

The rebuilding of the hospital [St. Bartholomew's] in the eighteenth century. Part 1 / [Sir D'Arcy Power].

Contributors

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A HISTORY OF PRIOR PARK COLLEGE AND ITS
FOUNDER, BISHOP BAINES. By J. S.
ROCHE. (Burns, Oates. 15s. net.)

Every Church has its educational skeletons and the Roman Catholic Church in England has had Prior Park, which converts used to hear discussed with bated breath or muffled curses. The doings of Bishop Baines were almost a myth and nobody knew what was history and what was invention. Now that Prior Park has ceased to attempt to be a Catholic university or a Benedictine stronghold, or even a diocesan school, and has passed into the gentle keeping of the Irish Christian Brothers, one of their number has unravelled from legend and document as much as will ever be recorded of the misfortunes of this stupendous villa, so well known to generations of the habitants of Bath.

The story is told with much documentation and it is only between paragraphs that the human element flashes fire, but how strange a story! The reader may agree with the ecclesiastic, who declared that it was under a curse. Generations of Catholics, bishops and laymen have mourned over it as a white elephant, and never was white elephant quite so elephantine and lustrous. Prior Park was the huge Italian villa built in the eighteenth century by Ralph Allen, the patron of the elder Pitt, whom he returned from Bath. Allen lives also as Fielding's Squire Allworthy. His niece, to whom the Park passed, married Bishop Warburton, so it had its literary memories. A hundred years ago it was bought by a Benedictine Bishop, Dr. Baines, who was a far stronger man than Wiseman and even more visionary, for he proposed to turn Prior Park into a complete university, and a picture survives of a Renaissance Basilica towering over the already immense buildings. School, seminary, missions all figured in the dream which was to end in a complete Benedictine Vicariate. Ampleforth was drained of men and Downside nearly wrecked in order that Prior Park might flourish. Baines was an extraordinary character much defamed in Wiseman's memoirs of the "Last Four Popes." Leo XII. wished to make him a Cardinal, but his wild ambitions could not be satisfied in the Papal City. Cardinal Weld wrote to him from Rome: "I do hope that it may succeed tho' so near to Downside and that Downside may not fall tho' so near to Prior Park." Vicissitude after vicissitude befell the Park. The deaths of three Bishops were attributed to it. Fire ravaged its halls. It was abandoned. It was refounded at least three times, and we hear of the coffin of its first founder being given the charity of a shrine in the Abbey of Downside which he had all but shattered. Bishop Baines was a burly and eloquent dreamer, who let loose his immense energies upon the fortunes and hopes and moneys of English Catholics in the Western Dioceses (now Clifton), with results that affected them for generations. Apart from the purchase money, some £50,000 was spent "as if money and stones came from the same quarry." Bishop after Bishop sank under the load and there was bankruptcy and sale. But Bishop Baines was long dead and, while he lived, his dynamic personality combined with his spiritual power kept the whole institution alive. His Pastoral of 1840 was an unexpected attack on the Oxford converts, for which he was hailed to Rome; but he returned in triumph, for we read of his return driving up the Park behind six horses while the College was illuminated with fireworks. We are told that he had the largeness of Wiseman without his astuteness, and the honesty of Bishop Milner without his asperity. Balzac might have received enough material to write a masterpiece to match his "Curé de Tours."

Of subsequent Bishops the account of Bishop Clifford is interesting, but he must have shown very "patient research" if he devoted it to battle-sites "between King Arthur and the Danes." He is more likely to have found traces of combats between King Alfred and the Northmen.

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I

THE REBUILDING OF THE HOSPITAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

BY

SIR D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E.

Part I

THE story of the rebuilding of the hospital between the years 1730 and 1769 has never been set out in detail, though Sir Norman Moore told it in part by the condensed extracts from the Hospital Journals which he printed in the second volume of his great history (vol. ii, pp. 359-75).

The present scheme of reconstruction, which promises to be no less drastic than the previous one, has led to a fresh examination of the hospital records. I am indebted to Mr. H. Wingfield Cross, the Estates Clerk, for a copy of many of the minutes which are here printed and, with the permission of the Treasurer and Almoners, Mr. Hayes has allowed me to examine the bills which are preserved in the strong room.

The Stuart Hospital.—We know nothing of the hospital as it existed before the Reformation, and we can only guess what it was like until the year 1617, when a plan was made. This plan is still in existence, and has been copied more than once. It shows that the hospital occupied its present site, though the ground was put to very different uses. The church stood where it still stands, just inside the Smithfield gate, but the space between it and the Clerk's Office was then a grass-plot, marking the former graveyard for members of the hospital staff. Bounding this grass plot and running parallel with the church was a cloister, leading to some detached hospital buildings on the site of the present Abernethy Ward. Opposite the

church and stretching across the ground now occupied by the Steward's Office was another cloister with pillars supporting a great hall. This hall in later times was provided with tables, benches and a raised reading-desk. It was probably used as a receiving and dining room, and may have replaced the original hall in which sick patients lay and were treated. This older hall was warmed by a fire in the centre which was at one time fed by the bounty of King Henry II, who ordered an oak-tree to be given for the purpose from the forest at Windsor, but it is especially stated that the oak was not to be one of his best. There were more detached hospital buildings beyond the hall.

The rest of the ground, except for a small "well yard," where the fountain now stands, was covered with houses—many with a small strip of garden. The houses were placed irregularly for the most part, but a minute street of shops had grown up, leading to the Little Britain Gate, and so over the sites until lately occupied by the Matron's and the Steward's lodgings, into Little Britain itself.

For a time, too, there was a lane leading from the south gate of the hospital, where is now the Dunn Laboratory, to the Bluecoat School, which was entered by an arched gateway. The Lane was bounded at first by the burial-ground for patients dying in the hospital, then by a garden on either side, and finally by two more burial-grounds, that on the right belonging to Christchurch, Newgate Street, and that on the left to the Bluecoat School. It was not therefore a very cheery path on a misty night in winter.

There were at least ten wards in 1571, of which one was used to accommodate the sisters. The number seems to have remained unchanged until after the plague and fire of London, when the depopulation of the City was so great as to allow of the closure of some of the wards and the conversion of others into shops. The wards were probably buildings of one story, except in the case of the cloister wards which, as has been said, were raised upon pillars.

Enlarging the Old Hospital.—There is an order in 1680 that new wards shall be built over the shops and from this time onwards there is evidence of increasing pressure upon the beds. New wards were extemporised and various makeshifts were adopted to postpone the inevitable rebuilding until, in March 1712, there is a minute in the

Journals of the Hospital that "the building of new wards is to be considered," and a committee was appointed to report on the matter. The report was made in the following year, illustrated by a plan for three new wards, the building to be of four stories in height with a tiled roof: "The President's and Treasurer's names in golden letters on black marble and the date are to be fixed in front." The estimated cost was £1,800, and the building was to be of brick.

Excavations for the foundation were begun on June 6, 1713, when £50 was paid "for the digging out and removing earth for the new building," and afterwards "Labourers 43 days carrying out of Rubedg to ye Carte at 1/10 per day equals £3 18s. 10d. for 8 baskets." The drains cost £15 18s. 8½d. The brickwork was estimated for at the rate of £1 12s. 6d. per rod, Robert King being the bricklayer and William Chapin the carpenter. The building operations were continued till November 1714, by which time the three new wards probably came into use. They were called Peter, William and John, and in 1722 there is a bill for 9s. for cleaning sixteen sash windows in the block.

Seven years later it was again reported that there were more applicants for admission to the hospital than could be accommodated, and it was decided to build three more wards, again at a cost of £1,800. Some of the Governors, however, took a wider outlook, and at a

"GENERAL COURT HELD ON 25TH JULY, 1723,

"It being the opinion of the Governours present that some Part of this house be immediately rebuilt and that the whole in Process of time will fall under the same necessity it is therefore thought proper in regard to posterity and the conveniency of this Hospital that a general plan be prepared for the whole and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose and that they prepare and lay the same before the next General Court. And a Committee was accordingly appointed of the following Governours of which any 5 to be a quorum, viz.:—Mr. Alderman Brocas, President, Robert Witham, Esq., Treasurer, William Andrew, Esq., Mr. Depy. Robert Alsop. Almoners, The Honorable Henry Bertie, Esq., James Gibbs, Esq., Arthur Trevor, Esq., Doctor Mead, Mr. John Townsend, Doctor Freind, James

Joye, Esq., Richard Mead, Esq., Mr. Henry Hoare, Sr. Thomas Hardy, Kt., Mr. John Staplehorne, Mr. Richard Cambridge, Nicholas Hawkesmoor, Esq., Major William Knight, Arthr. Vansittart, Esq."

Four members of this committee are worthy of special mention. Dr. Mead and Dr. Freind, the medical members, are well-known names in the history of medicine. "The princely Mead" (1673-1754) was the second owner of the gold-headed Cane, the Mæcenas of his day, a friend of Pope and of the wits of his time. John Freind (1675-1728) was the author of the *History of Physic*. He was imprisoned in the Tower for his Jacobite principles, and owed his release to his Whig friend Mead, who declined to treat the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, until the necessary order was signed. It is said that after Freind's release Mead presented him with five thousand guineas, which he told him he had received from his patients whilst he was in the Tower.

The two architects on the committee were equally notable. Nicholas Hawkesmoor (1671-1736) had been "a scholar and domestic clerk" of Sir Christopher Wren. He drew the designs for Chelsea Hospital, and was responsible for many parts of Greenwich Hospital, as well as for the south quadrangle and street façade of Queen's College, Oxford, and for the towers of All Souls.

James Gibbs (1682-1754) was a native of Aberdeen. He had already designed the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, added the steeple and the two upper stages to the tower of St. Clement Danes, and had built St. Peter's, Vere Street, and St. Martin's in the Fields. His designs for the Radcliffe Camera at Oxford and for the rebuilding of King's College at Cambridge had been accepted in preference to those sent in by Hawkesmoor. Yet Hawkesmoor and Gibbs served amicably on this committee of the governors of the hospital, for both were generous and great-hearted artists. It is especially recorded of Gibbs that in the rebuilding of the hospital he gave all his drawings, time and attendance "out of Charity to the poor." He was presently called upon to design the monument in Westminster Abbey to his fellow governor Dr. John Freind, who died on July 26, 1728.

The report of the committee was greatly delayed, and so

far from its being presented at the next Court in 1723, it was not until the

“GENERAL COURT ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1728,

“that the Committee for preparing a Plann for rebuilding of this Hospital did lay before the Governours at this Court a Plann of one part of the Square of such intended new building which is thought proper to be first rebuilt containing a large Hall for the meeting of the Governours at a General Court, a Compting House for the Governours’ meeting for the dispatch of the other business of the Hospital, a Hall for the taking and discharge of patients, a house for the Clerk to reside in and other convenient offices. The charge whereof they reported would not exceed £8,500. It is thereupon reported that the said Committee be desired to prepare a plann of the whole intended building and cause the same to be engraved on a copper plate and that one of the impressions thereof be sent to every Governour.

“And Mr. Alderman Child and Sr. William Jolliffe be added to the said Committee.”

