her a *Flanders* mare. He espoused another, and (not without cause) put her and the confident to her incontinence to death. He caused to be executed a hopeful young peer, and three young gentlemen, for a common manslaughter resulting from a sudden fray. He burnt numbers for denying the religion of *Rome*, and inflicted all the barbarous pe-

* *Stowe's Survaie*, 837.

nalties of high treason on multitudes, for denying a prerogative which he had wrested from the pope, the head of that very worship which he supported with such rigour.

In the reign of *Edward* VI. the mint was established in this house, under the management of Sir *William Sharrington*, and the influence of the aspiring *Thomas Seymour*, lord admiral. Here he proposed to have money enough coined to accomplish his designs on the throne. His practices were detected: and he suffered death. His tool was also condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of *John Dudley* earl of *Northumberland*. It afterward became the residence of that ambitious man; who, in *May* 1553, in this palace, caused to be solemnized, with great magnificence, three marriages; his son, lord *Guildford Dudley*, with the amiable lady *Jane Grey*: lord *Herbert*, heir to the earl of *Pembroke*, with *Catherine* younger sister of lady *Jane*: and lord *Hastings*, heir to the earl of *Huntingdon*, with his youngest daughter lady *Catherine Dudley*.* From hence he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter-in-law, to the *Tower*, there to be invested with regal dignity.† In eight short months his ambition led the sweet

* *Holinshed*, 1083. † *British Biog.* iii. p. 1779.

innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the scaffold.

DURHAM-HOUSE was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to queen *Elizabeth;* who gave the use of it to the great Sir *Walter Raleigh.* In 1640 it was purchased of the see by *Philip* earl of *Pembroke,* who pulled it down and built houses on the site.

ON the mention of *Raleigh,* let me say, that illustrious character had a house at *Islington* (perhaps) his *villa,* now known by the name of the *Pyed Bull Inn.* It is still standing, but makes a poor figure, compared with the modern erections, its pert neighbors, on every side. The apartments are said to be full of ornaments, and coats of arms,* with which I wish some curious peripatetic would favor the public.

ADELPHI. DURHAM-YARD is now filled with a most magnificent mass of building, called the *Adelphi,* in honor of two brothers, its architects, purchasers of the houses built by the earl of *Pembroke.* Before the front to the *Thames* is a terrace, commanding a charming view towards the river, when it is not obscured by the damps and poisonous fogs which too often infest the air of the lower part of our capital.

THE NEW EXCHANGE. To the north of *Durham-place,* fronting the

* See *Gent. Mag. March* 1791.

street, stood the *New Exchange*, which was built under the auspices of our monarch, in 1608, out of the rubbish of the old stables of *Durham-house*.* The king, queen, and royal family, honored the opening with their presence, and named it *Britaines Bursse*. It was built somewhat on the model of the *Royal Exchange*, with cellars beneath, a walk above, and rows of shops over that, filled chiefly with milleners, sempstresses, and the like. This was a fashionable place of resort. In 1654 a fatal affair happened here. Mr. *Gerard*, a young gentleman, at that time engaged in a plot against *Cromwell*, was amusing himself in the walk beneath, when he was insulted by *Don Pantaleon de Saa*, brother to the ambassador of *Portugal*, who, disliking the return he met with, determined on revenge. He came there the next day with a set of bravos, who, mistaking another gentleman for Mr. *Gerard*, instantly put him to death, as he was walking with his sister in one hand, and his mistress in the other. *Don Pantaleon* was with impartial justice tried, and condemned to the axe. Mr. *Gerard*, who about the same time was detected in the conspiracy, was likewise condemned to die. By a singular chance both the rivals suffered on the same scaffold, within a few hours of eath other; Mr. *Gerard* with

* *Wilson*, 48.

intrepid dignity: the *Portuguese* with all the pusillanimity of an assassin.*

THE WHITE MILLENER.

ABOVE stairs sat, in the character of a millener, the reduced dutchess of *Tyrconnel*, wife to *Richard Talbot*, lord deputy of *Ireland* under *James* II.; a bigotted papist, and fit instrument of the designs of the infatuated prince, who had created him earl before his abdication, and after that duke of *Tyrconnel*. A female, suspected to have been his dutchess, after his death, supported herself for a few days (till she was known, and otherwise provided for) by the little trade of this place: having delicacy enough to wish not to be detected, she sat in a white mask, and a white dress, and was known by the name of the *White* Widow.†

THIS exchange has long since given way to a row of good houses, with an uniform front, engraved in Mr. *Nichols's* Progresses of queen *Elizabeth*, which form a part of the street.

IVY-BRIDGE.

A LITTLE beyond was *Ivy*-bridge, which crossed the *Strand*, and had beneath it a way leading to the *Thames*. This was the boundary between the liberties of the dutchy of *Lancaster* and those of *Westminster*. Near this bridge the earls of *Rutland* had a house, in which several of that noble family breathed their last. The earls of

WORCESTER-HOUSE.

Worcester had a very large house between *Dur-*

* *Clarendon. Whitelock*, 595. † Mr. *Walpole.*

SAVOY HOSPITAL, 1816

ham-place and the *Savoy*, with gardens to the water-side. The great earl of *Clarendon* lived in it, before his own was built, and payed for it the extravagant rent of five hundred pounds a year. This was pulled down by their descendant, the duke of *Beaufort;* and the present *Beaufort-buildings* rose on its site. This had originally been the town-house of the bishops of *Carlisle.** Opposite to these was the garden belonging to the abbot of *Westminster*, which extended quite to *St. Martin's* church: it was called the *Convent Garden*, and retains the name to this day. It was granted, after the Dissolution, by *Edward* VI. first to the protector *Somerset;* and afterward to lord *Russel*, created earl of *Bedford*. About 1634, *Francis* earl of *Bedford* began to clear away the old buildings, and formed the present handsome square. The arcade and the church were the work of *Inigo Jones*. The cieling, which is now gone, was painted by *Edward Pierce*, sen. a pupil of *Vandyck's*. *Bedford-house*, the former town-house of the noble family, stood in the *Strand*, but has long since given way to *Little Bedford-street*.

COVENT-GARDEN.

GREAT part of the palace called the *Savoy* is now standing, but is little better than a military prison. The palace of the potent *Simon de Montford*, earl of *Leicester*, stood on this place.† THE SAVOY.

* *Fuller's* Ch. Hist. book iii. p. 63.

† *Strype's Stow*, ii. book iv. 104.

Henry III. granted to *Peter* of *Savoy*, uncle to his queen *Eleanor*, daughter of *Berenger* of *Provence*, all the houses upon the *Thames* where this building now stands, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly at the exchequer three barbed arrows for all services. This prince founded the *Savoy*, and bestowed it on the fraternity of *Montjoy*. Queen *Eleanor* purchased it, and bestowed it on her son *Edmund* earl of *Lancaster*. It was rebuilt in a most magnificent manner by his son *Henry*. It was made the place of confinement of *John* king of *France*, in 1356, after he was taken prisoner at the battle of *Poitiers*. After his release he made a visit to his brother in 1363, and died in this his antient prison the 8th of *April* following. He was a prince of the strictest honor; for he came over to apologise for the escape of one of his sons, whom he had left a hostage for the performance of certain treaties.

DESTROYED BY WAT TYLER.

IN 1381 it was entirely destroyed by *Wat Tyler*, out of spleen to the great owner *John* of *Gaunt*. He set fire to it in several places. The rebels issued a proclamation, that no one should convert any part of the rich effects to his own use, under pain of death. They actually flung into the fire one of their companions, who had reserved a piece of rich plate. They afterward found certain barrels, which containing, as they thought, gold and silver, they flung them into the flames. The con-

tents happened to be gunpowder; which blew up the great hall, and destroyed several houses. Devolving to the crown, *Henry* VII. began to rebuild it, with the design of forming it into an hospital for a hundred distressed people. He says in his will, he intended by this foundation "to doo "and execute vi out of the vii works of pitie and "mercy, by meanes of keping, susteynyng, and "mayntenying of commun hospitallis; wherein if "thei be duly kept, the said nede pouer people "bee lodged, viseted in their sicknesses, refressh-"ed with mete and drinke, and if nede be with "clothe, and also buried, yf thei fourtune to die "within the same; for lack of theim, infinite "nombre of pouer nede people miserably daillie "die, no man putting hande of helpe or remedie." This building was in the form of a cross: the walls of which are entire to this time. His son continued and completed the design. The revenues, at the suppression by *Edward* VI. amounted to above five hundred pounds a year. Queen *Mary* restored it: and her maids of honor, with exemplary piety, furnished it with all necessaries. It was again suppressed by queen *Elizabeth*. In 1612, the Prince's wardrobe was at the *Savoy*. That illustrious nobleman, *George Clifford* earl of *Cumberland*, died here in the *Dutchy*-house in 1605; as did *William Compton* first earl of *Northampton*, in 1630. At present, part serves

as lodgings for private people, for barracks, and a scandalous infectious prison for the soldiery, and for transports.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE SAVOY.

HERE is besides the church of *St. Mary le Savoy*. It was originally the chapel to the hospital; but was made parochial on the impious destruction of *St. Mary le Strand* by the duke of *Somerset*. It is engraven in tab xii. vol. ii. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The roof is remarkably fine, flat, and covered with elegant small compartments cut in wood; and shields, containing emblems of the passion, surround each, with a neat garland.

AMONG the monuments, in the chancel, that in memory of the wife of Sir *Robert Douglas* merits notice. The lady, who died in 1612, is but a secondary figure, and placed kneeling behind her husband, dressed in a vast distended hood. Before her is her husband, in an easy attitude, reclined, and resting on his right arm; the other hand on his sword. He is represented in armour with a robe over it; on his head a fillet, with a bead round the edge: a motto on his arms, *Toujour sans taches*.* The sculptor has much merit in this figure.

IN a pretty *gothic* niche, on the opposite side (occupied probably in old times by the image of

* See the inscription in the New View of *London*, ii. 402. She died in 1612.

our lady) is now the figure of a kneeling female, with a countess's coronet on her head. This commemorates *Jocosa*, daughter of Sir *Alan Apsley*, lieutenant of the *Tower:* first, wife to *Lyster Blunt*, esq; and afterwards, of *William Ramsay*, earl of *Dalhousie*.

ANOTHER fine monument of a recumbent lady, in a great ruff and long gown, with her arms cut on it, attracts our notice; but unfortunately the inscription is lost.

BURLEIGH-HOUSE is said to have been a noble pile, built by that great statesman the lord treasurer *Burleigh*, who died here in 1598. It was built with brick, and adorned with four square turrets. It was afterwards called *Exeter-house*, from the title of his son and successor. On its site was erected *Exeter-exchange*. It was a very handsome pile, with an arcade in front, a gallery above, and shops in both. The plan did not succeed; for the New Exchange had the preference, and stole away both tenants and customers. A part of the old house is still to be seen. All originated in sacrilege. On the site stood a house belonging to the parson of *St. Martin's:* Sir *Thomas Palmer*, a creature of the duke of *Somerset*, obtained it by composition, in the time of *Edward* VI., and began to build there a magnificent house of brick and timber.*

BURLEIGH, OR EXETER-HOUSE.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 835.

This afterward came into the hands of lord *Burleigh*, who finished it in the magnificent manner we have mentioned.

WIMBLEDON-HOUSE.

A LITTLE farther (where *Doyley's* warehouse now stands) was *Wimbledon-house*, built by Sir *Edward Cecil*, son to the first earl of *Exeter*, and created by *Charles* I. viscount *Wimbledon*. *Stow* in his *annales*, p. 1044, says that it was burnt quite down on *November* 19th, 1628, and that the day before his Lordship had the misfortune of having part of his house at *Wimbledon*, in *Surry*, blown up by gunpowder. I remember that when I was a boy, I was brought by my mother into a very great glass-shop, a little beyond *Wimbledon*-house. The keeper of it was an aged man full of the garrulity often attendant on the advanced period of life. He gave us the following curious anecdote of the lively *Nell Gwynne*. "When I "was an apprentice," says he, "Mrs. *Gwynne* "came into our shop, she had not been there "long, but a violent noise was heard in the street; "on enquiry it was found to proceed from a bat-"tle between *Nell's* footman, a country lad, and "one of the mob, in which the lad got a bloody "nose. His mistress asked him what was the "cause of the quarrel. Why, my Lady, they "called your Ladyship a wh—re. Poh! Poh! "you fool, says *Nell*, you should never mind

" that, for many people call me so. That may " be, says her champion, but they shall never call " me a wh—re's man."

STRAND BRIDGE.

NOT far from hence stood the *Strand Bridge*, which crossed the street, and received the water which ran from the high grounds, through the present *Catherine-street*, and delivered it into the *Thames*.

OTHER ANTIENT BUILDINGS.

ON the south side of the *Strand* stood a number of buildings, which fell victims to sacrilege, in the reign of *Edward* VI. *St. Mary le Strand*, was a very antient church and parish, a rectory, in the gift of the bishops of *Worcester*, who had near it their inn, or town residence. The bishops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* had another, built by *Walter de Langton*, elected to that see in 1296. It was also called *Chester Inn*, as that bishoprick was at the time annexed to the former. The bishops of *Landaff* had also another house or inn. Finally, the *Strand Inn*, an inn of Chancery, belonging to the *Temple*.* I must stop a moment to say, that *Occleve*, the poet of the reign of *Henry* V. studied the law here: the place of his education is called *Chestres Inn*;† but, as that was never appropriated to the study of the law, I little doubt but it is a mistake for this adjacent house. All of these were levelled to the ground

CHESTER INN.

* *Dugdale's* Origines Judiciales, 230.

† Mr. *Thomas Warton*.

SOMERSET-HOUSE.

by the protector *Somerset*, to make way for the magnificent palace which bears his name. The architect is supposed to have been *John* of *Padua*, who had a salary in the preceding reign, under the title of *devizor of his majesty's buildings*,* which was continued to him in the reign of the son. No atonement was made, no compensation to the owners. Part of the church of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and the tower, were blown up for the sake of the materials. The cloisters on the north side of *St. Paul's* underwent the same fate, together with the charnel-house and chapel: the tombs were destroyed, and the bones impiously carried away and flung into *Finsbury Fields*. This was done in 1549, when the building was begun: possibly the founder never enjoyed the use of this palace; for in 1552 he fell a just victim on the scaffold. The crime of sacrilege is never mentioned among the numerous articles brought against him. This is no wonder, since every great man in those days, protestant and papist, shewed equal rapacity after the goods of the church.

AFTER his death his palace fell to the crown. Queen *Elizabeth* lived here at certain times, most probably at the expence of her kinsman lord *Hunsdon*, to whom she had given the use of it. *Anne* of *Denmark* kept her court here: which was,

* Anecdotes of Painting, i. 114.

as *Wilson* says, "a continued *Mascarado*, where "she and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs or "*Nereides*, appeared in various dresses to the "ravishment of the beholders!" *Catherine* queen of *Charles* II. lived here for some time in the life of her unfaithful spouse; and after his death, till she retired into her native country.

ANTIENT BUILDING.

THE architecture of old *Somerset-house* was that mixture of *Grecian* and *Gothic*, introduced into *England* in the reign preceding its erection. The back-front, and the water-gate, were built from a beautiful design of *Inigo Jones*, after the year 1623. A chapel was begun by him in that year, and afterward finished. It was intended for the use of the *Infanta* of *Spain*, the designed spouse of *Charles* I. when prince of *Wales;* but, on the failure of that romantic match, it served for the uses of the professors of her religion.

THIS palace was improved and beautified by the queen dowager *Henrietta Maria*, in 1662, when she flattered herself with the hopes of passing the remainder of her days in *England*. Two of our most celebrated poets, *Cowley* and *Waller*, thought proper to offer their incense on her majesty's attention to *Somerset-house*. One of *Waller's* thoughts is tender and elegant:

Constant to *England* in your love,
As birds are to their wonted grove:
Tho' by rude hands their nests are spoil'd,
There, the next spring, again they build.

As *Charles* II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his spouse *Catherine* should be resident at *Whitehall*, he lodged her, during some part of his reign, in this palace. This made it the haunt of the Catholics; and possibly, during the phrenetic rage of the nation at that period against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, in the year 1678. The infamous witnesses against his supposed murderers declared, that he was waylaid, and inveigled into the palace, under pretence of keeping the peace between two servants who were fighting in the yard: that he was there strangled, his neck broken, and his own sword run through his body: that he was kept four days before they ventured to remove him; at length, his corpse was first carried in a sedan-chair to *Soho*, and then on a horse to *Primrose-hill*, between *Kilburn* and *Hampstead*. There it certainly was found, transfixed with the sword, and his money in his pocket, and his rings on his fingers. The murder therefore was not by robbers, but the effect of private revenge; yet it is not probable that it was committed within these walls; for the assassins would never have hazarded a discovery by carrying the corpse three miles, when they could have so safely disposed of it in the *Thames*. The abandoned character of the witnesses, *Prance* and *Bedloe* (the

MURDER OF SIR EDMONDBURY GODFREY.

former of whom had been treated with most horrid cruelties, to compel him to confess what he declared he never was guilty of) together with the absurd and irreconcileable testimony which they gave on the trial, has made unprejudiced times to doubt the whole. That he was murdered is indisputable: he had been an active magistrate, and had made many enemies. The marks of strangling round his throat, and his broken neck, evince the impossibility of his having put an end to his own existence, as some have insinuated. But the innocence of the three poor convicts would not avale, the torrent of prejudice prevaled against them; and they were executed, denying the crime in the moment of death. One was a Protestant: the two others *Roman Catholics*, and belonging to the chapel; so probably were fixed upon, by the instigators of the accusation, in order to involve the queen in the uncharitable suspicion. I wish I could exculpate the zealots of that reign, from giving ample cause (in this and other instances) to the *Catholics* to recriminate on them the unjust executions of the period of *Henry* and *Mary*.

THIS tragedy became at the time the subject of many medals.* On one is the bust of Sir *Edmondbury*, and two hands strangling him: on the reverse, the pope giving his benediction to a man

* See *Evelyn's* Medals, 171, 172, 173.

strangling another on the ground. On a second, with the same bust, is the representation of the carrying the magistrate on horseback to *Primrose-hill.* A third, makes him walking with his broken neck, and sword buried in his body: and on the reverse, *St. Denys* with his head in his hand, with this inscription:

> GODFREY walks up hill after he was dead,
> DENIS walks down hill carrying his head.

THE present magnificent building is after a design by Sir *William Chambers:* when completed, it is to be the station of numbers of our public offices. The Navy Office, and indeed almost every other, excepting the Treasury, the Secretary of State's, the Admiralty, and the War Office.

The Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, hold their meetings here; and here also are annually exhibited the works of the *British* painters and sculptors. The terrace on the south side is a walk bounded by the *Thames*, and unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view.

BATH'S INN. To the east of *Somerset-house*, stood *Bath's Inn*, inhabited by the bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, in their visits to the capital. It was wrested from them, in the reign of *Edward* VI. by lord *Thomas Seymour*, high admiral, and received the name of *Seymour-place.* This was one of the scenes of his indecent dalliance with the princess *Elizabeth*, afterward queen. At first he certainly was not

ill received, notwithstanding he had just espoused the unhappy *Catherine Parre*. Ambition, not lust, actuated this wretched man; his designs on *Elizabeth*, and consequently on the crown, spurred him on. The instrument of his design was *Thomas Parrye*, cofferer to the princess, to whom he offered, for her grace's accommodation, his house and all the furniture, during her stay in *London*.* The queen's death, and her own suspicions on her death-bed, give just cause for the foulest surmises.† His execution, which soon followed, put an end to his projects, and saved *Elizabeth*, and the nation, from a tyrant, possibly worse than him from whom they had, but a few years before, been released.

ARUNDEL PALACE.

THIS house in after-times passed to *Thomas Howard* earl of *Arundel*, and was called *Arundel* palace. The *Duc de Sully*, who was lodged in it during his embassy to *England*, on the accession of *James* I. says, it was one of the finest and most commodious of any in *London*, from its great number of apartments on the same floor: but the prints lately given of it by Mr. *Thane*, prove that the buildings, notwithstanding they covered a great extent of ground, were both low and mean: the views from the extensive gardens, up and down

* *Burghley's* State Papers, p. 95.

† *Burghley's* State Papers, p. 103. The whole of his infamous conduct in this affair is fully related from p. 95 to 103.

the river, were remarkably fine. Here was kept the magnificent collection of statues formed by the earl. Howsoever faulty the noble historian may have represented him in some respects, his judgment in the fine arts will remain indisputable. It was pulled down in the last century; but the family name, and the titles, are retained in the streets which rose on its site, viz. those of *Howard*, *Norfolk*, *Arundel*, and *Surry*. There was a design to build a mansion-house for the family, out of the accumulated rents, on that part of the gardens next to the river: an act of parlement was obtained for the purpose,* but the plan never was executed.

AFTER it came into the possession of the duke of *Norfolk* (the same who presented his library to the Royal Society), he permitted that learned body to hold their meetings in *Arundel-house;* but on its being taken down, the meetings were removed to *Gresham* college.†

AN OLD CROSS.

OPPOSITE to *Chester Inn*, stood an antient cross. According to the simplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the judges sat without the city, on this cross, to administer justice; and sometimes they made use of the bishop's house for that purpose. We learn, from *Rastall's*

* Anecdotes of the *Howard* family, by the Hon. *Charles Howard*, p. 93.

† Memoirs of the *Howards*, p. 94.

statutes, that the *Strand*, from *Charing-cross* to this cross, was so very ruinous in the reign of *Henry* VIII. that an act was passed in 1533, for its repair.

MAY-POLE.

In the beginning of the present century, somewhat east of the site of the cross was the rural appearance of a *May-pole*.* In 1717, it fell to decay, and what remained was begged by Sir *Isaac Newton*, who caused it to be carried to *Wanstead* in *Essex*, where it was erected in the park, and had the honor of raising the greatest telescope then known. On its site rose the first of the fifty new churches, which is known by the name of the *New Church in the Strand*. The first stone was laid in 1714. The architect was *Gibbs;* who loaded it with ornaments to such a degree as did very little credit to his own taste, or that of his employers.

NEW-CHURCH IN THE STRAND.

DRURY-HOUSE.

In *Drury-lane*, which points towards the church, stood *Drury-house*, the habitation of the great family of the *Druries*, and, I believe, built by Sir *William Drury*, a most able commander in the *Irish* wars; who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir *John Boroughs*, in a foolish quarrel about precedency.† Sir *Robert*, his son, was a great patron

* Thus alluded to in the *Dunciad*, Book, ii. l. 27.

"Amid that area wide they took their stand,
"Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the *Strand*;
"But now (so ANNE and piety ordain)
"A church collects the saints of *Drury-lane*."

† See *Kennet's* Hist. ii. 449, 457, 473, 557.

of Doctor *Donne*, and assigned to him apartments in this house.* I cannot learn into whose hands it passed afterward. During the time of the fatal discontents of the favorite *Essex*, it was the place where his imprudent advisers resolved on such counsels, as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents.

CRAVEN-HOUSE.

We afterwards find the heroic *William* lord *Craven*, in 1673 created earl *Craven*, possessed of this house: he rebuilt it in its present form, a large brick pile now concealed by other buildings. Part is at present a public-house. In searching after *Craven-house*, I instantly knew it by the sign, that of the queen of *Bohemia's* head, his admired mistress, whose battles he first fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aspire to her hand, it is supposed he succeeded: for it is said they were privately married; and that he built for her the fine seat at *Hampstead Marshal*, in the county of *Berks*, which was destroyed by fire. I have before given an account of this illustrious nobleman.† I may repeat the service which he rendered to this his native city in particular. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said, that his very horse smelt it out. He, and the duke of *Albemarle* (the noted *Monk*) heroically stayed in town

* Sir *J. Cullum's* Hist. of *Hawsted*, p. 144.

† Journey to *London*, ed. 1811. p. 242.

during the dreadful pestilence; and, at the hazard of their lives, preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the time.

In the court in *Craven-buildings* is a very good portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse: on each side is an earl's and a baron's coronet, and the letters W. C. It is painted *al fresco*, and is in good preservation.*

The theatre royal, in this street, originated on the Restoration. The king made a grant of a patent for acting in what was then called the *Cock-pit*, and the *Phœnix*. The actors were the king's servants, were on the establishment, and ten of them were called *Gentlemen of the Great Chamber*, and had ten yards of scarlet cloth allowed them, with a suitable quantity of lace.† DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

It is singular that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigue, should receive its title from a family-name, which, in the language of *Chaucer*, had an amorous signification:

> Of bataille and of chevalrie,
> Of ladies love and *Druerie*,
> Anon I wol you tell.

In this neighborhood, towards the Temple, are

* The remains of *Craven-house* were taken down in 1809, and a small theatre for equestrian performances erected on its site. The portrait of the hero of the name, which was preserved by the late earl with laudable attention, is now covered with plaister. Ed.

† *Cibber's* Apology, 75.

several little seminaries of law, or inns of Chancery, belonging to the Inner and Middle Temple: such as *Lions-inn*, in use as long at lest as the reign of *Henry* V.; the *New-inn*, where the students of the *Strand-inn* nestled, after they were routed from thence by the duke of *Somerset*; and *Clements-inn*, mentioned in the time of *Edward* IV. I must not omit, that in *New-inn* the great Sir *Thomas More* had the early part of his education, before he removed to *Lincoln's-inn*.*

Lions-Inn.

New-Inn.

Clements-Inn.

Between *Clements-inn* and the *Strand*, is the church of *St. Clement Danes*, called so either from being the place of interment of *Harold the Harefoot*, or of the massacre of certain *Danes* who had taken refuge there: it was one of the churches built on this tract before the Conquest. At the time of the insurrection of the unhappy earl of *Essex*, a piece of artillery was placed on the top of the tower, which commanded *Essex-house*. The present church was rebuilt in 1640.† Here, beneath a tomb, with his figure expressed in brass, was buried *John Arundel*, bishop of *Exeter*, who died in 1503, at *Exeter-house*, the town residence of the bishops of *Exeter*. It was founded by *Walter Stapleton*, bishop of that see, and lord treasurer of *England*, unfortunately a favorite with *Edward* II. in those factious days. He was

Church of St. Clement Danes.

Exeter-House.

* *Dugdale's* Origines, 187, 230. † *Newcourt*, i. 591.

seized by the mob, hurried to *Cheapside*, where they beheaded him, and carried his corpse before his own palace, and there buried it beneath a heap of sand. The house is said to have been very magnificent. *Lacy*, bishop of *Exeter* in the reign of *Henry* VI. added a great hall. The first lord *Paget*, a good catholic, made no scruple of laying violent hands on it, in the grand period of plunder. He improved it greatly, and called it after his own name. At this house it was alleged that the great duke of *Somerset* designed the assassination of several of the council. This involved the noble owner in his ruin. In the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, it was possessed by the great earl of *Leicester*, and changed its name to *Leicester-house*. The earl left it by will* to his son-in-law *Robert*, earl of *Essex*, the unfortunate imprudent favorite of *Elizabeth*, and it was called after his name. This was the scene of his frantic actions; from hence he sallied on the vain hope of exciting the city to arm in his behalf against its sovereign; to this place he forced his way back, and after a short siege submitted, and soon afterwards received his due punishment, reluctantly inflicted by his mistress, hesitating between fear and unseasonable love. The memory of these transactions is still retained in the name of *Essex-street*, and *Essex-*

PAGET-HOUSE.

LEICESTER-HOUSE.

ESSEX-HOUSE.

* *Sydney* Papers, i. 73.

stairs, and *Devereux-court*. In the last, on the outside of a house, is placed a bust of the parlement general, son of the unfortunate favorite.

SINCE the GUARDIAN did not think it beneath him to celebrate some of the *capital* artificers of his time, A. D. 1713, in his first, forty-third, and sixty-fourth numbers, I may venture to mention the great *Bat Pidgeon*, who in his advanced age cut my boyish locks in the year 1740. He lived in the corner house of *St. Clements Church-yard*, next to the *Strand*, and was most eminent in his day, among the very few who at that time practised the art. In 1794 an army might be raised among the professors! In the times I mention, *Bat* might have been the only one to whom the family of the *Lizards* (N° 43.) and other persons of rank would entrust their heads. Our sex, even the youngest, in general wore wigs, much to the disadvantage of the soft features of the early age: and the ladies confided the important charge of their lovely tresses, then uncontaminated by grease and powders, to their cleanly maids, or the fashionable tiring-woman, a profession long ago lost in our metropolis.

BAT PIDGEON.

The *Strand* was divided, in 1670, from *Fleet-street*, by the gate called *Temple-bar;* before the great fire, by nothing but posts, rails, and chains. On the east side, in the niches, are the statues of *James* and *Anne* of *Denmark*, not without some

TEMPLE-BAR.

animation, and on the opposite, those of *Charles* I. and *Charles* II.; all by *John Bushnel*, who died in 1701. On this gate has been the sad exhibition of the heads of such unhappy men who have attempted the subversion of the government of their country. The last (and may they be the last!) were of those who fell victims, in 1746, to principles fortunately extinct with the family from which they originated. This gate is the western limit of *Farringdon Ward Without*, or the western extremity of the city of *London*.

THE TEMPLE.

On the right hand are the entrances into the *Temple*, one of our celebrated seats of law, which took its name from that gallant religious military order the *knights templars*. They were originally *crusaders*, who happening to be quartered in places adjacent to the holy temple in *Jerusalem*, in 1118, consecrated themselves to the service of religion, by deeds of arms.* *Hugo de Paganis*, *Geoffry* of *St. Omers*, and seven others, began the order, by binding themselves, after the manner of the regular canons of *St. Augustines*, to chastity and obedience, and professing to protect the pilgrims to the *Holy Land* from all wrong and robbery on the road. At first they subsisted on alms, and had only one horse between two of them; a rule was appointed for them, and they wore a white habit,

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 589.

afterward distinguished by a red cross on their left shoulder. By their devotion, and the fame of their gallant actions, they became very popular in all parts of *Europe;* and were so enriched by the favor of princes, and other great men, that, at the time of their dissolution, the order was found possessed of sixteen thousand manors. They became at last so infected with pride and luxury, as to excite general hatred; and a persecution, founded on most unjust and fictitious accusations, was formed against them in *France*, under *Philip le Bel.* Their riches seem to have been their chief crime: numbers of innocent and heroic knights suffered in the flames, with the piety and constancy of martyrs; some of them, at the stake, summoned their chief enemies, *Clement* V. and *Philip*, to appear in a certain time at the divine tribunal; both of those princes died about the time prescribed, which, in an age of superstition, proved the validity of the summons. This potent order came into *England* in the reign of king *Stephen*, and had their first house in *Holborn*, which was called the *Old Temple.* They founded the *New Temple* in 1185, where they continued till the suppression of the order in 1310, when they were condemned to perpetual penance, and dispersed into several monasteries. *Edward* II. granted this house, and all their other possessions in *London*, to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*, and, after his rebel-

FALL OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

lion and forfeiture, to *Aymer de Valence*, earl of *Pembroke;* on his death, they reverted to the crown, and were given to the knights hospitallers of the order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, a few years after they had so valiantly driven the *Turks* out of the isle of *Rhodes*. These knights again granted the Temple to the students of the common law, in the reign of *Edward* III. to whose use it has been ever since applied.

Its round Church.

The church was founded by the templars in the reign of *Henry* II. upon the model of that of the holy sepulchre, and was consecrated in 1185, by *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*. The entrance is through a door with a *Norman* arch. Within, the form is circular, supported by six round arches, each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a *fascia*. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich *Saxon* arches intersecting each other. On the outside of the pillars is a considerable space, preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head. Joined to this building, is a large choir of a square form, with narrow *gothic* windows, evidently built at a different time. On the outside is a buttress between every window.

Monuments.

On the floor of the round church are two groups of knights. In the first are four, each of them

cross-legged, three of them in complete mail, in plain helmets flattened at top, and with very long shields. One is known to have been *Geoffry de Magnaville*, created earl of *Essex* in 1148. His end was singular; for, driven to despair by the injustice of his monarch king *Stephen*, he gave loose to every act of violence. He was mortally wounded at an attack of *Burwel castle*, in *Cambridgeshire;* and, being found by some templars, was dressed by them in the habit of the order and carried from the spot: as he died excommunicated, they wrapped his body in lead, and hung it on a crooked tree in the Temple orchard. On being absolved by the pope (it being proved that he expressed great penitence in his last moments) he was taken down, and buried first in the cemetery, and afterward in the place where we find this memorial of him.*

One of these figures is singular, being bareheaded, and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long, round his neck a cowl, as if, according to a common superstition in early days, he had desired to be buried in the dress of a monk, least the evil spirit should take possession of his body. On his shield are three *fleurs de lis*.

In this group is a stone coffin of a ridged shape, conjectured to have been the tomb of *William Plantagenet*, fifth son of *Henry* III.

* Mr. *Gough's* Monum. i. 24. tab. v.

In the second group are other figures, but none of them cross-legged, except the outermost: all are armed in mail. The helmets much resemble the former, but two are mailed. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. None of the eight figures, except that of *Geoffry de Magnaville*, are ascertained; but *Camden* conjectures that three are intended to commemorate *William* earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1219, and his sons *William* and *Gilbert*, likewise earls of *Pembroke*, and *Marshals* of *England*.* In the first group, one of the figures bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that great family. *Gilbert* was brought up to the church, and, notwithstanding he was totally unskilled in exercises of chivalry, would enter into the gallant lists; but mounting a fiery courser, was run away with, flung, and killed, at a tournament at *Ware*, in 1242.

The being represented cross-legged is not always a proof of the deceased having had the merit either of having been a *crusader*, or having made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre. I have seen, at *Mitton* in *Yorkshire*, two figures of the *Sherbornes*, thus represented: one died in 1629, the other in 1689: who, I verily believe, could never

* *Camden*, i. 382.—The others are engraven in plate xix.

have had any more than a wish to enter the holy land.

To these antient monuments may be added that of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, a mitre, and a crosier, well executed in stone.

Of illustrious persons of later date, is the famous *Plowden*, a *Shropshire* man, treasurer of this society in 1572, and a lawyer of most distinguished abilities. *Camden* says of him, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession. His figure is represented recumbent, and in his gown.

Here is interred the celebrated *Selden*, who died in 1654. He was the best skilled in the constitution, and the various branches of antiquity, of any man. Yet, towards the close of his life, he was so thoroughly convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to say, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the second chapter of the epistle to *Titus*, afforded him more solid consolation than all that he had ever read.

Sir *John Vaughan*, born at *Trawscoed*, in *Cardiganshire*, lies near his friend Mr. *Selden:* the principles of both were anti-monarchical. After the Restoration, the former declined preferment offered by the chancellor *Clarendon*, but afterward accepted the office of chief justice of the common-pleas, from the enemies of that illustrious character. He died in 1674.

HALLS. MIDDLE TEMPLE.

THE magnificent hall of the *Middle Temple* was rebuilt in the three years treasurership of *Plowden:* after he quitted the office, he continued to have the direction of the building, which was not completed in less than seven years. The roof is venerably constructed with timber. Along the sides of the hall are the coats of arms of the *Readers*, from *Richard Swayne*, dated 1597, to *William Graves*, esq; in 1790. The office is still preserved, and the reader annually elected; but the lectures or readings have been long disused. The length of the hall (including the passage) is a hundred feet: that of the cross post at the top sixty-four. This noble room escaped the great fire, which destroyed most of the Temple which lay to the east.

INNER TEMPLE.

THE hall of the *Inner Temple* is ornamented with emblematical paintings by Sir *James Thornhill:* and by two full-length portraits of those pillars of the law, *Lyttleton*, who died in 1481; and his commentator, the able but insolent *Coke*, who departed in 1634.

THE account of the great feast given in the hall of the *Inner Temple*, by the serjeants, in 1555, is extremely worth consulting;* and also of the hospitable Christmassings of old times. *Dudley* earl of *Leicester* once enjoyed them, and, with the romance of his mistress, styled himself *Palaphilos*,

* *Origines Judiciales*, 128.

prince of *Sophie.* He was entertained here by a person representing a sovereign prince. *Palaphilos,* on seeing him, calls *Largess,* and receives instantly a chain of the value of a hundred talents. I must refer to the *Origines Judiciales** for the relation of the ceremony of the reign of the Lord of *Misrule,* and of his courtiers, Sir *Francis Flatterer,* Sir *Randle Rackabite,* and Sir *Bartholomew Baldbreech;* with the humour of hunting the fox and the cat round the hall with ten couples of hounds, and all the other merry disports of those joyous days.

In the parlement chamber are painted all the arms of the treasurers, since the first who possessed the office. It is also adorned with some of *Gibbon's* carving.

In the library of the society of the *Inner Temple,* which is accessible to all its members, there is preserved in a frame and glass, a memorial, which being but little known, is worth recording in this place.

"1661, *Nov.* 3.

"At this parliament his Highness the Duke "of Yorke, the Duke of Buckingham, the "Earle of Dorset, and Secretary *Morris,* who "were formerly especially admitted of this house, "are at this parliament confirmed.

* *Origines Judiciales,* 156.

" His Highness the Duke of *York* is at this " parliament called to the BAR, and also called to " the BENCH."

THE *Middle Temple* gate was erected by Sir *Amias Powlet*, on a singular occasion. It seems that Sir *Amias*, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal *Wolsey*, then parson of *Lymington*, into the stocks.* In 1515, being sent for to *London*, by the cardinal, on account of that antient grudge, he was commanded not to quit town till farther orders. In consequence, he lodged five or six years† in this gateway, which he rebuilt; and, to pacify his eminence, adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognisance, and other devices: so low were the great men obliged to stoop to that meteor of the times!‡

AMONG the eminent men who studied the laws of their country in the *Inner Temple*, were *Chaucer*, *Gower*, *Occleve*, and *Strode*. The two first contracted here the friendship which reigned between them during life. *Gower* became eminent in his profession, and, in a note to the *British Biography*, is supposed to have risen to the dignity of Judge.

THE library of the *Middle Temple* was given to

* *Fiddes's* Life of Cardinal *Wolsey*, 7.

† *Holinshed*, 918, who calls him Sir *James*. He was ancestor of earl *Powlet*.

‡ This gate was burnt in the great fire.

the society by the will of —— *Astley*, esq; a bencher: and contains about nine thousand volumes. The catalogue was published in quarto, 1734, and was continued from that date to 1766. He also left a set of chambers to the librarian, which he may either let or occupy!

THE TEMPLE GARDEN.

THE garden has of late been most judiciously enlarged, by a considerable embankment extending into the river; and part of the filthy muddy shore is converted into a most beautiful walk. The view up and down the water is most extremely rich. *Blackfriars*-bridge, part of *Westminster*-bridge, the *Adelphi*, and the elegant back-front of *Somerset-house*, rival the world in variety and magnificence of objects. If elegance alone were to be consulted, it is heartily to be wished that these embankments may make a farther progress; the want of which, alone, gives to the *Seine*, at *Paris*, a boasted superiority. Without the prejudices of an *Englishman*, I will venture to dare a comparison of the bridges; the most partial foreigner will never hazard a comparison of the rivers.

SHAKESPEARE (whether from tradition, or history, I know not) makes the *Temple Garden* the place in which the badge of the white and red rose originated, the distinctive badge of the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, under which the respective

partizans of each arranged themselves, in the fatal quarrel which caused such torrents of blood to flow.

> The brawl to-day
> Grown to this faction in the *Temple Garden*,
> Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
> A thousand souls to death and deadly night.*

THE DEVIL TAVERN.

NEAR *Temple-bar* stood, till very lately, the *Devil Tavern*, so called from its sign of *St. Dunstan* seizing the evil spirit by the nose with a pair of hot tongs. *Ben Johnson* has immortalised it by his *Leges Conviviales*, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits, held here in a room he dedicated to *Apollo;* over the chimney-piece of which they were preserved. The tavern was in his days kept by *Simon Wadloe;* whom, in a copy of verses over the door of the *Apollo*, he dignified with the title of *King of Skinkers*. It was purchased by *Child's* banking-house; and other buildings have been erected on the site.

CHANCERY-LANE.

OPPOSITE to this noted house is *Chancery-lane*, the most antient of any to the west. It was built in the time of *Henry* III. and then called *New-lane;* which was afterwards changed into its present name, on account of its vicinity to the courts.

SERJEANTS-INN.

SERJEANTS-INN is the first which opens into the lane: it takes its name from having been in

* First part of *Henry* VI. act ii. sc. iv.

old times the residence or lodgings of the serjeants at law, as early at lest as the time of *Henry* VI. It was at that time, and possibly may be yet, held under a lease from the dean and chapter of *York*. In 1442 *William Antrobus*, citizen and taylor of *London*, held it at the rent of x marks a year, under the law *Latin* description of *Unum messuagium cum gardino in parochia S. Dunstani, in Fleet-street, in suburbio civitatis* LONDINI, *quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, & in quo Joh. Ellerkar, et alii servientes ad legem nuper inhabitarunt.**

CLIFFORDS-INN. CLIFFORDS-INN is the next, so named from its having been the town residence of *Robert de Clifford*, ancestor to the earls of *Cumberland*. It was granted to him by *Edward* II; and his widow assigned it to the students of the law, in the next reign, for the yearly rent of ten pounds.†

THE ROLLS. FARTHER up is the *Rolls*. The house was founded by *Henry* III. for converted *Jews*, who there lived under a learned Christian, appointed to instruct and govern them. In 1279, *Edward* I. caused about two hundred and eighty *Jews*, of both sexes, to be hanged for clipping. He bestowed one half of their effects on the first preachers, who undertook the trouble of converting the unbelieving race; and the other half for the support of the converts: the house was called *Domus*

* *Origines Judiciales*, 326. † The same, 187.

Conversorum. I question whether the Master of the Rolls does not to this day receive an annual stipend at the exchequer as for *Jewish* converts. In 1377, it was first applied to its present use: and the master was called *Custos Rotulorum:* the first was *William Burstal,* clerk. The masters were selected out of the church, and often king's chaplains, till the year 1534, when *Thomas Cromwell,* afterwards earl of *Essex,* was appointed. It was an office of high rank, and is next in precedence to that of chief justice of the king's bench. The master has his chaplain, and his preacher.

CHAPEL.

THE chapel is adjacent to the house, and was built by *Inigo Jones;* begun in 1617, and finished at the expence of two thousand pounds. It was consecrated by *George Mounteigne,* bishop of *London,* and the sermon preached by the famous Doctor *Donne.* Among the monuments is one of the masters, Sir *Edward Bruce,* created by *James* I. after his accession, baron of *Kinloss.* He is represented lying reclined, with his head resting on one hand. His hair is short; his beard long, and divided towards the end; his dress a long furred robe. Before him is kneeling a man in armour, possibly his son lord *Kinloss,* who perished in the desperate duel between him and Sir *Edward Sackville,* in 1613; and ancestor to the earls of *Elgin* and *Aylesbury.* The sad relation is given by Sir

Edward himself. He seems solely actuated by honor. His rival by the deepest revenge.*

He was one of the ambassadors sent by *James* to congratulate queen *Elizabeth* on the defeat of *Essex's* insurrection. He then commenced a secret correspondence with the subtle *Cecil;* and, when *James* came to the throne, was, besides the peerage, rewarded with the place of master of the rolls for life. He died *January* 14th, 1610.

The monument of *John Yonge*, D. L. L. is the work of *Torregiano.*† His figure is recumbent on a *sarcophagus*, in a long red gown, and deep square cap: his face finely executed, possibly from a cast after his death; his chin beardless. Above him are the head of our Saviour, and two cherubims: resistless superstitions of the artist. This gentleman was appointed master of the rolls in 1510, and died in 1517.

There is another handsome monument, of Sir *Richard Allington*, knight (son of Sir *Giles Allington*, of *Horseheath*, in *Cambridgeshire*, knight, ancestor, by his first wife, of the lords *Allington*), who lies here, by the accident of his marriage with *Jane* daughter of *John Cordall*, esq; of *Long-Melford*, in *Suffolk*, and sister and coheir of Sir

* See the *Guardian*, Nos. 129, 133—and *Collins's* Peerage, ii. 195 to 197.

† Mr. *Walpole*.

William Cordall, of the same place, knight, and master of the rolls. Sir *Richard*, I presume, died here: the date of his death is 1561. His figure is represented kneeling, in armour, with a short beard and hair. His wife is opposite; and beneath, on a tablet, are three female figures, also kneeling: these represent his daughters. After his death his widow lived in *Holborn*, at a house she built, which long went by the name of *Allington place*. She appears, by some of the parochial records of the capital, to have been a lady of great charity.

My countryman Sir *John Trevor*, who died master of the rolls, in 1717, lies here. Wisely his epitaph is thus confined, "Sir *J. T.* M. R. "1717." I will not repeat the evil, which regard to veracity obliged me to say of him in another place.* Some other masters rest within these walls. Sir *John Strange* (as I once imagined) does not lie among them. His worthy son informed me that he was interred in 1754, in a vault in the church-yard of *Lowlayton*, in *Essex*, and I believe without the quibbling but indisputable line:

Here lies an honest Lawyer, that is *Strange!*

Adjacent to *Chancery-lane*, the bishops of *Chichester* had their town-house. It was built in

Chichester-Rents.

* Tour in *Wales*, i. 293, 2d ed. *Ib.* i. 376. ed. 1810.

a garden, once belonging to *John Herberton*, and was granted to them by *Henry* III. who excepted it out of the charter of the *Domus Conversorum*.* At present the site is covered with houses, known by the name of *Chichester Rents*.

LINCOLN'S-INN. THE gate to *Lincoln's-Inn* is of brick, but no small ornament to the street. It was built by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, once a member of this inn, and afterward treasurer of the houshold to *Henry* VII. The other parts were rebuilt at different times, but much about the same period. None of the original building is left, for it was formed out of the house of the *Black Friars*, which fronted *Holborn;* and out of the palace of *Ralph Nevil*, chancellor of *England*, and bishop of *Chichester*, built by him in the reign of *Henry* III. on a piece of ground granted to him by the king. It continued to be inhabited by some of his successors in the see. This was the original site of the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, before they removed to the spot now known by that name. On part of the ground, now covered with buildings, *Henry Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*, built an *Inne*, as it was in those days called, for himself, in which he died in 1312. The ground belonged to the *Black Friars*, and was granted by *Edward* I. to that great earl. The whole has retained his name. One of the

* *Ch. J. Brooke*, esq.

bishops of *Chichester*, in after times, granted leases of the buildings to certain students of the law, reserving a rent, and lodgings for themselves whenever they came to town. This seems to have taken place about the time of *Henry* VII.

CHAPEL. THE chapel was designed by *Inigo Jones;* it is built upon massy pillars, and affords, under its shelter, an excellent walk. This work evinces that *Inigo* never was designed for a *gothic* architect. The lord chancellor holds his sittings in the great hall. This, like that of the Temple, had its revels, and great *Christmasses.* Instead of the Lord of *Misrule*, it had formerly its *King of the Cocknies.* It had also a *Jack Straw;* but in the time of queen *Elizabeth* he, and all his adherents, were utterly banished. I must not omit, that in the same reign sumptuary laws were made to regulate the dress of the members of the house; who were forbidden to wear long hair, or great ruffs, cloaks, boots, or spurs. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. beards were prohibited at the great table, under pain of paying double commons. His daughter *Elizabeth*, in the first year of her reign, confined them to a fortnight's growth, under penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*; but the fashion prevaled so strongly, that the prohibition was repealed, and no manner of size limited to that venerable excrescence!

ANTIENT REVELS.

REGULATIONS ABOUT BEARDS.

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS. LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS would have been one of our most beautiful squares, had it been built on

a regular plan. The disposition of these grounds was, in 1618, by a commission from the king, intrusted to the care of the lord chancellor *Bacon*, the earls of *Worcester*, *Pembroke*, *Arundel*, and numbers of other noblemen, and principal gentry. In the commission it is alleged, "That more "public works, near and about the city of *London*, had been undertaken in the sixteen years "of that reign, than in ages heretofore: and that "the grounds called *Lincolnes-Inn-Fields* were "much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of qualitie: "but at the same time it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, incroachments on "the fields, and nusances to the neighborhood. "The commissioners were therefore directed to "reform those grievances; and, according to their "discretion, to frame and reduce those fields" (called in the statute of the 8th of *Geo.* II. ch. 26. *Cup-Field* and *Purs-Field*) "both for "sweetness, uniformitie, and comelines, into such "walkes, partitions, or other plottes, and in such "sorte, manner, and forme, both for publique "health and pleasure, as by the said *Inigo Jones* "(recited in the commission) is or shall be accordingly drawn, by way of map."* Thus authorized, *Inigo* drew the ground-plot, and gave it

* *Rymer*, xvii. 119, 120.

the exact dimensions of the base of one of the pyramids of *Egypt*. On the west side is *Lindesey-house*, once the seat of the earls of *Lindesey*, and of their descendants the dukes of *Ancaster*; built after a beautiful design of that great architect. The view of this side of the square, and of *Lincoln's-Inn*-gardens, is very pleasing, particularly when the latter are illuminated by the western sun. Here also was, in the time of king *William*, a play-house erected within the walls of the tennis-court, under the royal patronage. In this theatre *Betterton*, and his troop of actors, excited the admiration of the public, if we may credit *Cibber*, as much as *Roscius* did that of the people of *Rome*, or *Garrick* of those of *England* in recent days.

Execution of Lord Russel.

On another stage, of a different nature, was performed the sad tragedy of the death of the virtuous lord *Russel*, who lost his head in the middle of the square, on *July* 21st, 1683. Party writers assert that he was brought here, in preference to any other spot, in order to mortify the citizens with the sight. In fact, it was the nearest open space to *Newgate*, the place of his lordship's confinement: otherwise dragging him to *Tower-hill*, the usual concluding scene on these dreadful occasions, would have given his enemies full opportunity of indulging the imputed malice.

NEWCASTLE-HOUSE.

IN the same square, at the corner of *Queen-street*, stands a house formerly inhabited by the well known minister, the late duke of *Newcastle*. It was built about the year 1686, by the marquis of *Powis*, and called *Powis-house*, and afterward sold to the late noble owner. The architect was captain *William Winde*. It is said, that government had it once in contemplation to have bought and settled it officially on the great seal. At that time it was inhabited by the lord keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*.

QUEEN-STREET.

IN the last century *Queen-street* was the residence of many people of rank. Among others was *Conway-house*, the residence of the noble family of that name; *Paulet-house*, belonging to the marquis of *Winchester;* and the house in which lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, finished his romantic life. The fronts of certain houses, possibly of those, or others of the nobility, are distinguished by brick pilasters, and rich capitals.

CLARE-MARKET.

ON the back part of *Portugal Row*, is *Clare-market;* close to which, the second *John* earl of *Clare*, had a palace of his own building, in which he lived about the year 1657, in a most princely manner.*

I SHALL pursue, from *Queen-street*, my journey westward, and point out the most remarkable

* *Howel's* Hist. *London*, 345.

places which rose into being between the years 1562 and 1600, and incidentally some others of later date. I have before mentioned the streets which rose in that period. Let me add, that *Long-acre* was built on a piece of ground, once belonging to *Westminster-abby*, called the seven acres, which, in 1552, was granted to *John* earl of *Bedford*. LONG-ACRE.

ST. GILES'S church, and a few houses to the west of it, in the year 1600, were but barely separated from *Broad-street*. The church is supposed to have belonged to an hospital for lepers, founded about the year 1117, by *Matilda*, queen to *Henry* I. Over the entrance to the churchyard is a curious piece of sculpture, representing the last day, containing an amazing number of figures, set up about the year 1686. ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

IN antient times it was customary to present to malefactors, on their way to the gallows (which, about the year 1413, was removed from *Smithfield*, and placed between *St. Giles's High-street*, and *Hog-lane*) a great bowl of ale, as the last refreshment they were to receive in this life.* Such a custom prevaled at *York*, which gave rise to the saying, that the sadler of *Bawtry* was hanged for *leaving his liquor*. Had he stopt, as usual, his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived time enough to have saved him.

* *Newcourt*, i. 611.

HERE was executed, in the most barbarous manner, the famous Sir *John Oldcastle*, baron *Cobham*. His crime was that of adopting the tenets of *Wycliffe*. He was misrepresented to our heroic prince *Henry* V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor; and to have been actually at the head of thirty thousand *Lollards*, in these very fields. About a hundred inoffensive people were found there: *Cobham* escaped; but was taken some time after in *Wales*. He suffered death on this spot: was hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive. He died, not with the calm constancy of a martyr, but with the wildest effusions of enthusiastic ravings.

CHURCH. THIS church was rebuilt in 1625. Owing to the ground around it being raised by filth and other adventitious matter; the floor was eight feet below the level which it had acquired in the year 1730. This alone made it necessary to rebuild the church in the present century. The first stone was laid in 1730; it was finished in 1734, at the expence of ten thousand pounds, in a manner which does great credit to its architect, Mr. *Henry Flitcraft*.

IN this church was interred the famous lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, who died in 1648. Lord *Orford* says, that he had erected an allegoric monument to himself in the church in *Mont-*

*gomery.** I must have overlooked it, or it never was put up. There is in that church a fine one to his father *Richard Herbert*, who died in 1597.

In the church-yard I have observed with horror a great square pit, with many rows of coffins piled one upon the other, all exposed to sight and smell. Some of the piles were incomplete, expecting the mortality of the night. I turned away disgusted at the view, and scandalized at the want of police, which so little regards the health of the living as to permit so many putrid corpses, tacked between some slight boards, to disperse their dangerous *effluvia* over the capital. Notwithstanding a compliment paid to me in one of the public papers, for having occasioned the abolition of the horrible practice, it still remains uncorrected in this great parish. The reform ought to have begun in the place first stigmatized! CHURCH-YARD.

Near this church was the house of *Alice* dutchess *Dudley*, who died here in 1669, aged ninety. She was the widow of the great Sir *Robert Dudley*, son to *Robert* earl of *Leicester*, who, by various untoward circumstances, was denied legitimacy, and his paternal estates. He was created a duke of the empire, had assumed the title of duke of *Northumberland*, and lived and died in great estimation in *Tuscany*. This lady was

* Noble Authors, i. 218. The monument is described by *Lloyd*, in his State Worthies, ii. p. 340.

advanced to the title of dutchess by *Charles* I. but without any entail. She merited the honor by the greatness of her mind and extent of her charities. Her body was interred at *Stonely*, in *Warwickshire*, the place of her family, she being the third daughter of Sir *Thomas Leigh*, of *Stonely*, ancestor of the late lord *Leigh*. A fine monument was erected to her honor at *Stonely*,* and there is a grateful memorial of her in this church.

THE mention of *St. Giles's bowl*, naturally leads to that of the late place of the conclusion of human laws. It was called in the time of *Edward* III. when the gentle *Mortimer* finished his days there, *The Elms;* but the original name, as is the present, was *Tybourne;* not from *tye* and *burn*, as if it was called so from the manner of capital punishments, but from *Bourne*, the *Saxon* word for a brook, and *Tye* its proper name; which gave name to a manor before the Conquest, when it was held by the abbess of *Berchinges*, or *Berking*, in *Essex*. Here was also a village and church denominated *St. John the Evangelist*, which fell to decay, and was succeeded by that of *Mary bourne*, corrupted into *Mary-la-bonne*. About the year 1238, this brook furnished nine conduits for supplying the city with water: but the introduction of the New River superseded the use of

TYBOURNE.

* See *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, i. 260; in which is a print of the tomb, and a list of her great charities.

them. Here the lord mayor had a banquetting-house, to which his lordship and brethren were wont to repair on horseback, attended by their ladies in waggons: and, after viewing the conduits, they returned to the city, where they were magnificently entertained by the lord mayor.*

In 1626, queen *Henrietta Maria* was compelled by her priests to take a walk, by way of penance, to *Tyburn*. What her offence was we are not told; but *Charles* was so disgusted at this insolence, that he soon after sent them, and all her majesty's *French* servants, out of the kingdom.†

I shall return through the mile and a quarter of country, at this time formed into *Oxford-street*, as handsome a one as any in *Europe*, and, I believe, the longest. After passing through *Broad-street*, and getting into *Holborn*, is *Bloomsbury*, the antient manor of *Lomesbury*, in which our kings in early times had their stables: all the space is at present covered with handsome streets, and a fine square. This was first called *Southampton-square*; and the great house‡ which forms one side, built after a design of *Inigo Jones*, *Southampton* (now *Bedford*) *house*. From hence the amiable relict of *William* lord *Russel* dates her

Oxford-Street.

Bedford-House.

* *Maitland*, ii. 1373. † *Whitelock*, 8.

‡ *Bedford-house* was taken down, and the site occupied by *Bedford-place*, which leads into the magnificent opening of *Russel-square*. Ed.

letters; this being her residence till her death in 1723. The late duke fitted up the gallery, and bought the cartoons, copied by Sir *James Thornhill*, at the sale of that eminent artist.

MONTAGUE-HOUSE.

MONTAGUE-HOUSE (now the *British Museum*) was built on a *French* plan, by the first duke of *Montague*, who had been ambassador in *France*. The staircase and ceilings were painted by *Rousseau* and *La Fosse:* the apotheosis of *Iris*, and the assembly of the gods, are by the latter. His grace's second wife was the mad dutchess of *Albemarle*, widow to *Christopher*, second duke of that title. She married her second husband as emperor of *China*, which gave occasion to a scene in *Cibber's* play of the *Sick Lady cured*. She was kept in the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1734, at *Newcastle-house, Clerkenwell*,* at the age of 96. The second duke and dutchess lived only in one of the wings, till their house at *Whitehall* was completed.

POWIS-HOUSE.

I MUST mention, that to the east of *Bloomsbury-square*, in *Great Ormond-street*, stood in my memory *Powis-house*, originally built by the marquis of *Powis*, in the last century. When it was occupied by the *Duc d'Aumont*, ambassador from *Louis* XIV. in 1712, it was burnt down, and

* *J. C. Brooke*, esq.

rebuilt at the expence of that magnificent monarch. The front was ornamented with fluted pilasters. On the top was a great reservoir, as a guard against fire, and it also served as a fish-pond. This house has been pulled down, and the ground granted on building leases.

RED-LION-SQUARE.

I SHALL just mention *Red-lion-square*, not far to the south of this house, merely for the sake of some lines written on the occasion of the erection of the clumsy obelisk lately vanished:

Obtusum
Obtusioris Ingenii
Monumentum,
Quid me respicis, viator?
Vade.

BEDFORD-ROW.

BEDFORD-ROW, in this neighborhood, took its name from the uses to which those lands, and others adjacent, were bequeathed by Sir *William Harpur*, son of *William Harpur*, of *Bedford*; viz. to found a free and perpetual school, in that his native place; for portioning poor maidens; for supporting poor children; and for maintaining the poor with the surplus; all of them inhabitants of the said town. Part of the lands were of his own inheritance; part belonging to the *Chartreux*, at that time lately dissolved. Some of the lands were lost, others granted to Sir *Thomas Fisher*, baronet, for other lands belonging to him; the remainder granted, in the year 1668, upon lease,

by the corporation of *Bedford*, trustees to the charity, for the purposes of building, for the term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of ninety-nine pounds: and in 1684, the reversion to *Nicholas Barbon*, D. D. for the further term of fifty-one years, at the rent of a hundred and fifty pounds, on the expiration of the first lease. *Bedford-street*, *Bedford-row* and *court*, *Princes-street*, *Theobald's-row*, *North-street*, *East-street*, *Lamb's-conduit-street*, *Queen-street*, *Eagle-street*, *Boswel-court*, and several other streets, rose in consequence, by which the rents were most considerably increased. A suit arose, about the year 1725, between the warden and fellows of *New College*, and the corporation of *Bedford*, concerning the right of appointing the masters to the school, and their salaries. The same was decided, in 1725, in favor of the college; the corporation was to pay the head-master thirty pounds a year, and the usher twenty; and the other charities to be paid proportionably to the revenues of the estate.

On the expiration of the two leases, in 1760, the annual revenues arising from the rents amounted to 2,336*l.* 17*s.* and the houses at will to 273*l.*; and it was found that improvements might be made which would increase the revenue so far as to make the whole amount to 3,000*l.* a year. In fact, in 1788, they did amount to 2,917*l.* 17*s.*

Among other regulations, in consequence of

the increased revenue, by an act made about the year 1762, new houses were directed to be built for the schoolmaster, usher, and writing-master. The head-master's salary to be augmented to 200*l.* per ann.; the usher's to 100*l.*; the writing-master's to 60*l.* Towards the portioning of the poor maidens, 800*l.* was to be annually given; 600*l.* to be annually given towards apprenticing poor children. And I might add several other particulars, which I omit, as not relative to the city, the subject of these sheets.

ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

NOT far from *Holborn*, is the church of *St. George*, in *Bloomsbury*, which, with its magnificent porch supported by pillars of the *Corinthian* order, placed before a plain body, and its wondrous steeple, I cannot stigmatize more strongly than in the words of Mr. *Walpole*, who styles it, a masterpiece of absurdity. On the tower is a pyramid, at each corner of which are the supporters of *England*, a lion and an unicorn alternate, the first with its heels upwards: the pyramid finishes with the statue of *George* I. The architect was *Nicholas Hawksmoor*. The church was consecrated in 1731: and is a parish taken out of that of *St. Giles*. *Bloomsbury-square* was, in the beginning of this century, the residence of many of our nobility; in later times, that of the more wealthy gentlemen of the long robe.

WE now enter again on the stormy latitude of

the law. *Lincoln's-Inn* is left a little to the south. *Chancery-lane* gapes on the same side, to receive the numberless *malheureux*, who plunge unwarily on the rocks and shelves with which it abounds.

GRAY'S-INN. The antient seminary of the law, *Gray's-Inn*, stands on the north side. It was originally the residence of the lord *Grays*, from the year 1315, when *John*, the son of *Reginold de Grey*, resided here, till the latter end of the reign of *Henry* VII. when it was sold, by *Edmund* lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, to *Hugh Dennys*, esq; by the name of the manor of *Portpole;* and in eight years afterward it was disposed of to the prior and convent of *Shene*, who again disposed of it to the students of the law. Not but that they were seated here much earlier, it appearing that they resided here under a lease from the lord *Grays* as early as the reign of *Edward* III.* It is a very extensive building, and has large gardens belonging to it. *Gray's-Inn-Lane* is to the east. I there observed, at a stone-mason's, a manufactory of stone coffins quite *à l'antique*, such as we sometimes dig up in conventual ruins, or old churches. I enquired whether they were designed for any particular persons, but was told that they were only for chance customers, who thought they should lie more securely lodged in stone than in wood.

* *Origines Judiciales*, 272.

NEAR the entrance into *Chancery-lane* were the bars:* adjacent stood the *Old Temple*, founded in 1118, the first seat of the knights templars, before they removed to the *New Temple*. About the year 1595, one *Agaster Roper*,† who was engaged in building on the spot, discovered the ruins of the old church, which was of a circular form, and built of stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. THE OLD TEMPLE.

BETWEEN *Chancery-lane* and *Turnstile* is to be seen a sign which I thought only existed in one of the prints of the humorous *Hogarth;* I mean, that of *St. John's head in a charger*, inscribed GOOD EATING WITHIN: but here, instead of the inviting inscription of the droll artist, the publican blunts the oddity of his sign by the two words, *Calvert's Entire*.

A LITTLE beyond are *Southampton-Buildings*, on the site of *Southampton-house*, the mansion of the *Wriothesleys* earls of *Southampton*. The *King's-head* tavern, facing *Holborn*, is the only part of it which now remains: the chapel to the house was lately rented by Mr. *Lockyer Davis*, SOUTHAMPTON-HOUSE.

* In 1533 (*Henrici* VIII. 25. *cap.* 8) it was enacted, that the High-street between *Holborn-bridge* and the *barrs* at the west end of the said street, shall be paved on both sides with paving stone, at the expence of the tenant in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; and like order shall be observed for paving the streets in *Southwark*. ED.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 824.

as a magazine for books. Here ended his days *Thomas*, the last earl of that title, the faithful virtuous servant of *Charles* I. and lord treasurer in the beginning of the reign of the ungrateful son. He died in 1667, barely in possession of the white rod, which his profligate enemies were with difficulty dissuaded from wresting out of his dying hands. He had the happiness of marrying his daughter and heiress to a nobleman of congenial merit, the ill-fated lord *Russel*. Her virtues underwent a fiery trial, and came out of the test, if possible, more pure. I cannot read of her last interviews with her devoted lord, without the strongest emotions. Her greatness of mind appears to uncommon advantage. The last scene is beyond the power of either pen or pencil. In this house they lived many years. When his lordship passed by it in the way to execution, he felt a momentary bitterness of death in recollecting the happy moments of the place. He looked towards *Southampton-house:* the tear started into his eye, but he instantly wiped it away.*

BROOK-HOUSE.

NOT far from hence, on the north side, in the street called *Brook-street*, was *Brook-house*, the residence of Sir *Fulke Greville* lord *Brook*, the nobleman whose chief ambition was to be thought, as he caused to be expressed on his tomb at *War-*

* Introduction to lady *Rachael Russel's* letters, octavo, p. lxxvi.

wick, the friend of Sir *Philip Sidney*. He was a man of abilities, and a particular patron of learned men; who repayed his bounty, by what cost them little, numbers of flattering dedications. He died by the hand of *Ralph Haywood*, a gentleman who had passed most of his days in his lordship's service. For some reason unknown, he had left him out of his will, and was weak enough to let him know of it. In *September*, 1628, *Haywood* entered his lord's bedchamber, and, expostulating with great warmth on the usage he met with, his lordship answering with asperity, received from him a mortal wound with a sword. The assassin retired into another room, in which he instantly destroyed himself with the same instrument. His lordship languished a few days, and, after gratefully making another codicil, to reward his surgeons and attendants for their care, died in his 75th year.*

In this neighborhood, on each side of *Holborn*, is a tremendous array of inns of court. Next to *Brook-street*, is *Furnivals-Inn*, one of the hosteries belonging to *Lincoln's-Inn*, in old times the town abode of the lord *Furnivals*, extinct in the male line in the 6th of *Richard* II. *Thavies-Inn* was another, old as the time of *Edward* III. It took its name from *John Tavye;* who directed,

Furnivals-Inn.

Thavies-Inn.

* *Edmondson's* account of the *Greville* family, 86.

that, after the decease of his wife *Alice*, his estates, and the *Hospicium in quo apprentici ad legem habitare solebant*, should be sold in order to maintain a chaplain, who was to pray for his soul and that of his spouse. It has of late years been pulled down and converted into a neat court.

STAPLES-INN. A THIRD is *Staples-Inn*, so called from its having been a staple in which the wool merchants were used to assemble: but it had given place to students in law, possibly before the reign of *Henry* V.

BARNARD'S-INN. And a fourth is *Barnard's-Inn*, originally *Mackworth's-Inn*, having been given by the executors of *John Mackworth*, dean of *Lincoln*, to the dean and chapter of *Lincoln*, on condition that they should find a pious priest to perform divine service in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, in which *John Mackworth* lies interred.

SCROOP'S-INN. As to *Scroop's-Inn*, it was an inn for serjeants at law, in the time of *Richard* II.; it took its name from having once been the town-house of one of the lord *Scroops*, of *Bolton*. It is now an extinct *volcano*, and the *crater* used as a quiet court, bearing its antient name.

