

**The history of London from its foundation to the present time ... Including the several parishes in Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, &c.; within the bills of mortality / By William Maitland, F.R.S.**

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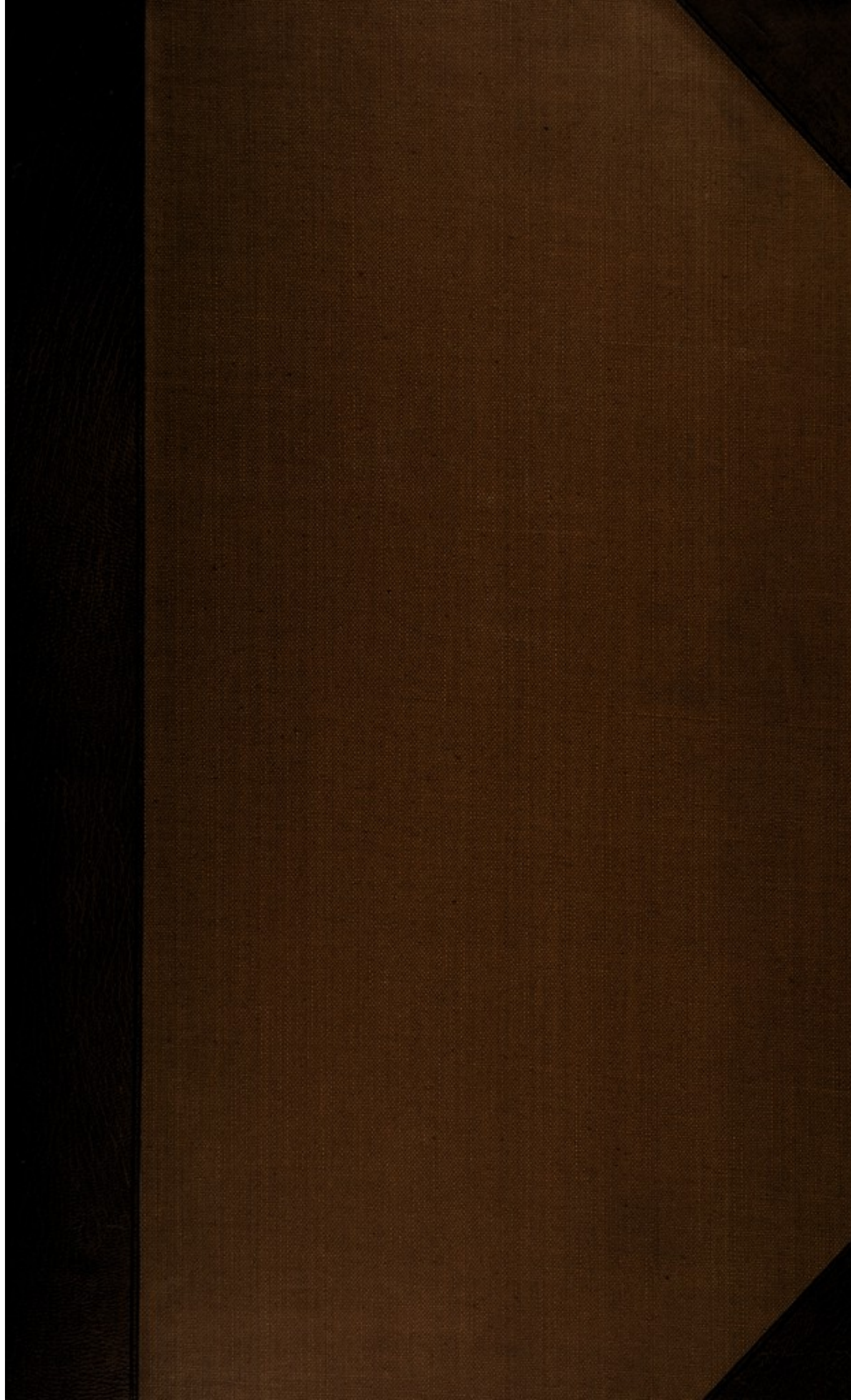
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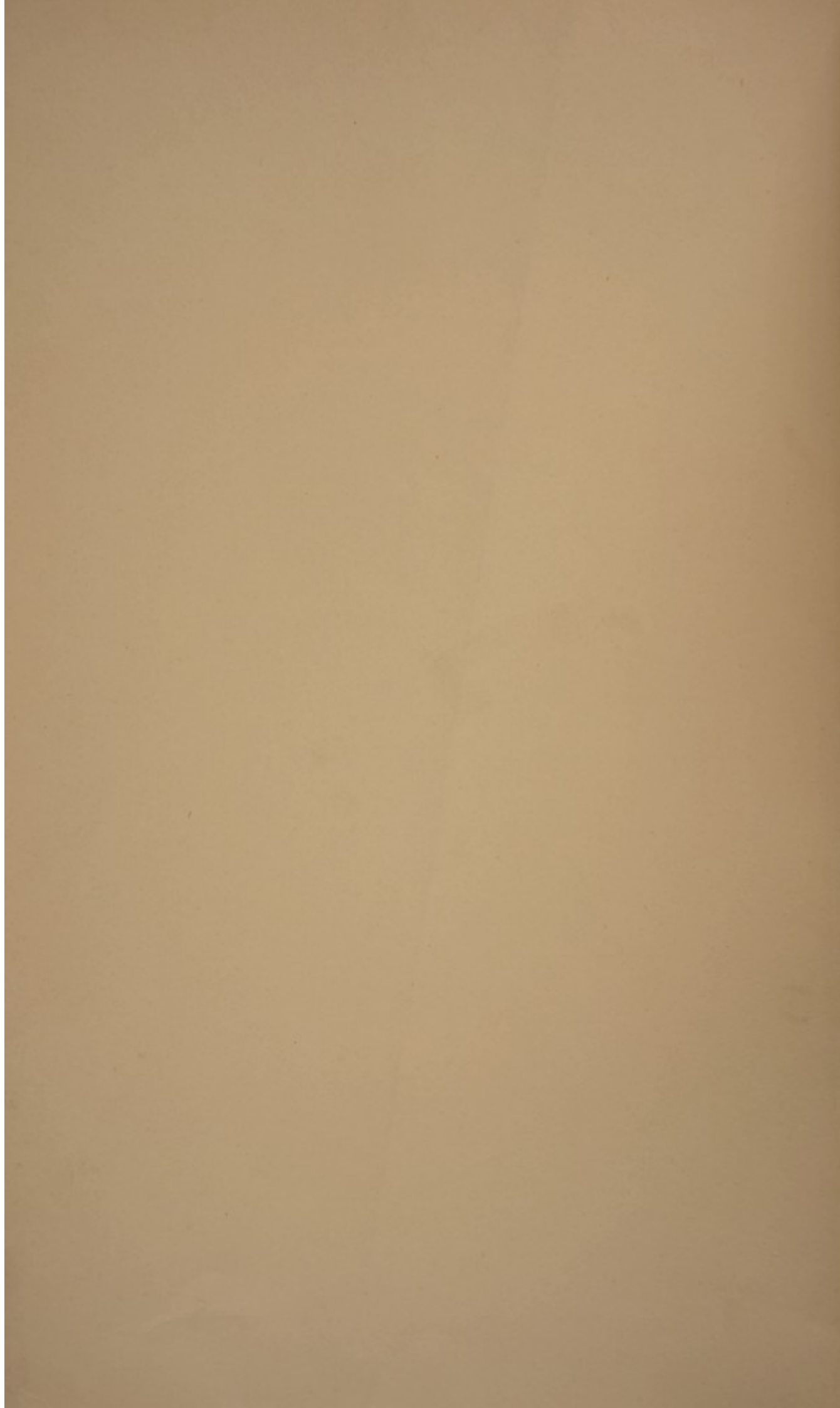




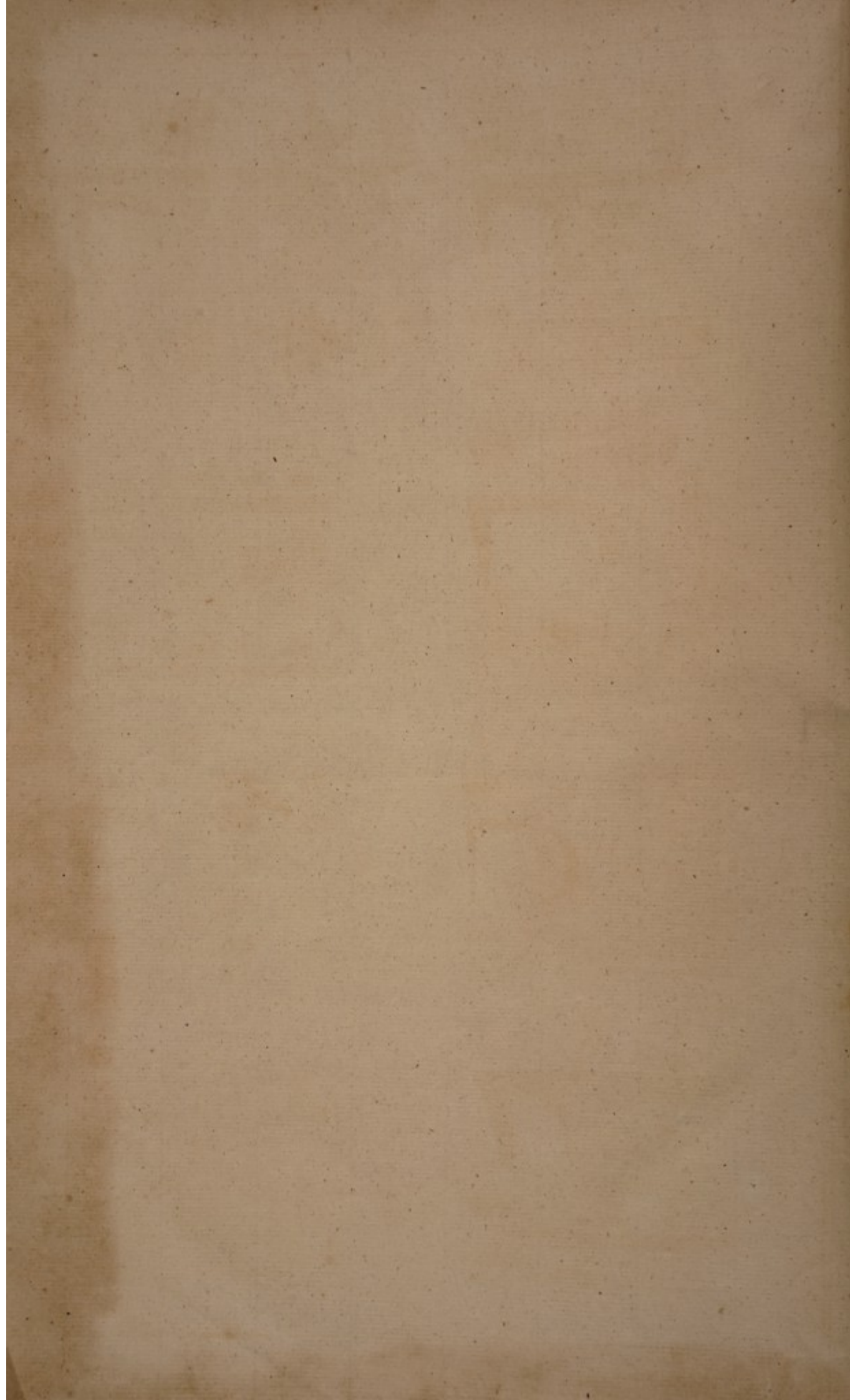
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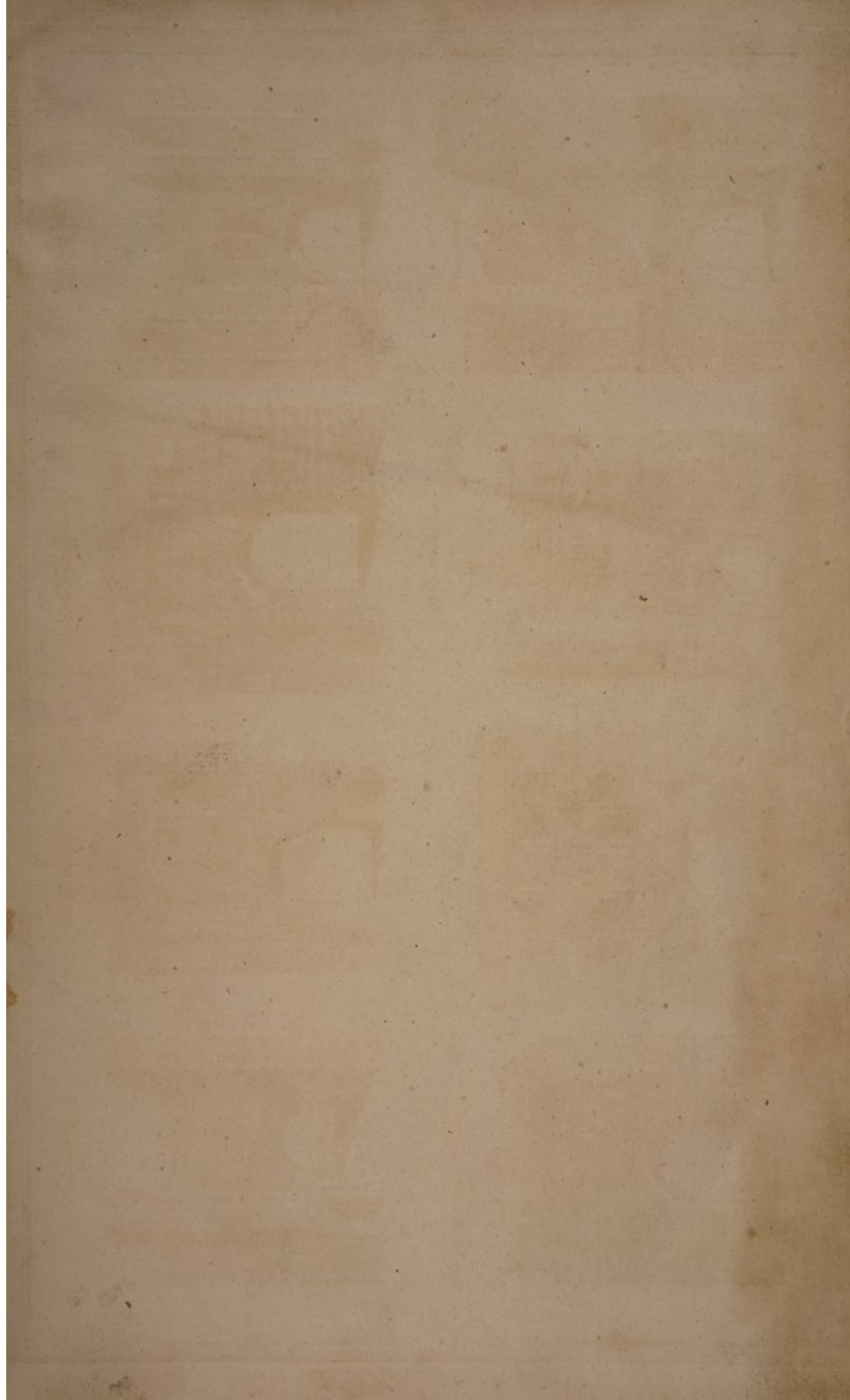