Nothing further seems to have been done until the

“GENERAL COURT—24TH JULY, 1729,

“A plann or design of the intended new building of this Hospital having been sent to every Governour pursuant to the order of the last General Court the same is by this Court unanimously approved, and it is ordered that all future planns of this Hospital be regulated and done in all respects agreeable to ye same plann or design.”

The Governors naturally began to think of the expense, and one of their first actions was to order a Return of Benefactors from the year 1547. This was drawn out and it was found that between the years 1547 and 1666 there had been 397 benefactors, “whereof 153 are under £20.” From 1666 to 1733 there had been “382 names of which 36 are under £20 making a total of 779 in 186 years.” An examination of the list of benefactors shows that the majority of the sums varied from £10 to £20, with an occasional gift of £100 and once of £500.

Steps were taken to carry out the order of the 24th of July, 1729, and the hospital by its Treasurer and Clerk entered into agreements with various persons to carry out the work under substantial penalties for non-performance. Amongst the more important of these was an agreement with Mr. Ralph Allen, of whose life there is an interesting account in *The Dictionary of National Biography*. He undertook to supply stone for facing the new buildings and proved, as will be seen, a generous benefactor to the Hospital, although at times he was rather hardly treated. At the beginning of the negotiations he states plainly that he wanted an advertisement for his quarries by using the stone for some public building in London, and his philanthropy as regards the Hospital only developed at a later period. His first offer is:

"I will supply all the work and materials and what shall be necessary to complete the said pile of Buildings whose circumference is 460 feet and height 50 feet according to Mr. Gibbs' Printed Design with 44 Vases upon the top of the said Building.

"I will Do, Find and Set up (according to the foregoing scantlings and Dimentions) in good Workmanlike manner, the Hospital finding Scaffolding and getting leave of the City for my Men to come and work within their Liberties for ye Sum of £1,700 Pounds.

"BATH, December 4th, 1729."

A formal agreement was entered into with "Ralph Allen of the City of Bath, gentleman, dated the 14th of August 1730 for bringing and fixing the stone. If the building exceed or be less than 50 feet in height £25 a foot in height shall be allowed or abated and if the circumference exceed or be less than 460 feet, three pounds a foot shall be allowed or abated. The Governors to supply outside scaffolding and cramps."

There is a maintenance clause for thirty years in case the stone should "fly dark, moulder or decay." As a guarantee Ralph Allen transferred to the Governors four-score shares in the Sun Fire Office with the proviso that the Governors are not to be held responsible for any calls upon the same.

FIRST PILE (1730-32)

The first block, consisting of the present Great Hall and the Treasurer's house, in which Mr. Hayes now lives, appears to have been begun in 1730, when one bricklayer was employed for six days at 3*s.* a day and 21 labourers at 2*s.* a day, who carted 126½ loads of rubbish which were shot into Moorfields at 1*s.* 1*d.* a load.

Thirteen rods of reduced brickwork with workmanship and mortar were laid at £2 2*s.* per rod, probably in the foundations, as 85 rods of reduced brickwork were also paid for at £5 6*s.* per rod.

On January 6, 1730-1, Mr. Allen says that "7 men will have to be made free and in the cheapest company this will come to £30 a piece." There is no record of what company eventually admitted his workmen as members of the yeomanry, but it shows how rigidly the liberties of the City were protected.

Mr. Richard Biggs, in the employment of Mr. Allen, was manager of the stonework at St. Bartholomew's. He served the hospital well and remained manager until the fourth pile was completed in 1764. The stone was landed at Cotton's Wharf, Lambeth, and was carted from there to the hospital. Mr. Gibbs, the architect, proposed originally to have a parapet wall at the top of the building ornamented with vases, but he altered this afterwards to the present baluster and rails. There is a letter of June 9, 1731, from Mr. Allen, saying that "Allabaster's people who were setting the stone are abusive and very idle. The carpenters too are very dilatory in laying the floors."

In October 1732 a considerable number of Dutch tiles were being used for some purpose not specified. There were :

"Rose and Canted corners extraordinary blue and white Dutch tyles at 1/6 per foot.

"Dutch landskapes at 1/4 per foot.

"white Dutch tiles at -/9 per foot.

"for plain Tyling finding all but the tiles at -/1½ per sq."

THE GRAND STAIRCASE AND GREAT HALL

The Grand Staircase and the Great Hall were built between the years 1732 and 1734. Both are good examples

of the spacious architecture of the early Georgian period. The expenses are set out separately under the following headings :

	£	s.	d.
" 243 ft. 1 in. run of Oak Right wainscot step at 2/- per foot	24	6	2
51 ft. 4 in. run of large Right wainscot Rail and Ballister at 3/6 per foot	8	19	8
105 ft. 2 in. sup. of Right wainscot half pare and joysts at 14d. per foot	6	2	8½
519 foot 5 in. superficial of wainscot mouldings wrought by hand 2s. per foot	51	18	10
11 feet running of oak Freez carved with Oak leaves, ribbons, and Herons 5 inches profile at 3/- per foot	1	13	0
to carving 2 scrolls to ye inside middle chimney peice in ye hall	1	16	0
to 2 Sheilds and carving to 2nd Chimney peice in ye hall	2	14	0
Festoons to do. and Carving	0	8	0
The account for the frett work done by John Baptist St. Michele for ye great Ceiling for (including washing and colouring of ye same £4 4s.)	160	0	0
for 5 roses in ye stair case, a large and four smaller ones,			
for ye large	3	0	0
for ye smaller, each 12s.	2	8	0
for eight festoons done in ye walls of the Great Room each one at £2 2s.	16	16	0
for 12 smaller festoons each one at 10s. 6d.	6	6	0
summa	192	16	0
Paid May 2nd, 1734."			

Things seem to have gone on pretty steadily, for on August 3, 1732, there is an "Order that the 2 new rooms adjoining to the Great Staircase in the new building be furnished with tables chairs and benches for discharging and taking in of patients next Wednesday."

The Hogarth Paintings.—The minutes record that at a General Court held on Thursday the 21st of July, 1737, it was "Resolved that the thanks of this Court be given

to William Hogarth Esqre., one of the Governors of this Hospital, for his generous and free gift of the painting on the Great Staircase performed by his own skilful hand in characters (taken from Sacred History) wch. illustrate ye charity extended to the Poor Sick and Lame of this Hospital."

William Hogarth was born on November 10, 1697, in Bartholomew Close, "next door to Mr. Downinge's, the Printers, and was baptised at St. Bartholomew's-the-Great on November the 28th in the same year." Eight years before the date of this minute he had run away with and married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, was living in Leicester Square and had already made his name by his engravings of "The Harlot's Progress" and "The Rake's Progress." He says of the pictures on the Grand Staircase of the hospital: "I entertained some hopes of succeeding in the great style of history painting; so that without having had a stroke of this grand business before, I quitted small portraits and familiar conversation, and, with a smile at my own temerity, commenced history painter and on the Great Staircase at St. Bartholomew's Hospital painted two Scripture stories, the "Pool of Bethesda" and the "Good Samaritan," with figures seven feet high. These I presented to the Charity and thought they might serve as a specimen to shew that since there was an inclination in England for encouraging historical pictures, such a first essay might prove the painting them more easily attainable than is generally imagined. But as religion, the great promoter of this style in other countries, rejected it in England, I was unwilling to sink into a portrait manufacturer; and still ambitious of being singular, dropped all expectations of advantage from that source and returned to the pursuit of my former dealings with the public at large."

The first block or pile being completed, the Governors decided that the names of the subscribers should be perpetuated. Accordingly on Friday, August 19, 1737, "the Governors viewed several specimens of characters for the Benefactors' names and ordered Mr. Richards to prepare against next Monday specimens of letters in a Roman Character of an inch and an half an inch and a quarter and one inch and three quarters of an inch." An inspection

of the different letters appears to have been made, for on Monday, August 22, 1737, it was "Resolved that the letters in the upper table be an inch and an half and that Pannells be drawn from the bottom of the upper tables to the top of those below them and the Benefactors' name placed therein the Letters of which to be an inch and a quarter. The Letters of the lower table to be of one inch and all in a Roman Character To begin on the right hand of the room and to fill one whole column including the upper and lower tables and the Pannell between, and so on to the next And that Shields be painted under the upper windows for the holding of more names, but not to be filled with any at present. Mr. Richards agreed to accept such price as the Governors shall think reasonable when the work is done."

The last clause is a good example of the great reliance which workmen placed on the integrity of their employers in those days. The list of names of the benefactors and the shields are still clearly legible in the Great Hall. This method of perpetuating the names of benefactors was an old custom of the hospital. It is recorded on March 25, 1657, that "The Cloisters are to be plastered and whitened," and on June 1, "Benefactors' names are to be written in the cloisters, the ground white the letters and pillars black, the capitals and bases of the pillars gold." Again in 1689 it was ordered on March 8 that "Benefactors' names to be set up in the great cloister."

It was finally decided on Thursday, April 27, 1738, "that the groundwork of the painting of the Benefactors' names in the Court Room be of a darker porphyry colour than that already laid and the letters to be of gold, and that Mr. Richardson do go about the same as soon as possible." The porphyry colour and the letters of gold remain to this day.

The work of the first pile having been completed, and Mr. Ralph Allen having been chosen a Governor on February 2, 1738, "and a green staff sent to him," there is an entry at a General Court held on March 15, 1738, that "It being represented to this Court that Ralph Allen Esqre. having entered into Articles of Agreement with the Governors for the doing of the Mason's work with Bath Stone in the new Building of this Hospital and transferred four score

shares in the Sun Fire Office by way of security for the due performance of those Articles And that he had now completely finished the stone work of two of the wings of the intended building it was therefore moved on his behalf that the said fourscore shares in the said office be retransferred to him upon giving his own bond by way of security in lieu of the said shares.

“Whereupon it is referred to the Treasurer and Governors meeting at the Compting House to do therein as they shall think fit.” Accordingly, on March 22 the committee handed over the shares in the Sun Office to Mr. Allen on his giving his bond to the penalty of £3,200 to perform the covenants contained in the articles of agreement with him for doing the stonework in the new building.

THE SECOND PILE (1736-40)

“AT A GENERAL COURT HELD ON THURSDAY, THE ONE AND THIRTIETH DAY JULY, 1735

The President acquainted the Court, “That a Person (whose name is desired to be concealed) by the Hands of Henry Marshal Esqre. one of the Governors hath Voluntary given and paid as a free gift the sume of Two Thousand Pounds towards building a second Wing of this Hospital for harbouring of the sick and poor.

“Resolved that the thanks of this Court be given to that unknown Person for the great and charitable donation of Two Thousand Pounds towards building of a Second Wing of this Hospital for the harbouring of the Sick and Poor and Mr. Henry Marshall by whose hands the said charitable gift was conveyed is desired to return the thanks of this Court accordingly.

“Resolved that another subscription of the Governors and other well disposed persons be taken in order to raise a sume of money which together with the said Two Thousand Pounds shall be sufficient to defray the expence of another new Wing or pile of Building to consist of Wards for the use of the poor patients only and the following Resolution is agreed to be the Preamble to the said intended Subscription.