JOHN GERARD, the most celebrated of our antient botanists, had his garden in *Holborn*. The first of his publications was the catalogue of the plants he had growing in his own garden. It was published by *J. Norton*, in 1596, quarto; and a second time in 1599. The garden contained

nearly eleven hundred species, and seems to have been the first of the kind in our island. *Gerard* was patronised by several of the first characters of the time: during twenty years he superintended the garden of the great statesman lord *Burleigh;* on his death, he found in Sir *Walter Raleigh* another patron: and the same in lord *Edward Zouch,* and lord *Hunsdon*, lord high treasurer of *England.* All those noblemen were much smitten with the useful and agreeable study of botany.*

HATTON-GARDEN.

HATTON-STREET, the late *Hatton-garden,* succeeded to the town-house and gardens of the lord *Hattons,* founded by Sir *Christopher Hatton,* lord keeper in the reign of queen *Elizabeth.* He first attracted the royal notice by his fine person, and fine dancing; but his intellectual accomplishments were far from superficial. He discharged his great office with applause; but, distrusting his legal abilities, never acted without the assistance of two able lawyers. The place he built his house upon, was the orchard and garden belonging to *Ely-house.* Here Sir *Christopher* died in 1591, and was interred in the cathedral of *St. Paul's.* By his interest with the queen he extorted the ground from the bishop, *Richard Cox,* who for a long time resisted the sacrilege. Her letter to

* Doctor *Pulteney's* Progress of Botany, &c. i. 126.

the poor bishop was dictated in terms as insolent as indecent.

" Proud Prelate!

" You know what you was before I made " you what you are now; if you do not imme- " diately comply with my request, by G—d, I " will unfrock you.

ELIZABETH."

THIS palace was long before distinguished by the death of a much greater man; for, at this house of the bishop of *Ely*, say historians, *John* duke of *Lancaster*, otherwise *John of Gaunt*, breathed his last, in 1399, after (according to *Shakespeare*) giving his dying fruitless admonition to his dissipated nephew *Richard* II. It was possibly lent to him, during the long possession that bishop *Fordham* had of the see, after the duke's own palace, the *Savoy*, was burnt by the insurgents.

ELY-HOUSE. ADJACENT stood, in my memory, *Ely-house*, the residence of the bishops of *Ely*. *John de Kirkby*, who died bishop of *Ely*, in 1290, laid the foundation of this palace, by bequeathing several messuages in this place; others were purchased by his successor *William de Luda;* at length the whole, consisting of twenty, some say of forty acres, was inclosed within a wall. *Holinshed* has recorded the excellency of the straw-

berries cultivated in the garden by bishop *Morton*. He informs us that *Richard* duke of *Glocester* (afterward *Richard* III.) at the council held in the *Tower*, on the morning he put *Hastings* to death, requested a dish of them from the bishop. Mr. *Grose* has given us two representations of the buildings and chapel. Here was a most venerable hall, seventy-four feet long, lighted with six *gothic* windows; and all the furniture suited the hospitality of the times: this room the serjeants at law frequently borrowed to hold their feasts in, on account of its size. In the year 1531, eleven gentlemen, who had just been honored with the coif, gave a grand feast here five days successively. On the first, the king and his queen, *Catherine* of *Arragon*, graced them with their presence. For quantity of provisions it resembled a coronation feast: the *minutiæ* are not given; but the following particular of part will suffice* to shew its greatness, as well as the wonderful scarcity of money in those days, evinced by the smallness of the prices compared to those of the present day:

GREAT FEASTS HELD HERE.

	£	s.	d.
Brought to the slaughter-house 24 beeves, each - - - - -	1	6	8
One carcase of an oxe from the shambles - - - - - -	1	4	0

* *Stow*, book iii.

	£	s.	d.
One hundred fat muttons, each -	0	2	10
Fifty-one great veales, at - -	0	4	8
Thirty-four porkes, at - - -	0	3	3
Ninety-one pigs, at - - -	0	0	6
Capons of *Greece*, of one poulter (for he had three) ten dozens, at (apiece)	0	1	8
Capons of *Kent*, nine dozen and six, at - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Cocks of grose, seaven dozen and nine, at - - - - -	0	0	8
Cocks course xiii dozen, at 8*d.* and 3*d.* apiece.			
Pullets, the best 2½*d.* each. Other pullets - - - - -	0	0	2
Pigeons 37 dozen, each dozen -	0	0	2
Swans xiii dozen.			
Larkes 340 dozen, each dozen -	0	0	5

CHAPEL. THE chapel (which was dedicated to *St. Etheldreda*, foundress of the monastery at *Ely*) has at the east end a very handsome *gothic* window, which looks into a neat court, lately built, called *Ely-place*. Beneath is a crypt of the length of the chapel. The cloisters formed a square on the south side.

THE several buildings belonging to this palace falling into ruin, it was thought proper to enable, by act of parlement, in 1772, the bishop to alienate the whole. It was accordingly sold to the

crown, for the sum of six thousand five hundred pounds, together with an annuity of two hundred pounds a year, to be payed to the bishop and his successors for ever. Out of the first, five thousand six hundred was applied towards the purchase of *Albemarle-house*, in *Dover-street*, with other messuages and gardens. The remainder, together with three thousand pounds paid as dilapidations by the executors of bishop *Mawson*, was applied towards building the handsome house at present occupied, in *Dover-street*, by my respected friend the present prelate.* This was named *Ely-house*, and is settled on the bishops of *Ely* for ever. It was the fortune of that munificent prelate *Edmund Keene*, to rebuild or repair more ecclesiastical houses than any churchman of modern days. He bestowed most considerable repairs on the parsonage house of *Stanhope*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*. He wholly rebuilt the palace at *Chester*. He restored almost from ruin that at *Ely*; and, finally, *Ely-house*, in *Dover-street*, was built under his inspection.

ELY-HOUSE, IN DOVER-STREET.

FROM hence is a steep descent down *Holborn-hill*. On the south side is *St. Andrew's* church, of considerable antiquity, but rebuilt in the last century in a plain neat manner. Here was buried *Thomas Wriothesley*, lord chancellor in the latter

ST. ANDREW'S HOLBORN.

* The honorable *James Yorke*. ED.

part of the life of *Henry* VIII.; a fiery zealot, who, not content with seeing the amiable innocent *Anne Askew* put to the torture, for no other crime than difference of faith, flung off his gown, degraded the chancellor into the *Bourreau*, and with his own hands gave force to the rack.* He was created earl of *Southampton*, just before the coronation of *Edward* VI.; but, obstinately adhering to the old religion, he was dismissed from his post, and confined to *Southampton-house*, where he died in 1550.

THE well-known party tool Doctor *Sacheverel* was rector of this church. He had the chance of meeting in his parish a person as turbulent as himself, the noted Mr. *Whiston:* that singular character took it into his head to disturb the doctor while he was in his pulpit venting some doctrine contrary to the opinion of that heterodox man. The doctor in great wrath descended from on high, and fairly turned *wicked Will. Whiston* out of church. Before I quit this long street, let me add, that *Holeburne* was, at the time of forming the *Domesday-book*, a manor belonging to the king.

COCK-LANE GHOST.

IN ascending to *West Smithfield*, *Cock-lane* is left to the right; a ridiculous scene of imposture, in the affair of the *Cock-lane* ghost, which was to

* *Ballard's* lives of *British* ladies, 52.

detect the murderer of the body it lately inhabited, by its appearance in the vault of *St. John's* church, *Clerkenwell.* The credulity of the *English* nation was most fully displayed, by the great concourse of people of all ranks, to hear the conversation held by one of the cheats with the ghost. It ended in full detection and exemplary punishment of the several persons concerned in the villainy.

SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD is celebrated on several accounts: at present, and long since, for being the great market for cattle of all kinds. For being the place where *Bartholomew-fair* was kept; which was granted, during three days annually, by *Henry* II. to the neighboring priory. It was long a season of great festivity; theatrical performances by the better actors were exhibited here, and it was frequented by a great deal of good company; but, becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations, certain regulations took place, which in later days have spoiled the mirth, but produced the desired decency. The humours of this place will never be lost, as long as the inimitable print of *Bartholomew-fair,** of our *Hogarth,* shall exist.

BARTHOLOMEW-FAIR.

FOR a long series of reigns, *Smithfield* was the field of gallant tilts and tournaments: and also the spot on which accusations were decided by duel, derived from the *Kamp-fight* ordeal of the

PLACE FOR TOURNAMENTS;

* Or rather *Southwark Fair:* but the same humours might be found in both.

Saxons. Here, in 1374, the doating hero *Edward* III. in his sixty-second year, infatuated by the charms of *Alice Pierce*, placed her by his side in a magnificent car, and, styling her the *Lady of the Sun*, conducted her to the lists, followed by a train of knights, each leading by the bridle a beautiful palfrey, mounted by a gay damsel: and for seven days together exhibited the most splendid justs in indulgence of his disgraceful passion.

His grandson, *Richard* II. in the same place held a tournament equally magnificent. "There "issued out of the *Towre* of *London*," says the admiring *Froissart*, "fyrst threescore coursers "apparelled for the justes, and on every one a "squyer of honour riding a soft pase. Than "issued out threescore ladyes of honoure mount-"ed on fayre palfreyes, and every lady led a "knight by a cheyne of silver, which knights "were apparelled to just." I refer to my author* for the rest of the relation of this splendid spectacle; certainly there was a magnificence and spirit of gallantry in the dissipation of those early times, which cherished a warlike and generous spirit in the nobility and gentry of the land. Something like is now arising, in the brilliant societies of archers in most parts of *Britain*, which, it is to be hoped, will at lest share the hours consumed in

* *Froissart*, tom. iv. ch. xxii. Lord *Berner's* translation, ii. p. ccix.

the enervated pleasures of music; or the dangerous waste of time in the hours dedicated to cards.

For Trials by Duel.

The only duel I shall mention is that in which the unfortunate Armourer entered into the lists, on account of a false accusation of treason, brought against him by his apprentice, in the reign of *Henry* VI. The friends of the defendant had so plied him with liquor, that he fell an easy conquest to his accuser. *Shakespeare* has worked this piece of history into a scene, in the second part of *Henry* VI. but has made the poor Armourer confess his treasons in his dying moments: for in the time in which this custom prevaled, it never was even suspected but that guilt must have been the portion of the vanquished. Let me add, that when people of rank fought with sword and lance, *Plebeian* combatants were only allowed a pole, armed with a heavy sand-bag, with which they were to decide their guilt or innocence.

For Executions.

In *Smithfield* were also held our *Autos de Fè*; but, to the credit of our *English* monarchs, none were ever known to attend the ceremony. Even *Philip* II. of *Spain* never honored any, of the many which were celebrated by permission of his gentle queen, with his presence, notwithstanding he could behold the roasting of his own subjects with infinite self-applause, and *sang-froid*. A stone marks the spot, in this area, on which those cruel exhibitions were executed. Here our martyr *Latimer*

preached patience to friar *Forest*, agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying the king's supremacy: and to this place our martyr *Cranmer* compelled the amiable *Edward*, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to send *Joan Bocher*, a silly woman, to the stake. Yet *Latimer* never thought of his own conduct in his last moments; nor did *Cranmer* thrust his hand into the fire for a real crime, but for one which was venial through the frailty of human nature.

Our gracious *Elizabeth* could likewise burn people for religion. Two *Dutchmen*, anabaptists, suffered in this place in 1575, and died, as *Holinshed* sagely remarks, with "roring and crieing."* But let me say, that this was the only instance we have of her exerting the blessed prerogative of the writ *de Hæretico comburendo.* Her highness preferred the halter: her sullen sister, faggot and fire. Not that we will deny but *Elizabeth* made a very free use of the terrible act of her 27th year: a hundred and sixty-eight suffered in her reign, at *London*, *York*, in *Lancashire*, and several other parts of the kingdom, convicted of being priests, of harbouring priests, or of becoming converts.† But still there is a balance of a hundred and nine against us in the article persecution, and that, by the agonizing death of fire: for the smallest num-

* P. 1261. † *Dod's* Church History, ii. 321.

ber estimated to have suffered under the savage *Mary*, amounts, in her short reign, to two hundred and seventy-seven.*

THE last person who suffered at the stake in *England* was *Bartholomew Legatt*, who was burnt here in 1611, as a blasphemous heretic, according to the sentence pronounced by *John King*, bishop of *London*. The bishop consigned him to the secular arm of our monarch *James*, who took care to give to the sentence full effect.†—This place, as well as *Tyburn*, was called *The Elms*, and used for the execution of malefactors even before the year 1219.—In the year 1530, there was a most severe and singular punishment inflicted here on one *John Roose*, a cook, who had poisoned seventeen persons of the bishop of *Rochester's* family, two of whom died, and the rest never recovered their health. His design was against the pious prelate *Fisher*, who at that time resided at *Rochester*-place, at *Lambeth*. The villain was acquainted with the cook, and, coming into the bishop's kitchen, took an opportunity, while the cook's back was turned to fetch him some drink, to fling a great quantity of poison into the gruel which was prepared for dinner for the bishop's family and the poor of the parish. The good

* *Heylin*, and other historians.

† See part iv. of the history of the first fourteen years of king *James*.

bishop escaped. Fortunately, he that day had abstained from food. The humility and temperance of that good man is strongly marked in this relation, for he partook of the same ordinary food with the most wretched pauper. By a retrospective law, *Roose* was sentenced to be boiled to death, which was done accordingly.—In 1541, *Margaret Davie*, a young woman, suffered in the same place and manner, for poisoning her mistress, and divers other persons.*—In *Smithfield* the arch-rebel *Wat Tyler* met, in 1381, with the reward of his treason and insolence. The youthful king, no longer able to bear his brutality, ordered him to be arrested; when the gallant *Walworth*, lord mayor of *London*, struck him off his horse, and the attendants of the monarch quickly put him to death.

Of William Pennant.

I CANNOT help indulging myself with the mention of *William Pennant*, an honest goldsmith, my great great great great great great uncle, who, at his house, the *Queen's-head* in *Smithfield*, acquired a considerable fortune towards the latter end of the reign of *Elizabeth*, and the beginning of that of *James* I. It appears by his will, dated *May* 4th, 1607, that he was employed by the court, for numbers of his legacies were to the royal servants. His legacy to Sir *William Fortescue*, knight, his

* *Holinshed*, 955.

wife's brother, has now a singular appearance:—one chain of gold and pearle, weighing about 12 ounces and a quarter; one billament of gold and pearl, being 19 pieces; a round salt of silver and a cover thereto, weighing 15 ounces and somewhat more; six white silver spoons; one feather bed, bolster, two pillows, two blankets, one blue rug; a testearn of satten, figured russet and black, and vallance to the same; 5 curtains of taffety sarcenet; one chair, and a stool with a back of satten figured russet; ten black, and six stools covered with black wrought velvet; and also a great chest covered with black leather, with an in-lock and all things in it, excepting certain plate hereafter bequeathed. He left to his nephew *Hugh Pennant*, of *Bychton*, *Flintshire*, the manor of *Moxhall*, in *Essex*, with a considerable estate; but the fruits of the labors of this industrious tradesman, were all dissipated by a *gentleman* of the family, who fortunately quitted this life before he had wasted our paternal acres. But the charities of *William Pennant*, to the poor of *Whiteford* parish, in the county of *Flint*, are more permanent: for to this day they completely cloath twenty poor people; and in a few years more the trustees of the bequeathed lands flatter themselves with the hopes of doubling the number.

We now reach a great extent of holy ground, consecrated for the purposes of monastic life, or

for the humane purpose of affording relief to our distressed brethren, in their passage through this world. I have not in view a conventual history of *London:* but only mean to give a brief account of those foundations which have a clame to pre-eminence. The church of *St. Bartholomew the Greater* is at a small distance from *Smithfield;* it is only the choir of the antient building, and the center on which stood the great tower. In the choir are the remains of the old architecture; massy columns, and round arches: eight arches, part of the cloisters are still preserved in a neighboring stable. Adjacent is a portion of the south transept, now converted into a small burying-ground. This was a conventual church, belonging to a priory of Black Canons, founded in 1102, by one *Rahere*, minstrel or jester to *Henry* I; who, quitting his profligate life, became the first prior of his own foundation. Legend relates, that he had a most horrible dream, out of which he was relieved by *St. Bartholomew* himself, who directed him to found the house, and to dedicate it to him. *Rahere* has here a handsome monument, beneath an arch divided by elegant tabernacle-work. His figure is recumbent, with an angel at his feet, and a canon in a great hood kneeling on each side, as if praying over him. It was afterward repaired by *William Bolton*, the last prior. At the Dissolution its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were 653*l.* 15*s.* It was granted

CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

by *Henry* to Sir *Richard Rich*. Queen *Mary* repeopled it with Black, or Preaching Friars; but on the accession of *Elizabeth*, they were turned out. *Rich*, lord chancellor in the reign of *Edward* VI. made the part called *Cloth Fair*, his place of residence. It continued in his family, and became the residence of *Robert Rich* earl of *Warwick*, of whom the earl of *Clarendon* draws so disadvantageous a character. His lordship paints him as a man of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation, and such a license in his words, and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out: yet, by making his house the rendezvous of all the silenced ministers; by spending a good part of his estate, of which he was very prodigal, upon them; and by being present with them at their devotions, and by making himself merry with them, and at them, which they dispensed with, he became the head of that party, and got the style of a *godly man*.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's hospital will ever be a monument of the piety of *Rahere;* for from him it took its origin. On a waste spot, he obtained a grant of a piece of ground from his master, and built on it an hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters; and for the entertainment of poor diseased people, till they got well; of distressed women big

* *Clarendon*, ii. 210.

with child, till they were delivered, and were able to go abroad; and for the support of all such children whose mothers died in the house, till they attained the age of seven years. It was given to the neighboring priory, who had the care of it. Its revenues at the Dissolution were 305*l.*, according to *Dugdale*. The good works of *Rahere* live to this day. The foundation was continued through successive reigns. The present handsome building, which surrounds a square, was begun in 1729. The extent of the charity is shewn, by saying, that in the last year there were under the care of the hospital three thousand seven hundred and fifty in-patients; and eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three * out-patients.

The great staircase is admirably painted by *Hogarth*, at his own expence. The subjects are, the good *Samaritan*, and the pool of *Bethesda*. In another part is *Rahere* laying the foundation-stone; a sick man carried on a bier attended by monks. The hall is at the head of the staircase, a very large room, ornamented with a full-length of *Henry* VIII. who had good reason to be com-

* This number probably comprehends the whole of the *in* as well as the *out-patients*. In 1809 were admitted, cured, and discharged, 3,849 in-patients, and 4,540 out-patients; many of whom were relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several habitations. (*Highmore's Public Charities*, p. 80.) Ed.

plimented, as he presented this house to the citizens. Here is also a portrait of *Charles* II. done by *J. Baptist Gaspers*, called *Lely's Baptist*. Doctor *Ratcliffe* is also here at full-length.* He left five hundred pounds a year to this hospital, for the improvement of the diet; and one hundred a year for buying linen. Happy had all his wealth been so directed, instead of wasting it on that vain *mausoleum*, his library at *Oxford*. The patron saint has over the chimney-piece his portrait, but not in the offensive circumstances which *Spagnolet* would have placed it in; for he is cloathed, and has only the knife, the symbol of his martyrdom, in his hand. In the windows is painted *Henry* VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is prince *Arthur*, and two noblemen with white rods.

CHRIST-CHURCH HOSPITAL,

AT no great distance from this hospital stands (within the walls of the city) that of *Christ-church*; a royal foundation for orphans and poor children, who are taken care of, and apprenticed, at different ages, to proper trades. It was originally the house of the *Grey Friars*, or *Mendicants*, of the

ONCE THE GREY FRIARS.

* Over the portrait of Doctor *Ratcliffe*, is one by Sir *Joshua Reynolds* of the late Mr. *Pott*, surgeon. In the Counting-house are portraits of merit of Sir *William Prichard*, knight, president in 1691, by *Kneller*; *Martin Bond*, treasurer, 1642; *Edward Colson*, 1693; Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, president, 1634; and a half-length of *Henry* VIII., in a rich dress, dated 1544. ED.

Its fine Church.

order of *St. Francis*, founded by *John Ewin*, mercer, about the year 1225. The church was reckoned one of the most superb of the conventual; and rose by the contributions of the opulent devout. *Margaret*, daughter of *Philip the Hardy*, and second queen to *Edward* I. in 1306 began the choir. *Isabella*, queen to *Edward* II. gave threescore and ten pounds; and queen *Philippa*, wife of *Edward* III. gave threescore and two pounds, towards the building. *John de Bretagne*, duke of *Richmond*, built the body of the church, at a vast expence: and *Gilbert de Clare*, earl of *Gloucester*, gave twenty great beams out of his forest at *Tunbridge*. No order of monks seems to have had the powers of persuasion equal to these poor friars. They raised vast sums for their buildings among the rich: and there were few of their admirers, when they came to die, who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and, if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, provided their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar.

Personages interred here.

Four Queens.

Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It boasts of receiving four queens; *Margaret*, and *Isabella*, above mentioned; *Joan*, daughter to *Edward* II. and wife of *Edward Bruce*, king of *Scotland*; and, to make

the fourth, *Isabella* wife of *William Warren*, titular queen of *Man*, is named. Of these, *Isabella*, whom GRAY so strongly stigmatizes,

> She-wolf of *France*, with unrelenting fangs,
> That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate,

I hope was wrapped in the friars garment, for few stood more in need of a dæmonifuge. With wonderful hypocrisy she was buried with the heart of her murdered husband on her breast.*

HERE also rest *Beatrix*, daughter of *Henry* III. and dutchess of *Bretagny*. *Isabella*, daughter of *Edward* III. and wife of *Ingelram de Courcy*, created earl of *Bedford*. *John Hastings*, earl of *Pembroke*, slain in *Woodstocke-park*, at a *Christmas* festivity, in 1389. He was then very young, and, being desirous of instruction in feats of chivalry, ran against a stout knight of the name of *John Saint John:* but it remains uncertain whether his death was the result of design or accident.†

John Duc de Bourbon, one of the noble prisoners taken at the battle of *Azincourt*, after eighteen years imprisonment, in 1443 here found a tomb. *Walter Blunt* lord *Mountjoy*, lord treasurer of *England* in the time of *Edward* IV. and many other‡ illustrious persons, were deposited here.

* *Strype*, i. book iii. 132. † *Holinshed*, 471.

‡ See *Strype* as above.

AMONG the unfortunate who fell victims to the executioner, in the wretched times of too many of our monarchs, as often unjustly as otherwise, were the following. I do not reckon, in the list of the first, the ambitious profligate *Roger Mortimer*, paramour of *Isabella*, wife to the unhappy *Edward* of *Caernarvon*. He was surprised with the queen in *Nottingham* castle. In vain did she cry, *Bel fitz, bel fitz, ayez pitie du gentle Mortimer*. He was hurried to *London*, and, after a summary hearing, dragged to *Tyburn*, where he hung like a common malefactor two days upon the gallows.

SIR *Robert Tresilian*, chief justice of *England;* and Sir *Nicholas Brembre*, the stout mayor of *London*, suffered the same ignominious death in the next reign. The first, as a warning to all judges for too great a complaisance to the pleasure of the court; Sir *Nicholas*, for his attachment to his royal master. *Tresilian* fell lamented: especially as the proceedings were hurried in a tumultuary manner, more indicative of revenge than justice. Superstition records, that when he came to *Tyburn*, he declared that he should not die while he had any thing about him; and that the executioner, on stripping him, found certain images, the head of a devil, and the names of divers others.* The charm was broken, and the judge died.

* See State Trials, vol. xiii. old ed.

HERE, in 1423, were interred the mangled remains of Sir *John Mortimer*, knight, a victim to the jealousy of the house of *Lancaster* against that of *York*. He was put to death on a fictitious charge by an *ex post facto* law, called the *Statute of Escapes*, made on purpose to destroy him: he was drawn to *Tyburn*, and underwent the rigorous penalty of treason.* Thus was *Henry* VI. stained with blood even in his infancy, and began a bloody reign with slaughter, continued to the end of his life, by ambition and cruelty not his own.

IN the same ground lies another guiltless sacrifice, *Thomas Burdet*, esq; ancestor of the present Sir *Robert Burdet*.† He had a white buck, which he was particularly fond of; this the king, *Edward* IV. happened to kill. *Burdet*, in anger, wished the horns in the person's body who had advised the king to it. For this he was tried, as wishing evil to his sovereign, and, for this only, lost his head.‡

To close the list, in 1523, a murdress, a lady *Alice Hungerford*, obtained the favor of lying here. She had killed her husband; for which she was led from the *Tower* to *Holborn*, there put into a cart with one of her servants, and thence carried to *Tyburn* and executed.§

* *Stow's Annals*, 364, 365. *Parliam. Hist.* 190.—This fact is scarcely noticed by our modern historians.

† Uncle to Sir *Francis Burdet*. ED. ‡ *Holinshed*, 703.

§ *Stow's Annals*, 517.

WITH sorrow I record, that all these antient monuments and grave-stones were sold, in 1545, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, lord mayor, for about fifty pounds.

ON the Dissolution, this fine church, after being spoiled of its ornaments for the king's use, was made a storehouse for *French* prizes. *Henry*, just before his death, touched with remorse, granted the convent and church to the city, and caused the church to be opened for divine service. It was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir *Christopher Wren*, at a small distance from its former site. I must mention, that with the old church was destroyed the tomb of lady *Venetia Digby*.*

LIBRARY. THE library founded here in 1429, by the munificent *Whittington*, must not be forgotten. It was a hundred and twenty-nine feet long; thirty-one broad: it was cieled with wainscot, had twenty-eight desks, and eight double settles of wainscot. In three years it was filled with books, to the value of five hundred and fifty-six pounds: of which Sir *Richard* contributed four hundred pounds; and Doctor *Thomas Winchelsey*, a friar, supplied the rest. This about thirty years before the invention of printing.

HOSPITAL. THE buildings belonging to the friars were by *Edward* VI. applied to this useful charity: that

* My Journey to *London*, 335. ed. 1811, 452.—The tomb is engraven in the Antiquarian Repertory.

amiable young prince did not require to be stimulated to good actions: but it is certain that, after a sermon of exhortation, preached before him by *Ridley*, bishop of *London*, he founded three great hospitals in this city, judiciously adapted to the necessities of the poor, divided into three classes: the hospital of *St. Thomas, Southwark*, for the sick or wounded poor; this for the orphan; and that of *Bridewell* for the thriftless. *Charles* II. founded also here a mathematical school for the instruction of forty boys, and training them up for the sea, Many able mathematicians and seamen have sprung from this institution. In the last year, a hundred and sixty-eight were apprenticed out; of which nine were from the last-mentioned institution. The governors have a seminary to this hospital at *Hertford*. At *London*, and at *Hertford* are nine hundred and eighty-two children.

PART of the old buildings and cloister are yet remaining, but the greater part was rebuilt in the last century, under the direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*. The writing-school was founded in 1694, by Sir *John Moor*, alderman, who is honored with a statue in front of the building.

GREAT HALL.

IN the great hall is a fine picture of *Charles* II. in his robes, with a great flowing black wig. At a distance is a sea view with shipping; and about him a globe, sphere, telescope, &c. It was painted by *Lely*, in 1662.

HERE is the longest picture I ever saw. King *James* II. amidst his courtiers, receiving the president of this hospital, several of the governors, and numbers of the children, all kneeling; one of the governors with grey hair, and some of the heads of the children, are admirably executed. Chancellor *Jefferies* is standing by the king. This was painted by *Verrio*, who has placed himself in the piece, in a long wig.

THE founder is represented in another picture sitting, and giving the charter to the governors, who are in their red gowns kneeling; the boys and girls are ranged in two rows; a bishop, possibly *Ridley*, is in the piece. If this was the work of *Holbein*, it has certainly been much injured by repair.

IN the court-room is a three-quarters length of *Edward*, a most beautiful portrait, indisputably by the hand of that great painter. He is most richly dressed, with one of his hands upon a dagger.

SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE.

IN this room are the portraits of two persons of uncommon merit. The first is of Sir *Wolstan Dixie*, lord mayor in 1585. He is represented in a red gown furred, a rich chain, and with a rough beard. The date on his portrait is 1593. He was descended from *Wolstan Dixie*, who was seated at *Catworth*, in *Huntingdonshire*, about the reign of *Edward* III. Sir *Wolstan* was the founder of the family of baronets, settled at *Mar-*

ket-Bosworth, in *Leicestershire*, which was bestowed by him on his great nephew, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.* Sir *Wolstan* was distinguished by the magnificent pageantry of his mayor's day; and by the poetical incense bestowed on the occasion by *George Peele*, A. M. of *Christ-church College, Oxford:* who, among other things, wrote the life of our last prince *Llewelyn*, the loves of king *David* and the fair *Bathsheba*, and the tragedy of *Absalom*.† But Sir *Wolstan* immortalized himself by his good deeds, and the greatness of his charities. At *Bosworth* he founded a free-school; every prison in the capital felt his bounty: he portioned poor maidens in marriage; contributed largely to build a pest-house; established two fellowships in *Emanuel College, Cambridge*, and two scholarships; and left to this hospital an annual endowment of forty-two pounds for ever.

DAME MARY RAMSAY.

But a lady, dame *Mary Ramsay*, wife of Sir *Thomas Ramsay*, lord mayor in 1577, greatly surpassed Sir *Wolstan* in her charitable deeds, by the gift of twenty pounds a year, to be annually paid to the master and usher of the school belonging to this hospital; and also to the hospital the reversion of a hundred and twenty pounds annually. She was complimented with having her picture placed in this room. She is dressed in a red-bodied gown

* *Collins's Baronets*, iii. 103. † *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* i. 300.

and petticoat. She augmented fellowships and scholarships; cloathed ten maimed soldiers, at the expence of twenty pounds annually: she did not forget the prisoners in the several gaols; she gave the sum of twelve hundred pounds, to five of the companies, to be lent to young tradesmen for four years; she gave to *Bristol* a thousand pounds, to be laid out in an hospital; she married and portioned poor virgins; and, besides other charities which I omit, left three thousand pounds to good and pious uses. This excellent woman died about the year 1596, and was interred in the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth.**

CHARTER-HOUSE-SQUARE.

IN this square, at the time called the *Charter-house Yard*, was a town-house belonging to the earls of *Rutland*, which, in the year 1656, was converted into an opera-house, over which Sir *William d' Avenant* presided;† for in those times of hypocrisy, tragedies and comedies were not permitted.

CHARTER-HOUSE.

THE *Charter-house* is the next object of attention. This was a house of *Carthusians* (whence the name is corrupted) founded by Sir *Walter de Manni*, a most successful commander in the *French* wars, under *Edward* III. He purchased, in the year 1349, a piece of ground consisting of thirteen

* The charities of both these worthy characters may be seen in *Stow's Survaie*, 203, 207.

† *British Biogr.* 2d ed. ii. 286.

acres, for the purpose of interring the dead, at a time in which a dreadful pestilence raged. Not fewer than fifty thousand people were buried in it, during the time of this dreadful calamity; which shews how very populous *London* must have been at that period. In the preceding year *Ralph Stratford*, bishop of *London*, bought another piece of land adjoining to this, which he enclosed with a brick wall, built on it a chapel, and applied to the same use, under the name of *Pardon Church-yard*. Here also were buried suicides, and such as had been executed. They were brought here in what was called the *Friars cart*, which was tilted, and covered over with black: in it was a pendent bell, so that notice was given, as it passed along, of the sad burden it was carrying.*

Sir Walter first intended to found here a college for a warden, dean, and twelve secular priests; but, changing his design, he, in conjunction with *Northburgh*, bishop of *London*, founded a priory for twenty-four monks, of the rigid order of *Carthusians*, which was finished in 1370.† The last prior but one, *John Howghton*, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534; yet, was executed soon after, for his opposition to the royal will. Three years after that there was a second subscription, in which *William Trafford*, the last prior,

* *Stow's Survaie*, 806—7. † *Tanner*.

and two-and-twenty of his house, subscribed to the king's supremacy.* At the Dissolution its revenues were reckoned, according to *Dugdale*, 642*l.* a year. It was first granted, in 1542, to *John Bridges* and *Thomas Hall*, for their joint lives; and in *April* 1555, to Sir *Edward North*, who sold it to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, for twenty-five hundred pounds; his son the earl of *Suffolk*, the rapacious treasurer, alienated it to *Thomas Sutton*, esq; for thirteen thousand pounds.

MR. SUTTON'S FOUNDATION.

THAT gentleman made a most dignified use of his purchase. In the time of *James* I. he converted it into a most magnificent hospital, consisting of a master, a preacher, a head school-master, and second master, with forty-four boys, eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been soldiers or merchants, besides physician, surgeons, register, and other officers and servants of the house. Each decayed gentleman has fourteen pounds a year, a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings; and one of them may, if he chuses, attend the manciple to market, to see that he buys good provisions. This is the greatest gift in *England*, either in protestant or catholic times, ever bestowed by a single man, till we come to the time of the foundation of *Guy's Hospital*, in *Southwark*.

THERE is scarcely any vestige of the conventual

* *Willis's* Abbies, ii. 126.

building, which is said to have stood in the present garden. The present extensive house was the work of the duke of *Norfolk*. It was inhabited by the noble purchaser: the last time, it was made his easy prison; for, having been committed to the *Tower* in 1569, he was permitted to return to his own house, under the custody of Sir *Henry Nevil*, the plague at that time raging within the *Tower* liberties. But soon relapsing into his romantic design of a marriage with the unhappy *Mary Stuart*, he was here seized, and conveyed to his former place of confinement. In the great hall are the *Howard* arms, and the date 1571; the very year of his final imprisonment.

His grandson, lord *Thomas Howard*, was in possession of this house at the accession of *James* I. This monarch, to shew his respect for a family which had so severely suffered in the cause of his mother, made his first visit, on entering his new capital, on *May* 7th, 1604, to this nobleman. His majesty and his train were most splendidly entertained here four whole days;* at his departure, he was as profuse of his honors as he had been at *Theobalds* just before, for he dubbed here not fewer than fourscore knights.

In one of the great apartments is a very good

* *Stow's Annals*, 823.

half-length of Mr. *Sutton*, in a black gown furred, and with a white beard.—Mr. *Sutton* was descended from a good family in the county of *Lincoln:* and became, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, one of the greatest merchants in our capital. Vast as his wealth was, he was more distinguished by his integrity, generosity, and true charity than by his riches, which were all gained by fair trade, by honorable posts under government, and even by deeds of arms. In a letter of *marque* he took a *Spanish* prize, worth twenty thousand pounds. He commanded the bark called the *Sutton*, as a volunteer against the *Spanish Armada.* I will return to his charities, to mention one species, which I recommend in the strongest manner to all whom Heaven hath blessed with the luxurious power of doing good: —he was used, in dear years of grain, to buy great quantities, and to cause it to be retailed at lower prices to his poor neighbors. By this plan he relieved their wants, he took away the cause of riots, and probably prevented the rise of infectious disorders by the necessitated use of bad and unwholesome diet.

I WILL now return to the subject of this noble foundation. He himself intended to have filled the post of master; but being seized with his last illness, by deed nominated the Reverend *John Hutton* to the office. He died *December* 12th,

1611, aged 79: his body was embalmed, kept in his own house till *May* 1612, when it was deposited with great pomp in *Christ-church;* from whence, in 1614 (the chapel in his hospital being by that time finished) it was carried on the shoulders of the poor into the vault prepared for its reception. His figure, in a gown, lies recumbent on the tomb: on each side is a man in armour standing upright; and above a preacher addressing a full congregation. This was the work of *Nicholas Stone*, who (including a little monument to Mr. *Law*, one of Mr. *Sutton's* executors,) had four hundred pounds for his performance.*

In the Master's apartments are portraits of the following distinguished characters.

George Villiers, the second of that name, duke of *Buckingham*, full-length, in a long wig, and robes of the garter. Pictures.

The earl of *Shaftsbury*, in his chancellor's robes, sitting.

Charles Talbot, first earl, and afterward duke of *Shrewsbury*, a full-length, in robes of the garter, with a white rod, as lord treasurer, in 1714, delivered to him by the queen, with her dying hand. A nobleman of fine abilities, and fine address, wavering and unsettled: a strong revolutionist; yet, in a little time, seduced into a

* Mr. *Walpole's Anecdotes*, ii. 25.

plan of dethroning the very prince whom he had invited over. He died neglected by all parties; permanent only in the protestant religion, to which he was an early convert by the arguments of our great *Tillotson*. He died in *February* 1718, giving, almost with his last breath, assurance of his adherence to the church of *England*.

THE duke of *Monmouth*, in a long black wig, dressed like the former; but not so richly.

THE munificent *Sheldon*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, is represented sitting. He did honor to his promotion by his patron *Charles* II. whom he attended in his exile. He was equally conspicuous for his charity and his piety. He expended above sixty-six thousand pounds in public and private benefactions, in relieving the miserable distressed in the time of the pestilence, and in redeeming Christian slaves. His theatre at *Oxford* is a magnificent proof of his respect to the university in which he had most honorably presided, as warden of the *College of All Souls*.

HERE is a three-quarters piece of Doctor *Thomas Burnet*, master of this house, highly celebrated for his learning, and equally so for the spirit with which he resisted the obtrusion of a *Roman* catholic into the office by *James* II. He was the author of the famous Sacred Theory of the Earth, a beautiful and eloquent philosophical romance: and of the *Archaeologia Philosophica*.

This latter subjected him to such censure, for the sceptical opinions it contained, as to prevent his farther preferment. He died in 1715. He is represented as a thin man, of a good countenance, in a black gown, and short hair.

THE hero *William* earl *Craven* is the last; a full-length, in armour, with a truncheon; and a distant view of the camp.

THESE noblemen had all been governors of this great charity.

WHEN *Edward* lord *North* resided at this house, he was honored by queen *Elizabeth* with one of her expensive visits. She went in procession from the *Tower*, on *July* 10th, 1561, on horseback, attended by a vast train: lord *Hunsdon*, her kinsman, bore the sword before her: the ladies followed close behind, all on horseback. Here her highness staid four days; supped with lord *Cecil* on the fourth night, returned, and took leave of her host the next morning;* much, I dare say, to his satisfaction: for *Elizabeth* seldom visited but to drain the purses of her good subjects: for wealth, she well knew, was productive of independence: and independence, she well knew, would be productive of resistance to her arbitrary spirit.

IMMEDIATELY beyond the *Charter-house*, stood the priory of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, of the war- PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

* *Strype's* Annals, i. 269.

like order of the knights hospitalers. After the taking of *Jerusalem* from the *Saracens*, there was a vast concourse of pilgrims to the holy sepulchre. A pious man of the name of *Gerardus*, associating with other persons of his religious turn, assumed a black garment, with a white cross on it, with eight spikes; and undertook the care of an hospital, before founded at *Jerusalem*, for the use of the pilgrims; and also to protect them from insults on the road, either in coming or returning. *Godfrey* of *Boulogne* first instituted the order; and, in reward of the valour of *Gerardus*, at the battle of *Ascalon*, endowed the knights with great estates, to enable them to support the object of their order: the kings of *France* were the sovereigns. After the loss of *Jerusalem*, they retired from place to place; but, having taken *Rhodes*, fixed there, and were then styled Knights of *Rhodes*. In 1522, on the loss of that island, they retreated to *Malta*, and were afterwards known by the name of Knights of *Malta*. The order, before the separation of *England* from the church of *Rome*, consisted of eight nations. The world is filled with their prodigious valour.

JORDAN BRISET, and *Muriel* his wife, persons of rank, founded this house in the year 1100, and it received consecration from *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*. This order at first styled itself servant to the poor servants of the hospital at *Jeru-*

salem; but their vast endowments infected them with an uncommon degree of pride. The whole order had, in different parts of *Christendom*, nineteen thousand manors. In 1323, the revenues of the *English* knights templars were bestowed on them. This gave them such importance, that the prior was ranked as first baron of *England*, and lived in the highest state. Their luxury gave offence to the rebels of *Kent* and *Essex*, in 1381. These levellers burnt their house to the ground; but it soon rose with double splendor. The first prior was *Garnerius de Neapoli;* the last, Sir *William Weston*, who, on the suppression by *Henry* VIII. had a pension of a thousand pounds a year; but died of a broken heart, on *Ascension-day*, 1540, the very day that the house was suppressed.* Its revenue at that time, according to *Dugdale*, was 2,385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*†

St. John's Clerkenwell.

The house and church remained entire during the reign of *Henry*, for he chose to keep in them his tents and toils for the chace. In that of his son, the church (famous for the beauty of its tower, which was graven, gilt, and enameled) was blown up with gunpowder, by order of the protector *Somerset*, and the stones carried towards building his palace in the *Strand*. In the next

* *Newcourt*, i. 668.

† Farther account in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lviii. 501, 853.

reign, a part of the choir which remained, and some side-chapels, were repaired by cardinal *Pole*, and Sir *Thomas Tresham* was appointed lord prior:* but the restoration was short-lived, being again suppressed by *Elizabeth*.

THE buildings covered a great extent of ground; now occupied by *St. John's-square*. The magnificent gateway still remains; *James* I. granted it to Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, who made it his habitation.

AYLESBURY-HOUSE. AYLESBURY-HOUSE and gardens were also part of the possessions of those knights. They were granted to the *Bruces*, earls of *Aylesbury*; who made the house their residence. Earl *Robert*, deputy earl-marshal, dates many of his letters, in 1671, from *Aylesbury-house, Clerkenwell*. *Aylesbury-street* now covers the site of the house and gardens.

BENEDICTINE NUNS. THE same *Jordan Briset*, not satisfied with the former great endowment, gave to one *Robert*, a priest, fourteen acres of land, almost adjoining to the first, to build on them a religious house. He accordingly founded one to the honor of God and the assumption of our lady, which he filled with Black Nuns of the order of *St. Benedict*. The first prioress was *Christina*; the last, *Isabella*

* Mr. *Brooke*, *Somerset* Herald.

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Ruins of Clerkenwell Church.

Sackville, of the family of the present duke of *Dorset*. She appointed her cousin, lord *Buckhurst*, executor of her will, made *February* 19th, 1569, if his lordship would undertake the trouble. She was buried in the conventual church; a small brass plate informs us that she died in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, tutor to prince *Henry*, built a fine house in the close of the priory, and on it inscribed these apt verses,

Casta fides superest, velatæ tecta sorores
Ista relegatæ deseruere licèt:
Nam venerandus *Hymen* hic vota jugalia servat,
Vestalémque focum mente fovere studet.*

The church was made parochial. Part of the cloisters remained, at lest till very lately, as did part of the nuns' hall. In very antient records it was styled, *Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de fonte Clericorum*, from a well near it, at which the parish-clerks of *London* were accustomed to meet annually to perform their mysteries, or sacred dramatical plays. In 1391, they performed before the king and queen, and whole court, three days successively. These amusements, with much more substantial peace-offerings, were presented to *Richard*, to divert his resentment against the

Parish-Clerks our antient Actors.

* *Fuller's* Church History, book vi. 278.

good citizens, for a riot of no very great moment against the bishop of *Salisbury*.* And in 1409, they performed the creation of the world, which lasted eight days; and most of the nobility and gentry of *England* honored them with their presence. Near this well was another, called *Skinner's well*, at which the skinners of *London* hold, says *Stow*, "certain playes yeerely, plaid of holy "scripture."—But to return to the church. Besides the venerable prioress, here was interred the lord prior of the knights hospitalers abovementioned, Sir *William Weston*, who lies under a tomb, beneath an arch of neat *gothic* work. His recumbent figure is represented as greatly emaciated; above had been a cross, long since lost.† *Weever* preserves part of his epitaph; but it contains nothing historical.‡ That great collector of funeral monuments and inscriptions lies here himself. He died in 1634,§ aged 56, and left his own quaint epitaph:

Lankashire gave me birth, and *Cambridge* education,
Middlesex gave me death, and this church my humation;
And CHRIST to me hath given
A place with him in heaven.

* *Holinshed*, 478.

† This monument, which was destroyed on the demolition of the church in 1788, is engraved at p. 212 of the third volume of Mr. *Malcolm's Londinium redivivum*. ED.

‡ Funeral Monuments, 430. § *Fuller's Worthies*, 117.

HERE is a plain monument to *Gilbert Burnet*, bishop of *Salisbury*. His literary and political merits and demerits have been so fully discussed, that I rather chuse to refer the reader to the writers who have undertaken that task. Let his excellent discharge of his episcopal function expiate the errors, which his enemies, of each party, so liberally impute to him.

Now I am on the outside of the church again, let me, in this revival of archery, direct the attention of the brethren and sisters of the bow, to the epitaph of Sir *William Wood*, a celebrated archer, who died in 1691, æt. 82. May their longevity equal his! but when they have made their last shot, I hope that the *Royal British* BOWMEN* have provided an abler bard, to celebrate their skill, than fell to the lot of poor *William Wood*.† SIR WILLIAM WOOD.

SIR *William* was marshal to a society of archers, who incorporated themselves, about the year 1676, under the title of "*Finsbury Archers*," in honor of *Katharine* the queen of king *Charles* II. The marshal wore a badge of silver with this circumscription, "*Reginæ Katharinæ Sagitarii;*" and the device on it was an archer drawing a bow in relief. The weight of the badge was 25 oz. 5 dwts.; and was given by contribution when the society was instituted. These *Finsbury Archers*

* A society established about this time in *North Wales*. ED.

† *Stow*, ii. book iv. 67.

revived the titles of *Duke* of *Shoreditch*, *Earl* of *Pancras*, &c. and therefore honored their marshal with an imaginary *Knighthood*. Mr. *Granger* had seen a print of this *William Wood*.* Mr. *Barrington*, in his memoir on archery (*Archaeol.* vol. vii.) says, that the badge had, on the reverse, the arms of *England* impaling *Portugal*, supported by two bow-men. *Wood* published a thin octavo of 80 pages (A. D. 1682) called "The Bow-man's Glory," which, from the present rage for archery, has been sold, within these two years, for a guinea and a half.

ALBEMARLE-HOUSE.

CLOSE to *Clerkenwell-green*, stands *Albemarle*, or *Newcastle-house*; the property and residence of the mad dutchess, widow of the second duke of *Albemarle*, and last surviving daughter and coheiress of *Henry Cavendish* duke of *Newcastle*, who died here in 1734. At p. 244, some account is given of this lady. The house is entire, and at present occupied by a cabinet-maker. In the garden is one side of the cloister of the nunnery, part of the wall, and a door belonging to the nuns' hall. Scattered over the ground are the remains of the antient monuments of Sir *William Weston*, and others, shamefully ruined, being flung here during the rebuilding of the church.

OPPOSITE to this house is another, very large,

* This print has been copied and re-engraved by *Harding*. ED.

ascended to by a long flight of steps. It is now divided into three houses. It is called *Oliver Cromwell's;* and tradition says, it was his place of conference with *Ireton*, *Bradshaw*, and others. If it had been his residence, it probably was usurped from some of the loyalists, and made his mansion, before he attained his fullness of power, and lived in regal state at *Whitehall.*

CROMWELL-HOUSE.

IN the fields, at a small distance from *Clerkenwell*, is the *New River Head*, the great repository which supplies the largest portion of our capital with water. To extend the supply, another reservoir was made on the heights, at a little distance to the north, into which the water is forced by a steam engine; from hence it streams down to places which the other had not the power of benefiting. These reservoirs may be called the HEART of the work. The element, essentially useful as the vital fluid, at first rushes through veins of vast diameter; divides into lesser; and again into thousands of ramifications, which support the life of this most populous city.

NEW RIVER HEAD.

NO one ought to be ignorant that this unspeakable benefit is owing to a WELSHMAN! Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, of *Denbigh;* who, on *September* 20th, 1608, began, and on *September* 29th, 1613, completed the great work. He brought the water from *Amwell*, in *Hertfordshire*, a distance of

twenty, but, from the necessity of making a *detour* to avoid hills and vallies, it was increased to thirty-eight miles three quarters and sixteen poles. Yet it was impossible to escape difficulties. His daring spirit penetrated the hills in several places; and carried the river over two vallies. Over one it extended six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty in height: and over another, four hundred and sixty-two feet in length. The original source of this river was, by the vast increase of *London*, found inadequate to its wants. The New River company found it necessary to have recourse to another supply. They applied to parlement for powers to obtain it from the river *Lee*, the property of the city. *London* opposed the benefit intended its inhabitants; but in vain! parlement wisely determined against their objections: so the blessing was forced upon them! and the river *Lee* supplies the greater part of the wants of the city. Sir HUGH MIDDLETON was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit understood, that, for above thirty years, the seventy-two shares, it was divided into, produced only five pounds apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for a hundred pounds. Within this twelvemonth they were sold at nine thousand pounds a share; and lately at ten thousand: and are increasing, because their profits in-

crease, on which the dividends are grounded.* Half of the seventy-two shares are called king's shares, and are in less estimation than the others, because subject to a grant of five hundred pounds a year, made so long ago as the reign of *James* I. when the water was first brought to *London*, or soon after.

I NOW descend to the *Temple*, and resume my journey along *Fleet-street*, as far as the southern extremity of the walls of *London*, the antient precinct. I shall follow them to their opposite end near the *Tower*; describe their neighboring suburbs, and the parts of the city bordering on their interior sides. These, with the city itself, will be last described, together with the suburbs which point to *Blackwall*, and form a street of an amazing extent.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH.

JUST beyond the entrance into *Chancery-lane*, is *St. Dunstan's* church. The saint to whom it is dedicated was a person of great ingenuity; and excelled in painting, engraving, and music. From the following lines it appears that he was the inventor of the *Æolian* harp:

* Their value of late years is said to have been considerably diminished, in consequence of the rival supply furnished by the Grand Junction Canal, and the West Company water-works. The dividend, however, which in 1633 was only 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* increased in 1794 to 431*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* and in 1809 to 472*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* ED.

St. Dunstan's harp fast by the wall,
Upon a pin did hang a,
The harp itself, with ly and all,
Untouch'd by hand did twang a.*

For this he was represented to king *Athelstan* as a conjuror. He was an excellent workman in brass and iron. It was when thus employed at his forge, that he seized the devil by the nose with the red-hot tongs, till he roared again. The dæmon visited him in a female form, and suffered for intruding on this woman-hating saint.

His church is probably of very antient foundation: yet the first mention of it is in 1237, when the abbot and convent of *Westminster* bestowed it on *Henry* III; who gave the profits to the *Domus Conversorum*, or the house for converted Jews. The two figures of savages on the outside of the clock, striking the quarters with their clubs, were set up in 1671, and are much admired by the gaping populace.

Next to the *Temple*, is another *Serjeant's-Inn*, destined, originally, for the same purpose as that in *Chancery-lane*. And nearer to the *Thames*, a little east of the *King's-Bench Walks*, stood the church and convent of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*; founded in 1241, by Sir *Richard Grey*, ancestor of the lord *Greys* of *Codnor*. *Edward* I.

The White Friars.

* New View of *London*, i. 213.

bestowed on them more ground, that they might enlarge their buildings. The order originated from the hermits of *Mount Carmel*, who inhabited the mountain which *Elias* and *Eliseus*, *Elijah* and *Elisha*, inhabited. On the Dissolution its revenues were 63*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Part of the house was granted by *Henry* to *Richard Moresque;* and the chapter-house, and other parts, to his physician *William Butts*, immortalized by *Shakespeare*. *Edward* VI. bestowed the house inhabited by Dr. *Butts*, together with the church, on the bishop of *Worcester*, and his successors. It was afterward demolished, with all its tombs, and several houses, inhabited in the reign of *Edward* VI. by people of fashion. That church was built by Sir *Robert Knolles*, a great warrior in the time of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II; who was honorably interred here in 1407; as was *John Mowbray*, earl of *Nottingham*, in 1382, in his youthful years; and also *Elizabeth*, wife of *Henry*, earl of *Kent*, who had wasted his substance by gaming. That noble family had for some time a house in the *White Friars*. *John* lord *Gray*, son to *Reginald* lord *Gray*, of *Wilton*, in 1418: and numbers of others of the common gentry repose here.

BOLT-COURT.

I MUST by no means omit *Bolt-court*, the long residence of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, a man of the strongest natural abilities, great learning, a most retentive memory, of the deepest and most unaf-

fected piety and morality, mingled with those numerous weaknesses and prejudices which his friends have kindly taken care to draw from their dread abode. I brought on myself his transient anger, by observing, that in his tour in *Scotland* he once had "long and woeful experience of "oats being the food of men in *Scotland*, as they "were of horses in *England*." It was a national reflection unworthy of him, and I shot my bolt. In return he gave me a tender hug.* *Con amore*, he also said of me, *The dog is a Whig*.† I admired the virtues of lord *Russel*, and pitied his fall. I should have been a Whig at the Revolution. There have been periods since, in which I should have been, what I now am, a moderate Tory; a supporter, as far as my little influence extends, of a well-poised balance between the crown and people: but, should the scale preponderate against the *Salus populi*, that moment may it be said, *The dog's a Whig!*

SALISBURY-COURT. FARTHER to the west of *White Friars*, is *Salisbury-court*, once the inn or city mansion of the bishops of *Salisbury;* afterward of the *Sackvilles:* held at first by a long lease from the see, and then alienated by bishop *Jewel*, for a valuable conside-

* See Doctor JOHNSON'S Journey to the *Western Islands*, p. 296—See his Dictionary, article *Oats*—and my Voyage to the *Hebrides*, first edition.

† Mr. *Boswel's* Journal, 268.

ration from that great family. It was successively called *Sackville-house*, and *Dorset-house*. The great lord *Buckhurst*, created by *James* I. earl of *Dorset*, wrote here his *Porrex* and *Ferrex*, a tragedy, which was performed at *Whitehall*, before queen *Elizabeth*. He was equally great as a statesman and author. Here also died two of his successors: the last was the gallant earl (of whom lord *Clarendon* gives so great a character) who retired here on the murder of his royal master, and never after quitted the place. DORSET-HOUSE.

THE house being pulled down, was succeeded by other buildings, among which was a magnificent theatre, built after the Restoration, by Sir *Christopher Wren*; in which the company of comedians, called the duke of *York's* servants, performed under the patentee, Sir *William Davenant*. Here *Betterton*, and the best actors of the time, entertained the public, till its taste grew so depraved that the new manager, Doctor *Davenant*, was obliged to call in aid music and rich scenery, to support his house. THEATRE.

THE church of *St. Bride's*, with its fine steeple, built by the same great architect, but lost in the various houses of the street, stands farther on, on the south side. It is dedicated to *St. Bridget*; whether she was *Irish*, or whether she was *Scotch*; whether she was maiden, or whether she was wife, I will not dare to determine. Her church was ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

originally small: but, by the piety of *William Viner*, warden of the *Fleet*, about the year 1480, it was enlarged with a body and side-ailes, and ornamented with grapes and vine-leaves, in allusion to his name. It was destroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt soon after in its present form.

NOT far from this church lived the famous printer, *Wynkyn de Worde*, at his inn or house, the *Faulcon;* but I find he enprynted his *Frutye of Tymes*, in 1515, at the sygne of the sonne, in *Fleet-street*.*

BRIDEWELL. NOT far from the *White Friars*, near the w et side of *Fleet-ditch*, was a well, dedicated to *St. Bride*, or *Bridget*. This gave name to the parish-church, and the antient palace of *Bridewell*, which was honored with the residence of several of our monarchs, even as early as king *John*. It was formed partly out of the remains of an antient castle, the western *Arx Palatina* of the city, which stood near the little river *Fleet*, near to the *Thames*. In 1087, *William* the Conqueror gave many of the choicest materials towards the re-building of *St. Paul's* cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire. And *Henry* I. gave as many of the stones, from the walls of the castle-yard, as served to inclose and form the gates and precinct of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling

ARX PALATINA.

* See fo. clxiii. and *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. 265.

remained, and became the residence of several of our monarchs.* It remained neglected till cardinal *Wolsey* resided here, in 1522. To this palace that arbitrary prince convened all the abbots, and other heads of religious houses, *English* and foreign, and squeezed out of them a hundred thousand pounds; in those days an enormous sum. From the *Cistercians*, who would not own his supremacy, he extorted not less than thirty-three thousand. *Henry* VIII. rebuilt the palace in the space of six weeks, in a most magnificent manner, for the reception of the emperor *Charles* V. who visited *England* in 1522. After all the expence, the emperor lodged in *Black Friars*, and his suite in the new palace; a gallery of communication was flung over the ditch, and a passage cut through the city wall into the emperor's apartments. The king often lodged here, particularly in 1529, when the question of his marriage with queen *Catherine* was agitated at *Black Friars*. It fell afterwards into decay, and was begged by the pious prelate *Ridley*, from *Edward* VI. to be converted to some charitable purpose. That of a house of correction was determined upon, for vagabonds of each sex and all denominations. The first time I visited the place, there was not a single male prisoner, and about twenty female.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 116. *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 6.

They were confined on a ground-floor, and employed in beating hemp. When the door was opened, by the keeper, they ran towards it like so many hounds in kennel, and presented a most moving sight: about twenty young creatures, the eldest not exceeding sixteen, many of them with angelic faces, divested of every angelic expression; featured with impudence, impenitency, and profligacy; and cloathed in the silken tatters of squalid finery. A magisterial! a national opprobrium!!!—What a disadvantageous contrast to the *Spinhuis*, in *Amsterdam*, where the confined sit under the eye of a matron spinning or sewing, in plain and neat dresses, provided by the public. No trace of their former lives appears in their countenances; a thorough reformation seems to have been effected, equally to the emolument and honor of the republic.—This is also the place of confinement for disobedient and idle apprentices. They are kept separate, in airy cells; and have an allotted task to be performed in a certain time. They, the men and women, are employed in beating hemp, picking oakum, and packing goods, and are said to earn their maintenance.

A HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

BRIDEWELL is not only a prison for the dissolute, but an hospital for the education of the industrious youth. Here twenty Arts masters (as they are styled) consisting of decayed tradesmen, such as shoe-makers, taylors, flax-dressers, and

weavers, have houses, and receive apprentices, who are instructed in several trades; the masters receiving the profit of their labors. After the boys have served their time with credit, they are payed ten pounds to begin the world with; and are entitled to the freedom of the city. They are dressed in blue, with a white hat. The procession of these, and the children of *Christ's Hospital*, on *Easter Monday* and *Tuesday*, to *St. Bride's* church, affords to the humane the most pleasing spectacle, as it excites the reflection of the multitudes thus rescued from want, profligacy, and perdition. The number of vagrants, and other indigent and miserable people, received into this house the last year, was seven hundred and sixteen; many of whom had physic, and other relief, as their necessities required, at the expence of the hospital.*

COURT OF JUSTICE.

MUCH of the original building yet remains; such as a great part of one court with a front, several arches, octagon towers, and many of the walls; and the magnificent flight of antient stairs, which leads to the present court of justice, which is a handsome apartment. Contiguous to it is the room of punishment; but in our mild country, no other instrument is to be seen in it but a large

* The number of vagrant or disorderly persons committed in 1809 amounted to 279; of poor persons, previous to their removal to their respective parishes, 947. (*Highmore's Public Charities*. 82.) ED.

whipping stocks. This is said to have been the place in which the sentence of divorce was pronounced against the worthy princess, which had been concluded on in the opposite monastery.

HALL. FINE PICTURE BY HOLBEIN.

THE hall opens into the court room. Over the chimney is the celebrated portrait of *Edward* VI. by *Holbein*, representing that monarch bestowing the charter of *Bridewell* on Sir *George Barnes*, the lord mayor: by him is *William* earl of *Pembroke*, a great favorite and distinguished character; and *Thomas Goodrich*, bishop of *Ely*, and lord chancellor of *England:* and in a corner is the head of the celebrated painter. There are doubts whether this picture was completed by *Holbein;* for his death, and that of the king, very soon followed the solemnity it records.

SIR *William Withers*, lord mayor of *London*, is painted on horseback. He was president in 1714, and bestowed on this hospital the iron gates and marble pavement.

SIR *William Turner*, in long hair, furred robe, and gold chain; the face very fine. This gentleman was lord mayor in 1669; a native of *Kirk Letham*, in *Yorkshire*, and a most liberal benefactor to his native place. He was painted by Mr. *Beale*, for Mr. *Knollys*, who presented it to the governors of *Bridewell.*

ANOTHER portrait, of Sir *Robert Geoffry*, with long wig, and furred robes, dated 1593. Two

very fine portraits of *Charles* II. sitting, and *James* II. standing, by *Lely*. Also, a picture of *Slingsby Bethel*, esq. lord mayor in 1756; the last work of the painter *Hudson*.*

FLEET-DITCH.

THE creek, called *Fleet-ditch*, had its entrance from the *Thames* immediately below *Bridewell;* and reached as far as *Holborn-bridge*, at the foot of *Holborn-hill;* and received into it the little river *Fleet*, *Turnmill* brook, and another called *Oldbourn*, which gave name to that vast street. The tide flowed up as high as *Holborn-bridge*, and brought up barges of considerable burden. Over it were four stone bridges, and on the sides extensive quays and warehouses. It was of such utility, that it was scoured and kept open at a vast expence; and, not later than 1606, nearly twenty-eight thousand pounds were expended for that purpose.

IN the performing of this work, at the depth of fifteen feet, were found several *Roman* utensils; and a little deeper, a great quantity of *Roman* coins, in silver, copper, brass, and other metals, but none in gold. At *Holborn-bridge* were found two brazen *Lares*, about four inches long; one a *Bacchus*, the other a *Ceres*. It is a probable con-

* Exclusive of those mentioned above, are full-length portraits of Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Alderman *Ben*, Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Sir *Richard Glyn*, Sir *James Saunderson*, and of Sir *Richard Carr Glyn*; all presidents of the hospital. ED.

jecture that these were thrown in by the affrighted *Romans*, at the approach of the enraged *Boadicea*, who soon took ample revenge on her insulting conquerors. Here were also discovered numbers of *Saxon* antiquities, spurs, weapons, keys, seals, &c.; also medals, crosses, and crucifixes, which might likewise have been flung in on occasion of some alarm.

THIS canal being afterward neglected, and becoming a nuisance, was filled up, and a sewer formed beneath to convey the water to the river.

FLEET-MARKET. The fine market, which extends the whole length of the old ditch, rose in its place in 1733; in which year an act was passed to empower the lord mayor and citizens to fill up the ditch at their own expence, and to vest the fee-simple of the ground in them and their successors for ever. I recollect the present noble approach to *Blackfriars-bridge*, the well-built opening of CHATHAM-PLACE, a muddy and genuine ditch. This was the mouth of the creek, which, as *Stow* informs us, in 1307 was of depth and width sufficient "that ten or twelve ships navies at once, with "merchandizes, were wont to come to the afore-"said bridge of *Fleete*."* It must be recollected, that at this period there were drawbridges upon *London-bridge*, through which ships of a certain

* Survaie of *London*, p. 15.

size might pass, and discharge their cargoes in the mouth of the *Fleet*.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

THIS end of *Blackfriars-bridge* now fills the filthy mouth of *Fleet-ditch*. This elegant structure was built after the design of Mr. *Robert Mylne*. It consists of nine arches, the center of which is a hundred feet wide. The whole length nine hundred and ninety-five feet; the breadth of the carriage-way twenty-eight feet; of the two foot-ways, seven each. Over each pier is a recess, an apology for the beautiful pairs of *ionic* pillars which support them. The effect of this singular application of columns is beautiful from the river. The equinoctial tides rise here to the height of eighteen or twenty feet.—The first stone of this bridge was laid on *October* 30th, 1760; and it was completed about the latter end of the year 1768, at the expence of 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.** The magnificent prospect from the top is so well described in the *Tour through London*† (a little book that no walker of taste should be without), that I must refer my reader to that judicious and pleasing compilation, to which I freely acknowledge my frequent obligation.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

I MUST not omit reminding the reader, that the celebrated *Museum* collected by the late Sir *Ashton Lever*, is transported to the southern end of

* Mr. *Northouk*.

† Printed for *J. Wallis*.

this bridge by Mr. *Parkinson*, whom fortune favored with it in the *Leverian* lottery. That gentleman built a place expressly for its reception, and disposed the rooms with so much judgment, as to give a most advantageous view of the innumerable curiosities. The spirit of the late worthy owner seems to have been transfused into the present. He spares no pains or expence to augment a collection, before equally elegant and instructive.*

FLEET-PRISON.

ON the east side of *Fleet-market*, stands the *Fleet-prison*, for debtors, founded at lest as early as the first of *Richard* I. It was also the place of confinement for such as had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber. This prison became such a scene of cruelty, that, in the year 1729, a most benevolent set of gentlemen, prototypes of the GOOD HOWARD, formed themselves into a committee, to search into the horrors of the gloomy gaol—

> Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans,
> Where sickness pines, where thirst and hunger burns,
> And poor misfortune feels the lash of vice,
> While in the land of liberty. The land
> Whose every street and public meeting glow
> With open freedom, little tyrants rag'd;
> Snatch'd the lean morsel from the starving mouth;
> Tore from cold wint'ry limbs the tatter'd weed;

* The fate of this collection is mentioned in a note at p. 164. ED.

Even robb'd them of the last of comforts, sleep;
The free-born *Briton* to the dungeon chain'd,
Or, as the lust of cruelty prevail'd,
At pleasure mark'd him with inglorious stripes;
And crush'd out lives by secret barbarous ways.

THOMSON.

ALL these barbarities were realized. The House of Commons, the year preceding, had taken up the enquiries;* and found that *Huggins*, warden of the *Fleet*, and *Bambridge*, his deputy, and *William Acton*, turnkey, had exercised most shocking cruelties. Those monsters were tried for the murder of five unhappy men, who died under the most horrid treatment from them. Yet, notwithstanding the prosecution was recommended from the throne, and conducted by the ablest lawyers,—to the concern of all good men, these wretches escaped their merited punishment.†

PROFLIGATE MARRIAGES.

IN walking along the street, in my youth, on the side next to this prison, I have often been tempted by the question, *Sir, will you be pleased to walk in, and be married?* Along this most lawless space was hung up the frequent sign of a male and female hand conjoined, with, *Marriages performed within*, written beneath. A dirty fellow

* See State Trials, vol. ix. page 107.

† The same, pages 112, 145, 185, 203, 209, 218.—For farther particulars respecting this prison, see Mr. HOWARD on Prisons, octavo, 177.

invited you in. The parson was seen walking before his shop; a squalid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid night-gown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin, or roll of tobacco. Our great chancellor, lord HARDWICKE, put these *dæmons* to flight, and saved thousands from the misery and disgrace which would be entailed by these extemporary thoughtless unions.

CITY WALLS. I SHALL now give a general view of the *Walls*, the antient defence of the city; and of the *Town-ditch*, a work of considerable labor. In my progress I shall point out whatsoever was remarkable in the adjacent suburbs, or the parts within the city which border on the walls. There never was any alteration made in the course of this first precinct; it was preserved through all succeeding ages, and in every reparation or additional strength which was thought necessary. Its direction was from the first irregular. The *Romans*, as was frequently the case, consulted the necessity of the ground.* It commenced at the *Palatine-tower*, ran in a straight line along the eminence of *Ludgate-hill*, and above *Fleet-ditch*, as far as *Newgate;* then suddenly was carried northerly to a spot a little beyond *Aldersgate*, and at that place ran strait in a northern direction almost to *Crip-*

* *Vegetius.*

plegate; from whence it resumed a strait eastern course as far as *Bishopsgate*, in which a long remnant of the wall, still called *London Wall*, is to be seen. From *Bishopsgate* it assumes a gentle curvature pointed to the *Tower*, over the site of which it originally passed, and probably finished in a *Castellum* in this, as it did in the western extremity. Another wall guarded the river, and ran the whole length of the south side of the city, in the direction of the vast street called *Thames-street*. But all this I shall particularise in my walk round the antient walls.