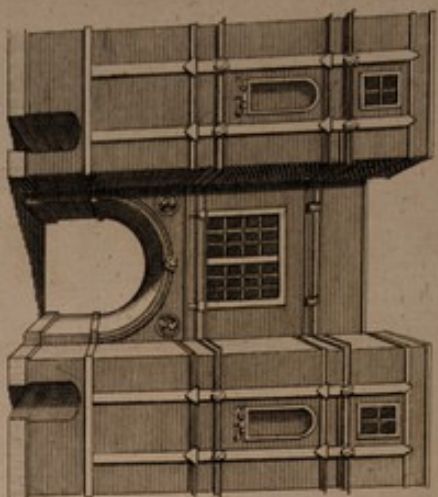




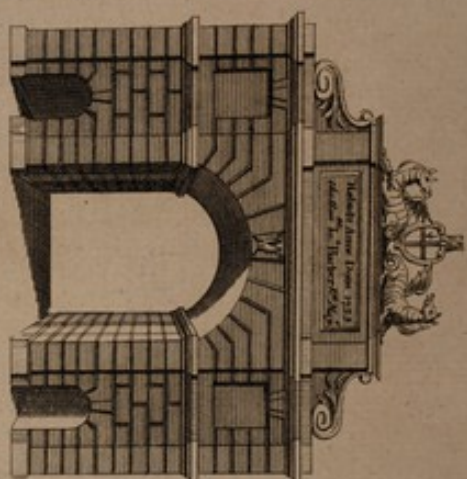




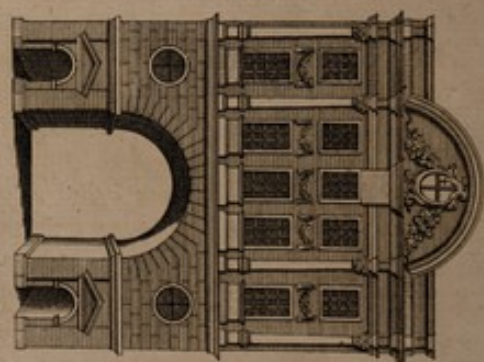
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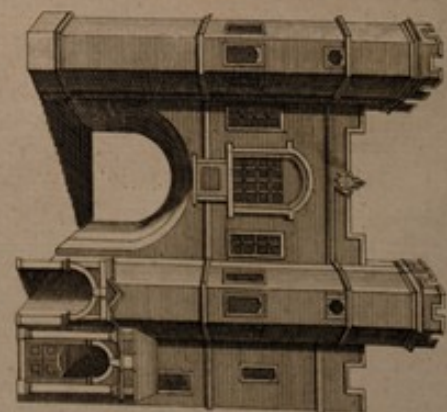
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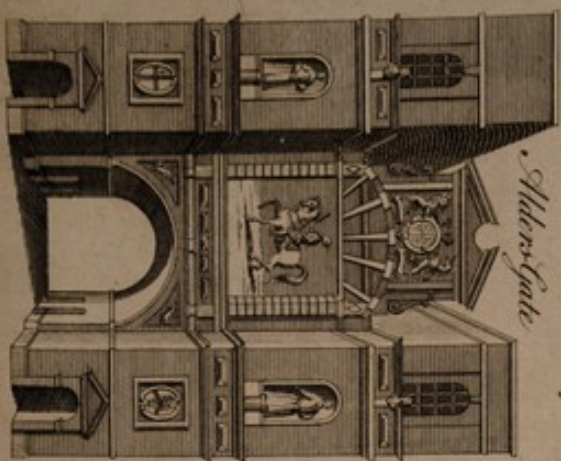
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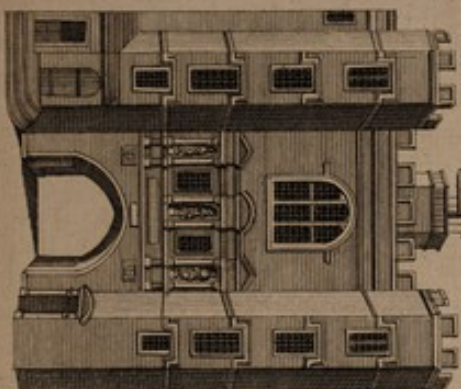
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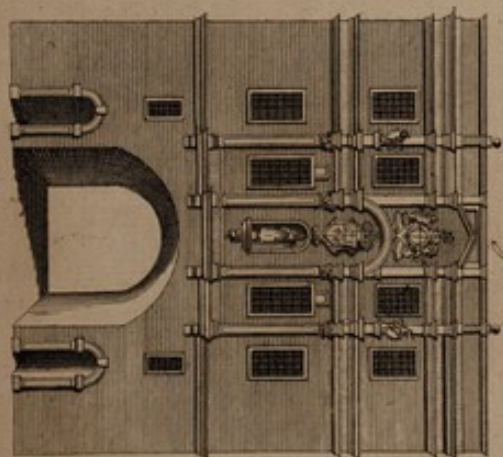
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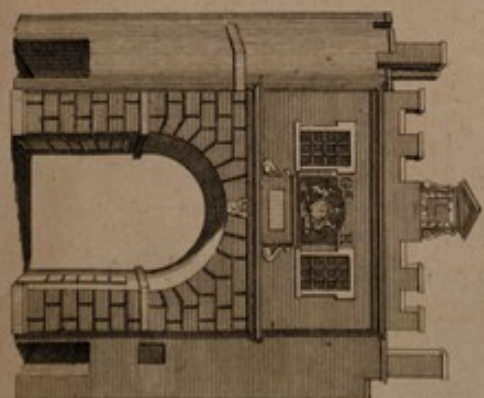
*New Gate*



*East Gate*



*The Bridge Gate*





THE  
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I. The original Constitution of *London*: The ancient and present State of its several Wards, Churches, Parishes, Liberties, and Districts: Accounts of all the Religious Foundations in *London* and its Suburbs, before the Reformation: The Names of all the Streets, Squares, Courts, Lanes, &c. within the City and Suburbs: With curious Calculations touching the Number of its Inhabitants; and Parallels between *London* and many of the most celebrated ancient and modern Cities; whereby it will appear that the Inhabitants of *London*, at present, are almost equal in Number to those of the Cities of *Paris*, *Amsterdam*, and *Rome* together, and superior in Number to any one City in the World.

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MDCC LXXV.

# HISTORY

OF THE

FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FROM THE  
BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY  
TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY  
WILLIAM M. MATTI AND J. R. R.  
LONDON: PUBLISHED BY  
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1850.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE  
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T O  
The Right Honourable  
*SLINGSBY BETHELL*, Esq;  
L O R D - M A Y O R,  
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Court of ALDERMEN and SHERIFFS,  
And the Worshipful the  
Court of COMMON-COUNCIL,  
O F T H E  
C I T Y of L O N D O N.

---

My LORD and GENTLEMEN,

**T**HE Proprietors of this voluminous and useful Work, undertaken with a pure Intention to preserve those Monuments of Antiquity, which convey a just Idea of the Wisdom, good Government, Loyalty, Religion, Industry, Hospitality and Charity of your Predecessors in the Magistracy of this City, and to perpetuate down to the latest Posterity the present flourishing and prosperous State of this Metropolis, to which it is arrived by your Zeal for the Public Good, steady Attachment to the true Interest of your Fellow-Citizens, and unwearied Application in the Support of Trade, National Credit, and Works of Charity; are by Duty and Gratitude, as well as Affection, induced to make this public Acknowledgment of the many Obligations they owe for your kind Assistance, which has enabled them to finish so extensive and chargeable a Plan, and to seek for your Patronage and future Recommendation.

It would be a Volume of itself to attempt a circumstantial Description of the Records, Rights, Liberties, Customs and Usages, or of the ancient and modern State of *London*: Yet it is proper to observe,



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## The DEDICATION.

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observe, that there is no Act of Parliament, no Charter, nor Municipal Claim granted and enjoyed by the Citizens, but may be found in this History; nor any Monument of public Utility, that is not described in this Survey.