“Whereas by the generous and charitable contributions of many of the worthy Governors of this Hospital and

others well inclined to support the Charity here administred to the Poor one Pile or Wing of the new Building is compleatly finished and the whole expence thereof discharged. And the Governors having good reason to expect further encouragement as well from the Governors and other who have already subscribed as from such who have not yet contributed thereto Do Resolve that one other Pile or Wing to consist of Wards for the use of the poor Patients only be forthwith built agreeable to the plan designed for that purpose. And in order to defray the charge thereof we the Governors and others who have hereunto subscribed our names do hereby severally promise to pay to the Treasurer of this Hospital for the time being the several sumes of Money set against our respective names to be employed in such new Building."

A beginning having thus been made, at a General Court held on Wednesday, April 21, 1736, it was "Resolved that a new Pile or Wing of Building to be used as Wards for the poor Patients be forthwith built agreeable to the plan prepared for that purpose to be of the same highth and the same ornaments on the outside thereof as the present new Wing lately built."

This second pile is the present South Wing containing Lawrence and Stanley Wards on the ground-floor. Some beginning was made on September 23, 1736, when there is an entry :

	£	s.	d.
" To 1 bricklayer and 2 labourers 4 days each .	1	8	0
25 Hods of Mortar, 400 bricks	1	0	6
Nov. 8th. To 3 labourers, 1 bricklayer 6 days each	2	14	0
December 23rd. To 7 Hods of Mortar, 100 plain tiles.	0	6	6
200 pantiles.	1	5	0 "

Real work does not seem to have been begun until April 1, 1738, when there is an account :

" for 3456 yards of digging and carrying away at 1/10 per yard, £316 16s.

" Jan. 27th. 1738 (-9) :

16 hods of Mortar, 8s.

1 bricklayer $\frac{1}{2}$ day and 1 Labourer $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, 2s."

This block contains a small swimming-bath in the basement, perhaps originally a spring, though it is now filled from the ordinary water mains. Its construction or preservation seems to have been a matter of some difficulty, for in 1739 there is a bill on

“ May 5. About digging for the Bath and holes for posts at the West end of the Building.

To 5 days a Bricklayer and 5 Labourers 6 days each, £3 15s.”

And again in 1740 :

“ June 14. One load of mortar, 650 Bricks, £1 6s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the 16th. About do. and Raising the Wall and Ground and digging and clearing the Ground out of the cold Bath and clearing down the wards and cutting down the windows of the Bath.

To 1 Bricklayer 6 days. 1 do. 2 days $\frac{1}{2}$ £1 5s. 6d.

100 Plain tiles 3s.

1740. Do. and making the Drain and Building the Cold Bath and Clearing.

To 2 bricklayers 6 days each and 1 Labourer 5 days $\frac{3}{4}$, £2 7s. 6d.

July 21–26. To 1 Labourer 1 day and $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 Load of Mortar, 17s. 6d.

Cutting down the walls round the bath for the Drain and raising the setting at the Bottom.

October 20. About making good the Bath for ye Mason and Raising the Bottom and Covering over the Drain on the top . . . and making good backwards with plain tiles.

To 1 Bricklayer and 4 Labourers 6 days each, £3 6s.”

In 1736: “ Reduced brickwork was £5 per rod in ye foundation and £5 10s. per rod with scaffolding.”

In 1738: “ Reduced brickwork was £5 12s. 6d. per rod.” On August 17, 1736, the Clerk writes from the hospital to Mr. Ralph Allen, “ Please send stone and communicate with Mr. Gibbs.” This was an answer to a communication dated August 14, 1736, intimating that “ Mr. Allen was unwilling to provide the outside scaffolding as he had done for the first block on account of the disagreements which had arisen ” between my people and the people I employed to put it up.”

The slating of the roof in this block appears to have been done badly, for on February 27, 1752, "Mr. Westcott is to take off the slating and refix. Every slate to have 2 clout sixpenny nails of seven pounds to the thousand, well painted with white lead and oil complete at 14/- by the square and one pound ten shillings by the square for all the work covered with new slates."

Whilst the second block was being built the Governors continued to make some alterations in the Great Hall, thus on Thursday, September 8, 1737, "the last minutes were read but Mr. Gibbs advising some alterations in placing of the shields by putting them between the upper and lower tables and not under the windows and having drawn a sketch for that purpose in order for Mr. Richards to prepare a specimen thereof the Governors postponed the consideration thereof to another time." These shields, bearing the names of the more important benefactors, are still in a good state of preservation, painted as Mr. Gibbs advised, above the windows of the Great Hall. There are also armorial bearings of the Treasurers to the time of Mr. Foster White (Treasurer 1855-74) above the windows in the Great Hall.

On Tuesday, December 19, 1738, it was "Ordered that Mr. Priest Carpenter to this Hospital do forthwith remove the large picture of King Henry VIII the gifte of Mr. Sweete now in the Compting House into the Great Court Room and fix the same where the small Picture of King Henry the Eighth now is and fix that small Picture in the Compting House And Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hogarth two of the Governors are desired to see the large Picture properly framed and fixed with decent and respectful Ornaments.

"And Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hogarth are also desired to give orders for preparing a Busto of Rahere the First Founder of this Hospital to be taken from his Monument in Great St. Bartholomew's Church to be fixed in the Great Court Room over the Middle Chimney."

Sir Norman Moore says of the smaller picture: "A memorial of this constitution (the first after the reformation) exists in the date 1544 upon a three quarter length portrait of King Henry VIII which occupies a panel over the fire-place in the Committee Room. The King is standing upright facing the room with a black staff mounted in

gold in his left hand. His dark brown gown with hanging sleeves is handsomely barred with gold and is lined with white fur and fastened with jewels. On his head is a dark cap ornamented with gems and pearls and a plume. On the background are the words 'ANNO DNI. 1544 AETATIS SUAE 53.' Something appears to have been done to it in 1617, perhaps in the nature of a restoration, for there was an order on February the 1st of that year: "... picture maker to have paid him by Mr. Threasurer £6 for the pycure late made by him of King Henry the Eighth and the same to be set up in the Court Room."

The large picture given by Mr. Benjamin Sweete on Thursday, July 21, 1737, was the full-length portrait of Henry VIII, with the Order of the Garter on his leg, which now hangs above the dais in the Great Hall.

The busto of Rahere which was prepared under the direction of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hogarth is no longer in the Clerk's Office or the Great Hall: one exists in Rahere Ward, but without any history of its provenance.

On Thursday, May 15, 1743, it was "Ordered that a Piece of Painting in glass representing King Henry VIII, Founder of this Hospital delivering the Charter of this Hospital to the Governors which was formerly in the window of the old Hall be now placed in the West window of this Parish Church and that the same be prepared and be secured with a wire frame on the outside of the window." For some reason not disclosed the order was never carried out, for on Thursday, May 19, 1743, "upon reading the last Minutes the Governors upon further consideration Resolved That the picture of King Henry VIII painted on glass be put up and fixed in the middle window of the Great Court Room opposite to the middle chimney as the most proper place." And there it still remains. This painted window is the sole relic of those which adorned the Hall of the old hospital. It was ordered on February 1, 1664, "that the windows in the Great Hall for the preservation of the effigies of King Henry and the rest there portracted should be made good and the Steward to see this carefully done." The picture represents King Henry VIII delivering the Charter of the Hospital to the Governors. There is a companion picture of Edward VI delivering a Charter in the Court Room at Bridewell. It may be noted that when

all the glazed windows on the south side of the Great Hall were blown out by an air-raid explosion on June 13, 1917, this window alone remained undamaged.

THIRD PILE (1743-52)

“ AT A GENERAL COURT HELD ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, 1742,

“ Resolved that another new Pile or Wing to consist of Wards for the poor Patients only be forthwith built and that another subscription be taken of the Governors and other Charitable persons for advancing money towards the expence thereof and that the President, Treasurer and Governors who have already or shall hereafter contribute to the same, be a Committee for carrying on the same and any seven or more of them be a quorum and this Court doth desire and authorise them seven or more of them to cause the said intended Wing for the poor to be built with all convenient speed and to contract and agree with such workmen for the building thereof as they shall think fit.

“ And it is referred to the Treasurer and Governors meeting at the Compting House to dispose of the materials of the old buildings as they shall think proper.”

This is the West Block, with Rahere Ward on the ground-floor. A notice appeared in the newspapers on Tuesday, July 12, 1743, that “ On Friday last the workmen began to pull down the Houses in King Street near West Smithfield in order to clear the ground to build the third wing of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital.” The work was actually begun on June 18, 1743, and was continued until October 12th of this year. Water had to be pumped out of the foundations and a few piles driven.

A sum of £14 18s. was received in 1744 for some hundreds of yards of old wainscoting, e.g. 20 yards for 10s., and 15s. for some old lumber.

Mr. Ralph Allen writes from Bath on July 30, 1743 : “ I will make use of every opportunity to cause the new work to be executed in the best manner, however expensive it may prove to me, and very expensive I expect it will be for I find ye exceeding in freight only will create a loss to me of near £500. And tho’ neither the Governors nor I at the time of making our Agreement had any thoughts

of a Warr, this nor any other incident wch may affect me Shall on this occasion bring the Least additional charge to them."

This was the war of the Austrian Succession in which we had become involved, and it led eventually to an entire stoppage of the building operations.

Mr. Allen writes again on January 7, 1743-4, that he has had to buy part of a large ship for conveyance of the stone from Bristol to London. He complains on August 4, 1744, of the difficulty of getting convoys for his ship, so that only one voyage a year can be made instead of the usual three. It may take five years to get the stone up he thinks. Would it be worth while to continue to build in other materials? He will give £200 to the present pile and £300 to the fourth pile. He is obliged to the Governors for obtaining protection from the Admiralty for Captain Wade (that is to say, for obtaining exemption from being pressed) but the protection only lasts until the ship reaches the Thames, and not whilst she is unloading. Can this Order be enlarged?

He writes on October 14, 1744: "Capt. Wade is unable to sail from Bristol because most of his men have quitted him for the Privateers. The expense to which I shall be put will be near on £2,000 and the money I receive from the hospital is not quite £1,900. The quantity of stone we compute for your third wing is a thousand tuns of our measure allowing 20 cubicall feet to every tun."

He reports on April 13, 1745, that he can send no more stone until the war is over, as he is already £500 out of pocket by what he has sent, and this quantity is but one fifth part, whilst the price of stone at Bath will be at least £700 more. Will the Governors build in other material, or wait?

It was decided on June 3, 1745, that the Governors will not proceed any farther in their building this year, and on Thursday December 5, 1745, "Mr. Treasurer Stanford is desired to give directions for covering with straw the Foundation of the new Building where it is wanted." In spite of this some of the Governors seem to have been dissatisfied, and in reply to some further request Mr. Allen wrote the following letter, which sets out his difficulties in detail:

“ SIR,

“ By the Letter which you sent to me the 31st of the last month I perceive that the Governours of St. Bartholomew's Hospital are come to a Resolution to carry on the building with all expedition and with the same materials that the other parts are built, therefore have ordered you to write to me to send up with all convenient speed a sufficient quantity of Bath Stone for this purpose with that which is already there, and that my chief workmen may attend the next Committee to receive instructions &c.