TOWN-DITCH.

I SHALL first mention another considerable addition to the strength of those fortifications. The *Town-ditch* was a stupendous work, begun in the reign of king *John*, in 1211, by the *Londoners* themselves, possibly as a protection against their own monarch; who, in resentment to them, had just removed the Exchequer to *Northampton*. It was two hundred feet broad, and extended, on the outside of the walls, from *Tower-ditch*, to *Christ's Hospital*. Notwithstanding the multitude of hands employed, it was not finished in less than two years. It was filled with water, as is evident from the quantity of good fish *Stow* informs us were taken in it.* The citizens for some centuries were at a great expence in cleansing and keeping it

* *Survaie*, i. p. 47.

open: but after the last attempt, in 1595, the work was given over, it became stable land, and was soon covered with buildings. Part remained within our memory. At present the site is beautified with a circus, crescent, and square.

THE western wall terminated near the river with a fort, which I apprehend to have been the castle of *Montfichet*, soon to be mentioned.

NEAR it, in the course of the wall, stood *the Tower on the City Wall*, built at the expence of the city, in the reigns of *Edward* I. and II. in which those kings occasionally resided. It stood till the 17th of *Henry* VII. when it was pulled down.

BLACK FRIARS.

WITHIN the walls, opposite to *Bridewell*, stood the great house of *Black Friars*, or *Dominicans*; founded by the interest and exhortations of *Robert Kilwarby*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, about 1276; when *Gregory Rocksley*, and the barons of *London*, presented him with the ground. *Edward* I. and his queen *Eleanor* became great benefactors; by the assistance of whom, the archbishop built the monastery, and a large church richly ornamented. This obtained every immunity which any religious house had. Its precinct was very large; it had four gates, and contained numbers of shops, the inhabitants of which were subject only to the king, the superior of the house, and their own justices. It also became a sanctuary

for debtors, and even malefactors; a privilege which it preserved even long after the suppression of religious houses.

To make way for this foundation, two lanes were pulled down, and a part of the city wall; which last was rebuilt immediately, by a charter granted by *Edward* I. for that purpose. The castle of *Montfichet* also fell a sacrifice to this house. It was built by *Gilbert de Montfichet*, a follower of the Conqueror; and, growing ruinous, by gift of the king the materials were used for building the church, on the site of this antient tower. The church became a fashionable place of interment of people of rank; and to be buried in the habit of the order, was thought to be a sure preservative against the attacks of the devil. Among other illustrious personages were *Hubert de Burgh*, earl of *Kent*, and his wife *Margaret*, sister to *Alexander* II. king of *Scotland;* the heart of queen *Eleanor;* lord *Fanhope;* that patron of learning *John Tiptoft*, earl of *Worcester*, beheaded in 1470; *James Touchet*, earl of *Audley*, beheaded in 1497; Sir *Thomas Brandon*, knight of the Garter; *William Courtenay*, earl of *Devonshire;* and much other great and noble dust.

CASTLE OF MONTFICHET.

In the same church were also held several parlements. The remarkable one of 1450, in the reign of *Henry* VI. was adjourned from *Westminster* to this place: here the weak monarch vainly endea-

voured to divert the storm raised by his subjects against the favorite of his queen, *William de la Pole*, duke of *Suffolk;* and, by a poor expedient, a simulated exile, drove him to instant death.

HERE, in 1524, *Henry* VIII. held another, in order to oppress his subjects with an aid of eight hundred thousand pounds, to carry on his imprudent wars. The virtue of the commons resisted the demand, and gave him only a moderate tax. This was called the *Black* parlement, as it began amongst the *Black Monks*, at *Westminster;* and ended among the *Black Friars*.

HERE cardinal *Campeggio*, and cardinal *Wolsey*, sat, in 1529, as judges and legates, on the question of divorce between *Henry* and the ill-fated princess *Catherine* of *Arragon; Henry* and his queen at that time residing in the palace of *Bridewell*, ready to attend the farcical citations of that court. And in this place *Wolsey* himself fell from all his greatness; for here began the parlement which gave the sentence of *premunire*, the last stroke to all his prosperity.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the great events which honored this house, its revenues, at the Dissolution, were only one hundred pounds fifteen shillings and five pence. Bishop *Fisher* held it *in commendam;* and in 1538, with fifteen brethren, surrendered it to the king. The prior's lodgings, and the hall, were sold to Sir *Francis Bryan*, in 1547. *Ed-*

ward VI. afterward granted the rest to Sir *Thomas Cawarden.*

In the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, the *Black Friars* became a place much inhabited by people of fashion. Among others, *Henry* lord *Herbert*, son of *Edward* earl of *Worcester*, Lord Privy-Seal,* had a house here, which queen *Elizabeth*, in 1600, honored with her presence, on occasion of his nuptials with the daughter and heiress of *John* lord *Russel*, son of *Francis* earl of *Bedford*. The queen was met at the water-side by the bride, and carried to her house in a *lectica* by six knights; her majesty dined there, and supped in the same neighborhood, with lord *Cobham;* where there was "a memorable maske of 8 ladies, and a straunge "dawnce new invented. Their attire is this: "each hath a skirt of cloth of silver; a rich wast-"coat wrought with silkes, and gold and silver; "a mantell of carnacion taffete, cast under the "arme; and there haire loose about there shoul-"ders, curiously knotted and interlaced. Mrs. "*Fitton* leade; these 8 ladys maskers choose 8 "ladies more to dawnce the measures. Mrs. *Fit-*"*ton* went to the queen, and woed her dawnce: "her majesty (the love of *Essex* rankling in her "breast) asked what she was? *Affection*, she said: "*Affection!* said the queen, *Affection* is false.

* *Collins's* peerage, i. 252.

"Yet her majestie rose up and dawnced."* At this time the queen was sixty: surely, as Mr. WALPOLE observed, it was at that period as natural for her to be in love!—I must not forget, that in her passage from the bride's to lord *Cobham's*, she went through the house of Doctor *Puddin*, and was presented by the doctor with a fan. We often see her highness drawn with a feather-fan.—The *Count de Tillier*, ambassador of *France*, in the latter end of the reign of *James* I. resided here. During his residence in *England*, the dreadful accident, called the *Fatal Vespers*, happened near his house. A celebrated preacher of the order of the Jesuits, father *Drury*, delivered a sermon to a large audience of *British* subjects, in a spacious room up three pair of stairs. In the midst of the discourse the floor fell, and ninety-four persons, besides the preacher, perished. It is disgusting to reflect on the uncharitable bigotry of the times. The *Protestants* considered the accident as a judgment on the *Catholics*, for their idolatry: the *Catholics* attributed it to a plot of the *Protestants*, to bring destruction on their dissenting brethren.

FATAL VESPERS.

APOTHECARIES-HALL is within this precinct; a large and handsome building, in which medicines of all kinds are prepared, and sold at a cheap rate: here also are made up the chests of medi-

APOTHECARIES-HALL.

* *Sydney Papers*, ii. 203.

cines for the army and navy. It was finished in 1670; but I am not acquainted with the time of the first establishment of this useful institution: perhaps in that of *James* I. there being in the hall the portrait of that monarch, and a bust of his apothecary, *Gideon Delaune.*

I SHALL revert to a much more antient person of the same profession, and of this same city, *Coursus de Gangeland,* on whom *Edward* III. settled sixpence a day for his care and attendance while that monarch lay ill in *Scotland.* The grant was made from *Westminster, October* 10th, 1345.* By this it appears that the king was attended in his campaigns by the faculty, but the year of his illness is not mentioned.

TILL within these few years this house was possessed of a most curious antique mortar; on the body of the mortar several figures, such as two griffins as supporters to a tree; and two animals, perhaps antelopes, supporters to another. Two lions in the same character to a third tree; and two others supporting a castle triple towered. Round the rim are these words: *Veni Creator Spiritus, mentes tuorum visita, imple superna gracia quæ tu creasti pectã.*

Salve mea Cristur. S. T. Wenni.

The figure of this curiosity is preserved in the

* *Rymer's Fœd.* v. 486.

Gentleman's magazine for the year 1789. The mortar was cracked: and its masters, wanting a proper taste for the study of antiquities, condemned it to be melted down as old iron.

KING'S PRINTING-HOUSE.

WITHIN this district was the *King's Printing-house;* in which bibles, common prayers, proclamations, and every thing respecting the public, were heretofore printed. Here, in the time of *Charles* I. was made that dreadful omission, in the seventh commandment, of, *Thou* SHALT *commit adultery;* for which archbishop *Laud* very properly laid a heavy fine on the Stationers company, to whom the printing of the sacred book is committed by patent. The SPECTATOR wittily remarks, that he fears that many young profligates, of both sexes, are possessed of this spurious edition, and observe the commandment according to that faulty reading.

LUDGATE.

THE first gate in this southern part of the walls was *Ludgate,* which stood on the middle of *Ludgate-hill.* This and the other city gates* are at present pulled down; *Temple-bar* excepted. We *Britons* assert that this gate was built by king *Lud,* 'a right worthie prince,'† who lived 72 years

* *Aldgate, Cripplegate,* and *Ludgate,* were taken down in 1760. The materials of the former were sold for 177*l.* 10*s.*; those of *Cripplegate* for 91*l.*, and of *Ludgate* for 148*l.* The purchaser to remove the rubbish. ED.

† *Holinshed,* p. 23.

before *Christ*. But the *Saxons* say (possibly) with some degree of truth, that it was erected during the wars of the barons with king *John;* who, in 1215, entered the city, destroyed the houses of the devoted *Jews;* and with their ruins repaired the walls, and built this gate. When it was taken down to be rebuilt, in 1586, a stone, with this inscription in *Hebrew*, was found lodged in the wall. "This is the ward of *Rabbi Moses*, the son of the "honorable *Rabbi Isaac*." *Ludgate* was within my memory a wretched prison for debtors: it became what was called a free prison in 1373, but soon lost that privilege. It was enlarged, and had the addition of a chapel, by Sir *Stephen Forster*, on a very romantic occasion. He had been confined there, and, begging at the grate, was accosted by a rich widow, who asked him what sum would purchase his liberty. She payed it down, took him into her service, and afterward married him. In the chapel was an inscription in honor of him and *Agnes* his wife, dated 1454, the year in which he enjoyed the honor of being lord mayor of the city. Old *Greffier* gives a view of the antient gate in a good picture of his of the great fire of *London* in 1666, which is engraven by Mr. *Birch*.

This gate put an end to the rebellion of Sir *Thomas Wyat*. When he had, with some loss, led his forces along the *Strand* and *Fleet-street*, in

hopes of being joined by the citizens, he found it shut against him, and strongly manned: seized with despondency, he retreated a little down the hill, and, flinging himself on a bench opposite to the inn called *The Bell Savage*, began to repent the rashness of his enterprize and lament his folly. He was summoned by a herald to submit; which he agreed to do, requesting that it might be to a gentleman; and accordingly yielded himself to Sir *Maurice Berkeley*, or Sir *Clement Parton*.*

BELL SAVAGE.

THE *Bell Savage* continues an inn to this day: but the sign is disused. *Stow* says that it received its name from one *Isabella Savage*, who had given the house to the company of Cutlers. The painter gave it a very diverting origin, deriving it from a *Bell* and a *Wild Man;* so painted a bell, with a savage man standing by it. The SPECTATOR alone gives the real derivation; which is from *La Belle Sauvage*, a beautiful woman, described in an old *French* romance as being found in a wilderness in a savage state.†

OLD BAILEY.

ON the outside of *Ludgate*, the street called the *Old Bailey* runs parallel with the walls as far as *Newgate*. In this street stood *Sydney-house* (at present occupied by a coach-maker) once the residence of the *Sydnies*, till they removed to *Leicester-house*.‡ The Sessions-house,

* *Fuller's* Church History, book xvi. p. 14.

† *Spectator*, vol. i. N° 28. ‡ Mr. *Brooke*, *Somerset* Herald.

in which criminals of the county of *Middlesex*, and the whole capital, are tried, is a very elegant building, erected within these few years. The entrance into the area is narrow, to prevent a sudden ingress of mob. Above it is the figure of Justice. Every precaution has been taken to keep the court airy, and to prevent the effect of the *effluvia* arising from that dreadful disorder the gaol-fever. The havoke it made in *May* 1750, was a melancholy admonition to those interested in every court of justice. At that time my respected kinsman Sir *Samuel Pennant*, lord mayor; baron *Clarke*; Sir *Thomas Abney*, judge of the common-pleas; the under sheriff, some of the counsel, several of the jury, and many other persons, died of this putrid distemper. These fatal accidents having often happened in this kingdom, it is the more surprising that the neglect of the salutary precautions should have continued till the time of this awakening call.—Mr. Howard has given a view and plan of the great gaol of *Newgate*, as now rebuilt. Some of the defects of the old one are remedied: but this Friend to Mankind seems still to think it is not free from errors; and that, without great care, the prisoners are yet liable to the fatal fever, the result of one of those errors.*

By a sort of second sight, the Surgeons Theatre

Surgeons Theatre.

* State of Prisons, 4to edition, 213.

was built near this court of conviction and *Newgate*, the concluding stage of the lives forfeited to the justice of their country, several years before the fatal tree was removed from *Tyburn* to its present site. It is a handsome building, ornamented with *ionic* pilasters; and with a double flight of steps to the first floor.* Beneath, is a door for the admission of the bodies of murderers, and other felons; who, noxious in their lives, make a sort of reparation to their fellow-creatures, by becoming useful after death.

NEWGATE; THE new prison, which retains the name of *Newgate*, from the gate which, till within these few years, formed a part of it, is immediately beyond the Sessions-house: a massy building, with an extensive front of rustic work, having all the appearance of strength and security. Yet, in the infamous riots of 1780, the felons confined even in the strongest holds were released; stones of two or three tons in weight, to which the doors of their cells were fastened, were raised by that resistless species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the *Pig's-foot*. Such was the violence of the fire, that the great iron bars of the windows were eaten through; and the adjacent stones vitrified.

* This was taken down in the recent improvements, and the Theatre removed to *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, where a stately edifice is just completed for the use of the Society. ED.

THE gate stood a little beyond this building: and as a military way has been traced under it, no doubt there must have been one during the time the city was possessed by the *Romans:* although the place had been made up, and no vestiges of it left. The gate which supplied its place, is supposed by *Stow* to have been erected between the years 1108 and 1128, when *Richard Beauveyes*, bishop of *London*, by enlarging the precinct of *St. Paul's*, had obstructed the usual way under *Ludgate*, and made this new outlet necessary. Mr. *Howel* says, that the original name was *Chamberlain-gate.* It had been for ages a prison, even as long as the year 1218; and for persons of rank, long before the *Tower* was used for that purpose. *Robert Baldock*, chancellor to *Edward* III. was sent there; where, says *Fabian*, he ended his days miserably:* Sir *Thomas Percie*, lord *Egremond*, and other people of distinction, were committed to that prison in 1457. In 1412, this gate was rebuilt by the executors of the famous Sir *Richard Whittington*, out of the effects he had allotted for works of charity: his statue, with the cat, remained in a niche to its final demolition, on the rebuilding of the present prison. It was destroyed in the fire of 1666, and rebuilt in its late form. It

WHEN BUILT.

* Chr. v. ii. part vii. p. 285.

had one great arch, and one postern for passengers: and on each side a half hexagon tower.

NEW COMPTER.

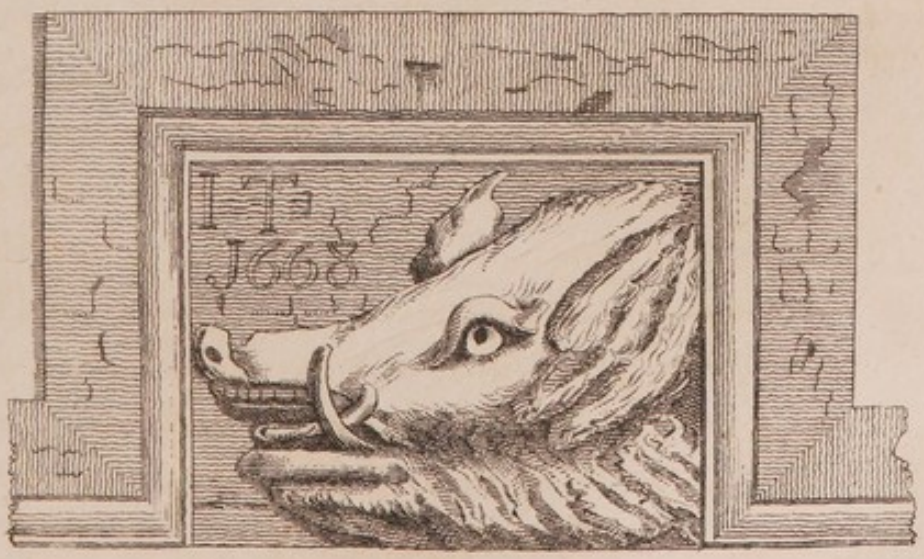
To the north of *Newgate*, immediately across the street (and, with the east end of *St. Sepulchre's* church, forming the entrance of *Giltspur-street*) is lately built a vast pile, of a proper strength and simplicity, intended to supply the place of one or both of the city prisons, called *Compters*.—This, and the edifices just mentioned, form all together a superb, but melancholy groupe of public buildings; and are a noble improvement of this spot; which, a few years ago, was much incumbered with a number of old houses, interrupting the free course of the air, the view, and the intercourse of passengers.

NEWGATE-STREET.

IN *Newgate-street*, over the entrance into *Bagnio-court*, is a small sculpture in stone of *William Evans*, gigantic porter to *Charles* I. and his diminutive fellow-servant, *Jeffry Hudson*, dwarf to the same monarch. It was probably with his own consent that the latter was put into the pocket of the giant, and drawn out by him at a masque at court, to amaze and divert the spectators.* He had too much spirit to suffer such an insult, from even a *Goliah*: for little *Jeffry* afterward commanded, with much reputation, a troop of horse in

* *Fuller's* British Worthies. *Wales*, p. 54.

King Charles 1st Porter & Dwarf.



Boar in East Cheap.

Sculpture in Pannier Ally.

his majesty's service: and, in 1644, killed Mr. *Crofts*, in a duel, who had ventured to ridicule the irritable hero. *Evans* was seven feet and a half high. *Hudson* only three feet nine inches.

THE *Bagnio* in this court seems the first we had in our capital: a neat contrived building, says *Strype*, after the *Turkish* fashion, for the purposes of sweating and hot-bathing; and much approved by the physicians of the time. It probably was somewhat of the nature of *Dominicetti's* plan. At length it also became a sort of *Hotel*, or lodging-house, for any short period. This, and the *Hummums* in *Covent-garden*, were the only houses of the kind which supported a fair character; till *Pero's*, in *St. James's-street*, was set up: since which, the conveniency of *Hotels*, on the *French* model, is universally experienced. Doctor *Shaw* in his Travels, p. 231, observes, that *Hummums* is corrupted from the *Arabic* word *Hammam*, which signifies a Bagnio or Bath. BAGNIOS.

IN the wall of a house in *Pannier-alley*, in this, or rather *Blow-bladder-street*, is a figure in stone of a naked boy, sitting on something like a pannier; and beneath is this inscription:

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.
Aug. 27, 1688.

The stone has very much the appearance of an antient sepulchral one; and might have had the

inscription cut on it to inform the public of the elevated situation of the place.

CHURCH OF ST. SEPULCHRE.

THE church of *St. Sepulchre*, or the holy sepulchre, beforementioned, stands at a small distance from the site of the gate, on the north side of *Snow-hill*. It was dedicated to the holy sepulchre at *Jerusalem:* but whether the original church, which was of a great size, and long since demolished, was of the form of that in *Judea*, is unknown. It was rebuilt in the reign of *Henry* VI. or *Edward* IV. *Popham*, chancellor of *Normandy*, who is mentioned as having been buried in the church of the *Chartreux*, was a great benefactor to this church. The famous captain *John Smith*, who perhaps underwent more romantic adventures, and deeds of arms, than any man who ever existed, rested here, in 1631, from his turmoils. I refer to his history for his wondrous acts of chivalry; for the kindness he experienced among the *Turks*, from the beauteous lady *Tragabysanda!* the charitable lady *Calamata!* and the blessed *Pokahontas!* the great king of *Virginia's* daughter!!!*

A SOLEMN exhortation was formerly given to the prisoners, appointed to die at *Tyburn*, in their way from *Newgate*. Mr. *Robert Dow*, merchant-taylor, who died in 1612, left 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly for

* See the dedication of his general historie of *Virginia*, &c. to *Frances* dutchess of *Richmond*, printed for *Michael Sparks*, 1625, a most curious book. And *Churchill's* Coll. Voy. ii. 387, 393.

ever, that the bell-man should deliver from the wall to the unhappy criminals, as they went by in the cart, a most pious and aweful admonition. And also another, in the prison of *Newgate*, on the night before they suffered. I give them in the note, as they are affectingly good.*

FROM a little beyond *Newgate*, the walls take a north-easternly direction, as far as *Aldersgate*.

I STILL pursue my journey along the northern suburbs; pass into *Aldersgate-street*, near the site of its antient gate. *Aldersgate-street* is open and airy, and remarkable for the antiquity of several

* ADMONITION TO THE PRISONERS IN NEWGATE, ON THE NIGHT BEFORE EXECUTION.

You prisoners that are within,
Who for wickedness and sin,

after many mercies shewn you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon; give ear, and understand, that to-morrow morning, the greatest bell of *St. Sepulchre's* shall toll for you, in form and manner of a passing bell, as used to be tolled for those that are at the point of death: to the end that all godly people, hearing that bell, and knowing it is for your going to your deaths, may be stirred up heartily to pray to GOD to bestow his grace and mercy upon you, whilst you live. I beseech you, for JESUS CHRIST'S sake, to keep this night in watching and prayer, to the salvation of your own souls, while there is yet time and place for mercy; as knowing to-morrow you must appear before the judgment-seat of your Creator, there to give an account of all things done in this life, and to suffer eternal torments for your sins committed against him, unless, upon your hearty and unfeigned repentance, you find mercy, through the merits, death, and passion of your only mediator and advocate JE-

LONDON-HOUSE.

of its houses. *London-house* is now no more: its place is covered with the warehouses of Mr. *Seddon*, the greatest and most elegant repository of goods, in the article of the cabinet manufactory, in the world. *Stow* informs us that it was once called *Petre-house*, having been the property of the lords *Petre:* an ancestor of theirs, Sir *William Petre*, who died in 1572, was a benefactor to the parish of *St. Botolph, Aldersgate*,* in which the family resided till the year 1639. In 1657 it was found to belong to *Henry Pierrepoint*, marquis of *Dorchester*. I do not know the time when the family alienated the place. It did not acquire the name of *London-house* till after the destruction of

PETRE-HOUSE.

sus CHRIST, who now sits at the right hand of God, to make intercession for as many of you as penitently return to him.

ADMONITION TO THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS, AS THEY ARE PASSING BY ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH-WALL TO EXECUTION.

All good people, pray heartily unto God for these poor sinners, who are now going to their death, for whom this great bell doth toll.

You that are condemned to die, repent with lamentable tears: ask mercy of the Lord, for the salvation of your own souls, through the merits, death, and passion of JESUS CHRIST, who now sits at the right hand of God, to make intercession for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

LORD have mercy upon you.
CHRIST have mercy upon you.
LORD have mercy upon you.
CHRIST have mercy upon you.

* *Collins's Peerage*, vii. 32.

the old palace near *St. Paul's* by the great fire. After which it was probably purchased by the See to supply the loss of the former. It could be inhabited only by one prelate, Bishop *Henchman*, who died there in 1675, and was buried at *Fulham.** *London-house* has long since been sold, under the powers of an act of parlement: and the house in *St. James's-square* (the present town-house of the bishops of *London*) purchased for their use. The last tenant of *London-house*, was, I think, old *Rawlinson*, the nonjuring titular bishop of *London*, who rented it. He died about twenty years ago; and left his antiquities to the university of *Oxford*.

THANET-HOUSE.

ALMOST opposite to *London-house*, is *Thanet-house*. It was first called *Dorchester-house*, having been the residence of the marquis of *Dorchester:*† in after times the town seat of the *Tuftons*, earls of *Thanet:* a magnificent old house, built about the time of *Charles* I. It was hired or purchased by the incendiary statesman, lord *Shaftsbury*, for the purpose of living in the city, to inflame the minds of the citizens; among whom he used to boast he could raise ten thousand brisk boys by the holding up of his finger. He attempted to get into the magistracy; but, being disappointed in his views, and terrified at the appre-

* *Lysons's Environs*, ii. 382.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. 121.

hension of the detection of a conspiracy he had entered into against his prince, fled, in 1683, into *Holland*, where he soon died of the gout, heightened by rage and frustrated ambition.* This house, after undergoing various fortunes, in 1750 was converted into a lying-in hospital; a most humane institution, supported by voluntary contributions, which doth great honor to its patrons.

WESTMORELAND AND NORTHUMBERLAND-HOUSES.

IN this street was also the town-house of the *Nevils*, earls of *Westmoreland*; a magnificent pile, now frittered into various tenements, but still keeps its name, under that of *Westmoreland-court*. The other great northern family was lodged not far from hence, but within the walls, in a street now called *Bull-and-Mouth-street*; *Henry Percy*, first earl of *Northumberland:* but the business of those potent peers was chiefly in the camp; for they seldom visited *London*, except to brave the sovereign or the favorite. On the attainder of that great peer, *Henry* IV. gave it to his queen *Joan*, and it was called the *Queen's* wardrobe.

LAUDERDALE-HOUSE.

LAUDERDALE-HOUSE stood on the east side of the northern end of the street. It was the town-

* When he was in power, he urged the *Dutch* war with uncommon animosity; and always concluded his speeches with, *Delenda est Carthago!* Before he fled into *Holland*, he was so fearful of being given up, that he applied for permission to take refuge in that country. The magistrates consented, with these remarkable words: *Carthago*, NON ADHUC ABOLITA, *Comitem de Shaftesbury in gremio suo recipere vult.*

seat of the duke of *Lauderdale:* but its site is now covered with the distillery belonging to Messrs. *Bote* and *Walsh.*

BULL-AND-MOUTH INN.

THE *Bull-and-Mouth Inn,* not far from the site of the gate, must not be passed by, on account of the wonderful perversion of the name. It originally signified the mouth of *Boulogne Harbour;* which grew into a popular sign after the costly capture of that place by *Henry* VIII.

SHELLEY-HOUSE.

IN *Noble-street,* near *Aldersgate,* was *Shelley-house,* built by Sir *Thomas Shelley,* in the first of *Henry* IV. Sir *Nicholas Bacon* rebuilt it, in the time of queen *Elizabeth,* when it was called *Bacon-house.*

BARBICAN.

THE *Barbican,* which I mentioned, at page 12, as originally a *Roman Specula,* or watch-tower, lay a little to the north of this street. It was an appendage to most fortified places. The *Saxons* gave them the title of *Burgh-kenning.* They were esteemed so important, that the custody was always committed to some man of rank. This was entrusted to the care of *Robert Ufford,* earl of *Suffolk,* by *Edward* III. by the name of *Base-court;* which descended, by the marriage of *Cecilia,* one of his daughters, to Sir *John Willoughby,* afterward lord *Willoughby,* of *Parham.* Here was of old a manor-house of the king's, called *Base-court,* or *Barbican,* destroyed in 1251; but it was restored, as appears above. In the reign of

queen *Mary*, it was possessed by *Catherine*, widow of *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, in her own right baroness *Willoughby*, of *Eresby*; and then wife of *Thomas Bertie*, ancestor of the duke of *Ancaster*: this lady, in her zeal against popery, had dressed a dog in a *rochet* or surplice, used by bishops; and, in affront to bishop *Gardiner*, had named a dog after him.* This induced her and her husband to quit their house at the *Barbican*, and retire into foreign parts, till the danger was over. The mansion named *Willoughby-house*, was of a great size, and inhabited by her son, who was called *Peregrine*, because he happened to be born abroad during the flight of his parents.

BRIDGEWATER-HOUSE.

THE earls of *Bridgewater* had also a house in the *Barbican*, called after their title. It was burnt down in 1675, and lord *Brackley*, eldest son of the then earl, and a younger brother, with their tutor, unfortunately perished in the flames. The site is now called *Bridgewater-square*, or garden. It was in the last century, at the time *Newcastle* was besieged, celebrated for its orchards, productive of such quantities of fruits, says Mr. EVELYN, as never were produced before or after that time. Mr. EVELYN attributes this to the decrease of smoke, resulting from the scarcity of coal in the

* *Collins's Peerage*, ii. 3.

capital from that event. He inveighs with great indignation at the increase of that species of fuel; and at the introduction of so many manufactories, productive of smoke, which not only deformed our noblest buildings with the sooty tinge, but also, from the quantity of coal, brought on catarrhs, coughs, and consumptions, in a degree unknown in *Paris*, and other cities, who make use of wood only. His words are strong: "The city "of *London*," says he, "resembles rather the face "of mount *Ætna*, the court of *Vulcan Stromboli*, "or the suburbs of *Hell*, than an assembly of "rational creatures, and the imperial seat of our "incomparable monarch."* The project of this good and able writer, of supplying *London* with wood fires, was certainly very humane: but, from the destruction of the woods even in his days, was as little feasible as it would be at present.

PRINCE RUPERT'S HOUSE.

In *Beech-lane*, adjacent to the *Barbican*, are the remains of the house of prince *Rupert*. By the account† of it in the *European Magazine* of 1791, p. 328, it appears that *Charles* II. paid him a visit there, and that the ringers of *Cripplegate* had a guinea for complimenting the royal guest with a peal.

GARTER-PLACE.

GARTER-PLACE was another great house in this quarter. It had been built by Sir *Thomas*

* EVELYN'S *Fumifugium*, 18, 19, 21, 30.

† Attended with a print.

Writhe, or *Writhsley*, garter king at arms, and uncle to the first earl of *Southampton*.*

In *Golden-lane*, near the *Barbican*, stood a row of low houses, of singular construction, which, according to the inscription beneath a small print in my possession, had been a nursery for the children of *Henry* the Eighth. It had been also a playhouse in part of the reign of queen *Elizabeth* and her successor.

St. Alban's Church.

St. Alban's church, in *Wood-street*, I mention on account of its antiquity, having been founded in the time of king *Athelstan*, or about 924. *Stow* relates, that *Roman* bricks were in his time to be seen mixed with the building.† *Athelstan* had also a house near, which gave name to *Adel-street*, or *King Adel-street*, as it is called in old writings.‡

Head of James IV.

In this church, flung among *Plebeian* sculls, was the head of the unfortunate *James* IV. of *Scotland*. His body, for a long time, had remained embalmed at the monastery at *Shene*. After the Dissolution, it was cast among some rubbish, where some workmen wantonly cut off the head; which was taken by *Young*, glazier to queen *Elizabeth*, who was struck with its sweetness, arising from the embalming materials. He kept it for some time at his house in *Wood-street*;

* *Howel's* Londinopolis, 305. † Vol. i. book iii. 76.

‡ *Newcourt*, i. 236.

but at last gave it to the sexton, to bury among other bones in the charnel-house.* Such is often the end of ambitious greatness.

REDCROSS-STREET.

FROM the *Barbican*, *Redcross-street*, one of the antient streets, points down towards *Cripplegate*. In it the mitred abbot of *Ramsey* had his town-house. It was afterward called *Drury-house*, from its having been in after-times the residence of Sir *Drue Drury*. In this, or an adjacent street, I am told that general *Monk*, afterward duke of *Albemarle*, had his house.

ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.

ON approaching *Cripplegate*, is the church of *St. Egidius*, *St. Giles*. That name always imports something of beggary: accordingly, this gate received its name from the number of cripples and beggars, with which it was haunted formerly. *St. Giles* was their patron; he was a noble *Athenian*, and so charitable, as at length to give away the very coat he wore on his back, which he bestowed on a sick beggar; who no sooner put it on, than he was restored to health. The same legend relates also to *St. Martin*. He had in this very street a fraternity, founded by *Henry* V. who built here, for its use, a handsome house. In the church rest from their labours some of my brethren; such as *John Speed*, the famous *English* historian and topographer;

JOHN SPEED.

* *Howel*, 304.

ROBERT GLOVER. *Robert Glover*, *Somerset* herald, an indefatigable searcher after antiquities; and the zealous *John*

JOHN FOX. *Fox*, the famous martyrologist.

MILTON. HERE also lies the illustrious MILTON, who was buried under the clerk's desk,* on *November* 12th, 1674, from his house in *Bunhill-fields:* probably according to his desire, in order to be near his father, whom, about the year 1647, he had interred in this church.

IN the same church is a beautiful monument, by *Bacon*, of Mrs. *Hand*, wife to the present rector.

BARBER SURGEONS-HALL. NOT far from this church, within the walls, in *Monkwell-street*, or *Mugwell-street*, stands *Barber Surgeons-hall;* which is esteemed one of the best works of *Inigo Jones:* the upper end is formed out of one of the towers of *London* wall. The theatre, for the operations, is elliptical, and finely contrived. Since the separation of the company of the surgeons from that of the barbers, the building is in a manner deserted. Originally the chirurgic art, and that of shaving, went, in this city, hand in hand, as they do to this day in several parts of *Europe*. The barbers were first incorporated by *Edward* IV. in 1461; but, prior to that, they had been formed into a body by *Thomas Morestead*, surgeon to *Henry* IV. V. and

* Mr. *Seward*.

VI, who died in 1450: and the grant had been solicited by him, *Jacques Fries*, physician to *Edward* IV, and *John Hobbes*, his physician and surgeon: at length it was incorporated by that prince, and his brother *Glocester*, in the name of *St. Cosme* and *Damianus*, brethren, physicians, and martyrs. The company prospered for some time, till, finding that numbers had crept in among them, less skilled in the lancet than the razor, from the want of power to examine the skill of the chirurgical members, they obtained a new charter from *Henry* VIII. in which both professions were united. A fine picture by *Holbein*, preserved in this hall, commemorates the event. *Henry*, in all his bluffness of majesty, is represented giving them their new charter: among them is Doctor *Butts*, immortalized by *Shakespeare*, in his play of *Henry* VIII. There are seventeen of the company represented. I refer to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for *April* 1789, for their names. I may mention what the inquisitive author hath omitted; that *John Chambre*, physician to *Henry* VIII. was in orders, and was dean of the royal chapel and college, adjoining to *Westminster-hall:* and that *Thomas Vycary* was a citizen of *London*, and serjeant surgeon to *Henry* VIII.* and the three succeeding sovereigns. *Aylif* is

PICTURE BY HOLBEIN.

* *Aikin's* Memoirs of Medicine, 50, 65.

another, who had been sheriff of *London*, and a merchant of *Blackwell-hall*. I relate part of his story from his epitaph:

In surgery brought up in youth,
A knight here lieth dead;
A knight, and eke a surgeon, such
As *England* seld hath bred.
For which so soveraigne gift of God,
Wherein he did excell;
King *Henry* VIII. call'd him to court,
Who lov'd him dearly well.
King *Edward*, for his service sake,
Bade him rise up a knight;
A name of praise, and ever since
He Sir *John Ailife* hight.*

By this charter, barbers were not to practise surgery, farther than drawing of teeth: and surgeons were strictly prohibited from the feat or craft of barbery, or shaving. Use was to make both perfect. But by the year 1745, it having been discovered, that the above arts were foreign to, and independent of each other, the barbers and the surgeons were, by act of parlement, separated, and made distinct corporations. It was very fit that an association, which was now become very ludicrous, should be dissolved: our surgeons began at that period to rise into great fame. True it is, that pupils then went to *Paris* to improve in the art: at present, *Europe* looks

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. p. 67.

up to our surgeons as at the summit of the profession.

It will be curious to turn back from these times to those of *Henry* VIII. to compare the state of surgery: when at one time there were very few, as *Gale* tells us, worthy to be called surgeons. His account of those employed in the army is very humorous. "I remember," says he, "when "I was in the wars at *Muttrel* (*Montreuil*) in "the time of that most famous prince king "*Henry* VIII. there was a great rabblement, "that took on them to be surgeons: some were "sowgelders, and some horse-gelders, with tin-"kers, and coblers. This noble sect did such "great cures, that they got themselves a per-"petual name; for, like as *Thessalus's* sect were "called *Thessalions*, so was this noble rabble-"ment, for their notorious cures, called *Dog-"leaches;* for in two dressings they did com-"monly make their cures whole and sound for "ever; so that they neither felt heat nor cold, "nor no manner of pain after. But when the "duke of *Norfolk*, who was then general, under-"stood how the people did die, and that of small "wounds, he sent for me, and certain other sur-"geons, commanding us to make search how "these men came to their death; whether it were "by the grievousness of their wounds, or by the "lack of knowledge of the surgeons; and we,

" according to our commandment, made search " through all the camp; and found many of the " same good fellows, which took upon them the " names of surgeons; not only the names, but " the wages also. We asking of them whether " they were surgeons or no, they said they were; " we demanded with whom they were brought " up, and they, with shameless faces, would an- " swer, either with one cunning man, or another, " which was dead. Then we demanded of them " what chirurgery stuff they had to cure men " withal; and they would shew us a pot, or a " box, which they had in a budget; wherein was " such trumpery as they did use to grease horses " heels withal, and laid upon scabbed horses " backs, with rewal, and such like. And others, " that were coblers and tinkers, they used shoe- " maker's wax, with the rust of old pans, and " made therewithal a noble salve, as they did " term it. But in the end, this worthy rabble- " ment was committed to the *Marshalsea*, and " threatened, by the duke's grace, to be hanged for " their worthy deeds, except they would declare " the truth what they were, and of what occupa- " tions; and in the end they did confess, as I " have declared to you before."* I must not overlook another picture: it is of Dr. *Scarborough*,

PICTURE OF DR. SCARBOROUGH.

* *Aikin's* Memoirs of Medicine, p. 99.

afterward Sir *Charles*, physician to *Charles* II. *James* II. and king *William*. He was early appointed, by the College of Physicians, to read anatomical lectures at this hall. He is dressed in the red gown, hood, and cap, of a doctor in physic; and is in the attitude of speaking: one hand on his breast, the other a little stretched out. On the left is another figure, the demonstrating surgeon, dressed in the livery-gown of the city of *London;* whose business it was to handle and shew the parts of the dissected bodies. Accordingly, he holds up the arm of a dead body, placed on a table, partly covered with a sheet, with the *sternum* naked, and laid bare, and the pectoral muscles appearing. He read these lectures with great applause sixteen or seventeen years; and deservedly attained the character of the ablest physician of his time, of great abilities and extensive learning.* He died in 1693. I

* Inscription under Dr. Scarborough's Picture.

Hæc tibi *Scarburgi Arrisius* queis spiritus intus
Corporis humani nobile versat opus.
Ille Opifex rerum tibi rerum arcana reclusit,
Et Numen verbis jussit inesse tuis.
Ille Dator rerum tibi res indulsit opimas,
Atque animum indultas qui bene donet opes.
Alter erit quisquis magna hæc exempla sequetur,
Alterutri vestrum nemo secundus erit.

Doctor *Arris*, who composed this inscription, was a physician, and of *Brazen Nose College, Oxford*, and served in parlement for *St. Alban's*, in 1661. *Wood's Athen. Ox. Fasti* ii. p. 96.

never saw the elegy on Mr. *Cowley*, ascribed to him by Mr. *Granger:* but the poet left one on his friend and physician, which he concludes with this advice:

> Some hours at least on thy own pleasure spare:
> Since the whole stock may soon exhausted be,
> Bestow't not all in charitie.
> Let *Nature* and let *Art* do what they please,
> When all is done, *Life's an incurable disease.*

NEVILLE'S-INN. IN the same street (at the end of *Silver-street*) stood *Neville's-inn*, the house of *John* lord *Neville*, in the 48th of *Edward* III. *Ralph Neville*, earl of *Westmoreland*, died possessed of it in the 4th of *Henry* IV. as well as of the *Erber* on *Dowgate-hill.* In 1558, it was the property of lord *Windsor*, and called *Windsor-place.*

SION-COLLEGE. To the north-east of *Barber Surgeons* hall, near *St. Alphage's* church, opposite to the western wall, is *Sion College*, founded on the site of *Elsing Hospital* or priory,* by *Thomas White*, rector of *St. Dunstan's* in the west, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth;* who gave three thousand pounds for the purchase and building of the college. It is governed by a president, two deans, and four assistants, annually chosen: and all the clergy of *London*, and its suburbs, are fellows. They have under their care alms-houses for ten poor men, and as many women. *John Sympson*, rector of

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 347.

St. Olave's, who superintended the building,* added, at his own expence, for the use of the studious part of the *London* clergy, a library one hundred and twenty feet long; and amply filled with books. The original hospital was founded by *William Elsing*, mercer, in 1329 (on the site of a decayed nunnery) for the support of a hundred blind men. He afterward changed it into a priory, and became himself the first prior; who, with four canons regular, were to superintend the miserable objects.

ST. JAMES'S IN THE WALL.

NEAR the corner of the wall, to the north of *Sion College*, stood the chapel of *St. James's in the Wall*, belonging to an hermitage dependent on the abby of *Gerandon*, in *Leicestershire*, as early as the year 1298. The abbot placed here two chaplains, *Cistercian* monks of their house, to pray for the souls of *Aymer de Valence*, earl of *Pembroke*, and *Mary* his wife. After the Dissolution, it was granted to *William Lambe*, one of the gentlemen of the chapel to *Henry* VIII. citizen and cloth-worker, who endowed and gave it to the cloth-workers of *London*. Here the company have four sermons preached to them annually, on which times, the master, wardens, and livery of the company, after the sermon, relieve with clothing and money twelve poor men, and

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 348.

as many women. This was but a small part of the charities of this good man, which extended over most parts of the city. *Lamb's Conduit fields* took their name from one of them. He founded in that tract, or on the part to which they did in his days extend, several conduits, distinguished by a lamb on the top of the buildings. These were of no small service before the bringing of the New River to supply the capital. This worthy benefactor died in 1577, was buried in *St. Faith's* church, and is commemorated by an epitaph filled with irresistible puns on his innocent name.

GRUB-STREET. I PASS by *Cripplegate*, by the south ends of *Whitecross-street*, and *Grub-street:* the last celebrated for the (supposed) residence of authors of the less fortunate tribe, and the trite and illiberal jest of the more favored. In this same street dwelt *John Fox*, above-mentioned; and the very remarkable *Henry Welby*, esq; of *Lincolnshire*, who lived in his house, in this street, forty-four years, without ever being seen by any human being, excepting an old maid servant, who only was permitted to approach him in cases of great necessity. He was to the hour of his death possessed of a large estate; but an attempt being made on his life, by his ungrateful younger brother, he took the frantic resolution, thus to seclude himself from the world. He passed his days in most exem-

plary charity. He died *October* 29th, 1636, and was buried in the church of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate.* His old maid servant died only six days before her master. It is therefore not improbable that Mr. *Welby* died for want of assistance, as in our days that oddity Mr. *Elwes* had nearly done, on the death of his old woman. Mr. *Welby's* management, in his strange retreat, is too long to relate: the curious reader will find the whole in the 369th page of the *Phœnix Britannicus.*

THE Fletchers, Bowyers, makers of Bowstrings, and of every thing relating to archery, inhabited, in old times, this street. It is the last street, in this part of the town, which was in being about the time of *Aggas's* map: all beyond (as far as *Bishopsgate-street Without*) were gardens, fields, or morass: the last the original state of this part of the present *London.* This tract was in the manor of *Finsbury*, or rather *Fensbury;* and, in the days of the historian *Fitzstephen*, was an arrant fen; of which he gives the following account, in his description of the pastimes of the citizens, in his time; in which is mentioned the awkward substitute of the skate. "And," says the historian, "when that vast lake, which waters "the walls of the city towards the north, is hard "frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert "themselves on the ice; some taking a small run, "for an increment of velocity, place their feet at

FINSBURY, AND MOORFIELDS.

" a proper distance, and are carried sliding side-
" ways a great way. Other will make a large
" cake of ice, and, seating one of their com-
" panions upon it, they take hold of one's hands
" and draw him along, when it happens, that,
" moving swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all
" fall headlong. Others there are who are still
" more expert in these amusements on the ice;
" they place certain bones, the leg-bones of ani-
" mals, under the soles of their feet, by tying
" them round their ankles, and then, taking a
" pole shod with iron into their hands, they push
" themselves forward by striking it against the
" ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal
" to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from
" a cross-bow."*

THESE fields were, till of late years, the haunt of most motley amusements, and some of not the most innocent nature; among them was every allurement to low gaming, by little fraudulent tricks. It was likewise the great *Gymnasium* of our capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and foot-ball players, and the scene of every manly recreation. Here the mountebanks set up their stages, and dispensed infallible medicines, for every species of disease, to the gaping gulls who surrounded them. Here too, I lament to

* *Fitzstephen*, &c. translated by the Reverend Doctor *Pegge*.

say, religion set up its stage itinerant, beneath the shade of the trees; and here the pious well-meaning *Whitefield* long preached so successfully, as to steal from a neighboring *charlatan* the greater part of his numerous admirers, in defiance of the eloquence of the doctor, and the witty sallies of his pied attendant. The faithful *merry andrew* told his master not to be discouraged: he would engage soon to dislodge this powerful adversary. He accordingly climbed a tree above the head of the zealous preacher, who, in the midst of an ecstatic attitude, received from the impious wretch the full effects of a most active drug, and was forced to quit his discourse with the utmost precipitation. But *andrew* found it difficult to escape with his life; for he was assailed on all sides by showers of stones from the justly enraged congregation; and long felt, in his battered bones, the consequence of his wit. Mr. *Whitefield* used often to relate the adventure with much humour: and I received the account from a gentleman who heard him describe his piteous mishap.

On the north part of these fields stood the *Dogge-house*, in which were kept the hounds for the amusement of the lord mayor. Here resided the *Common Hunt*, an officer, the second in rank among those who formed the *Prætorian* establishment: *Master Sword-bearer* alone took place of him: *Master Common Hunt* followed him, and

Dog-House.

was to wait for his lordship's commands, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays,* and *Saturdays.**

It was, in the time of *Edward* II. of so little value, that the whole was let at the rent of four marks a year. It could only be passed over on causeways, raised for the benefit of travellers. In 1414, *Thomas Fauconer*, mayor, opened the postern in the wall, called *Moorgate*, to give the citizens a passage into the country. He also began to drain this watery tract. In 1512, *Roger Atchley*, mayor, made further progress in the work.† Successive attempts brought the ground into the state we see it at present.

MOORGATE.

The manors of *Holywell* and *Finsbury*, were early granted to the prebend of *Finsbury* in the cathedral of *St. Paul's*. In 1315, the prebendary, *Robert de Baldock*, granted all his clame in the said manors‡ to Sir *John Gisors*, mayor, and to the commonalty of *London*, for which they were to pay to *Baldock*, and his successors, annually, the sum of xx*s*. The right afterwards reverted to the church; and the prebendary granted, within this century, to the city a lease for forty-one years, on which a few buildings were erected. It was then discovered that to build on so short a tenure

* *Strype's Stow*, ii. book v. p. 163. and his Survaie, p. 960.

† *Dugdale* on embanking, 73.

‡ *Newcourt's Repert.* i. 159. They were called *Mora de Halywell et Finesbury.*

would be imprudent. The prebendary and the city applied to parlement, and got the power enlarged to ninety-nine years. The prebendary for the time being and the city unite in granting the leases. On this, *Finsbury-square* arose within these two years: a square that does not give place in beauty, and not much in size, to the most boasted in the west end of the town. To the disgrace of the builders, two houses on the south fell down almost as soon as they were built: and the rest of that side is in a most perilous state. The city caused a survey to be made: and the demolition of that side now depends on the resolutions of the next common-council. Possibly the gibbeting of a builder (in effigy) in the middle of the area, may have a happy effect throughout the capital. The late prebendary got for himself and family above two thousand pounds a year for the remainder of the lease. It is said that the value of rent to the prebendary in possession, and to the city, is at this time not less than six thousand pounds a year.

BETHLEM, OR BEDLAM.

BETWEEN *Bishopsgate* and *Moorfields* stood the hospital of *St. Mary* of *Bethlem;* founded by *Simon Fitz-mary,* sheriff of *London,* in 1247, for a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, of a peculiar order; subject to the visitation of the bishop of *Bethlem.* They were to be dressed in a black habit, and distinguished by a star on their

breast.* In 1403 most of the houses belonging to this hospital were alienated, and only the master left, who did not wear the habit of the order. It seems to have been instituted for the reception and cure of lunatics: and had dependent on it some inferior houses. *Stow* mentions one in *St. Martin's in the Fields:* but a certain king, disliking that persons under such unhappy circumstances should be so near the royal palace, caused them to be removed to *Bethlem,* without *Bishopsgate.* In 1523, *Stephen Gennings,* merchant-taylor, with great humanity left by will forty pounds towards the purchasing of this hospital for the reception of lunatics. The mayor and commonalty had taken some steps to execute his design: but in 1545 were prevented by the munificence of their monarch, who bestowed it on the city of *London,* when it was converted to the humane purpose of receiving persons laboring under this most dreadful of maladies. At first (the medical relief excepted) their expences were borne by their friends, or their parishes; but this edifice being found too small, and growing ruinous, in 1675 the lord mayor and aldermen, removing the site to the present place, began the noble hospital we now see; and, great as it is, finished it in the next year, at the expence of seventeen thousand

* *Steven's* Suppl. ii. 274.

pounds. The front and wings extend five hundred and forty feet; and make a magnificent appearance. It was built on the plan of the palace of the *Tuilleries*, at *Paris*. *Louis* XIV. was so incensed that his palace should be made the model for a lunatic hospital, that it was said, he ordered a plan of the palace of our monarch at *St. James's* to be taken, for offices of the vilest nature.*

THE humanity of the nation, in 1734, was the cause that two large wings were added for the reception of *incurables*, of which there were lately one hundred, in that terrible state, maintained within these walls. The whole number of distracted people, admitted in the last year, was two hundred and twenty-eight; cured and discharged, a hundred and eighty-nine; buried, fourteen; remained under cure, two hundred and eighty.†

OVER the gates are two capital figures, of raving and melancholy Madness, the work of *Caius Gabriel Cibber*, the father of the admirable comedian and wit *Colley Cibber*. *Pope* satirizes himself, when he makes these fine figures the mere vehicle of abuse on the son, by calling them

His brazen brainless brothers.

* Hist. account, &c. of *Bethlem Hospital*, published in 1783.

† The number of patients in 1808 amounted to one hundred and forty-seven, of whom eighty-two were considered as incurable. The destruction of the present building has commenced; a new hospital is intended to be erected in *St. George's Fields*. ED.

But *Colley Cibber*, after very long-suffering, took ample revenge, in a short but bitter *Philippic* against our great poet; which touched his pride so much as to contribute to bring him speedily to the grave.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

OPPOSITE to *Bethlem Hospital*, on the north side of *Moorfields*, stood the hospital of *St. Luke*, a long plain building, till of late appropriated to the same purposes, but totally independent of the former. It was founded on the humane consideration that *Bethlem* was incapable of receiving all the miserable objects which were offered. On the first of *January* 1787, the patients were removed from the old hospital, to a new one, erected under the same name, in *Old-street*, on the plan of the former, extending in front four hundred and ninety-three feet. Since the first admission of patients, on *July* 30th, 1751, to the same day 1791, four thousand four hundred and twenty-one have been admitted: of which nineteen hundred and thirty-six have been discharged cured: and fourteen hundred and sixty-five uncured. By a very liberal regulation, uncured patients may be taken in again, on the payment of five shillings* a week: so that their friends

* This is now increased to seven shillings. The number of patients received into the hospital from its opening to April 21, 1809, amounted to 9042, of whom 3884 have been discharged, uncured or as ideots, and 3915 as cured. Seven hundred have died during that period. ED.

may, if they please, try a second time the force of medicine on their unhappy relations or connections. The old hospital is now pulled down, and replaced by a handsome row of houses.

PEERLESS-POOL.

IMMEDIATELY behind this hospital is *Peerless-pool*, in name altered from that of *Perillous-pond*, so called, says old *Stow*, from the numbers of youths who had been drowned in it in swimming.* In our time it has, at great expence, been converted into the finest and most spacious bathing place now known; where persons may enjoy that manly and useful exercise with safety. Here is also an excellent covered bath, a large pond stocked with fish, a small library, a bowling-green, and every innocent and rational amusement: so that it is not without reason that the proprietor hath bestowed on it the present name.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

THE parish of *St. Luke's* was taken out of that of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, by an act in his late majesty's reign. I mention it merely to direct the reader's attention to the steeple of the new church, which terminates most singularly in a fluted obelisk.

ARTILLERY GROUND.

ON the west side of *Moorfields* is the *Artillery Ground:* a large piece of ground laid out for the purpose of proving the artillery; and for exercising the military belonging to the city. It was

* *Stow's Survaie*, 18.

originally in *Bishopsgate-street*, where some land belonging to the priory of *St. Mary Spittle* was used with the same intention. *William*, last prior of this house, granted it, for three ninety-nine years, to the fraternity of artillery, or the gunners of the *Tower*, for the practice of great and small ordnance; and it was long called the *Artillery Garden*. This society was greatly patronised by *Henry* VIII: his daughter *Elizabeth* favored it in a high degree; as became a princess whose dominions were threatened with perpetual invasion by her potent rival. The earl of *Warwick* (*Ambrose Dudley*) was master of the ordnance; under him, but more particularly under *William Thomas*, master gunner of the queen's ship the *Victory*, in 1584, the art was thrown into a system. *Thomas* proposed to the council, that the charter granted to the *Fraternity* by *Henry* should be confirmed, and that the earl of *Warwick* should be governor; and that a certain number of able gunners should be appointed to instruct in the art, and that none should be appointed to any of her majesty's ships or forts, except those whom they should approve. This plan was rejected: and the ground remained to the gunners of the *Tower*.*

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

IN 1585 a new military society arose in the city; which, in those affrighted times, finding it-

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 96, 97.

self grievously harassed by continual musters and exercising of men, found a remedy in the gallant spirit of several of the citizens. A number (among whom were many skilful officers, who had served with credit abroad) formed themselves into a respectable body of volunteers, exercised themselves, and trained others to the art of war. Within two years there were nearly three hundred merchants, and others, capable of training and teaching soldiers the management of their pieces, pikes, and halbards; to march, counter-march, and ring. They made a considerable figure at the camp at *Tilbury*, in the celebrated year 1588. After that time, this useful discipline was neglected; but in 1610 it revived, and the volunteers became so numerous as to amount in time to six thousand men. The old place of exercise being too small for the purpose, they removed to the *New Artillery Ground*. In the year 1614, there was a general muster; and the citizens, bravely furnished, under twenty captains, made a most creditable appearance. In 1622 they began to build, on one side, an armoury, which is excellently supplied. *Charles* II. when prince, and his brother *James* duke of *York*, entered into this company: and on the Restoration the duke himself took the command, and called it his own company. The president, and other officers, consist

of the leading persons in the city: and one of the royal family is captain-general. It consists of three hundred men.

Besides this military force, the city has six regiments of militia, commanded by gentlemen of the first rank in the city: these are under a lieutenancy peculiar to *London;* and are exercised.

Trained-bands.

It was this body, then known by the name of the *Trained-bands,* which decided the fate of the civil war of the last century. On every occasion they behaved with the spirit and perseverance of the most veteran troops. They were commanded by *Skippon,* captain of the *Artillery Garden,* who had served long in *Holland;* and raised himself from a common soldier to the rank of captain, and proved himself an excellent officer. From the service he had been in, he came over full of prejudice against church and state, so was greatly in the confidence of his party.* He was totally illiterate; but his speeches to his soldiers had more weight in their ears than the finest oratory. On marching to join the earl of *Essex,* this was his speech: "Come, my boys, my brave boys, let us "pray heartily, and fight heartily: I will run the "same fortune and hazards with you. Remember the cause is for God, and for the defence

* *Clarendon,* ii. 380.

" of yourselves, your wives, and children. Come, " my honest brave boys, pray heartily and fight " heartily, and GOD will bless you."*

LONDON WALL.

AT the back of *Bethlem* hospital is a long street, called *London Wall*, from its being bounded on the north by a long extent of the wall, in which are here and there a few traces of the *Roman* masonry.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE.

A SHORT walk brought me to *Bishopsgate-street Without*. On the east side is *Devonshire-square*: the earls of *Devonshire* had a town-house near the street, which was called after their name. *William*, the second earl, died in it in 1628. It was originally built by *Jasper Fisher*, a clerk in Chancery, free of the goldsmiths company, and a justice of the peace. *Stow* calls it a large and beautiful house, with gardens of pleasure, bowling-allies, and the like. His vanity ruined him, and his house got the name of *Fisher's Folly*. It had a quick succession of owners. It belonged to Mr. *Cornwallis*; to Sir *Roger Manners*; and to *Edward* earl of *Oxford*, lord high chamberlain,† the same who is recorded to have presented to queen *Elizabeth* the first perfumed gloves ever brought into *England*. Her majesty lodged in this house in one of her visits to the city: probably when this gallant peer was owner. After him it fell to

* *Whitelock's Memorials*, 65. † *Stow*, book ii. 96.

the *Cavendishes;* but that they resided in this neighborhood long before is to be supposed, as their ancestor, *Thomas Cavendish*, treasurer of the exchequer to *Henry* VIII. interred his wife in *St. Botolph's*, the parish church: and by will, dated *April* 13th, 1523, bequeathed a legacy towards its repairs.* About the time of the civil wars it became a conventicle. The author of *Hudibras* alludes to it in these lines, when, speaking of "the packed parliament" of those times, he says

> That represents no part o' th' nation,
> But *Fisher's Folly* congregation.†
> Canto ii. line 893.

NEAR it was another fair house, built by one of our nobility, lord *John Powlet*;‡ I conjecture, an ancestor of the duke of *Bolton*. I imagine him to have been the second marquis of *Winchester*, before he came to his title.

ST. MARY SPITTLE.

ON the east side of the north end of this street stood the priory and hospital of *St. Mary Spittle;* founded, in 1197, by *Walter Brune*, sheriff of *London*, and *Rosia* his wife, for canons regular of the order of *St. Augustine*. It was noted for its pulpit cross, at which a preacher was wont to

* *Collins's* Noble Families, 6.

† See my good friend the Reverend Doctor *Nash's* notes in his fine edition of *Hudibras*, vol. ii. p. 417.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 319.

preach a sermon consolidated out of five others, which had been preached at *St. Paul's Cross*, on *Good Friday*, and the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Easter* week; and then to give a sermon of his own. At all which sermons the mayor and aldermen were to attend, dressed on each occasion in different colored robes. This custom continued till the destruction of church government, in the civil wars of the last century. They have since been transferred to *St. Bride's* church, and preached on *Easter Monday* and *Tuesday*, that on the *Monday* by a bishop, that on the *Tuesday* by a dean. The lord mayor and lady mayoress, and the aldermen and their wives attend in state, preceded by the blue-coat boys. At the Dissolution, here were found not fewer than a hundred and fourscore beds, well furnished for the reception of the poor.*

To page 15 I refer the reader for an account of the antiquities found in these fields.

SPITTLE-FIELDS.

The great population of this part of the town, called *Spittle-fields*, was owing to the blessed persecutions of the *Huguenots*, in the reign of *Louis le Grand;* who sent thousands of his industrious subjects into our kingdom, to transfer to his bitterest enemies the arts and manufactures of his own. They flourished in this place to a great

* *Weever*, 427.

degree: at present they suffer a temporary depression from the giddiness of fashion, which, of late, preferred the vegetable material of cotton, to that produced from the antient silkworm.

In *April* 1559, queen *Elizabeth* visited *St. Mary Spittle** in great state; possibly to hear a sermon given from the cross. She was attended by a thousand men in harness, with shirts of mail, and corslets, and morice pikes,† and ten great pieces carried through *London*, unto the court, with drums and trumpets sounding, and two morice-dancings, and in a cart *two white bears*.

In 1617, numbers of lords, and others of the king's most honorable privy council (his majesty being then in *Scotland*) heard a sermon preached here by the Reverend Doctor *Page*, of *Deptford;* and afterward rode with the lord mayor, Sir *John Leman*, fishmonger, to his house near *Billingsgate*, where they were entertained with a most splendid dinner.‡ In honor of Sir *John*, and his brother fishmongers, *Anthony Monday* wrote his *Chrysonaleia*, or *Golden Fishing*.

BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.

SHOREDITCH.

BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, extends to *Shoreditch*, a long street, not named from *Shore*, the husband of the ill-fated *Jane Shore*, but from its lord, Sir *John de Sordich*, a person deeply

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book p. 97.

† *Moorish* pikes.—See Mr. *Grose's* Antient Armour, p. 50, 51.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 323.

skilled in the laws, and much trusted by *Edward* III. and who was sent by him, in 1343, to pope *Clement* VI., to remonstrate to his holiness against his clame of presenting to *English* livings, and filling them with foreigners, who never resided on their cures, and drained the kingdom of its wealth. This, it may be easily supposed, the pope took much amiss; insomuch that Sir *John* thought it best to make a speedy retreat.* It appears likewise that this knight was a very valiant man, and served the king with his sword, as well as his tongue.

LONG after, *Shoreditch* acquired much fame from another great man, *Barlo*, an inhabitant of this place, and a citizen; who acquired such honor as an archer, by his success in a shooting-match at *Windsor*, before *Henry* VIII. that the king named him on the spot *Duke of Shoreditch.* For a long series of years after this, the captain of the archers of *London* retained the title. On the 17th of *September*, 1583, the *Duke* (at the expence of the city) had a magnificent trial of skill: he sent a summons to all his officers, and chief nobility, with all their train of archery in and about *London*, to be ready to accompany him to *Smithfield.* In obedience, appeared the marquis of *Barlo*, and the marquis of *Clerkenwell*, with hunters who

* *Holinshed*, 365. *Weever's* Funeral Monuments, 427.

wound their horns; the marquises of *Islington, Hogsden, Pankridge,* and *Shacklewell,* who marched with all their train fantastically habited. Nearly a thousand had gold chains; and all were gorgeously attired. The sum of archers were three thousand; their guards, with bills, four thousand; besides pages and henchmen. And the duke sallied out to meet them from *Merchant Taylors hall,** to exhibit such a sight that was never seen before, nor ever will again; unless a combination of the modern societies of archers should treat the capital with the revival of this antient and worthy pageantry.

BISHOPSGATE.

THE building of *Bishopsgate,* which divides the street, is attributed to *Erkenwald,* elected bishop of *London* in 675: the reparation of it, to *William,* prelate at the time of the Conquest. *Henry* III. confirmed to the *Hans* merchants certain privileges, for which they were bound to support this gate. Accordingly, in 1479, it was elegantly rebuilt by them. In memory of the founder, and the first repairer, there were two statues of bishops: and besides, two others, conjectured to have been designed for *Alfred,* and *Aeldred* earl of *Mercia,* to whose care that great prince had committed the gate.

NOT far without the gate stands a house, called

* *Strype's Stow,* i. book i. p. 250.

the *White Hart*, of most antient date, not less than 1480, which is still perpetuated in large figures in the front: but none of the original building appears to be left. I believe there are but very few houses in *London* remaining, older than the time of queen *Elizabeth*, or *James* I. The great fire almost entirely destroyed those in the city. In *Holborn*, *Broad St. Giles's*, and *St. John's Lane*, *Clerkenwell*, are some old houses: in *Catherine Wheel Alley*, in this street, is a very old house in a ruinous state: and there are some also about *Temple-bar*. It is no wonder that we have so few; till about the year 1200 there were very few stone houses, and none tiled or slated: they were built with wood, and thatched with straw or reeds. In the year 1189, *Richard* I. ordered that they should be built with stone to a certain height, and that they should be covered with slate or burnt tile. This order was repeated, but it was long before it was obeyed. This is not much to be wondered at; for, above a century afterward, such simplicity reigned, that one *Peter Spileman* made fine for his lands to *Edward* II. to find (among other things) *litter* for the king's bed, and hay for his horse.*

White Hart.

Old Houses.

I WILL continue my journey eastward from *Bishopsgate*. On the outside, parallel to the walls,

* *Blunt's* Jocular Tenures, 123, last edition.

HOUNDS-DITCH.

runs *Houndsditch*, now a long street, formerly a filthy ditch; which took its name from being the place into which dead dogs, and all manner of dirt were thrown. Into it, as worthy of no better sepulture, was thrown the noble *Edric*, the murderer of his master *Edmund Ironside;* after having been drawn by his heels from *Baynard's-castle*, and tormented to death by burning torches. Here it was customary for pious people to walk, on purpose to relieve the bed-ridden, who lay on a ground floor, covered with a neat cloth, and with a pair of beads, to shew to charitable passengers their helpless situation, and that they were incapable of doing more than pray for them.

DUKE'S PLACE.

DUKE'S PLACE is of considerable extent; much inhabited by the *Jews:* it stands on the site of the

PRIORY OF CHRIST-CHURCH.

priory of the *Holy Trinity*, or *Christ-church;* founded in 1108, by *Matilda*, wife to *Henry* I: the prior was always an alderman of *London*, and of *Portsoken* ward; who, if he happened to be exceedingly pious, appointed a substitute to transact temporal matters. *Norman* was the first prior; and he and his successors rode, on solemn days, with the aldermen, but in their monastic habits. This is said to have been the richest priory in *England;* and possibly for that reason was selected to be the first which was dissolved.* *Henry*

* *Fuller's* Church History, book vi. 306.

VIII. granted it to Sir *Thomas Audley*, afterward lord chancellor of *England;* who inhabited the priory, and died there in 1554. By the marriage of his daughter and sole heiress *Margaret*, with *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, it was conveyed into the *Howard* family; and received the name of *Duke's Place.* In 1562, he rode through the city with his dutchess, to his residence here, attended by a hundred horse in his livery, with his gentlemen before him in coats guarded with velvet, preceded (officially as earl marshal) by the four heralds, *Clarencieux*, *Somerset*, *Red Cross*, and *Blue Mantle.* So respectable was the appearance of our antient nobility.

Two gateways, and some parts of the ruins of this priory, may be still traced, enveloped in more modern buildings: some of the south transept may be discovered in certain houses; from which it appears that the architecture was of the round arch, or *Saxon* style.*

SYNAGOGUE. IN *Duke's Place* the *Jews Synagogue* has been lately rebuilt, in a beautiful style of the simplest *Grecian* architecture, by Mr. *Spiller*, surveyor, and consecrated in a splendid and solemn manner.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL. A CURIOUS investigator of antiquities hath lately recovered the beautiful little chapel of *St. Michael*, near *Aldgate*, under the house of Mr. *Relph*, in

* Mr. *Carter* has made drawings of these remains.

*Leadenhall-street.** It is supposed to have been built by prior *Norman*, about the year 1108, and is in the *gothic* style of architecture. Its dimensions are forty-eight feet by sixteen; and it is built with square pieces of chalk. The arches are very elegant, supported by ribs, which converge, and meet on the capitals of the pillars; which are now nearly buried in the earth; but are supposed to be covered with sixteen feet of soil. The whole addition of soil, since its foundation, probably amounts to twenty-six feet; an amazing increase, which might almost occasion one to suspect it to have been the sub-chapel of some now-lost church.