A Work thus calculated for the Honour of the City, and for the Information of the Citizens in their Duty, Rights and Privileges, illuminated with Plans and Views of all its public Edifices, &c. will establish a real Idea of the Wisdom of its Magistrates, the Magnificence of its Buildings, its Superiority to all other Cities both in Riches, Trade, Number of Inhabitants, Plenty, and Salubrity of its Situation, as well as of its Influence in the Preservation of National Liberty: And therefore, in the Name and in Behalf of the Proprietors, I present this HISTORY and SURVEY of *LONDON* for your Patronage, and with the greatest Respect beg Leave to subscribe myself,

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And WORSHIPFUL,

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
LONDON  
FROM ITS  
Foundation to the Present Time.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Foundation of the City of London. The Account thereof by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Julius Cæsar's Account of Britain and the Britons, and of his Exploits, Difficulties, and Success in his Expeditions into this Island. And of the Cities and Buildings of the Britons, and their Manner of Life.*



**T**O deduce the Origin of *London* from any certain Period of Time, is seemingly impossible: For, if its Foundation be owing to the *Britons*, as *Stow* and his Continuators tacitly affirm, by calling it the Seat of the *British* Empire, we have not the least Prospect of discovering the Time thereof: Because, in that Case, it must have been founded in the Times of gross Ignorance, when its Builders had no other Records, but those committed to the narrow Memories of their Bards; an Order of Priests inferior to the Druids; whose principal Business, as Historians, was in Recitative Verse (at their publick Conventions, and in the Day of Battle) to sing the Praises of their de-

NUMB. I.

ceased Heroes, in order to inspire their young Princes and Nobility with a generous Emulation, to equal, if not excel, their Predecessors, in Defence of their Country; and who, as they advanced to Battle, sang Songs, full of bitter Invectives and terrible Threatnings, in order to intimidate their Enemies, and encourage their Friends. Had there been any of these venerable Sonnetto's remaining, they would undoubtedly have as greatly illustrated the Affairs of the ancient *Britons*, as the Runick or Islandick Rhimes have done the Transactions of the ancient *Danes* and *Norwegians*; who, without such, would have been as ignorant of the Exploits of their Ancestors, as the modern *Britons* are of those done by their Founders. But an illustrious and celebrated Historian acquaints us, that this was not to be expected from the

A

*Britons,*

Diod. Sic.  
lib. 5.  
Am. Marc.  
lib. 15.  
Jo. Xiphil.  
Epit.  
Dion. in  
vit. Ner.

Sax.  
Gram.  
Hist. Dan.



Caf.Com.  
de Bel.  
Gal.lib.6.

*Britons*, seeing their Bards never committed any of their Songs to Writing.

However, as the *Roman Writers*, to glorify the City of *Rome*, drew their Origin from Gods and Demi-gods: So *Geffrey of Monmouth*, a *Welsh Historian*, deduceth the Foundation of this famous Metropolis, *London*, for its greater Glory, and to emulate *Rome*, or any other City of Antiquity, from the very same fabulous Beginning in his pretended *History of Britain*, in these Words:

Gal.Mon.  
Hist.Reg.  
Brit.

"*Brutus*, considering the State of the Kingdom, form'd a Design of building a City, and in order thereunto carefully survey'd the Country, to discover a Place proper for its Situation. At last pitching upon a Spot of Ground on the Bank of the River *Thames*, very fit for his Purpose, he erected a City thereon, and dignified the same with the Appellation of *New Troy*, by which Name 'twas known for many Ages: But, the same being at length corrupted, it was called *Trinovant*; and in Process of Time, when *Lud*, the brother of *Cassibelan*, obtain'd the Government, he incircled the same with a strong and stately Wall, adorn'd with an infinite Number of Towers of curious Workmanship, and chang'd the Name thereof to *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud's-Town*; and commanding the Citizens to build Houses, and publick Structures of all Sorts, it soon equall'd, if not excell'd, all Cities, at Home and Abroad, to a very great Degree. But some time after, the new Appellation being corrupted, 'twas chang'd into *Caer-London*; and when the Kingdom was afterwards conquer'd and brought into Subjection by Foreigners, they chang'd the Name thereof to *Londres*." A Fable stuffed with monstrous Absurdities and Impossibilities, and which has therefore been justly exploded and rejected by the most celebrated Historians and Antiquaries. But herein, as *Livy*, the most famous of the *Roman Historians*, writeth, *Antiquity* is pardonable, and hath a special Privilege, by interlacing divine Matters with human, to make the first Foundation of Cities more honourable, more sacred, and, as it were, of greater Majesty. However, this *Monkish Invention* concerning the Foundation of *London* by *Brute*, a Descendant of *Æneas*, the Son of *Venus*, the Daughter of *Jupiter*, gain'd so much Credit in former Times, that we find it preserved in an ancient Tract amongst the City Records; and pleaded by the Mayor and Aldermen before *K. Hen. VI. Reg. 7<sup>mo</sup>* to prove the great Antiquity, Precedence and Dignity of their City and Corporation before *Rome*, &c. which is still to be seen amongst the Records in the Tower in this Form: — *Inter nobiles Urbes Orbis*, &c. or in *English*, "Among the noble Cities of the Universe extolled by Fame, none can be compared to the City of *London*, the Metropolis of your Realm, which is esteemed the Wonder of the World; both for the Wholesomeness of its Air, the true Faith and Practice of the Christian Religion amongst its Inhabitants, its most worthy Liberty, and most ancient Foundation. For, according to the Credit of *Chronicles*, it is considerably older than *Rome*; having been founded by *Brute*, after the Form of great *Troy*, before *Rome* was built by

*Romulus* and *Remus*: Whence to this Day it enjoys the Liberties, Rights and Customs of that ancient City of *Troy*. For it retains the *Senatorial Dignity*, and lesser Magistrates [*i. e.* Mayor and Aldermen]; and its annual Sheriff's supply the Place of Consuls. And whoever repair thither, of whatsoever Condition they be, Free or Servants, they are protected, and obtain their Freedom. And almost all the Bishops, Abbots and Nobles of *England* have their noble Palaces here, and are, as it were, Citizens and Freemen of this City." These, and many more Particulars worth our Notice, are preserved in a very old Book, called *Reccrdatorium Civitatis*, and the Book *Speculum* and *Liber Albus*.

As 'tis impossible to come at the Origin of *London*, but at the Expence of that Romance, 'twill therefore be necessary on this Occasion to enlarge, in order to remove the Rubbish of Fable, and pave the Way to Truth; which I shall endeavour to do, by shewing the Opinions and Characters given that pretended History, by divers of the most celebrated Historians and Antiquaries of this and other Nations. To which I shall subjoin an Observation of my own, which will effectually destroy its Authority, and evidently shew it to be a spurious Romance, written about the Time of its pretended Translation.

But, before I proceed, I think it will be necessary first to insert some Accounts of *Britain* and the *Britons*, written by divers learned and illustrious Foreigners; the first and chief of whom, the most celebrated *Roman Emperor* and Historian *Julius Caesar*, has written as follows:

"*Caesar* met with many Difficulties at his Landing, occasion'd partly by the great Depth of Water drawn by his Ships, which prevented their Access to the Shore, and partly by the heavy Armour wherewith his Soldiers were loaded, which render'd them incapable of engaging the Waves and the Enemy at the same Time, especially in a Place to which they were entire Strangers: Whereas the *Britons*, either by remaining on the Land, or advancing a short Way into the Water, stood on firm Ground, where they could commodiously throw their Darts, and boldly advance with their Cavalry to prevent the Enemy's Landing.

"The *Romans*, unacquainted with this Way of fighting, were greatly discourag'd; which *Caesar* observing, he commanded the Vessels that drew the least Water to advance before the rest of the Navy, that by their Engines, Slings and Arrows, they might compel the *Britons* to retreat. This Stratagem in some measure answer'd, by obliging the Enemy to retire a little: But the Standard-Bearer of the Tenth Legion, perceiving an Aversion in the *Romans* to enter into the Sea, cried with an audible Voice, Fellow-Soldiers, unless you'll forsake your Eagle, and suffer it to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, advance; for I am resolv'd to perform my Duty to my Country and General: And then leaping over-board, he advanc'd toward the Enemy; whereupon many of the Soldiers, encouraging one another, follow'd his Example, to prevent so great a Disgrace as the Loss of their Standard would be. Upon this a very sharp Dispute ensu'd; for the *Britons*, observing

Caf.Com.  
de Bel.  
Gal.lib.4.

Caesar  
lands in  
Britain,  
and his  
Difficulties  
and Success.



"observing the Enemy descending from their  
"Ships in small Numbers, rode into the  
"Sea, and violently attacked and surrounded the  
"unprepared *Romans*, before they were capable  
"of forming, or putting themselves into a Posture  
"of Defence to receive them.

"*Cæsar*, observing the Danger his Troops  
"were in, immediately ordered all the Boats in  
"the Fleet to be manned, and sent to their As-  
"sistance, by whose Help the most advanced  
"having gained the Shore, they were soon fol-  
"lowed by the rest of the Army, who briskly  
"charging, put the *Britons* to Flight; but  
"having no Cavalry to pursue, happily pre-  
"vented a very great Slaughter, which must  
"otherwise have happened among the Enemy:  
"By which Piece of good Fortune they escaped  
"beyond the immediate Reach of Danger; and  
"having seriously reflected on their unhappy  
"Circumstances, sent Ambassadors to *Cæsar* to  
"supplicate a Peace, with a Promise to give  
"Hostages for their entire Submission; Part of  
"whom they delivered immediately, and the rest  
"were to be sent in a few Days. In the Interim  
"the *Britons* disbanded their Army, and the  
"Princes from all Parts came in and surrendered  
"themselves and their Dominions to *Cæsar*.

"A Peace being concluded the fourth Day after  
"*Cæsar's* Landing, the Fleet of Transports, with  
"his Cavalry on board, advanced within View of  
"his Camp; when, by a violent Storm, they were  
"suddenly dispersed, and, divers Ships being  
"lost, the rest were obliged to return to *Gaul*:  
"To add to this Misfortune, the greatest Part  
"of the Fleet, which brought *Cæsar* and his In-  
"fantry into *Britain*, likewise perished by the  
"same Storm, which occasioned a very great  
"Consternation in the whole Army, seeing they  
"had no Shipping to transport themselves to *Gaul*,  
"in which Country they knew they must take  
"their Winter Quarters, because in *Britain* there  
"was neither Corn, nor a sufficient Quantity of  
"Provisions for their Support.

"The *British* Princes, who had surrendered  
"themselves to *Cæsar*, perceiving by these Mis-  
"fortunes the great Necessities the *Romans* were  
"reduced to, by having neither Cavalry, Ships,  
"nor Provisions left, withdrew themselves pri-  
"vately from the Camp; and having raised a  
"considerable Army, judged it a proper Time  
"to revenge themselves upon the *Romans*, and  
"entirely to destroy *Cæsar* and his distressed  
"Troops; and in order thereunto, with their uni-  
"ted Forces, they vigorously attacked the seventh  
"Legion, which was sent out to forage: Which  
"*Cæsar* receiving Intelligence of, he marched to  
"their Assistance, and having repulsed the En-  
"emy, returned to his Camp.

"Some Time after, the *Britons*, having strongly  
"reinforced their Army by a great Addition of  
"Horse and Foot, advanced to attack the *Roman*  
"Camp, which *Cæsar* receiving Advice of, he drew  
"up his Army in Order of Battle before the same,  
"when being attacked by the *Britons* he quickly  
"routed them; and having destroyed the neigh-  
"bouring Parts with Fire, re-entered his Camp;  
"where he was no sooner arrived, than Ambas-  
"sadors came from the *Britons* to sue for Peace.  
"*Cæsar*, instead of punishing them for their late

"Perfidy, only commanded them to send double  
"the Number of Hostages he formerly required;  
"and the Autumnal Equinox approaching, he  
"returned to *Gaul* with the utmost Expedition,  
"not thinking it safe to defer it till Winter, be-  
"cause of the crazy Condition of his Fleet.

"*Cæsar*, in his second Expedition to *Britain*, *Ibid.*  
"disembarked his Army in the same Place as in  
"the preceding Year, without the least Oppo-  
"sition; for the *Britons* were so greatly intimi-  
"dated at the Approach of so formidable a  
"Navy, that they deserted the Coast, and re-  
"tired into their Recesses within the Country;  
"which *Cæsar* receiving Intelligence of, (after  
"fortifying his Camp) he marched in Pursuit of  
"them; and, after a March of twelve Miles, he  
"found them encamped in a very advantageous  
"Post on the opposite Bank of a River, strongly  
"fortified both by Art and Nature, and all the  
"Avenues leading thereto blocked up with Trees  
"cut down for that Purpose;" (which Place is  
"supposed to have been where *Canterbury* now  
"is situate): But *Cæsar*, by a furious Assault,  
"soon possessed himself of this Fortrefs, and  
"obliged the distressed *Britons* to seek for Safety  
"in the neighbouring Woods.