“ These express directions without any regard to the great difficultys and heavy charges which I have already labour'd under in my endeavours to supply the Hospital, or the least overture to ease me in any part of the remaining expense, causes me to presume that these orders must be issued from Gentlemen new in the Government of the Hospital, and in a great measure unacquainted with what have passed between the former Governours and me through your Father and yourself on this subject, and is my motive for takeing the liberty to transmit to you and to desire that you will lay before those Gentlemen, the following recital of the whole transaction.

“ In the year 1730 I being desirous by some publique work to introduce my Stone in London made my proposals to the Governours of that Hospital to build the first Wing of that Building for the low price incerted in our Articles, . . . I need not now take any notice of ye different sorts of oppositions which was then made to all kinds of tryal of my Stone, but Sir Richard Brocas who was then President of the Hospital with several other of the Governours who thought well of it, being desirous that not only that Pile but likewise the rest of the Hospital should be built with it, asked me whether I had any objection to build the remainder of the Hospital on the same terms that I proposed to build the first Pile, if my proposals shou'd be accepted of; my answer was that I choose a Charitable Work to introduce my Stone that from the beginning I might be a contributor to so laudable a work, and therefore if they designed to carry on their other Buildings without any considerable interruption, I was willing to agree to it; and upon their assuring of me that this was their intention

and that they had not the least reasonable doubt of meeting with proper encouragement for that purpose, I agreed to insert this last Covenant in our Articles.

“In consequence of this Agreement the first Pile was begun in 1730, and the Stone work of it finish'd in 1731, but I receiv'd no directions to begin the second Pile til 1736; then I met with some difficultys, and was at an additional expense for my freight. However the Stone Work was finished in 1738, but I received no acc^t. of any design to build y^e third Pile with my Stone til after another Interval of five Years, in 1743, when the Spanish War was begun and the French War apprehended.

“This unhappy situation caused me to meet with New and much greater difficultys for the freight from Bristol to London, and after several unsuccessful attempts to engage Vessels for this purpose I as my last Resource agreed to buy part of a Large Newcastle Ship to be wholly Employ'd in that Service. But after a very Expensive Tryal found it was Impracticable to be done during the War: For tho the Hospital had a Claim for Protecting the seamen from being Pres'd and made use of their influence, The Expense first in waiting for a Convoy from y^e Downs to Portsmouth, staying there for a second from thence to Plymouth for a third from that Port to Scilly, and a fourth from Scilly to Milford Haven, and the Men running from the Vessel to Privateers at Bristol. The Ship which at other times easiely made three cou'd now hardly make one Voyage in a Year. These expensive obstructions caused me to acquaint your Father with them in a Letter dated the 4th. of August 1744, and after I had in that Letter shewn how Impracticable it was to carry on that Building with my Stone during the War, I to give the Governours a New Instance how well I wish'd the Hospital propos'd to give them five hundred pounds towards building of the two remaining Piles with any other materials. The 18th. of October following and the 30th. of April 1745 I in other Letters acquainted Mr. Tims & your Self with farther Expensive delays which I had met with, and again shew'd how Impossible it was for me to proceed during the War.

“In answer to these Letters and another to your Self on this subject You the 30th of May 1745 acquainted me

that the Committee of Building, in Consideration of the Extraordinary Expense and difficultys in sending my Stone occasion'd by y^e War was come to a Resolution not to proceed any farther in y^e Building that Year, And as the War Continues and Consequently all the obstructions which I've met with and Laid before ye Governours Stil remains, I had not the Least Expectation of any New opposit directions from them on this head. The only material alteration which has occurred since my former Letters on this subject (but indeed unknown to them) is that the Ship which I bought a quarter part of to carry the Stone is Cast away, by which Misfortune I am a farther Sufferer of two hundred pounds more; However to give a farther Instance of my regard to the Hospital I beg you will acquaint the Governours (especially those who during the War are so earnest to carry on the Building with my Stone) That if they will be pleas'd to contract with any Persons to fetch it from Bristol to London I will make the Hospital a Compliment of all the Stone which they shall want for this third Pile, and be at the Expense my Self to send it from my Quarrys to Bristol for them where y^e Lowest price tis Sold at is Eleven Shillings p^r Tunn; By this New offer instead of my giving the Hospital five hundred pounds in money towards the Expense of the two remaining Piles with other Materials, they will receive from me at Least five hundred & fifty pounds in Stone, towards this third Pile only, For there will be a thousand Tuns wanted.

“The two hundred Tuns which is now at y^e Hospital may in this Case be Sold to any Purchaser for my use in London, or if the Governours Choose to have it, they instead of paying the Extravagant charges which I have been at to send it up, shall pay me only the Same Price which they may then pay for y^e fright of the other eight hundred Tuns which they are to have from Bristol.

“The Governours may cause the Stone which I offer to send in this New manner to be work'd and set in the Building at their expense in London by any Workmen that they shall choose themselves, But if they sho'd prefer any of my People for that purpose I will cause them to execute it for the Hospital on the same terms which I must pay them there my Self.

"If the Gentlemen shou'd approve of either of my proposals they on proper Notice from you shall be duely Comply'd with, But if they refuse both, I must beg that they will be so obliging as to trouble you with no farther orders to me that is not in my power to comply with.

"Before the Conclusion of this Long Letter I thought it not Improper to acquaint you that I have not Sold so much as one Tun of Stone in London since y^e Commencement of the War, neither have I the Least Expectation to sell any there til tis ended.

"I beg my hearty Compliments to the Treasurer and am,

"Sir,

"Your most hum^{ble} Serv^t,

"R. ALLEN.

"*Bath, February 7th. 1746.*

"P.S.—For fear the Letters w^{ch}. I in this paper Refer to shou'd be mislaid I've under this Cover transmitted Copys of them

"To Mr. TIMS, at ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON."

Nothing more seems to have been done until 1749, although Mr. Allen wrote on May 12, 1748, that he hoped to have been able to send some stone "during the present cessation of arms," but it is still too expensive to do so.

He did not send any, and on June 25, 1748, the Clerk to the Governors wrote to him that "As the price of Seamen's wages Insurance and Freight is already very much lessened at London they apprehend the same will soon be reduced at Bristol," to which he replies on July 11, 1748, that he hopes to send some stone soon.

Building appears to have been recommenced in earnest at the end of 1749. Various agreements were entered into, each being stamped with three sixpenny stamps and a bond for due performance was taken in each case:

(i) Between the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, Governors of the House of the Poor, etc., and Mr. William Cooper junior, for the bricklaying work for the third pile of which the foundations are already laid at £5 10s. per rod. The work to be finished before September 29, 1750.

No short bricks to be used, only good sound plain bricks. Dated February 17, 1748-9.

(ii) The Mayor, etc., and Mr. Tobias Priest for carpenter's work for the third pile at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cubic foot for girders, joysts and floors; 1s. 9d. for doors, the oak and fir to be well seasoned. Mr. Priest enters into a bond for £500 which is dated March 7, 1748-9.

In the following July he was paid a bill for:

"1951 feet 8 inches cubical of fir in the girders, &c. of the Naked floors at 1/5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per foot, £144 6s. 10d.

"77 feet 11 inches of teak in joysts and in trusses of the girders at 2/10 per foot, £11 0s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

"Fixing the Trusses and Bolts in 19 Girders at 12/- each girder, £11 8s.

"Measured per George Dance July 18 1749."

Gibbs did not die until July 1754, so that George Dance was acting as architect for the New Building for some years under his superintendence. And of George Dance [1700-1768] there is an account in *The Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr. Allen writes on February 14, 1748-9, that he will send Mr. Biggs to confer with Mr. Gibbs but that he is not inclined to provide scaffolding as heretofore, although there is some advantage to the contractor in doing so, but whatever remains the new contractor may have, if he pleases, on easy terms. This offer was not so generous as it seemed, because there is very little doubt that a good deal of the scaffolding had perished as a result of the long period during which it had been lying by.

Biggs continued to hold the post of director of the stonework both for the third and fourth piles. He was paid £188 9s. 11d. for his services on April 28, 1764.

Mr. Priest, who had proved himself a faithful and honest builder, died in 1750, and a fresh agreement was entered into with his widow, dated July 25, 1750.

(iii) Mr. Robert Willis agreed for plumbing on March 16, 1749-50, the plumber to receive 3s. a day and his labourer 2s. a day.

(iv) On March 16, 1749-50, Mr. Peter Westcott undertook the slating of the third pile providing good slates and nails steeped in oil at £2 15s. per square.

Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, Bath, was paid :

£	s.	d.	
500	0	0	on July 22, 1749.
500	0	0	on November 17, 1749.
700	0	0	on September 24, 1750.
349	18	0	on April 22, 1751.
2,049	18	0	for stone for the third pile.

On July 31, 1749, the Governors sold £700 old South Sea Annuities at 108—the Brokers' Commission being 17s. 6d.

On September 27, 1750, £1,600 Bank Stock was sold at 104 and one-eighth, Brokers' Commission £2.

On May 10, 1751, £500 old South Sea Annuities were sold at 103 and five-eighths. Brokers' Commission 12s. 6d. There was no stamp duty.

It is noted on December 14, 1752, that a sum of £14,383 19s. 4½d. had been received towards the cost of building between August 2, 1745, and November 21, 1752, and that £14,363 7s. 4d. had been spent, leaving a balance of £20 12s. 0½d. These figures appear to have been the result of a more careful method of keeping the accounts, for it had been ordered on January 12, 1743, "that the President be desired to give directions that the accompt of the new Building of this Hospital be made up by way of debtor and creditor."

The staircases in each of the blocks have always excited admiration for their ease, spaciousness and general appearance. There is an account for the new staircase in this third block which is dated April 6, 1751, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
" 18 Wainscot balls at 2/-	1	16	0
185 four inch wainscot bannisters at 21d. each	16	3	9
722 feet in wainscot steps and quarter pares at 14d. per foot	42	2	4
495 ft. 5 in. super. in wainscot moldings at 2/- per foot	49	10	10"

N.B.—In the former building the oak floor was done for 2s. 9d. a foot, but that was done chiefly with East County Oak, and the present floor is much better worth 3s. a foot than the other was 2s. 9d.

" for 994 feet 8 in. cubical of oak in the ground-floor at 3/- £149 4s.

" Measured and settled Pro George Dance, April 6, 1751."

" June 10th, 1752. To making two new sisters' rooms, 256 ft. superficial of 2 inch deal partition, framed tooled and plain pannells on both sides, measured on one side only at -/8 per foot, £8 10s. 8d.

" June 31st. To 205 whole deal shelves and ledges in sisters' closets planed on both sides at -/7, £5 19s. 7d.

" William Matt. Hillyard,

" receipt signed by Christopher Horsnaile.

" July 30th. 1752 stairs leading to Garrets.

	£	s.	d.
8 square wainscot Newels framed and fixed at 3/- each	1	4	0
For 7 pendants to ditto.	0	2	0
For 91 2 inch wainscot bannisters at -/9 each	3	8	3
For 133 feet cub. Oak in carriage of great stairs at 4/- per foot	26	12	0 "

It was decided at a General Court held on Thursday, June 18, 1752, that " This Court having taken into consideration the Minutes of the same Committee Recommending to this Court that a way or passage be made for coaches and carts to the front door of the third pile of the new building.