ST. JAMES'S, DUKE'S PLACE. THE church of *St. James, Duke's Place*, rose out of the ruins of this priory, in the time of *James* I. and the mayoralty of Sir *Edward Barkham.*

ALDGATE. EALDGATE, or *Aldgate*, which signifies *Old Gate*, stood in the place where the wall formed an angle, and took a southerly direction, which terminated in a postern near *Tower-hill.* It was one of the four principal gates; the *Roman* road passed under it, so a gate must have existed on the site in the earliest times. It was also one of the seven that had double doors, as was evident by the hinges, which existed in the time of *Stow.* Men-

* *Gentleman's Magazine, April* 1789, 293, tab. i.

tion is made of it in the reign of *Edgar*, by the name of *Ealdgate*. In the fierce wars between king *John* and his barons, the latter entered the city through this gate, and committed great ravages among the houses of the religious. Their chieftains repaired, or rather rebuilt *Aldgate*, after the *Norman* manner; and made use of stone brought from *Caen*, and a small brick called the *Flanders* tile, which probably has been often mistaken for *Roman*. This gate was of great strength, and had a deep well within.

In 1471, the *Bastard Falconbridge*, at the head of five thousand riotous people, attacked the city on this side, won the gate, and forced in a few of the forces which defended it; but, the portcullis being let down, the assailants were all slain. The valiant alderman of the ward, and the recorder, then ordered it to be drawn up, and sallying forth, defeated the Bastard with great slaughter. In 1606, this gate was taken down, and rebuilt under the care of *Martin Bond*, aforementioned: as a proof of its antiquity, I may mention that many *Roman* coins were found among the foundations.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDGATE.

Immediately without the gate, is the church of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*. It is one of four dedicated, in *London*, to this favorite saint. In it is the vault of the *Darcies*, of the north; and the tomb of *Thomas* lord *Darcie*, knight of the Garter; with his figure on it, representing him asleep,

with a shroud wrapped round him; his face, breast, and arms naked. The figure is at present deformed by fresh painting, and the inscription rendered illegible. This nobleman, disliking the innovations in religious matters, took a secret part in the insurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace:* and, in conjunction with the archbishop of *York*, was supposed to have given up to *Aske*, chief of the malecontents, the castle of *Pontefract*, on very frivolous pretences. He lost his head on *Tower-hill*, in 1537, and was interred in this church. He had been in high favor with the king; was entrusted by him, in 1510, with fifteen hundred archers, and four great ships, to assist *Ferdinand* against the *Moors* of *Africa;* but that monarch, having brought his designs to succeed to his wish, dismissed lord *Darcie* and his forces with rich rewards.*

Sir Nicholas Carew.

Here also was buried another victim to the unrelenting *Henry*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, his master of the horse, and knight of the Garter. This gentleman was charged with nothing more than for being of council with *Henry Courtney*, marquis of *Exeter*, in the imaginary plot for deposing his master, and making cardinal *Pole* king in his stead: for this, on *March* 3d, 1538, he suffered on *Tower-hill*. By the instructions of his keeper,

* Lord *Herbert's* Life of *Henry* VIII. p. 15.

he imbibed the principles of the reformers, and died professing their religion.

PERSIAN TOMB.

In the cœmetery of this church stood formerly the very remarkable tomb (in the altar form) of *Coya Shawsware*, a merchant, and secretary to *Nogdi-beg*, the *Persian* embassador. Around the margin was an inscription in the *Persian* tongue. *Shawsware* died here in 1626, aged 44. The embassador, the son of the deceased, and numbers of *Persians* attended, and performed the funeral rites, according to the forms of their religion: his son was the principal in the ceremony, who sat cross-legged at the north end of the grave, sometimes reading, sometimes singing, and with all the expressions of the truest filial affection. During a month after, the friends of the deceased visited the grave morning and evening, and made their orisons on the spot, till they were driven away by the rudeness of the *English* mob.

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

In the end of the reign of *James* I. strong efforts were made to establish a trade with *Persia*. The great emperor *Abbas* sent this embassador to our court. The famous traveller Sir *Robert Shirley*, and Sir *Dodmore Cotton*, discharged the same office on our part, and both died at *Casbin*, in the year 1628. *Nogdi-beg*, the *Persian* embassador, poisoned himself at *Swalley* on his return home, dreading the resentment of his master for his treacherous misrepresentation of our illustrious *Shir-*

*ley.** In *Strype's Stow*, vol. i. book ii. p. 94, is given an engraving of the tomb, and the inscription: the last, as I was informed by major† *Ouseley*, the ingenious author of the *Persian* Miscellanies, is most unintelligibly copied.

HOUSE OF JOHN STOW.

NEAR *Aldgate* lived and died the able historian *John Stow*. He relates a cruel execution on a gibbet, erected on the pavement before his house, on the bailiff of *Rumford*, in the time of *Edward* VI. In that age there were most barbarous and tyrannous punishments, by martial law, against all spreaders of rumors. The times were turbulent, but slighter penalties than death might have sufficed. The unhappy man, on the ladder, declared, in the presence of our historian, "That he knew "not for what offence he was brought to die, ex- "cept for words by me spoken yesternight to Sir "*Stephen*, curate and preacher of this parish; "which were these: He asked me, What news "in the countrey? I answered, Heavey newes. "Why, quoth he? It is sayd, quoth I, that many "men bee up in *Essex;* but, thanks be to God, "all is in good quiet about us. And this was all, "as God be my judge." Upon these words of the prisoner, Sir *Stephen*, to 'avoide the reproach 'of the people, left the citie, and never was heard

* Travels of *Tho. Herbert*, esq; *London*, 1677, p. 42.

† Now Sir *William Ouseley*, who has since been sent on a successful mission to *Persia*. ED.

' of since among them to my knowledge.'—I shall have farther occasion to speak of Sir *Stephen*, who was a fanatical firebrand of those days.

WHITECHAPEL.

ON the outside of the gate, begin the long street and suburb of *Whitechapel*. The church stands very distant from the entrance into the street. It was originally a chapel of ease to *Stepney*, and known, as early as the year 1336, by the name of the church of *St. Mary Matfelon;* which is said to signify in the *Hebrew*, *Mary lately delivered of her holy child:* as the township was styled *Villa Beatæ Mariæ de Matfelon.** It is now a very rich rectory, in the gift of *Brazen-nose College, Oxford.*

LIBELLOUS PICTURE.

IN the end of the reign of queen *Anne*, this church was prophaned by a most libellous and scandalous picture of the Last Supper, placed above the altar, by the then rector. It seems that Doctor *White Kennet*, at that time dean of *Peterborough*, had given such offence to the high-church rector, by his writings in defence of the *Hanoverian* succession, that he caused the dean to be painted among the apostles in the character of *Judas*, dressed in a black habit, between cloak and gown; a short wig; and, to render it impossible to mistake the object of the satire, with a black velvet patch on his forehead, which the dean

* *Stow*, ii. book iv. p. 44.

always wore from the time he received a dreadful injury on that part in his younger days. Beneath was written, *Judas the Traytor*. The dean, with true greatness of mind, despised the insolence: but the bishop of *London* interfered, and caused the picture* to be removed by the very persons who had set it up.

In this parish some of our nobility had formerly their villas, for the sake of country air. Here *Cromwel* earl of *Essex*, the short-lived minister of *Henry* VIII. had a house; and the famous *Gondamor* retired here, when disengaged from his bubble, *James* I.

MINORIES. Parallel to the walls, between *Aldgate* and the *Tower*, is the street called the *Minories;* named from certain poor ladies of the order of *St. Clare*, or minoresses, who had been invited into *England* by *Blanch* queen of *Navarre*, wife to *Edmund* earl of *Lancaster;* who, in 1293, founded here, for their reception, a convent. On its suppression it was converted into a dwelling-house, and granted by the king to several great people, who inhabited it. The bishops of *Bath* and *Wells* once had it, in lieu of their mansion in the *Strand:* and in 1552, *Henry Grey*, duke of *Suffolk*, possessed it by patent from *Edward* VI. On his attainder it reverted to the crown, in which it con-

* The picture has been replaced; but the offensive likeness is expunged. Ed.

tinued till the Restoration. Soon after, a new house was built on it, called the *King's*, for what reason is unknown. *Charles* granted it to Colonel *William Legge*, who resided there, died in it in 1672, and was buried from thence, with great funeral pomp, in the adjoining church, that of *Trinity Minories:* and his descendants, of the *Dartmouth* family, still continue to make it the place of their interment.

TRINITY CHURCH.

THIS street, from being as despicable as any in the city, has of late years been most excellently rebuilt; is filled with several spacious shops; is become very handsome; and, one side, has its Square, its Circus, and its Crescent.

NOW A FINE STREET.

BEHIND this street is *Goodman's Fields*, or rather Square. *Stow*, in his simple manner, tells, that in his time one *Trolop*, and afterward *Goodman*, were the farmers there; and that the "fields "were a farme belonging to the said nunrie; at "the which farme I myselfe (says he) in my "youth, have fetched manye a halfe penny worth "of milk, and never had lesse than 3 ale pints for "a halfe penny in the summer, nor lesse than one "ale quart for a halfe penny in the winter, al-"waies hot from the kine."*

GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

THE theatre in *Goodman's Fields* will always be remembered by my cotemporaries, as the stage

THEATRE.

* His Survaie, 224.

where *Garrick* first shewed those powers, which, for such a number of years, astonished and charmed the public: his first appearance was on *October* 19th, 1741. One *Odel* founded the playhouse in this square, in 1728. As Sir *John Hawkins* expresses it, a *halo* of brothels * soon incircled that, as it does all theatres; and drove away the industrious inhabitants. This theatre was rebuilt, in an expensive manner, by *Henry Giffard*, in 1737; but was suppressed by the excellent act for the licensing of places of dramatical entertainment. Yet it was supported a few years by an evasion, during which time, Mr. *Garrick* entered himself of the company. He drew an audience of nobility and gentry, whose carriages filled the whole space from *Temple-bar* to *Whitechapel*.†

HOUSE OF CROSSED FRIARS;

ON the west side of this portion of the walls, stood the house of the *Crutched* or *Crossed Friars*, or *Fratres sanctæ Crucis*. The order was instituted, or at least reformed, about the year 1169, by *Gerard*, prior of *St. Mary de Morello*, at *Bologna*. They astonished the *English* by appearing among them, in 1244, and requiring from the opulent, a house to live in, telling them they were privileged by the pope to be exempt from being reproached by any body; and that they had from him power to excommunicate those who were hardy

* Life of Doctor *Johnson*, 76. † Life of *Garrick*, i. 42.

enough to reprove them. Two citizens, *Ralph Hosier*, and *William Sabernes*, were wise enough to accommodate them with a house in this place, and became friars in it. Originally they carried in their hands an iron cross, which they afterward changed into one of silver. They wore a cross, made of red cloth, on their garment; which at first was grey, and in later times altered to blue. One *Adams* was the first prior: *Edmund Streatham*, the last. Their annual income was only 52*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Henry* VIII. granted their house to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, the elder, who built a handsome mansion on part of the site. This was the gentleman whom *Anthony Wood** (not without justice) calls the delight of the muses, and of mankind. He had the honor to be in great intimacy with the congenial peer, *Henry* earl of *Surry*. They were the refiners of our poetry: the elegant effusions of their muses are united in a little book published in 1585, intitled, "Songes and Sonnets, by the right "honorable *Henry Howard*, late earl of *Surry*, "and others." Sir *Thomas* died in 1541, of a violent fever, in *Dorsetshire*, contracted by hard riding to conduct to court the emperor's embassador, who had landed at *Falmouth*. He was highly celebrated by his noble friend, and by every person of genius in the age in which he lived.

GRANTED TO SIR THOMAS WYAT.

* *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 56.

LUMLEY-HOUSE.

THIS house afterwards became the residence of *John* lord *Lumley*, a celebrated warrior in the time of *Henry* VIII.; who distinguished himself greatly at the battle of *Flodden*, by his valour, and the number of men he brought into the field. Notwithstanding this, his zeal for the old religion engaged him in the *Pilgrimage of Grace;* from which he with much dexterity extricated himself and followers. But his only son soon after lost his head, for his concern in a fresh insurrection. *John* lord *Lumley*, grandson of the first, was among the few nobility of that time who had a taste for literature. He had the honor and good fortune to marry his sister *Barbara* to my illustrious countryman *Humphrey Llwyd*, of *Denbigh*,* and by his assistance formed a considerable library, which at present makes a most valuable part of that in the *British Museum*.

THE NAVY-OFFICE.

IN the place of this house rose the Navy Office, a building of no beauty; in which the comptroller of the navy used to reside, and all business respecting the payment of seamen's wages, and many other naval matters, were transacted: but this office is now removed to *Somerset-house*. In the place of the Old Navy Office, the *India* company have erected a most magnificent warehouse, a regular oblong edifice of about two hundred and

* Tour in *Wales*, vol. ii. 31.

fifty feet, by a hundred and sixty; inclosing a court of a hundred and fifty, by sixty, entered by an arched gateway. This is the great repository of the teas. I am told that the searchers, who have frequent occasion to thrust their arms deep into the chests, often feel numbnesses and paralytic affections.

A GLASS-HOUSE.

THE friars hall was converted into a glass-house, for making drinking-glasses; which, with forty thousand billets of wood, was destroyed by fire, in 1575.* The manufacture was set up in 1557, and was the first of the kind known in *England*. I may add here, that the finest flint glass was first made at the *Savoy;* and the first plates for looking-glasses, and coach-windows, in 1673, at *Lambeth*, under the patronage of *George Villiers*, duke of *Buckingham*.

I FIND among the list of persons interred in the church belonging to these friars, the name of Sir *Rhys ap Gryffydd*, who lost his head on *Tower-hill*, in 1531. His servant, *John Hughes*, was hanged at *Tyburn* the same afternoon.† Sir *Rhys* was of the most illustrious house in *South Wales*. He was grandson to Sir *Rhys ap Thomas*, the great friend and supporter of the duke of *Richmond*, afterward *Henry* VII. by whom Sir *Rhys* was created knight of the *Garter*. His son, Sir *Gryffydd ap Rhys*, was father to the unfortunate Sir *Rhys ap Gryffydd* of *Newtown*, in *Caermar-*

* *Stow's Survaie*, 293. † *Holinshed*.

thenshire. The princely estate of the family (on which were fifteen castles) was forfeited, and a bare maintenance given to his son. Some part was restored by queen *Mary*, and some more by queen *Elizabeth*. Sir *Rhys* had married *Katharine*, the daughter of *Thomas Howard*, second duke of *Norfolk*, who died on *May* 21st, 1524. She was afterward married to *Henry Daubeney*, earl of *Bridgewater*, and became involved in great trouble on suspicion of some concern she had in the intrigues of queen *Katharine Howard*. She was buried at *Lambeth*, on *May* 11th, 1554. Sir *Rhys* had by her *Gryffydd ap Rhys;* whose son *Walter* was living in 1599. Sir *Rhys* was brother-in-law to *Thomas*, third earl of *Norfolk*, condemned in the end of the reign of *Henry* VIII. and (matrimonial) uncle to the accomplished *Surrey*. The real crime of Sir *Rhys* seems to have been his alliance with the unfortunate *Howards*. The ostensible cause, the same as that of his amiable nephew. The earl was charged with quartering the arms of *England:* Sir *Rhys* with using those of the princes of *South Wales:* for which both of them suffered death. How his servant was involved in his misfortunes I cannot learn. From Sir *Rhys* is descended the present Mr. *Rice* of *Newtown*, to whom will descend the title of baron of *Dinevawr* (one of his family castles) on the demise of his mother *Cecil*, daughter of the late earl

Talbot, who had been created baron of *Dinevawr* by his majesty in 1780, with remainder to his female issue.

NORTHUMBERLAND-HOUSE.

NEAR this place stood another *Northumberland-house*, formerly the town residence of the illustrious family of *Percy*, particularly of that famous earl who sent a challenge to our king *Henry* IV. extant in the *British Museum*, and who was the father of the gallant *Henry*, surnamed *Hotspur*. It was afterward inhabited in the reign of *Henry* VI. by two of the earls of *Northumberland:* one of whom lost his life in the battle of *St. Albans;* the other, his son, in that of *Towton*. Being deserted by the *Percies*, the gardens were converted into bowling-allies, and other parts, says *Stow*, into dicing-houses. This, I imagine, was the first of those pernicious places of resort, for he calls it "their antient and only patron of "misrule."

IN digging for the foundation of an additional wing to the East India Company's warehouses in *Fenchurch-street*, at a considerable depth, have been discovered some vestiges of the antient *Northumberland-house*.

MARK-LANE. SHARRINGTON-HOUSE.

IN *Mark-lane*, near this place, stood the magnificent house* built by Sir *William Sharrington*, a chief officer of the mint, in the reign of *Edward*

* *Strype*, i. book ii. 41.

VI. He was the instrument of the ambition of *Thomas Seymour*, lord admiral: he fell with his master, was condemned and attainted: and *Sharrington-house* bestowed on *Henry Fitz-alan*, earl of *Arundel*, being thought a fit habitation for that great peer, on account of its size and splendor. Let me add, that Sir *William* was pardoned, emerged from his misfortunes, and soon raised another considerable estate, under the favor of *Seymour's* rival, *Dudley* duke of *Northumberland*;* possibly at the price of the admiral's blood, against whom he was the principal witness. Mr. WALPOLE has a drawing of Sir *William*, after *Holbein*.†

ALL HALLOWS BARKING.

AT the bottom of this lane, in *Tower-street*, stands the church of *All Hallows Barking*. Legend says, that *Edward* I. when prince of *Wales*, was admonished, by a vision, to erect an image here to the glorious virgin; and, in case he visited it five times in the year, he was to be victorious over all nations, and in particular over *Scotland* and *Wales*. The image grew into great repute, and vast were the pilgrimages to it, till the suppression. An indulgence of forty days was granted to every one who performed this act of devotion.‡

* *Carte*, i. 231.

† This portrait has been engraved from another drawing in the beautiful collection of Heads by *Holbein* in the King's possession. ED.

‡ *Newcourt*, i. 238, 765.

PERSONS BEHEADED BURIED THERE.

In this church were deposited, for a time, the bodies of that accomplished nobleman *Henry Howard*,* earl of *Surrey*, and of two prelates, who ended their days by the ax on *Tower-hill*. The ashes of the ill-fated *Surrey* were, in 1614, removed to *Framlingham*, in *Suffolk*. The pious *Fisher* (whose head was placed on a pole on the bridge) and the indiscreet *Laud;* the first was removed to the chapel in the *Tower*, to rest by the side of his friend Sir *Thomas More;*† the remains of *Laud*, beheaded in 1644, lay here till 1663, when they were removed to *St. John's College, Oxford*, over which he had presided.‡

In this parish was designed a hospital for poor priests, and for lunatics of both sexes, as early as the time of *Edward* III; but not taking effect, it was granted to the hospital of *St. Katherine;* which was to find a chaplain to pray for the soul of *Robert Denton*, who had piously intended the first foundation.§

SEETHING-LANE.

In *Seething-lane*, or, as it was called antiently, *Sydon-lane*, which runs into *Tower-street*, stood a large house built by Sir *John Allen*, lord mayor, and privy counsellor to *Henry* VIII. It was afterward Sir *Francis Walsingham's*, and after that became the property of *Robert Devereux*, second earl of *Essex*.

* *Collins*, i. 95. *Stow's Survaie*, 250.
† *Weever*, 501.
‡ *Newcourt*, 241.
§ *Newcourt*, 243.

From *Aldgate* the walls ran southward to the *Thames*, and ended, as is generally supposed, with a fort; on the site of which arose the present Tower of *London*. To the north of it was a postern, for the benefit of foot passengers: it was originally a fair and strong gate, built of stone brought out of *Kent*, and *Caen* in *Normandy*. It stood till the year 1440, when it fell down; not, as is conjectured, from the pulling down of three hundred feet of the adjacent wall in 1189, for the purpose of enlarging and strengthening the Tower, but from decay; it being made at the same time with that fortress, which was built by the Conqueror in his first year, and strongly garrisoned with *Normans*, to secure the allegiance of his new and reluctant subjects.

Postern Gate.

The Tower of London.

The first work seems to have been suddenly flung up in 1066, on his taking possession of the capital: this included in it a part of the antient wall; for, soon after the murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, a dispute arose whether he was poisoned in the liberties of the city, or in the county of *Middlesex:* on examination, part of the antient wall was discovered; and his apartment found to be to the west of it, and in consequence the criminals were tried within the jurisdiction of the city. Had it been on the other side, it would have been adjudged to have been within the county. An additional proof of this fortress having been built

upon the remains of another more antient, occurred in 1720, when in digging on the south side of what is called *Cæsar's* chapel, were discovered some old foundations of stone, three yards broad, so strongly cemented that it was with the utmost difficulty they were forced up.

WHITE TOWER.

THE great square tower called the *White Tower*, and by the *Welsh*, *Twr Gwyn*, or *Twr y Bryn-gwyn*, was erected in the year 1078, when it arose under the directions of the great military architect *Gundulph*, bishop of *Rochester*;* who gave this noble specimen of innovation in the art of castle-building, and which was pursued by him in the execution of *Rochester-castle*, on the banks of the *Medway*. The walls are eleven feet thick; which have a winding stair continued along two of the sides, like that in the castle of *Dover*. *Stow* tells us, from *Edmund de Haddenham*, that during the time *Gundulph* was employed in this work, he was lodged in the house of one *Edmere*, a citizen of *London*.† This building was long dignified with the name of *Cæsar's* tower; but that illustrious invader probably never saw *London:* originally it stood by itself. *Fitzstephen* gives it the name of *Arx Palatina*, the *Palatine* tower; and says, with his usual romance, that the mortar of the foundation was tempered with the blood of beasts. The

* *Guillelm. Pictav.* inter *Script. Normann.* p. 205.

† *Survaie*, 73.

commander had the title of *Palatine* bestowed on him, being, as was the case with several of the great men of that time, who had places of importance intrusted to their care, endowed with regal powers; such, for example, as the earl palatine, *Hugh Lupus*, had in the county palatinate of *Chester*.*

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

WITHIN this tower is a very antient chapel, dedicated to *St. John*, for the use of such of our kings and queens as wished to pay their devotion here, ever since the time of *William* the Conqueror. It is of an oblong form, rounded at the east end: on each side are five thick short round pillars, with vast squared capitals cut in different forms on their sides, with a cross on each: the arches are round, and all suit the architecture of its date. At the east end are two pillars of the same form as the others. Above is a gallery, with windows with round arches, looking into the chapel. This gallery is said to have been allotted for the females. The columns pass down quite to the ground floor, through a lower apartment, which is now a magazine of gun-powder.† The chapel forms part of the record office, and is filled with papers. That patron of the arts *Henry* III. gave directions about the ornamenting of this chapel. Among

* Lord *Lyttelton's Henry* II. iii. 139.

† The gunpowder is removed, and the room appropriated to the reception of records. ED.

other things, *Depingi faciatis patibulum et trabem ultra altare ejusdem capel. bene et bonis coloribus; et fieri faciatis et depingi duas ymagines pulchras, ubi melius et decentius fieri possint in eadem capell. unam de sancto* EDWARDO *tenente anulum, et donante et tendente Scto.* JOHAN. *Evangeliste, &c.*

ADJACENT to this room is another very large one, also filled with papers. This is called the *Council Chamber;* in which many, of the first moment, have been held. Let me instance that which *Richard* III. held when duke of *Glocester*, when he ordered the murder of the noble *Hastings*, and meditated the death of *Stanley*, and others of the nobility. COUNCIL CHAMBER.

IN 1092 a violent tempest did great injury to the *Tower;* but it was repaired by *William Rufus*, and his successor. The first added another castellated building on the south side, between it and the *Thames*, which was afterward called *St. Thomas's Tower*. Beneath that was *Traitors-gate*, through which state prisoners were brought from the river: and under another, properly enough called *The Bloody;* for, till these happier ages, there was little difference between confinement, and the scaffold, or private assassination. TRAITORS-GATE. THE BLOODY TOWER.

> Ye towers of *Julius*, *London's* lasting shame,
> With many a foul and midnight murder fed.

IN the south-east angle of the inclosure were the royal apartments, for the Tower was a palace

during nearly five hundred years, and only ceased to be so on the accession of queen *Elizabeth*.

HENRY VIII. on the death of his father, immediately retired to the Tower for some time for the sake of privacy, and to have leisure to form an administration, and here he continued several months.* He was attended by his yeomen of the guard. Fifteen of these were left in the Tower, and their name changed to that of *Warders*. These seem not to have been allowed the same distinction of dress as those who attend the royal person, till the following reign. When the protector, duke of *Somerset*, was confined there for the first time, he observed the diligent attendance of the warders; and promised them, that, when he was set at liberty, he would procure them the favor "to weare the king's clothe as the yeomen "of the guarde did. *Somerset* obtained his "release, and caused the warders of the Tower "to be sworn extraordinary of the guarde, and "to weare the same livery they do; which had "the beginning by this meanes."†

MURDERS WITHIN THE TOWER.

HERE fell the meek usurper *Henry* VI. by the dagger of the profligate *Gloucester*. Here, full of horrors, died, by the hands of hired ruffians, the unsteady *Clarence:* Who can read, without shuddering, his dreadful dream, which *Shakespeare*‡

* Mr. *Pegge's Curialia*, part iii. p. 9.

† Communicated by *Tho. Astle*, esq. ‡ In *Richard* III.

makes him relate to the lieutenant? Here (in the upper floor of the *Bloody Tower*) the sweet innocents *Edward* V. and his brother, duke of *York*, perished, victims to the ambition of their remorseless uncle. And the empoisoning of Sir *Thomas Overbury* makes up the sum of the known murders, the reproaches of our antient fortress. Here was a strait room or dungeon, called the *Little Ease*, from the misery the unhappy occupier of so very confined a place endures. But this will appear a luxurious habitation, when compared with the inventions of the age of *Louis* XI. of *France;* with his iron cages, in which persons of rank lay for whole years; or his *Oubliettes*, dungeons made in form of reversed cones, concealed with trap-doors, down which dropped the unhappy victims of the tyrant, brought there by *Tristan l'Hermite*, his companion and executioner in ordinary. Sometimes their sides were plain, sometimes set with knives, or sharp-edged wheels; but in either case, they were true *Oubliettes:* the devoted were certain to fall into the land where all things were forgotten.

WAKEFIELD TOWER.

THE tradition is, that *Henry* VI. was murdered in the *Wakefield Tower*, in a fine octagonal room, at present filled with papers belonging to the *Record Office*, containing all the records from the Conquest to the year 1483. The rest, to the

present time, are kept in the *Rolls* chapel. This Tower took its name from having been the place in which the prisoners, taken at the battle of *Wakefield*, were confined.

THE *Tower* was first inclosed by *William Longchamp*, bishop of *Ely*, and chancellor of *England*, in the reign of *Richard* I. This haughty prelate having a quarrel with *John*, third brother to *Richard*, under pretence of guarding against his designs, surrounded the whole with walls embattled, and made on the outside a vast ditch, into which, in after times, the water from the *Thames* was introduced. Different princes added other works. The present contents, within the walls, are twelve acres and five rods; the circuit, on the outside of the ditch, one thousand and fifty-two feet. It was again inclosed with a mud-wall by *Henry* III: this was placed at a distance from the ditch, and occasioned the taking down a part of the city wall; which was resented by the citizens; who, pulling down this precinct of mud, were punished by the king with a fine of a thousand marks.

BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

THE *Beauchamp Tower* is noted for the illustrious personages who have been confined within its walls. Among them is the ill-fated *Anna Bullen*. It was from hence she wrote her celebrated letter to her pitiless tyrant, dated from her

*doleful prison in the Tower.** It is a composition that gives place to none in the true pathetic. From hence she was led to the block, placed on the green before this Tower, and received the fatal stroke with patience and resignation, on the 19th of *May* 1536.

An innocent usurpress succeeded to her apartments in 1553. Here the amiable, the learned, the good *Jane Gray* was confined (for the faults of an ambitious father-in-law) and remained a prisoner five months. She seems to have been pitied even by *Mary*. She probably would not have suffered, but for the imprudent insurrection of her weak father, the duke of *Suffolk*. She was the most accomplished lady of her time; was mistress of the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues; versed in *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Arabic*, *French*, and *Italian;* was skilled in music; and the toilets worked with her own hand, preserved at *Zurich* with great reverence, prove the excellence of her needlework. Her letters to *Bullinger*, most exquisitely written, I have seen in the library in that city. She fell, at the age of seventeen, on the same spot as *Anna Bullen* did, on *January* the 12th, 1553-4, and with most invincible fortitude: as she was conducted to the block (whether by accident or whether by design) she met the headless body of

* *Spectator*, vol. vi. N° 397.

her beloved husband, beheaded just before on *Tower-hill.* A line in *Greek,* to the following purport, was her consolation: "That if his life-"less body should give testimony against her be-"fore men, his most blessed spirit should give an "eternal witness of her innocence in the presence "of GOD!"

A LITTLE farther on I shall give an account of another illustrious prisoner, *Philip* earl of *Arundel,* who died a natural death within this Tower. I may here add, that it seems to have been a common prison for others of less note, as appears by the numerous inscriptions cut on the walls, or on the wainscot. I observed on the staircase a shield of arms with a pomegranate in chief, and an escutcheon of pretence with three pears? and on the outside, near to it, the letters P. E. A. And in another place a shield with a heart in the middle, with three mullets, two, one. These I refer to the learned in heraldry to explain.

IN the lieutenant's lodging is to be seen a large piece of stone or marble, with five circular tablets on the face, memorials of the Gunpowder plot. It was erected in 1607, by Sir *William Wade,* lieutenant of the *Tower.* The middle compartment, which is the largest, gives an account of the conspiracy. On a smaller are the names of the conspirators. On another, the names of the counsellors who sat in this room to examine

those miscreants. Above are the arms of the counsellors. In this room is a bust, said to be that of *James* I. but so animated, that I should have supposed it to have been that of the gallant *Raleigh*. I hope that some antiquary will copy, and favor the public with the inscriptions.*

Lions Tower.

Edward IV. built the Lions Tower: it was originally called the Bulwark; but received the former name from its use. A menagery had very long been a piece of regal state; *Henry* I. had his at his manor of *Woodstock*, where he kept lions, leopards, lynxes, porcupines, and several other uncommon beasts. They were afterwards removed to the *Tower*. *Edward* II. commanded the sheriffs of *London* to pay the keepers of the king's leopards six pence a day, for the sustenance of the leopards; and three half-pence a day for the diet of the keeper, out of the fee-farm of the city. I should have mentioned before, that *Henry* issued his order to the sheriffs, to supply four pence a day for the maintenance of his white bear (*urso nostro albo*), and his keeper in the *Tower* of *London*. They were also to provide a muzzle, and an iron chain to hold the said bear out of the water; and a long cord to hold it during the time it was fishing in the *Thames*: they were besides ordered

Royal Menagery.

* An interior view of the room, with several plates containing the inscriptions, are given in the 13th volume of the *Archaeologia*. Ed.

to build a small house in the *Tower* for the king's elephant (*elefantem nostrum*) and to make provision both for beast and keeper.*

THE royal menagery is to this day exceedingly well supplied. In *April* 1787, there was a singular variety of leopard, brought from *Bengal*. It was wholly black, but the hair was marked, on the back, sides, and neck, with round clusters of small spots, of a glossy and the most intense black; the tail hung several inches beyond the length of the legs, and was very full of hair.† Here were also two tigers; one had been here some time: and its ground-color had faded into a pale sickly sandiness; the other, young and vigorous, and almost fresh from its native woods, was nearly of an orange color; its black stripes, and the white parts, were most pure in their kinds.

THE office of the keeper of the menagery was added to that of constable of the *Tower*, for the sake of the emolument. In the reign of *Henry* VII. *John de Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, was constable, and was appointed keeper of the lions, with the salary of twelve pence per diem, and six pence for each beast.‡

* *Madox* Antiq. Exchеq. i. 376.

† Engraved and described by *M. de la Metherie*, dans le Journal de Physique, *Juillet*, 1788, p. 45. tab. ii. and also by Mr. *Pennant* in his History of Quadrupeds, i. 283. tab. lv. ED.

‡ *Rymer*, xii. 276.

THE little book sold in the *Tower*, will give a very satisfactory account of all its curiosities, natural and artificial. To that I refer my reader. I will only say, that the room in which the artillery is kept, and the armory of small arms above (each three hundred and forty feet five inches long) do great honor to our kingdom. They are now in the most admirable order; and I am told by my son, who hath visited the most boasted in *Europe*, that these far exceed any he saw. They well merit the attention of our countrymen. I must also direct their attention to the fine sculpture in stone, of the royal arms surrounded by suitable trophies, on the pediment in front of the building, the work of our great artist *Gibbons*.

TOWER-HILL.

FOR a considerable time, there was a dispute between the crown and the city, about the right to the *Tower-hill* (the *Gwynfryn* of the *Welsh*). In the reign of *Edward* IV. the king's officers erected there a gallows, and a scaffold for the execution of offenders. The citizens complained; *Edward* immediately disavowed the act, by public proclamation, and resigned to them the monopoly of the ax and the halter, and vested in them the exclusive privilege of hanging, drawing, and quartering. From that time the fatal *apparatus* has always been provided by the city. The condemned are delivered to the sheriffs by the lieutenant, who receives from the former a receipt for their deli-

very; the sheriffs then see execution done, as in other places.

THE FIRST PERSON BEHEADED ON TOWER-HILL.

THE first whom I recollect to have suffered here by the more honorable death of the ax, was Sir *Simon de Burley*, knight of the Garter, tutor of *Richard* II. and the most accomplished man of his time, who, in 1388, fell a victim to the malice of the potent faction, which had usurped the regal authority. Queen *Anne*, the good queen *Anne*, went on her knees to the duke of *Glocester*, the king's uncle, to implore mercy; and continued in that attitude three hours before the inexorable tyrant.

THE FORMER ROUGH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

THERE was, during a very long period, a barbarous meanness, a species of insult to the unhappy criminals, which is in our days happily changed into every species of tenderness and humanity, consistent with public justice and security. In revenge for the death of Sir *Simon*, and many others who suffered in the same cause, the great earl of *Arundel, Richard Fitzalan*, was hurried instantly from the place of trial, the palace at *Westminster*, to *Tower-hill:* his arms and his hands were bound; and the king glutted his eyes with the bloody scene. That great peer *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, who was confined here in the last year of *Henry* VIII. was reduced to beg for sheets. He was to have lost his head, but was saved by the death of the tyrant on the very day

appointed for his execution. It is said, that it was intended that the king's death should have been concealed till the execution had taken place: but that when the officer of the *Tower* waited on his grace to prepare him for execution, by a fortunate guess, the duke told him, the king was dead! He was kept in custody during the next short reign, but was released on the accession of queen *Mary*. He mounted his horse, on the verge of fourscore, to assist in quelling the insurrection of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, in 1554. This served to fill the *Tower* with new subjects for the mean insults of the times. Sir *Thomas*, and the rest of the prisoners, were brought into the *Tower* through the *Traitors-gate*. The lieutenant received them, one by one, with insults and gross abuse. When Sir *Thomas* appeared, gallantly dressed, the lieutenant actually collared him: Sir *Thomas* gave him a fierce and reproachful look, bravely telling him, *This is no masterie now!*

Sir Gervis Elwayes.

One person of rank suffered here by the more infamous death of the halter. I should not mention Sir *Gervis Elwayes*, lieutenant of the *Tower*, who was executed in 1615, for his concern in the murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, but for the great instruction which may be gathered from his end, and his excellent dying speech. There is something very peculiar in his admonition to the spectators, against appealing to Heaven by a rash

vow; for, having been greatly addicted to gaming, he had said seriously in his prayers, *Lord, let me be hanged if ever I play more:* and yet he broke it a thousand times.* Of what utility would be a sensible collection of these proofs of the FINGER OF GOD, exemplified to mankind in the detection and punishment of every species of crime!

CHAPEL OF THE TOWER.

The church of *St. Petrus ad Vincula*, within the *Tower*, has been the undistinguishing repository of the headless bodies of numbers, who ended their days on the adjacent hill; or, when greatly favored, within the fortress. The antient church was much more splendid, it being occasionally the place at which the kings of *England* performed their orisons. In *Henry* III's time here were stalls for the king and queen; a chancel dedicated to *St. Peter*, and another to *St. Mary*. The church was adorned with a fine cross, images of saints, and various paintings *benè & bonis coloribus*. Also several holy figures in painted glass; all done by that early lover and patron of the arts in *England*, the monarch just mentioned.†

EXECUTED PERSONS BURIED THERE.

FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

To the present church, after his execution, was finally removed the body of the conscientious amiable prelate *Fisher*, bishop of *Rochester;* a

* See the whole in The first xiv Years of King *James's* Reign, p. 150.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. 68. Mr. WALPOLE'S Anecdotes, i. 4.

victim to his opinion of the pope's supremacy, and the treachery of the attorney-general *Rich*, who, under pretence of consulting him, obtained his confidence, and betrayed him. The pope rewarded his orthodoxy with a cardinal's hat, but it did not arrive till the poor bishop's head was on a pole on *London-bridge*. His headless corse was removed, to be near that of his friend, who suffered about three weeks after, in the same cause, the great Sir *Thomas More*. But his body did not long keep company with that of his brother sufferer, nor his head on the bridge. His affectionate daughter, *Margaret Roper*, procured the one to be removed to *Chelsea;* and the head, accidentally blown into the *Thames*, to be given to her. She kept it during life as a relique, and directed that after her death it should be lodged in her arms and buried with her.

SIR THOMAS MORE.

HERE rest the beauteous *Anna Bulien*, and the profligate *Catherine Howard;* the former suffered, *May* 19th, 1536, under a fictitious charge of adultery, made by a tyrant lusting for a new object, and the latter on a full conviction of the same crime. *George* lord *Rochford*, the innocent brother of the former, involved in the accusation, preceded her to the grave by two days; as his infamous wife, a cause of their death, accompanied, unpitied, her mistress *Catherine Howard*, in execution and in sepulchre. It is impossible not to

ANNA BULLEN.

moralize on comparing the manner in which she was brought prisoner to this fatal fortress, with the gay and splendid pageantry, which attended her and her savage spouse from *Greenwich* by water to the same place, on *May* 29th, 1533; and from the *Tower*, two days after, with still greater magnificence, to her coronation.* She rejoiced too publicly on the death of *Catherine* of *Arragon*, whose place she most wrongfully usurped: in less than five months, she herself fell as a criminal.

MARGARET COUNTESS OF SALISBURY.

As I cannot discover the place of interment of the venerable *Margaret* countess of *Salisbury*, beheaded on the green within the *Tower*, on *May* 27th, 1541, I must suppose that it was within the chapel. There is no reason to imagine that the tyrant would pay more respect to her remains, than to those of his royal consorts. This illustrious woman was daughter to *George* duke of *Clarence*, and last of the royal line of *Plantagenet*. That seems to have been her only crime, except that of being mother to cardinal *Pole*, to whom *Henry* bore the most inveterate hatred. She was attainted, by a servile parlement, in 1539, upon no other proof than that of a banner being found with the five wounds of CHRIST embroidered on it. This being the symbol chosen by

* See a very curious account of the processions in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, iii. 202.

the northern rebels, was thought sufficient to establish her guilt. The king, on a trifling insurrection, in which it was impossible she could have any concern, ordered her to be put to death. The executioner directed her to lay her head on the block, which she refused to do, telling him, that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a traitor. He pursued her about the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the poor victim, of seventy years of age, in the most barbarous manner.

THOMAS CROMWEL, EARL OF ESSEX.

THAT meteor *Thomas Cromwel*, earl of *Essex*, the great promoter of the suppression of religious houses, experienced the common lot of the preceding. He suffered, among other charges, for being a favorer of heretics; yet died in the firm profession of the Catholic religion.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, BARON SUDLEY.

THE turbulent *Thomas Seymour*, baron *Sudley*, and lord high admiral, was beheaded in 1549, and buried in this church, by a warrant from his own brother, the protector *Somerset*.

PROTECTOR SOMERSET.

On *January* 24th, 1552, the protector himself mounted the same scaffold, and, notwithstanding his high rank, was flung into the same grave among the attainted herd.

JOHN DUDLEY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

His ambitious rival, the instrument of his death, *John Dudley*, duke of *Northumberland*, lost his head, and was laid by his side,

on the 22d of *August*, 1553. So short, so vain are the dreams of power and ambition!

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX.

THE favorite earl of *Essex*, *Robert Devereux*, was reluctantly given to the block by his fond mistress, after a long struggle between fear and affection. Mr. *Walpole* observes, that it was a fashion to treat the passion of that illustrious princess as a romance. She, it is alleged, was sixty-eight, but it was forgotten that the earl was only thirty-four. Let their ages have been reversed, you would never have heard of the unhappy love of *Elizabeth*. *Essex*, impressed with a strong sense of religion, died a true penitent. When marshal *Biron* heard of his end, he said he died more like a priest than a soldier. *Biron*, in the same sad circumstances, ended his days like a frantic coward.

DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

BENEATH the communion table reposes the handsome, restless, ungrateful son of *Charles* II. the duke of *Monmouth*. His ambition, like that of many of those he followed to this place, occasioned his death. He is said to have died calmly; and to have acknowledged the guilt of rebellion: but love preserved her influence to the last moment. He was married very young, and for interested motives. He had made a connection of the most tender nature with lady *Harriet Wentworth*, who lived with him as his wife. He

could not, with all the arguments of our best divines, be convinced of the sin of adultery; he called her the choice of his ripened years. I have been told a tradition, that lady *Harriet* had placed herself in a window, to take a last and farewel look; he was master enough of himself to make her a graceful bow. With more certainty can I say, that the king, on the evening of the execution, visited the widowed dutchess, to give assurance of his attention to her and her children. Consolation she did not want, for she had been separated from him; and when, at the duke's earnest request, she had an interview with him in the *Tower*, their interview was, as *Barillon* expresses it, *aigre de part et d'autre.**

EARL OF KILMARNOCK. LORD BALMERINO.

THE repentant earl of *Kilmarnock*, and the rough and fearless lord *Balmerino*, avowing the goodness of his cause to the last, were deposited here *August* 18th, 1746. The inscriptions on the leaden plates of their coffins are shewn to strangers. In the following year the infamous *Simon* lord *Lovat* was interred in the same ground, after mounting the scaffold with the intrepidity of innocence. He certainly was in his dotage, or, what is more probable, lost to all sense of shame for his immoral and most abandoned life, when he could repeat to the spectators,

LORD LOVAT.

* *Dalrymple's* Memoirs, ii. 168.

Nam genus et proavos, & QUÆ NON FECIMUS IPSI,
Vix ea nostra voco.

SIR RICHARD BLOUNT AND HIS SON.

BESIDES these headless trunks, numbers of good people lie here, who went to their graves from their quiet beds. Among them, Sir *Richard Blount*, and Sir *Michael* his son, both lieutenants of the *Tower*. Sir *Richard* died in 1564; Sir *Michael* in 1592: a splendid monument was erected to each. They are represented in armour, kneeling; Sir *Richard* with his two sons, his wife, and two daughters, in the dress of the times; Sir *Michael* has a long beard, is attended by three sons in cloaks, his wife, and daughter.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDLY.

IN a corner, on the floor, is an antient monument of a man recumbent, his hands closed as in prayer, his hair lank, his chin beardless; his lady by him in a long hood; round his neck is a collar of SS. and a rose pendent. This is to preserve the memory of Sir *Richard Cholmondly*, knight, lieutenant of the *Tower* in the time of *Henry* VII.

TALBOT EDWARDS, KEEPER OF THE KING'S REGALIA.

I PASS over less interesting monuments, to the little stone on the floor, which records, that "*Tal-*
" *bot Edwards*, late keeper of his majesty's rega-
" lia, 30th *September*, 1674, aged 80," was deposited here. Was it not a shameless reign, in which no farther remembrance of this good and faithful servant was delivered to posterity? This venerable man was keeper of the *regalia*, when the ruffian *Blood* made the notorious attempt on the crown,

and other ornaments of majesty. Never was a more determined villain: " with a head to con- " trive, and heart to execute any wickedness." *Blood* contrived, under the guise of a clergyman, to make acquaintance with Mr. *Edwards;* insinuated himself into his favor and confidence. After various visits, with the assistance of several other associates, he seized on the old man, whom he had requested to shew the jewels to his friends, gagged him, and on his resisting, struck him on the head with a mallet, and gave him several stabs. *Edwards* thought it prudent to counterfeit death. *Blood* put the crown under his parson's gown: another put the globe in his breeches: a third, not being able to conceal the sceptre by reason of its length, broke off the rich ruby and put it in his pocket. As soon as they were gone, *Edwards* forced out the gag, and gave the alarm; they were instantly pursued, and three of them soon taken. *Blood* struggled hard for his prize, saying, when it was wrested from him, *It was a gallant attempt, though unsuccessful; it was for a* CROWN.

THE curiosity of the king was excited to see a man engaged in so many important villanies: under pretence of obtaining discoveries, his majesty made the wretch a visit; from that moment the artful *Blood* dated his security: he told the king so many plausible tales; such indifference he

shewed for his own life, such anxiety for that of his majesty (for he insinuated that his comrades would certainly revenge his death, even on his sacred majesty) that in a short time he obtained his pardon. It was necessary to apply to the duke of *Ormond* for permission, the ruffian having made the attempt on his grace's life not long before. The duke nobly answered, "If his ma-"jesty could forgive him stealing the crown, he "might easily forgive the attempt upon his life; "and if such was his majesty's pleasure, that was "a sufficient reason for him, and his lordship "(the earl of *Arlington*, who brought the mes-"sage) might spare the rest." *Blood* was not only pardoned, but received into favor, had a pension of five hundred a year, and was perpetually seen at court, enjoying the smiles of majesty, and even successfully employing his interest, as a most respectable patron. But all good men looked on him with horror, and considered him as a *Sicarius* to a profligate set of men, to overawe any who had integrity enough to resist the measures of a most profligate court. This miscreant died peacefully in his bed, *August* 29th, 1680, fearlessly, and without any signs of penitence; totally hardened and forsaken by Heaven.

The innocent *Talbot Edwards*, so far from receiving the grateful reward of his fidelity and sufferings, got with great difficulty a pension of two

hundred a year; and his son, who was active in taking *Blood*, one hundred more: but the order for the pensions was so long delayed, and the expences attending the cure of the good old man's wounds so great, that he was forced to sell his order for a hundred pounds ready money, and his son his for fifty. It is singular that this aged man survived his injuries seven years; the attempt was made *May* 9th, 1671, and the inscription, contrary to the assertions of some historians, fixes his death in 1680.*

LAWLESS EXECUTIONS.

OTHERS have fallen, on this fatal hill, by the hands of lawless violence. In the rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, his miscreant followers pursued, with unrelenting rage, the nobility and better rank of people. That worthy primate, *Sudbury* archbishop of *Canterbury;* Sir *Robert Hales*, treasurer of *England;* and many others, took refuge with their youthful king in the *Tower*. It was then garrisoned with six hundred armed men, and six hundred archers; who, appalled at the mob, stood motionless. The rebels seized on the primate; Sir *Robert; John Legge*, serjeant at arms, and *William Appledore*, the king's confessor; all of whom they instantly beheaded on *Tower-hill;* the archbishop with peculiar circumstances of

ARCHBISHOP SUDBURY.

* See the several accounts in *Kennet*, iii. 283.—*Strype's Stow*, i. book i. 92 to 96.—*Brit. Biography*, article *Blood*.

cruelty, being almost hewn to pieces by their cruel rage.

JAMES LORD SAY, AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.

IN 1450, the mob under *Jack Cade*, in so dark and savage a period, forced out of this fortress *James* lord *Say*, whom the king had committed to appease the furious commons. They brought him to *Guildhall*, and from thence hurried him to the *Standard* in *Cheapside*, where they struck off his head, tied his naked body to a horse's tail, dragged it to *Southwark*, and there cut it into quarters. They then beheaded his son-in-law, Sir *James Cromer*, placed the heads on poles, and in every street made them kiss each other.* What a horrid parallel have we not seen in the late year,† amidst the polished and enlightened FRENCH!!! Two men of rank, *M. de Foulon*, and his son-in-law *M. Berthier*, were pointed out as victims to the barbarous populace. They were first hung, with a studied prolongation of their sufferings: their heads were struck off, and, by a refinement in cruelty (beyond the invention of *Jack Cade*) the heart of *de Foulon* was torn out, and brought dancing on a pole, to salute his unhappy son-in-law on his way to execution: nor was any insult to their mangled trunks omitted by the furious *canaille*.

* *Fabian's Chronicle*, part vi. 451.

† *July* 21st, 1789. ED.

WITHIN the *Tower*, on the green before the chapel, was beheaded the accomplished lord *Hastings*. His fidelity to the children of his late master, *Edward* IV. was the cause of his death. He was dragged from the council-table, by order of their ambitious *protector*, *Glocester*, who swore he would have his head before he dined; and such was his haste, that the unfortunate lord had only time to make a short shrift to a priest who casually passed by, and his head was taken off on a log which happened to lie in the way. So little did he expect death, that, scarcely an hour before, he was exulting in the fate of his enemies, lord *Rivers*, lord *Richard Grey*, and Sir *Thomas Vaughan*, at *Pontefract*; yet all four underwent the stroke of the headsman on the very same day. Besides these, I can make a miscellaneous recital of several who died within these walls, by natural deaths, by suicide, or by accident.

LORD HASTINGS.

ELIZABETH, wife of *Henry* VII. breathed her last here in child-bed, in 1502.

ELIZABETH, WIFE OF HENRY VII.

GERALD FITZGERALD, ninth earl of *Kildare*, lord deputy of *Ireland*, disgraced, and commanded to appear before the king, was committed to this prison in 1534 on suspicion of treason. His son *Thomas*, whom he left his successor, fell into actual rebellion, attended with great barbarities. The old earl died of a broken heart, fortunately

GERALD FITZGERALD, LORD KILDARE.

before the execution of his five brothers and his son, who were taken to *London*, and all died at *Tyburn* the death of traitors. They were sent to *England* in a ship called the Cow. A prophecy was soon after invented, that five sons of an earl of *Kildare* should be sent to *England* in a *cow's belly* and never again return. In 1580 the inscription on the coffin of the old earl was discovered in the *Tower* chapel. It relates nothing more than the day of his death, *December* 12th, 1534, with the pious addition of 'on whose sole 'JESU have mercy.'

HENRY, EIGHTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

HERE may be truly said to have fled indignant to the shades the high spirit of *Henry* earl of *Northumberland*. He was confined for the same cause as the earl of *Arundel*, by the jealous *Elizabeth*. *The B*——, exclames the earl, *shall not have my estate;* and on *June* 21st, 1585, shot himself with a pistol loaden with three bullets.

PHILIP EARL OF ARUNDEL.

PHILIP earl of *Arundel*, son of the duke of *Norfolk*, beheaded for aspiring to the bed of *Mary* queen of *Scots*, was condemned to death for favoring that ill-fated princess. He was indeed reprieved, but suffered to languish till his death, in 1595. He was even refused the sight of his countess and children. The queen at length seemed to feel some compunction. Near the end of his life, depressed with sorrow, the earl made his earnest petition for that favor. Her highness then

made him the offer of granting his petition, his pardon, his liberty, and the restoration of his titles and estates, and the company of his wife and children, on condition that he would attend her to church. All this he refused, and died soon after, on *November* 19th, 1595, under the age of forty; having suffered an imprisonment of ten years. He was buried in the same grave with his father. In 1624 his widow procured the removal of his remains, which she placed in an iron chest; and after a short time caused them to be re-interred in the church at *Arundel*. A late dutchess of the same family procured the scull, had it enchased in gold, and kept it to exalt her devotion, as a relique of a martyr to religion. In 1777, on opening a vault for the funeral of *Edward* duke of *Norfolk*, the coffin was found, having on it the following inscription:

" PHILIPPI Comitis olim *Arund'* & *Surr'* ossa
" veneranda hoc loculo condita, impetratâ a *Ja-*
" *cobo* Rege veniâ, *Annæ* uxoris delectissimæ
" cura *Thomæ* filii insigni pietate a Turri *Londi-*
" *nensi* in hunc locum translata sunt, anno 1624.
" Qui primo, ob fidei Catho' professionem sub
" *Elizabetha* carceri mancipatus, deinde pœna
" pecuniaria 10,000 lib' mulctatus, tandem capi-
" tis iniquissimè condemnatus, post vitam in tris-
" tissima custodia in eadem Turri an' 10, mens'
" 6, sanctissimè transactum, piissimè, 19 *Oct.*

" 1595, non absque veneni suspicione, in Domino " obdormivit."

He was imprisoned in the *Beauchamp Tower*, in which are many memorials of this unhappy peer: one is an inscription cut with his own hand on the staircase, glorying in his innocence, and his religion.—" *Sicut peccati causa vinciri opprobrium* " *est, ita e contra, pro* Christo *custodiæ vincula* " *sustinere maxima gloria est. Arundell,* 28 of " *May* 1587."

The other memorial is a sculpture of an oak bough slipped and fruited, a badge of the earls of *Arundel*, with *Verbum* Domini, beneath. Between those words and the oak branch, is a *fret*, the arms of the barony of *Maltravers*, and on one side of the *fret* is the letter R, on the other T, or *Robert Turner*, a priest, who is supposed to have executed this sculpture: above the branch is given the *Turner* arms.*

Arthur Earl of Essex.

Arthur earl of *Essex*, accomplice with lord *Russel*, ended here his days. Despair seized him on his confinement, and, forsaken by Heaven, he put an end to his existence by the razor. He was of a party charged with equal freedom in religious as political principles. He vindicated and practised suicide. His death was charged on the court, but without the lest grounds. The prince

* *J. Charles Brook*, esq.

who could bring lord *Russel* to the block by a legal course, need never have incurred the odium of assassination on a less important partner of the conspiracy.

SIR JOHN PERROT.

HERE died, in *September*, 1592, Sir *John Perrot*, the supposed son of *Henry* VIII. by *Mary* wife to *Thomas Perrot*, esq; of *Haroldstone*, in the county of *Pembroke*. In his great stature, and high spirit, he bore a strong resemblance to that monarch. Young *Perrot* first attracted his notice by a quarrel which he had with two yeomen of the guard, whom he foiled at the *stews* in *Southwark*. He was in high favor in the following reign; but in that of *Mary* he fell into disgrace, on account of his attachment to the reformed religion. When queen *Elizabeth* succeeded, he experienced the smiles of his sovereign and sister. At length he was constituted lord deputy of *Ireland*, where he became very unpopular, by reason of his haughty conduct; was recalled, unjustly accused, and condemned for treason. *Naunton*, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*,* probably gives the real cause of the queen's resentment, which was excited by a very gross thing which he had said of his royal mistress. His sentence was respited; but he died of a broken heart, unable, from his

* P. 25.

lofty spirit, to brook the ill-treatment he met with from one he thought so near an ally.

LADY ARABELLA STUART.

IN this prison also sunk a victim to unmerited misfortunes, the innocent *Arabella Stuart*, daughter of *Charles Stuart*, earl of *Lenox*, and younger brother to lord *Darnley*, father to *James* I. Her affinity to the crown brought her under the jealousy of both *Elizabeth*, and that monarch. One object of the conspiracy in 1603, for which lord *Cobham*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and others, were condemned, was supposed to be that of placing the crown on the head of this unfortunate lady; on which she was confined to her own house. She found means to be married privately to Sir *William Seymour*, second son of *Edward* lord *Beauchamp*, son of the earl of *Hertford*. On the discovery of the wedding, he was committed to the *Tower:* she to close custody at the house of Sir *Thomas Parry*, at *Lambeth*. They artfully contrived their escape on the same day: *June* 3d, 1611: he arrived safe at *Dunkirk;* the lady was taken in *Calais* road, and committed to the *Tower*, where her misfortunes deprived her of her senses.* She was released by death, *September* 27th, 1615; and found an honorable interment in *Henry* VIIth's chapel, near the remains of her ill-fated relation

* Illustrations of *British* History, by *Edmund Lodge*, esq. iii.178.

Mary queen of *Scots*. Her husband lived to succeed to the title of Duke of *Somerset;* and was the faithful servant and friend of *Charles* I.

HENRY, NINTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, AND HIS WIZARDS.

I SHALL mention two other noblemen who were confined within these walls, on account of some particularities which attended their durance. The first is *Henry* earl of *Northumberland*, imprisoned on the very just suspicion of being privy to the Gunpowder treason. During the time he was in custody, he amused himself most rationally in the company of learned men, who were permitted to have access to him. Among others, were three who were called his *Wizards:* possibly he might be fond of astronomy, or dabble in judicial astrology; circumstances that, with the vulgar, might easily fasten on him the imputation of dealing with the devil.

EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, AND HIS CAT.

A VERY remarkable accident befel *Henry Wriothesly*, earl of *Southampton*, the friend and companion of the earl of *Essex*, in his fatal insurrection: after he had been confined here a short time, he was surprized by a visit from his favorite cat, which had found its way to the *Tower;* and, as tradition says, reached its master by descending the chimney of his apartment. I have seen at *Bulstrode*, the summer residence of the late dutchess of *Portland*, an original portrait of this earl, in the place of his confinement, in a black dress and

cloak, with the faithful animal sitting by him.* Perhaps this picture might have been the foundation of the tale.

LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFRIES.

THE fallen lord chancellor, the cruel instrument of despotism under *James* II. died, imprisoned here, of a broken heart, aided by intemperance. He was first interred in the church belonging to the *Tower;* and afterward was removed to that of *St. Mary, Aldermanbury*, and deposited near the body of his rakish son, lord *Wem.* In my younger days, I have heard of a hard-hearted insult on this once great man, during his imprisonment. He received, as he thought, a present of *Colchester* oysters; and expressed great satisfaction at the thought of having some friend yet left: but, on taking off the top of the barrel, instead of the usual contents, appeared an halter!

GRYFFYDD, FATHER OF OUR LAST PRINCE LLEWELYN.

To conclude this melancholy list, I shall return to antient times, to lament the sad fate of my countrymen, victims to *English* ambition. Here was basely confined, by *Henry* III. my countryman *Gryffydd*, father of our last prince *Llewelyn ap Gryffydd;* who, impatient of imprisonment, attempted to escape by lowering himself from the walls: the line he was descending by broke, and,

* In the same collection is another portrait of the same nobleman, out of confinement, richly dressed, with a rich helmet and armour lying by him.

being of a great bulk, he was dashed to pieces, and perished in a most miserable manner.*

WELSH MANUSCRIPTS DESTROYED IN THE TOWER.

IT is supposed that many of the *Welsh* nobility, imprisoned within this fortress, had obtained leave that part of their libraries might be sent to them, for their amusement in their solitary hours: so that in time it became a repository of *Welsh* literature. These valuable manuscripts were at length burnt by the villainy of one *Scolan*, to the irreparable loss of our history and our poetry. *Gutto'r Glynn*, who wrote about the year 1450, thus relates the fact:

Llyfrau *Cymru* a'u usfrudd,
I'r *Twr Gwynn* aethant ar gudd;
Ysceler oedd i *Scolan*,
Furw'r twrr llyfrau i'r tan.

i. e. "The books of *Wales*, and their destroyer, "were concealed in the *White Tower*. Villainous "was the deed of *Scolan*, when he threw the heaps "of books into the fire."†

THE HEAD OF LLEWELYN PLACED ON THE BATTLEMENTS.

IN the next reign, to the eternal disgrace of the great *Edward*, the head of the son of *Gryffydd*, the last of our princes, was placed on these battlements, insultingly crowned with ivy, for gallantly defending his hereditary dominions, to which he had as good a right as his more fortunate conqueror had to the crown of *England*. And, to fill

* *Powel's* History of *Wales*, 307.—*Wynne's* History, 263.

† *Evans's Welsh* poetry, 160.

the measure of misfortune, in a small time after, the head of prince *Dafydd* was sent to accompany that of his ill-fated brother.

DAFYDD LHWYD AP LLEWELYN *o Vathavarn*, a poet, who flourished in 1480, gives our countryman *Owen Tudor*, grandfather to *Henry* VII. a nobler prison than I fear we can warrant from history.* He certainly thought it derogating from the honor of *Wales*, to send his hero to *Newgate* like a common felon. Thus he bewails his unfortunate state, in a *Cywydd* composed on the occasion. I shall give a translation of the parts relative to the subject, by the same ingenious friend,† to whom I lie under so many similar obligations.

OWEN TUDOR.

TUDOR, in himself a host,
High-born *Owen*, *Cambria's* boast,
Cambria's flower imprison'd lies,
Where *London's* lofty towers rise.
Unjust the pride, and rash the power,
That doom'd him to yon hostile *Tower:*
For him our eyes with pity flow,
For him our breasts with vengeance glow.
Are *Owen's* feet with fetters bound?
With poetry I'll ease the wound:
Around his legs my muse shall twine,
And break them with her strains divine.
How wondrous are the powers of song,
To succour them who suffer wrong!

* See *Rymer's Fœd.* x. 685, 709.

† The Reverend RICHARD WILLIAMS, of *Fron*. See Appendix for a similar Poem, by the same Gentleman.

The next explains the cause of his imprisonment.

'Tis not for plunder, fraud, or debt,
That *Owen* this misfortune met.
'Tis not for lawless force of arms;
But for a queen's resistless charms,
Fertile *Gallia's* daughter fair,
That *Owen's* feet those fetters wear.
Worthy, virtuous, comely, tall,
CATHERINE did his heart enthrall.
Who could blame th' adventurous youth?
Fam'd for valor, honor, truth.
To him this gem of *Gallia's* shore
Three renowned children bore,
Warlike youths, their father's pride,
FRANCE's royal blood allied;
Grandsons to the *Gallic* throne;
Loyal barons of our own.
From them in future times shall spring
Many a gallant *British* king.*

IN the reign of *Richard* III. Sir *William Gryffydd*, of *Penrhyn*, chamberlain of *North Wales*, suffered imprisonment in the *Tower*, at the same time with lord *Strange*, for their supposed attachment to the interests of the duke of *Richmond*, afterward *Henry* VII. Sir *William* had also his poetical friend, in *Howel ap Reinalt*, who, in a *Cywydd*, celebrates the confinement of his patron.

A LITTLE to the south of *East Smithfield*, is the hospital of *St. Catherine's*, originally founded in 1148, by *Matilda* of *Boulogne*, wife of king ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.

* See the account of *Owen Tudor*, in my Tour in *Wales*, ii. 256. —ed. 1810, iii. 46.

Stephen, for the repose of her son *Baldwin*, and her daughter *Matilda:* and for the maintenance of a master, brothers and sisters, and other poor persons. In 1273, *Eleanor*, widow of *Henry*, possessed herself of it, dissolved the old foundation, re-founded it in honor of the same saint, for a master, three brethren chaplains, three sisters, ten *Bedes* women, and six poor scholars. Queen *Philippa*, wife of *Edward* III. was a great benefactress to this hospital: and to this day it remains under queenly patronage, according to the reservation made by the pious re-foundress *Eleanor*. Our present gracious queen is the twenty-ninth royal patroness.

THE mastership is a sinecure of considerable value. In this hospital is a house for him, and all its members. The reader will find the disposition of them, in the plan printed by Mr. *Nichols*, in the account of *St. Katherine's* hospital, and its collegiate church; a work of that able antiquary the late *Andrew Coltee Ducarel*, LL. D. He was interred in the collegiate church, where a plain piece of marble informs us of little more than the period of his existence.

CHURCH. THE church is a handsome *gothic* building, but nearly lost in the various houses, which shut it from public view. The east window is very elegant; and in the modern improvements, the utmost propriety is preserved in the imitation of the an-

tient architecture. The wooden pulpit is a curiosity: on its eight sides are represented the antient building, and different gates of the hospital; beneath each compartment extend, EZRA THE SCRIBE—STOOD UPON A—PULPIT OF WOOD—WHICH HE HAD—MADE FOR THE—PREACHIN *Neh—e.* chap. viii. 4.

UNDER one of the stalls is a very good carving of the head of queen *Philippa*, and another of her spouse. They bear a resemblance to the monumental sculpture of those great personages.

TOMB OF JOHN HOLLAND, DUKE OF EXETER.

THE most remarkable monument is that of *John Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, who is represented recumbent, with a fillet round his head, and in a long gown, the weeds of peace.* By him are placed the figure of his first wife *Anne*, daughter of *Edmund* earl *Stafford*, and widow of *Edmund Mortimer*, earl of *March;* and another of his sister *Constance*, first, wife to *Thomas Mowbray*, duke of *Norfolk;* and afterward to Sir *John Grey*, eldest son of *Reginald* lord *Grey*, of *Ruthen*. *Ashmole* says, that she was represented, on the tomb, with the Garter round her left arm, a mark of distinction on only two other monuments: but time hath obliterated this badge of honor. This potent peer was a great benefactor to the hospital, founded in it a chauntry; and bequeathed to the

* *Milton's L'Allegro.*

high altar in the church, "a cuppe of byroll, gar-
"nished with gold, perles, and precious stones,
"to be put in the sacrament," and a number of other valuable effects. He died in peace in 1447, a wonderful thing in his family; not fewer than four of this great house, in little more than a century, having fallen by violent deaths.

THE BERE-HOUSE.

BELOW *St. Catherine's*, on the river side, stood the great breweries or *Bere-house*, as it is called in the map published in the first volume of the *Civitates Orbis*. They were subject to regulations as early as the reign of *Henry* VII.; who, in 1492, licenses *John Merchant*, a *Fleming*, to export fifty tons of ale called *Berre*.* And in the same reign one *Geffry Gate*, probably an officer of the king's, spoiled the brewhouses at *St. Catherine's* twice, either for sending too much abroad unlicensed, or for brewing it too weak for their home customers.† The demand for this article from foreign parts increased to a high degree; in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, five hundred tons were exported at once, as is expressed for the queen's use, at one time; probably for the service of her army in the Low Countries; three hundred and fifty barrels to *Embden;* three hundred to *Amsterdam;* and again eight hundred to *Embden*. At this time there seems to have been a free ex-

* *Rymer*, xii. 271. † *Maitland*, ii. 1017.

portation, except when checked by proclamation, for fear of enhancing the price of corn, by excess of brewing in scarce times; but even then it was permitted by the royal licence.*

THOSE who wish to attempt to restore the spirit of the boisterous reign of *Henry*, as far as depended on the boasted *British* liquor, may use the following receipt:†

x quarters malte.
ii quarters wheet.
ii quarters ootos.
xl lb. weight of hoppys, to make lx barrel of seugyll beer.

IT is not in my power to trace the progress of this important article of trade. Let me only say that it is now a national concern: for the duty on malt, from *July* 5th 1785, to the same day 1786, produced a million and half of money,‡ to the support of the state, from a liquor which invigorates the bodies of its willing subjects, to defend the blessings they enjoy; while that from the *Stygian* gin enervates and incapacitates. One of these

* *Strype's Stow*, ii. 292.

† Customes, &c. of *London*, printed in or about 1521, by *Pynson*.

‡ Vast quantities of our beer or porter are sent abroad; I do not know the sum, but the following extract from a newspaper, will shew the greatness of our Breweries.