"Upon this Success, *Cæsar* divided his Army  
"into three Bodies, and sent them in Quest of the  
"Enemy; but, upon Advice of the Destruction  
"of his Fleet by a violent Storm, he left the Pur-  
"suit, and returned to his Navy; and having  
"given Directions for refitting as many of his  
"Ships as could be repaired, sent Orders to *Gaul*  
"for building others; and for the more effectually  
"preventing the like Disaster for the future,  
"caused all his Vessels to be hauled on Shore, and  
"inclosed within the Fortifications of his Camp:  
"And determining to prosecute his late Victory,  
"he found the *British* Army greatly increased, by  
"a general Confederacy of the respective Princes  
"and States, who chose for their General *Cassivellaun*,  
"who, boldly attacking *Cæsar* on his March,  
"was repulsed with great Loss: But, not dis-  
"couraged with this Misfortune, he soon returned  
"and attacked the *Romans*, as they were fortifying  
"their Camp; but a Detachment being sent to  
"reinforce the Troops employed in the Work,  
"the *Britons* were repulsed a second Time.

"Soon after *Cæsar*, having sent out his Ca-  
"valry to forage, with three Legions to cover  
"them, they were suddenly and furiously attacked  
"on all Sides by the *Britons*; but briskly return-  
"ing the Charge, they with a very great Slaugh-  
"ter intirely routed the Enemy; which occa-  
"sioned such a Defection from the Confederacy,  
"that the *Britons* were never after able to make  
"any considerable Effort against *Cæsar*.

"The *Romans* having advanced to the Frontier  
"of *Cassivellaun's* Dominions, which on the South  
"was defended by the River *Thames*, as a mighty  
"Barrier; and the same being only fordable at  
"one Place, the *Britons*, to prevent *Cæsar's* pass-  
"ing there, had not only fortified the opposite  
"Bank, but likewise the Bottom of the River,  
"with sharp Stakes, with an Intent to dispute  
"the Passage: Yet notwithstanding all the Pre-  
"cautions taken, and Opposition made, *Cæsar*  
"passed, and drove *Cassivellaun* from his Works;  
"who, despairing of Success by Battle, disbanded  
"most of his Troops, and reserved only about



"four thousand Chariots, with which he frequently harassed the Roman Foragers.

"During these Transactions, the *Trinobantes*, one of the most considerable States of the *Britons*, submitted to *Cæsar*, and desired his Protection for *Mandubratius*, whom they requested to have for their King: *Cæsar*, pursuant to the Desire of this People, having taken them and their King into his Protection, 'twas observed by the neighbouring States, that the *Trinobantes* were thereby not only secured from the Insults of *Cassivellaun* but likewise from becoming a Prey to the Roman Army; which Considerations induced the States of *Cenimagni*, *Segontiaci*, *Aulacites*, *Bibroci*, and *Cassi*, by their Ambassadors, to submit to *Cæsar*, and to acquaint him that *Cassivellaun's* Town, or Fortrefs, was but a small Distance from his Camp, but strongly fortified with Woods and Marshes, and well garrisoned, and stored with Cattle.

"The *Britons* call a thick Wood, inclosed with a Ditch and Rampart, a Town, which they retire to for a Security of themselves and Cattle against an invading Enemy; thither *Cæsar* marched with his Army, and found the Place very formidable both by Art and Nature, yet nevertheless he stormed the same at two Places: The *Britons*, perceiving they were no longer able to withstand those violent and desperate Assaults, fled out at a remote Part of the Town.

"The Reduction of this Place occasioned *Cassivellaun*, by an Express, to order *Cingetrix*, *Carnilius*, *Taximagulus* and *Segonax*, petty Kings, of *Kent*, to attack *Cæsar's* naval Camp; which Command being put into Execution, they had the Misfortune of being defeated, and *Lugotrix*, one of their Generals, was taken. Their, with other Losses, occasioned such a general Defection among the Allies of *Cassivellaun*, that he found himself necessitated to submit to *Cæsar*; who, after having received the required Number of Hostages, and appointed the annual Tribute the *Britons* were to pay the Romans, strictly enjoined *Cassivellaun* not to molest *Mandubratius*, nor the *Trinobantes*; and then set out for *Gaul*."

Cæf. Description. Brit.

*Cæsar*, in his Character of the *Britons*, further says, That they seldom troubled themselves with Agriculture; for, having great Plenty of Cattle, they fed on Milk and Flesh, and were clothed with the Skins of Beasts. The Country being well peopled, it abounded with Houses of the same Fashion with those of the *Germans* and *Gauls*; which, according to *Cassaubon*, were only mean despicable Hovels, covered with Straw, and dispersed all over the Country for the Convenience of Pasturage.

Cassaub. Comm. Strab. Geog.

This is the Substance of the Accounts given by *Cæsar*, concerning his two Expeditions into *Britain*, pursuant to his Declaration when he arrived, importing, that he intended to inform himself after the best Manner of the Country and its Inhabitants: Which that he effectual did, is manifest, by his having carefully transmitted to Posterity a Detail of all the memorable Occurrences that happened to him during his Stay in this Island: Together with an Account of the Religion, Polity, Customs, Manners, and Way of Living of the *Britons*; with a Description of their Fortifica-

tions, Buildings, and Towns; the latter of which were such as *Cassivellaun's*, and that above-mentioned at *Canterbury*. Now, considering how particular *Cæsar* is in giving an Account of the most considerable Places in *Gaul*, viz. Camps, Fortifications, Buildings, and such Towns and Cities as were in that Country; 'tis hardly possible he would have omitted mentioning so celebrated a City as *Giffrey's Trinovantum*, or *London*, especially seeing it lay upon the River *Thames*, and in the Country where the principal Scenes of Action happened; and in particular that the most considerable and dangerous Enterprizes of any were executed in its Neighbourhood, when *Cæsar* forced the River *Thames* and Lines of *Cassivellaun*. Surely, after so great a Defeat as that, *Cassivellaun* would have retreated to the impregnable City of *Trinovantum*, if there had been any such Place; and not have trusted himself and Army in so despicable a Fence, as his Capital appears to have been; which, as already mentioned, was only a large Spot of Ground fortified with Woods and Marshes. But perhaps it may be alledged, that *Cæsar*, after his passing the River *Thames*, cut off *Cassivellaun's* Retreat to *London*. Admit he did, that would not have prevented *Cæsar* (considering that no Man ever affected Glory more than he) from visiting it on his Return from *St. Albans*, (in the neighbouring Marshes of which, according to our great Antiquary, was situate the aforesaid Town of *Cassivellaun*;) nor from acquainting the Senate and People of *Rome*, that he had brought under their Dominion so many great Cities, but especially that of *Trinovantum*, one of the most splendid and magnificent upon Earth; which for Glory might justly vie with *Rome* itself; and which, just before his Arrival, had been fortified with a mighty Stone Wall, embellished with an infinite Number of stately and magnificent Towers, and by all was deemed impregnable. Such an Account as this would have greatly redounded to his Honour, and endeared him to his Country. But by *Cæsar's* not mentioning this Place, if no other Argument could be brought to prove that it was not then in Being) his Silence would be sufficient for us to believe, that there was no such City then in *Britain*.

Camb. Brit. in Com. Mid.

Since the first Edition of this Work, the World has been favoured with the Remarks made by Sir *Christopher Wren* on the same Subject; who, abstract from his great Knowledge in all Parts of Literature, had the greatest Opportunities, in the Rebuilding of the City, to discover its ancient State and Origin from the hidden Remains of its former Inhabitants, buried in the Bowels of the Earth; and from thence, applying his Discoveries to the Histories of old Times, he reasons in behalf of *London's* Foundation by the *Britons*, in the following Manner:

"To have a right Idea of *London* of old, says he, it will be necessary to consider the State of the *Britons*, at the Time the *Romans* made their first Descent on the Island: And surely we cannot reasonably think them so barbarous, at least in that Age, (and the Accounts before that are too fabulous) as is commonly believed. Their Manner of fighting was in Chariots, like the ancient Heroes of *Greece*, in the *Trojan War*, and occasionally on Foot, with such good Order and Discipline, as much embarrassed the Roman Legions,

Parentalia P. 264.



"Legions, and put a Stop to the Progress of the invincible *Cæsar*; who could do nothing great, nor conquer any Part; but, says *Tacitus*, only shewed the Country to the *Romans*; and, according to *Lucan*, was obliged shamefully to retreat.

"*Territa quæsis ostendit terga Britannis.*

"the *Britons* went to Sea in Vessels covered with Hides, for they wanted Pitch: They traded chiefly with the *Gauls*; and certainly the principal *Emporium*, or Town of Trade, to which the *Gaulic* Ships resorted, must be *London*, tho' situated far up the Country; yet most commodiously accessible by a noble River, among the thickest Inhabitants; taking its Name (according to some Derivations) from the old *British* Term of *Ship-Hill*, or otherwise a Harbour of Ships."

Here the *Romans* fixed a civil or trading Colony in the Reign of *Claudius*; which greatly increased under *Nero*, by the Concourse of Merchants, and Convenience of Commerce: Agreeable to what is related hereafter in Chap. III.

That which has led some (who otherwise despise the History of *Geffrey*) into an Opinion that there was such a City in *Britain* as *Trinovantum* in *Cæsar's* Time, according to a very learned Prelate and judicious Antiquary, "arises from want of considering the Propriety of *Cæsar's* Expressions; for he doth not take a City for a Place, but for a People united under one Government, having Laws and Privileges peculiar to themselves. And I do not remember one Passage in *Cæsar*, where he uses *Civitas* in any other Sense. But, if a People so united had other lesser Divisions, those were called *Pagi*, that is, so many Cantons; and so the *Pagus Tigurinus* is by him said to be a Part of the City of the *Helvetians*."

This Account of the *Roman* Conqueror, as it is always preferred by the Learned to the Fictions of *Geffrey* the Monk of *Monmouth*; so it is corroborated by the most illustrious and celebrated Authors of Antiquity; who all agree, That the Cities of the *Britons* were, in those Days, neither artificially built with Houses, nor strongly walled with Stone, but were only thick and cumbersome Woods, plashed within, and trenched about in the same Manner as those Places which the *Irish* at this Time call *Fishings*. In particular *Strabo* writes, That they inclosed a large Spot of Ground with the Bodies of Trees, wherein they set up their Cottages and Stalls for their Cattle, which were intended for no long Continuance.

But another Author is still more particular, who says, That the Habitations of the *Britons* consisted of Reeds and Sticks, interwoven after the Manner of Hurdles. Such Buildings are still in Use in the desert Parts of the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, called the *Wastes*, which the People in that Neighbourhood, *Nomadic*-like, repair to in the Summer, for Convenience of Pasturage.

*Dion Cassius*, speaking of the *Mætes*, or Northern Provincial *Britons*, asserts, That they had neither Walls, nor Towns; and that some of the *Britons* made Use of Trees instead of Houses And, as *Herodian* says of the *Germans*, their Habitations were mean; because they understood not

how to build, either with Stone or Brick. Their Temples were of a Piece with the rest, being no other than Groves and Woods: Tho' some, upon the Authority of *Geffrey of Monmouth*, have vainly imagined them to have been stately Structures erected by the *Druids*; whereas in Truth, when the *Romans* arrived in *Britain*, they found no other Buildings than the sorry Hovels above-mentioned, representing those of the *Gauls*. For the *Britons*, who, according to an illustrious Author, (who knew both the People and their Country well) lived rude and dispersed, were first instructed by *Agricola*, (about *Anno* 85) in building of Temples, Houses, and all Sorts of publick Structures.

From this Epoch, therefore, we may justly date the Time of the *Britons* first learning the Art of Building, which is in some Measure confirmed by their barbarous and uncivilized Manner of Life: For, except a few of the better Sort who were covered with the Hides and Skins of Beasts, they generally went naked, and painted their Bodies with the Representations of divers Animals, after the Custom of other savage Nations; and having few or no Arts amongst them, it would have been inconsistent with their Interest and mean Way of Living to have formed themselves into Societies, and dwelt together in Towns, seeing it was much more to their Advantage to live dispersed as they did, for the better Subsistence of themselves and Cattle, as already hinted.