" Resolved and Ordered that such a way or passage be made by pulling down the house in the occupation of Elizabeth Farewell, and laying open the Yards belonging to the said Elizabeth Farewell, Elizabeth Hannis and Joseph Slack and pulling down part of Joseph Slack's shop and the house over it agreeably to the plan and estimate prepared by the Surveyor and recommended by the Committee."

" It was ordered at a Committee on Friday, July 10th, 1752, that the new wards of the third pile of building be used for the reception of women patients only and that four of the said Wards do bear the names Marshall, Watt, Colston and Aldred in memory of Sir Henry Marshall, Kt.,

the worthy President, John Watt, Edward Colston and John Aldred Esqre., being great benefactors to this hospital and that the eight other wards do bear the names of Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Magdalen, Faith, Hope, Charity and Patience. It was ordered at the same Court that Mr. Almoner Horsenaile is desired to give directions for a marble slab to be fixed in the blank window over the arch of the first Pile of Building towards Smithfield and the Inscription ordered by the General Court to be made thereon." The inscription still remains and may be read over the inner gateway of the Hospital. The date 1102 is an error, as it should be 1123. Its wording was determined upon

" AT A GENERAL COURT HELD ON THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE,
" 1752, WHEN IT WAS

" Ordered that the following inscription be sett up on a table to be fixed on the outside of the blank window over the Arch on the first Pile of Building fronting Smithfield and that the Treasurer and Committee of Governors meeting at the Compting House do give the necessary directions accordingly :—

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND LAME POORE :

WAS FOUNDED BY RAHERE, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, JJO2

AND AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES, ETC.

GRANTED BY KING HENRY THE EIGHTH

TO THE MAYOR, COMMONALTY, & CITIZENS

OF THE CITY OF LONDON

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1547.

BUT BEING GREATLY DECAYED WAS REBUILT AND ENLARGED,
BY THE VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

OF MANY OF THE WORTHY GOVERNORS,

AND OTHER PIOUS AND WELL DISPOSED PERSONS

GIVEN AND APPROPRIATED FOR THAT PURPOSE ONLY :

THIS BUILDING WAS BEGUN IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD J730.

AND IN THE MAYORALTY OF

SIR RICHARD BROCAS, KNT., PRESIDENT

SAMUEL PALMER, ESQRE, TREASURER

This inscription was recut at a later period and the following words were added :—

AND FINISHED IN THE YEAR J770

THE RT. HON^{BLE}. THOMAS HARLEY ALD^N. PRESIDENT.

JOHN DARKER ESQUIRE TREASURER

JAMES GIBBS ESQUIRE ARCHITECT,

A GENERAL REPAIR OF THE HOSPITAL WAS COMMENCED IN J8J4.
AND COMPLETED IN J820, WHEN CONSIDERABLE ALTERATIONS
WERE MADE IN THE FOUR WINGS, FOR THE ADDITIONAL COMFORT
OF THE POOR PATIENTS, AND THE BUILDING ERECTED FOR THE
GREATER CONVENIENCE OF THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SIR JAMES SHAW BART. AND ALD^N. PRESIDENT

HUGH POWELL ESQ^{RE}. TREASURER

THOMAS HARDWICKE ESQ^{RE}. F.A.S. ARCHITECT

THE STONE CASING OF THE EXTERNAL WALLS OF THE HOSPITAL
HAVING BECOME MUCH DILAPIDATED IT WAS RESTORED IN THE
YEARS J85J. AND J852. WHEN NEW BUILDINGS WERE ADDED
TO THE WARDS AND INCREASED ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED
FOR THE POOR PATIENTS

JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER ESQ^{RE}. ALD^N. PRESIDENT

JAMES BENTLEY ESQ^{RE}. TREASURER

PHILIP HARDWICK ESQ^{RE}. R.A. ARCHITECT

He that hath Pity upon the Poor,

Lendeth unto the Lord :

And look what he layeth out

It shall be paid him again.

Proverbs, chap. 19th, verse 17th.

(To be continued.)

I

THE REBUILDING OF THE HOSPITAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

BY
SIR D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E.

Part II

THE rebuilding of three wings or piles of the Hospital was dealt with in a previous article. It now only remains to tell of the completion of the quadrangle, as we know it, by the building of the East Block, which contains Harley and Kenton Wards on the ground-floor. There are, however, a few additional facts to place on record about the third block before this is done.

It was reported on October 11, 1752, that "whereas the greatest part of the new Wards of the third Pile of Building are now provided with Bedsteads and Lockers and the Bedding and other Furniture is ready, Ordered that the Steward and Matron do see that the Bedding and Furniture be brought and placed therein and otherwise prepare the Wards for the reception of patients as soon as possible.

"Referred to the Treasurer and Almoners to give orders for the removing and settling the Sisters and Nurses therein and to give other necessary directions that the Wards may be compleatly ready forthwith.

"Ordered that all the Women patients in the Wards of the second Pile of Building except in one of the Garret Wards be moved into the Wards of the Third Pile and that Mark and Luke Wards in the Garrett of the second Pile be the Wards appointed for the removal of all patients therein who shall be taken ill with the Small pox after their admission into the Hospital, the one for the men the other for the women patients."

This minute refers to several interesting points. The

bedsteads were made of well-seasoned deal by a joiner and cost 31s. each. The bedding consisted "of good stout Hambrugh ticking, two yards long and one yard broad, filled with 30 lbs. of the best brown flocks quilted at 13s. 6d. each with large curtains seven and a half yards in breadth, of the best fine and thick blue lindsey." Chairs were also provided at a cost of half a guinea apiece. A few still remain with wide seats and comfortable arms, but the majority have disappeared.

It is clear, too, that the sisters no longer occupied a common ward, as had been the custom lingering on from the time when as "religious" they had slept in a dormitory. From this time onwards even to the present day they use the little bed-sitting-room which is attached to each ward, from which it is separated by a door, the upper half of which is glazed.

The order about the segregation of small-pox patients arose out of a small-pox scare earlier in the year, for on May 13, 1752, "it is apprehended that the present method of continuing the patients who are taken ill with the small-pox in this Hospital in the wards in which they were admitted is the occasion of spreading the distemper with much terror and danger to other patients within the Hospital who have not had the distemper and that by removing such patients as soon as the distemper appears into other wards appropriated for that use the infection may be prevented from spreading in the manner it has lately spread and is now spreading in several wards of this Hospital. The Treasurer and Almoners are desired to consider of proper rooms or wards in and about the Hospital to be kept separate for such use."

It was resolved on June 3 "that patients taken ill with small-pox be immediately removed into other wards to be kept separate for that purpose. Job and Lazarus wards are to be used for small-pox patients."

Small-pox patients continued to be admitted for many years afterwards, and so lately as 1831 "the physicians think that small-pox patients ought not to be removed from the Hospital."

The third pile having been thus completed, it was agreed at a Committee held on Wednesday, April 11, 1753, that "Thomas Lord, Pavior, do pave before the East front of

the third pile of building with new Purbeck Squares, six feet wide the whole length in the same manner as before the West Block front, finding all stones, gravel and labour at four shillings and sixpence a yard, the other parts of the area to be paved with new pebble stones, finding all stones, gravel and labour at three shillings per yard.

“Finally, at a General Court on Fryday, May 11, 1753, Mr. President informed the Court that the third Pile of new Buildings of this Hospital was now compleatly finished and filled with Patients And the whole expense of the Building thereof had been paid with the monies arising from the Subscriptions and Benefactions of the Governors and other charitable persons, given for that purpose and that an account thereof and of all the monies received and paid by Thomas Sandford Esquire, deceased, the late Treasurer, for and on account of the said Building and had been audited and signed at a Committee for Building, held the 6th day of April last.

“And the Minutes of the said Committee and also the several Accounts concerning the said Building which were then audited and signed were now ready ; Whereby there did appear to be a surplus of One Thousand, Ninety-five Pounds, Twelve Shillings and One Farthing after the whole expence paid, consisting of One Thousand Pounds Old South Sea Annuities in the names of Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. and Alderman, President, Thomas Sandford Esquire, the late Treasurer and Mr. Daniel Webb, one of the Governors, valued at One Thousand and seventy Five Pounds and of the sum of Twenty Pounds, Twelve shillings and One Farthing then in the hands of the late Treasurer besides the sum of Fifty Pounds given and paid by Sir John Bosworth, Knt. deceased, late Chamberlain of this City, to be applied to the Building of a Fourth Pile and also a Legacy of One Hundred Pounds, given by Sir William Joliffe, Knt. deceased, towards the Fourth Pile to be paid when the foundation thereof should be laid.

“Whereupon the General Court having taken the same into consideration Resolved and Ordered that a book be opened for receiving the subscriptions of the Governors and other charitable persons for the building a fourth Pile or Wing of this Hospital to be begun to be erected at such time as this Court shall think proper.

"Ordered that the before mentioned surplus of One thousand Ninety five pounds, twelve Shillings and One Farthing with the growing Dividends thereof be applied to the carrying on such new Building.

"Ordered that the Clerk do prepare a Preamble for such subscription in like manner as the preamble to the last subscription which is now read."

As on the occasion of the previous lists it was ordered on Friday, May 17, 1754, "that the names of the Benefactors to the Hospital do continue to be sett up in the tables in the Great Court Room down to the present time.

"Ordered that an Inscription be sett up in some part of the painted Staircase leading to the Court Room setting forth that the two Capital pieces of painting were painted and given by Mr. William Hogarth and all the ornamental painting there was done at his expense."

THE FOURTH PILE (1757-1769)

The fourth pile is the East Block with Harley and Kenton Wards on the ground-floor. Fourteen houses were demolished to furnish the site upon which it is built. One of these was the Vicar's house, one was empty, and one was the "Cripple," which was within the precincts of the Hospital although it was in Little Britain. The total loss of income owing to this demolition was estimated at £129 per annum. The first notice that it was to be undertaken occurs on August 26, 1756, when it was "Resolved that one other Pile of Building be forthwith built of the same dimensions and agreeable to the plan of the last Pile of the new Buildings.

"Ordered that notice be given to the tenants of the houses which stand on the ground where the foundation of the new Building will be laid to quitt the same at Lady Day next.

"And that the Clerk do give proper notice accordingly."

The foundations were begun on September 29, 1757, but the building was discontinued in 1758 and was recommenced on November 27, 1759.

Mr. Allen writes from Weymouth on September 10, 1756 :
 "If the offer which I make to the Governors of the Hospital should be accepted of, upon speedy notice from you I will order two hundred tun to be dug this Autumn and the

remainder next summer as none ought to be taken out of the Quarries in the winter."

He offers "to send to my wharf adjoyning to Bath and at that place will make a present of whatever stone will be wanting for that for building the third." It appears therefore that the third block may have been built of brick and afterwards faced with Bath stone. He estimates on January 10, 1757, that his loss on the third pile was £492 5s. 8d.