The following is a list of the chief porter brewers of *London*, and the barrels of strong beer they have brewed, from *Midsummer* 1786,

Chevaliers de Malte (as an impertinent *Frenchman* styled a most respectable gentleman* of the trade) has, within one year, contributed not less

to *Midsummer* 1787. And we make no doubt but it will give our readers much pleasure, to find such a capital article of trade solely confined to *England*; and the more so, as a large quantity of the porter makes a considerable part of our exports.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Whitbread, Samuel -	150,280	*Hare, Richard* - -	23,251
Calvert, Felix - - -	131,043	*Allen, Thomas* - -	23,013
Thrale, Hester - -	105,559	*Dickenson, Rivers* -	18,640
Read, W. (Trueman's)	95,302	*Pearce, Richard* - -	16,901
Calvert, John - - -	91,150	*Coker, Thomas* - -	16,744
Hammond, Peter - -	90,852	*Proctor, Thomas* - -	16,584
Goodwin, Henry - -	66,398	*Newberry, William* -	16,517
Phillips, John - -	54,197	*Hodgson, George* - -	16,384
Meux, Richard - -	49,651	*Bullock, Robert* - -	16,272
Wiggins, Matthew -	40,741	*Clarke, Edward* - -	9,855
Fasset, Thomas - -	40,279		
Dawson, Ann - - -	39,400	Total of Barrels	1,176,856
Jordan, Thomas - -	24,193		
Dickenson, Joseph -	23,659		

I have not been able to get at the quantity of liquor brewed by particular brewers in the last year: but find the following the gross sum.

	Porter.	Small Beer.	Table Beer.
Brewers -	2,881,506	736,564	579,728
Victuallers -	1,873,082	610,520	13½
Total of Barrels	4,754,588	1,347,084	579,741½

In the year ending *January* 12th, 1812, the duty on beer amounted to 3,178,853*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*½ Ed.

* The late *Humphry Parsons*, esq; when he was hunting with *Louis* XV. excited the king's curiosity to know who he was. His majesty making enquiry of one of his attendants, received the above answer.

than fifty thousand pounds to his own share. The sight of a great *London* brewhouse exhibits a magnificence unspeakable. The vessels evince the extent of the trade. Mr. *Meux*, of *Liquorpond-street*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, can shew twenty-four tons; containing, in all, thirty-five thousand barrels; one alone holds four thousand five hundred barrels of wholesome liquor; which enables the *London* porter-drinkers to undergo tasks that ten gin-drinkers would sink under. In the present year he has built a vessel sixty feet in diameter, a hundred and seventy-six feet in circumference, and twenty-three feet in height. It cost five thousand pounds in building; and contains from ten to twelve thousand barrels of beer; valued at about twenty thousand pounds. A dinner was given to two hundred people at the bottom; and two hundred more joined the company to drink success to the vat! He has one vat that holds twenty thousand barrels of porter, cost ten thousand pounds in building, and when full of beer is worth forty thousand pounds; is seventy feet in diameter; thirty feet deep: the circumference I could not measure. Many of the hoops weigh three ton, and cost three hundred pounds each. He is building another of the same size. There is one that holds ten thousand barrels, one five thousand, and about forty that hold from five to two thousand; containing in the whole one hundred thousand barrels. He

MEUX'S BREWHOUSE.

had five hundred pockets of hops, and was going to increase them to one thousand. He pays three hundred pounds a week duty, nearly one hundred pounds a week to men in the yard; and has eighty horses. He is going to pull down the old brew-house, and rebuild it on the same plan with the immense building already done; which will employ five hundred men. It would have been done this year, 1795, but could not get men. All this, without reckoning in-door and out-door clerks, butts, &c.

At a time when they were raising sacks of malt up into the store-rooms, one of the men (and he was one of the strongest) being in the waggon fixing the girth round the sacks to be drawn up by the crane, his thumb accidentally got fastened between the girth and sacks, and the men above began, before he could disengage himself, to draw him up with the sacks, and when at the height, which is sixty feet, the girth broke, and he came down, with the sacks, into the waggon without being much hurt: so little that he got well in a fortnight, and about his business.—Of this I was informed by Mr. *Sheperd*, one of the clerks.

I am now arrived at the very eastern extent of *London*, as it was in the age of queen *Elizabeth*. A small village or two might be found in the remaining part of the county of *Middlesex*, but bordered by marshes, which frequently experienced

the ravages of the river. This tract had been a manor in the *Saxon* times, called *Stibben-hedde*, i. e. *Stibben-heath*. In later days it belonged to *John de Pulteney*, who had been four times lord mayor, viz. in 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336. The bishops of *London* had here a palace, as appears from antient records, "Given from our palace of *Stebon-* "*hyth*, or *Stebonheath*," which is supposed to have filled the space now covered with several tenements.* An antient square gateway is I think still standing. It is built of brick, prettily disposed in lozenge forms.† This likewise is engraven by Mr. *Smith*. It appears that the side next to the *Thames* had been embanked, to resist the fury of the floods. From the 26th of *Edward* I. several inquisitions were made to examine the state of the banks and ditches, and the tenants, who were found negligent, were presented as delinquents.‡ The church, which stands far from the river, was originally called *Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum*, but was afterward styled that of *St. Dunstan;* for the whole body of saints was obliged to give way to him who had the courage to take the devil himself by the nose.§ The church is by no means distinguished by its architecture. In it were in-

STEPNEY.

* *Newcourt*, i. 737.

† This gateway formed a part of a large mansion belonging to *Henry*, the first marquis of *Worcester*. ED.

‡ *Dugdale* on embanking, 69. § Lives of the Saints.

terred the remains of the illustrious Sir *Thomas Spert*, comptroller of the navy in the time of *Henry* VIII. and to whom this kingdom was indebted for that salutary foundation the TRINITY-HOUSE.* Here also may be found that curious epitaph mentioned by the *Spectator:*

> Here *Thomas Saffin* lyes interr'd: Ah why
> Born in *New England*, did in *London* die? &c.

This vast parish is at present divided into six others, yet the mother parish still remains of great extent.

PERRY'S DOCKS. THE dock and ship yard, the property of Mr. *Perry*, the greatest private dock in all *Europe*, is at the extremity of this parish, at *Blackwall*, the upper part of the eastern side of the *Isle of Dogs*. It may be called the eastern end of *London*, being nearly a continued succession of six miles and a half of streets, from hence to *Tyburn* turnpike.

WAPPING. THE great extent of *Wapping*, which stretches along the river side from *St. Katherine's*, arose from the opinion of the commissioners of sewers, in 1571, that nothing could secure the manor from the depredations of the water, more effectually than the building of houses: for they thought the tenants would not fail being attentive to the safety of their lives and property. The plan succeeded, and in our days we see a vast and populous town

* He died *September* 8th, 1541.

added to the antient precincts (which had stagnated for ages). *Wapping* forms a long narrow street, well paved, and handsomely flagged on both sides, winding along the banks of the *Thames*, as far as the end of *Limehouse*, an extent of nearly two miles; and inhabited by multitudes of seafaring men, alternate occupants of sea and land: their floating tenements lie before them. In fact, the whole river, from *London* bridge, for a vast way, is covered with a double forest of masts, with a narrow avenue in mid-channel. These give importance and safety to the state, and supply the mutual wants of the universe. We send the necessaries and luxuries of our island to every part; and, in return, receive every article which should satiate the most luxurious, wealth that ought to make avarice cry, Hold! enough! and matters for speculation for the laudable and delicate longings of the intellectual world.

SHADWELL.

THE hamlet of *Shadwell* is a continuation of the buildings along the river. Between the houses and the water, in all this long tract of street, are frequent docks, and small building yards. The passenger is often surprized with the sight of the prow of a ship rising over the street, and the hulls of new ones appearing at numbers of openings. But all that filth and stench, which *Stow* complains of, exists no longer. *Execution Dock* still remains at *Wapping*, and is in use as often as a

EXECUTION DOCK.

melancholy occasion requires. The criminals are to this day executed on a temporary gallows placed at low-water mark; but the custom of leaving the body to be overflowed by three tides, has long since been omitted.

RADCLIFF. THE village of *Radcliff*, to which *Wapping* now joins, is of some antiquity. From hence the gallant Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, on *May* the 20th, 1553, took his departure on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to *China*. He sailed with great pomp by *Greenwich*, where the court then lay. Mutual honors were payed on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king alone lost the noble and novel sight; for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed.*

LIMEHOUSE. LIMEHOUSE is a continuation of the town along the river-side: it is a new creation: and its church, one of the fifty new churches, was finished in 1724. This may be called the end of *London* on the water-side; but it is continued by means of *Poplar*, a chapelry in the parish of *Stepney* (antiently a regal manor, so named from its abundance of poplar trees) across the upper part of the *Isle of Dogs*, in a strait line to the river *Lea*, the division of this county from *Essex*.

POPLAR.

* *Hackluyt*, i. 239.

WAPPING, *Shadwell*, and *Limehouse*, have their respective churches; and *Poplar* its chapel. The two first have nothing to attract the eye. *Limehouse* has its awkward tower, a dull square rising out of another, embellished with pilasters; heavy pinnacles rise out of the uppermost: the whole proves how unhappily Mr. *Hawksmoor*, the architect of *Bloomsbury* church, exerted his genius in the obsolete art of steeple-building. In the year 1730 it was added to the bills of mortality.

POPLAR CANAL.

IN our walk through *Limehouse*, we crossed the New Cut, or *Poplar* canal, near its discharge into the river. This was begun about twenty years ago; runs by *Bromley*, and joins the river *Lea* near *Bow*, where barges enter by means of a lock called *Bow-lock*. This canal is about a mile and a quarter in length; and serves to bring to our capital corn, malt, and flour, from the neighborhood of *Hertford*, and several other counties, which put their productions on board the barges at that town. It is also of great use to convey to the *Thames* the produce of the great distilleries near *Bow*; and also to the internal counties coals, and several articles from the metropolis. This canal saves the great circuit of passing down to *Lea-mouth*, and thence round the *Isle of Dogs*; a navigation often impeded by contrary winds and tides, which frequently fall out so adverse, as to occasion great delays. Yet this canal by no

means annihilates the use of the river *Lea* to and from its mouth; but barges go indifferently either way, as conveniency, or the circumstances above-mentioned, occur. Besides, many barges will enter the river *Lea* to save the navigation expences of the New Cut.

LIMEHOUSE DOCK. LIMEHOUSE *Dock* is a little farther to the south-east, and is much used.

THE FOLLY. WE finished our walk, and dined at a small house called the *Folly*, on the water's edge, almost opposite to the splendid hospital at *Greenwich*, where we sat for some hours enjoying the delicious view of the river, and the moving picture of a succession of shipping perpetually passing and re-passing.

BILLS OF MORTALITY. IT is wonderful, that in this great city there should have been no regular *Census*;* but that we must depend on the account of the number of inhabitants from the uncertain calculation of the bills of mortality. I will allow them to be delivered annually, by the only censors we have, *the company of parish-clerks*, with all possible accuracy, as far as their knowledge extends: but, as it is admitted that a number of people find their burials in cœmeteries without the bills, equal nearly to those which are annually reported to

* The first general *Census* of the kingdom took place in 1801; the result, as far as relates to the metropolis, will be given in the Appendix. ED.

be interred within their jurisdiction, the uncertainty of the enumeration collected from them must be allowed. In the last year, 19,697 were buried within the bills: if the above assertion* is well founded, the sum must be 39,394. I refer the decision of the numbers of inhabitants to the skilful in calculation. I have heard it averred that the present number is a million. Three ingenious writers have made the following estimates. Mr. *Howlet* gives in his at 800,000, Mr. *Wales* at 650,000, and Doctor *Price* at 500,000. *Maitland* gives the total, in the time of his publication (1756) to have been 725,341.† The increase of *London* since his days gives a probability that the enumeration is not much exaggerated.

Bills of mortality took rise in 1592, in which began a great pestilence, which continued till the 18th of *December* 1595. During this period they were kept in order to ascertain the number of persons who died: but when the plague ceased, the bills were discontinued. They were resumed again in 1603. At the original institution, there were only a hundred and nine parishes: others were gradually added, and, by the year 1681, the number was a hundred and thirty-two: since that

* Mr. *Richardson.*

† *Maitland,* ii. 755.—This book is dedicated to *Slingsby Bethel,* esq; who was lord mayor in that year.

time fourteen more have been added, so that the whole amounts to a hundred and forty-six; viz.

97 within the walls.

16 without the walls.

23 out-parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surry*.

10 in the city and liberties of *Westminster*.*

AMONG the multitudes who fall victims to disease, is a melancholy account of the rural youth, who crowd here in numbers, laboring under the delusion of preferment: some perish soon, without even attaining a service; or, urged by want, fall under the cognizance of justice. Others get admission into shops, or into places, where they experience hard work, hard wages, hard lodgings, and scanty food. They soon fall ill, are neglected, or flung into an hospital when passed all relief: they perish. Their native villages want their innocent labor, and the whole rustic community, I may say the whole kingdom, suffers for the indiscreet ambition of these unhappy youths or of their simple parents.

RADCLIFF HIGHWAY.

WE varied our road on our return, by taking that of *Radcliff Highway*, a broad and very long street, ending in *East Smithfield*. On the north side stands another of the fifty new churches,

* To satisfy the curiosity of those who have not opportunity of seeing a *Bill of Mortality*, I have printed that of 1791, at the end of this book.

St. George's Middlesex: square rises out of square, to compose the steeple: its upper story is incomprehensible, the outside stuck around with chimney-like columns, square at the lower parts, above making a sudden transition into the round. This church was begun in 1715; finished in 1729: and, by the eccentricity of the style, may fairly be suspected to have had Mr. *Hawksmoor* for its builder.* ST. GEORGE'S MIDDLESEX.

AT the end of this street we found ourselves in the midst of *Rag-fair*, in the fullest hour of business. The articles of commerce by no means belie the name. There is no expressing the poverty of the goods: nor yet their cheapness. A distinguished merchant, engaged with a purchaser, observing me to look on him with great attention, called out to me, as his customer was going off with his bargain, to observe that man, *For*, says he, *I have actually clothed him for fourteen pence.* RAG-FAIR.

A LITTLE farther on to the east, stood the abby of *St. Mary of the Graces*, called also the *New Abby*, and *Eastminster*, in opposition to *Westminster*, in respect to its situation. It was founded by *Edward* III. in 1349, in the new church-yard of the *Holy Trinity*, and filled with *Cistertians*. The church-yard was made by *John* ABBY OF ST. MARY OF THE GRACES.

* *Hawksmoor* has the more respectable name of *Gibbs* associated with his, as joint architects of this church. ED.

Corey, clerk, on occasion of the dreadful pestilence which raged in that reign, so that there was not room in the common church-yards to inter the dead. *Edward* was moved to his piety by a fright which seized him during a violent storm, in his way to *France;* when he vowed, if he got safe to shore, he would found a monastery to the honor of God, and the *Lady of Grace*, if she would grant him the *grace* of coming safe on shore.* At the Dissolution its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, amounted to 5,406*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* It was granted to Sir *Arthur Darcie*, in 1540, who pulled it entirely down. "In place thereof," says *Stow*, "is "builded a large store-house for victual, and con- "venient ovens are builded for baking of bisket "to serve hir majesties shippes." The present Victualling Office succeeded the original building, and is allotted for the same purpose.

VICTUALLING-OFFICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

FROM hence I passed by the *Tower*, to the Custom-house, a little to the west of that fortress. On this spot is the busy concourse of all nations, who pay their tribute towards the support of *Great Britain*. The present building is of brick and stone; before which, ships of three hundred and fifty tons can lie and discharge their cargo. There was a custom-house here, built as early as the year 1385, by *John Churchman*,† one of the sheriffs of

* *Newcourt*, i. 465. † *Strype's Stow*, ii. book iv. 114.

London; but at that period, and long after, the customs were collected in different parts of the city, and in a very irregular manner. About the year 1559 the loss to the revenue was first discovered, and an act passed to compel people to land their goods in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue; and this was the spot fixed on: a Custom-house was erected, which being destroyed by the great fire, was rebuilt by *Charles* II. In 1718, it underwent the same fate, and was restored in its present form. Before the Custom-house was established here, the principal place for receiving the duties was at *Billingsgate.* As early as 979, or the reign of *Etheldred,* a small vessel was to pay *ad Bilynggesgate* one penny halfpenny as a toll; a greater, bearing sails, one penny; a keel or hulk (*Ceol vel Hulcus*) four pence; a ship laden with wood, one piece for toll; and a boat with fish, one halfpenny; or a larger, one penny.* We had even then trade with *France* for its wines; for mention is made of ships from *Rouen,* which came here and landed them, and freed them from toll, i. e. payed their duties. What they amounted to I cannot learn. But in 1268 the half year's customs, for foreign merchandize in the city of *London,* came only to 75*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* In 1331,

CUSTOMS IN 979.

IN 1268.

IN 1331.

* *Brompton* x *Scriptores,* i. col. 897.

In 1354. they amounted to 8,000*l.* a year. In 1354, the duty on imports was only 580*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; on our exports (wool and felts) 81,624*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Well may Mr. *Anderson* observe* the temperance and sobriety of the age, when we consider the small quantities of wine and other luxuries used in these kingdoms.

In 1590. In 1590, towards the end of the glorious reign of *Elizabeth*, our customs brought in 50,000*l.* a year. They had at first been farmed at 14,000*l.* a year; afterward raised to 42,000*l.*; and finally to the sum I mention, and still to the same person, Sir *Thomas Smith*.

In 1613. In 1613, by the peaceful politics of *James* I. the imports brought in 48,250*l.*; the exports 61,322*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* the whole of the revenue, from the customs, amounting this year to 109,572*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* in the port of *London* only. Our exports from the out-ports raised 25,471*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; the imports 13,030*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; the sum total was 148,075. 7*s.* 8*d.*

In 1641. In 1641, just before the beginning of our troubles, the customs brought in 500,000*l.* a year; the effect of a long series of peaceful days. The effects of our civil broils appeared strongly in 1666, when they suffered a decrease of 110,000*l.*

In 1666, 1671. From the year 1671 to 1688, they were at a me-

* Dictionary, i. 186.

dium 555,752*l.* In the year 1709, notwithstanding a fierce war had raged for many years, they were raised to 2,319,320*l.* For want of materials, I am obliged to pass to the annual produce of the customs, ending in *April*, 1789, which amounted to 3,711,126*l.**

In 1709.

In *Water-lane*, a little to the north-west of the Custom-house, is the Trinity-house; a society founded in 1515, at a period in which the *British* navy began to assume a system. The founder was Sir *Thomas Spert* comptroller of the navy, and commander of the great ship *Henry Grace de Dieu.* It is a corporation, consisting of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren;† selected from commanders in the navy and the merchant service; and now and then as a compliment some of the first nobility are admitted. They may be considered as guardians of our ships, military and commercial. Their powers are very extensive: they examine the mathematical children of *Christ's Hospital;* masters of his majesty's ships; they appoint pilots for the

Trinity-House.

* In the year ending *January* 12, 1812, when the whole of *Europe* (*Spain* and *Portugal* excepted) under the control of *Bonaparte*, combined with the *American* states, to exclude our commerce, the total sum to be accounted for, of the customs, amounted to 13,137,617*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*¾. Ed.

† The whole corporation are usually called *The Thirty-one Brethren.* See a full account in *Strype's Stow*, ii. book v. p. 286, 7.

river *Thames;* settle the general rates of pilotage; erect light-houses, and sea-marks; grant licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the *Thames;* prevent foreigners from serving on board our ships without licence; punish seamen for mutiny and desertion; hear and determine complaints of officers and men in the merchants service, but liable to appeal to the judge of the court of admiralty; superintend the deepening and cleansing of the river *Thames*, and have under their jurisdiction the ballast-office; have power to buy lands, and receive donations for charitable uses; and, in consequence, relieve annually many thousands of poor seamen, their widows, and orphans.

SIR JOHN LEAKE.

THIS house is unworthy of the greatness of its design. In the council-room are some portraits of eminent men. The most remarkable is that of Sir *John Leake*, with his lank grey locks, and a loose night-gown, with a mien very little indicative of his high courage, and active spirit. He was the greatest commander of his time, and engaged in most actions of note during the reigns of king *William* and queen *Anne*. To him was committed the desperate, but successful attempt of breaking the boom, previous to the relief of *Londonderry*. He distinguished himself greatly at the battle of *La Hogue;* assisted at the taking of *Gibraltar;* and afterward, as commander in chief, reduced *Barcelona;* took *Carthagena*, and brought *Sar-*

dinia and *Minorca* to submit to *Charles*, rival to *Philip* for the crown of *Spain*. He was made a lord of the admiralty, but declined the offer of being head of the commission: at the accession of *George* I. averse to the new family, he retired; but with the approving pension of 600*l*. a year. He lived privately at *Greenwich*, where he died in 1720, and was buried in a manner suitable to his merits, in the church at *Stepney*. His life was written, and privately printed on large paper, octavo, in 1750, by *Stephen Martin Leake*, esq; late garter king at arms. Only fifty copies were printed; so that the book bears an immoderate price.

IT is in this house that the business of the institution is carried on; but the mother-house is at *Deptford*, the corporation being named *The master, wardens, and assistants of the guild or fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity*, and of *St. Clement*, in the parish of *Deptford Strond*, in the county of *Kent*.*

BILLINGSGATE.

AFTER the *Custom-house*, the first place of note is *Billingsgate*, or, to adapt the spelling to the conjectures of antiquaries, who go beyond the "realms of *Chaos* and old Night," *Belin's*-gate, or the gate of *Belinus* king of *Britain*, fellow-adventurer with *Brennus* king of the *Gauls*, at

* *Strype's Maitland*, ii. book v. p. 286.

the sacking of *Rome*, three hundred and sixty years before the *Christian* æra: and the BELI *mawr*, who graces the pedigrees of numbers of us antient *Britons*. For fear of falling on some inglorious name, I submit to the etymology; but must confess there does not appear any record of a gate at this place: his son *Lud* was more fortunate, for *Ludgate* preserves his memory to every citizen, who knows the just value of antiquity. *Gate* here signifies only a place where there was a concourse of people;* a common quay or wharf, where there is a free going in and out of the same.† This was a small port for the reception of shipping, and, for a considerable time, the most important place for the landing of almost every article of commerce. It was not till the reign of king *William* that it became celebrated as a fish-market. In 1699, by act of parlement, it was made a free port for fish, which might be sold there every day in the week except *Sunday*. The object of this has long been frustrated, and the epicure who goes (as was a frequent practice) to *Billingsgate* to eat fish in perfection, will now be cruelly disappointed.

I CANNOT give a list of the fishes most acceptable in the *Saxon* ages; but there is a list of those which were brought to market in the reign of

* *Skinner's* Etymology.

† *Edward* I. his grant of *Botolph's* quay.

Edward I. who descended even to regulate the prices, that his subjects might not be left to the mercy of the venders.

	s.	d.
The best plaice - -	0	1½
A dozen of best soles -	0	3
Best fresh mulvil, i. e. *Molva*, either cod or ling	0	3
Best hadock - -	0	2
Best barkey - -	0	4
Best mullet - -	0	2
Best *dorac*, *John Doree?*	0	5
Best conger - -	1	0
Best turbot - -	0	6
Best bran, sard, and betule - - -	0	3
Best mackrel, in *Lent* -	0	1
And out of *Lent* - -	0	0½
Best gurnard - -	0	1
Best fresh merlings, i. e. *Merlangi*, whitings, four for - - - -	0	1
Best powdered ditto, 12 for	0	1
Best pickled herrings, twenty - - - -	0	1

This shews that the invention of pickling was before the time of *William Benkelen*, who died in 1397. See *Brit. Zool.* iii. article *Herring*.

Best fresh ditto, before *Michaelmas*, six for -	0	1
Ditto, after *Michaelmas*, twelve for - -	0	1
Best *Thames*, or *Severn* lamprey - - -	0	4
Best fresh oysters, a gallon for - - - -	0	2
A piece of rumb, gross and fat, I suspect *Holibut*, which is usually sold in pieces, at - -	0	4
Best sea-hog, i. e. porpesse	6	8
Best eels, a strike, or ¼ hundred - - -	0	2
Best lampreys, in winter, the hundred - -	0	8
Ditto, at other times -	0	6

These, by their cheapness, must have been the little lampreys now used for bait.

But we also imported lampreys from *Nantes*: the first which came in was sold for not less than -	1	4
A month after, at -	0	8
Best fresh salmon, from *Christmas* to *Easter*, for	5	0
Ditto, after ditto - -	3	0
Best smelts, the hundred	0	1
Best roche, in summer -	0	1
Best *Lucy*, or pike, at -	6	8

By the very high price of the pike, it is very probable that this fish had not yet been introduced into our ponds, but was imported at this period as a luxury, pickled, or some way preserved.

AMONG these fishes, let me observe, that the conger is, at present, never admitted to any good table; and to speak of serving up a porpesse whole, or in part, would set your guests a-staring. Yet, such is the difference of taste, both these fishes were in high esteem. King *Richard's* master cooks have left a most excellent receipt for *Congur in Sawse;** and as for other great fish, it was either eaten roasted, or salted, or in broth, or *furmente with porpesse.*† The learned Doctor *Caius* even tells us the proper sauce, and says, that it should be the same with that for a *Dolphin;*‡ another dish unheard of in our days.

I CONFESS myself unacquainted with the words *Barkey, Bran,* and *Betule: Sard* was probably the *Sardine* or *Pilchard:* I am equally at a loss about *Croplings,* and *Rumb:* but the pickled *Balenes* were certainly the *Pholas Dactylus;*§ the *Balanus* of *Rondeletius de Testaceis,* 28; and the *Dattili* of the modern *Italians,* which are to this day eaten, and even pickled.

To this list of sea-fishes, which were admitted in those days to table, may be added the sturgeon, and ling; and there is twice mention, in archbishop *Neville's* great feast, of a certain fish, both roasted and baked, unknown at present, called a *Thirl-poole.*

* Forme of Cury, 52. † 53, 39, 56. ‡ *Caii* opuscula, 116.
§ *British Zoology,* ed. 1812. iv. 156.

THE seal was also reckoned a fish, and, with the sturgeon and porpesse, were the only fresh fishes which, by the 33d of *Henry* VIII. were permitted to be bought of any stranger at sea, between *England* and *France*, *Flanders*, and *Zealand*.

ON *April* 11th of the present year, I passed through *Billingsgate*, and observed on the ground, some large pieces of ice, in which I was told the salmon from *Berwick*, and other parts of our northern fishery, was packed in boxes. The ice is preserved in ice-houses throughout the winter entirely for that purpose.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

A LITTLE to the west is *London-bridge*. The year of its foundation is not settled. The first mention of it is in the laws of *Ethelred*, which fix the tolls of vessels coming to *Billingsgate*, or *ad Pontem*. It could not be prior to the year 993, when *Unlaf*, the *Dane*, sailed up the river as high as *Staines*,* without interruption: nor yet after the year 1016, in which *Ethelred* died: and the great *Canute*, king of *Denmark*, when he besieged *London*, was impeded in his operations by a bridge, which even at that time must have been strongly fortified, to oblige him to have recourse to the following vast expedient:—He caused a prodigious ditch to be cut on the south side of

* *Saxon Chron.* 148.

the *Thames*, at *Rotherhithe*, or *Redriff*, a little to the east of *Southwark*, which he continued at a distance from the south end of the bridge, in form of a semicircle, opening into the western part of the river. Through this he drew his ships, and effectually completed the blockade of the city.* But the valour of the citizens obliged him to raise the siege. Evidences of this great work were found in the place called *The Dock Head*, at *Redriff*, where it began. *Fascines* of hazels, and other brush-wood, fastened down with stakes, were discovered in digging that dock, in 1694; and in other parts of its course have been met with, in ditching, large oaken planks, and numbers of piles.†

When Built.

The bridge originated from the public spirit of the college of priests of *St. Marie Overie*. Before, there had been a ferry, left by her parents to their only daughter *Mary;* who, out of the profits, founded a nunnery and endowed it with the profits of the boat. This house was afterward converted into the college of priests, who not only built the bridge but kept it in repair: but it must be understood that the first bridge was of timber, the materials at hand, and most probably rudely put together. This account is given by *Stow*, from the report of *Bartholomew Linsted*, alias *Fowle*, last

First of Timber.

* *Saxon Chron.* 148. † *Maitland*, i. 35.

prior of *St. Marie Overie;* but was doubted, because the work has been supposed to be too great, and too disinterested for a college of priests, who were to give up the certain profits of the ferry, for those resulting precariously from an expensive undertaking. Even the existence of a religious house before the Conquest has been suspected: but the *Domesday* book puts that out of doubt, by informing us, *Ipse episcopus habet unum monasterium in Sudwerche.* Numbers of useful, as well as pious works, in early days, originated from the instigation of the churchmen, who often had the honor of being called the founders, when the work itself was performed by their devotees. Neither is it to be supposed that they could keep it in repair: the same zeal which impelled people to contribute to the building, operated in the investiture of land for its future support; and this appears to have been done in several instances; yet the endowments were so small, that a supplementary tax was often raised.

Burnt in 1136.

In 1136, the bridge was burnt down. By the year 1163 it grew so ruinous as to occasion its being rebuilt, under the care of one *Peter*, curate of *St. Mary Colechurch*, a celebrated architect of those times. It was soon after determined to build a bridge of stone, and, about the year 1176, the same *Peter* was employed again. It proved the work of thirty-three years: the architect died

Rebuilt in 1176 with Stone.

four years before it was completed; and another clergyman, *Isenbert*, master of the schools of *Xaintes*, was recommended to the citizens, by king *John*, for the honor of finishing it;* but they rejected their prince's choice, and committed the work to three merchants of *London*, who completed it in 1209. *Peter* was buried in a beautiful chapel, probably of his own construction, dedicated to *St. Thomas*, which stood on the east side, in the ninth pier from the north end, and had an entrance from the river, as well as the street, by a winding staircase. It was beautifully paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was a tomb, supposed to contain his remains.

CHAPEL IN ONE OF THE PIERS.

THIS great work was founded on enormous piles, driven as closely as possible together: on their tops were laid long planks ten inches thick, strongly bolted; and on them was placed the base of the pier, the lowermost stones of which were bedded in pitch, to prevent the water from damaging the work: round all were the piles which are called the *Sterlings*, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles. These contracted the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the retreat of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have occasioned the

* *Maitland*, Hist. Lond. i. 45.

loss of many thousand lives. The water, at spring-tides, rises to the height of about eighteen feet. The length of this vast work is nine hundred and fifteen feet, the exact breadth of the river. The number of arches was nineteen, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the sterlings, and the houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. In most places they hid the arches, and nothing appeared but the rude piers. I well remember the street on *London-bridge*, narrow, darksome, and dangerous to passengers from the multitude of carriages: frequent arches of strong timber crossed the street, from the tops of the houses, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the repose of the inmates, who soon grew deaf to the noise of the falling waters, the clamors of watermen, or the frequent shrieks of drowning wretches. Most of the houses were tenanted by pin or needle-makers, and œconomical ladies were wont to drive from the *St. James's* end of the town, to make cheap purchases. *Fuller* tells us, that *Spanish* needles were made here first in *Cheapside*, by a negro, who died without communicating the art. *Elias Crowse*, a *German*, in the reign of *Elizabeth*, was more liberal, and first taught the method to the *English*. *Fuller's* definition of a needle is excellent, *quasi* NE IDLE.

PIN-MAKERS.

In the bridge were three openings on each side, with ballustrades, to give passengers a sight of the water and shipping. In one part had been a draw-bridge, useful either by way of defence, or for the admission of ships into the upper part of the river. This was protected by a strong tower. It served to repulse *Fauconbridge* the Bastard, in his general assault on the city in 1471, with a set of banditti, under pretence of rescuing the unfortunate *Henry*, then confined in the *Tower*. Sixty houses were burnt on the bridge on this occasion.* It also served to check, and in the end annihilate, the ill-conducted insurrection of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, in the reign of queen *Mary*. The top of this tower, in the sad and turbulent days of this kingdom, used to be the shambles of human flesh, and covered with the heads or quarters of unfortunate partizans. Even so late as the year 1598, *Hentzner*, the *German* traveller, with *German* accuracy, counted on it above thirty heads.† The old map of the city, in 1597, represents them in a most horrible cluster.

Draw-Bridge.

At the north end of the bridge one *Peter Corbis*, a *Dutchman*,‡ in the year 1582, invented and placed an engine to force the water of the *Thames* into leaden pipes, to supply many of the adjacent parts of the city. It has, since that time, been so

* *Holinshed*, 690. † *Fugitive Pieces*, vol. ii. 243.
‡ *Stow's Survaie.—London and its Environs*, iv. 146.

greatly improved, by the skill of the *English* mechanics, as to become a most curious as well as useful piece of machinery, and to be extremely worthy the attention of those conversant in that branch of science.

DREADFUL CALAMITY BY FIRE.

I MUST not quit the bridge, without noticing an unparalleled calamity, which happened on it within four years after it was finished. A fire began on it at the *Southwark* end; multitudes of people rushed out of *London* to extinguish it; while they were engaged in this charitable design, the fire seized on the opposite end, and hemmed in the crowd. Above three thousand persons perished in the flames, or were drowned by overloading the vessels which were hardy enough to attempt their relief.

A BRAVE ACTION.

THE gallant action of *Edward Osborne*, ancestor to the duke of *Leeds*, when he was apprentice to Sir *William Hewet*, clothworker, must by no means be forgotten. About the year 1536, when his master lived in one of these tremendous houses, a servant-maid was playing with his only daughter in her arms, in a window over the water, and accidentally dropt the child. Young *Osborne*, who was witness to the misfortune, instantly sprung into the river, and, beyond all expectation, brought her safe to the terrified family. Several persons of rank payed their addresses to her, when she was marriageable; among others, the earl of *Shrewsbury:* but Sir *William* gratefully decided in favor

of *Osborne;* OSBORNE, says he, *saved her*, and OSBORNE *shall enjoy her.** In her right he possessed a great fortune. He became sheriff of *London* in 1575; and lord mayor in 1583. I have seen the picture of his master at *Kiveton*, the seat of the duke of *Leeds*, a half-length on board: his dress is a black gown furred, a red vest and sleeve, a gold chain, and a bonnet. He served the office of lord mayor in 1559; and died in 1566. *Strype* mistakes, when he says, that Sir *William* died in 1599, and was buried in the cathedral of *St. Paul:* another person of the same name lies there, under the handsome monument† ascribed by our old historian to the former.

OF the multitudes who have perished in this rapid descent, the name of no one, of any note, has reached my knowledge, except that of Mr. *Temple*, only son of the great Sir *William Temple*.

A SUICIDE. His end was dreadful, as it was premeditated. He had, a week before, accepted, from king *William*, the office of Secretary at War. On the 14th of *April*, 1689, he hired a boat on the *Thames*, and directed the waterman to shoot the bridge; at that instant he flung himself into the torrent, and, having filled his pockets with stones, to destroy all chance of safety,‡ instantly sunk. In the boat

* *Stow*, ii. book v. 133.—and *Collins's* Peerage, i. 235.

† Engraven in *Dugdale's* History of *St. Paul's*, 66.

‡ *Reresby's Memoirs*, 346.

was found a note to this effect: "My folly, in "undertaking what I could not perform, whereby "some misfortunes have befallen the king's ser- "vice, is the cause of putting myself to this sud- "den end. I wish him success in all his under- "takings, and a better servant." I hope his father's reflection, on the occasion, was a parental apology, not his real sentiments: "That a wise "man might dispose of himself, and make his life "as short as he pleased." How strongly did this great man militate against the precepts of Christianity, and the solid arguments of a most wise and pious heathen!*

VERY near to the northern end of the bridge, is the church of *St. Magnus*. It is probably of great antiquity; yet the first mention of it is in 1433. It was consumed in the great fire, but within ten years was restored in its present handsome form. The bottom of the tower is open, so as to admit a most convenient thoroughfare to the numerous passengers. CHURCH OF ST. MAGNUS.

A LITTLE higher up, on the left hand, is *Eastcheap*, immortalized by SHAKESPEARE, as the place of rendezvous of Sir *John Falstaff* and his merry companions. Here stood the *Boar's Head* tavern; the site is now covered with modern houses, but in the front of one is still preserved the memory of the sign, the *Boar's Head*, cut in EASTCHEAP.

* CICERO in his *Somnium Scipionis*.

stone, which, I am informed by a friend who used to frequent the old house when it was a tavern, was originally above the chimney-piece in the great eating-room. Notwithstanding the house is gone, we shall laugh at the humor of the jovial knight, his hostess, *Bardolph*, and *Pistol*, as long as the descriptive pages of our great dramatic writer exist in our entertained imagination. I must mention, that in the wall of another house is a *Swan* cut in stone; probably, in old times, the sign of another tavern.

THE renowned *Henry*, prince of *Wales*, was not the only one of the royal family, whose youthful blood led them into frolic and riot. His brothers, *John*, and *Thomas*, with their attendants, between two and three o'clock, after midnight, raised such an uproar, that the mayor and sheriffs thought proper to interfere. This the princes took as an insult on their dignity. The magistrates were convened by the celebrated chief justice *Gascoigne;* they stood on their defence, and were most honorably dismissed, it being proved that they did no more than their duty, towards the maintenance of the peace.*

THIS street was famous, in old times, for its convivial doings; "The cookes cried hot ribbes of "beef rosted, pies well baked, and other victuals:† "there was clattering of pewter, pots, harpe, pipe,

* *Stow's Survaie*, 404. † Id. ibid.

P. Pelt Maitland delt. & sculp.

A VIEW of PART of LONDON as it appeared in the GREAT FIRE of 1666.

From an Original Painting in Painter Stainers Hall.

"and sawtrie." Evident marks of the jollity of this quarter.

In *Pudding-lane*, at a very small distance from this church, began the ever-memorable calamity by fire, on the 2d of *September*, 1666. In four days it consumed every part of this noble city within the walls, except what lies within a line drawn from the north part of *Coleman-street*, and just to the south-west of *Leaden-hall*, and from thence to the *Tower*. Its ravages were also extended without the walls, to the west, as far as *Fetter-lane*, and the *Temple*. As it began in *Pudding-lane*, it ended in *Smithfield* at *Pye-corner;* which might occasion the inscription with the figure of a boy, on a house in the latter place, now almost erased, which attributes *the fire of* London *to the sin of gluttony*. The boy is represented wonderfully fat indeed! I leave the reader to consult the second volume of the *City Remembrancer*, for the melancholy detail. Fire in 1666.

Sir *Christopher Wren* was coeval with this misfortune. The plans which he offered to the public for rebuilding the city, with genuine taste, and a splendor worthy of ancient *Rome*, were unfortunately rejected. Perhaps the times are not greatly to be blamed; there were a thousand difficulties in respect to the division of property; there was, in a vast commercial city, such as *London*, an impatience to resume their former occupations,

and a prejudice for the antient sites. It was difficult to persuade people to relinquish, for a mere work of taste, a spot productive of thousands, to them or their predecessors. These things considered, it is not to be wondered that we are left to admire, on paper only, the vast designs of this great architect. But still he was the restorer of several of our public buildings: many of our temples arose with improved beauty from his plans; and several other buildings, which we have had, or shall have occasion to mention.

THE MONUMENT.

THAT astonishing proof of his genius, the *Monument*, is placed on the side of *Fish-street*, very near to the spot where the calamity began:

> Where *London's* column, pointing at the skies,
> Like a tall bully lifts its head and lyes.

It is a *Doric* column, two hundred and two feet high, fluted, and finished with a trifling urn with flames, instead of a noble statue of the reigning king, as the great architect proposed.* On the cap of the pedestal, at the angles, are four dragons, the supporters of the city arms: these cost two hundred pounds, and were the work of *Edward Pierce*, jun. On the west side of the pedestal is a

* Within these few years a fellow, determined on suicide, went up to the top of this column and precipitated himself from the summit. He seemed actuated by the hope of immortalizing his fame, like the incendiary *Eratostratus*, who set fire to the temple of *Ephesus*.——One *Levi*, an opulent merchant, followed his example in 1810. ED.

bas relief, cut by *Gabriel Cibber*, in admirable taste. It represents emblematically this sad *catastrophe; Charles* is seen, surrounded with Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for restoring the city. Here the sculptor found, luckily, one example to compliment the attention of the thoughtless monarch towards the good of his subjects; for, during the horrors of the conflagration, and after it was subdued, his endeavours to stop the evil, and to remedy its consequences, were truly indefatigable. The king was seriously affected by this calamity, and many emotions of piety and devotion were excited in him. There was, for a short time, great reason to expect the fruits of this his brief return to Heaven: but they were quickly blasted by the uncommon wickedness of the people about him, who, by every profane witticism on the recent calamity, and even by suggesting that it was the blessing of God, to humble this rebellious city, and to prepare it for his yoke, soon removed every good thought from the royal breast.* This noble column was begun in 1671; and finished in 1677, at the expence of 14,500*l.* A melancholy period of party rage! and the injurious inscription, written by doctor *Thomas Gale*, afterwards dean of *York*, was permitted. The damage sustained by the cruel element, was computed at ten millions seven hundred and sixteen thousand pounds. But

* Continuation of Lord *Clarendon's* Life, 675.

Providence, mingling mercy with justice, suffered only the loss of a very few lives, the number being estimated at eight only.

GREAT as this calamity was, yet it proved the providential cause of putting a stop to one of a far more tremendous nature. The plague, which, for a series of ages, had, with very short intervals, visited our capital in its most dreadful forms, never appeared there again after the rebuilding of the city in a more open and airy manner; the removal of several nuisances, which, if not the actual origin of a plague, supplied assuredly one great *pabulum*, when it had seized our streets. The last was in the year 1665, when in about six months, by the lowest computation, made by the earl of *Clarendon* (who thought it much under-rated), a hundred and threescore thousand people fell by the destroying angel: his lordship instances a mistake in one of the weekly bills, which was reported with only six thousand deaths: yet the amount of that week was fourteen thousand.* Notwithstanding this, doctor *Hodges*, in his book *De Peste*, collects from the bills of mortality, that the sum of the dead, who fell by the pestilence, was not more than sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six.

MARSEILLES' GOOD BISHOP must not engross every tongue. We had in our capital, during this

* Continuation of the Life of *Edward* earl of *Clarendon*, octavo ed. vol. iii. p. 620.

sad calamity, heroes that might vie in piety with that worthy prelate. Sir JOHN LAURENCE, lord mayor in the year of the plague, shewed equal intrepidity, humanity, and charity. Fear of the disease seemed to have steeled the hearts of men; for, as soon as its nature was certainly known, above forty thousand servants were turned into the streets to perish: no one would receive them into their houses; and the villagers near *London* drove them away with pitch-forks, and fire-arms.* Sir JOHN LAURENCE took these wretched fugitives under his protection, relieved them with his own fortune as long as that lasted, and then by subscriptions which he solicited from all parts. The king contributed a thousand pounds a week: in the whole, the vast sum of a hundred thousand pounds was weekly distributed.†

SIR JOHN LAURENCE.

THE heroism of *George Monk*, duke of *Albemarle*, and of *William* earl *Craven*, must not pass unnoticed; their virtue forbad them to absent themselves in this dire season. They, in conjunction with the civil magistrate, took every means to alleviate the calamity, and to prevent its progress: here their valour was put to the test; and amidst the horrors of death, which no wisdom could avert, they behaved with the same coolness as when they were supported by the glory of victory, amidst the thunder of artillery, and flights of bullets. In

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, AND EARL CRAVEN.

* Journal of the *Plague-year*. † *London's Remembrancer*, 418.

ARCHBISHOP SHELDON.

archbishop *Sheldon* was united the firm courage of the former characters, with the piety of a churchman. He continued at *Lambeth* during the whole contagion: preserving, by his charities, multitudes who were sinking under the pressure of disease and want; and, by his pathetic letters to his suffragans, procured from their dioceses benevolences to a vast amount.

ALMOST opposite to the place where the Monument now stands, was a large stone house, the habitation of *Edward*, our famous black prince, the flower of *English* chivalry. In *Stow's* time it was altered to a common hosterie or inn, having a black bell for the sign.*

FISHMONGERS-HALL.

AT a small distance, to the west of the bridge, is *Fishmongers-hall*, a very handsome building, erected since the destruction of the old hall by the great fire. It faces the river, and commands a fine view of the water and the bridge. In the court-room are several pictures of the various sorts of vendible fishes. A printed catalogue of the species and varieties, with their seasons, was presented to me when I visited the place.

IN the great hall is a wooden statue of the brave Sir *William Walworth*, armed with his rebel-killing dagger; here is also another of *St. Peter:* the former was of this company; the latter with great propriety is adopted as its tutelar saint. The arms

* *Survaie*, 403.

of the benefactors are beautifully emblazoned in painted glass on the several windows.

THIS is one of the twelve great companies: it originally was divided into *Stock-mongers* and *Salt-fish-mongers;* the former were incorporated in 1433; a period in which we had very considerable trade with *Iceland* in that very article:* the latter not till 1509, but were united in 1536. There was once a desperate feud between this company and the Goldsmiths, about precedency. The parties grew so violent, that the mayor and aldermen, by their own authority, were obliged to pronounce them rebels, and even *bannifiati,* banishing the city such of them as persisted in their contumacy.† I fear that, in old times, the Goldsmiths were a pugnacious society; for I read of a desperate battle, in 1269, between them and the Taylors. This company pays 800*l.* a year to charitable uses.

COLD HARBOUR.

THE next place I shall take notice of, to the west of this hall, is *Cold Harbour,* mentioned as a tenement as early as the reign of *Edward* II. A magnificent house was, in after-times, built on the spot, which, from its occupant, Sir *John Poultney,* four times mayor of *London,* was, in the style of the times, called *Poultney-Inn:* for the town habitations of most of the great men were called *Inns. Warwick-Inn* was the palace of the great

POULTNEY-INN.

* See *Arct. Zool. Introd.* p. lxxv. second edit.

† *Fabian's Chr.* part. vii. p. vii.

king-maker, and many others had the same addition. In feudal days the town had no pleasures to attract the great; they seldom came there but to support a cause (as now and then is the case with a modern senator), to make or unmake a king, or lay the foundation of civil broils. In 1397, it was the *Inn* of *John Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, and earl of *Huntingdon*, who here gave a dinner, and doubtlessly a very magnificent one, to his half-brother *Richard* II. Next year it became the inn of *Edmund* of *Langley*, earl of *Cambridge*, but still retained the addition of *Poultney*. In 1410, *Henry* IV. granted this house to his son *Henry* prince of *Wales*, by the title of *quoddam hospitium sive placeam* (vocatum *le Coldeherbergh*), for the term of his life. And in the same year (to stock his cellars) gives him an order on the collector of the customs for twenty casks and one pipe of red wine of *Gascony*, and that without the payment of any duty. In 1472, *Henry Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, lodged in it. In 1485, *Richard* III. granted it to *Garter* king of arms, and his brother heralds. In the time of *Henry* VIII. it was given to *Tonstal*, bishop of *Durham*, in lieu of *Durham-place*. On his deposal it was granted to the earl of *Shrewsbury*, by *Edward* VI; and changed its name to that of *Shrewsbury-house*.

STEEL-YARD. To the west of this place was the *Steel-yard*, a most noted quay for the landing of wheat, rye,

and other grain; cables, masts, tar, flax, hemp, linen cloth, wainscot, wax, steel, and other merchandize, imported by the *Easterlings*, or *Germans*. Here was the *Guildhalda Teutonicorum*, or *Guildhall* of those people. They were our masters in the art of commerce, and settled here even before the eleventh century. We find them in the year 979, at lest in the time of king *Ethelred:* for the *Emperor's* men, i. e. the *Germans* of the Steel-yard, coming with their ships, were accounted worthy of good laws. They were not to forestall the market from the burghers of *London;* and to pay toll, at *Christmas*, two grey cloths, and one brown one, with ten pounds of pepper, five pair of gloves, two vessels of vinegar; and as many at *Easter*. The name of this wharf is not taken from *Steel* the metal, which was only a single article, but from *Stael-hoff*, contracted from *Stapel-hoff*, or the general house of trade of the *German* nation. The powerful league of the *Hanse Towns*, and the profits we made of their trade (for they were for a long season the principal importers of this kingdom) procured them great privileges. They had an alderman of *London* for their judge, in case of disputes; and they were to be free from all subsidies to the king, or his heirs; saving, says the king, to us and our heirs, our antient prizes, *prisis juribusque consuetudinibus costumisque.** In

* *Rymer*, xi. 498.

return for these distinguishing favors, they were to keep in repair the gate called *Bishopsgate*. In 1282, they were called on to perform their duty, the gate being at that time in a ruinous state; they refused; but being compelled by law, *Gerard Marbod*, their alderman, advanced the necessary sum. In 1479, it was even rebuilt in a most magnificent manner, by the merchants of the *Steelyard*. As they decreased in strength, and we grew more powerful and more politic, we began to abridge their privileges. We found that this potent company, by their weight, interfered with the interest of the natives, and damped their spirit of trade. After several revocations and renewals of their charter, the house, in 1597, was shut up, by our wise and patriotic queen, and the *German* inhabitants were expelled the kingdom.

At this time it is the great repository of imported iron, whence our metropolis is supplied with that necessary material. The quantity of bars, that fill the yards and warehouses of this quarter, strikes with astonishment the most indifferent beholder. Next to the water-side are two eagles, with imperial crowns round their necks, placed on two columns.

TRIUMPHS OF RICHES AND POVERTY.

In the hall of this company were the two famous pictures, painted in distemper by *Holbein*, representing the triumphs of Riches and Poverty. They were lost, being supposed to have been carried

into *Flanders*, on the destruction of the company, and from thence into *France*. I am ignorant where they are at present, unless in the cabinet of M. *Fleischman*, at *Hesse-Darmstadt*. The celebrated *Christian a Mechel*, of *Basil*, has lately published two engravings of these pictures, either from the originals, or the drawings by *Zucchero*; for *Frid. Zucchero*, 1574, is at one corner of each print. Drawings of these pictures were found in *England*, by *Vertue*, ascribed to *Holbein*; and the verses over them to Sir *Thomas More*.* It appears that *Zucchero* copied them at the *Steel-yard*,† so probably those copies, in process of time, might have fallen into the hands of M. *Fleischman*.

In the triumph of Riches, *Plutus* is represented in a golden car, and *Fortune* sitting before him, flinging money into the laps of people, holding up their garments to receive her favors: *Ventidius* is written under one; *Gadareus* under another; and *Themistocles* under a man kneeling beside the car: *Crœsus*, *Midas*, and *Tantalus* follow; *Narcissus* holds the horse of the first: over their heads, in the clouds, is *Nemesis*. There are various allegorical figures, which I shall not attempt to explain. By the sides of the horses walk dropsical and other diseased figures, the too frequent attendants of riches.

* Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes, i. 83. † The same, p. 83, 142.

POVERTY appears in another car, mean and shattered, half naked, squalid, and meagre. Behind her sits *Misfortune:* before her *Memory*, *Experience*, *Industry*, and *Hope*. The car is drawn by a pair of oxen, and a pair of asses; *Diligence* drives the ass; and *Solicitude*, with a face of care, goads the ox. By the sides of the car walks *Labor*, represented by lusty workmen with their tools, with chearful looks; and behind them *Misery*, and *Beggary*, in ragged weeds, and with countenances replete with wretchedness and discontent.

THE ERBER. NOT remote from hence formerly stood the *Erber*, a vast house or palace. *Edward* III. for it is not traced higher, granted it to one of the noble family of the *Scroopes;* from them it fell to the *Nevilles*. *Richard*, the great earl of *Warwick*, possessed it, and lodged here his father, the earl of *Salisbury*, with five hundred men, in the famous congress of barons, in the year 1458, in which *Henry* VI. may be said to have been virtually deposed. It often changed masters: *Richard* III. repaired it, in whose time it was called the *King's Palace*. It was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Pullison*, mayor, in 1584; and afterwards dignified by being the residence of our illustrious navigator Sir *Francis Drake*.

DOWGATE. BEYOND the *Steel-yards* is *Dowgate*, now a place of little note. Here stood one of the *Roman*

gates, through which was the way for passengers, who took boat at the *trajectus*, or ferry, into the continuation of the military way towards *Dover*. The *Britons* are supposed to have given it the name of *Dwr* or *Dwy*, water; and the *Saxons* added the word *Gate*, which signifies way. It became a noted wharf, and was called the port of *Downgate*. In the time of *Henry* III. and *Edward* III. customs were to be paid by ships resting there, in the same manner as if they rode at *Queenhithe*.

NEAR *Dowgate* runs concealed into the *Thames* the antient *Wal-brook*, or river of *Wells*, mentioned in a charter of the Conqueror to the college of *St. Martin le Grand*. It rises to the north of *Moorfields*, and passed through *London Wall*, between *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate*, and ran through the city; for a long time it was quite exposed, and had over it several bridges, which were maintained by the priors of certain religious houses, and others. Between two and three centuries ago it was vaulted over with brick;* the top paved, and formed into a street; and, for a long time past, known only by name. WAL-BROOK.

THE *Three Cranes*, in the *Vintry*, was the next wharf, which, in old times, by royal order, was allotted for the landing of wines, as the name im- THREE CRANES.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 16.

ports. The *Cranes* were the three machines used for the purpose, such as we employ to this day. In the adjacent lane was the *Painted Tavern*, famous as early as the time of *Richard* II. In this neighborhood was the great house called the *Vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath. Here, in 1314, resided Sir *John Gisors*, lord mayor, and constable of the *Tower*. But the memorable feasting of another owner, Sir *Henry Picard*, vintner, lord mayor in 1356, must not be forgotten, who, " in one day, did sumptuously feast *Edward* king " of *England*, *John* king of *France*, the king of " *Cipres* (then arrived in *England*), *David* king " of *Scots*, *Edward* prince of *Wales*, with many " noblemen, and other: and after, the sayd *Henry* " *Picard* kept his hall against all commers who- " soeuer, that were willing to play at dice and " hazard. In like manner the lady *Margaret*, " his wife, did also keepe her chamber to the " same intent. The king of *Cipres*, playing with " *Henry Picard*, in his hall, did winne of him " fifty markes; but *Henry*, beeing very skilfull in " that art, altering his hand, did after winne of " the same king the same fifty markes, and fifty " markes more; which when the same king began " to take in ill part, although hee dissembled the " same, *Henry* said unto him, My lord and king, " be not agreeued, I court not your gold, but " your play, for I have not bidd you hither that I

THE VINTRIE.

" might grieue, but that amongst other things I " might your play; and gave him his money " againe, plentifully bestowing of his owne " amongst the retinue: besides, he gave many " rich gifts to the king, and other nobles and " knights, which dined with him, to the great " glory of the cittizens of *London* in those days."*

VINTNERS-HALL faces *Thames-street*. It is distinguished by the figure of *Bacchus* striding his tun, placed on the columns of the gate. In the great hall is a good picture of *St. Martin*, on a white horse, dividing his cloak with our Saviour, who appeared to him in the year 337, in the character of a beggar. VINTNERS-HALL.

Hic CHRISTO chlamydem *Martinus* dimidiavit;
Ut faciamus idem nobis exemplificavit.

There is, besides, a statue of that saint in the same room; and another picture of him above stairs. Why this saint was selected as patron of the company I know not, except it was imagined that, actuated by good wine, he had been inspired with good thoughts; which, according to the argument of *James Howel*, producing good works, brought a man to heaven. And, to show the moral in a contrary effect, here is a picture of *Lot* and his incestuous daughters, exemplifying the danger of the abuse of the best things.

* *Stow's Annals*, 263.

THIS hall was built on ground given by Sir *John Stodie*, vintner, lord mayor in 1357. It was called the manour of the *Vintre*. The *Vintners*, or *Vintonners*, were incorporated in the reign of *Edward* III. They were originally divided into *Vinetarii et Tabernarii; Vintners* who imported the wine, and *Taverners* who kept taverns, and retailed it for the former. This company flourished so much, that, from its institution till the year 1711, it produced not fewer than fourteen lord mayors, many of which were the keepers of taverns. Yet, in the time of *Edward* III. the *Gascoigne* wines were not sold at the rate of above 4*d*. a gallon; nor the *Rhenish* above 6*d*. In 1379, red wine was 4*d*. a gallon; and a little after, the price of a tun 4*l*. As late as the year 1552, the *Guienne* and *Gascoigne* wines were sold at 8*d*. a gallon; and no wines were to exceed the price of 12*d*. To restrain luxury, it was at the same time enacted, that no person, except those who could expend 100 marks annually, or was worth 1000 marks, or was the son of a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron of the realm, should keep in his house any vessel of wine, for his family use, exceeding ten gallons, under penalty of ten pounds.

OUR great wine trade was at first with *Bourdeaux*, and the neighboring provinces; it commenced as early as the Conquest, perhaps sooner.*

* *Camden*, i. 672.

But it became very considerable in the reign of *Henry* II. by reason of his marriage with *Eleanor*, daughter of the duke of *Aquitaine;* our conquest of that, and other great wine-provinces of *France*, increased the trade to a high degree, and created great fortunes among the adventurers of this company. In after-times, when sweet wines came into fashion, we had considerable intercourse with the *Canary* islands.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON.

I MUST not be silent about the celebrated Sir *Richard Whittington*, three times lord mayor of *London*, in 1397, 1406, and 1419. I shall leave the history of his cat to the friend of my younger days, *Punch*, and his dramatical troop. But will not omit saying, that his good fortune was not without parallel; for it is recorded, "how *Al-*
"*phonso*, a *Portuguese*, being wrecked on the coast
"of *Guinney*, and being presented by the king
"thereof with his weight in gold for a *Cat*, to kill
"their mice, and an oyntment to kill their flies,
"which he improved, within five years, to 6000*l.*
"on the place, and returning to *Portugal*, after
"15 years traffick, becoming the third man in the
"kingdom."*

OUR munificent citizen founded, near this place, *Whittington College*, in the church of *St. Michael Royal*, rebuilt by him, and finished by his execu-

* A description of *Guinea*, 4to. 1665, p. 87.

tors in 1424. The college was dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and the Virgin *Mary*, and had in it an establishment of a master and four fellows, clerks, choristers, &c.; and near it an almshouse for thirteen poor people. The college was suppressed at the Reformation, but the almshouses still exist.*

THIS great man was thrice buried: once by his executors, under a magnificent monument, in the church which he had built; but by the sacrilege of *Thomas Mountein*, rector, in the reign of *Edward* VI. who expected great riches in his tomb, it was broken open, and the body spoiled of its leaden sheet, and then a second time committed to its place.† In the next reign the body was again taken up, to renew a decent covering, and deposited the third time. His epitaph began thus:

> Ut fragrans nardus, fama fuit iste *Ricardus*,
> *Albificans villam* qui justè rexerat illam,
> Flos mercatorum, fundator Presbyterorum, &c.‡

TOWER ROYAL.

THE *Tower Royal*, which stood in a street of the same name, a little beyond this church, must not pass unnoticed. It was supposed to have been founded by *Henry* I; and, according to *Stow*, it was the residence of king *Stephen*. Whether it

* *Tanner's Monasticon.* † *Stow's Survaie*, 443.

‡ See *Stow*, i. book iii. p. 5.—*Albificans*, and *villam*, alluding to his name.

was destroyed by any accident does not appear: but in the reign of *Edward* I. it was no more than a simple tenement, held by one *Simon Beawmes*. In that of *Edward* III. it acquired the title of *Royal*, and the *Inn Royal*, as having been the residence of the king: under that name he bestowed it on the college of *St. Stephen, Westminster;* but it reverted to the crown, and in the time of *Richard* II. was called the *Reol*, or the *Queen's Wardrobe*.* It must have been a place of great strength; for, when the rebels, under *Wat Tyler*, had made themselves masters of THE TOWER, and forced from thence the archbishop of *Canterbury*, and every other victim to their barbarity, this place remained secure. Hither the princess *Joan*, the royal mother, retired during the time the rebels were committing every excess in all parts of the town; and here the youthful monarch found her, after he had, by his wonderful calmness and prudence, put an end to this pestilential insurrection.†

IN this tower *Richard*, in 1386, lodged, when his royal guest *Leon* III. king of *Armenia*, or, as *Holinshed*‡ calls him, *Lyon* king of *Armony* (*Armenia*), who had been expelled his kingdom by the *Turks*, took refuge in *England*. *Richard* treated him with the utmost munificence, loaded him with

* *Stow's Survaie*, 445. † The same, ibid. ‡ *Holinshed*, 448.

gifts, and settled on the unfortunate prince a thousand pounds a year for life. After two months stay, he returned into *France*, where he also met with a reception suitable to his rank;* and dying at *Paris*, in 1393, was interred in the *Celestins*, where his tomb is to be seen to this day.†

JOHN duke of *Norfolk*, the faithful adherent of the usurper *Richard* III. had a grant of this tower from his master, and made it his residence.‡ In queen *Elizabeth's* time it was turned into tenements and stables.

WORCESTER-PLACE.

NEAR the water-side, a little to the west of *Vintners-hall*, stood *Worcester-place*, the house of the accomplished *John Tiptoft*, earl of *Worcester*, lord high treasurer of *England*.§ All his love for the sciences could not soften in him the ferocious temper of the unhappy times he lived in. While he was in *Ireland*, he cruelly destroyed two infants of the *Desmond* family. And, in 1470, sitting in judgment on twenty gentlemen and yeomen, taken at sea near *Southampton*, he caused them to be hanged and beheaded, then hung up by their legs, and their heads stuck on a stake driven into their fundaments. He had deserted the cause of *Henry*, and was beheaded by order of the great earl of *Warwick*, who had just before thought proper to quit that of *Edward*.

* *Froissart*, ii. c. 41.
† *Montfaucon*, Mon. Franç. iii. 92.
‡ Mr. *Brooke*.
§ Royal and Noble Authors, i. 59.

QUEEN-HITHE.

The next place of antiquity, on the banks of the *Thames*, is *Queen-hithe*, or harbour: its original name was *Edred's-hithe*, and it possibly existed in the time of the *Saxons*. This was one of the places for large boats, and even ships, to discharge their lading; for there was a draw-bridge in one part of *London-bridge*, which was pulled up, occasionally, to admit the passage of large vessels; express care being taken to land corn, fish, and provisions, in different places, for the conveniency of the inhabitants; and other *hithes* were appointed for the landing of different merchandise, in order that business might be carried on with regularity. When this *hithe* fell into the hands of king *Stephen*, he bestowed it on *William de Ypres*, who, in his piety, again gave it to the convent of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*. It again fell to the crown, in the time of *Henry* III. and then acquired its present name, being called *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Wharf*. That monarch compelled the ships of the Cinque Ports to bring their corn here, and to no other place. It probably was part of her majesty's pin-money, by the attention paid to her interest in the affair.

WHEN I visited this dock, I saw a melancholy proof of the injury trade may sustain by the ruinous state of *Blackfriars-bridge*, the result of the bad materials of which part of it has been unhappily composed. A large stone had fallen out of

its place. A vast barge deeply laden, I think, with corn and malt, struck on this sunk rock, and foundered. It was weighed up, and brought into this place to discharge its damaged cargo.

A LITTLE to the north-west of *Queen-hithe*, on *Old Fish-street-hill*, stood the inn or town residence of the lords of *Mont-hault*, or *Mold*, in *Flintshire*. The present church, named from them *St. Mary Mounthaw*, had been their chapel. In 1234, the bishop of *Hereford* purchased it, and it became his inn, and so continued till 1553, when it was granted to *Edward Clinton*, earl of *Lincoln*. In this parish was also the house of *Robert Belknap*, one of the judges who was banished by the turbulent lords in the time of *Richard* II; when it became forfeited, and was granted to *William* of *Wickham*, bishop of *Winchester*.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MOUNTHAW.

I CANNOT ascertain the place, but in *Thames-street*, somewhere to the north-east of *St. Paul's* wharf, stood *Beaumont-Inn*, or house, the residence of the noble family of that name. *Edward* IV. in 1465, presented it to his favorite, the lord *Hastings*. On the advancement of his grandson to the earldom of *Huntingdon*, it was named after the title of the noble possessors.

BEAUMONT-INN.

IN this neighborhood, near *Trig-stairs*, the abbot of *Chertsey* had his inn, or city mansion: it was afterwards called *Sandys-house*, because it became the residence of the lord *Sandys*.

SANDYS-HOUSE.

NEAR *Broken Wharf*, (between *Trig-stairs* and *Queen-hithe*) was an antient and large building of stone, with arched gates, the residence of *Hugh de Bigot*, earl of *Norfolk*, in the time of *Henry* III. In 1316, it was possessed by *Thomas Brotherton*, duke of *Norfolk*, and earl-marshal; and in 1432, by *John Moubray*, also duke of *Norfolk*. But in the reign of queen *Elizabeth* it was much more honored, by being the mansion of that opulent and charitable citizen *Thomas Sutton*, founder of the *Charter-house* hospital, and author of numberless other good deeds.

OPPOSITE to *Queen-hithe*, on the south side of *Thames-street*, is *Little Trinity-lane*, where the company of Painter-stainers have their hall. These artists formed themselves into a fraternity as early as the reign of *Edward* III. and also erected themselves into a company; but were not incorporated. They styled themselves *Painter-stainers;* the chief work being the staining or painting of glass, illuminating missals, or painting of portative or other altars, and now and then a portrait; witness that of *Richard* II. and those of the great *John Talbot* and his wife, preserved at *Castle Ashby*.* In the year 1575, they found that plaisterers, and all sorts of unskilful persons, intermeddled in their business, and brought their art into disrepute by the

PAINTER-STAINERS-HALL.

* Journey to *London*, ed. 1811. 419.

badness and slightness of their work. They determined (like the surgeons in later days) to keep their mystery pure from all pretenders. They were incorporated in 1576, had their master, warden, and common seal: *George Gower* was queen *Elizabeth's* serjeant painter;* but, as I do not find his name in Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes, I suspect his art was confined to the humbler part. This corporation extended only to such artists as practised within the city. As art is unconfined, numbers arose in different parts, and settled in *Westminster*, the seat of the court. They for a long time remained totally unconnected even with each other. About the year 1576, they solicited and received the royal patronage, and were incorporated under the title of master, wardens, and commonalty of *Painter-stainers*. The majority are independent of any other body corporate; but several among them are regular freemen of the city under the antient company.

NUMBERS of paintings are preserved here: many of them probably by the members of the society. The portraits of *Charles* II. and his queen, by *Houseman;* architecture of the *Corinthian* order, by *Trevit;* the fire of *London*, by *Waggoner;* a landscape, by *Aggas;* *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn;* fish and fowl, by *Robinson;* birds;

* *Strype's Stow*, ii. book v. p. 214.

by *Barlow;* fruit and flowers, by *Everbrook;* a ruin, by *Greffier;* and *Monamy* contributed a fine piece of shipping. On the cieling is an allegorical painting, the work of *Fuller.* The silver cup and cover, given to this society by the great *Camden,* who was son of a painter in the *Old Bailey,* is preserved here, and annually produced on *St. Luke's* day, the old master drinking out of it to the new one, then elected.

BAYNARD CASTLE.

THE next remarkable place is *Baynard Castle,* one of the two castles built on the west end of the town, "with walls and ramparts," mentioned by *Fitzstephens.* It took its name from its founder, a nobleman and follower of the Conqueror, and who died in the reign of *William Rufus.* It was forfeited to the crown in 1111, by one of his descendants. *Henry* I. bestowed it on *Robert Fitz-Richard,* fifth son of *Richard de Tonebrugge,* son of *Gilbert* earl of *Clare.** To this family did appertain, in right of the castle, the office of castilian, and banner-bearer of the city of *London.* There is a curious declaration of their rights, in the person of *Robert Fitzwalter,* one of his descendants, expressing his duty in time of war, made in all the fullness of chivalry, in 1303, before *John Blondon,* then lord mayor. It is there recited, that "The sayd *Robert,* and his heyres,

* *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 213.