*Tacit in vit. Agric.*

*Cæsar. Descrip. Brit. Pomp. Mel de Sit Orb. lib. 3. Herod in vit. Sever. Jo. Xiphil. Epit. Dion. in vit. Sever.*

*Sill. Dife. Ant. Lon.*

*Strab. Geog. lib. 4.*

*Diod. Sic. lib. 60.*

*Buildings of the Britons.*

*Jo. Xiphil. Epit. Dion. in vit. Ner.*

*Herod. in vit. Max.*

## CHAP. II.

*The Expedition of the Emperor CLAUDIUS into Britain. A Confutation of Geffrey of Monmouth's History of London. Remarks on the Situation of the City of London, at its first Foundation.*

THE *Britons*, after the Departure of *Julius Cæsar*, lived quietly under the *Roman* Yoke about the Space of ninety-three Years: But, in the Reign of *Claudius*, one *Vericus*, being forced to fly the Kingdom for Sedition, repaired to *Rome* for Safety, where, by frequent Insinuations, he prevailed upon the Emperor to undertake the Conquest of *Britain*; to which he was the more easily persuaded, by the imperious Depoartment of the *Britons*, who, instead of paying the annual Tribute imposed upon them by *Julius Cæsar*, forbade all Manner of Intercourse with the *Romans*, for not delivering up their fugitive Countryman to the Ambassadors whom they sent to demand him.

*Claudius*, glad of this Occasion, thought it a Reason sufficient for the Reduction of *Britain*; therefore, in the second Year of his Reign, he sent over *Aulus Plautius*, the Prætor, with a potent Army for that Purpose, who, soon after his Arrival, defeated the *Britons* in several Engagements: But the greatest Blow they received, was from *Sidius Geta*, which obliged them to seek Refuge in Bogs and Marshes; whither being pursued, they were attacked and routed with a very great Slaughter, and the Loss of their Prince *Togodumnus*. After these Defeats the *Britons* retired towards the Mouth of the River *Thames*, which they forded without any Difficulty; whilst the *Romans* in Pursuit of them were entangled amongst Morasses, whence they

*Dion Cass. Rom. Hist. lib. 60.*

*Ibid.*

*Claudius's Expedition into Britain.*



they could not extricate themselves without considerable Loss.

Tind.  
Annot.  
Rap. Hist.

This Relation has occasioned a modern Translator to declare his Opinion of the Improbability of a Ford being so nigh the *Thames* Mouth. This Censure seems a little too hasty; for that Gentleman ought to have considered, that he has rendered the Words of *Dion*, thus, That the *Britons* retired towards (and not to) the Mouth of the River *Thames*; which might justly be said, if the Battle had been fought near *Epsom* in *Surrey*; whence they might retreat towards the North-east, and pass the River in the Neighbourhood of this City.

Where the  
*Thames*  
might be  
forded by  
the Ro-  
mans.

This Consideration occasioned my attempting to find out the largest Marshes on the South Side the River *Thames*, where there was any Probability of a Ford. And I discovered, that the greatest Marshes on that Side, before the Imbanking of the said River, reached from *Wandsworth* in the West, to *Woolwich* in the East: Then sounding the said River (at several Neap-Tides) from the first of these Places, to *London* Bridge, I discovered a Ford, (on the 18th of September, Anno 1732) about Ninety Feet West of the South-west Angle of *Chelsey* College Garden; whose Channel, in a Right Line from North-east to South-west, was no more than Four Feet and Seven Inches deep; where the Day before, it blowing hard from the West, my Waterman assured me, that the Water, then, was above a Foot lower; and it is probable, that at such Tides, before the Course of the River was obstructed either by Banks, or Bridge, it must have been considerably shallower.

Therefore, considering that this is the lowermost Ford in the River *Thames*, I not only take it to be the Place where the *Britons* passed, but likewise that which *Julius Caesar* forced when he routed the *Britons*; notwithstanding what has been alledged by *Camden* and others in Favour of *Cowey-Stakes*, where the Water is not only deeper than near *Chelsey* College, but likewise because there are many other Places in the said River, between the Ford above-mentioned and *Cowey-Stakes*, which are much shallower.

Ant. Iter.  
Brit.

In *Antoninus's* Second Journey, *London* appears to have been Seventy-seven Roman Miles from the Port *Ritupis* in *Kent*, where *Caesar* landed; to which being added about Three of the same Miles, from the *Milliarium* (*London* Stone) in *Canon-Street*, to the aforesaid Ford at *Chelsey*, they will exactly answer to the Account (of about Eighty Miles) given by *Caesar* of the Distance of *Cassivellaunus's* Confines from the Sea, where he passed the River *Thames*; Whereas, Seventeen Roman Miles, the Distance from *London* to *Cowey-Stakes*, being added to the Account in the Itinerary, the same will be thereby increased to Ninety-four Miles, which can by no Means agree with the Account given by *Caesar*.

Dion. Call.  
Rom. Hist.  
lib. 60.

*Plautius*, after his many and great Successes, judged it proper to invite over the Emperor, that he might have the Honour of finishing the War. And *Claudius*, ambitious to triumph for the Conquest of *Britain*, ordered all Things immediately to be got ready, and setting out from *Rome*, soon after landed in *Britain*: Where putting himself at the Head of his Army, which waited his coming on the South Side the River *Thames*, he forded the same in the Sight of the *Britons*; whom he en-

gaged and routed; and soon after reduced *Camalodunum*, the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*.

It is very probable, that *Claudius*, with his Army, passed the River *Thames*, at the Ford aforesaid; and as he gained a complete Victory in this Neighbourhood, if there had been any such Place then in Being as *Geffrey's* magnificent and impregnable City of *Trinovantum*, or *London*, it is not to be doubted, but he would have reduced the same, before he advanced farther into the Enemy's Country. But *Claudius's* Silence in this Respect, together with that of all the Historians of that and the preceding Ages, makes it to me appear beyond Contradiction, that there was no such Place of Strength, as *London*, then in *Britain*. But this Matter is so well set forth by a late learned and judicious Antiquary, that I cannot do better than insert his Opinion thereof, in the following Words:

"But that which I observe is, that all this while, when the Seat of War was about the *Thames*, there is not the least Intimation given of such a City as *London*; which could not have been avoided, if it had been then built. For why should not the *Britons* have retreated thither, and the *Romans* have laid Siege to it? Why after the Battle should not that much rather have been mentioned than *Camalodunum*, as the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*? And since Vanity and Ostentation led *Claudius* hither, why should we imagine the Name of the greatest City in *Britain* should be concealed? What an Addition had this been to the Pomp of his Triumph, to have had the Representation of so famous a City as *London* is said to have been at that Time? For so *Strabo* saith, the Custom was in triumphal Poms, to set forth in glorious Scenes the Places they had subdued. And besides, there is not the least Mention of it in the following Prosecution of this War under the Roman Lieutenants, although *Vespasian* fought, as *Suetonius* confesseth, Thirty Battles with the *Britons*, took Twenty of their Towns, (or fortified Places) and subdued two whole Nations, and the Isle of *Wight*.

Still. Dif.  
Ant. Lon.

"The only considerable Objection against the former Discourse, is from a certain Coin mentioned by *Camden*, among those of *Claudius*, relating to *Britain*; wherein on one Side, is nothing legible but *Britannicus*, in great Letters; and on the other, *Metropolis Etyminij Regis*, as he reads it; and then there are Two Syllables on the Reverse, BA. AO. in that of *Octavius Strado*, which some have ingeniously conjectured to stand in the Greek for ΒΑΥΙΑ. ΑΟΝΑ. and so to be a plain Evidence that *London* was then a Metropolis, and this *Etyminius* King of it. But there are several Things that keep me from being so transported with this Conjecture, as the Authors I mention are. For (1) the Reading of the Reverse is very uncertain. *Camden's* Coin had not so much as that of *Octavius Strado*; and those Readings produced by *Ortelius*, *Trifan* and *Spanhemius*, are very different. *Trifan* refers it to ΕΤΙΜΙΟΝ ΒΑΑΟΙΩΝ, *Epineium* being a maritime City of *Macedonia*: But, saith *Spanhemius*, he hath joined Two mean Cities of *Macedonia*, to make one Metropolis. But that learned and judicious Antiquary, ob-

Strab.  
Geo. lib. 3

Suet. in  
Vesp. c. 4.

Nero. Cal.

Bart. on  
Anton.

Trif. Con.  
Hist.

"serving



“serving other Letters in *Strada's* Coin, which  
 “are not in *Camden*, KO being put before  
 “MHΠOΠIOAEΩΣ, and the following Words  
 “being EΠI MINAIOT BAΔO, he conceives it  
 “to relate to the Metropolis of *Corinth*, and to one  
 “*Mindius*, than Proconsul of *Acbaia*, under *Claudius*.  
 “But, because *Oeca's* Coin hath N, before  
 “KO, he therefore thinks it may as well relate to  
 “the Metropolis of *Nicomedia*, this *Mindius* being  
 “likewise Proconsul of *Bythinia*. But, however,  
 “this may be, we see what a very uncertain  
 “Foundation this Coin affords to build the Me-  
 “tropolis of *London* upon: Especially (2) when  
 “the whole Series of the *Roman* History at that  
 “Time, with respect to the Affairs of *Britain*,  
 “have no Ground for such a Conjecture. For  
 “why should not *Dio* have mentioned this *Etymi-  
 “nius* being placed by *Claudius* in the Metropolis  
 “of *London*, as well as his taking of *Camalodunum*  
 “for the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*? If this *Etymi-  
 “nius* were the same with *Adiminus*, (as *Camden*  
 “conjectures) who fled over to *Caligula*, no doubt  
 “he would have been placed in the Royal Seat of  
 “his Father at *Camalodunum*: But there was the  
 “first *Roman* Colony settled, without any Regard  
 “to the Son of *Cynobelin*, all the *Britons* Estates  
 “being taken from them: And this Colony  
 “was deduced in *Claudius's* Time, as appears by  
 “one of *Claudius's* Coins in *Camden*; where on one  
 “Side is the Effigies of *Claudius*, with all his  
 “Titles; and on the other, a Plowman driving  
 “a Bull and a Cow, according to the *Roman*  
 “Custom, in setting out Ground for a Colony;  
 “and over it, COL. CAMALODON.  
 “AUG.”

By what has been said, the Reader will be  
 enabled to judge which Side deserves the most  
 Credit; whether those celebrated, learned, and  
 judicious Historians, (some of whom were Eye-  
 witnesses of all the Transactions of the *Romans* on  
 both Sides the River *Thames*, and consequently  
 where *London* now is situate) who are so justly  
 famed for their Impartiality, Perspicuity, and Ve-  
 racity; or a Monk, who appears to have delighted  
 in nothing so much, as in spurious and fictitious  
 Inventions, as is evidently shewn in his pretend-  
 ed *British* History, stuffed with Absurdities and  
 Fables; and which probably has done the Island  
 of *Great-Britain* more Mischief than all the Books  
 that ever were, or, I hope, ever will be written in  
 it; for on this wicked Legend *Edward I.* found-  
 ed his pretended Right of Sovereignty over the  
 Kingdom of *Scotland*, (as appears by his Answer  
 to the Bull of Pope *Boniface VIII.* in the 28th  
 Year of his Reign, Anno 1301.) which occasioned  
 those long and bloody Wars, which had almost  
 ended in the Destruction of both Nations. It will  
 therefore be necessary, according to my Promise,  
 to detect the Imposture, and expose the Fraud,  
 by giving the Character of that pretended History  
 and its Author, by the Authorities already hinted.  
 And, to corroborate what the said Historians have  
 said concerning that detestable Romance, I shall  
 add the Opinions of divers *British* or *Welsh* Histo-  
 rians, both antient and modern, relating thereto.