The foundation-stone of the "fourth pile" appears to have been laid with a ceremony which was not bestowed upon the building of the second and third blocks, for at a General Court held on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1758 :

"Mr. President acquainted the Court that on the ninth day of July 1730 the first Stone of the first Pile of the New Buildings of this Hospital was laid in the presence of the Right Hon^{ble} Sir Richard Brocas, Kn^t. Lord Mayor then President of this Hospital, Samuel Palmer, Esq., Treasurer, and several Aldermen and other Governors and in a cavity of the Stone was placed a Copperplate with this Inscription, viz.

"THIS BUILDING WAS BEGUN
BY THE VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION
OF THE GOVERNORS OF
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL
IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN
OF KING GEORGE THE SECOND
ANNO DOMINI 1730
AND IN THE MAYORALTY OF SIR RICHARD BROCAS, KNT.
SAMUEL PALMER, ESQ. TREASURER
JACOBO GIBBS. ARCHITECTO.

"That the Foundation of the last Pile of the New Buildings being now compleated and the Masons ready to sett the Stonework he Intended to lay the first Stone and had Ordered a Copperplate to be prepared with the Following Inscription to be placed in the Cavity of the Stone.

"THIS STONE WAS LAID
ON THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL 1758
BY THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JOHN BLACHFORD, ESQUIRE
ALDERMAN AND PRESIDENT
SEVERAL NOBLEMEN ALDERMEN AND OTHER GOVERNORS
OF THIS HOSPITAL BEING PRESENT
THIS BUILDING BEING THE FOURTH AND LAST PILE

"And Mr. President attended by the Treasurer several Noblemen Aldermen and other Governors then went from the Court Room to the Building. And the said Inscription being read and the Copperplate placed in a Cavity of the Corner Stone of the South West Corner of the Building Mr. President laid the said Corner Stone and Mr. President and the Treasurer gave money to the Workmen and then returned to the Court Room."

Agreements were entered into with :

(i) Richard Norris, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, for bricklayers for the fourth pile on April 19, 1757. In all the bricklayers' work, including drains and cesspools, the best plain bricks to be used, all hard burnt for £5 13s. for every rod of brick-work. He enters into a bond of £1,000.

(ii) On May 20, 1757, Matthew Hillyard, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the City of London, Carpenter, and Christopher Horsnaile, of the same place, Mason, sign a bond for £1,000 before undertaking the carpenter's work : "whole deal guttering with oak bearers at fivepence per foot superficial. Three quarters rough slit deal boarding under slate at Fourteen shillings and eightpence per xx Square. Good straight joint deal boarding of dry ten and twelve feet Christiana Deals free from Sap and well nailed with twenty-one pound Brads at one pound twelve shillings per square. Rails and Ballusters to be right wainscott the same as in the last Building at eight shillings per foot running and half pared, to be dry with a right half wainscott with oak joists scantlings ten by two and a half at one shilling and three pence per foot superficial ; steps of stairs to be dry with a half right Wainscott including risers, string boards, strings of oak at four shillings and sixpence per foot running. Deal brackets to cornices at two pence half penny per foot superficial. Sawing and Labour to Girders trussed with Oak and bolted at eight shillings per girder."

(iii) Daniel Harrison "Agreed with Mr. Robinson, the Clerk of the Works, to dig the Shore [sewer] to the Building at /9 per running yard . . . it contains 106 running yards and 1/3rd. £47.17.0. May 1757.

"Agreed with Mr. Robinson to digg a large passage to the other wing, a Foundation for the Arch Areas to twelve windows and to take as much as is not usefull for levelling and cart it away for the sum of £46."

The large passage still leads from the old kitchens to the administrative block, and was used for conveying the food on the occasion of the Venison Feast and the View Day dinner, which were held in the Great Hall.

The whole digging for the foundations, including an additional five pounds for digging the areas, cost £478 13s. 9d.

There is an account on December 10, 1757, "For making a cesspool in the fore kitchen

- " (i) at Mr. Jeste's [Justin's] in Well Yard . 8/2
- (ii) at Mr. Lee's 8/7
- (iii) Att Mr. Verrie's 8/7 "

In October and November 1757 "reduced Grey Stock bricks" were being laid at £6 5s. per rod.

On March 10, 1758, Richard Norris "agrees to erect and make all the scaffolding for the Masons for the New Building on the East side of the said hospital and find all manner of materials and strike and take away the same when the Masons have done, for the sum of seventy five pounds £75."

On the same day, March 10, 1758, Robert Willis & Co. offered to deliver clear of all charges "Barr lead for the use of the Masons for the Building at fifteen pounds ten shillings per Tun or Pig Lead at fifteen pounds 2/6 per 'Tun.'"

There is nothing more till March 30, 1758, when Mr. Ralph Allen writes that he has to pay 15s. a ton freight during the war, which is more than double the former charge.

"My proposal in the year 1730 was only to build the first pile of the Hospital on a calculation by which I found myself a benefactor of full five hundred and fifty pounds. Upon Which Sir Richard Brocas y^e then President desired to know whether I would consent as this was a public Charity to build the remainder upon the same terms if the Governors should approve of my executing the first pile. My answer was that the motive which induced me to undertake the first disposed me to go thro' with the remainder upon a presumption that the other buildings should be carried on from time to time without any considerable obstruction by the Governors.

"But when the first pile was finished I was made to understand that there was no Money then left to go on with the Remainder of the Building, neither did they enter on the Second Pile til in the year 1736. But as no material

difference during that period occurred to me I readily consented to carry on that work upon the same terms that the first Pile was executed for.

“When that building was finished a New Obstruction occurred, I presume from the same cause that delayed the second for no application was afterwards made to me for stone til the commencement of the last War, which made so great an alteration in the Freight that I found it impracticable to execute it during that War, which I represented to the Governors who upon Mature deliberation consented to defer that work till the Peace.

“In 1749 the third Pile was finished and though I had then such a considerable quantity of stone towards carrying on the fourth Pile, the Governors instead of going on with the fourth Pile put a new stop to their Building and put me under the necessity to sell the stone which I had sent to them and then lay at the Hospital to a considerable Loss, and now you, in a New War, press for what it is not in my power to perform, neither can I give the Governors the least expectation of it til a Peace.

“However, if they are resolved to carry on their Building during the war it must be done with some other stone instead of mine and to show the continuance of my Disposition to encourage their design I will cause all the Stone that now is at the Hospital or is now going to be sent thither, to be sold for my use and I will in that case give y^e Hospital a Benefaction of five hundred pounds in Money towards the expence of this Building

“I am

“Your most humble Serv^t

“Prior Park

“Signed by R. ALLEN.

“March 30 1758

“To John Tuff Esqre.”

Some arrangement must have been made for the continued supply of Bath stone, for, in spite of the fears expressed by Mr. Allen, it is recorded that—

“The Prussian Hero, Capt. Allen brought a load at 4/6 a ton. The True Britton in Aug. 1759 and the Keppell arrived with stone in March 1760. The George and Sally and Betty brought 200 tons at 12/6 freight and 34½ tons at 15/- a ton freight and in January 1762 the Hawke under

Capt. Snow brought 106 tons of Bath Stone at 10/- per ton; whilst in January 1763 Capt. Ayre, with the *Adventure* brought 75 bags of lime, three loads of Sand and 1000 Grey stocks [bricks] at 22/- per ton. In November 1760 and again on September 11, 1762, Reduced Brickwork cost £5.13.0 per rod, in the principal and attick storeys. A hod of mortar cost sixpence. The bricklayer, the Plumber and the Slater each received three shillings a day. Matt. Hill-yard was still employed in the Carpenters' work but he was detected in overcharging small amounts in his bills and was replaced by Geo. Wyatt. Thom. Clark was the bricklayer."

Richard Norris reports on December 20-21, 1762, "the advance of the Price of Bricks occasioned by the Brick-makers leaving off making of Place bricks and was obliged to have Grey Stocks for the upper part of the Building above the Ground Storey. The quantity of bricks employed in y^e above mentioned work is near 137 Rodd, $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of which cost me 1/- per 1000 and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd cost me 2/- per 1000, extra about £40."

There is also an item "Decay and wast of scaffold and stuf being up so many years more than was expected, the erection and removal of which had been contracted for at £75.0.0."

"400 Long Welch slates and 2" clout nails £1.8.0." 1761 ingots of lead were paid for on September 8, 1761, at £8 15s. 10d. per ton.

Thomas Williams agreed to provide the iron-work for the towels and mantles for the several chimneys and the stops, bolts, cramps, etc., to be used by the masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, commonly called "Black and Weighty work" with the best Swedish iron and in a workmanlike manner for 23s. per hundredweight. This offer does not appear to have been acceptable and William Redford, of Butcher's Hall Lane, near Newgate Street, agreed to do it for 22s. 9d. The tender was afterwards reduced to 22s. 6d., and its acceptance is dated July 16, 1761.

Williamson Robinson was still acting as Clerk of the Works, and "for directing and overseeing Work from January 1761 to December 1767 at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on £8700 he was paid £217.10.0."

The scaffolding labourer in the year 1761 received 2s. 2d. a day.

In June 1763 stone was brought from Bristol by the *George*—Captain Ragg—at 30s. per ton.

On July 16, 1763, "to freight of Block Freestone by the *Sally* and *Betty* from Bristol to London 30/- per ton."

On September 17, 1763, "to unloading and stowing 234 tons of stone from the *George* and *Betty* at 1/- per ton."

Mr. Ralph Allen writes from Prior Park on April 19, 1763: "My proposal was not formed to obtain the least Profit to myself, but that I might be a considerable benefactor to that laudable design in which I shall in the whole expend at least Two thousand pounds."

	£	s.	d.
" On April 6, 1764, 153 ft. 2 in. run of			
Wainscott Rail and Baluster at 8/-	65	5	4
395.3 run of wainscott steps, Risers, string			
boards at 4/6	88	18	7½"

This staircase in this block was built by Hillyard.

There is an item on May 29, 1764, for lighterage, landing, and carriage of Bath stone at 5s. per ton, the cartage to be from Cotton's wharf to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and on July 7, 1764, there is a communication from the executors of the late Mr. Ralph Allen, and a letter from Mrs. Allen dated July 10, hoping that the work will go on. Mr. Allen was able to write on June 25, 1764, so that his illness must have been of short duration, for he died four days later.

Ralph Allen, born in 1694, was the son of a small inn-keeper at St. Blazey, in Cornwall, and his grandmother was postmistress at St. Columb. Ralph soon attracted the notice of the postal authorities, and whilst yet a boy was appointed to the Bath post-office. Here he gained the patronage of General Wade, member for Bath, who was famous for making roads in Scotland and whose natural daughter, Miss Earl, he married as his first wife. On becoming deputy postmaster at Bath, Ralph Allen organised a system of cross-country posts for England and Wales which enabled letters to be sent from one town to another direct instead of going through London, as had been the custom. This system he farmed himself, and it is reckoned that from 1720 to 1764 his annual income from this source alone amounted to £12,000 a year. In 1745, during the

rebellion, he raised and equipped at his own cost a corps of Bath Volunteers which was 100 strong. For many years he worked the Combe Down quarries, near Bath, and invented an ingenious appliance for transporting large blocks of stone to the canal. He served the office of Mayor of Bath in 1742, and in the following year moved to the magnificent mansion which he had built on the Prior Park estate, Widcombe, about four miles from the city. He was taken ill at Maidenhead whilst travelling to London, and died at Bath on June 29, 1764.