Rights of Robert Fitzwalter, Castilian and Standard-Bearer of London, in Time of War.

" ought to be, and are chiefe bannerers of *London*, in fee for the chastilarie, which he and his " ancestors had by *Castell Baynard*, in the said " city. In time of warre, the sayd *Robert*, and " his heyers, ought to serve the citie in manner as " followeth: that is,

" The sayd *Robert* ought to come, he beeing " the twentith man of armes, on horsebacke, co- " vered with cloth, or armour, under the great " west doore of *Saint Paul*, with his banner dis- " played before him of his armes. And when hee " is come to the sayd doore, mounted and appa- " relled as before is said, the maior, with his " aldermen and sheriffes, armed in their armes, " shall come out of the sayd church of *Saint* " *Paul* unto the sayd doore, with a banner in his

Banner of St. Paul.

" hand, all on foote: which banner shall be gules, " the image of *Saint Paul*, gold; the face, hands, " feete, and sword of silver: and assoone as the " sayd *Robert* shall see the maior, aldermen, and " sheriffes come on foot out of the church, armed " with such a banner, he shall alight from his " horse, and salute the maior, and say to him, Sir " maior, I am come to do my service, which I " owe to the citie. And the maior and aldermen " shall answere, We give to you, as to our ban- " nerer of fee in this citie, this banner of this " citie to beare and governe, to the honour and " profite of the citie, to our power. And the

M. Griffith. del. C. Heath. direxit.

SIR RICHARD CLOUGH, Kn.t

" sayd *Robert*, and his heyers, shall receive the
" banner in his hands, and shall go on foote out
" of the gate, with the banner in his hands; and
" the maior, aldermen, and sheriffes shall follow
" to the doore, and shall bring a horse to the
" said *Robert*, worth twenty pound, which horse
" shall be saddled with a saddle of the armes of
" the said *Robert*, and shall be covered with sin-
" dals of the sayd armes. Also, they shall pre-
" sent to him twenty pounds starling money, and
" deliver it to the chamberlaine of the sayd *Ro-*
" *bert*, for his expences that day. Then the said
" *Robert* shall mount upon the horse, which the
" maior presented to him, with the banner in his
" hand, and as soon as he is up, he shall say to
" the maior, that he cause a marshall to be chosen
" for the host, one of the citie; which marshall
" being chosen, the said *Robert* shall command
" the maior and burgesses of the citie to warne
" the commoners to assemble together; and they
" shall all goe under the banner of *Saint Paul:*
" and the said *Robert* shall beare it himself unto
" *Aldgate;* and there the said *Robert* and maior
" shall deliver the said banner of *Saint Paul*
" from thence, to whom they shall assent or think
" good. And if they must make any issue forth
" of the citie, then the sayd *Robert* ought to
" choose two forth of every ward, the most sage
" personages, to foresee to the safe keeping of

" the citie after they bee gone forth. And this
" counsell shall be taken in the priorie of the *Tri-*
" *nitie*, neere unto *Aldgate;* and againe before
" every towne or castell, which the host of *Lon-*
" *don* shall besiege: if the siege continue a whole
" yeere, the sayd *Robert* shall have for every
" siege, of the communalty of *London*, a 100
" shillings for his travaile, and no more. These
" be the rights that the said *Robert* hath in the
" time of warre.

In Time of Peace.

" Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwalter*, and
" to his heires, in the citie of *Lond.* in the time of
" peace, are these; that is to say, The sayd *Ro-*
" *bert* hath a soken or ward in the citie, that is,
" a wall of the canonrie of *Saint Paul*, as a man
" goeth downe the street, before the brewhouse
" of *Saint Paul*, unto the *Thames*, and so to the
" side of the mill, which is in the water that
" commeth down from the *Fleet-bridge*, and goeth
" so by *London* wals, betwixt the Friers preach-
" ers and *Ludgate*, and so returneth backe by the
" house of the sayd Friers, unto the sayd wall of
" the sayd canonrie of *Saint Paul*, that is, all the
" parish of *Saint Andrew*, which is in the gift of
" his ancestors, by the sayd signiority: and so
" the sayd *Robert* hath, appendant unto the sayd
" soken, all these things underwritten: That hee
" ought to have a sokemanrie, or the same ward;
" and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded in the

" *Guild-hall*, of any thing that toucheth not the " body of the maior that for the time is, or that " toucheth the body of no sheriffe, it is not law- " ful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the " sayd *Robert*; and the maior, and his citizens of " *London*, ought to grant him to have a court, " and in his court he ought to bring his judge- " ments, as it is assented and agreed upon in the " *Guild-hall*, that shall be given them.

" If any therefore be taken in his sokemanrie, " he ought to have his stockes and imprisonment " in his soken, and he shall be brought from " thence to *Guild-hall*, before the maior, and " there they shall provide him his judgement that " ought to be given of him: but his judgement " shall not be published till he come into the " court of the sayd *Robert*, and in his libertie. " And the judgement shall be such, that if he " have deserved death by treason, he to be tied " to a post in the *Thames* at a good wharf, where " boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flow- " ings of the water. And if he be condemned for " a common thief, he ought to be led to the " Elmes, and there suffer his judgement as other " theeves. And so the said *Robert* and his heirs " hath honour, that he holdeth a great franches " within the citie, that the maior of the city, and " citizens, are bound to doe him of right; that is " to say, that when the maior will hold a great

" counsaile, he ought to call the said *Robert* and " his heyres, to be with him in counsaile of the " citie; and the said *Robert* ought to be sworne, " to be of counsaile with the city against all peo- " ple, saving the king and his heirs. And when " the said *Robert* commeth to the hustings, in the " *Guild-hall* of the citie, the maior or his lieute- " nant ought to rise against him, and set him " downe neere unto him; and so long as he is in " the *Guild-hall*, al the judgements ought to be " given by his mouth, according to the record of " the recorders of the said *Guild-hall*. And so " many waifes as come, so long as he is there he " ought to give them to the bayliffes of the towne, " or to whom he wil, by the counsaile of the " maior of the citie."

BAYNARD CASTLE BURNT AND REBUILT.

In 1428, the old castle was burnt: it probably at that time had changed masters, for it was rebuilt by *Humphrey* duke of *Gloucester*. On his death it was granted, by *Henry* VI. to *Richard* duke of *York*. In the important convention of the great men of the kingdom, in 1458, the prelude to the bloody civil broils, *Richard* lodged here with his train of four hundred men; and all his noble partizans had their warlike suite.

But *Baynard Castle* was the scene of a still more important action; in 1460, the youthful *Edward* assumed the name and dignity of king, confirmed by a number of persons of rank assembled

in this place, after it had been conferred on him by a mixed and tumultuary multitude.

THE usurper *Richard* in the very same castle took on him the title of king. Here he was waited on by his creature *Buckingham*, the mayor, and such of the citizens as had been prepared for the purpose of forcing the crown on the seemingly reluctant hypocrite. SHAKESPEARE has made an admirable scene out of this part of our history.* His successor repaired, or perhaps rebuilt, *Baynard Castle;* and, as if foreseeing a long series of peaceful years, changed its form into that of a palace for quiet times.† According to the view of it which I have seen, it included a square court, with an octagonal tower in the center, and two in the front; between which were several square projections from top to bottom, with the windows in pairs one above the other; beneath was a bridge and stairs to the river.

HENRY VII. often resided here, and from hence made several of his solemn processions. Here, in 1505, he lodged *Philip* of *Austria*, the matrimonial king of *Castile*, tempest-driven into his dominions, and shewed him the pomp and glory of his capital.‡

THIS castle was the residence of Sir *William Sydney*, who died chamberlain and steward to

* *Richard* III. act iii. sc. vii.

† From an old survey of *London*.

‡ *Holinshed*, 793.

Edward VI. In this place *Mary*, the gloomy queen of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, had her right to the throne resolved on; and from hence her partizans sallied forth to proclame her lawful title. It was then the property and residence of *William Herbert*, earl of *Pembroke*, a particular favorer of the rightful heir. Her successor, *Elizabeth*, did his lordship the honor of supping with him: after supper, her majesty went on the water to shew herself to her subjects; her barge was instantly surrounded by hundreds of boats; loud acclamations delivered from the heart, music, and fireworks testified the happiness they felt at the sight of this mother of her people. Early hours were then the fashion, for, notwithstanding this scene was exhibited on the 25th of *April*, she retired to her palace at 10 o'clock.* The family of the earls of *Shrewsbury* resided in the castle till it was burnt in the great fire.

TOWER OF MONTFICHET.

To the west of this stood the other of *Fitzstephen's* castles, the tower of *Montfichet*, founded by *Gilbert de Montfichet*, a native of *Rome*, but related to the Conqueror: he brought with him a strong force, and fought gallantly in his cause, in the field of *Hastings*.† Its date was short, for it was demolished by king *John* in 1213, after banishing *Richard*, successor to *Gilbert*, the actual

* *Strype's Annals.* † *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 438.

owner.* The materials were applied in 1276 (as before related) towards building the monastery of the *Black Friars*.

PUDDLE DOCK.

A LITTLE farther is *Puddle Dock*, and *Puddle Dock Hill*, remarkable only for having in the latter the western termination of the long street called *Thames-street*, which extends eastward as far as the *Tower*, a mile in length. In early times, the southern side was guarded by a wall, close to the river, strengthened with towers. These are mentioned by *Fitzstephens* as having been ruined and undermined by the river. Lord *Lyttelton* justly observes, that after the building of the *Tower* and the bridge, there was no necessity of restoring these fortifications; as it was impossible (at lest after the bridge was flung across the *Thames*) for any fleet to annoy the city. The wall originally stood farther from the river than the present buildings and wharfs, a considerable space between the street and the water having been gained in a long series of ages.

THAMES-STREET.

NOT far from *Puddle Dock*, in old times, stood an antient house of stone and timber, built by the lords of *Berkeley*, a potent race of barons. In the reign of *Henry* VI. it was the residence of the great *Richard Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*,† who seems to have made himself master of this by

* *Stow's Survaie*, 114. † The same, 641.

violence, among other estates of the *Berkelies*, to which he made pretensions on the death of *Thomas* fourth lord *Berkeley*.*

FROM hence I turn north till I arrive at the site of *Ludgate*. In front are the magnificent structure of *St. Paul's*, and its confined churchyard. To the north all is piety. *Ave-Maria-lane*, *Pater-noster-row*, and *Amen Corner*, indicate the sanctity of the motley inhabitants. And on the south side, we may find *Credo-lane*, *Sermon-lane*, and *Godly-man-street*. Before I mention that noble cathedral, I pursue the left hand way to *Warwick-lane*;

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
And sumptuous arches bear its oval height;
A golden globe, plac'd high with artful skill,
Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill.

In prose, the *College of Physicians*; a society founded originally by Doctor *Linacre*, the first who rescued the medical art from the hands of illiterate monks and empirics. The college was first in *Knight-rider-street*; afterward it was removed to *Amen Corner*; and finally fixed here. The present building was the work of Sir *Christopher Wren*. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, which the witty *Garth* calls the gilded pill. On the summit of the centre is the bird of *Æsculapius*, the admonishing cock.

* *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 362.

On one side of the court is a statue of *Charles* II: on the opposite, that of the notorious Sir *John Cutler*. I was greatly at a loss to learn how so much respect was shewn to a character so stigmatized for avarice. I think myself much indebted to Doctor Warren for the extraordinary history. It appears, by the annals of the college, that in the year 1674, a considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the fellows, for the erection of a new college, the old one having been consumed in the great fire, eight years before. It also appears, that Sir *John Cutler*, a near relation of Doctor *Whistler*, the president, was desirous of becoming a benefactor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Sir *John*, to thank him for his kind intentions. He accepted their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expence. In the year 1680, statues in honor of the king, and Sir *John*, were voted by the members: and nine years afterward, the college being then completed, it was resolved to borrow money of Sir *John Cutler*, to discharge the college debt, but the sum is not specified. It appears, however, that in 1699, Sir *John's* executors made a demand on the college of 7000*l.*; which sum was supposed to include the money actually lent, the money pretended to be given, but set down as a debt in Sir *John's* books, and

the interest on both. Lord *Radnor*, however, and Mr. *Boulter*, Sir *John Cutler's* executors, were prevaled upon to accept 2000*l.* from the college, and actually remitted the other five. So that Sir *John's* promise, which he never performed, obtained him the statue, and the liberality of his executors has kept it in its place ever since. But the college wisely have obliterated the inscription, which, in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure:

OMNIS CUTLERI CEDAT LABOR AMPHITHEATRO.

PORTRAITS. IN the great room are several portraits of gentlemen of the faculty. Among them Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, a native of *Geneva*, physician to *James* and *Charles* I. The great *Sydenham*, to whom thousands owe their lives, by his daring attempt (too long neglected) of the cool regimen in the small-pox. *Harvey*, who first discovered the circulation of the blood. And the learned and pious Sir *Thomas Brown*, who said that the discovery of that great man's was preferable to the discovery of the New World.

SIR EDMUND KING. SIR *Edmund King*, a favorite of *Charles* II. When that monarch was first struck with the apoplexy, he had the courage to relieve his majesty by instant bleeding; putting the rigour of the law to defiance in case of failure of success. A thousand pounds was ordered as a reward, but never

paid.* He was among the philosophers of his time, who made the famous experiment of transfusing the blood of one animal into another. The blood of a healthy young spaniel was conveyed into the veins of an old mangy dog, who was perfectly cured in less than a fortnight.† The blood of a young dog was transfused into one almost blind with age, and which, before, could scarcely move: the latter did in two hours leap and frisk; and yet the young dog, which received in return the blood of the old or distempered, felt no sort of injury.‡ Would that the same experiment could be extended to the human species! and, should the change be effected on mind as well as body, how unspeakable would be the benefit to the whole race! Not only every loathsome disorder would be done away, but every folly, meanness, and vice, changed to their opposite virtues, by a due transfusion of worthy *plebeian* blood: and, what would make the experiment more beautiful, not the lest inconvenience in body or mind would result to the generous lender of the uncontaminated fluid.

OF TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

A VERY good portrait of the anatomist *Vesalius*, on board, by *John Calkar*, a painter from the dutchy of *Cleves*, who died in 1546. This celebrated character had filled the professor's chair at

VESALIUS.

* *Burnet's* Hist. of his own Times, i. 606.

† Phil. Trans. abr. iii. 224. ‡ The same.

Venice; after that, was for some time physician to *Charles* V. Disgusted with the manners of a court, he determined on a voyage to the *Holy Land.* The republic of *Venice* sent to him to fill the professorship of medicine at *Padua*, vacant by the death of *Fallopius.* On his return, in 1564, he was shipwrecked on the isle of *Zante*, where he perished by hunger.

Doctor *Goodal*, the *Stentor* of *Garth's* Dispensary. Doctor *Millington*, whom the witty author compliments with the following lines, and, from what I understand, with great justice:

> *Machaon*, whose experience we adore,
> Great as your matchless merit is your power:
> At your approach the baffled tyrant Death
> Breaks his keen shafts, and grinds his clashing teeth.

The portrait of Doctor *Freind*, the historian of physic, and the most able in his profession, and the most elegant writer of his time, must not be omitted. The fine busts of *Harvey*, *Sydenham*, and *Mead*, the physician of our own days, merit attention: and with them I close the distinguished list.

The library was furnished with books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne.* And it received a considerable addition from the marquis of *Dorchester.*

Mr. George Edwards.

I reflect with pleasure on my frequent visits to Mr. *George Edwards*, the worthy librarian, and very able ornithologist. His works are so

well known, and so justly esteemed, as to render any panegyric of mine superfluous. Notwithstanding we were *both of a trade*, we lived in the most perfect harmony. I esteem his present to me, not long before his death, of several of his original drawings in *Indian* ink, a most valuable part of my collection, as well as a proof of the friendship of a truly honest man.*

WARWICK-LANE took its name from its having in it the inn or house of the *Beauchamps* earls of *Warwick*. *Cecily* countess of *Warwick* lived in it the 28th of *Henry* VI. It afterward fell to *Richard Neville*, the famous king-making earl, whose popularity and manner of living merit recital. *Stow* mentions his coming to *London*, in the famous convention of 1458, "with 600 "men, all in red jackets imbrodered, with ragged "staves, before and behind, and was lodged in "*Warwicke-lane:* in whose house there was often "six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every taverne "was full of his meate; for hee that had any "acquaintance in that house, might have there "so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could "pricke and carry upon a long dagger."† WARWICK-INN.

THIS house was often the scene of boundless hospitality; the instrument of his furious spirit and boundless ambition. This mighty peer, in all

* He died *July* 23d, 1773, aged 80. † *Stow's Survaie*, 130.

his castles, was supposed to feed annually thirty thousand men.

On the front of a house in the upper end of the lane is placed a small neat statue of *Guy* earl of *Warwick*, renowned in the days of king *Athelstan* for killing the *Danish* giant *Colbrand*, and performing numbers of other exploits, the delight of my childish days. This statue is in miniature the same with that in the chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in *Guy's-cliff* near *Warwick*. The arms on the shield are *chequè or* and *azur*, a *chevron erminè*, which were his arms, afterward *gold*, by the *Beauchamps* earls of *Warwick*.*

ANTIENT HOUSE OF THE DUKES OF BRETAGNE.

Not far from hence, near *Ave-Maria-lane*, stood a great house of stone and wood, belonging, in old times, to *John* duke of *Bretagne*, and earl of *Richmond*, cotemporary with *Edward* II. and III; after him it was possessed by the earls of *Pembroke*, in the time of *Richard* II. and *Henry* VI. and was called *Pembroke's inn*, near *Ludgate*. It next came to *William Beauchamp* lord *Abergavenny*, and was called *Bergavenny-house*. In the 19th of *Henry* VI. it fell, in right of his wife, to *Edmund Neville*, lord *Abergavenny;* and in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, we find it possessed by *Henry* lord *Aber-*

PEMBROKE'S INN.

BERGAVENNY-HOUSE.

* *John C. Brooke*, esq; *Somerset*. See also *Dugdale's Warwicksh.* i. 274.——The arms *chequee* Or and Az with a *chevron erminè* were borne by *Thomas de Newburgh* earl of *Warwick* in 1222. The *Beauchamps* usually gan-Gules, *a Fess between six cross crosslets* Or. Ed.

gavenny. To finish the *anti-climax*, it was finally possessed by the Company of Stationers, who re- STATIONERS HALL. built it of wood, and made it their hall. It was destroyed by the great fire; and was succeeded by the present plain building. The preceding owners might boast of their nobility; their successors of their wealth; for in that sad calamity, lord *Clarendon* estimated that the loss of the company did not amount to less than two hundred thousand pounds.

My munificent countryman *John Boydell*, late lord mayor of *London*, presented to this hall two good pictures, one of *George Douglas* assisting *Mary Stuart* in her escape from *Lochleven Castle.* The queen and the gallant *Douglas*, are represented by the painter, Mr. *Graham*, of exquisite beauty. The other is of *Alfred* dividing his loaf with a pilgrim, the work of Mr. *West.*

In the stock room is a well-painted portrait of *Tycho Wing*, son of *Vincent Wing*, a celebrated astrologer and almanack-maker.

There is, besides, a bust of the celebrated printer *William Bowyer*, a man equally distinguished by his erudition and his probity: also a good portrait of his father, to whom he succeeded in business and reputation. The father died in *December* 1737, aged 74. The son in *November* 1777, aged 78. Both were patronized by the most respectable characters of the age. The

father of whom was honored with the friendship of the pious *Nelson*, whose portrait is to be seen in this hall.*

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE cathedral of *St. Paul* more than fills the space of *Ludgate-hill*. The best authority we have for the origin of this church, is from its great restorer Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the *Romans*, was confirmed: when he searched for the foundations for his own design, he met with those of the original *presbyterium*, or semicircular chancel of the old church. They consisted only of *Kentish* rubble-stone, artfully worked, and consolidated with exceedingly hard mortar, in the *Roman* manner, much excelling the superstructure.† He explodes the notion of there having been here a temple of *Diana*, and the discovery of the horns of animals used in the sacrifices to that goddess, on which the opinion had been founded, no such having been discovered in all his researches.‡ What was found, is mentioned in the 13th page of this book.

THE first church is supposed to have been destroyed in the *Dioclesian* persecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of *Constantine*. This was again demolished by the pagan *Saxons*; and

* Life of *Bowyer*, 492. † *Parentalia*, 266.
‡ The same, 272.

restored, in 603, by *Sebert*, a petty prince, ruling in these parts under *Ethelbert* king of *Kent*, the first Christian monarch of the *Saxon* race; who, at the instance of *St. Augustin*, appointed *Melitus* the first bishop of *London*. *Erkenwald*, the son of king *Offa*, fourth in succession from *Melitus*, ornamented his cathedral very highly, and improved the revenues with his own patrimony. He was most deservedly canonized; for the very litter in which he was carried in his last illness, continued many centuries to cure fevers by the touch; and the very chips, carried to the sick, restored them to health.

When the city of *London* was destroyed by fire, in 1086, this church was burnt; the bishop *Mauritius* began to rebuild it, and laid the foundation, which remained till its second destruction, from the same cause, in the last century. Notwithstanding *Mauritius* lived twenty years after he had begun this pious work, and bishop *Beaumes*, or *Belmeis*, enjoyed the see twenty more, yet, such was the grandeur of the design, that it remained unfinished. The first had the ruins of the *Palatine* tower bestowed on him, as materials for the building: and *Henry* I. bestowed on the same prelate part of the ditch belonging to the *Tower*, which, with purchases made by himself, enabled him to inclose the whole with a wall. The same

monarch granted besides, that every ship, which brought stone for the church, should be exempted from toll; he gave him also all the great fishes taken in his precincts, except the tongues; and lastly, he secured to him and his successor, the delicious tythes of all his venison in the county of *Essex*.

ST. FAITH'S. THE steeple was finished in 1221. The noble subterraneous church of *St. Faith, Ecclesia Sanctæ Fidis in cryptis*, was begun in 1257. It was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with ribs diverging from them to support the solemn roof. This was the parish church. This undercroft, as buildings of this sort were called, had in it several chauntries and monuments. It extended, says *Dugdale*,* under part of the choir, and the structure eastward, and was supported by three rows of large and massy pillars: a print of it attends the description given by our great antiquary. No part is now left of this, or of any other antient crypt. A vast vault, supported by pillars, runs under the whole of *St. Paul's*, the work of its celebrated architect. Sir *Christopher* is interred in an obscure corner, beneath an ordinary flag, and on the wall above is the following inscription, written by his son:

* Hist. of *St. Paul's*, 119.

Subtus conditur,
Hujus ecclesiæ et urbis conditor,
CRISTOPHERUS WREN,
Qui vixit annos ultra nonaginta,
Non sibi sed bono publico.
Lector, si monumentum requiris,
CIRCUMSPICE.

It is to be lamented that this beautiful thought should be flung away in the most darksome nook of the whole fabrick. May we venture to suggest to the venerable Chapter the propriety with which the inscription might be placed beneath the center of the magnificent dome, on some elegant cenotaph directing the eye to the intended object?

HENRY LACIE, earl of *Lincoln*, who died in 1312, made what was called the *New Work*, at the east end of the church,* in which was the chapel of our Lady, and that of *St. Dunstan*. In the latter was the tomb of that great earl.

THE Chapter-house adjoining to the south transept, was circular, and supported by four central pillars, and of more elegant *gothic* than the rest of the building. This projected into a most beautiful cloister, two stories high. On the walls of a cloister on the north side of *St. Paul's*, called *Pardon-church-haugh*, was painted the *Machabre*, or dance of death, a common subject on the walls of cloisters or religious places. This was a single piece, a long train of

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

* See the plan in *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 161.

all orders of men, from the pope to the lowest of human beings; each figure has as his partner, Death; the meagre spectre which leads the dance, shaking his remembering hour-glass.* Our old poet *Lydgate*, who flourished in the year 1430, translated a poem on the subject, from the *French* verses which attended a painting of the same kind, about *St. Innocent's* cloister, at *Paris*. The original verses were made by *Machaber*, a *German*, in his own language. This shews the antiquity of the subject, and the origin of the hint from which *Holbein* executed his famous painting at *Basil*.

THIS cloister, the dance, and innumerable fine monuments (for here were crowded by far the most superb) fell victims to the sacrilege of the protector *Somerset*, who demolished the whole, and carried the materials to his palace then erecting in the *Strand*.

FARTHER to the west, adjoining to this south side, was the parish church of *St. Gregory*. Over it was one of the towers which ornamented the western front. It was called the *Lollards Tower*, and was the bishop's prison for the heterodox, in which was committed many a midnight murder. That of *Richard Hunn*, in 1514, was one most foul; he was confined there; he was hanged there by the contrivance of the chancellor of the diocese,

LOLLARDS TOWER.

* *Dugdale's Monast.* i. 367; in which both print and verses are preserved.—See *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 134, and *Stow's Survaie*, 616.

Horsey; he was scandalized with suicide; his corpse was ignominiously buried. The murder came out; the coroner's inquest sat on the ashes, and they brought in a verdict of *wilful murder* against *Horsey* and his accomplices. The bishop, *Fitzjames*, defended them. The king interfered, and ordered the murderers to make restitution to the children of the deceased, to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds. Yet the perpetrators of this villainy escaped with a pardon, notwithstanding the king, in his order, speaks to them as having committed what himself styles the cruel murder.*

THE last person confined here was *Peter Burchet* of the *Temple*, who, in 1573, desperately wounded the celebrated seaman Sir *Richard Hawkins*, in the open street, whom he had mistaken for Sir *Christopher Hatton*. He was committed to this prison, and afterward removed to the *Tower;* he there barbarously murdered† one of his keepers; was tried, convicted, had his right hand struck off, and then hanged. He was found to be a violent enthusiast, who thought it lawful to kill such as opposed the truth of the gospel.

THE style of the antient cathedral was a most beautiful *gothic;* over the east end was an elegant circular window; alterations were made in the

* *Fox's* Martyrs, ii. 8 to 14. † *Stow*, 690.—*Kennet*, ii. 449.

ends of the two transepts; so that their form is not delivered down to us in the antient plans; from the central tower rose a lofty and most graceful spire.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

THE dimensions of this noble temple, as taken in 1309, were: the length six hundred and ninety feet; the breadth a hundred and twenty; the height of the roof of the west part, from the floor, one hundred and two; of the east part, a hundred and eighty-eight; of the tower, two hundred and sixty; of the spire, which was made of wood covered with lead, two hundred and seventy-four. The whose space the church occupied was three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and six perches.*

WE may be astonished at this amazing building, and naturally enquire what fund could supply money to support so vast an expence. But monarchs resigned their revenues resulting from the customs due for the materials, which were brought to the adjacent wharfs; they furnished wood from the royal forests: prelates gave up much of their revenues: and, what was more than all, the pious bait of indulgences, and remissions of penance, brought in, from the good people of this realm, most amazing sums. Pope *Innocent* III. in 1252, gave a release of sixty days

* *Dugdale*, 17.

penance: the archbishop of *Cologne* gave, a few years before, a relaxation of fifty days: *Boniface*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, forty days. In brief, there was not a prelate who did not, in this manner, excite his flock to contribute liberally to this great and pious design.

THE nave was supported by clustered pillars and round arches, the style preserved by the *Normans*, after the conquered *Saxons*. The galleries and windows of the transepts were also finished with rounded arches. The skreen to the choir, and the chapel of our Lady, were *gothic*. The skreen remarkably elegant, ornamented with statues on each side of the door, at the expence of Sir *Paul Pindar*.* We are obliged to the industry of *Hollar*, for preserving this knowledge of its antient state. His great employer Sir *William Dugdale*, and that eminent artist, were fortunately *coeval*. The pen of the one, and the *burin* of the other, were vigorously employed, before the ravages of the great fire, on multitudes of the choice antiquities of our capital. To the same distinguished characters we owe our acquaintance with the tombs: but we are not to expect in this church the number, or the elegance, of those of *Westminster*. *St. Peter*, the porter of heaven,

* See *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, p. 143. plates marked 145-6-7-8.

had far the preference to the tutelar saint of this cathedral. Few crowned heads crowded here: except those of *Saxon* race, none were found within these walls.

ETHELRED AND SEBBA. *Dugdale*, 94.

But if they were deprived of that boast, they had the honor of receiving the remains of

Old *John* of *Gaunt*, time-honored *Lancaster!*

JOHN OF GAUNT. *Dugdale*, 90.

the brother, father, and uncle of kings. He died in 1399; and had a most magnificent tomb erected over him, ruined by the fanatical soldiery of the last century. He, and his first wife *Blanch*, lay recumbent beneath a rich canopy of tabernacle work; his crest upon his *abacof*, or cap of state; his shield, and his mighty spear, were hung on his monument as so many trophies.

SHRINE OF ST. ERKENWALD. *Dugdale*, 114.

IN point of time, as well as sanctity, the rich *gothic* shrine of *St. Erkenwald* should have preceded; which rested on his plain altar tomb. No wonder if, on account of the miracles before mentioned, this shrine was a great resort of pious devotees. It was enriched with gold, silver, and pretious stones, by the dean and chapter, who, in 1339, employed three goldsmiths to work on it a whole year; the wages of the most expert was only eight shillings a week, of the other two, five shillings. Of the gifts from devotees, that of *Richard de Preston*, of *London*, grocer, was most valuable,

being his best sapphire stones, there to remain for curing of infirmities in the eyes.*

THE shrine of *Roger Niger*, bishop of *London* in the thirteenth century, was also in high repute; a visit to it was frequently enjoined in the indulgences given for the rebuilding of this church.

SHRINE OF ROGER NIGER. *Dugdale*, 86.

HENRY LACIE, the great earl of *Lincoln*, an eminent commander under *Edward* I. particularly in the *Welsh* wars, was buried in that part of the church of his own building, called the *New Work*. He died at his house in town, called *Lincoln's-Inn*. He was armed in mail; his body covered with a short gown; his legs crossed, for he had either the merit of visiting the *Holy Land*, or (which would entitle him to a right to that attitude) made a vow to perform that expiatory privilege.

EARL OF LINCOLN. *Dugdale*, 84.

SIR *John Beauchamp*, a younger son of *Guy* earl of *Warwick*, in 1360 was interred here. His figure lay armed, and recumbent. He was one of the founders of the order of the Garter; and distinguished himself, in the martial reign of *Edward* III. by numbers of gallant actions by sea and by land.

SIR JOHN BEAUCHAMP. *Dugdale*, 52.

THAT accomplished knight, the ill-fated Sir *Simon de Burley*, lay here in complete armour, under a most elegant *gothic* arch. I have mentioned his sad story at p. 394, so will not repeat

SIR SIMON DE BURLEY. *Dugdale*, 104.

* *Dugdale*, 23.—See *Boethius* de Lapid. et Gem. 184; who treats of the virtues of the sapphyr.

it. Here was deposited, in 1468, (severed from her husband the great *John Talbot*, who was interred at *Whitchurch*, in *Shropshire*) *Margaret* countess of *Shrewsbury*. A monument was designed by the friendship of one *John Wenlok*, at the expence of a hundred pounds; but, from some unknown cause, the inscription only was executed.

WILLIAM EARL OF PEMBROKE. *Dugdale*, 88.

WILLIAM earl of *Pembroke*, an active character in the reigns of *Henry* VIII. *Mary*, *Edward* VI. and *Elizabeth*, with his first countess *Anne*,* sister to *Catherine Parre*, queen to *Henry* VIII. who dying at *Baynard Castle*, in 1551, was interred here with vast solemnity. The portraits of *Anne*, and her lord, in painted glass, are still extant in the chapel at *Wilton*, and ought to be engraved.† The earl followed her in 1569. They lay beneath a magnificent canopy divided into two arches; at their head, kneeling, is their daughter *Anne* lady *Talbot*; at their feet, in the same attitude, their sons *Henry* earl of *Pembroke*, and Sir *Edward Herbert*, of *Pool*, i. e. *Powis Castle*, ancestor of the earls of *Powis*.

DEAN COLET. *Dugdale*, 64.

AT the expence of the Mercers Company was erected a monument to the memory of *John Colet*, the learned dean of *St. Paul's*, the intimate of *Erasmus*, and of all the eminent scholars of his time. This compliment was payed him by the

* *Dugdale's Baron.* ii. 259. † Mr. WALPOLE.

Mercers, because his father had been of their company, and twice lord mayor. He was, in the beginning of life, luxurious, high-spirited, and subject to excess in mirth; and used a freedom of speech which he afterward corrected. He thought too much for the clergy of his days; and often exposed the corruptions of the church. This subjected him to persecution, but he escaped unhurt. At length he determined to retire from the world; which he quitted for a better in 1519. He dedicated his great fortune to the founding of the school of *St. Paul's*, in honor of *Christ Jesu in pueritia*, for a hundred and fifty-three scholars. A handsome house is built for this purpose, under the care of the Mercers Company. His monument had his bust in *terra cotta*, dressed in a gown and square cap; and beneath it, a skeleton laid on a mat rolled up under its head.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON. *Dugdale*, 71.

THAT great and honest man, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, lay here recumbent, and, notwithstanding he was a gownsman, was singularly clad in complete armour: beneath him were his two wives, in gowns and short ruffs.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY. *Dugdale*, 109.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, the delight of the age, the most heroic and virtuous character of his time, had no more than a board with a most wretched inscription of eight verses, to record a fame which nothing can injure. His remains were brought here on *January* 16, 1586, with the utmost magnificence. There was a general mourning for

him, and it was accounted indecent, for many months, for any gentleman to appear at court, or in the city, in gay apparel.* The partiality of an individual may mistake the qualities of a friend; but the testimony of a whole nation puts his merits beyond dispute.

WALSINGHAM. *Dugdale*, 99.

THE memory of the great *Walsingham* also rests on his own deserts. He died so poor, that his friends were obliged to deposit his remains by stealth into their grave, least they should be arrested. By accident was left, in an old book of legends which I purchased, an antient manuscript list of statesmen in the reign of *Elizabeth*, consigned by the writer to the pains of hell, for their zeal against the Catholics. The 1st, *Leicester*, *all in fire*, died 1588: 2d, *Walsingham*, the *Secretarie*, *also in fire and flames*. He died, *Ap.* 6, 1590. No wonder, since he could contrive to get the pope's pocket picked, when his holiness was asleep, of the keys of a cabinet, by which he made himself master of an original letter of the first importance, which proved the saving of our island from the machinations of its enemies.

OWEN THE EPIGRAMMATIST. *Dugdale.*

As a *Welshman*, I must not pass over the quibbling epitaph of the quibbling epigrammatist, my countryman *John Owen*, born at *Llanarmon*, in *Caernarvonshire*, educated at *Winchester*, and elected fellow of *New College*.† He lived under

* Memoirs of the *Sydnies*, p. 109. † *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 470.

the patronage of archbishop *Williams*, and died in 1623.

Parva tibi statua, quia parva statura, supellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora liber.
Sed non parvus honos, non parva est gloria, quippe
Ingenio haud quicquam est majus in orbe tuo.
Parva domus texit, templum sed grande, poetæ
Tum verè vitam, quum moriuntur, agunt.

DOCTOR DONNE. *Dugdale*, 62.

I WILL conclude with the melancholy corse of Doctor *Donne*, the wit of his time, standing in a nich, and wrapped in a shroud gathered about his head; with his feet resting on an urn. Not long before his death, he dressed himself in that funebrial habit, placed his feet on an urn fixed on a board exactly of his own height, and, shutting his eyes, like a departed person, was drawn in that attitude by a skilful painter. This gloomy piece he kept in his room till the day of his death, on *March* 31, 1631; after which it served as a pattern for his tomb.

THE HIGH ALTAR.

IT will be endless to enumerate the altars of this vast temple, numerous as those of the *Pantheon*. I content myself with the mention of the *High Altar*, which dazzled with gems and gold, the gifts of its numerous votaries. *John*, king of *France*, when prisoner in *England*, first paying his respects to *St. Erkenwald's* shrine, offered four basons of gold: and the gifts at the obsequies of princes, foreign and *British*, were of immense value. On the day of the conversion of the tutelar saint, the

charities were prodigious, first to the souls, when an indulgence of forty days pardon was given, *verè pœnitentibus, contritis et confessis;* and, by order of *Henry* III. fifteen hundred tapers were placed in the church, and fifteen thousand poor people fed in the church-yard.

SINGULAR OFFERING.

BUT the most singular offering was that of a fat doe in winter, and a buck in summer, made at the high altar, on the day of the commemoration of the saint, by Sir *William de Baude* and his family, and then to be distributed among the canons resident. This was in lieu of twenty-two acres of land in *Essex*, which did belong to the canons of this church. Till queen *Elizabeth's* days, the doe or buck was received solemnly, at the steps of the high altar, by the dean and chapter, attired in their sacred vestments, and crowned with garlands of roses. "They sent the body of the "bucke to baking, and had the head, fixed on a "pole, borne before the crosse in the procession, "untill they issued out of the west doore, where "the keeper that brought it blowed the deathe of "the bucke, and then the horners, that were about "the citie, presently answered him in like manner; "for which paines they had each man, of the "deane and chapter, four pence in money, and "their dinner; and the keeper that brought it was "allowed, during his abode there, for his service, "meate, drinke, and lodging, and five shillings in

" money at his going away, together with a loafe of " breade having the picture of *St. Paul* upon it."*

THE boys of *St. Paul's* were famous for acting the mysteries or holy plays, and even regular dramas. They often had the honor of performing before our monarchs. Their preparations were expensive; so that they petitioned *Richard* II. to prohibit some ignorant and inexperienced persons from acting the *History of the Old Testament*, to the great prejudice of the clergy of the church. MYSTERIES.

They had their *barne-bishop*, or *child-bishop*, who assumed the state and attire of a prelate. Ludicrous as this holy counterfeit was, dean *Colet* expressly orders that his scholars shall, " every *Chil-* " *dermas* daye, come to *Paulis churche*, and heare " the *chylde bishop's* sermon, and after be at the " hygh masse, and each of them offer a penny to " the *chylde bishop;* and with them, the maisters " and surveyors of the scole."† This character was very common in many of the churches in *France*, under the name of *L'Evêque des foux*, or *Archevêque des foux*. The *boy-bishops* were dressed in the pontifical habits, and sung such indecent songs, danced and committed such horrible profanations, even before the altar, that at length they were suppressed by an *arret* of parlement,‡ at the request of the dean and chapter of *Rheims*. BOY-BISHOP.

* *Warton's* Hist. of Poetry, ii. 390. † *Stowe's Survaie*, 641

‡ Memoires de la fête des foux, pp. 5, 8, 10.

THE holiness of this place did not prevent thieves and profligates of all denominations lurking within the precincts, and committing, under favor of the night, murders and every sort of crime. *Edward* I. gave the dean and canons permission to inclose the whole within a wall; and to have gates to be shut every night, to exclude all disorderly people. Within these walls, on the north-west side, was the palace, the winter residence of the bishops of *London*. *Froissart* tells us, that after the great tournament in *Smithfield*, king *Edward* III. and his queen lodged here (I think on occasion of their nuptials): "There was goodly "daunsyng in the quenes lodging, in presence of "the kyng and his uncles, and other barons of "*England*, and ladyes and damoyselles, tyll it was "daye, whyche was tyme for every person to drawe "to theyr lodgynges, except the kynge and quene, "who laye there in the byshoppe's palayce, for "there theye laye al the feastes and justes du-"rynge." *

CHURCH, AND BUILDINGS BELONGING TO IT, INCLOSED WITH A WALL. BISHOP'S PALACE.

IT was a building of vast extent, and frequently lodged our kings on different occasions. The poor prince *Edward* V. was brought here, as he supposed to take possession of the crown: and, in 1501, the unhappy *Catherine* of *Arragon* was conducted to this palace to meet her young lover,

* *Froissart, Eng. transl.* ii. civ.

prince *Arthur;* and on *Nov.* 14, was publicly married to him at *St. Paul's:* they returned to the palace, where they were entertained with a splendid nuptial feast, and resided here a few days, till they were visited by the king and queen, who took the royal pair with them by water from *Baynard Castle* to *Westminster.**

In 1526, *Anne de Montmorenci,* and others, ambassadors from *Francis* I. were magnificently lodged and entertained at this palace. They were sent over to ratify the important treaties between the two monarchs, and to compliment *Henry* with the order of *St. Michael.*† And in 1546, the *French* ambassador *Claude Annebau,* admiral of *France,* was splendidly lodged in the same place.‡ He was a favorite of *Francis* I. and sent over to make peace between *Charles* V. his master, and *Henry.*

In the reign of *Edward* VI. the queen dowager of *Scotland* was here entertained. The dean's house, and the houses of the prebendaries and residentiaries, were on the opposite side; and, in those days of plain living, kept great housholds and liberal hospitality.§

Before this cathedral was the famous *Paul's Cross,* a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, in which the

Paul's Cross.

* *Holinshed,* 789.
† *Ibid.* 898.
‡ *Maitland,* ii. 880.
§ The same.

most eminent divines were appointed to preach every *Sunday* in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor and aldermen, and principal citizens, used to resort. The greatest part of the congregation sat in the open air; the king and his train had covered galleries; and the better sort of people, if I may judge from the old prints, were also protected from the injury of the weather; but the far greater part stood exposed in the open air: for which reason the preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *Shrowds;* a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons. Considerable contributions were raised, among the nobility and citizens, to support such preachers as were (as was often the case) called to town from either of the universities. In particular, the lord mayor and aldermen ordered that every preacher, who came from a distance, should be freely accommodated, during five days, with sweet and convenient lodgings, fire, candle, and all necessaries. And notice was given by the bishop of *London*, to the preacher appointed by him, of the place he was to repair to.

THE SHROWDS.

THE origin of the custom of preaching at crosses, was probably accidental. The sanctity of this species of pillar often caused a great resort of people, to pay their devotion to the object of their erection. A preacher, seeing a large concourse,

might be seized by a sudden impulse, ascend the steps, and deliver his pious advice from a station so fit to inspire attention, and so conveniently formed for the purpose. The example might be followed, till the practice became established by custom.

It certainly at first was a common cross, and coeval with the church. When it was first covered, and converted into a pulpit-cross, we are not informed. We are given to understand that it was overthrown by an earthquake in 1382, and that *William Courtney*, then archbishop of *Canterbury*, collected great sums for rebuilding it; which, says dean *Nowel*, in a sermon he preached at this cross, he applied to his own use. *Courtney* was a most munificent prelate, and not likely to abuse the charity of his flock; yet it was not rebuilt till the time of *Thomas Kemp*, elected bishop of *London* in 1449, who finished it in the form, says *Godwin*, in which we see it at present;* and so it stood till it was demolished, in 1643, by an order of parlement, executed by the willing hands of *Isaac Pennington*, the fanatical lord mayor of that year, who died in the *Tower*, a convicted regicide.

We hear of this cross being in use as early as the year 1259. It was used not only for the instruction of mankind, by the doctrine of the preach-

* *Præsul. Angl.* 248.—*Godwin* published his book in 1616.

er, but for every purpose political or ecclesiastical: for giving force to oaths, for promulging laws, or rather the royal pleasure: for the emission of papal bulls, for anathematizing sinners, for benedictions, for exposing penitents under censure of the church, for recantations, for the private ends of the ambitious, and for the defaming of those who had incurred the displeasure of crowned heads.

In 1259, *Henry* III. commanded the lord mayor to swear, before the aldermen, every person of twelve years and upwards, to be true to him and his heirs.

In 1262, the same monarch caused the bull of *Urban* IV. to be here made public, as an absolution of him and his adherents, who had sworn to observe the *Oxford* provisions, made in the violent meeting at that city in 1258, called the *mad* parlement.

Here, in 1299, *Ralph de Baldoc*, dean of *St. Paul's*, cursed all those who had searched, in the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, for a hoard of gold, &c.

THE PENANCE OF JANE SHORE.

Before this cross, in 1483, was brought, divested of all her splendor, *Jane Shore*, the charitable, the merry concubine of *Edward* IV. and, after his death, of his favorite, the unfortunate lord *Hastings*. After the loss of her protectors, she fell a victim to the malice of crook-backed *Richard*. He was disappointed (by her excellent

defence) of convicting her of witchcraft, and confederating with her lover to destroy him. He then attacked her on the weak side of frailty. This was undeniable. He consigned her to the severity of the church: she was carried to the bishop's palace, cloathed in a white sheet, with a taper in her hand, and from thence conducted to the cathedral, and the cross, before which she made a confession of her only fault. Every other virtue bloomed in this ill-fated fair with the fullest vigour. She could not resist the solicitations of a youthful monarch, the handsomest man of his time. On his death she was reduced to necessity, scorned by the world, and cast off by her husband, with whom she was paired in her childish years, and forced to fling herself into the arms of *Hastings*. "In her penance she went," says *Holinshed*, "in "countenance and pase demure, so womanlie, "that, albeit she were out of all araie, save her "kirtle onlie, yet went she so faire and lovelie, "namelie, while the woondering of the people "cast a comelie rud in hir cheeks, (of whiche she "before had most misse) that hir great shame "wan hir much praise among those that were "more amorous of hir bodie than curious of hir "soule. And manie good folkes that hated hir "living, (and glad were to see sin corrected) yet "pitied they more hir penance, than rejoised "therin, when they considered that the Protector

" procured it more of a corrupt intent, than anie " virtuous affection."*

ROWE has clothed this part of her sad story in the following poetical dress; but it is far from depreciating the moving simplicity of the old historian.

> Submissive, sad, and lowly was her look;
> A burning taper in her hand she bore,
> And on her shoulders carelessly confus'd,
> With loose neglect, her lovely tresses hung;
> Upon her cheek a faintish flush was spread;
> Feeble she seem'd, and sorely smit with pain,
> While, barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
> Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood.
> Yet silent still she pass'd, and unrepining;
> Her streaming eyes bent ever on the earth,
> Except when, in some bitter pang of sorrow,
> To Heav'n she seem'd in fervent zeal to raise,
> And beg that mercy man deny'd her here.

THE poet has adopted the fable of her being denied all sustenance, and of her perishing with hunger; but that was not fact. She lived to an advanced age, but in great distress and miserable poverty; deserted even by those to whom she had, during prosperity, done the most essential services. She dragged a wretched life, to the time of Sir *Thomas More*, who introduces her story into his life of *Edward* V. The beauty of her person is spoken of in high terms: " Proper she was, and " faire: nothing in hir bodie that you would have

* *Holinshed*, 724.

" changed; but you would have wished hir some-
" what higher. Thus saie they that knew hir in
" hir youth.—Now is she old, leane, withered,
" and dried up; nothing left but rivelled skin and
" hard bone; and yet, being even such, who so
" well advise her visage, might gesse and devise,
" which parts how filled would make it a faire
" face."*

The late ingenious the Reverend *Michael Tyson* made me a present of an etching of this unfortunate fair, done from the supposed original in the provost's lodgings, in *King's College, Cambridge.* Her hair is curled in short curls high above her neck, and mixed with chains of jewels set in a lozenge form: her neck and body, as far beneath her arms, are naked; the first has two strings of pearls hanging loose round it: over her shoulders is a rich chain of jewels set in circles, and pendant from the middle, which hangs down her breast, is a rich lozenge of jewels, and to each link is affixed one or more pearls. In her countenance is no appearance of charms; she must have attracted the hearts of her lovers by her intellectual beauties.

For my part, I entertain doubts as to the authenticity of this portrait: but am clear that the elegant engraving given in Mr. *Harding's* Illustra-

* *Holinshed*, 724.

tions of *Shakespeare* by Prints, N° IV. is taken from a picture of some beauty of the succeeding century. The lady there represented is in the dress of the times of *Henry* VIII. and of his successors, to the end of the reign of *Elizabeth*. The famous picture of *Mary Stuart*, by *Zucchero*, at *Chiswick*-house, is exactly in this habit. Many similar may be found among the *English* portraits; and among the *French*, cotemporary with the periods I mention.

PROSTITUTE PREACHERS.

UNDER her cruel prosecutor, this pulpit-cross became the seat of prostituted eloquence. The usurper made use of Doctor *Shaw*, brother to his creature the lord mayor, and friar *Pinke*, an *Augustin*, (both, says *Stow*, doctors of divinity, both great preachers, both of more learning than virtue) as his engines. They addressed the people, inferred the bastardy of his brother's children, and enlarged on the great qualities of their ambitious employer. But *Pinke* lost his voice in the middle of his sermon, and was forced to descend: and *Shaw* was afterward struck with such remorse, finding himself despised by all the world, that he soon died of a broken heart.*

ROYAL CONTRACTS OF MARRIAGE.

ROYAL contracts of marriage were notified to the people from this place. Thus that between *Margaret*, daughter of *Henry* VII. and *James* the

* See *Fabian*, 515. *Holinshed*, 725. *Stow's Annals*, 451.

IVth of *Scotland*, was here declared in 1501; *Te Deum* was sung, twelve bonfires set a blazing, and twelve hogsheads of *Gascoigne* wine given to the populace.*

PAPAL BULLS PREACHED DOWN.

BUT the most famous preachments ever made here, were those by order of *Henry* VIII; who compelled the bishop of *London* to send up to *Paules Cross, from Sonday to Sonday*, preachers to preach down the pope's authority; to shew to the people that he was no more than the simple bishop of *Rome*, and that his usurpations were only the effect of the negligence of the princes of this realm.† And thus his holiness's bulls were fairly baited out of the kingdom by his own dogs.

PENITENCE OF HENRY VIII.

FROM this pulpit was proclamed to the people, by *Henry Holbetch*, bishop of *Rochester*, the death-bed remorse of the same tyrant; who, finding the stroke inevitable, ordered the church of the *Grey Friars*, which he had converted into a store-house, to be cleared of the goods, and opened for divine service, and presented by patent to the city, for relieving the poor.‡

RECANTATIONS.

MANY are the examples of persons of both religions, bearing the faggot, and of making public recantation of their faith, at this place. The Re-

* *Stow's Annals*, 483.

† *Weever's* Funeral Monuments, 91, 92.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 591.

formers bore that badge as a mark of their escape: the Catholics were excused from the burning, therefore were excused from the burden. The last who appeared, was a seminary priest, who, in 1593, made his recantation. In 1537, Sir *Thomas Newman*, priest, bore the faggot here on a singular occasion, for singing mass with good ale. To this place *Henry Grey*, duke of *Suffolk*, sent his chaplain *Harding*, to dissuade the people from revolting from their allegiance to queen *Mary*:* yet, actuated by weakness and ambition, concurred in setting up his unhappy daughter, *Jane Grey*, in opposition to his rightful sovereign.

We are told in *Strype's Memorials*, iii. 21, that queen *Mary* made use of the same arts in the same place, and appointed several of her best divines to preach the old religion, and her design of restoring the antient worship: but so averse were the people, that the attempt was attended with great tumults. These she allayed by the temporary expedients of fire and faggot.

THE REFORMATION PREACHED FROM HENCE.

The reign of queen *Elizabeth* was wisely ushered in by the appointment of good and able men to preach from this Cross the doctrine of the Reformation, and rejection of the Papal power;† in which politics were naturally intermixed. This began *April* the 9th, 1559, with doctor *Bill*, the

* *Fox's Martyrs.* † *Strype's Annals*, i. 133.

queen's almoner; he was followed by *Grindal*, *Horn*, *Jewel*, *Sandys*, and many others, who soon after enjoyed the highest dignities in the church.

ESSEX CALUMNIATED.

THE same heroine, giving way to a most ungenerous passion, caused from this pulpit the memory of her once-beloved *Essex* to be blackened; to suffer "the indignity of a sermon at *Paul's Cross*, "set out in command. Some sparks of indigna- "tion remaining in the queen, that were unquench- "ed even by his blood."*

DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA ANNOUNCED.

IT was more worthily employed, when her majesty caused from thence a sermon of thanksgiving to Providence, in 1588, for the signal deliverance of her subjects from the *invincible armada* of *Philip* II.

BATTLE OF ST. QUINTIN.

AFTER the battle of *St. Quintin*, her predecessor, queen *Mary*, caused doctor *Harpsfield* to preach a sermon, and from this Cross to give the people information of the victory gained by count *Egmont*, general of her husband, *Philip* of *Spain*, over the *French*, and of the succeeding capture of *St. Quintin;* before which that monarch, the only time in his life, appeared clad in armour.

LEVIES INCITED.

IN 1596, while the lord mayor and aldermen were attending a sermon at this place, they received an order from the queen, to levy a thousand

* *Wotton's Remains*, edit. 3d, p. 193.

able-bodied men. They quitted their devotions, and performed their commission before eight at night, and had them ready armed for their march before morning. The service they were designed for was to assist the *French* in raising the siege of *Calais*, then besieged by the *Spaniards;* but the place being taken by the time they reached *Dover*, they returned to the city, after a week's absence. From the usual policy of *Elizabeth*, it is possible the sermon and order were both preconcerted; the moment of devotion being the aptest to inspire zeal, and promote an enthusiastic ardor in the people to fly to a standard raised against a nation so detested, and so inimical to our religion and liberties, as the *Spaniards*.

JAMES I. HEARS A SERMON AT THE CROSS.

THE last sermon which was preached at this place, was before *James* I. who came in great state on horseback from *Whitehall*, on *Midlent Sunday*, 1620: he was received at *Temple Bar* by the lord mayor and aldermen, who presented him with a purse of gold. At *St. Paul's* he was received by the clergy in their richest vestments. Divine service was performed, attended with organs, cornets, and *sagbots;* after which his majesty went to a prepared place, and heard a sermon at the Cross, preached by *John King*, bishop of *London*. The object of the sermon was the reparation of the cathedral. The king and the principal persons

retired from the Cross to the bishop's palace, to consult on the matter, and, after a magnificent banquet, the court returned to *Whitehall.**

SPIRE OF THE CHURCH BURNT.

I WILL pass unnoticed the preceding misfortunes which this cathedral has experienced, and only mention the last, previous to its final destruction by the great fire. In 1561, the noble spire was totally burnt by lightning; or, as others say, by the carelessness of a workman, who made a confession of it on his death-bed. After this it never was restored. This circumstance shews the date of 1560, to *Aggas's* famous survey of *London*, to have been erroneous: he having represented the church without the spire; which he never could have omitted, had it existed at that time.

IN consequence of the resolutions taken in 1620, by *James* I. to repair the cathedral, the celebrated *Inigo Jones* was appointed to the work. But it was not attempted till the year 1633, when *Laud* laid the first stone, and *Inigo* the fourth. That great architect began with the most notorious impropriety, that of adding a portico of the *Corinthian* order (beautiful indeed in itself) to the west end of this antient gothic pile;† to the end of the two transepts he put gothic fronts in a most horrible style. The great fire made way for the restoration of this magnificent pile by Sir CHRISTO-

* *Stow's Annals*, 1033.—*Hist. London*, i. book iii. 151.

† *Parentalia*, 273.

PHER WREN, surveyor general of his majesty's works, an architect worthy of so great an undertaking. I will not attempt to describe so well-known a building; the description is well done in several books easily to be procured.* Sir *Christopher* made a model in wood of his first conception for rebuilding this church, in the *Roman* style. He had in it an eye to the loss of the *Pulpit-cross*, and had supplied its place by a magnificent auditory within, for the reception of a large congregation. This was approved by men of excellent judgment, but laid aside under the notion that it had not sufficiently a temple-like form. A second was made, selected out of various sketches he had drawn; on this design Sir *Christopher* set a high value: but this also was rejected.† The third, which produced the present noble pile, was approved and executed. A singular accident happened at the beginning: while the great architect was setting out the dimensions of the dome, he ordered a common laborer to bring him a flat stone, to be laid as a direction to the masons; he brought a fragment of a gravestone, on which was the word RESURGAM. This was not lost on Sir

* *London and its Environs described*, in six vols. 8vo. 1761—Stranger's Guide through *London*, duod. 1786—Besides the larger works, such as *Wren's Parentalia—Maitland's London—Strype's* edition of *Stow*, &c.

† *Parentalia*, 282.

Christopher; he caught the idea of the *Phœnix,* which he placed on the south *portico,* with that word cut beneath.

THE first stone was laid on *June* 21, 1675; and the building completed in 1710;* but the whole decorations were not finished till 1723.† It is a most singular circumstance, that notwithstanding it was thirty-five years in building, it was begun and finished by one architect, and under one prelate, *Henry Compton,* bishop of *London.* It is also said that the same stone-mason (whose name was *Strong*) saw the laying of the first and the last stone. The church of *St. Peter* was a hundred and thirty-five years in building, in the reigns of nineteen popes, and went through the hands of twelve architects. *St. Paul's* is not, as is often supposed, built after the model of that famous temple: it is the entire conception of our great countryman; and has been preferred in some respects, by a judicious writer, to even the *Roman Basilica.* Its dimensions are smaller. A comparative view of them is given in the *Parentalia,* and copied in *London and its Environs.*—I will only mention the great outlines:—The height of *St. Peter's,* to the top of the cross, is four hundred and thirty-seven feet and a half; that of *St. Paul's,*

* *Parentalia,* 292. † *Maitland,* ii.

three hundred and forty feet: so that, from its situation, it is lofty enough to be seen from the sea. The length of the first, is seven hundred and twenty-nine feet; of the latter, five hundred. The greatest breadth of *St. Peter's* is three hundred and sixty-four; of *St. Paul's*, one hundred and eighty.

I AM sorry to relate that our great architect, to whom our capital was so highly indebted, was, in 1718, dismissed from his employ (which he had for the space of fifty years most honorably discharged) in favor of Mr. *Benson*, whose demerits became soon so apparent, as to occasion his almost immediate removal. Sir *Christopher* survived this shameful insult five years: and died in his 91st year, on *February* 25th, 1723.

FOR the honor of our kingdom, it must be told, that not less than 126,604*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* was collected, in various parts, between the year 1669 and 1685, first towards the repair, and afterward towards rebuilding the fabric: the far greater part of which was contributed by the venerable and worthy clergy of that period.

IN the reigns of *James* I. and *Charles* I. the body of this cathedral was the common resort of the politicians, the news-mongers, and idle in general. It was called *Paul's walk*, and the frequenters known by the name of *Paul's walkers*.

PAUL'S WALKERS.

It is mentioned in the old plays, and other books of the times. The following droll description may possibly give some amusement to the reader:

" It is the land's epitome, or you may call it " to the lesser ile of *Great Brittaine*. It is more " than this, the whole world's map, which you " may here discerne in it's perfect'st motion, just- " ling and turning. It is a heap of stones and " men, with a vast confusion of languages; and, " were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker " *Babel*. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a " strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, " tongues, and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or " loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all " discourse, and no busines whatsoever but is " here stirring and a foot. It is the synod of all " pates politicke, joynted and laid together in the " most serious posture; and they are not halfe so " busie at the parliament. It is the anticke of " tailes to tailes, and backes to backes; and for " vizards, you need goe no further than faces. It " is the market of young lecturers, whom you may " cheapen here at all rates and sizes. It is the " generall mint of all famous lies, which are here, " like the legends popery first coyn'd and stampt " in the church. All inventions are emptyed here, " and not few pockets. The best signe of a tem- " ple in it is, that it is the theeves sanctuary, " which robbe more safely in the croud then a

" wildernesse, whilst every searcher is a bush to
" hide them. It is the other expence of the day,
" after playes, taverne, and a baudy house, and
" men have still some oathes left to sweare here.
" It is the eare's brothell, and satisfies their lust
" and ytch. The visitants are all men, without
" exceptions; but the principall inhabitants and
" possessors are stale knights, and captaines out
" of service; men of long rapiers and breeches,
" which after all turne merchants here, and traf-
" ficke for newes. Some make it a preface to
" their dinner, and travell for a stomacke: but
" thriftier men make it their ordinarie, and boord
" here verie cheape. Of all such places it is least
" haunted with hobgoblins, for if a ghost would
" walke, move he could not."*

STATUE OF QUEEN ANNE.

THE statue of queen *Anne*, of white marble, with the figures of *Britain*, *France*, *Ireland*, and *America* at the base, is placed before the western front. This rose from the chizzel of *Francis Bird*, as did the conversion of *St. Paul* in the pediment, and the bas reliefs under the portico.† Let the fine irony of Sir *Samuel Garth*, whose spirit lay dormant till it rose in later days wrapped in the sheets of the eloquent *Junius*, conclude all I have said of this majestic pile.

Near the vast bulk of that stupendous frame
Known by the Gentiles great Apostle's name,

* *Microcosmographie*, 1628. † Anecdotes of Painting, iii.150.

With grace divine, great *Anna*'s seen to rise,
An awful form that glads a nation's eyes:
Beneath her feet four mighty realms appear,
And with due reverence pay their homage there.
Britain and *Ireland* seem to own her grace,
And ev'n wild *India* wears a smiling face.
But *France* alone with downcast eyes is seen,
The sad attendant of so good a queen:
Ungrateful country! to forget so soon
All that great *Anna* for thy sake has done:
When sworn the kind defender of thy cause,
Spite of her dear religion, spite of laws;
For thee she sheath'd the terrors of her sword,
For thee she broke her gen'ral—and her word:
For thee her mind in doubtful terms she told,
And learn'd to speak like oracles of old.
For thee, for thee alone, what cou'd she more?
She lost the honour she had gain'd before;
Lost all the trophies, which her arms had won,
(Such *Cæsar* never knew, nor *Philip's* son)
Resign'd the glories of a ten years reign,
And such as none but *Marlborough's* arm cou'd gain.
For thee in annals she's content to shine,
Like other monarchs of the *Stuart* line.

In digging the foundation for the rebuilding of this cathedral, it was discovered, beneath the graves mentioned at p. 13, that the foundation of the old church rested on a layer of hard and close pot earth. Curiosity led Sir *Christopher Wren* to search farther. He found that on the north side it was six feet thick, that it grew thinner towards the south, and on the decline of the hill was scarcely four. On advancing farther, he met with nothing but loose sand; at length he came to

Marine Strata.

water and sand mixed with periwinkles, and other sea-shells; and, by boring, came at last to the beach, and under that the natural hard clay: which evinced that the sea had once occupied the space on which St. *Paul's* now stands. This sand had been one of those sand-hills frequent on many coasts, not only on those of *Holland* and *Flanders*, but on our own. It was the opinion of our great architect, that all the space between *Camberwell* hill and the hills of *Essex* had been a vast bay, at low-water a sandy plain. All which appears in some distant age to have been embanked, possibly by the *Romans*,* who were greatly employed in that useful work, *paludibus emuniendis*.

DOCTORS COMMONS.

To the south of this cathedral are the college of civilians, or Doctors Commons, the court of arches, the court of delegates, and several others, the great satellites of the church. The court of *arches* took its name, *curia de arcubus*, from having been once kept in *Bow church, Cheapside*. With the downfall of the church of *Rome* their powers decreased, and continued decreasing as the rights of mankind became better understood.

HERALDS COLLEGE.

ON *Bennet-hill*, adjacent to these courts, is the *College of Heralds*, a foundation of great antiquity, in which the records are kept of all the

* *Parentalia*, p. 285.

old blood of the kingdom. In the warlike times of our *Henries* and our *Edwards*, the heralds were in full employ, and often sent upon most dangerous services; to hurl defiance into the teeth of irritated enemies, or to bring to their duty profligate rebels. Sometimes it has cost them their nose and ears, and sometimes their heads. At present they rest safe from all harms: are often of great use in proving consanguinity, and helping people to supply legal clames to estates; and still more frequently are of infinite service to our numerous children of fortune, by furnishing them with a *quantum sufficit* of good blood, and enabling them to strut in the motley procession of gentility.

DERBY-HOUSE.

THE house they occupy was built on the site of *Derby-house*, a palace of the great family of the *Stanleys*. It was built by the first earl, father-in-law to *Henry* VII. who in it lived and died, as did his son *George*, the intended victim to the rage of *Richard* III. before the battle of *Bosworth*. *Edward* earl of *Derby*, that prodigy of charity and hospitality,* exchanged it with *Edward* VI. for certain lands adjoining to his park at *Knowsley*, in *Lancashire*. Queen *Mary* presented it to *Dethick*, Garter king of arms, and his brother heralds, to live in, and discharge the

* *Stow's Survaie*, 138.

business of their office.* This house was destroyed in the great fire, but soon rebuilt. It is inhabited by several of the heralds. *J. C. Brooke*, esq; *Somerset*, must permit me to aknowledge his frequent services and liberal communications.

In this neighborhood, to the west, stood the royal wardrobe, kept in a house built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, who made it his residence. It was sold to *Edward* III. In the 5th of *Edward* IV. it was given to *William* lord *Hastings*, and was afterward called *Huntingdon-house*, and became the lodging of *Richard* III. in his second year.

HUNTINGDON-HOUSE.

SCROPE'S-INN.

Adjacent to it (on the west) was *Scrope's-inn*, in the 31st of *Henry* VI.

KNIGHT-RIDER-STREET.

Across *Bennet-hill* passes *Knight-rider-street*, so named from the gallant train of knights who were wont to pass this way, in the days of chivalry, from the *Tower Royal* to the gay tournaments at *Smithfield*. From hence I pass to the *King's Exchange*, or the *Old Change*, a street parallel to the east side of *St. Paul's churchyard*, which crosses the *Roman road*, or *Watling-street*, and terminates close to the west end of *Cheapside*. This was the seat of the *King's Exchanger*, who delivered out to the other exchangers, through the kingdom, their coining irons, and received them again when worn out, with an account

KING'S EXCHANGE.

* *Collins's Peerage*, ii. 53.—*Stow*, 694.

of the sums coined: neither was any body to make change of plate, or other mass of silver, unless at this place.*

MANSION OF SIR JOHN GISORS.

To the east of *Knight-rider-street*, on the south side of *Basing-lane*, stood the mansion of Sir *John Gisors*, mayor of *London*, and constable of the *Tower* in 1311. In the turbulent time of *Edward* II. he was charged with several harsh and unjust proceedings, and, being summoned to appear before the king's justices, to answer to the accusation, he, and other principal citizens, fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. His house was built upon arched vaults, and had arched gates made of stone brought from *Caen*. In the lofty roofed hall, says *Stow*, in his *Survaie*, p. 665, stood a large fir-pole, nearly forty feet high, which was feigned to have been the staff of *Gerardus*, a mighty giant: which proved to be no more than a *May-pole*, which, according to antient custom, used to be decked and placed annually before the door. From this fable the house long bore the name of *Gerard's-hall*, but it was properly changed to that of *Gisors*. It remained in the family till the year 1386, when it was alienated by *Thomas Gisors*. The house was divided into several parts, and in the time of *Stow* was a common

* *Stow's Survaie*, 609, 610.

hosterie, or inn. At present nothing remains but the vault, supported by pillars, which serves as cellars to the houses built on the site of the old mansion.

In this street stood the *College of Physicians*, till it was destroyed by the great fire: it was founded by that ornament of his age, Doctor *Linacre*, the greatest and most general scholar of his time. He lived in this street, and left his house to the public, for the use of his institution. He was appointed by *Henry* VII. physician to prince *Arthur*, and also his tutor. He was besides physician to that monarch, and *Henry* VIII; and died in 1524, an honor to our country. He had travelled much, and was particularly respected by the reigning duke of *Tuscany*, (the politest scholar of his days,) and other foreigners; and met at home with a return suitable to his merit.