*Gildas*, the most antient *British* Historian, seems  
 to have been an entire Stranger to the Story of  
*Brutus*, tho' he lived about eleven hundred Years  
 ago; and, without mentioning any thing relating

to that pretended Prince, or his Descendants, he  
 declares himself doubtful, whether his Country-  
 men, the antient *Britons*, ever had any Records,  
 whereby they could transmit to Posterity an Ac-  
 count of their Original, and the Transactions of  
 their Predecessors; and ingeniously owns, that what  
 he wrote, he had from foreign Authorities, and not  
 from any Records belonging to his own Nation:  
 Adding, that, if ever there had been any such,  
 they were in his Time intirely lost or were, per-  
 haps intirely destroyed by Enemies at Home, or  
 carried away by Exiles into foreign Parts.

Another antient *British* Historian, who, it is  
 said, wrote about nine hundred Years ago, com-  
 plains, that the greatest Scholars amongst the *Brit-  
 tons* had but little Learning, and no Memoirs; and  
 acknowledges, that what he wrote was collected  
 by the *Roman* Annals, Works of the Primitive  
 Fathers, and other foreign Historians. And by  
 the Silence of *Bede*, *William of Malmesbury*, and  
 others, who wrote before the Publication of *Gef-  
 frey's* pretended History, it is manifest, that they  
 never had heard of *Brutus*, or of his *Trojans*.

The first *English* Historian, who took Notice of  
*Geffrey's* Book after its Publication, was *William of  
 Newburgh*, a *Yorkshire* Monk; who says, “That  
 “a certain Writer, started up in our Days, has  
 “devised strange and ridiculous Stories concern-  
 “ing the *Britons*; and, with an unparalleled Im-  
 “prudence, has extolled them far above the brave  
 “*Greeks* and *Romans*: His Name is *Geffrey*, to  
 “which he has added that of *Arthur*, because he  
 “has published, under the honourable Name of  
 “an History, the Fables of King *Arthur*, collected  
 “from the antient Fictions of the *Britons*, with  
 “some Additions of his own, which he has co-  
 “loured over with a little *Latin*.”

And the same Person, still with a greater Af-  
 fance, has published, as authentick Prophecies,  
 “(and pretends to ground them upon Facts) the  
 “fallacious Predictions of one *Merlin*; in render-  
 “ing which into *Latin*, he has added a good deal  
 “of his own: And in that Book of his, which  
 “he falsely calls *The History of Britain*, his Affu-  
 “rance and Forgeries are so very obvious to every  
 “Reader, in the least acquainted with antient  
 “History, that there is no Occasion to descend  
 “to Particulars. But such Persons as are unac-  
 “quainted with the Truth, greedily swallow Fa-  
 “bles by the Lump; not to mention the great  
 “Exploits done by the *Britons* before the Arrival  
 “of *Cesar*, which he either devised himself, or  
 “handed down the fabulous Inventions of others,  
 “as authentick”

And *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who wrote about the  
 same Time, though an antient *Briton* himself, calls  
 it the fabulous History of *Geffrey*.

Another Historian says, “That, according to  
 “other Histories, the whole Relation of *Brutus*,  
 “is rather poetical than historical,” (for which he  
 assigns his Reasons, which are too prolix to be  
 inserted) “and that many look upon the Whole  
 “to be no other than a ridiculous Piece of Fop-  
 “pery and Vanity.”

*John Twiss* concurs with the best of our Histo-  
 rians in condemning this fabulous Story of *Gef-  
 frey*, and stigmatizes the Author with the satani-  
 cal Character of *Mendaciorum Pater*, i. e. *The Fa-  
 ther of Lies*.

C

Gild. Epist.

Nen. Hist.  
Brit.Gul. New  
Prom.  
Rer. Ang.Girald.  
Camb.  
Descript.  
Camb.  
Joh. Weth.  
Hist.De rebz  
Albioni-  
cis  
p. 13. 119

But



Pol. Virg.  
Hist. Angl.

But a certain Foreigner out-strips all the rest in cautioning the Publick, "To beware of a fraudulent Label, falsely intitled, *The Commentary of Gildas*, composed by one of the vilest Deceivers, to corroborate the Lyes of an upstart Fellow," (*Geffrey of Monmouth*) "than whom, surely, a greater Piece of unparalleled Impudence and Roguery never appeared, having embellished the Imposture with Decorations proper for such a Design, often mentioning *Brutus*, of whom *Gildas* never dreamt."

Bach Hist  
Scot.

Another eminent Historian says, "That the Monk, who was the Forger of the Fable of *Brutus*, seems to have been apprehensive of the Absurdity of the Invention, by his endeavouring to stop the Mouths of all Men, with a religious Pretence of the *Britens* having only obeyed the Command of the Goddess *Diana*, delivered to them by her Oracle." And again; "But why do I insist upon these Things any longer, seeing by many other Arguments it appears, that the Story of *Brutus* is not only a fictitious Invention of his own, but likewise that of the Oracle of *Diana* also?"

Cam. Brit.

And *Camden's* learned Men say, "That, about four hundred Years ago, *Geffrey of Monmouth* first gratified the *Britens* with *Brutus*, as the Founder of the *British* Nation, and feigned him not only of *Trojan*, but also of Divine Extraction. Before which Time they urge, that there never was the least Mention made of any such Man as *Brutus*; and that the Criticks of our Age imagine, that this Romance had not been all of a Piece, unless he had made *Brute* have three Sons, *Locrinus*, *Camber*, and *Albanactus*, to answer the three Nations that in his Time were here, in the same Manner as before he made his *Brute*, because the Island was called *Britain*. And they no way doubt, that, if there had been any more distinct Nations at that Time in *Britain*, he would have easily found more of *Brute's* Children to have reigned over them."

Ibid.

And *Camden*, in his Description of *Monmouthshire*, says, "*Monmouth* also glories in the Birth of *Gallfridus Arthurius*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, who compiled the *British* History; an Author well experienced in Antiquities; but, as it seems, not of antique Credit: So many ridiculous Fables of his own Invention hath he inserted in that Work, inasmuch that he is now amongst those Writers that are censured by the Church of *Rome*."

The great *Camden*, for this his Opinion, is very severely censured by the Right Reverend Dr. *Edward Gibson*, late Bishop of *London*, Translator of his *Britannia*; who, to screen (as it seems) the romantick Monk, and to convict his learned, ingenious, and worthy Author of a Falshood, brought a *British* MS. from *Jesus College Library* in *Oxford*: But, unlucky for himself; for, instead of proving what was intended, it proves the direct contrary; which neither appears to be that, nor a Copy of the same, from whence *Geffrey of Monmouth* is said to have translated his History, (as is asserted by his said Translator; for it contains in some Places much more, and in others less, than the pretended Translation of *Geffrey*; as may be exemplified by the following Sentence, which is in *Geffrey's* pretended History, and not in the MS. viz. "Suc-

"cedente vero Tempore, per Commutationem Linguarum, dicta sunt *Londonie*, & postea *Londres* applicantibus Alienis, qui Patriam sibi submittebant."

Galf. Mon.  
Hist. Reg.

And notwithstanding all the Pains taken by the Right Reverend Translator to vindicate *Geffrey*, at no less an Expence than the Reputation of his celebrated Author; yet, thro' an unlucky Inadvertence, he seems to allow what *Camden* has said to be just, by saying, viz. "Since we find most or all of them (Fables) in that *British* History he translated." By which I imagine is meant, that there are some Fables in *Geffrey* which are not to be found in the MS. which effectually acquits *Camden*, who only accuses *Geffrey* of adding some ridiculous Fables of his own Invention, without charging him with being the Author of the Whole.

Gib. add.  
Mon. Sh.

And as the Right Reverend Translator has accused his worthy Author of scarce doing Justice to *Geffrey*, the Reader, by what has been said, will be enabled to judge, to whose Account Injustice ought to be placed.

And the said Right Reverend Translator, to shew his good Opinion of the *British* MS. aforesaid, (which probably he takes to be that which *Geffrey of Monmouth* says he received from *Walter Archdeacon of Oxford*, to render into *Latin*) has given us a Translation of the Conclusion thereof, (but somewhat mistaken) in these Words:

Galf. Mon.  
Hist. Reg.

"*Walter*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, composed this Book in *Latin*, out of *British* Records; which he afterwards thus rendered into modern *British*."

Gib. add.  
Mon. Sh.

I shall soon have Occasion to make some further Observations upon this *British* MS. therefore it shall at present suffice, to insert the above-mentioned Conclusion, or Remark, at the End of the same, with its genuine Meaning in *English*; which are as follow:

"*Myf Gwallter, Archdiogen Ryhyben, a droes y Llyfr brwn O Gymraec yn Lladin. Ac yn ry benaint y troes i of yr Ailwaith O Ladin yn Ghyrmaec;*" that is,

Ex Brit.  
MS. in  
Col. Jeta.

I *Walter*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, turned this Book out of *British* into *Latin*; and, in my old Age, I rendered the same out of *Latin* into *British*. But to return to our Historians:

A learned and judicious *British* or *Welsh* Antiquary says, "*Treynocant* changed to *Dinas Bell* and *Catr-Lud*, which romantick Names I shall pass over without having any further REGARD to them;" and from *Tacitus*, says, that *London* was a Roman Colony, and well-garrisoned, which prevented *Boadicea's* falling upon it, 'till deserted by *Suetonius*.

Lew. Hist.  
Brit.

And another Author of the same Nation, in his Introduction to the History of *Britain*, says, "To avoid Tedioufness, I will here end my Defence of *Geffrey's* Translation, with this Protestation, That I intend not in any wise to allow of the Fables therein mentioned."

A celebrated Statesman and Historian calls it a Fable, forged at Pleasure, by the Wit and Folly of its first Author, and therefore not to be regarded.

Templ.  
Int. Hist.  
Engl.

A late Author says, "Such Stuff may please Children, but not riper Judgments; and were broached by *Geffrey Archdeacon* of *Monmouth*,"

Bak. Chr.  
Engl.



"*Monmouth*; for which the Writers of his Time cried Shame on him; and yet can scarce keep many at this Day from giving Credit to his Fictions."

Nich. Hist.  
Lib.

And another of our Authors says, "That *Geffrey* was the first Man after the Conquest that attempted to write the *British* History, which he did to some Purpose. He had a peculiar Fancy for Stories, surmounting all ordinary Faith, which inclined him to pitch upon King *Arthur's* Feats of Chivalry, and *Merlin's* Prophecies, as proper Subjects for his Pen. But his Master-piece is his *Cronicon, sive Historia Britenium*; wherein we have an exact Register of above seventy glorious Monarchs that ruled this Land, before *Julius Caesar* became acquainted with it. The first Stone of this fair Fabrick was laid by *Nennius*; but the Superstructure is all Fire new, and purely his own."

Schiv.  
Ant. Bat.

The Sense of many other celebrated Historians and Antiquaries might be brought against *Geffrey* and his pretended History; but one more shall suffice, viz. that of a learned Foreigner and judicious Antiquary, who calls it, "A great-coarse, thick, heavy, long, and most impudent Lye." To what has been said by the above-mentioned Authors, I shall add an Observation of my own upon the said History, which will effectually destroy its pretended Antiquity, and expose the Romance; by shewing that the Author thereof must either have been *Geffrey of Monmouth*, or one of his Contemporaries.

Gal. Mon.  
Hist. Reg.

The Author of this Legend acquaints us, that by *Lud's* rebuilding the Walls of *Trinovantum*, and making the same his Residence, it received the Appellation of *Caer-Lud*; which by Corruption was soon after changed to *Caer-London*; and afterwards by an Abreviation to *London*; and at last, the Kingdom being reduced by Foreigners they changed the Name to *Londres*.

Gal. Pic.

That the Foreigners here spoken of were *Normans*, I think, is beyond Contradiction; and that they, of all the Nations that subdued *England*, only called this City by the Name of *Londres*, I am of Opinion will not be controverted; and that the said *Normans*, under their Duke *William*, only possessed themselves of *London* about Christmas, An. 1066 is very manifest: Therefore, as the pretended very ancient *British* History acquaints us, that the Name of *Londres* was given to this City by conquering Foreigners, 'tis thereby evident, that it must have been wrote since the *Norman* Conquest, which happened in the said Year 1066: And as 'tis generally agreed, that *Geffrey of Monmouth* published the said pretended very ancient History, in *Latin*, about the Year 1125, which is only fifty-nine Years from the Entrance of the *Normans*; I think 'tis not to be doubted, that *Geffrey*, instead of being the Translator (according to his own Declaration) must have been the Author of that infamous Legend.