As he appears in the minutes of the Hospital here recorded, so he was in every relation of life—a truly good and benevolent man who used his wealth to the advantage of the greatest number. Fielding drew a portrait of him as Squire Allworthy in *Tom Jones*; Pope refers to him in the Epilogue to the *Satires of Horace*:

Let humble Allen with an awkward shame
Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.

He is described as being rather above the middle height, of stout build, very grave and well-looking, extremely plain in his costume, and remarkably courteous in his behaviour.

On January 2, 1765, there is a bill “for a chimney sweeper going up twenty funnels 6/8.”

Ed. Angel was engaged in painting the East Wing from February 24, 1764, till December 4, 1771, and at some time during this period there was supplied “190 yards 3 ft. of white Deal in the Theatre at 12^d £9.10.0.”

There appears at this time to have been some suggestion of appointing a resident medical officer, although the project afterwards fell through. On Thursday, September 4, 1760, the “following extract from the Will of Richard Holland Esq. deceased, late one of the Governors of this Hospital, dated the 23rd day of February 1756 was read:

“To The Treasurer of S. Bartholomew’s Hospital to be employed in building of a new wing to the side Hospital provided such Wing shall contain in it or adjacent to it [accommodation] for one of the principal surgeons to constantly live in £1000.”

The subject was considered at a General Court held on Thursday, May 15, 1766, when "Upon reading the Resolution and opinion of the Building Committee of the 25th of March last and taking into consideration the building of a house for a Resident Surgeon according to the Will of Mr. Holland that fitting of one of the Wards in the new Wing and converting same into room for said Surgeons residence would answer the intentions of the said Will and save great expense to the Hospital this Court doth agree in opinion with the said Committee and order that the said Appartmts and Surgery be forthwith fitted up for that purpose in such manner as the Committee shall direct.

"Ordered that the Wards in the new Wing or two of them at least be fitted up and furnished for the reception of patients for operations as the Committee shall direct and that the patients in Cutting Ward be removed as soon as conveniently may be into the Wards of the said new Wing.

"Ordered that a Theatre in the new Wing for Operations and room adjoining be finished forthwith."

The matter was further considered at a House Committee held on August 19, 1768, when "upon reading the Order of the General Court made on the 15th of May 1766 reciting as therein is mentioned. It is Ordered that the Appartments and Surgery in the New Wing be forthwith fitted up for the resident Surgeon of this Hospital in such manner as this Committee shall direct and which being now prepared It is Resolved and Ordered that the said appartments be forthwith furnished at the expense of this Hospital with beds and bedding, tables, chairs, glasses and other necessary furniture at the expense of this Hospital at the direction of the Almoners for the accommodation of such resident Surgeon.

"It is ordered that a reasonable and sufficient quantity of coals and candles be allowed found and provided at the expense of the Hospital for such resident Surgeon.

"It is Ordered that the principal Surgeons of this Hospital, some or one of them by themselves or their sufficient Dressers or Assistants do reside alternately in the said appartment that some or one of them may be always immediately ready as well by night as day to assist the patients of this Hospital as also such other poor persons as may be brought to this Hospital for Hurts, Maims,

Bruises by accidents in cases of particular and immediate want and Chirurgical Relief being proper objects to be admitted. Also upon reading the Order of the General Court made on the said 15th day of May 1766 by which it was Ordered that the Wards in the new Wing or two of them at least be fitted up and furnished for the reception of patients for operations as the Committee shall direct and the said Wards being now fit for the reception of patients It is Ordered and the Almoners are requested to furnish the said Wards forthwith as the rest of the Wards of this Hospital are furnished and fitted up that said patients may be admitted therein and provided for according to the Rules and Orders of this Hospital and the Matron is to provide proper Sisters and Nurses and the Steward and Matron are to provide for and take care of the patients accordingly."

It appears therefore that the house surgeons owe their existence as resident officers to Mr. Holland's bequest of £1,000, although he intended that one of the surgeons should be the officer in residence.

It was resolved at a meeting of the House Committee held on Friday, March 10, 1769, that "the two Wards in the fourth Pyle of Buildings being furnished and prepared for the reception of patients according to the order of the former Committee It is Resolved and Ordered that the said two new Wards be used for the reception of patients to undergo Operations, one of them for Men and the other for Women And that all the patients in the old Cutting Ward be removed into the said two new Wards on or before Lady Day next and that all the patients in the Hospital to undergo Operations be removed to the said two Wards And that in future patients to undergo Operations be admitted into one of the said two Wards And it is also Ordered that the Matron do appoint Sisters, Nurses and Helpers for these two new Wards which Wards are to be under the same Establishment Allowances and Regulations as hath been made and ordered for the old Cutting Ward.

"It is also Ordered that the old Cutting Ward after the removal of the patients be shut up till further Order therein."

The slovenly habits of the sixteenth century were continued at the Hospital into the eighteenth century. On August 16, 1594, Dr. Doyley, physician to the Hospital,

complained of diverse inhabitants dwelling within the precinct of St. Bartholomew's who do wash and beat their bucks to the great disquiet of certain persons of great worship which lie in his house ; and a few months earlier he complained of being annoyed by diverse of the poor inhabitants in the Close who hang their beddings and beastly rags upon the walls before his door and by some of the sisters who have emptied foul vessels under his chamber window. A hundred and seventy-two years later it is recorded that complaint had been made " that wet Linnen is frequently hung upon lines in the Great Court Room or Hall of this Hospital to dry to the detriment of the Hall and discredit of the Hospital and the great displeasure of persons coming to see the room and Paintings, it is Ordered that the Steward do take care that no linnen or cloaths be hung up to dry in such room for the future."

Mr. Serjeant-Surgeon Gunning called attention a quarter of a century later to a similar abuse of the Council Room at the Surgeon's Hall in Newgate Street, when he told the Court of Assistants that " Your Theatre is without Lectures, your Library Room without Books is converted into an Office for your Clerk, and your Committee Room is become his Eating parlour ; and is not always used in your Common Business and when it is thus made use of, it is seldom in a fit and proper state."

The Hospital buildings appear to have gone on with the usual amount of repair until 1844, when serious defects showed themselves in the Bath stone, as a result of the action of the London atmosphere. At a House Committee held on March 11, 1845, the Surveyor was ordered to make a general survey of the buildings of the Hospital, especially with reference to the state of the external masonry. He submitted the following report at a House Committee held on Tuesday, July 8, 1845 :

" ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL
" July 8, 1845.

" GENTLEMEN,

" In obedience to the following Resolution of the House Committee that the Surveyor be instructed to make a General Survey of the Hospital particularly with reference to the state of the external masonry and report thereon, I

beg leave to report that ever since I have been connected with the Hospital the state of the external Masonry has been watched with great anxiety.

“During the general repairs of the Hospital Building which took place in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816 the attention of the Surveyor of the Hospital was chiefly directed to the removal of all those Timbers in the Floors and Roof of the four wings which were so extensively affected with the Dry Rot as to render parts of the Hospital unsafe for the Patients. The expense occasioned by the restoration of these parts was so great as to make it impossible without a great sacrifice of the Hospital Funds to undertake any farther repairs of the Buildings which were not of the same essential importance.

“The External Masonry was not, therefore, repaired but only such parts as were considered absolutely dangerous were removed. It was the decided opinion of the late Mr. Hardwick that there was no possibility of repairing the Masonry, for the nature of the stone is such as to render the attempt extremely injudicious and it was therefore considered better to allow it to remain as long as no actual danger was likely to arise from the decaying state of it, nor would it have been judicious to have removed the thick black crust with which portions of it were covered by scraping or otherwise and which has been the means to a certain extent of preventing the surface from farther disintegration.

“The four Wings were executed from the Designs and Under the direction of Mr. James Gibbs who was then the Architect of the Hospital. The walls are built of brick but cased externally with an ashlar of stone varying in its thickness five, six and even seven inches with occasional Bonding Stones, to which the ashlar was attached, of much greater thickness.

“The Stone with which the Brick walls of the Building are cased was procured from the Quarries in the neighbourhood of Bath and by the Minutes it appears that in 1730 an Agreement was entered into with Ralph Allen Esq. of Bath, the Proprietor of the Quarries, to find and provide all the stone and workmanship upon it (the scaffolding excepted) required for the Buildings and under that Agreement Mr. Allen was engaged to make good any flaw or

crack or any decay which might occur to the Stone during the space of 30 years.

" In 1736 the second New Wing or Pile of Building as it was termed was erected and ordered to be cased with Bath Stone.

" In 1743 a third Wing was ordered to be built and cased with Bath Stone and Mr. Allen was directed to prepare a sufficient quantity of Stone in the terms of his Contract.

" In 1745 great difficulties appear to have arisen in the Shipping of the Stone from Bristol, occasioned by the War, which were not foreseen when the Agreement was entered into between the Hospital and Mr. Allen, a correspondence seems to have taken place with Mr. Allen on the subject and in consequence the erection of the third Wing was postponed until the year 1748.

" In 1756 (sic) the fourth Wing was completed.

" In 1760 and 1761 a farther correspondence appears to have taken place with Mr. Allen respecting an addition to his Contract for the freightage of the stone and an additional price was allowed him. The correspondence appears to have been continued until 1763.

" In January 1763 defects were observed in the stone and the Surveyor was ordered to take an Account of them and the Clerk instructed to give notice to Mr. Allen to repair the same according to his Contract.

" Thus it appears within thirty years after the Buildings had been commenced the defects in the stone were discovered.

" No entry appears in the Hospital Minutes whether the defects in the stone were repaired by Mr. Allen.

" Bath Stone is a very inferior Building stone. It is oölite and calcareous, easily decomposed by the action of the weather and particularly by the atmosphere of London.

" At that time the quarries not having been so much worked the Upper beds were probably used which generally are found to be of an inferior stone and I have no doubt was then as it is now, the cheapest stone that could be procured for the purpose and economy must have been the inducement to use it, for in all the other Buildings which were erected under Mr. Gibbs in London, Portland Stone was invariably used.

" The two gateways into Smithfield are built with Port-

land Stone and hence [have] stood remarkably well, particularly the South Entrance or as it is called the Harts-horn Gate.

“The whole of the external Masonry of the Four Wings has now become very considerably decayed and pieces occasionally fall off. It has been carefully watched and portions that have been considered dangerous have been removed so that no accident has hitherto happened but I consider the time has now arrived when at all events it should have the careful consideration of the Governors.

“Upon giving the subject the fullest attention which the importance of it to the Hospital deserves I entirely coincide with my Father in the opinion that to attempt a repair of the Stone work would be quite fruitless. The soundest and in the end the least expensive manner in which the defect in the original construction of the walls could be remedied would be to remove entirely the present ashlar, or at all events so much of it as would admit of applying another casing of stone six inches in thickness fastened to bond stone.

“The cornices of the buildings as well as the jambs and Architraves of the Windows would of course be wholly removed as well as the Balustrade and blockings and the whole restored with a different description of stone.