Doctor Linacre.

In the same street was *Ormond-place*, belonging to the *Botelers*. In the 5th of *Edward* IV. it was given to the queen; but in 1515 it was restored to the *Botelers*.

Ormond-Place.

Cheapside received its name from *Chepe*, a market, as being originally the great street of splendid shops. In the year 1246 it was an open field, called *Crown-field*, from an *hosterie*, or inn, with the sign of a crown, at the east end. "At "the same period," adds *Stow*, at p. 187 of his *Chronicle*, "nor two hundred years after, was any

Cheapside.

" street in *London* paved, except *Thames-street*,
" and from *Ludgate-hill* to *Charing-cross*." The goldsmiths shops were particularly superb, " con-
" sisting," says *Stow*, " of a most beautiful frame
" of faire houses and shops than be within the
" walls of *London* or elsewhere in *England*, com-
" monly called *Goldsmiths-Row;* builded by *Tho-*
" *mas Wood*, goldsmith, and one of the sheriffes of
" *London* in 1491. It contained tenne faire
" dwelling houses and fourteen shops, all in one
" frame, uniformly builded foure stories high,
" beautified toward the street with the gold-
" smithes arms, and likeness of woodmen, in
" memorie of his name, riding on monstrous
" beasts, all richly painted and gilt."*

GOLDSMITHS HALL.

In *Foster-lane*, which opens into the west end of this street, stands the hall of this opulent company. In the court-room is a fine portrait of Sir *Hugh Myddelton*, with a shell by him, out of which he may be supposed to have poured the useful element to the thirsting metropolis. The words *Fontes Fodinæ* are painted on the picture, to imply his double attentions. The wealth he got in the mines was totally exhausted in the execution of his project, of which the metropolis, to this moment, receives increasing benefit. Sir *Hugh* left a share in the New River

* *Stow's Survaie*, 660.

to this company, for the benefit of the decayed members; which, *even* in 1704, amounted to 134*l.**

HERE is a good portrait of Sir *Martin Bowes*, lord mayor in 1545, with his chain and robes of office. The date of his picture is 1566.†

ST. *Dunstan* appears here in canvas, in a rich robe, and with his crosier. The unfortunate devil is not forgotten, roaring between the pincers of the saint; with the heavenly host above, applauding the deed. It seems by this that *St. Dunstan* amused himself in works of gold as well as iron: so that it is no wonder to see the evil spirit in a place where the *irritamenta malorum* so much abound.

* This share is called a 62d, and is said to be divided annually between one hundred poor freemen or widows of freemen.—When the editor visited Goldsmith's Hall this year (1812), the more opulent members of the company had experienced a severe disappointment in not being able to procure (on account of the backwardness of the season) the customary supply of fifty-two quarts of green pease at their annual feast on the 29th of *May*. Five guineas per quart were offered, but unable to obtain the full supply, they either to prevent competition or the disputes which might arise, wisely abstained from producing any of this enviable luxury. ED.

† By Sir *Martin Bowes* is represented the cup given to the Company by Queen *Elizabeth*. In the same room are portraits of Sir *Charles Hosier* and Sir *Thomas Viner*. Above stairs is the curious groupe of Alderman *Ben* and five chubby-faced *Jacobite* citizens, who retired to the isle of *Wight* in 1746, to drink the Pretender's health in security. This picture was the last of *Hudson's* works, and is engraved by *Faber*, under the name of the Alderman's Club. ED.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* presented this company with a silver cup, out of which annual libations are made to her memory. She was particularly kind to the citizens, and borrowed money of them on all occasions. The Goldsmiths must of course have enjoyed a distinguished place in her esteem.

THIS company appeared as a fraternity as early as 1180, being then amerced for being *adulterine*, or for setting up without the king's licence. In the reign of *Edward* III. they obtained a patent, and were incorporated for the sum of ten marks. *Richard* II. confirmed the same, in consideration of the sum of twenty marks. They increased in wealth, and have left evident marks of charity, by having above a thousand pounds a year to dispose of for benevolent purposes. They became in time the bankers of the capital. The *Lombards* were the first and the greatest, and most of the money contracts in old times passed through their hands. Many of our monarchs were obliged to them for money. They did not seem to like trusting *Henry* IV. on his bond, so took the customs in pawn for their loan.

THE business of goldsmiths was confined to the buying and selling of plate, and foreign coins of gold and silver, melting them, and coining others at the mint. The banking was accidental, and foreign to their institution.

REGULAR banking by private people resulted, BANKERS.

in 1643, from the calamity of the time, when the seditious spirit was incited by the arts of the parliamentary leaders. The merchants and tradesmen, who before trusted their cash to their servants and apprentices, found that no longer safe; neither did they dare to leave it in the mint at the *Tower*, by reason of the distresses of majesty itself, which before was a place of public deposit. In the year 1645, they first placed their cash in the hands of goldsmiths, who then began publicly to exercise both professions. Even in my days were several very eminent bankers, who kept the goldsmiths shop: but they were more frequently separated. The first regular banker was Mr. *Francis Child*, goldsmith, who began business soon after the Restoration. He was the father of the profession, a person of large fortune and most respectable character. He married, between the years 1665 and 1675, *Martha*, only daughter of *Robert Blanchard*, citizen and goldsmith, by whom he had twelve children. Mr. *Child* was afterward knighted. He lived in *Fleet-street*, where the shop still continues,* in a state of the highest respectability. Mr. *Granger*† mentions Mr. *Child* as successor to the shop of alderman *Backwel*, a banker in the time of *Charles* II. noted

* For these particulars I am obliged to the civility of Mr. *Dent*, partner in this great shop.

† Vol. iii. 410.

for his integrity, abilities, and industry; who was ruined by the shutting up of the exchequer in 1672. His books were placed in the hands of Mr. *Child*, and still remain in the family.

THE next antient shop was that possessed at present by Messrs. *Snow* and *Denne*, a few doors to the west of Mr. *Child's*: who were goldsmiths of consequence in the latter part of the same reign. Mr. *Gay* celebrates the predecessor of these gentlemen, for his sagacity in escaping the ruin of the fatal year 1720, in his epistle to Mr. *Thomas Snow*, goldsmith, near *Temple Bar*:

O thou, whose penetrative wisdom found
The *South-Sea* rocks, and shelves where thousands drown'd!
When credit sunk and commerce gasping lay
Thou stood'st; nor sent'st one bill unpaid away.

To the west of *Temple Bar*, the only one was that of Messrs. *Middleton* and *Campbel*, goldsmiths, who flourished in 1692, and is now continued, with great credit, by Mr. *Coutts*. From thence to the extremity of the western end of the town, there was none till the year 1756, when the respectable name of *Backwel** rose again, conjoined to those of *Darel*, *Hart*, and *Croft*, who with great reputation opened their shop in *Pall Mall*.

* Of the same family with the great Mr. *Backwel*. He favored me with a beautiful print of his worthy relation, which had been engraven in *Holland*, after his flight from his profligate country.

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

FOSTER-LANE bounds on the east that remarkable place, *St. Martin's Le Grand: imperium in imperio:* surrounded by the city, yet subject for nearly three centuries to the governing powers of *Westminster Abby.* A large and fair college was founded, A. D. 700, by *Wythred* king of *Kent;* and rebuilt and chiefly endowed by two noble *Saxon* brothers, *Ingelric* and *Edward,* about the year 1056. *William* the Conqueror confirmed it in 1068, and even made it independent of every other ecclesiastical jurisdiction, from the regal and even the papal.* It was governed by a dean, and had a number of secular canons. Succeeding monarchs confirmed all its privileges. It had *Sak, Sok, Tol,* and all the long list of *Saxon* indulgences, enumerated by the accurate *Strype.*† It had also from the beginning the dreadful privilege of sanctuary, which was the cause of its being the resort of every species of profligates, from the murderer to the pick-pocket; a privilege most tenaciously vindicated by its holy rulers. In 1439 a soldier, who for some crime was conducted from *Newgate* towards *Guildhall,* was rescued by five fellows who rushed out of *Panyer-alley,* and fled with him into the adjacent sanctuary. The sheriffs of that year, *Philip Malpas* and *Robert Marshall,* entered the church, and seizing on the soldier and

* *Newcourt's Repertorium,* i. 424, &c.

† *Strype's Stow,* i. book iii. 107.

the other ruffians, carried them chained to *Newgate.** The dean and chapter complained of this breach of privilege: the cause was heard, and the sheriffs were obliged to deliver the men into the sanctuary. But in 1457 the king thought proper to regulate these privileges, and to distinguish how far they might be protected; and that the dean and chapter should take care that none of the villainous refugees should become further noxious to their fellow-creatures.†

MAGNIFICENT CHURCH.

A MAGNIFICENT church was erected within this jurisdiction, which was continued till the college was surrendered, in 1548, when it was pulled down, and a great tavern erected in the place. *St. Martin's Le Grand* was then, and still continues, under the government of the dean of *Westminster*. It was granted to that monastery by *Henry* VII. It still continues independent of the city: numbers of mechanics (particularly taylors and shoe-makers) set up there, and exercise their trades within its limits, and vote for the members of the city of *Westminster*. The dean and chapter have a court here, and a prison: and, I think, all processes to be executed within this liberty, are to be directed, by the sheriffs of *London*, to the constable of the dean and chapter of *Westminster*.

CURFEW BELL.

THIS church, with those of *Bow*, *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, and *Barkin*, had its *Curfew* bell long

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. 103. † The same, i. book iii.

after the servile injunction laid on the *Londoners* had ceased. These were sounded to give notice to the inhabitants of those districts to keep within, and not to wander in the streets: which were infested by a set of ruffians, who made a practice of insulting, wounding, robbing, and murdering the people whom they happened to meet abroad during the night.*

In the year 1480 this church† was robbed by five thieves. Three of them were drawn to the *Tower Hill*, and hanged and burnt. The other two were pressed to death; probably they were obstinate and refused to plead.

CHEAPSIDE. The view we have of *Cheapside*, as it appeared just before the great fire, shews that it was spacious and beautiful. The cross and conduit are to be seen; and the long row of shops, which projected from the houses, reached to the bottom of the first floors, and were lighted by windows in the roofs. This shews the antient form of building our more magnificent streets. On the south side stands the church of *St. Mary le Bow*, or *de arcubus*, because it originally was built upon arches. It perished in 1666, and was rebuilt after a design of Sir *Christopher Wren's*. I cannot express myself better than in the words of an ingenious writer, who calls it "a delightful absur-

ST. MARY LE BOW.

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. p. 106. † *Holinshed*, p. 704.

" dity."* In this church was interred Sir *John Coventry*, mercer, lord mayor in 1425, and ancestor and founder of the family of the earl of *Coventry*. I beg leave here to remind several other noble peers of their industrious and honest forefathers.

PEERS RAISED BY TRADE.

JOHN COVENTRY, son of *William Coventry*, of the city of that name, was an opulent mercer of the city of *London*, and mayor in 1425; a most spirited magistrate, who dared to interfere in the dreadful quarrel between *Humphrey* duke of *Glocester* and the insolent cardinal *Beaufort*, which he successfully quelled. From his loins is descended the present earl of *Coventry*.

EARL OF COVENTRY.

RICH, EARLS OF WARWICK.

THE family of RICH, earls of *Warwick* and *Holland*, arose from *Richard Rich*, an opulent mercer, sheriff in the year 1441. His descendant *Richard* was distinguished by his knowledge of the law: became solicitor-general in the reign of *Henry;* and treacherously effected the ruin of Sir *Thomas More:* was created a baron of the realm in the reign of *Edward* VI. and became lord chancellor by the favor of the same monarch.

HOLLES DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THE HOLLES's, earls of *Clare*, and afterward dukes of *Newcastle*, sprung from Sir *William Holles*, mayor in 1540, son to *William Holles*, citizen and baker: his great grandson was the first who was called to the house of peers, in

* *Critical Review*, &c. 39.

the reign of *James* I. by the title of lord *Houghton*, and soon after was advanced to the dignity of earl of *Clare*. The fourth of that title was created, by king *William*, duke of *Newcastle*; but the title became extinct in his name in 1711.

SIR THOMAS LEIGH, mayor in 1558, furnished the peerage with the addition of two. He was son to *Roger Leigh*, of *Wellington*, *Shropshire*. Sir *Thomas's* grandson, *Francis*, was created by *Charles* I. lord *Dunsmore*, and afterward earl of *Chichester*; and Sir *Thomas's* second son, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, of *Stonely*, had the honor of being called to the house of peers by the same monarch, by the title of lord *Leigh* of *Stonely*.

LEIGH EARL OF CHICHESTER.

LORD LEIGH.

EARL OF RADNOR.

THE PLEYDEL-BOUVIERIES, earls of *Radnor*, descend from *Edward de Bouverie*, who died an opulent *Turkey*-merchant in 1694.

BARON DUCIE.

DUCIE, lord *Ducie de Morton*, is descended from Sir *Robert Ducie*, baronet, sheriff in 1620, and mayor in 1631. He became banker to *Charles* I. and, on the breaking out of the civil war, lost 80,000*l.* owing by his majesty. Yet is said to have left behind him 400,000*l.* So profitable, in all ages, are, to individuals, the calamities of war.

PAUL BANNING, sheriff in 1593, had a son of the same name, who was first created a baronet, and in the third of *Charles* I. a baron of this realm, by the title of baron *Banning*; and soon after a

viscount, by the title of baron *Banning* of *Sudbury*. He was buried in the paternal tomb, in the church of *St. Olave's*. His house was in *Mark-lane:* after the fire of *London*, the business of the custom-house being transacted in that which went under the name of lord *Banning's*.* VISCOUNT BANNING.

THE CRANFIELDS, earls of *Middlesex*, rose from *Lionel Cranfield*, a citizen of *London*, bred up in the custom-house.† He became, in 1620, lord treasurer of *England*. The duke of *Dorset* is descended from *Frances*, sister and heir to the third earl of *Middlesex*, married to *Richard* earl of *Dorset*. DUKE OF DORSET.

THE noble family of INGRAM, viscount *Irwin*, were raised, in the reign of qu *Elizabeth*, by *Hugh Irwin*, citizen, merchant, and tallow-chandler, who died in 1612. He left a large fortune between two sons; of which Sir *Arthur*, the younger, settled in *Yorkshire*, and purchased a considerable estate: the foundation of the great fortune at present enjoyed by the family. VISCOUNT IRWIN.

SIR STEPHEN BROWN, son of *John Brown* of *Newcastle*, mayor in 1438, and again in 1448, was a grocer; and gave to us another peer, in the person of Sir *Anthony Brown*, created viscount *Mountague* by *Philip* and *Mary*, in 1554. VISCOUNT MOUNTAGUE.

* City Remembrancer, ii. 28.—The name is often spelt *Bayning*.

† *Kennet*, ii. 727.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

THE LEGGES rose to be earls of *Dartmouth*. The first who was nobilitated was that loyal and gallant sea officer *George Legge*, created baron of *Dartmouth* in 1682. He was descended from an ancestor of one of the above-mentioned names, who filled the prætorian chair of *London* in the years 1347 and 1354, having, by his industry in the trade of a skinner, attained to great wealth.

EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

SIR GEFFRY BULLEN, mayor in 1458, was grandfather to *Thomas* earl of *Wiltshire*, father of *Anna Bullen*, and grandfather to queen *Elizabeth;* the highest genealogical honor the city ever possessed.

VISCOUNT CAMPDEN.

SIR BAPTIST HICKS was a great mercer at the accession of *James* I. and made a vast fortune by supplying the court with silks. He was first knighted, afterward created viscount *Campden*. It is said he left his two daughters a hundred thousand pounds each. He built a large house in *St. John's-street*, for the justices of *Middlesex* to hold their sessions, which (till its demolition a very few years ago, upon the erection of a new sessions-house on *Clerkenwell-Green*) retained the name of *Hicks's Hall*.

EARL OF ESSEX.

THE CAPELS, earls of *Essex*, are descended from Sir *William Capel*, draper, mayor in 1503. He first set up a cage in every ward, for the punishment of idle people.

MICHAEL DORMER, mercer, mayor in 1542, produced the future lord *Dormers.* VISCOUNT DORMER.

EDWARD OSBORN, by his fortunate leap, as before related, when apprentice to Sir *William Hewet*, attained in consequence great wealth and honors. He was mayor in 1583; and from his loins sprung the dukes of *Leeds.* DUKE OF LEEDS.

FROM Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN, merchant-taylor, mayor in 1611, sprung the gallant earl *Craven*, who was his eldest son, and was greatly distinguished by his actions in the service of the unfortunate Elector Palatine, by his attachment to the dowager, and his marriage with that illustrious princess. EARL CRAVEN.

LORD Viscount DUDLEY AND WARD is descended from *William Ward*, a wealthy goldsmith in *London*, and jeweller to *Henrietta Maria*, queen to *Charles* I. His son, *Humble Ward*, married *Frances*, grand-daughter of *Edward Sutton*, lord *Dudley*, on the death of her grandfather baroness of *Dudley;* and he himself was created, in 1643, lord *Ward*, of *Birmingham.* VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.

THE old church of *Bow* was founded in the time of *William* the Conqueror; we have before given the origin of the name, which was from the arches of the foundation, not of the steeple, which was rebuilt with arches, or in a crown fashion, but not till long after the year 1512.* The church

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 437.

was long a noted sanctuary, and one of those which *Henry* VIII. in his thirty-second year, exempted from suppression. In this place, in 1196, one *William Fitz-Osbert*, alias *Long Beard*, a seditious fellow of uncommon eloquence, but of the lowest rank, set up as advocate for the poor citizens against the oppressions of the rich. He took an opportunity of beginning a tumult by inflaming their minds against a certain tax, raised entirely for the necessities of the state. Many lives were lost on the occasion, at *St. Paul's*. *Hubert*, the great justiciary, summoned *Long Beard* to appear before him; but found him so well supported, that he thought it prudent to forbear punishment. This served but to increase his insolence. He grew so outrageous, that the citizens were resolved to bring him to justice: a resolute band made the attempt, when he and a few desperate fellows fled to the tower of *Bow* steeple, which they fortified. The besiegers, seeing the mob assemble from all parts for his rescue, made a fire at the bottom, which forced him and his companions to sally out; but they were taken, and the next day he and eight more were dragged by their heels to the *Elms* at *Smithfield*, and there hanged. Long after those days the hurdle, or the sledge, was permitted, as a sort of indulgence to the wretched sufferers.* It was said, that finding

STORY OF FITZ-OSBERT.

* *Blackstone's Comm.* ed. 4. 4to. vol. iv. pp. 92. 370.

himself deserted by Heaven, he at the gallows "forsook *Mary's* Son (as he called our SAVIOUR), "and called upon the *Devil* to helpe and deliver "him." Yet, notwithstanding this, a cunning priest, a relation of his, stole his body, and pretended many miracles were wrought at the place of execution; and many persons passed the night on the spot which deprived them of a *martyr*, who died supporting the majesty of the people, as *Thomas Becket* did that of the pope.

THE CROSS.

IN the middle of *Cheapside*, a little to the west of *Bow church*, stood the cross and the conduit. The first was one of the affectionate tokens of *Edward* I. towards his queen *Eleanor*, built where her body rested in its way to interment, in 1290. It had originally the statue of the queen, and in all respects resembled that at *Northampton;* at length, falling to decay, it was rebuilt, in 1441, by *John Hutherby*, mayor of the city, at the expence of several of the citizens. It was ornamented with various images, such as that of the Resurrection, of the *Virgin*, of *Edward* the Confessor, and the like. At every public entry it was new gilt; for the magnificent processions took this road. After the Reformation, the images gave much offence; the goddess *Diana* was substituted instead of the *Virgin*, when the symbols of superstition had been frequently mutilated. Queen

Elizabeth disapproved of those attacks on the remnants of the old religion, and offered a large reward for the discovery of the offenders. She thought that a plain cross, the mark of the religion of the country, ought not to be the occasion of any scandal; so directed that one should be placed on the summit, and gilt.* Superstition is certain, in course of time, to take the other extreme. In the year 1643, the parlement voted the taking down of all crosses, and the demolishing of all popish paintings, &c. The destruction of this cross was committed to Sir *Robert Harlow;* who went on the service with true zeal, attended by a troop of horse and two companies of foot, and executed his orders most effectually. The same most *pious* and *religious noble* knight did also attack and demolish "the abominable and "*most blasphemous* crucifix" in *Christ's* hospital, and broke it into a thousand pieces.† In short, such was the rage of the times against the sign of our religion, that it was not suffered in shop-books, or even in the primers of children;‡ and as to the cross used in baptism, it became the abomination of abominations.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 485.

† *Vicar's Parliamentary Chron.* 1646, p. 290.

‡ *Gray's Hudibras*, ii. 253, note.—Consult also the note to *L'Hist. de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mere*, printed for *W. Bowyer*, p. 28.

And some against all idolizing,
The Cross in shop-books, and baptizing.

NAG'S HEAD TAVERN.

THE *Nag's-head* tavern, almost opposite to the cross, was the fictitious scene of consecration of the Protestant bishops, at the accession of queen *Elizabeth*, in 1559. It was pretended by the adversaries of our religion, that a certain number of ecclesiastics, in their hurry to take possession of the vacant sees, assembled here, where they were to undergo the ceremony from *Anthony Kitchen*, alias *Dustan*, bishop of *Landaff*, a sort of occasional conformist, who had taken the oaths of supremacy to *Elizabeth*. *Bonner*, bishop of *London*, (then confined in the Tower) hearing of it, sent his chaplain to *Kitchen*, threatening him with excommunication, in case he proceeded. The prelate therefore refused to perform the ceremony: on which, say the Catholics, *Parker* and the other candidates, rather than defer possession of their dioceses, determined to consecrate one another; which, says the story, they did without any sort of scruple, and *Scorey* began with *Parker*, who instantly rose archbishop of *Canterbury*. The refutation of this tale may be read in *Strype's* Life of archbishop *Parker*, at p. 57, which makes it needless for me to enter on the attempt. A view of the tavern, and its sign, is preserved in a print in the *Entrée de la Reyne Mere du Roy*, or of *Mary*

de Medicis, when she visited our unfortunate monarch, *Charles* I. and her daughter, his fair spouse.

BLOSSOM'S INN.

IN *Laurence-lane*, not far from hence, was another public-house of much antiquity, and which is still in great business as a carriers inn; the *Blossoms Inn*, so named from the rich border of flowers which adorned the original sign, that of *St. Laurence.* These were the effects of his martyrdom, " for (says the legend) flowers sprung up " on the spot of his cruel martyrdom."

SPLENDID TOURNAMENTS.

IN this street, between the cross and *Sopers-lane*, were held most splendid tournaments in the year 1331; they began *Sept.* 21, and lasted three days. A scaffold was erected for queen *Philippa* and her gay troop of ladies, all most richly attired, to behold the knights collected from all quarters to shew their skill in deeds of arms. The upper part of the scaffold, on which the ladies were seated, " brake in sunder, and," as *Stow* says, " whereby they were (with some shame) forced " to fall downe;" and many knights and others, which stood beneath, much hurt. The carpenters were saved from punishment, by the intercession of the queen; but, to prevent such accidents in future, the king ordered a building of stone to be erected, near the church of *St. Mary le Bow*, for himself, the queen, and " other states," to see the

gallant spectacles in safety.* This was used long after for the same purpose, even till the year 1410, when *Henry* IV. granted it to certain mercers, who converted it into shops, warehouses, and other requisites of their trade.†

CONDUIT. A LITTLE to the east of the cross stood the conduit, which served as the mother or chief aqueduct, which was to supply the lesser conduits with water, brought by pipes from *Paddington*. This stood on the site of the old conduit, founded in 1285, castellated with stone, and cisterned in lead, as *old Stow* tells us: and again rebuilt in 1479, by *Thomas Ilan*, one of the sheriffs. On some very festive occasions these conduits have been made to run with claret. Such was the case at the coronation of *Anna Bullen;* who was received at the lesser conduit by *Pallas, Juno, and Venus*. *Mercury*, in the name of the goddesses, presented to her a ball of gold divided into three parts, signifying three gifts bestowed on her by the deities, WISDOM, RICHES, and FELICITY. But, alas! beneath them lurked speedy disgrace, imprisonment, the block, and axe.

THE STANDARD. I CANNOT well fix the place where the old Standard in *Cheap* stood. The time of its foundation is unknown. It appears to have been very ruinous in 1442, at which time *Henry* VI. granted

* *Stow's Survaie*, 485. † The same, 467.

a licence for repairing it, together with a conduit in the same. This was a place at which executions, and other acts of justice, were in old times frequently performed. Here, in 1293, three men had their heads cut off, for rescuing a prisoner arrested by a city officer. In 1351, two fishmongers were beheaded at the standard, but their crime has not reached us. In 1461, *John Davy* had his hand cut off, for striking a man before the judges at *Westminster;* and in 1399, *Henry* IV. caused the blank charters, made by *Richard* II. to be burned here, as we do libels in our times.

EXECUTIONS AT THE STANDARD.

BUT these were legal acts. Many sad instances of barbarous executions occurred in the fury of popular commotions. *Richard Lions*, an eminent goldsmith, and late sheriff of the city, was in 1381 (with several others) cruelly beheaded here by order of *Wat Tyler*. *Lions* was interred in the church of *St. James, Garlic-hithe*, and on his tomb (now lost) was a figure in a long flowered gown, a large purse hanging in a belt from his shoulders, his hair short, his beard forked, a plain hood falling back and covering his shoulders. At the same time numbers of foreign merchants, especially *Flemings*, were dragged from the churches, and, the *Shibboleth** of *Bread* and *Cheese* being put to them (which they pronouncing *Brot* and *Cawse*)

* *Stow's Hist.* 288. *Kennet*, i. 246.

they were instantly put to death. In 1450, lord *Say*, high treasurer of *England*, lost his head at the Standard, by the brutality of *John Cade*. *Shakespeare* admirably describes the tragic scene.*

WHETHER *Walter Stapleton*, bishop of *Exeter*, suffered by the popular fury on this spot, is rather uncertain; some imagine that he was beheaded at a cross before the north door of *St. Paul's*;† to which church he was flying for refuge, and unfortunately seized by the mob before he had taken sanctuary.

THROUGH this street, and probably to this cross, in 1439, walked barefooted, with a taper in her hand, *Eleanor Cobham*, wife to *Humphrey* duke of *Gloucester*, charged with the crime of sorcery, and intending the death of the king by melting an image of wax, with which his body was to sympathize.

Limus ut hic durescit, et *hæc* ut *cera* liquescit.‡

A more serious fate attended her pretended accomplices: a woman, mother *Jourdaine*, (the witch) was burnt, and three men, among whom was her chaplain, were hanged.

IN *Bread-street*, which opens into *Cheapside*, stood the mansion of *Edward Stafford*, last earl BREAD-STREET.

* *Henry* VI. part ii. † *Stow's Survaie*, 483.

‡ In *Virgil's* time applied to melt the hearts of the cruel fair; afterwards, to waste the body of any hated person.

of *Wiltshire;* which, in 1499, he left to his cousin the duke of *Buckingham.*

GUILDHALL. THE *Guildhall* of this vast city stands at the end of a street running northward from *Cheapside.* Before the year 1411, the court-hall, or *Bury*, as it was called, was held at *Aldermans bury*, so denominated from their meeting there. *Stow* remembered its ruins, and says, that in his days it was used as *Carpenters-hall.* It was succeeded by a new one, begun in 1411, and finished in twenty years, by voluntary contributions, by sums raised for pardons and offences, and by fines. Its *gothic* front terminates the end of *King-street.* Its length is a hundred and fifty-three feet; its breadth forty-eight; its height fifty-five; so that it is capable of holding thousands of people. Elections are held and every species of city business, is transacted here.

PORTRAITS. WITHIN are portraits of numbers of our judges, who frequently try causes under this roof. I must direct the reader's attention to twelve of that order of peculiar merit: these are the portraits of the able and virtuous Sir MATTHEW HALE, and his eleven cotemporary judges; who, after the dreadful calamity of 1666, regulated the rebuilding of the city of *London* by such wise rules, as to prevent the endless train of vexatious law-suits which might ensue; and have been little less chargeable than the fire itself. This was principally owing to

Sir *Matthew Hale*, who conducted the business; and sat with his brethren in *Clifford's-Inn*, to compose all differences between landlord and tenant. These portraits were painted by *Michael Wright*, a good painter in the time of *Charles* II. and *James* II. and who died in the year 1700. It was designed that Sir *Peter Lely* should draw these pictures; but he fastidiously refused to wait on the judges at their chambers. *Wright* received sixty pounds apiece for his work.* In the year 1779, they were found to be in so bad a condition, as to make it an even question with the committee of city lands, whether they should be continued in their places, or committed to the flames. To the eternal honor of alderman *Townsend*, his vote decided in favor of their preservation.† He recommended Mr. *Roma*, (now unhappily snatched from us by death), who, by his great skill in repairing pictures, rescued them from the rage of time: so that they may remain another century,‡ a proof of the gratitude of our capital. These *were* proofs of a sense of real merit: but in how many places do we meet instances of a temporary idolatry, the phrenzy of the day! Statues and

* *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 40.

† *London's Gratitude*, &c. 19.

‡ A few years have however reduced them to their former bad condition. The painting is nearly obliterated. Ed.

portraits appear, to the astonishment of posterity, purged from the prejudices of the time,

> The things themselves are neither scarce nor rare;
> The wonder's, how the devil they got there!

FACING the entrance are two tremendous figures, by some named *Gog* and *Magog;* by *Stow*, an antient *Briton* and *Saxon*. I leave to others the important decision. At the bottom of the room is a marble groupe of good workmanship (with *London* and *Commerce* whimpering like two marred children), executed soon after the year 1770, by Mr. *Moore*. The principal figure was also a giant, in his day, the raw-head and bloody-bones to the good folks at St. *James's;* which, while remonstrances were in fashion, annually haunted the court in terrific forms. The eloquence dashed in the face of majesty, alas! proved in vain. The spectre was there condemned to silence; but his patriotism may be read by his admiring fellow-citizens, as long as the melancholy marble can retain the tale of the affrighted times.

GREAT FEASTS. THE first time this hall was used on festive occasions, was by Sir *John Shaw*, goldsmith, knighted in the field of *Bosworth*. After building the essentials of good kitchens and other offices, in the year 1500 he gave here the mayor's feast, which before had usually been held in *Grocers-hall*. None of their bills of fare have reached me,

but doubtlessly they were very magnificent. They at length grew to such excess, that, in the time of *Philip* and *Mary*, a sumptuary law was made to restrain the expence both of provisions and liveries: but I suspect, as it lessened the honor of the city, it was not long observed; for in 1554, the city thought proper to renew the order of council, by way of reminding their fellow-citizens of their relapse into luxury. Among the great feasts given here on public occasions, may be reckoned that given in 1612, on occasion of the unhappy marriage of the prince *Palatine* with *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James* I; who, in defiance of the remonstrances of his better-judging father-in-law, rushed on the usurpation of the dominion of another monarch, and brought great misery on himself and his amiable spouse. The next was in 1641, when *Charles* I. returned from his imprudent, inefficacious journey into *Scotland*. In the midst of the most factious and turbulent times, when every engine was set to work to annihilate the regal power, the city, under its lord mayor, Sir *William Acton*, made a feast unparalleled in history for its magnificence. All external respect was payed to his majesty; the last he ever experienced in the inflamed city. Of the entertainment we know no more, than that it consisted of five hundred dishes. But of that which was given in our happier days, to his present majesty,

in the mayoralty of Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, the bill of fare is given us. This I print; and, as a parallel to it, that of another royal feast, given in 1487 at *Whitehall*, on occasion of the coronation of *Elizabeth*, queen of *Henry* VII. whom he treats with characteristical œconomy, notwithstanding a kingdom was her dower.*

The KING'S TABLE, George III. 1761.

First Service.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Dishes of Olio, Turtle, Pottages, and Soups - -	24	2	0
12 Ditto of Fish, viz. John Dories, red Mullets, &c. - -	24	2	0
7 Dishes roast Venison -	10	0	0
3 Westphalia Hams consume, and richly ornamented -	6	6	0
2 Dishes of Pullets à la Royale	2	2	0
2 Dishes of Tongues Espagniole	3	3	0
6 Ditto Chickens à la Reine -	6	6	0
1 Ditto Tondron Devaux à la Dauzie	2	2	0
1 Harrico - - -	1	1	0
1 Dish Popiets of Veale Glasse	1	4	0
2 Dishes Fillets of Lamb, à la Comte	2	2	0

* The whole account is given in *Maitland*, i. 341 to 344

	£.	s.	d.
2 Dishes Comports of Squabs -	2	2	0
2 Ditto Fillets of Beef Marinate -	3	0	0
2 Ditto of Mutton à la Memorance	2	2	0
32 Ditto fine Vegetables - -	16	16	0

SECOND SERVICE.

6 Dishes fine Ortolans - -	25	4	0
10 Ditto Quails - - -	15	0	0
10 Ditto Notts - - -	30	0	0
1 Ditto Wheat Ears - - -	1	1	0
1 Goodevau Patte - - -	1	10	0
1 Perrigoe Pye - - -	1	10	0
1 Dish Pea-chicks - - -	1	1	0
4 Dishes Woodcocks - -	4	4	0
2 Dishes Pheasants - -	3	3	0
4 Ditto Teal - - - -	3	3	0
4 Ditto Snipes - - -	3	3	0
2 Ditto Partridges - - -	2	2	0
2 Ditto Pattys Royal - -	3	0	0

THIRD SERVICE.

1 Ragout Royal - - -	1	1	0
8 Dishes of fine green Morells -	8	8	0
10 Ditto fine green Peas - -	10	10	0
3 Dishes Asparagus Heads -	2	2	0
3 Ditto fine fat Livers - -	1	11	6
3 Ditto fine Combs - -	1	11	6

	£.	s.	d.
5 Dishes green Truffles - -	5	5	0
5 Ditto Artichoaks, à la Provinciale	2	12	6
5 Ditto Mushrooms au Blank -	2	12	6
1 Dish Cardons, à la Bejamel -	0	10	6
1 Ditto Knots of Eggs -	0	10	6
1 Ditto Ducks Tongues - -	0	10	6
3 Ditto of Peths - - -	1	11	6
1 Dish of Truffles in Oil - -	0	10	6
4 Dishes of Pallets - -	2	2	0
2 Ditto Ragout Mille - -	2	2	0

Fourth Service.

2 Curious ornamented Cakes -	2	12	0
12 Dishes of Blomanges, representing different Figures - -	12	12	0
12 Ditto clear Marbrays - -	14	8	0
16 Dishes fine cut pastry - -	16	16	0
2 Ditto mille Fuelles - -	1	10	6

The Centre of the Table.

1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell-fish of various Sorts - -	2	2	0
32 Cold Things of Sorts, viz. Temples, Shapes, Landscapes, in Jellies, savory Cakes, and Almond Gothes	33	12	0
2 Grand Epergnes filled with fine Pickles, and garnished round with			

	£.	s.	d.
Plates of sorts, as Laspicks, Rolards, &c. - - -	6	6	0
Total of the KING's Table	374	1	0

THE whole of this day's entertainment cost the city 6,898*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* A committee had been appointed out of the body of aldermen, who most deservedly received the thanks of the lord mayor and whole body corporate, for the skilful discharge of this important trust. The feast consisted of four hundred and fourteen dishes, besides the desert; and the hospitality of the city, and the elegance of the entertainment, might vie with any that had ever preceded.

NUPTIAL TABLE. HENRY VII.*

FIRST COURSE.

A Warner byfor the Course
Sheldes of Brawne in Armor
Frumetye with Venison
Bruet riche
Hart powdered graunt Chars
Fesaunt intram de Royall
Swan with Chawdron

* *Leland's Collectanea*, iv. 216.

Capons of high Goe
Lampervey in Galantine
Crane with Cretney
Pik in Latymer Sawce
Heronusew with his Sique
Carpe in Foile
Kid reversed
Perche in Jeloye depte
Conys of high Grece
Moten Roiall richely garnyshed
Valance baked
Custarde Royall
Tarte Poleyn
Leyse Damask
Frutt Synoper
Frutt Formage
A Soteltie, with writing of Balads

SECOND COURSE.

A Warner byfor the Course
Joly Ypocras
Mamane with Lozengs of Golde
Pekok in Hakell
Bittowre
Fesawnte
Browes
Egrets in Beorwetye
Cokks
Patrieche

Sturgyn freshe Fenell
Plovers
Rabett Sowker
Seyle in Fenyn entirely served richely
Red Shankks
Snytes
Quayles
Larkes ingraylede
Creves de Endence
Venesone in Paste Royall
Quince Baked
Marche Payne Royall
A colde bake Mete flourishede
Lethe Ciprus
Lethe Rube
Fruter Augeo
Fruter Mouniteyne
Castells of Jely in Temple wise made
A Soteltie.

SUBTILITIES WHAT.

THESE *Sotelties*, or Subtilities as they were called, were the ornamental part of the desert, and were extremely different from those in present use. In the inthronization feast of archbishop *Warham*, on *March* 9th, 1504, the first course was preceded by "a *warner*,* conveyed upon a rounde boorde "of viii panes, with viii towres embattled and

* A *warner* was the first soteltie, and which preceded or gave warning of the courses. See *Leland's Collect.* vi. 21.

" made with flowres, standynge on every towre a " bedil in his habite, with his staffe: and in the " same boorde, first the king syttinge in his par- " liament, with his lordes about hym in their " robes; and Saint *Wylliam*, lyke an arcbishop, " sytting on the ryght hand of the kyng: then the " chaunceler of *Oxforde*, with other doctors about " hym, presented the said lord *Wylliam*, kneel- " yng, in a doctor's habite, unto the kyng, with " his commend of vertue and cunnynge, &c. &c. " And on the third boorde of the same warner, the " Holy Ghoste appeared with bryght beames pro- " ceedyng from hym of the gyftes of grace towarde " the sayde lorde of the feaste." This is a specimen of the antient *sotelties*. This was a *Lenten* feast of the most luxurious kind. Many of the *sotelties* were suited to the occasion, and of the legendary nature; others historical; but all, without doubt, contrived " with great cunnynge."

THE WAX-CHANDLERS FEAST.

To these scenes of luxury and gluttony, let me oppose the simple fare at a feast of the *Wax-chandlers*, on *Oct.* 28th, 1478. These were a flourishing company in the days of old, when gratitude to saints called so frequently for lights. How many thousands of wax candles were consumed on those occasions, and what quantities the expiatory offerings of private persons, none can enumerate. *Candle-mass* day wasted its thousands, and those all blessed by the priests, and

adjured in solemn terms. "I adjure thee, O "waxen creature, that thou repel the devil and "his sprights, &c. &c."* Certainly this company, which was incorporated in 1484, might have afforded a more delicate feast than

	£.	s.	d.
Two loins of Mutton, and two loins of Veal	0	1	4
A Loin of Beef	0	0	4
A Leg of Mutton	0	0	2½
A Pig	0	0	4
A Capon	0	0	6
A Coney	0	0	2
One dozen of Pigeons	0	0	7
A hundred eggs	0	0	8½
A Goose	0	0	6
A Gallon of Red Wine	0	0	8
A Kilderkin of Ale	0	0	8
	£. 0	7	0

GUILDHALL CHAPEL.

ADJACENT to *Guildhall*, is *Guildhall* chapel, or college, a *gothic* building, founded by *Peter Fanlore*, *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, citizens, about the year 1299. The establishment was a warden, seven priests, three clerks, and four choristers. *Edward* VI. granted it to the mayor and

* Rev. Mr. *Brand's* edit. of *Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares*, p. 222.

commonalty of the city of *London*.* Here used to be service once a week, and also at the election of the mayor, and before the mayor's feast, to deprecate indigestions, and all plethoric evils. At present divine service is discontinued, the chapel being used as a justice room.

LIBRARY. ADJOINING to it once stood a fair library, furnished with books belonging to *Guildhall*, built by the executors of the famous *Whittington*. *Stow* says that the protector *Somerset* sent to borrow some of the books, with a promise of restoring them; three *Carries* were laden with them, but they never more were returned.†

BLACKWALL'S HALL. IMMEDIATELY beyond the chapel stands *Blackwall's hall*, or, more properly, *Bakewell*, from its having in later years been inhabited by a person of that name. It was originally called *Basing's haugh*, or hall, from a family of that name; the coats of arms of which were to be seen cut in stone, or painted, in the antient building. It was on vaults of stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy;* the time is uncertain, but certainly after the Conquest. The family were of great antiquity. *Solomon Basing* was mayor in 1216; and another of the name sheriff in 1308. In 1397 the house was purchased by the mayor and commonalty for fifty pounds, and from that time has been used as

* *Tanner.* And *Newcourt*, i. 361. † *Stow's Survaie*, 493.

the market of woollen cloth. It became so ruinous in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, that it was pulled down, and rebuilt for twenty-five hundred pounds; much of it at the expence of *Richard May*, merchant-taylor. It consists at present of two large courts, with warehouses in all parts for the lodging of the cloth; but is very little used. Formerly there were proclamations issued to compel people to bring their goods into this hall, to prevent deceit in the manufactures, which might occasion us discredit in foreign markets, and also be the means of defrauding the poor children of *Christ hospital* of part of the revenue which arose from the *hallage* of this great magazine.

HOSPITAL OF ST. THOMAS OF ACON;

On the north side of *Cheapside* stood the hospital of *St. Thomas* of *Acon*, founded by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Helles* and his wife *Agnes*, sister to the turbulent *Thomas Becket*, who was born in the house of his father *Gilbert*, which was situated on this spot. The mother of our meek saint was a fair *Saracen*, whom his father had married in the *Holy Land*. On the site of his house rose the hospital, built within twenty years after the murder of *Thomas*; yet such was the repute of his sanctity, that it was dedicated to him, in conjunction with the blessed Virgin, without waiting for his canonization. The hospital consisted of a master and several brethren, professing the rule of *St. Austin*. The church, cloisters, &c. were

granted by *Henry* VIII. to the Mercers company, who had the gift of the mastership.*

NOW MERCERS HALL.

IN the old church were numbers of monuments; among others, one to *James Butler* earl of *Ormond*, and *Joan* his wife, living in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VI. This whole pile was destroyed in the great fire, but was very handsomely rebuilt by the Mercers company, who have their hall here. In the portico to the chapel is a full-length figure recumbent of *Richard Fishbourn*, dressed in a furred gown, and a ruff; he died in 1623, and, being a great benefactor to the place, received the honor of this monument.

IN this chapel the celebrated, but unsteady, archbishop of *Spalatro*, preached his first sermon, in 1617, in *Italian*, before the archbishop of *Canterbury*, and a splendid audience; and continued his discourses in the same place several times, after he had embraced our religion; but, having the folly to return to his antient faith, and trust himself among his old friends at *Rome*, he was shut up in the castle of St. *Angelo*, where he died in 1625.

MERCERS COMPANY.

THIS company is the first of the twelve, or such who are honored with the privilege of the lord mayor's being elected out of one of them. The name by no means implied originally a dealer in

* *Tanner.*

silks: for *mercery* included all sorts of small wares, toys, and haberdashery.* But, as numbers of this opulent company were merchants, and imported great quantities of rich silks from *Italy*, the name became applied to the company, and all dealers in silk. Not fewer than sixty-two mayors were of this company, between the years 1214 and 1762; among which it reckons Sir *John Coventry*, Sir *Richard Whittington*, and Sir *Richard* and Sir *John Gresham*. We are obliged to the exact *Strype* for the list. In that by *Maitland*, the company each mayor belonged to is omitted.

The Old Jewry.

Immediately to the east is the narrow street, the *Old Jewry*, which took its name from the great synagogue which stood there, till the unhappy race was expelled the kingdom, in 1291. Their persecutions, under some of the preceding monarchs, nearly equalled those of the Christians under the *Roman* emperors: yet the love of gain retained them in our country in defiance of all their sufferings. A new order of friars, called *Fratres de Sacca*, or *de penitentia*, got possession of the *Jewish* temple: but did not hold it long. *Robert Fitzwalter*, the great banner-bearer of the city, requested, in 1305, that the friars might assign it to him. It seems it joined to his own house, which stood near the site of the present *Grocers*

* *Anderson's Dict.* i. 145.

hall. In 1439, it was occupied by *Robert Lorge*, mayor, who kept his mayoralty in this house; Sir *Hugh Clapton* did the same in 1492; and after these tenants it was degraded into a tavern, distinguished by the sign of the Windmill.

GROCERS HALL.

THE chapel, or church, was bought by the Grocers company, in 1411, from *Fitzwalter*, for three hundred and twenty marks;* who here layed the foundation of the present hall, a noble room, with a *gothic* front, and bow window. Here, to my great surprize, I met again with Sir *John Cutler*, grocer, in marble and on canvas. In the first he is represented standing, in a flowing wig waved rather than curled, a laced cravat, and a furred gown with the folds not ungraceful: except where the dress is inimical to the sculptor's art, it may be called a good performance. By his portrait we may learn that this worthy wore a black wig, and was a good-looking man. He was created a baronet *November* 12th, 1660; so that he certainly had some claim of gratitude on the restored monarch. He died in 1693. His kinsman and executor, *Edmund Boulter*, Esq; expended 7,666*l.* on his funeral expences.† He is spoken of as a benefactor, and as having rebuilt the great parlour, and over it the court room, which were consumed in the fire of 1666. He served as master of the

OF SIR JOHN CUTLER.

* *Survaie*, 476, 499. † *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. p. 289.

company in 1652 and 1653, in 1688, and again a fourth time. The anecdote of his bounty to the College of Physicians, might have led one to suppose that the Grocers had not met with more liberal treatment. But by the honors of the statue, and the portrait, he seems to have gained here a degree of popularity. How far the character given of him by Mr. *Pope* may rest unimpeached, must remain a subject of further inquiry:

Thy life more wretched, *Cutler*, was confess'd,
Arise and tell me was thy death more bless'd?
Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall;
For very want he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a stranger's power;*
For very want he could not pay a dower.
A few grey hairs his rev'rend temples crown'd,
'Twas very want that sold them for ten pound.†
What e'en denied a cordial at his end,
Banish'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend?
What but a want, which you perhaps think mad,
Yet numbers feel, the want of what he had.

THIS company follows the Mercers; they were

* He had two daughters; one married to Sir *William Portman*, bart. the other to *John* * *Robartes*, earl of *Radnor*; both married without his consent. The first died before him. *J. C. Brooke*, esq; *Somerset-herald*.—The same authority tells me he had his grant of arms just before his death, wherein he is styled, "of the "city of *Westminster*."

† Errant nonsense!

* *Banks* and *Heylin* concur in stating that *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of Sir *John Cutler*, married, in 1689, *Charles*, second earl of *Radnor*; she had no issue. ED.

originally called *Pepperers*, from their dealing so greatly in pepper: but in 1345 they were incorporated by the name of *Grocers*,* either because they sold things by the *gross*, or dealt in *grossi* or figs. But from the beginning they trafficked in all the good things which the trade does to this day.

In this hall sate the famous committee of the parlement of 1641, which was to settle the reform of the nation, and conduct the inflammatory business of the times. Lord *Clarendon* gives the motives of fixing on this place: such as pretended fears for the safety of the friends of liberty; and the real and reasonable dread of the moderate men, who had been pointed out to the mob as enemies to their country—as the *De Witts* were by the patriots of *Holland*, and *de Foulon* and *Berthier* by those of *France*. The one gave security to the popular leaders, and the other lessened the minority, by frightening from attendance numbers who might have been of use to the royal cause.

RINGED-HALL. In *Queen-street*, on the south side of *Cheapside*, stood *Ringed-hall*, the house of the earls of *Cornwall*, given by them, in *Edward* III's time, to the abbot of *Beaulieu*, near *Oxford*. *Henry* VIII. gave it to *Morgan Philip*, alias *Wolfe*. Near it

IPRES-INN. was *Ipres-inn*, built by *William* of *Ipres*, in king *Stephen's* time, and continued in the same family in 1377.

* *Survaie*, 477.

I FORGOT *Bucklesbury*, a street which opens on the south side of *Cheapside*, a little to the west of the Grocers hall. It took its name from one *Buckle*, who had in it a large manor-house of stone. This man lost his life in a strange way. Near his house stood an old tower built by *Edward* I. called the *Cornets* tower, possibly a watch-tower, from the summit of which signals might have been given by blowing a horn. Here that monarch kept his exchange. About the year 1358 he gave it to St. *Stephen's* chapel, *Westminster*. This *Buckle* intended to pull it down, and to have built a handsome house of wood; or, according to the expression of the times, a *goodly frame of timber:* but in greedily demolishing this tower, a stone fell on him, and crushed him to death; and another person, who married his widow, set up the new-prepared frame of timber, and finished the work. BUCKLESBURY.

I HAVE heard that *Bucklesbury* was, in the reign of king *William*, noted for the great resort of ladies of fashion, to purchase tea, fans, and other *Indian* goods. King *William*, in some of his letters, appears to be angry with his queen for visiting these shops; which, it should seem, by the following lines of *Prior*, were sometimes perverted to places of intrigue; for, speaking of *Hans Carvel's* wife, says the poet,

She first of all the town was told,
Where newest *Indian* things were sold;
So in a morning, without boddice,
Slipt sometimes out to Mrs. *Thody's*,
To cheapen tea, or buy a skreen:
What else could so much virtue mean?

In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, this street was inhabited by chemists, druggists, and apothecaries. *Mouffett*, in his treatise on foods, calls on them to decide, whether sweet smells correct pestilent air: and adds, that *Bucklesbury* being replete with physic, drugs, and spicery, and being perfumed, in the time of the plague, with the pounding of spices, melting of gum, and making perfumes for others, escaped that great plague whereof such multitudes died, that scarcely any house was left unvisited.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On the same side of the way is the *Mansion-house*, "damned, I may say, to everlasting fame."* The sight is relieved amply by another building behind it, *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*, a small church, the *chef d'œuvre* of Sir *Christopher Wren*, of most exquisite beauty. "Perhaps *Italy* itself, (says a "judicious writer) can produce no modern build-"ing that can vie with this in taste and propor-"tion: there is not a beauty, which the plan "would admit of, that is not to be found here in

ST. STEPHEN WALBROOK.

* *Critical Review*, &c. 36, 37.

" the greatest perfection: and foreigners, very " justly, call our taste in question, for understand- " ing the graces no better, and allowing it no higher " degree of fame."*

OVER the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. *Stephen*, by Mr. *West*. The character of the saint is finely expressed in his angelic countenance, resigned to his fate, and full of sure and certain hope. I looked to no purpose for the statue erected, DIVÆ MAC-AULÆ, by her doating admirer, a former rector; which a successor of his has most profanely pulled down.

THE Mansion-house, and many adjacent buildings, stand on the site of *Stocks-market;* which took its name from a pair of stocks for the punishment of offenders, erected in an open place near this spot, as early as the year 1281. This was the great market of the city during many centuries. In it stood the famous equestrian statue, erected in honor of *Charles* II. by his most loyal subject Sir *Robert Viner*, lord mayor. Fortunately his lordship discovered one (made at *Leghorn*) of *John Sobieski*, king of *Poland*, trampling on a Turk. The good knight caused some alterations to be made, and christened the *Polish* monarch by the name of *Charles*, and bestowed on the turbaned *Turk* that of *Oliver Cromwell;* and thus, new

STOCKS-MARKET.

* *Critical Review*, &c. 37.

named, it arose on this spot in honor of his convivial monarch. The statue was removed, in 1738, to make room for the Mansion-house. It remained many years afterward in an inn-yard: and in 1779 it was bestowed, by the common-council, on *Robert Vyner, Esq;* who removed it to grace his country seat.

THE opening before the Mansion-house divides into three important streets: *Cornhill* in the center; the Bank of *England*, the old *Threadneedle-street*, on the north; and *Lombard-street* on the south. I shall pursue these as far as the spots which I have already described, and give what remains worthy of notice. I shall take the middle way.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE *Royal Exchange*, that concourse of all nations of the world, rises before us with the full majesty of commerce. Whether we consider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vast concerns carried on within its walls, we are equally struck with its importance. But we are more astonished when we find that this expensive princely pile was the result of the munificence of a private citizen, SIR THOMAS GRESHAM. Let the pride of my country not be suppressed, when I have an opportunity of saying, that the original hint was given to him by a *Welshman;* by *Richard Clough*, afterward knighted, originally his servant, and in the year 1561, by his merit and industry, advanced by Sir

Thomas to be his correspondent and agent in the then *emporium* of the world, *Antwerp*. *Clough* wrote to his master, to blame the citizens of *London* for neglecting so necessary a thing; bluntly saying, that they studied nothing else but their own private profit; that they were content to walk about in the rain, more like pedlars than merchants; and that there was no kind of people but had their place to transact business in, in other countries. Thus stimulated, Sir *Thomas* purchased some tenements on the site of the Royal Exchange; on *June* 7, 1566, laid the foundation, and, in *November*, 1567, completed what was then called the *Bourse*. In 1570, queen *Elizabeth* went in great state from her palace at *Somerset-house*, to make Sir *Thomas* a visit at his own house. After dinner she went to the *Bourse*, visited every part, and then, by sound of trumpet, dignified it with the title of the *Royal Exchange*. All the upper part was filled then, and even to this century, with shops; on the above occasion they were filled with the richest productions of the universe, to shew her majesty the prosperity of the commercial parts of her dominions. I cannot learn what the expence of this noble design was, only that the annual product of the rents to his widow was 751*l.* 5*s.* *Hollar* has left us some fine views of the original building, which perished in the great fire. It was rebuilt, in its present magnificent form, by the city

and the company of Mercers,* at the expence of eighty thousand pounds; which, for a considerable time, involved the undertakers in a large debt. It was completed in 1669: on *Sept.* 28, of that year, it was opened by the lord mayor, Sir *William Turner*, who congratulated the merchants on the occasion. The following inscription does grateful honor to the original founder:

Hoc Greshamii Peristyllium,
Gentium commerciis sacrum,
Flammis extinctum 1666,
Augustius e cinere resurrexit 1669,
Will^o Turnero, milite, prætore.

During the first century after its erection, the appearance of every people in the universe on their different walks, in their different dresses, was a most wonderful spectacle. At present it is lost by the dull and undistinguishing uniformity of habit.

The statue of Sir *Thomas Gresham* is in one corner, in the dress of the times, executed by *Cibber*. Another, of that worthy citizen Sir *John Barnard*, graces another part. Never did patriot appear within these walls in a less questionable shape. I am informed, that, after this honor was paid to him, he never more appeared on the Royal Exchange. The rest are kings, which (as far as king *Charles*), with that of Sir *Thomas*, were chiefly

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. 137.

executed by *Gabriel Cibber;* that of *Charles* II. in the center, was undertaken by *Gibbons,** but done by *Quillin*, of *Antwerp.* Above stairs are the statues of *Charles* I. and II. and another of the illustrious founder, by *John Bushnell*, an artist of inferior merit, in the reign of *William* III. On the top of the tower, in front of the exchange, is a Grasshopper, the crest of Sir *Thomas Gresham.* The allusion to that, and the Dragon on *Bow* steeple, makes a line in that inexcusable performance of Dean *Swift's*, a profane imitation of the style of the BIBLE,† which dulness itself could execute, and which nothing but the most indefensible wantonness could have produced from a person of his profession, and of his all-acknowledged wit.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

I MŪST direct the reader's attention to the beautiful *gothic* tower of *St. Michael's*, on the south side of *Cornhill.* At each corner is an angulated turret as high as the belfry, where they become fluted, and the capital ornamented with sculptures of human faces; from them they spire into very elegant pinnacles. The body of this church was burnt in the great fire. It was begun to be built in 1421;‡ but the church was of far greater antiquity; one appears to have existed in 1133.

* *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 136.

† *Wonderful Prophecy*, &c.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, i. 369.

This church had its pulpit-cross, like that of *St. Paul's*, built by Sir *John Rudstone*, mayor in 1528, who was interred in a vault beneath, in 1531. It may be added, that *Robert Fabian*, alderman, the celebrated historian, was buried in it in 1511, after passing the dignity of sheriff.

THE king had a royal residence in this street, which was afterward converted into a noted tavern, called the *Pope's head*. It was a vast house, and, in the time of *Stow*, distinguished by the arms of *England*, at that time three leopards *passant*, *guardant*, and two angels the supporters, cut on stone.*

LEADEN-HALL. AT the end of *Cornhill* is, as it were, a continuation of the street, by the name of that of *Leaden-hall*. It takes its name from a large plain building, inhabited, about the year 1309, by Sir *Hugh Nevil*, knight; in 1384 belonging to *Humphry Bohun*, earl of *Hereford*. In 1408 it became the property of the munificent *Whittington*, who presented it to the mayor and commonalty of *London*.

PUBLIC GRANARY. In 1419, Sir *Simon Eyre*, citizen and draper, erected here a public granary, built with stone in its present form. This was to be what the *French* call a *grenier d'abondance*, to be always filled with corn, and designed as a preservative against famine. This intent was happily answered in distressful

* *Stow's Survaie*, i. 374.

seasons. This and other of the city granaries seem at first to have been under the care of the mayors; but in *Henry* VIII's time, regular surveyors were appointed. Sir *Simon* also built a chapel within the square; this he intended to apply to the uses of a foundation for a warden, six secular priests, six clerks, and two choristers, besides three schoolmasters. For this purpose he left three thousand marks to the Drapers company to fulfil his intent. This was never executed: but in 1466 a fraternity of sixty priests, some of whom were to perform divine service every market-day, to such as frequented the market, was founded by three priests, *William Rouse*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Ashby*.* The house was used for many other purposes; for keeping the artillery and other arms of the city. Preparations for any triumph or pageantry in the city were made here. From its strength it was considered as the chief fortress within the city, in case of popular tumults; and also as the place from which doles, largesses, or pious alms were to be distributed. Here, in 1546, while *Henry* VIII. lay putrefying in state, *Heath*, bishop of *Worcester*, his almoner, and others his ministers, distributed great sums of money, during twelve days, to the poor of the city, for the salvation of his

* *Tanner*.

soul. The same was done at *Westminster*;* but I greatly fear his majesty was past ransom!

MARKET. THE market here is of great antiquity: but considerable as it is at present, it is far inferior to what it has been, on account of the numbers of other markets which have been established. Still it is the wonder of foreigners, who do not duly consider the carnivorous nation to which it belongs. The slaughter of horned cattle, for the use of the metropolis, is evinced by the multitudes of tanned hides exposed to sale in the great court of *Leadenhall*, which is the present market for that article.

INDIA-HOUSE. The *India-house* stands a little farther to the east, but is not† worthy of the lords of *Hindostan*. This was built in 1726, on the spot once occupied by the house of Sir *William Craven*, mayor in 1610; a man of most extensive charity. His house was very large, the apartments capacious, and fit for any public concern.‡

AFRICAN-HOUSE. THE *African-house* stood in this street, east of *Billeter-lane* end. It had been the mansion of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*.

CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE CREE. IN the church of *St. Catherine Cree*, in this

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 84, 86.

† A new *India-house*, with a very handsome *façade*, the effect of which is destroyed by the narrowness of the street, has been erected since the first publication of this work. ED.

‡ *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 88.

street, is supposed to have been interred the celebrated *Holbein*, who died of the plague in 1554, at the duke of *Norfolk's*, in the priory of *Christchurch*, near *Aldgate*. I must also mention it on another account, for its being the stage on which the imprudent, well-meaning *Laud* acted a most superstitious part in its consecration, on *January* 16, 1630-31. He added new force to the discontents and rage of the times, by attempting innovations in the ceremonies of the church, at a time when he ought, at lest, to have left them in the state he found them. On the contrary, he pushed matters to extremities; by which, and by persisting in a fierce persecution of his opponents, he brought destruction on himself, and highly contributed to that of his royal master.

PRYNNE, whom every one must allow to have had sufficient cause of resentment against the archbishop, gives the relation with much acrimony, and much profane humor: *

(As first), "When the bishop approached near "the communion table, he bowed with his nose "very near the ground some six or seven times; "then he came to one of the corners of the table, "and there bowed himself three times; then to "the second, third, and fourth corners, bowing at "each corner three times; but when he came to "the side of the table where the bread and wine

* In his *Canterbury's Doom*, book ii. p. 113.

" was, he bowed himself seven times: and then,
" after the reading many praiers by himselfe and
" his two fat chaplins, (which were with him, and
" all this while were upon their knees by him,
" in their sirplisses, hoods, and tippits), he him-
" self came neare the bread, which was cut and
" laid in a fine napkin, and then he gently lifted
" up one of the corners of the said napkin, and
" peeping into it till he saw the bread, (like a boy
" that peeped into a bird's nest in a bush), and
" presently clapped it down againe, and flew back
" a step or two, and then bowed very low three
" times towards it and the table. When he be-
" held the bread, then he came near and opened
" the napkin againe, and bowed as before; then
" he laid his hand upon the gilt cup, which was
" full of wine, with a cover upon it; so soon as
" he had pulled the cupp a little neerer to him,
" he lett the cupp goe, flew backe, and bowed
" againe three times towards it; then hee came
" neere againe, and lifting up the cover of the
" cupp, peeped into it; and seeing the wine, he
" let fall the cover on it againe, and flew nimbly
" backe, and bowed as before. After these, and
" many other apish, anticke gestures, he himselfe
" received, and then gave the sacrament to some
" principal men onely, they devoutly kneeling
" neere the table; after which, more praiers being
" said, this scene and interlude ended."

To the west of *St. Catherine Cree*, in the same street, stands the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, from the unfortunate shaft, or *maypole*, which on *May* 1st, 1517, gave rise to the insurrection of the apprentices, and the plundering of foreigners in the city, whence it got the name of *Evil May-day*.* From that time it was hung on a range of hooks over the doors of a long row of neighboring houses. In the third of *Edward* VI, when the plague of fanaticism began to scandalize the promoters of the Reformed religion, an ignorant wretch, called *Sir Stephen*, curate of *St. Catherine Cree*, began to preach against this *maypole*, (notwithstanding it had hung in peace ever since the *Evil May-day*), as an idol, by naming the church of *St. Andrew*, with the addition of *Shaft*. This inflamed his audience so greatly, that, after eating a hearty dinner to strengthen themselves, the owners of each house over which the shaft hung, with the assistance of others, sawed off as much of it as hung over his premises: each took his share, and committed to the flames the tremendous idol. This *Sir Stephen*, scorning the use of the sober pulpit, sometimes mounted on a tomb, with his back to the altar, to pour out his nonsensical rhapsodies; at other times, he climbed into a lofty elm in the church-yard, and, bestriding a bough, delivered

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

* *Herbert's Henry* VIII. 67.—*Stow's Survaie*, 153.

out his cant with double effect, merely by reason of the novelty of his situation.*

John Stow.

In the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft* was interred the faithful and able historian of the city, *John Stow*. He died in 1605, aged 80; and, to the shame of his time, in much poverty. His monument is still in being, a well-executed figure, sitting at a desk, in a furred gown, and writing. The figure is said to be made of *terra cotta*, or burnt earth, painted; a common practice in those days: possibly somewhat similar to the artificial stone of our time.

Sir Simon de Burley's House.

In *Lime-street*, the northern end of which opens into that of *Leadenhall*, stood the house and chapel of the lord *Nevil;* and after him, of the accomplished Sir *Simon de Burley*, and of his brother Sir *John*. In the time of *Stow*, it was partly taken down, and newly fronted with timber, by *Hugh Offley*, alderman. Finally, not far from hence, toward the end of the adjacent street of *St. Mary-Ax*, stood the mansion of *Richard Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, who inhabited it in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* V; and, drawn from hence in his old age to attend his valiant master to the *French* wars, died in *France* in 1415.† It was afterward Sir *Robert Wingfield's*, who sold it to Sir *Edward Coke*.

House of Richard Earl of Oxford.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 282, 283.

† *Survaie*, 312.—*Collins's Coll. Noble Families*, 247—8.

In this street stood, in the reign of *Edward* I, a house called the *King's Artiree*, where now is *Queen's-square-passage.*

In the same street, also, was the house of the noble family of *Bassets*, a large pile with several courts and gardens, which afterward became the property of the abbot of *Bury*, and was called *Bevis Mark.*

The second street which opens into *Cheapside*, or rather the *Poultry*, is *Threadneedle* or more properly *Three-needle Street.* That noble building, the *Bank* of *England*, fills one side of the space. The centre, and the building behind, were founded in the year 1733; the architect, *George Sampson.* Before that time the business was carried on in *Grocers Hall.* The front is a sort of vestibule; the base rustic, the ornamental columns above, Ionic. Within is a court leading to a second elegant building, which contains a hall and offices, where the debt of above two hundred and fifty millions is punctually discharged.* Of late years two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by Sir *Robert Taylor*, have been added, at the expence of a few houses, and of the church of *St. Christopher's le Stocks.* The demolition of the last occasioned as much injury to the memorials

BANK OF ENGLAND.

* And the interest paid with not less punctuality in 1812, when the funded debt amounts to the enormous sum of 615,518,185*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*¼, and the unfunded to 54,038,059*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*½. Ed.

of the dead, and disturbance of their poor ashes, as ever the impiety of the fanatics did in the last century. Much of my kindred dust* was violated; among others, those of the *Houblon* family, sprung from *Peter Houblon*, of a respectable house at *Lisle* in *Flanders*, who was driven to seek refuge in *England* from the rage of persecution under the *Duc d' Alva*, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. About the same time fled to our sanctuary *John Houblon* and *Guillaume Lethieulier*. The first is found to have lent, i. e. given, to her *Majesty*, in the perilous year 1588, a hundred pounds.† His son *James* flourished in wealth and reputation, and was eminent for his plainness and piety. He was buried in the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth;* but, wanting a monument, the following epitaph was composed for him by *Samuel Pepys*, esq; secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of *Charles* II. and *James* II:

JACOBUS HOUBLON,
LONDINAS PETRI filius,
Ob fidem *Flandria* exulantis:
Ex C. Nepotibus habuit LXX superstites:
Filios V. videns mercatores florentissimos;
Ipse LONDINENSIS Bursæ Pater;
Piissimè obiit Nonagenarius,
A° D. CIↃIↃCLXXXII.

* The remains of my worthy sister *Sarah*, and my ever respected mother, were removed on this occasion.

† The loan from the city was only 4,900*l.*

THE HOUBLONS.

His sons, Sir *John Houblon*, and Sir *James Houblon*, knights, and aldermen, rose to great wealth. From the latter sprung the respectable family of the *Houblons* of *Hallingbury*, in *Essex*. Sir *James* represented his native city. Sir *John*, my great grandfather by my mother's side, left six daughters: *Arabella*, the eldest, married to *Richard Mytton*, esq; of *Halston*, my maternal grandfather; the second to Mr. *Denny*, a respectable merchant in the city; the four younger died unmarried. Sir *John Houblon* was of the Grocers company, was elected alderman of *Cornhill-ward*, *September* 17th, 1689; and lord mayor, *September* 29th, 1695. He was interred in this church *January* 18th, 1711-12. He was at the same time lord mayor of *London*, a lord of the admiralty, and the first governor of the bank of *England*. His mansion stood on the site of the bank; the noblest monument he could have.

I have a fine mezzotinto of him by *Robert Williams*. It is from a private plate from a three-quarter piece by *Closterman*. Sir *John* is dressed in the robes of office, his mace, sword and chain. In the 68th year of his age.