For, according to the Remark at the End of the MS. *British* History in *Jesús College* above named, said to be written by *Walter* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, 'twould not only have been very inconsistent with the Character of *Walter*, but likewise very absurd in him, after he had rendered the said *British* History into *Latin*, to have desired

*Geffrey* to translate it a second Time into the same Language.

And the Wonder expressed by *Geffrey* himself in his Dedication, that neither *Gildas* nor *Bede* had taken any Notice of the Kings (nor of their glorious Actions) who had reigned in *Britain* before the Incarnation, convinced me that he supplied the Defect by the said Romance: Wherefore I conclude, that not only the *Oxford British* MS. but likewise all others of the same Kind, are the Offspring of *Geffrey*; which have been added to and taken from it, as the several Translators and Transcribers judged for the Honour of their Country. But what I have said on this Head arising from the great Regard I have for Truth; which, beyond all other Considerations, has prevailed upon me to detect the Imposture, and expose the Fraud, in order to come, as near as possible, to the true Origin of this great and incomparable City; and as I have not only given the Sentiments of divers great and learned Men of sundry Nations, but also the Opinions of several of the most eminent *British* or *Welsh* Historians, and judicious Antiquaries, in respect to the History in Dispute; I therefore flatter myself, that no Gentleman of the ancient *British* Nation will be piqued at what I have said to invalidate the Authority of the same; especially considering, that it does not at least detract from the Honour of his Country; for which no Person has a greater Regard, nor a higher Veneration, than myself, for the Memory of their brave Predecessors, who so long and laudably struggled against the mighty *Romans*, in the just Defence of their Country and Liberties.

Gal. Mon.  
Ded. Hist.

I now proceed to treat of the Origin of *London*: But 'twill not be amiss to clear up some Doubts which have lately arisen in the Reverend and Learned, Dr. *Gale*, Dean of *York*, and Mr. *Salmon*, concerning the ancient Situation of this City, viz. Whether it was at first erected on the North or South Side of the River *Thames*; they having both declared in Favour of the latter. The first for the Support of his Hypothesis, has brought the following Arguments.

The Situation  
of  
London.

1. "It is highly probable that a *Roman* Station denominated *London*, was erected in St. *George's* Fields, to secure their Conquests on that Side the River, before they reduced the *Trinovants*."

Gal. Com.  
Ant. iter.

To which I answer: It is very improbable that ever there was any such Station in those Fields; because it can hardly be supposed that the sagacious *Romans* would have made Choice of so noisome a Place for a Station, as St. *George's* Fields must have been at that Time overflowed by every Spring-Tide. For, notwithstanding the Stream of the River at present is confined by artificial Banks; and considering that above a Twelfth Part of its Water is denied a Passage by the Piers and Sterlings of *London Bridge* (it flowing, at an ordinary Spring-Tide, upwards of Nineteen Inches higher on the East than on the West Side of the said Bridge) I have frequently, at Spring-Tides, seen the small Current of Water, which issues from the River *Thames*, through a Common-Sewer at the *Falcon*, not only fill all the neighbouring Ditches; but also, at the  
upper



upper End of *Gravel-Lane*, overflow its Banks into *St. George's Fields*. And it being certain, that Part of the said Fields, called *Lambeth Marsh*, was under Water not an Age ago; it is highly probable, that, before the Water was thus confined and obstructed in its Channel, it must have been overflowed by most Neap-Tides. Wherefore those Fields, instead of being a proper Situation for a Station, or Post of Security, would have greatly endangered the Health of the Troops in *Garrison*, by the unwholesome Vapours incessantly arising from the Waters stagnated therein.

Should it be alledged that the River *Thames* was imbanked by the *Britons* before this Time; such a Salvo as this, I presume, could have but little Weight; seeing the *Britons* had but few or no Artists among them at the Arrival of *Cæsar*; and therefore were incapable of accomplishing so stupendous a Work, which was an Undertaking only fit for the mighty *Romans*. Besides, if the *Britons* had been capable of executing so great an Enterprize, it would have been the Height of Imprudence in them to have attempted such a Work, which would have been attended with such an immense Labour and Charge, especially considering they had Land enough fit to be cultivated at a very small Expence.

Gal.Com.  
Ant. Iter.

II. "That great Quantities of *Roman Antiquities* have been found in *St. George's Fields*, such as *Coins*, *Bricks*, and *Tesselated Pavements*; and not long since an *Urn* full of *Bones*."

Ans. If the Antiquities found in *St. George's Fields* are produced by the Dean to support his Hypothesis; I shall in a proper Place make it appear, that above Twenty times the Quantity have been found on the *Middlesex* Side of the River; so that, if Quantity will decide the Controversy, the learned Commentator will have but an indifferent Basis to build his *Kentish London* upon. And, as ill Luck would have it, he has inadvertently told us, that amongst his Antiquities was an *Urn* full of *Bones*; which, instead of being an Evidence for him, serves to shew, that the Place was a *Cemetery*, and therefore not a Station. For, by the First, in the Tenth Table of the *Roman Laws*, 'tis expressly forbidden to bury in Cities in these Words; "Let no Person be interred, nor Body burnt, within the City." Which Law the devout *Romans* ever religiously observed; for their Burial-Grounds were by the Sides of the Highways, such as the *Watling-street* was in that Neighbourhood. And if, from there being a *Cemetery* in those Fields, it should be urged, that there must have been a Station hard by: If there's any Foundation for such an Allegation, I presume that *Depford* may with more Reason put in for a Station; because some time ago near that Place were discovered Two *Urns*; whereas in this only One was found.

De Jure  
Sacro.

And if the *Tesselated Pavement* found there be brought in Evidence to shew that there must have been a *Roman Station* in that Place; then, by the same Reason, we may as well conclude, that all Places, where such Pavements have been found, were the Sites of *Roman Cities*; which I imagine will not easily be admitted, seeing the *Roman* Ge-

nerals used to carry along with them a sufficient Quantity of small square *Marbles*, *Bricks*, or *Tiles*, called *Lapilli*, or *Tesselle*, about the Bigness of Dice, of various Colours, viz. blue, yellow, white, red, purple and black, with which they paved the Place where the *Prætorium* or *General's Tent* was erected. And as we have numerous Instances in History, that the *Romans*, upon many Occasions, incamped, and set up the *Prætorium*, without the least View of erecting a Station or Town, or continuing longer than the Necessity of their Affairs obliged them; it might happen that such a transitory Station might be made in *St. George's Fields*, on that Part least liable to be overflowed; especially as there was neither the Appearance of Wall nor Foss about it. Besides, we have Instances of such Pavements being found in *Cemeteries*; as appears by that discovered near *Bishopsgate* in the Year 1711, under which were not only found divers *Urns* of various Sizes, containing *Ashes* and *Cinders* of burnt Bones, but also a variety of other Earthen Vessels, *Coins*, *Beads*, *Rings*, &c. and contiguous to which, but without the Verge of the Pavement, a human *Skull*, with several Bones that had not passed the Fire: Which I shall give a particular Account of in their proper Places.

Plot. Nat.  
Hist. Oxf.

Woodw.  
Let. to  
Sir Christ.  
Wren.

III. "Near to which Place on one Side is *Cyningston*, (or *Kennington*) an ancient Town and Castle belonging to the *Kings of England*; and therefore probably a *Roman Station*, because the *Saxons* generally used to settle in such Places; and that, on the other Side of those Fields, is *Southwark*, which has been always deemed a Borough, or Place of Strength."

Gal.Com.  
Ant. Iter.

Ans. That *Kennington* has been an antient Royal Seat, and Place of Retirement for the *Kings of England*, is acknowledged by a very great Antiquary; who, in respect to its Antiquity, says, that there appears neither Name nor Rubbish to direct us in the Discovery.

Camd.  
Brit. in  
Com. Sur.

Another learned and judicious Antiquary says, "The Argument (brought by the Dean) That the Fields between *Lambeth* and *Southwark* were a Royal Demeane, proves, quite contrary to what it is brought for, rather that those Fields were gained from the *Thames*, than that *London* ever stood there. The *Kings of England* were, from our oldest Notices of Things, intitled by the Laws to all such Lands as lay betwixt high and low-water Mark; and were gained from either the Sea, or such Rivers as ebbed and flowed: But none of our *Kings* ever pretended any Right or Title to this, more than to every other City of the Kingdom."

Woodw.  
Let. to  
Sir Christ.  
Wren.

The Dean would have highly obliged the Curious, if he had acquainted us from whom he received his Information, that *Southwark* was antiently a Place of Strength. I confess that *Burg*, or *Borough*, in the *Saxon*, implies so much; but *Sudwerche*, its first Name, denotes no more than the *South Work*, or *Building*, so denominated from its Situation on the South Side of the City of *London*.

IV. The chief Reasons that induced the Dean to place *London* on the *Surrey* Side of the River *Thames*, are the Authorities of *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas*: The first, he says, "Has not delivered

" his



Gal.Com. "his Opinion carelessly; but, having carefully ex-  
Ant. iter. amined other Authorities, he must be right."

Ans. That *Ptolemy* has misplaced several Places in *Britain*, we have the concurring Testimonies of two very learned and judicious Antiquaries: The first of whom says, "There are several Things in *Ptolemy* misplaced in relation to *Britain*, either by the Fault of Transcribers, or Want of good Information, so early, and at such a Distance." And the latter, "That *Ptolemy* lived at a great Distance, and in a Country that had no Intercourse with *Britain*; so that 'tis the less strange that he should not have right Information of Things here. He has committed no small Errors in his placing of Towns in Countries that were much nearer to him; of which I shall give some Instances on another Occasion, when I come to consider an Opinion started not long ago about a Change in the Latitude of Places." I am of Opinion with these great Antiquaries, that 'tis not to be wondered at that *Ptolemy*, in so early a Time, and at so great a Distance, has committed so many Mistakes in this and other Countries, considering the infinite Blunders of our modern Chorographers, many of whom I could mention, that have not only placed Towns on the wrong Sides of Rivers, but also in Kingdoms and Provinces to which they do not belong.

V. "*Ravennat*, in his Catalogue of Towns, on the North and South of the River *Thames*, has placed *London* on both Sides the said River; and has no where mentioned any one Town twice."

Ans. This generous Foreigner, in opposition to *Ptolemy*, the Itinerary, and every one else, has given us two *Londons*, which were never before dreamt of. But let us hear this Person's Character inadvertently given by the Dean himself.

"This Monk of *Ravenna*, called *Anonymous*, may be sometimes of Use, where he is not brought to contradict more established Authorities. His Method of naming Places is so imperfect, his skipping from the Inland Country to the Sea-Coast, and from the Sea-Coast to the Midland again, makes it very uncertain whereabouts he is. If he mentions one, two, or three Towns, by the same Names, as other Authors, his Reader is again presently lost, not knowing whether to look for the next in the Neighbourhood, or forty Miles off."

By this Character, the Reader will be enabled to judge, whether the Dean, or Mr. *Salmon*, had any Reason to build upon the Authority of such a Man. However, Mr. *Salmon* declares in Favour of a *London* in *St. George's Fields*.

And, to prove that *London* was originally erected on the South Side of the River *Thames*, he says, "One Argument I take Leave to urge, that the old *Londinium* was on the *Kentish* Side, and that it was esteemed such, as low as the Time of settling the Itinerary of *Antoninus*;" wherein 'tis said to be "Twenty-one Miles from *Verulam*, which it will not make, according to the ancient Computation, unless we pass the *Thames*."

To which I answer, that Mr. *Salmon*, foreseeing that the *Londinium* of *Tacitus* could not be fixed on the South Side of the River *Thames*, without making the Distance betwixt it and *Verulam*. II.

*Verulam* answer to the Number of twenty-one Miles, according to the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, has therefore unwarrantably converted the Roman Mile into an *English* computed one, which is much longer than a measured one of 5283 Feet; whereas the Roman only consisted of 4855 *English* Feet. Therefore, by placing the *Londinium* where *London* is at present situate, the Distance to *Verulam*, instead of being less, will appear considerably more than twenty-one Miles, as mentioned in the said Itinerary; but, by placing the ancient *London* in *St. George's Fields*, the Distance is thereby much increased: By which it appears, that his Argument, instead of proving what it was brought for, rather embarrasses and renders the Point in Controversy more perplexed than before.