“This brings the question What description of Stone should be employed in the work? From the experience I have had, I have no hesitation in recommending the stone from the Eastern Quarries of the Isle of Portland as the best suited for the purpose and the best adapted for the atmosphere of London.

“No alteration whatever ought to be made in the Architecture of the Building, but the whole of the Cornices, the Architraves and Moldings should be carefully restored as Mr. Gibbs originally designed them.

“The work might be executed by degrees and might extend over a period of several years in order as much as possible to lighten the burden of such an expense on the Hospital Funds and each Wing may be divided into four parts.

“The expense of such a work is always most difficult to ascertain but I beg to submit the following estimates as the probable amount of the Cost :

" The North Wing . . .	£6500
The South Wing . . .	£6100
The East Wing . . .	£5200
The West Wing . . .	£5200
	£23,000

" I have the honour to be

" Gentlemen

" Your most obed. Servt.

" PHILIP HARDWICK.

" To The Committee of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital."

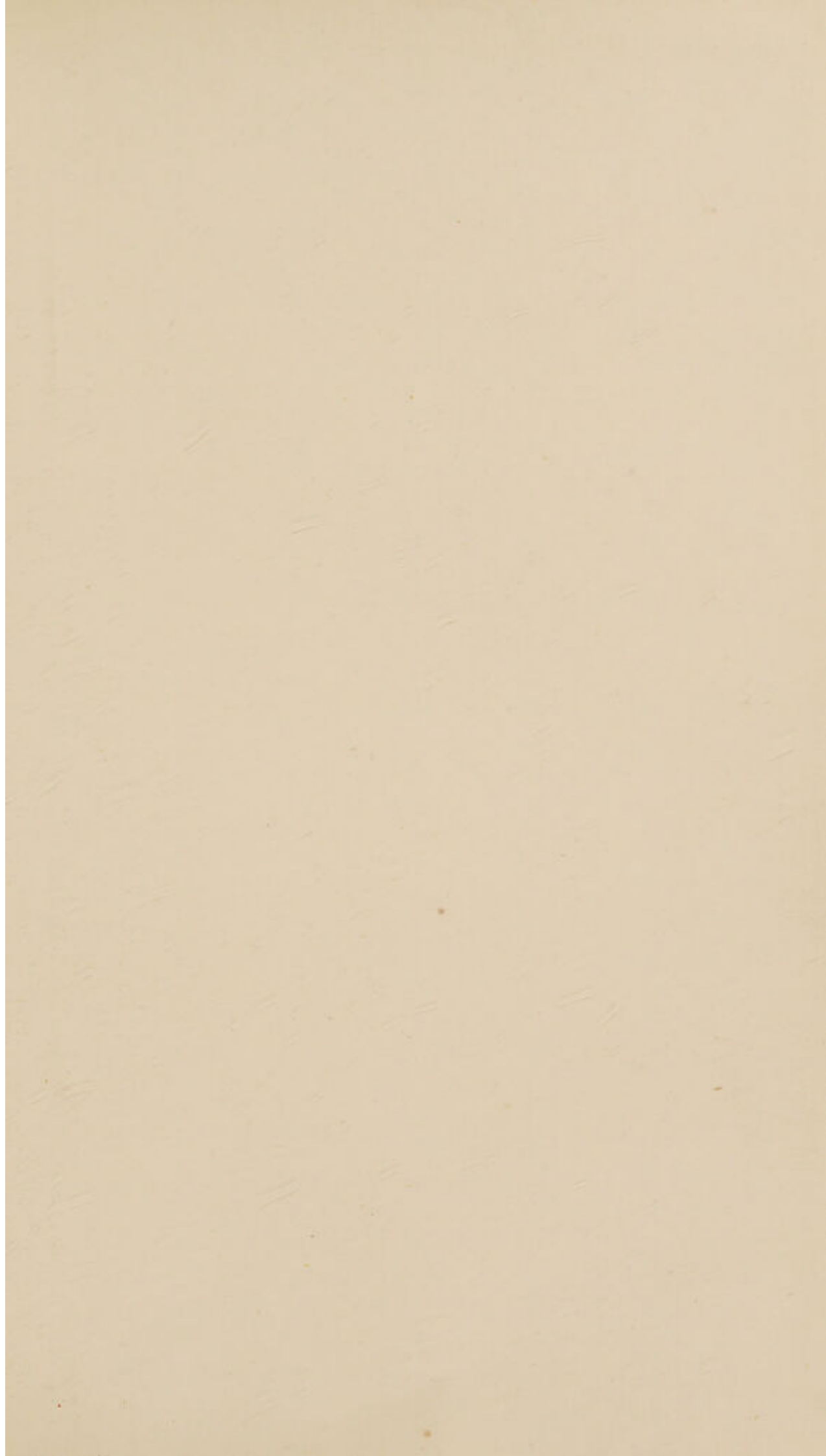
The matter appears to have been put in hand, but it was not until January 10, 1850, that "Tenders were received from the following Builders for the repair during the present year of the external Masonry of one side of the front of either of the Wings of the Hospital, viz. :

" Messrs. Piper . . .	£1624
Messrs. Cubett . . .	£2187
Mr. Lee . . .	£2005
Messrs. Hayward . . .	£2037
Messrs. Mallcott . . .	£2242
Messrs. Baker . . .	£2324

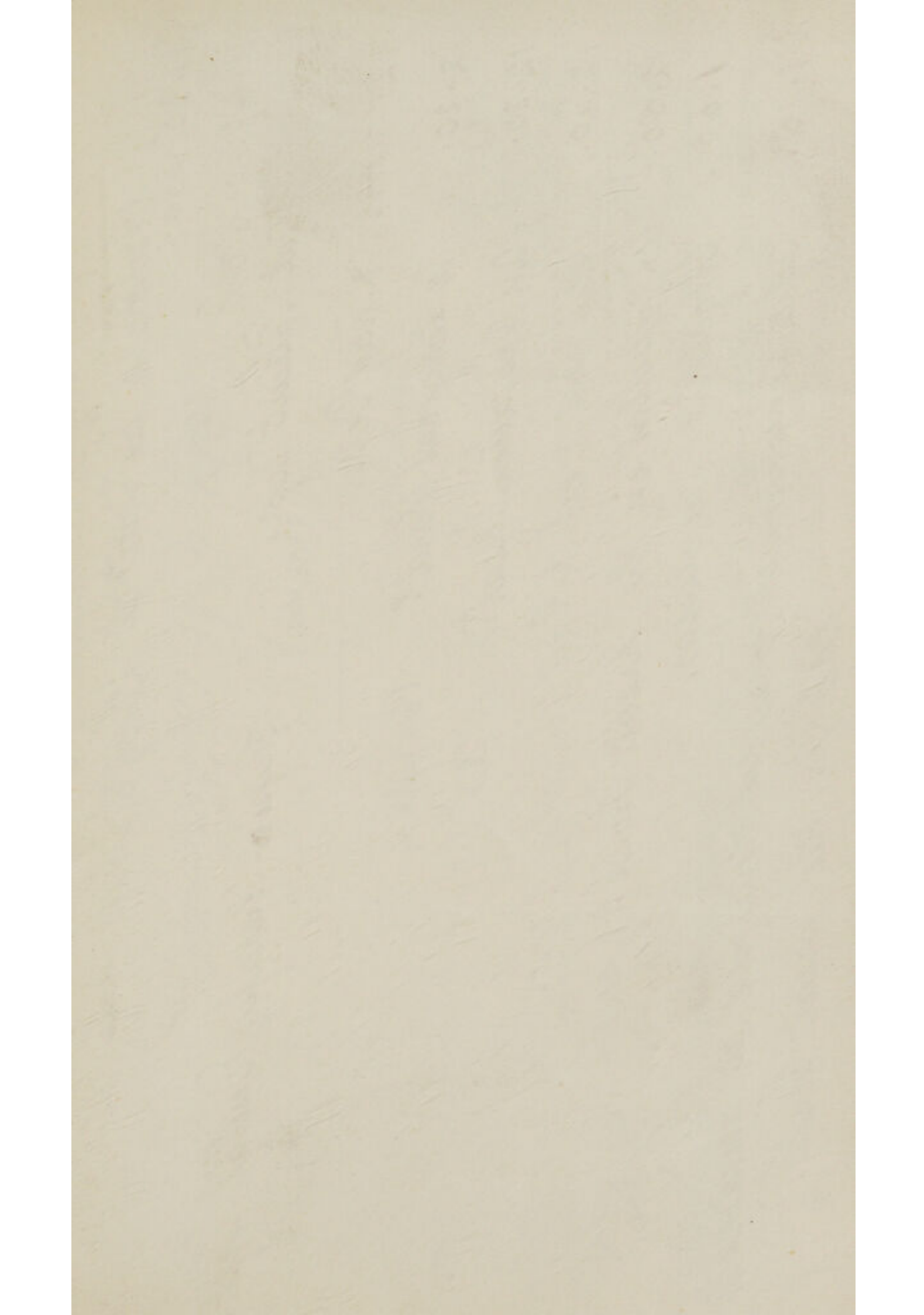
" Resolved That the Tender of Messrs. Piper for £1624 being the lowest be accepted and that the sum be reported to the next Ho. Committee with the alterations proposed by the Treasurer and Almoners for the conveyance by Machinery of the Coal and Diet to the several Wards."

At a Meeting of the House Committee on Tuesday, December 24, 1850, "the Treasurer reported to the Committee that the recasing of the South Wing of the Hospital which was commenced in February last had been nearly completed under the superintendence of the Surveyor in a most satisfactory manner and that the work which had been done at the cost of £5200 was considerably under the estimate."

The work was unfortunately attended by a fatal accident, for on Thursday, November 14, 1850, "£5 compensation was granted to the widow of Thomas Brown a Labourer who lost his life, leaving three children, on Saturday, the 20th ult. by falling from the scaffold erected for the purpose of recasing the Hospital."







11.35 a.m. Visitors to be met at King George's Gate at

11.45. Start.
Cut-About Dept.

Thyroid-Neck Dept.

12. noon. X-Ray Dept.

12.20. A Surgical Ward. Bowdler

12.30. An Operation Theatre. "D"

12.40. The new Deep X-Ray Therapy Dept.

12.50. Exhibition in the Great Hall.

1.00. Stomach's Pumping.

1.15. Light Refractive may be obtained at moderate cost in the Great Hall.

Patron:
H.M. THE KING.

Treasurer:
The Right Hon. LORD STANMORE, K.C.V.O.

CORONATION "VIEWING" COMMITTEE.

The Appeals Committee:

SIR GORDON CAMPBELL, K.B.E.
ADMIRAL SIR HUGH WATSON, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
W. MCADAM ECCLES, ESQ., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.
RICHARD A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, ESQ.

with

THE REV. CANON E. SIDNEY SAVAGE, M.A.
MRS. M. MARY BURNE.
SIR D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E., F.R.C.S.
SIR ALEC MARTIN.
PAUL PAGET, ESQ.
THE HON. JOHN SEELY.

Telephone: NATIONAL 2860.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital
London, E.C. 1.

Coronation - 1937.

1937

Monday May 10.

"Viewing"

The Hospital of St. Bartholomew,
London.

Proposed Times "11" "