It would be injustice not to give the name of the projector of that national glory the Bank of *England*. It was the happy thought of Mr. *James Paterson*, of the kingdom of *Scotland*. This *Palladium* of our country was, in 1780, saved from

the fury of an infamous mob by the virtue of its citizens, who formed suddenly a volunteer company, and over-awed the miscreants; while the chief magistrate skulked trembling in his Mansion-house, and left his important charge to its fate. I cannot wonder at the timidity of a peaceful magistrate, when the principle of self-preservation appeared so strong in the ministry of the day. It was the spirit of majesty itself that first dictated the means of putting a stop to the outrages; which, if exerted at first by its servants, would have been true mercy!

MERCHANT-TAYLORS HALL.

IN *Threadneedle-street* appears the origin of its name, in *Merchant-Taylors hall;* at the period in which they were called *Taylors,* and *Linen-armourers,* under which title they were incorporated in the year 1480; and by *Henry* VII. in 1503, by that of the men of the art and mystery of *Merchant-taylors,* of the fraternity of *St. John the Baptist.* They were seventh in rank of the great companies. Multitudes of eminent men were emulous of being admitted into it: seven kings, one queen, seventeen princes and dukes, two dutchesses, one archbishop, one and thirty earls, five countesses, one viscount, twenty-four bishops, sixty-six barons, two ladies, seven abbots, seven priors, and one sub-prior, besides esquires innumerable, graced the long roll of freemen of this company.*

* *Strype's Stow,* i.

AMONG the pictures in this hall, or its different apartments, is one of *Henry* VII. presenting the charter of incorporation to the company. This was painted and presented by Mr. *Nathaniel Clarkson*, of *Islington*, a member of the court of assistants. The king is attended by *William Warham*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, and lord high chancellor of *England*. He went through the various offices, now allotted to laymen, with great abilities; was appointed master of the rolls in 1486; keeper of the great seal in 1502; and lord chancellor in 1503; and in the following year was advanced to the see of *Canterbury*. He was in high favor with *Henry* VII; but on the accession of *Henry* VIII. was soon supplanted by *Wolsey*, and experienced his greatest insolence. The good primate enjoyed his dignity nearly twenty-eight years, with great munificence and honor; and died in 1532.*

NEXT is the portrait of *Richard Fox*, bishop of *Winchester*, an able statesman, who was much employed by *Henry* VII. at home and abroad; and continued for some time favored by his son. He first introduced *Wolsey* to court: but soon experienced his ingratitude. Unable to bear his insolence, he, like *Warham*, retired from business. In his old age, when struck with blindness, the

* Illustrious Heads, i. p. and tab. vii.

cardinal meanly hoped to prevale on him to resign his bishoprick, to which the good prelate returned a spirited reply. He lived to a great age, and died in 1528, after worthily governing the see twenty-seven years. Another of *Henry's* courtiers is on his left hand; *Willoughby* lord *Brooke*, steward of the household, with his white wand: and in the fore-ground, the clerk exhibiting a roll of the list of the royal freemen of the company.

SIR THOMAS ROW.

FOR the many good deeds of Sir *Thomas Row*, merchant-taylor, his portrait must not be passed by. He is dressed in a bonnet, ruff, and red gown. He first established a substantial standing watch in the city, when he was lord mayor, in 1569. He built a convenient room, near *St. Paul's Cross*, for a certain number of the auditors to hear the preacher at their ease. He inclosed a piece of ground near *Bethlem*, for the burial-place of such parishes as wanted church-yards: besides doing numberless acts of charity, which rendered his memory sweet to posterity. He was buried at *Hackney*, *September* 2d, 1570; and has an epitaph in verse, quite in the simple style of the times.*

SIR THOMAS WHITE.

THE portrait of the illustrious Sir *Thomas White*, honors this hall, dressed in a red gown. He was

* The epitaph calls him a merchant-venturer.—*Strype's Stow*, ii. app. 127.—See more in vol. i. book i. 237, 264.—vol. ii. book v. 135—and *Stow's Survaie*, 319.

of this fraternity, but possibly not of the profession; for numbers of opulent merchants listed under the banners of this company. It was far from being confined to the trade. No one of his time rivalled him in the love of literature, charity, and true piety. In the glorious roll of charities, belonging to this company, he appears with distinguished credit. I refer to that for his good deeds, and those of his brethren.* Sir *Thomas* bought the Benedictine College at *Oxford*, then called *Glocester-hall*,† and founded it by that name. It has since been advanced into a college, by the name of *Worcester*. He was the sole founder of *St. John's College*,‡ on whom he bestowed his hall. He was discontented till he could find a place with two elms growing together, near which he might found this seat of learning. He met with his wish, and accomplished the great design. Within my memory, majestic elms graced the street before this, and the neighboring college. The scene was truly academic, walks worthy of the contemplative schools of antient days. But alas! in the midst of numberless modern elegancies, in this single instance,

Some *Dæmon* whisper'd, OXFORD, have a taste;

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. 263.—ii. b. v. 62, 63.

† *Tanner's Monast. Oxford.*

‡ *Wood's Hist. Oxford*, lib. ii. 302.

And by the magic line, every venerable tree fell prostrate. I refer, as above, to the list of the noble charities of this good man. He was born at *Woodoakes*, in *Hertfordshire;* entered on the reward of his excellent deeds in 1566, aged 72; and met with an honorable tomb within the walls of his great foundation.*

THIS magnificent foundation of his, was intended for the reception of the scholars brought up in *Merchant-taylors school:* there being forty-six fellowships designed for the *eleves* of that school, which was founded by the company, in 1561. It is a handsome plain building, in *Suffolk-lane, Thames-street*, endowed in the most ample manner: about three hundred boys are instructed there, of which one hundred are at the expence of the company; among them many have risen to the highest dignities in the church. It was first kept in a house belonging to the *Staffords*, dukes of *Buckingham*, called the *Manor of the Rose.* It was bought by this respectable company.† *Richard Hill*, then master of the company, contributed five hundred pounds. The house being destroyed in the great fire, the present buildings were erected on its site.

THIS company, it is said, have upwards of three thousand pounds a year to dispose of in charity,

* *Wood's Hist. Oxford*, lib. ii. 314.

† *Strype's Memor.* iii. 142.

the bequest of several pious members of this respectable fraternity.

DISTINGUISHED TAYLORS.

LET me enumerate the men of valor, and of literature, who have practised the original profession of this company. Sir *John Hawkwood*, usually styled *Joannes Acutus*, from the sharpness of his sword, or his needle, leads the van. The arch *Fuller* says, he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield. He was born in the parish of *Hedingham Sibil*, in *Essex*,* the son of a tanner, and in due time was bound apprentice to a taylor in this city; was pressed for a soldier, and by his spirit rose to the highest commands in foreign parts. He first served under *Edward* III. and received from that monarch the honor of knighthood. By the extraordinary proofs of valor he shewed at the battle of *Poictiers*, he gained the esteem of his heroic general the Black Prince. On the peace between *England* and *France*, he, with several other *English* soldiers of fortune, associated himself with those brave *banditti*, known by the name of *les grandes compagnies*, *Tard-Venus*, and *Malendrins*. After carrying terror through certain parts of *France* by their dreadful ravages, he persuaded five thousand horsemen, and about fifteen hundred foot, mostly *English*, to follow him to assist the marquis of

SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD.

* *Morant's Hist. Essex*, i. 287.

Montserrat, against *Galeazzo*, duke of *Milan*. After performing the most signal services for the marquis, he deserted him for the duke of *Milan*; was equally successful under his new master: and was rewarded by being married to *Domitia*, natural daughter to *Barnabas*, brother to the duke, with whom he received a great fortune. By her he had a son named *John*, born in *Italy*; who was naturalized in 1406, in the reign of *Henry* IV.* Notwithstanding this, he quitted the service of the *Milanese*, and drew his sword in the cause of their enemies the *Florentines*. He fought against the *Pisans* for the *Florentines*, and for the *Pisans* against the *Florentines*: but victory attended him on whichsoever side he took. For a time he enlisted under the pope *Gregory* XII. and recovered for his holiness the revolted places in *Provence*. I find him also employed, in 1388, by *Edward* III. on the cruel service of extirpating the heretics in *Provence*, and *Forqualquier*.† I have little doubt but that his sword, devoted to every call, performed its part to the satisfaction of his employer. He finished his days in the pay of the *Florentines*, and died, full of years and glory, at *Florence*, in 1394, where he was interred in the cathedral by order of the state, and his figure, on horseback, painted *al fresco* on the walls, by the

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, viii. 457. † The same, vii. 569.

celebrated *Paulo Uccelli*, is still to be seen. Beneath is this inscription, "JOHANNES ACUTUS, "eques *Britannicus*, ætatis suæ cautissimus et "rei militaris peritissimus, habitus est. PAULI "UCCELLI OPUS."*—It is engraven among the works of the Society of Antiquaries, with the date of 1436, which was a posthumous addition.

HIS native place, *Hedingham*, thought itself so honored by producing so great a man, that, by the assistance of his friends and executors, it erected to his memory, in the parish church, a monument, or cenotaph, which I believe still exists; for Mr. *Morant*, i. 288, speaks of his *effigies*, and that of two females lying by him; from which it may be supposed he was twice married. As he probably had no other arms than the needle and thimble, on the *Florentine* monument is given on his shield, allusive to his name, the device of *Hawks flying through a wood*.

SIR *Ralph Blackwell* was said to be his fellow-apprentice, and to have been knighted for his valor by *Edward* III. But he followed his trade, married his master's daughter, and, as we have said before, founded the hall which bears his name.† SIR RALPH BLACKWELL.

JOHN SPEED was a *Cheshire* taylor, and free of this company. His merit as a *British* historian and antiquary is indisputable. The plans he has JOHN SPEED.

* *Misson's* Travels, iii. 286, 302.

† See *Granger*, i. 59, 61, for both these articles.

left us (now invaluable) of our antient castles, and of our cities, shew equal skill and industry. Nor must we be silent concerning his geographical labors, which, considering the confined knowledge of the times, are far from being despicable.

JOHN STOW. THE famous *London* antiquary, *John Stow*, born in *London* about the year 1525, ought to have the lead among those of our capital: he likewise was a taylor. There is not one who has followed him with equal steps, or who is not obliged to his black letter labors. In his industrious and long life (for he lived till the year 1605) he made vast collections, as well for the history and topography of his native city, as for the history of *England*. Numbers of facts, in the interesting period in which he lived, he speaks of from his own knowledge; or of earlier matters, from books long since lost. Multitudes of the houses of our antient nobility, existing in his time, are mentioned by him, and many of them in the most despicable parts of the town.

BENJAMIN ROBINS. THE late *Benjamin Robins* was the son of a taylor in *Bath*. He united the powers of the sword and the pen. His knowledge in tactics was equal to that of any person of his age: and by his compilation of lord *Anson's* voyage he proved himself not inferior in elegance of style.

ROBERT HILL. ROBERT HILL, taylor of *Buckingham*, was the first *Hebraist* of his time. This knowledge he

acquired in the most depressing poverty; and amidst the cares of his profession, to maintain (for a most excellent man he was) his large family. The Reverend Mr. *Spence* did not think it beneath him to write his life, and point him out to the public as a meritorious object of charity; and to form a parallel between him and the celebrated *Magliabecchi*, librarian to the great duke of *Tuscany*.*

THOMAS WOOLMAN.

It was one of this meek profession, actuated by the religion of meekness, who first suggested the pious project of abolishing the slave trade. *Thomas Woolman*, a quaker, and taylor, of *New Jersey*, was first struck with the thought, that engaging in the traffic of the human species was incompatible with the spirit of the Christian religion. He published many tracts against this inhuman species of commerce; he argued against it in public and private: he made long journies for the sake of talking to individuals on the subject; and was careful, himself, not to countenance slavery, by the use of those conveniences which were provided by the labor of slaves. In the course of a visit to *England*, he went to *York*, in 1772, sickened of the small-pox, and died *October* 7th, in sure and certain hopes of that reward which Heaven will bestow on the sincere philanthropist.

* This little tract was written in 1757; and is reprinted among the Fugitive Pieces, in the 2d volume. *Hill* was born in 1699.

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

IN *Threadneedle-street* also stands the *South-Sea house*, the place in which the company did business, when it had any to transact. It was first established in 1711, for the purpose of an exclusive trade to the *South-Seas*; and for supplying *Spanish America* with negroes. In the year 1720, by the villainy of the directors, it became the most notorious bubble ever heard of in any kingdom. Imaginary fortunes of millions were grasped at: a luxury introduced as great as if these schemes had been realized. At length the deception was discovered, and the iniquitous contrivers detected and brought to punishment; many with infamy, by being expelled the house,* others suffered in their purses,† but none in a manner adequate to their crimes, which brought utter ruin on thousands.

AMONG the multitude of bubbles, which knaves, encouraged by the folly of the times, had the impudence to set up, were the following most laughable:

Insurance against Divorces.
A scheme to learn men to cast Nativities.
Making Deal-boards of Saw-dust.
Making Butter from Beech Trees.
A flying Engine, (now exemplified in Balloons.)
A sweet way of emptying Necessaries.

* Proceedings of the House of Commons, &c. vi. 231, 236.

† The same, 251.

I RETURN through *Threadneedle-street* into *Broad-street*. In *Throgmorton-street*, near its junction with *Broad-street*, stands *Drapers-Hall*. *Thomas Cromwel*, earl of *Essex*, built a magnificent house on its site: he shewed very little scruple in invading the rights of his neighbors to enlarge his domain. *Stow* mentions his own father as a sufferer; for the earl arbitrarily loosened from its place a house which stood in *Stow's* garden, placed it on rollers, and had it carried twenty-two feet farther off, without giving the least notice: and no one dared to complain.* The manner of removing this house, shews what miserable tenements a certain rank of people had, which could, like the houses in *Moscow*, be so easily conveyed from place to place. After *Cromwel's* fall, the house and gardens were bought by the Drapers Company. The house was destroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt, for the use of their company, in a magnificent manner. This was the farthest limit of the fire northward, as *Allhallows* church, in *Fenchurch-street*, was to the east. DRAPERS-HALL.

IN the hall, a very elegant room, is a portrait of the first mayor of *London*, *Fitz-alwin*, a half-length. I need not say a fictitious likeness. In his days, I doubt whether the artists equalled in any degree the worst of our modern sign-painters. PORTRAITS.

* *Survaie*, 342.

At one end of the room is a large picture of *Mary Stuart*, with her hand upon her son *James* I. a little boy in a rich vest; her dress is black; her hair light-colored. I never saw her but in dark hair; perhaps she varied her locks. This could not be drawn from the life: for she never saw her son after he was a year old. These portraits are engraven by *Bartolozzi.*

Portraits of Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, mayor in 1677, and of Sir *Robert Clayton*, mayor in 1680. Sir *Robert* was well deserving of this public proof of esteem: a great benefactor to *Christ-church* hospital, and again to that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark.* He is finely painted, seated in a chair.

The Drapers were incorporated in 1430. The art of weaving woollen cloth was only introduced in 1360, by the *Dutch* and *Flemings:* but, as it was long permitted to export our wool, and receive it again manufactured into cloth, the cloth trade made little progress in *England*, till the reign of queen *Elizabeth*,* who may be said to have been the foundress of the wealthy loom, as of many other good things in this kingdom.

Augustines. On the west side of the adjacent *Broad-street* stood the house of the *Augustines*, founded in 1253 by *Humphry Bohun* earl of *Hereford*, for friars *eremites* of that order. The church falling

* *Anderson*, i. 406.

into ruin, was rebuilt by *Humphry*, one of his descendants, earl of *Hereford*, who was buried here in 1361. Numbers of persons of rank were also interred within its precincts, from the opinion of the peculiar sanctity with which those mendicants filled this earth. Here lay *Edmund Guy de Meric*, earl of *St. Paul*. This nobleman was sent over by *Charles* VI. of *France*, on a complimentary visit to *Richard* II. and his queen. He insinuated himself so greatly into the king's favor as to become a chief confident: insomuch that, by the advice of *St. Paul*, he was guilty of that violent action, the murder of his factious uncle, the duke of *Glocester*.* Here also rests *Lucie*, wife of *Edmund Holland*, lord admiral, and one of the heirs and daughter of *Barnaby* lord of *Milan*. She left great legacies to the church, in particular to the canons of our lady *de la Scala*, at *Milan*.

Richard Fitzalan, the great earl of *Arundel*, beheaded in 1397 on *Tower-hill*: *John Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, a strong friend to the house of *Lancaster*, beheaded by the cruel *Edward*, in 1463, at the same place, with his son and several others: numbers also of the barons who fell in *Barnet-field*, found here a place of interment. *Edward Stafford*, duke of *Buckingham*, victim, in 1521, to the pride of cardinal *Wolsey*, chose

* *Kennet*, i. 275.

this holy ground; as did multitudes of others, recorded in the *Survaie* of *John Stow*.*

In the successful cruizes made by the *English*, in the year 1545, about three hundred *French* ships were taken; *Henry* converted the conventual churches into so many warehouses for the cargoes. This and the *Black-friars* he filled with herrings and other fishes, and the *Grey-friars* were filled with wine.†

WINCHESTER-HOUSE.

At the Dissolution, great part of the house, cloisters, and gardens were granted to *William* lord *St. John*, afterward marquis of *Winchester*, and lord treasurer. On the site he built *Winchester-place*, a magnificent house, where *Winchester-street* now stands. The west end of the church was in 1551 granted to *John a Lasco* for the use of the *Germans*, and other fugitive Protestants, and afterward to the *Dutch* as a preaching-place. Part also was converted into a glass-house for *Venice* glass, in which *Venetians* were employed in every branch of this manufacture. They were patronized by the duke of *Buckingham*. *Howel*, the celebrated author of the Letters, was steward to the manufacture, but was obliged to quit his office, not being able to endure the heat. He had been at *Venice* in 1621,‡ probably to pry into the secrets of the art, and to engage workmen.

* P. 339. † *Holinshed*, 968.

‡ *Howel's Letters*, 56.

This place was afterward converted into *Pinners-hall*, or the hall of the Company of Pin-makers. PINNERS-HALL.

THE other part the marquis reserved for the purpose of stowing corn, coal, and other things. His son sold the noble monuments of the dead, the paving-stones, and many other materials, which had cost thousands, for a hundred pounds, and converted the building into stables for his horses.* The steeple was standing in the year 1600. It was so beautiful, that the mayor and several respectable citizens petitioned the marquis that it might not be pulled down; but their petition was rejected, and this fine ornament of the city demolished.†

BEHIND this church, close to *London-wall*, stood the *Papey*, a fraternity of *St. Charity* and *St. John* the *Evangelist*, for *Papeys*, or poor infirm priests, founded in 1430 by certain chauntry priests. It was a numerous society, designed to relieve any of its members, who by lameness or illness were reduced to distress or poverty, whether they were brothers or sisters. The church of *St. Augustine Papey* belonged to this fraternity. These priests, the brotherhood of threescore priests of *Leaden-hall*, and the company of parish clerks, who were skilled in singing *diriges* and funeral offices, were accustomed to attend the solemn THE PAPEY.

* *Kennet*, i. 336, 337. † *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 114.

burials of the rich or great. An instance is given, in 1543, of their attending the funeral of Dame *Jane Milbourn*, widow of Sir *John Milbourn*, for which the sum of ten shillings was betowed on them by the will of the deceased.* This house became, after the Suppression, the habitation of Sir *Francis Walsingham.*

In *Winchester-street* stood also a great house, called the *Spanish* ambassador's, which was occupied by Sir *James Houblon*, knight and alderman: and at the same period it was the residence of several of our most eminent merchants.

Sir Thomas Gresham's House.

To the east side of the same street, stood the house of our first of merchants, Sir *Thomas Gresham;* originally built with brick and timber, and fronting to *Bishopsgate-street.* By his will he appointed four lecturers in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and three readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, each with a salary of fifty pounds a year, payable out of the rent issuing out of the Royal Exchange. This house was the place where the professors had their apartments, and where the lectures were to be read; which were begun in 1597, but they are now quite de-

* *Maitland's Hist. London*, ii. 781.—*Edward Pennant*, esq; late of *Bagilt*, in *Flintshire*, was in *March* 1778 buried at *Marseilles*, attended by a long procession of monks. He was buried by one of the poorer orders, who had the perquisite of furnishing funerals like our undertakers. This funeral was rather grand, but remarkably cheap.

serted. This arose in a great degree from the institution of the ROYAL SOCIETY: the meetings of which were for a considerable time held here.

ORIGIN OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE origin of that respectable body was from the meeting of a few illustrious persons at the lodgings of doctor *Wilkins*, afterward bishop of *Chester*, and others worthy of record, doctor *Seth Ward*, afterward bishop of *Salisbury*, Mr. BOYLE, Sir *William Petty*, and the doctors *Wallis*, *Goddard*, *Willis*, and *Bathurst*, Sir *Christopher Wren*, and a few more. In 1658, they assembled in *Gresham* college, by permission of the professors of the foundation of Sir *Thomas Gresham;* and on the Restoration were incorporated by royal charter.

ITS MUSEUM.

A most instructive and well-founded Museum was established here in 1677, by *Henry Colwall*, consisting of natural and artificial curiosities, collected with great expence and judgment. The society had then an advantage never possessed at any other time, the assistance of the great Mr. BOYLE, the most accomplished, the most learned, and most religious *virtuoso*, who pointed out the proper objects of their collection, and gave them the most finished instructions* for procuring them from every quarter of the globe. At that period there were, in both the *Indies*, persons capable of un-

* These were collected and published in 1692. This little book is a most necessary companion for all travellers and voyagers.

derstanding, and pursuing with success, the plan laid down for them at home. It was the good fortune of the *Museum* to have, co-existent with its formation, a philosopher for its *Curator*, fully qualified to describe its various articles. Doctor *Nehemiah Grew* not only described, but illustrated every subject which required them, with the most learned and pertinent remarks. He published his *Museum Regalis Societatis* in 1681, and dedicated it to the founder, Mr. *Colwall*, at the expence of whom the plates were engraven. It is a work equal to the *Museum Wormianum*, or any other admired foreign performance of that age. Its defects arise only from the want of system, the misfortune of the time; for our RAY had not then cleared the rich ore of Natural History from the surrounding rubbish. About the year 1711, the Society removed from hence to *Crane-court* in *Fleet-street*. For many years the *Museum* was neglected. My respected friend, the honorable *Daines Barrington*, with the most disinterested zeal, undertook the restoration of it, as far as the ravages of time would permit. This he did in the most effectual manner; and enriched it with a number of new specimens, especially from our late colonies: it being his design to make it a repository of every thing relative to the natural history of *Great Britain* and its dependencies: a most noble plan, and worthy of being carried into

full execution. By singular chance, *Gresham* college escaped the flames in 1666; but I believe very little of the original house remained: it having been mostly rebuilt in 1601, possibly after the original design: the arcades being adapted for the reception of the numbers of commercial and other followers of so universal a merchant as Sir *Thomas Gresham.*

EXCISE-OFFICE.

THIS college has been pulled down within my memory; and the *Excise-office,* a building of most magnificent simplicity, has risen in its place. The payment into this office, from the fifth of *January* 1786, to the 5th of *January* 1787, was not less than five millions, five hundred and thirty-one thousand, one hundred and fourteen pounds, six shillings, and ten pence halfpenny.* Happy for us that our wealth keeps pace with our luxury!

CROSBIE-HOUSE.

THE house known by the name of *Crosbie-house,* stood on the opposite side of *Bishopsgate-street,* and was another magnificent structure, built by Sir *John Crosbie,* grocer and woolman, and sheriff in 1470, on ground leased to him by *Alice Ashfield,* prioress of *St. Helen's.* In this house *Richard* duke of *Glocester* lodged† after he had conveyed his nephews to the Tower, and was meditating the destruction of the poor innocents.

* In 1812 the whole sum to be accounted for, was, including the war taxes, 27,492,539*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* ½. ED.

† *Fabian,* book vii. 514.

The hall, miscalled *Richard* III's chapel, is still very entire; a beautiful *gothic* building, with a bow-window on one side; the roof is of timber, and much to be admired. At present, this magnificent room is occupied by a packer.

HENRY VIII. made a grant of it to *Anthonio Bonvica*, a rich *Italian* merchant.* *Henry* was a great favorer of the merchants of this nation, for the sake of the "magnificent silks, velvets, tissues "of gold, jewels, and other luxuries, (as he ex- "presses it) for the pleasure of us, and of our "dearest wyeff, the quene."† In the reign of *Elizabeth*, it seems to have been appropriated to foreign ambassadors: here was lodged the ambassador of *France*, and again the ambassador of *Denmark*.‡ The site of this house is still known by the name of *Crosbie-square*.

THE house of that great merchant Sir *Paul Pindar* stands in this street: it is easily known by the bow, and vast extent of windows along the front.§ Sir *Paul* was early distinguished by that frequent cause of promotion, the knowledge of languages. He was put apprentice to an *Italian* master, travelled much, and was appointed am-

* *Stow*, ii. book ii. 106. † *Rymer's Fœd.* xv. 105.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 332.

§ This house is engraved in the *European* Magazine for *April* 1807. I think it is a public house, and has for the sign, a head called that of the original owner.

HALL IN CROSBY PLACE.

bassador to the *Grand Seignor* by *James* I; in which office he gained great credit by extending the *English* commerce in the *Turkish* dominions. He brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit; this the sensible merchant declined: but favored his majesty with the loan on *gala* days: his unfortunate son became the purchaser. Sir *Paul* was appointed farmer of the customs by *James;* and frequently supplied that monarch's wants, as well as those of his successor. He was esteemed worth 236,000*l.* exclusive of bad debts, in the year 1639. His charities were very great: he expended nineteen thousand pounds in the repairs of *St. Paul's* cathedral.* He was ruined by his connections with his unfortunate monarch; and, if I remember rightly, underwent imprisonment for debt. It is said that *Charles* owed him, and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l.*; for the security of which, in 1649, they offered the parlement 100,000*l.*; but the proposal was rejected.† He died *August* 22, 1650, aged 84. He left his affairs in such a perplexed state, that his executor, *William Toomes*, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself; and most deservedly underwent the igno-

* *Whitelock*, p. 17.

† *Whitelock*, p. 410.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *June* 1787, is an ample account of Sir *Paul Pindar*.

miny of the, now, almost obsolete verdict of *Felo de se.*

PRIORY OF ST. HELEN'S; OR ST. HELEN'S THE LESS.

HELENA, the mother of *Constantine* the Great, and a canonized saint, had, a little to the east of *Crosbie-square*, a church dedicated to her in very early times. In 1210, a priory of *Benedictine* nuns was founded by a goldsmith, *William Fitz-William*, dedicated to the *Holy Cross*, and its inventress *Helena*, the *piissima et venerabilis* AUGUSTA. Its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were 314*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *Henry* granted the site to Mr. *Richard Cromwell*, alias *Williams;* and on the nuns hall was built the *Leather-sellers Hall.* This company was incorporated in the reign of *Richard* II. They flourished greatly, in particular, in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, when they had considerable commerce in skins from *Barbary* and *Russia*, and made great profits from the exportation of the manufactured leather.

LEATHER-SELLERS HALL.

NORTH-EAST of *Threadneedle-street*, stands the antient church known by the name of *St. Helen's the Great;* in it are numbers of curious tombs: they fortunately escaped the ravages of the great fire. That of the great benefactor to the city, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, claims the first notice: it is altar-fashioned, with a black slab on the top; the sides fluted, and of coloured marble. So great a name wanted not the proclamation of an epitaph, so it is entirely without inscription.

CHURCH OF ST. HELEN'S THE GREAT.

TOMB OF SIR T. GRESHAM.

A MOST magnificent tomb of Sir *William Pickering*, who died in *London*, at *Pickering-house*, in 1754, aged 58. He lies recumbent, in rich gilt and painted armour, small ruff, short hair, trunk breeches; the mat he rests on is finely cut. He had served four princes: *Henry* VIII, in the field; *Edward* VI, as ambassador to *France;* queen *Mary* in *Germany;* and finally, queen *Elizabeth.* "*Elizabeth*, (says his epitaph) *prin-* "*cipi omnium illustrissimæ summis officiis devo-* "*tissimus.*" He is said to have aspired at the possession of her person.* *Strype* says that he was the finest gentleman of the age, for his worth in learning, arts, and warfare.† SIR WILLIAM PICKERING.

A TOMB of *William Bond*, who died in 1576, a merchant adventurer, and the most famous of his age for voyages by land and sea. He, his wife, and seven children, are represented kneeling. The lady is distinguished by her vast sleeves. WILLIAM BOND.

THEIR son *Martin* took a military turn: he was captain in the camp at *Tilbury*, in 1588, and chief captain in the train-bands till his death. He is represented in armour, in his tent; soldiers are seen on the outside, and his servant waiting with his horse. MARTIN BOND.

I OMIT many splendid monuments, which record that the possessors were good men and good

* *Kennet's* Hist. ii. 383. † Annals, ii. 357.

Sir Julius Cæsar. citizens. That of Sir *Julius Adelmar Cæsar*, who died a superannuated master of the rolls in 1636, is very singular. His epitaph is cut on a black slab in form of a piece of parchment with a seal appendant, by which he gives his bond to Heaven, to resign his life willingly whenever it should please God to call him. *In cujus rei testimonium manum meam et sigillum apposui.*

Richard Bancroft. In a neat square mausoleum is lodged the embalmed corpse of *Richard Bancroft*, placed in a chest with a lid fastened only with hinges; over the face is a glass pane. This *Bancroft* is said to have been one of the lord mayor's officers, and a very rapacious person. To make atonement for his past life, he left his ill-gotten riches in trust to found and maintain an almshouse and school, and to keep his monument in repair. He left twenty shillings to the minister to preach annually a commemoration-sermon.* The alms-men and scholars attended, and his body was brought out for public inspection. But I think that this custom, as well as the sermon, have been of late years discontinued.

Sir John Crosbie. Here is also another tomb, to commemorate Sir *John Crosbie* and his spouse: it is of an altar form; on it are recumbent two alabaster figures, one of the knight, beardless, with his hair cut short

* *Northouk's Hist. of London*, 557.

and round; over his shoulders is a robe, a fine collar round his neck, his body armed, and a griffin at his feet. By him lies his lady. Sir *John* had been a great benefactor to the city. He left five hundred marks to repair this church: his arms were expressed on the timber roof, stone-work, and glass. Towards the repair of *London-wall*, he gave a hundred pounds; and another towards building a stone tower on *London-bridge:* to the wardens of Grocers-hall, two large silver chased half gilt pots, weighing thirteen pounds five ounces, troy weight, to be used in the common hall: and contributed to all the prisons in a most liberal manner.*

LOMBARD-STREET.

I NOW visit the third street which branches from the *Poultry*, that which took its name from the *Lombards*, the great money-changers and usurers of early times. They came out of *Italy* into our kingdom before the year 1274;† at length their extortions became so great, that *Edward* III. seized on their estates; perhaps the necessity of furnishing himself with money for his *Flemish* expedition, might have urged him to this step. They seem quickly to have repaired their loss; for complaint was soon after made against them, for persisting in their practices. They were so opulent in the days of *Henry* VI.

* *Holinshed*, 702.—*Strype's Stow*, book ii. 105.

† *Anderson*, i. 406.

as to be able to furnish him with money, but they took care to get the customs mortgaged to them by way of security.* In this street they continued till the reign of queen *Elizabeth;* and to this day it is filled with the shops of numbers of eminent bankers.

THE shop of the great Sir *Thomas Gresham* stood in this street; it is now occupied by Messrs. *Martin*, bankers, who are still in possession of the original sign of that illustrious person, the *Grasshopper*. Were it mine, that honorable memorial of so great a predecessor should certainly be placed in the most ostentatious situation I could find.

POST-OFFICE. THE *Post-office*, which gives wings to commerce, stands in *Lombard-street*. The office of chief postmaster was erected in 1551,† but we are not told how this branch of business was managed; however it was not regularly established till the year 1644, when Mr. *Edmund Prideaux*, the inland postmaster, was supposed to collect about five thousand pounds a year.

IN 1654, the parlement farmed the post-office to a Mr. *Manly*, for 100,000*l.* This farm included the postage of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.*

* *Anderson*, i. 231.

† The *Asterisks* mark my authority as from Mr. *Anderson*; the rest are more doubtful, except from the words *net income*, in page 620.

On the Restoration, a general Post-office was established in *London*, to be under the direction of a postmaster to be appointed by the king; and with powers to appoint post-houses in such parts of the country as were unprovided, both on the post and by-roads.

In 1663, when peace and a settled government were restored, they were farmed to *Daniel O'Neil*, Esq. for 21,500*l.**

In 1674, they were raised to 43,000*l.*; and in 1685, the gross was estimated at 65,000*l.**

At the Revolution the post amounted to 76,319*l.*

In 1699, to 90,504*l.**

In 1710, to 111,461*l.* In 1715, the gross of the inland post came to 145,227*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
In 1722, the gross amount was	201,804	1	8
Deduct for franked covers -	33,397	12	3
——— for expence in management - - - -	70,396	1	5
Net produce, *Michaelmas* 1722 -	98,010	8	0

In 1744, to 198,226*l.*; but the total of the inland and foreign offices was, in that year, 235,490*l.*

The privilege of franking was first clamed by the commons in 1660, and allowed to both houses by the crown in the following year. The abuse

must have been very great, it being asserted, that in 1763, the loss by that privilege amounted to 170,700*l.* I have seen in some private notes, that the gross of the year's revenue was 432,048*l.*; and from better authority, that the *net* income of 1763, the year previous to the first regulation of franking, was 97,833*l.*; which, in 1764, increased to 116,182*l.*

In the year ending in *August*, 1784, the *net* revenue amounted to 159,625*l.* The act for the second regulation took place in that month; in the following year it increased to 196,513*l.* and in the succeeding to 261,409; and in the last (1788) by reason of our national prosperity, to 280,000*l.**

Before the great fire, on the site of the present office stood a much-frequented tavern. When it was destroyed by that calamity, the convivial Sir *Robert Viner* replaced it with a large house for his own habitation. Sir *Robert*, during his mayoralty, in 1675, was honored with the presence of his monarch, *Charles* II; his majesty was for retiring, after staying the usual time, but Sir *Robert*, filled with good liquor and loyalty, laid hold of the king, and swore, "Sir, you shall take "t'other bottle. The airy monarch looked kindly "at him over the shoulder, and with a smile,

* The gross receipt of the Post-office in the year 1811 was 1,709,869*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.* of which 1,274,000*l.* was paid into the Exchequer. Ed.

" and graceful air, repeated this line of the old " song:

" He that's drunk is as great as a king."

" and immediately turned back, and complied " with his landlord."*

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED.

In digging a new sewer in *Lombard-street*, a few years ago, were discovered the remains of a *Roman* street, with numbers of coins, and several antique curiosities, some of great elegance. The beds through which the workmen sunk were four. The first consisted of factitious earth, about thirteen feet six inches thick, all accumulated since the desertion of the antient street: the second of brick, two feet thick, the ruins of the buildings: the third of ashes only, three inches: the fourth of *Roman* pavement, both common and tessellated, over which the coins and other antiquities were discovered. Beneath that was the original earth. This account was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Doctor *Combe*, Sir *John Henneker*, and Mr. *John Jackson*, of *Clement's-lane*. The predominant articles were earthen-ware: and several were ornamented in the most elegant manner. A vase of red earth has on its surface a representation of a fight of men; some on horseback, others on foot: or perhaps a shew of gladiators, as they all fought in pairs, and many of them naked: the combatants

* *Spectator*, N° 462.

were armed with falchions; and small round shields, in the manner of the *Thracians*, the most esteemed of the gladiators. Others had spears, and others a kind of mace. A beautiful running foliage encompassed the bottom of this vessel. On the fragment of another were several figures. Among them appears *Pan* with his *Pedum* or crook; and near to him one of the *lascivi satyri*, both in beautiful skipping attitudes. On the same piece are two tripods; round each is a serpent regularly twisted, and bringing its head over a bowl which fills the top. These seem (by the serpent) to have been dedicated to *Apollo*,* who, as well as his son *Æsculapius*, presided over medicine. On the top of one of the tripods stands a man in full armour. Might not this vessel have been votive, made by order of a soldier restored to health by favor of the god; and to his active powers and enjoyment of rural pleasures, typified under the form of *Pan* and his nimble attendants? A plant extends along part of another compartment, possibly allusive to their medical virtues: and, to shew that *Bacchus* was not forgotten, beneath lies a *Thyrsus* with a double head. The remains of the two bowls which I describe, exhibit beauties which make it evident that *Rome* did not want its WEDGWOOD.

* See similar in *Monfaucon*, tom. i. part ii. tab. lii.

On another bowl was a free pattern of foliage. On others, or fragments, were objects of the chace, such as hares, part of a deer, and a boar, with human figures, dogs, and horses: all these pieces prettily ornamented. There were, besides, some beads, made of earthen-ware, of the same form as those called the *ovum anguinum*, and by the *Welsh*, *glain naidr;* and numbers of coins in gold, silver, and brass, of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Galba*, and other emperors, down to *Constantine*. The more curious parts of this interesting discovery are engraven in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. and merit the attention of the curious.

In the same street, towards *Birchin-lane*, stood the house of *William de la Pole*,* created in *France*, by *Edward* III. knight-banneret, with an allowance out of the customs of *Hull* for the support of his dignity.† He was a great merchant, and, being very opulent, used to supply the king's pecuniary wants. He was at the same time the *King's merchant;* an office that gave him the lucrative privilege of supplying his master with different sorts of merchandize, and also with money. The office seems to have been continued to later days, under another name: *Henry* VIII. had his *King's factor*, and Sir *Thomas Gresham* bore the title of the *Queen's*. *Richard* (*William's* elder

House of William de la Pole.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 384. † *Vincent's Discoverie*, &c. 500.

brother, a merchant at *Hull*) had the same employ under *Edward* III. who calls him *dilectus mercator Ricardus de la Pole Pincerna noster.**

DE LA POLE FAMILY.

FROM *William* sprung a numerous race of nobility, distinguished by their ambition and unfortunate ends. His son *Michael* was created earl of *Suffolk*, yet continued in his office of *King's merchant*, and lived in his father's house.† He at length became lord high chancellor; but, being accused of embezzling the public money, and divers other crimes, was banished the kingdom, and died at *Paris* in 1389, of a broken heart. His son *Michael* was restored, and died of a flux at the siege of *Harfleur*, in *Sept.* 1415; and in the very following month, his son and successor, another *Michael*, fell in the battle of *Agincourt*. His brother *William* succeeded, and was afterward created marquis, and then duke of *Suffolk*. He was the favorite of the spirited *Margaret* of *Anjou*. He had distinguished abilities, but by his insolence enraged the nobility so greatly, that, on an accusation of his being the cause of the loss of *France*, they banished him the kingdom. On his passage to *Calais*, he was seized by a vessel sent expressly to intercept him, and was brought into *Dover*, beheaded by the captain of the ship in the cock-boat, without ceremony, and his body flung

* *Vincent's Discoverie*, &c. 500. † *Stow's Survaie*, 384.

upon the sands, where it was found by his chaplain, and buried at *Wingfield* in *Suffolk*. The nobility dreaded his return, therefore took this method to free themselves from so formidable an enemy.* *John*, his son, succeeded him. Finally, his son *Edmund*, who was condemned for a murder in the time of *Henry* VII, received his pardon; but in the following reign was, in 1513, executed for treason; his chief crime with that tyrant seems to have been his relationship to the house of *York*, his mother being sister to *Edward* IV. The venerable *Margaret*, countess of *Salisbury*, was barbarously brought to the block for the same reason; her son, cardinal *Pole*, would not have been spared, could *Henry* have gotten him into his power. *Henry Pole*, lord *Montacute*, suffered for corresponding with him: and thus ended this ill-fated race.

ABCHURCH-LANE, which falls into the south side of this street, is mentioned by Mr. *Pope*, as the residence of Mr. *John Moore*, author of the celebrated worm-powder, to whom the poet addresses himself in the following lines: ABCHURCH-LANE.

O learned friend of *Abchurch-lane*,
Who sett'st our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms must feed on thee.

* See the curious particulars in Sir *John Fenn's* Letters, i. 39, 48, truly stated. See also *Shakspeare's Henry* VI, part ii. act iv. scene 1. and the account of the prophecy in act i. scene 4.

TORTINGTON INN.

IN *Swithine's-lane*, which runs between *Lombard-street* and *Cannon-street*, stood *Tortington Inn*, the house of the prior of *Tortington* in *Suffolk*. It was the house of the *Veres* earls of *Oxford*, in 1598, and called *Oxford-place*.

ADJACENT to the garden stood what *Stow* calls two other faire houses. In one dwelt Sir *Richard Empson*, in the other *Edmund Dudley*; the cruel instruments of oppression under the royal miser *Henry* VII. Each of them had a door into the garden, where they met and had private conferences;* probably to concert the best means of filling their master's pockets by the rigorous enforcement of penal statutes, or the revival of obsolete laws: or by assisting in any mean bargain which *Henry* chose to make.

DENMARK-HOUSE.

IN *Fenchurch-street*, a continuation of the former, stood *Denmark-house*. In it was lodged the ambassador sent, in 1557, as *Holinshed* expresses it, from the emperor of *Cathaie*, *Muscovia*, and *Russeland*. This was in consequence of the new discovery of the *White Sea* by *Chancellor*: for till that time *Russia* was quite impervious by any other way. The merchants were well acquainted with the importance of the new commerce: they met him at *Tottenham* with all the splendor that was likely to make an impression on the mind of

* *Stow's Survaie*, 427.

a *Barbarian.* They were dressed in velvet coats, and rich chains of gold, and bore all his expences. Lord *Montacute,* with the queen's pensioners, met him at *Islington;* and the lord mayor and aldermen, in scarlet robes, received him at *Smithfield,* and from thence rode with him to this house, then "Maister *Dimmock's,* in *Fenchurch-street.*"* Our *Russian* company was formed three years previous to the arrival of this ambassador, but its commerce was carried on with redoubled success after the *Russians* were thus made acquainted with our wealth and power.

NORTHUMBERLAND-PLACE.

In the same street was *Northumberland-place,* the site of the house of *Henry* earl of *Northumberland,* towards the end of the reign of *Henry* VI.

IRONMONGERS-HALL.

Ironmongers-Hall is a great ornament to this street; as it is an honor to its architect. It was built in 1748, and is the place of business and festivity of that great and opulent company. *Maitland* tells us, they have the happy ability of disposing of, annually, eighteen hundred pounds for charitable uses.

HUDSON'S-BAY HOUSE.

In this street is the *Hudson's-bay House,* the vast repository of the northern furs of *America,* which are lodged here till they are sold, and exported to various parts of the world, even to the distant *China.* In this hall is a vast pair of horns,

* *Holinshed,* 1132.

of the *Moose Deer*, weighing fifty-six pounds; and in another room, the picture of an *Elk*, the *European Moose*, killed in the presence of *Charles* XI. of *Sweden*, which weighed twelve hundred and twenty-nine pounds.

THE THAMES. I SHOULD speak with the prejudices of a true *Englishman*, were I to dignify the *Thames* with the title of the chief of rivers. I must qualify my patriotism with its just clame to that of first of island-rivers. In respect to our rival kingdom, it must yield the palm to the *Garonne*. We must not make the comparison of length of course; the contracted space of our island limits that species of grandeur; but there is no river, in any part of *Europe*, which can boast of more utility in bringing farther from the ocean the largest commercial ships; nor is there any which can bring the riches of the universe to their very capital. The ships of the *Seine* discharge themselves at *Havre;* those of the *Loire* reach no farther than *Port-Lannai*, far below its *emporium*, *Nantes;* and the *Garonne* conveys no farther than *Pouillac* the full-loaden ships: there they are obliged to be eased of part of their cargoes, before they can reach the opulent *Bourdeaux*.

COURSE OF. THE *Thames* rises beneath *Sapperson-hill*, just within the borders of *Glocestershire*, a little to the south-west of *Cirencester*, which it instantly quits, and enters for a short space into the county of

Wilts, bends a little into it, and re-enters its parent province near *Lechlade*, where (by means of locks) it first becomes navigable, and, as is said, for barges of seventy tons. It here leaves *Glocestershire*, and becomes the whole southern boundary of *Oxfordshire*, or the northern of *Berkshire*, and from thence is the southern limit of *Buckinghamshire*. *Boulter's lock*, above *Maidenhead*, in the same county, is the last lock; from thence to the sea it requires no farther art to aid its navigation. At a small distance from *Windsor-bridge* it divides *Berkshire* from *Buckinghamshire;* and at a small distance above *Staines-bridge* it divides *Middlesex* from *Surry*. Just above *Kingston* it feels the last feeble efforts of a tide; from thence is a most important increase: just below *London-bridge*, eighteen feet; and at *Deptford*, twenty. The former, brings ships of three hundred and fifty tons, drawing sixteen feet water, to the Custom-house; the latter, those of a thousand tons, even the largest, drawing twenty-three feet, which import the treasures of *India*. This noble river continues fresh as low as *Woolwich*, and even there is brackish only at spring-tides. Thus at our capital it is perfectly pure, salubrious, and subservient to the accumulation of those vast articles of commerce, with which this stupendous city abounds.

TIDE.

WHERE BRACKISH.

THE whole course of the *Thames*, to its mouth, is considerably above two hundred miles. I con-

ITS LENGTH.

Its proper Mouth.

tract its length very considerably, in comparison of the usual estimation, for I limit its mouth to the spot between the west end of the isle of *Grain*, in *Kent*, and the eastern part of that of *Canvey*, in *Essex*. From those places to the *Naze* in the latter county, and the *North Foreland* in that of *Kent* (which have hitherto been considered as its entrance) it ceases to flow in a single channel; it becomes a vast estuary filled with sandbanks, many of which appear above water at the recess of the tides.

The whole course of the river is through a country abounding with every idea of opulence, fertility, and rural elegance: meadows rich in hay, or covered with numerous herds; gentle risings, and hanging woods; embellished with palaces, magnificent seats, or beautiful villas, a few the hereditary mansions of our antient gentry, but the greater part property transferred, by the effects of vice and dissipation, to the owners of honest wealth, acquired by commerce, or industrious professions, or the dear purchase of cankering rapine. Its course furnishes few sublime scenes, excepting the high chalky cliffs near *Henley;* all its banks are replete with native softness, improved by art and the fullest cultivation.

I do not recollect that it flows in any part over a rocky channel; its bottom is either gravelly or clayey, according to the nature of the soil through

which it meanders. This gives growth to the abundance of weeds with which it is in many parts filled; and these prove the safety of multitudes of fishes, and preserve them from being extirpated by the unbridled ravages of the poachers. The *Thames* has, between its source and *Woolwich*, every species found in the *British* rivers, except the BURBOT, the LOCHE, the COBITIS TÆNIA, or SPINY LOCHE, of late years discovered in the river *Trent*, and the small species of SALMON, the SAMLET. The SALMON, and the SHAD, are fishes of passage; the first appears in the river about the middle of *February*, is in great estimation, and sells at a vast price; their capture is prohibited from the 24th of *August* to the 11th of *November*. The SHAD arrives the latter end of *May*, or beginning of *June*, and is a very coarse fish: it sometimes grows to the weight of eight pounds, but the usual size is from four to five. This is the fish which *Du Hamel* describes as the true *Alose* of the *French*;* but the fishermen of the *Thames* have another they call *Allis*, much smaller than the former, with a row of spots from the gills along the sides, just beneath the back, more or less in number: this the *French* call *Le Feinte*.† I sus- FISH.

* *Du Hamel*, ii. 316. tab. i. fig. 1.

† *Du Hamel*, ii. 321. tab. i. fig. 5.—*Bloch*, ii. tab. xxx. gives the figure of the *Feinte*; but is of opinion that the spots vanish with age. For my part, I have not had opportunities of frequent exami-

pect that the name *Allis* is misapplied to this species, and that it ought to be applied to the great or common *Shad*, being an evident corruption from the *French* name *Alose;* is the same with that of the *Severn*, but is rarely taken here: but neither of them are admitted to good tables.

LESSER LAMPREY, ITS GREAT USE.

THE lesser *Lamprey*, the *Petromyzon fluviatilis* of LINNÆUS, is a small fish of great and national importance, and is taken in amazing quantities between *Battersea Reach* and *Taplow Mills* (a space of about fifty miles) and sold to the *Dutch* for the *Cod* and other fisheries; 450,000 have been sold in one season for that purpose; the price has been forty shillings the thousand: this year the *Dutch* have given three pounds, and the *English* from five to eight pounds; the former having prudently contracted for three years at a certain price. Formerly the *Thames* has furnished from a million to twelve hundred thousand annually.—An attempt

OF THE TURBOT FISHERY.

was lately made in parlement to fling the *Turbot* fishery entirely into *British* hands, by laying ten shillings a ton duty on every foreign vessel importing *Turbots* into *Great Britain:* but the plan was found to be derived from selfish motives, and even on national injustice: the far greater quantity of

nation of these fishes, but I incline to think they are different, as the *Feintes* appear in spawn at the length of sixteen inches, which is their largest size.——The *Feinte* is probably the *Twaite* of the *Severn*. *Vide Brit. Zool.* iii. 463. edit. 1812. ED.

Turbots being discovered to be taken on the coasts of *Holland* and *Flanders*.*

THE fish of the *Thames* which come as low as *London*, and beyond it as far as the water is fresh, are a few *Roach*, and *Dace*, *Bleak* in great plenty, and *Eels* extend far down the river; small *Flounders* are found as far as *Fulham*, brought up by the tides, and continue stationary. The *Barbel* is never seen below *London-bridge*.

SEVERAL of the smaller species of whales have been known to stray up the *Thames;* a kind of *Grampus*, with a high dorsal fin, has been taken within the mouth of the river. It proved the *Spekhugger* of *Strom. Hist. Sondmoer*, i. 309; the *Delphinus orca* of *Fabricius. Faun. Groenl.* p. 46. Its length was twenty-four feet. Mr. *J. Hunter* has given a good figure of it in *Phil. Trans.* vol. lxxvii. tab. xvi.

ANOTHER, which is engraven by the same gentleman, in plate xvii. was of the length of eighteen feet, thick in proportion to its length, and very deep bellied. I think it a new species.

A SPECIES allied to the *Delphinus*, *Delphis*, or *Dolphin*, twenty-one feet long, was taken in 1783, above *London-bridge*. The nose is protracted and slender, like that of the Dolphin, but much shorter. It differs from the Bottle-nosed Whale of Mr. *Dale*,

* See Introduction to the *Arctic Zoology*, Ed. 2d. p. lxxix.

in several particulars. The nose does not turn up at the end; the body is slender, the dorsal fin placed near the tail; and, as Mr. *Hunter* observes, has a very specific mark, two very small pointed teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw. This is engraven in plate xx. of the same volume of the Transactions; and has furnished a second new species discovered by our great anatomist.*

THE common porpesses frequently run up the *Thames* in numbers, and afford an eager diversion to the watermen.

I WILL conclude this account with the fine lines written by Sir *John Denham* on this our celebrated river: and in a manner worthy of the greatness of the subject:

MY eye descending from the hill surveys
Where THAMES among the wanton valleys strays;
THAMES, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his embraces runs,
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity,
Tho' with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold,
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore;
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing spring;
Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers which their infants overlay;
Nor with a sudden and impetuous wave,
Like profuse kings, resumes the wealth he gave:

* *Two-toothed Cachalot. Brit. Zool.* edit. 1812. vol. iii. 84. ED.

No unexpected inundations spoil
The mower's hopes, nor mock the ploughman's toil;
But godlike his unwearied bounty flows,
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd,
But free and common as the sea or wind,
When he to boast or to disperse his stores,
Full of the tributes of his grateful shores,
Visits the world, and in his flying tow'rs
Brings home to us, and makes both *Indies* ours;
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants:
So that to us no thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.
O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full.
Heav'n her *Eridanus* no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents, lost.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

N° I.

PARAPHRASE of the 137th PSALM: alluding to the captivity and ill-treatment of the *Welsh* Bards by King *Edward* I. Vide *E. Evans.* Page 416.

SAD near the willowy *Thames* we stood,
And curs'd th' inhospitable flood.
Tears, such as Patriots weep, 'gan flow,
The silent eloquence of woe,
When *Cambria* rush'd into our mind,
And pity with just vengeance join'd;
Vengeance to injur'd *Cambria* due,
And pity, O ye Bards! to you.
Silent, neglected, and unstrung,
Our harps upon the willows hung,
That "softly sweet, in *Cambrian* measures,
"Us'd to sooth our souls to pleasures;"
When lo! th' insulting foe appears,
And bids us dry our useless tears.
"Resume your harps" (the *Saxons* cry)
"And change your grief to songs of joy;
"Such as old *Taliessin* sang,
"What time your native mountains rang
"With his rude strains, and all around,
"Seas, rivers, woods, return'd the sound."
What! shall the *Saxons* hear us sing?
With *Cambrian* strains your valleys ring?

No—let old *Conwy* cease to flow!
Back to her source *Sabrina* go!
Let huge *Plinlimmon* hide his head!
Or let the tyrant strike me dead,
If I attempt to sing a song,
Unmindful of my country's wrong!—
What! shall an haughty king command
A *Cambrian* hymn, in a strange land?
May my right hand first wither'd be,
Or e'er I touch a string for thee,
Proud monarch! nay, may instant death
Arrest my tongue, and stop my breath,
If I attempt to sing a song,
Unmindful of my country's wrong!
Thou God of vengeance! dost thou sleep,
When thy insulted *Druids* weep,
The victors' jest, the *Saxons'* scorn,
Unheard, unpity'd, and forlorn?
Bare thy red arm, thou God of ire,
And set their boasted TOWER on fire!—
Remember our inhuman foes,
When the first *Edward* furious rose,
And, like a whirlwind's rapid sway,
Swept armies, cities, bards away!
High, on a rock, o'er *Conwy's* flood,
The last surviving poet stood,
And curs'd the tyrant as he pass'd,
With cruel pomp, and murd'rous haste.
What now avail our tuneful strains,
'Midst savage taunts and biting chains?
Say, will the lark, imprison'd, sing
So sweet, as when on tow'ring wing
He wakes the songsters of the sky,
And tunes his notes to liberty?

Ah no! the *Cambrian* lyre no more
Shall sweetly sound on *Arvon's* shore:
No more the SILVER HARP be won,
Ye Muses, by your favorite son;
(Or I, ev'n I, by glory fir'd,
Had to the honor'd prize aspir'd.)
No more shall *Mona's* oaks be spar'd,
Nor *Druids'* circle be rever'd;
On *Conwy's* banks, and *Menai's* streams,
The solitary bittern screams;
Where *Llewellyn* kept his court,
Wolves and ill-omen'd birds resort:
There oft', at midnight's silent hour,
Near yon ivy-mantled tow'r,
By the glow-worm's yellow fire,
Tuning his romantic lyre,
Gray's pale spectre seems to sing—
"RUIN SEIZE THEE, RUTHLESS KING!"

N° II.

Summary of the Population of the Metropolis of *London*, 1801.

Parish, Township, or Extra-parochial Place.	Houses.			Persons.		Occupations.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding Classes.	Total of Persons.
London within the Walls	10,310	14,420	326	37,394	38,560	15	23,756	51,368	75,954
London without the Walls, including five Parishes in Southwark	20,680	36,178	682	69,827	77,402	167	36,337	97,015	147,229
Out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry	56,207	93,886	2244	163,899	200,627	5011	69,632	287,941	364,526
Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality	14,657	28,131	1088	50,029	67,773	756	14,150	102,896	117,802
City and Liberties of Westminster	18,231	40,833	784	71,301	86,909	278	35,031	122,891	158,210
Inns of Court, extra-parochial ...	1,230	816	62	1,293	614		46	1,682	1,907
Total.....	121,315	214,264	5186	593,743	471,885	6227	178,952	663,793	865,628

N° III.

WREN'S PARENTALIA.

Inscription for the Great Pillar, or Monument, of *London*, according to the first Conception of Sir *Christopher Wren*. Page 454.

Qui celsam spectas molem idem quoque infaustum & fatalem toti quondam civitati vides locum. Hîc quippè, anno Christi M.DC.LXVI. 2 Sept. alterâ post mediam noctem horâ, ex casâ humili, prima se extulit flamma, quæ, Austro flante, adeò brevi invaluit, ut non tantum tota ferè intra muros urbs, sed et ædificia quæcunque arcem, et templariorum hospitium, quæcunque denique ripas fluminis, et remotissima civitatis interjacent mœnia, ferali absumpta fuerint incendio. Tridui spatio, C. Templa, Plateæ CCCC. et plura quam XIV. Domorum millia flammis absorpta fuêre. Innumeri cives omnibus suis fortunis exuti, et sub dio agitare coacti, infinitæ, et toto orbe congestæ opes in cinerem et favillam redactæ : ita ut de urbe omnium quotquot sol aspicit amplissimâ, et fælicissimâ, præter nomen et famam, et immensos ruinarum aggeres, vix quicquam superesset.

Carolus secundus, Dei gratiâ, rex *Magnæ Britanniæ*, *Franciæ*, et *Hiberniæ*, anno regni XVIII. et plerique Angliæ proceres, consumptâ incendio urbe penè universâ, eâdemque triennio spatio in ampliorem modum instauratâ, et non ut antè ligneis aut luteis, sed partim lateritiis, partim marmoreis ædificiis, et operibus, ita ornatâ, ut è suis ruinis pulcrior multò prodiisse videatur ; auctis prætereà ad immensam magnitudinem urbis pomœriis ; ad æternam utriusque facti memoriam, hîc, ubi tantæ cladis prima emicuit flamma,

Monumentum posuêre.

Discat præsens et futura ætas, nequa similis ingruat clades, tempestivis Numen placare votis: beneficium verò regis, et procerum, quorum liberalitate, præter ornatum, major etiam urbi accessit securitas, grata mente recognoscat.

O quantum *tibi* debet *Augusta*,
Tot nascentia templa, tot renata,
Tot spectacula!———

Martial.

As Augustus *said of Rome*, lateritiam inveni, marmoream reliqui, *so the rebuilder of London might as properly say*, luteum et ligneum inveni, lateritium et lapideum reliqui.

Sæpe majori fortunæ locum fecit injuria: multa ceciderunt, ut altius surgerent, et in majus. *Timagenes* felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat, *Romæ* sibi incendia ob hoc unum dolori esse, quod sciret meliora resurrectura, quam arsissent. (Senecæ epist. 92.)

Mensuræ columnarum, apud antiquos, maximarum.

Tota columna *imp. Antonini, Romæ*, alta est palmos Romanos CCXXX diametros scapi continet palmos XVI. et IV. pollices.

Tota columna *imp. Trajani, Romæ*, ab ejus imo usque ad statuæ *Sancti Petri* verticem, alta est palmos Romanos CXCIII. cum dimidio; diametros ejus prope basin complectitur palmos XVI. cum sesquipollice; ita ut hic diametros totidem in se continet pollices, quot moles tota palmos alta esse cognoscitur.

N. B. Palmus *Romanus* architectonicus continet IX. pollices Anglicanos.

Columna, dicta historica, *Constantinopoli*, sive *imp. Theodosii*, sive *Arcadii*, alta est CXLVII. pedes. Secundum computum *Petri Gyllii*.

N° IV.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS from *December* 14, 1790, to *December* 13, 1791. According to the Report made to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty, by the Company of Parish Clerks of LONDON, &c.

	Bur.
St. Alban in Wood-street	30
Alhallows Barking	52
Alhallows in Bread-street	8
Alhallows the Great	24
Alhallows in Honey-lane	
Alhallows the Less	7
Alhallows in Lombard-street	6
Alhallows Staining	19
Alhallows on London Wall	19
St Alphage near Sion College	18
St Andrew Hubbard	1
St Andrew Undershaft	15
St Andrew by the Wardrobe	22
St Ann within Aldersgate	36
St Ann in Black Friars	66
St Anthony, vulgarly Antholin	2
St Augustin, vulgarly Austin	9
St Bartholomew by Exchange	8
St Benedict, vulgarly Bennet Fink	5
St Bennet Gracechurch	2
St Bennet at Paul's Wharf	29
St Bennet Sherehog	1
St Botolph at Billingsgate	5
Christ Church Parish	56
St Christopher's Parish	
St Clement near Eastcheap	10
St Dionis Backchurch	15
St Dunstan in the East	60
St Edmund the King	8
St Ethelburga's Parish	11
St Faith under St. Paul's	20
St Gabriel in Fenchurch-street	
St George in Botolph-lane	6
St Gregory by St. Paul's	50
St Helen near Bishopsgate	12
St James in Duke's Place	4
St James at Garlickhith	20
St John Baptist by Dowgate	10
St John the Evangelist	
St John Zachary	8
St Katharine Coleman	21
St Katherine Cree church	35
St Laurence Jewry	13
St Laurence Pountney	17
St Leonard in Eastcheap	2
St Leonard in Foster-lane	7
St Magnus by London Bridge	6
St Margaret in Lothbury	19
St Margaret Moses	2
St Margaret in New Fish-street	5
St Margaret Pattens	
St Martin in Ironmonger-lane	2
St Martin within Ludgate	12
St Martin Orgars	3
St Martin Outwich	10
St Martin Vintrey	17
St Mary Abchurch	5
St Mary Aldermanbury	8
St Mary Aldermary	
St Mary Le Bow in Cheapside	12
St Mary Bothaw at Dowgate	2
St Mary Colechurch	
St Mary Hill near Billingsgate	11
St Mary Magdalen in Milk-street	
St Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street	24
St Mary Mounthaw	10
St Mary Somerset	24
St Mary Staining	8

	Bur.
St Mary Woolchurch - -	
St Mary Woolnoth - -	10
St Matthew in Friday-street	6
St Michael Bassishaw - -	13
St Michael in Cornhill -	10
St Michael in Crooked-lane -	27
St Michael at Queenhith -	19
St Michael le Quern - -	6
St Michael Royal - -	8
St Michael in Wood-street -	14
St Mildred in Bread-street -	8
St Mildred in the Poultry -	24
St Nicholas Acons - -	2
St Nicholas Coleabby -	9
St Nicholas Olave - -	11
St Olave in Hart-street -	32
St Olave in the Old Jewry -	8
St Olave in Silver-street -	9
St Pancras in Pancras-lane -	
St Peter in Cheapside - -	8
St Peter in Cornhill - -	14
St Peter near Paul's Wharf -	13
St Peter Poor in Broad-street	1
St Stephen in Coleman-street	26
St Stephen in Walbrook -	10
St Swithin at London Stone	18
St Thomas the Apostle -	
Trinity Parish - - -	4
St Vedast, alias Foster - -	10

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls, 1184.——Buried, 1269.

St Andrew in Holborn -	854
St Bartholomew the Great	35
St Bartholomew the Less -	4
St Botolph by Aldersgate -	149
St Botolph by Aldgate -	284
St Botolph without Bishops-gate - - - -	320
St Bridget, vulgarly St. Brides - - - -	137
St Dunstan in the West -	111
St George in Southwark -	378
St Giles by Cripplegate -	198
St John in Southwark -	273
St Olave in Southwark -	297
St Saviour in Southwark -	498
St Sepulchre's Parish - -	300
St Thomas in Southwark -	139
Trinity in the Minories -	20

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, 4523.——Buried, 3997.

St Ann in Middlesex -	190
Christ Church in Surry -	265
Christ Church in Middlesex	465
St Dunstan at Stepney -	354
St George in Bloomsbury -	127
St George in Middlesex -	263
St George by Queen's-square	119
St Giles in the Fields -	950
St James at Clerkenwell -	904
St John at Clerkenwell -	66
St John at Hackney - -	208
St John at Wapping - -	156
St Katherine near the Tower	109
St Leonard in Shoreditch -	679
St Luke in Middlesex -	609
St Mary at Islington - -	183
St Mary at Lambeth - -	641
St Mary Magdalen Bermond-sey - - - -	500
St Mary at Newington -	382
St Mary at Rotherhith -	248
St Mary at Whitechapel -	652
St Matthew at Bethnal Green	292
St Paul at Shadwell - -	320

Christned in the 23 Out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 8578. ——Buried, 8682

	Bur.
St Ann in Westminster	661
St Clement Danes	307
St George by Hanover-square	640
St James in Westminster	1066
St John Evangelist in Westminster	259
St Margaret in Westminster	818
St Martin in the Fields	789
St Mary Le Strand	99
The Precinct of the Savoy	79
St Paul in Covent Garden	94

Christned in the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4211.——Buried, 4812.

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

Abortive and Stilborn	681
Abscess	21
Aged	1078
Ague	1
Apoplexy	55
Asthma and Phthisick	337
Bedridden	11
Bleeding	14
Bloody Flux	
Bursten and Rupture	17
Cancer	46
Canker	
Chicken Pox	1
Childbed	160
Cold	3
Colick, Gripes, and Twisting of the Guts	9
Consumption	5090
Convulsions	4386
Cough, and Hooping Cough	279
Diabetes	
Dropsy	869
Evil	4
Fever, Malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2013
Fistula	5
Flux	5
French Pox	33
Gout	53
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	40
Grief	9
Head-ach	1
Headmoldshot, Horseshoe-head, and Water in the Head	57
Jaundies	61
Imposthume	
Inflammation	220
Itch	
Leprosy	
Lethargy	1
Livergrown	3
Lunatick	52
Measles	156
Miscarriage	1
Mortification	229
Palsy	90
Pleurisy	14
Quinsy	6
Rash	
Rheumatism	13
Rickets	1
Scurvy	6
Small Pox	1747
Sore Throat	10
Sores and Ulcers	12
St. Anthony's Fire	2
Stoppage in the Stomach	7
Suddenly	132
Surfeit	
Swelling	1
Teeth	418
Thrush	38
Tympany	1
Vomiting and Looseness	1
Worms	8

Broken Limbs	3	Killed themselves	26
Bruised	2	Locked Jaw	1
Burnt	29	Murdered	8
Cramp	1	Poisoned	4
Drowned	93	Scalded	4
Excessive Drinking	6	Smothered	
Executed *	6	Starved	2
Found Dead	7	Suffocated	4
Fractured	2		
Frighted	2		Total 252
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	53		

Christned	Males	9394	In all 18,496
	Females	9102	
Buried	Males	9577	In all 18,760
	Females	9183	

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	6556	Eighty and Ninety	351
Between Two and Five	1878	Ninety and a Hundred	50
Five and Ten	589	A Hundred	
Ten and Twenty	636	A Hundred and One	
Twenty and Thirty	1332	A Hundred and Two	
Thirty and Forty	1641	A Hundred and Three	
Forty and Fifty	1766	A Hundred and Four	2
Fifty and Sixty	1654	A Hundred and Five	
Sixty and Seventy	1365	A Hundred and Six	
Seventy and Eighty	940	A Hundred and Seven	

Increased in the Burials this Year, 722.

It is the opinion of Mr. *Richardson*, who has served the Parish Offices, that there are nearly as many buried from *London*, at different Burial Grounds, without as within the above Bills, unnoticed here.——Burying Grounds without the Bills, close to or in *London*:—*Bunhill Fields*—Lady *Huntingdon's*, *Spa Fields*—*Tottenham-court Road*.—Many more such, besides *Marylebone* and *Pancras*.

* There have been Executed in *Middlesex* and *Surry*, 37; of which number (6 only) have been reported to be buried as such within the Bills of Mortality.

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