Mr. *Salmon* having thought proper to bring only one Argument (as he is pleased to call it) for the Support of his Hypothesis; the following I shall call his Suppositions.

I. He supposes, upon the Authority of *Ptolemy*, and an Evidence (as he calls it) mentioned in his Account of *Kent*, that *Londinium* stood on the South Side of the River *Thames*; and the more effectually to fix it there, has luckily (as he imagines) found out a proper Boundary on the West for *Ptolemy's Kent*, viz. That Part of *Surrey*, West of *Lambeth*, being then very woody, 'tis therefore by him deemed a proper Frontier.

Ans. According to Mr. *Salmon's* Phrase, *Ptolemy* must have acted *arbitrarily*, in not fixing the Boundary of *Kent* Westward; and also himself, for fixing his on the West of *Lambeth*, for no other Reason, than its being woody: But, by the Woods still remaining in that Neighbourhood, it may be presumed that there was no intermediate Space proper for such a Boundary: And as the present Remains of that ancient great Wood run Eastward to *Ravensthorpe*, or *Lea-island* River, the spacious Vale wherein it glides would have been a much better Western Boundary for *Ptolemy's Kent*, than that pitched upon by Mr. *Salmon*.

II. "It does not appear to me, that *Tacitus* will have it where it now stands, because *Verulam* was also ruined: That might happen, tho' *Boadicea* crossed the Water at *London*: It is not said to be at the same Time, or on the same Side the River."

Ans. As Dr. *Woodward* is for giving up *Ptolemy* in this Dispute, so Mr. *Salmon* is against allowing *Tacitus* any Share in the Controversy. However, I shall endeavour to shew, that *Tacitus* has almost to a Demonstration proved his *Londinium* to be on the North Side of the River *Thames*, which the Dean and Mr. *Salmon*, tho' in a very awkward Manner, seem to acknowledge, by their *Londinium Augusta*; and also by their earnest pleading to be allowed a Station or Fortress on the South Side of the River; which if granted, will plainly shew the same to have been a Place of Strength: But that the *Londinium* of *Tacitus* was no such Place, is evident, by his saying, that the Britons stooped not to take either Forts or Castles, wherein were Garrisons; but all Places void of Defence they ran to, which they pillaged and destroyed at Pleasure, sparing neither Age nor Sex: And as *Caualodunum*, a veteran Colony, was



not fortified, much less can it be expected that London, an Emporium, was.

Tacit. An.  
lib. 14.

And by what the same Author says, the antient *Londinium* must have stood where London at present does, seeing it was celebrated for its great Number of Merchants, and plenty of Merchandize; which Character was not only incompatible with the *Kentish London*, but likewise with the Sagacity of the *Romans*, its Founders, to have built an Emporium, or trading City, in a stinking Marsh, and at so great a Distance from the River, to and from which they must have carried their Goods at a very considerable Expence: But, by London's being built where it is at present situate, the Citizens were free from that Trouble and Charge, as they were also from the noisome Vapours incessantly emitted from that and the neighbouring Marshes, which there abounded, when St. George's Fields (before the Imbanking of the River *Thames*) were subject to the Course of the Tide, as I have already made appear: But, on the City's being erected on its present happy Situation, it yielded a delightful Variety of pleasant Objects, which justly intitled it to the Appellation of *Sweet*, given it by *Tacitus*.

Salm. Sur.  
Eng. vol. 1.

III. "But the City of London, at least the Ground it may be supposed to stand upon between *Lambeth* and *Southwark*, or perhaps including them both, can't be thought able to defend itself against the Power of *Kent*, having no Chance for Succours but from across the *Thames*; and therefore, if it will not be admitted that London was in the antient *Kent*, of which there is Probability enough, *Southwark* and *Lambeth* must have been as not defensible by any neighbouring People."

*Ans.* I own myself at a Loss how to understand this Paragraph, without 'tis meant, that the *Kentish London* was in Danger of being destroyed by the Roman Power in *Kent*, against which it could not defend itself, except it were succoured from beyond the River *Thames* by its Enemies the *Britens*, whose Interest it was, as a Roman City, to destroy it: And by denying London a Place in St. George's Fields, we must thereby expose its two famous Citadels, *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, as not defensible by the neighbouring People. These are Places which neither his Patron *Ptolemy* nor the *Itinerary* ever dreamt of; nor in Truth (as far as I can find) were they in Being before the Times of the *Saxons*; to whom they owe their Names, and their Foundations also. Then, before those places were built, What was there to be defended, but noisome Bogs and dirty Marshes? For 'tis evident, by the very Name of the first, that it is taken from its Situation, South of London, being denominated by the *Saxons*, at the Time of its Erection, *Sudwerche*, or the Work or Building to the South; and, according to *Camden*, the Name of the latter, *Lambeth*, or *Lombithie*, signifies a dirty Place. Which, together with the Account I have already given of St. George's Fields, before they were gained from the River *Thames*, I presume, are sufficient to shew, that in the Days of *Boadicea* they would not have admitted of Mr. *Salmon's* Query, viz. "What is there in the Air of the City better than of St. George's Fields, if Sweetness belongs to Air only?" Whereby 'tis manifest, that Mr. *Salmon*, instead of the an-

Cam. Brit.  
in Com.  
Sur.

Sal. Sur.  
Eng. vol. 1.

tient, means the modern State of those Fields; the Air of which, since the Exclusion of the River *Thames*, and the many great Improvements on that Side the Water, is very good.

Farther, to shew that London never stood in St. George's Fields, the Course of the Roman Military Way, called *Watling-street*, will demonstrate; which Street, according to the *Itinerary*, led from *Port Ritupis* (now ingulphed by the Sea) near *Sandwich* in *Kent*, thro' *Durovernum*, *Durolevum*, *Durobrovis*, *Vagniacis*, and *Niviomagus*, to *Londinium*, or London, which, according to *Ptolemy* and *Ravennas*, (as already mentioned) was situate on the South Side the River *Thames*; which occasioned a certain Monk to make it cross that River, and pass on the West of *Westminster*, to *Sallomiacis*, without assigning a Reason, or the least *Vestigia*, for this its pretended Course. However, he has been followed in this Notion by most of our Antiquaries; and especially by the Dean of *York*, who notwithstanding his being satisfied that the *Watling-street* led thro' the City of London, yet, out of an unaccountable Respect to the Authority of that Monk, has caused the said Military Way, in the Neighbourhood of *Gray's Inn*, to divide into two Branches; one whereof he has sent by *Portpool*, to *London-stone* in *Cannon-street*, and the other (in a very surprizing and unjustifiable Manner) round *Westminster* to *Kent*: By which unheard-of Course of the *Watling-street*, to oblige the Monk and his Followers, he has impeached the Sagacity of the *Romans*, for making their Military Road run so far out of its Way, and, as it were, back again, without answering any End or Purpose. We allow that there is a raised Way, and a Work at the Ducking-Pond in St. George's Fields, pointing to the Horse-Ferry: But certainly it is a great Mistake in those modern Writers, who from thence become Advocates for the *Trajellus* of the *Watling-street* at *Westminster*: For this is no Relick of a Roman Work or Way, as they vainly imagine, but the Remains of a Bulwark and Rampier, raised by Order of Parliament in the late Civil War, Anno 1543, for the Security of *Southwark*, and Parts contiguous, on that Side the River. Therefore, as there has not been the least Reason brought, nor *Vestigia* shewn, to support the Assertions of *Ptolemy*, *Ravennas*, and their Followers, that London antiently stood in *Kent*, nor that the *Watling-street* intersected the River *Thames* at the Horse-Ferry; but, on the contrary, as divers Parts of the *Watling-street* were discovered at digging the Foundations of the present St. Mary-le-Bow Steeple in *Cheapside*, at *Holborn Bridge*, and at the End of *Bread-street* in *Cheapside*, there are certain Proofs that the Roman *Trajellus* was at London, and not according to *Higden*, at *Westminster*. Which is corroborated by *Stan*, or *Stoney-street*, opposite *Deogate* in *Southwark*, which Appellation it undoubtedly received from the *Saxons*, as being Part of the said Military Way: Which effectually destroys the wild Notion of a *Kentish London*, as well as that of a Roman *Trajellus* at *Lambeth*.

The Extent of the Roman Colony, or *Præfectura*, particularly Northward, Sir *Christopher Wren* had occasion to discover by this Accident: The Parochial Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in *Cheapside*

Ant. iter.  
Brit.

Ptol. Geo.

Rav. Hig.  
Polych.

Gal. Com.  
Ant. iter.

Gal. Com.  
Ant. iter.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Parentalia  
p. 205.



side required to be rebuilt after the great Fire: The Building had been mean and low, with one Corner taken out for a Tower; but, upon restoring that, the Church could be rendered square. Upon opening the Ground, a Foundation was discerned, firm enough for the new-intended Fabrick, which (on further Inspection, after digging down sufficiently, and removing what Earth and Rubbish lay in the Way) appeared to be the Walls, with the Windows also, and the Pavement, of a Temple or Church of Roman Workmanship, entirely buried under the Level of the present Street. Hereupon, he determined to erect his new Church over the old; and, in order to the necessary Regularity and Square of the new Design, restored the Corner. But then another Place was to be found for the Steeple. The Church stood about forty Feet backward from the high Street; and by purchasing the Ground of one private House, not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the Steeple forwards, so as to range with the Street-Houses in *Cheapside*. Here, to his Surprise, he sunk about eighteen Feet deep through made Ground, and then imagined that he was come to the natural Soil and hard Gravel; but, upon full Examination, it appeared to be a Roman Causeway of rough Stone, close and well rammed with Roman Brick and Rubbish at the Bottom, for a Foundation, and all firmly cemented. This Causeway was four Feet thick, [The Thickness of the *Via Appia*, according as Mons. Montfaucon measured it, was about three Parisian Feet, or three Feet two Inches and an half English.] Underneath this Causeway lay the natural Clay, over which that Part of the City stands, and which descends at least forty Feet lower. He concluded then to lay the Foundation of the Tower upon the very Roman Causeway, as most proper to bear, what he had designed, a weighty and lofty Structure. He was of Opinion, for divers Reasons, that this Highway ran along the North Boundary of the Colony. The Breadth then, North and South, was from the Causeway, now *Cheapside*, to the River *Thames*; the Extent, East and West, from *Tower-Hill* to *Ludgate*; and the principal Middle-Street, *Prætorian Way*, was *Watling-Street*.

### CHAP. III.

London founded by the Romans. What Part of it was first built. Its several Names. Whence its present Name is derived. When it was first fortified, or walled in.

Dion. Caff.  
Rom. Hist.  
lib. 60. **CLAUDIUS**, having joined his Army to that of *Plautius* the Prætor, passed the River *Thames* near *Chelsea College*, as was shewn in the last Chapter. An Engagement immediately ensued, in which the Britons were entirely routed, and lost their prime Commander *Togodumnus*. The Emperor improved the Victory, by penetrating with his Army into *Essex*, as far as *Camalodunum*, the Royal Seat of *Cynobelin*, which he reduced; and, having finished this Expedition in fifteen Days, he left *Plautius* to complete his Conquests, and returned to *Rome* in Triumph.

*Plautius*, after the Departure of *Claudius*, having made very considerable Advances in the Reduction of *Britain*, was recalled, and had the Honour of an Ovation decreed him by the Senate, for his great Services. Tacit. An.  
lib. 13.

*Ostorius Scapula*, being sent to succeed *Plautius* in the Quality of Proprætor, found, at his Arrival in *Britain*, that the Enemy had invaded the Territories of the Roman Allies in a very impetuous Manner; for the securing of which, and the Conquests made by his Predecessor, he is said to have settled divers Colonies, (about A. D. 49.) among which was that of *Camalodunum*: And tho' *London* and *Verulam* are not said to be of the Number, yet I think 'tis not to be doubted, but they were founded by him about the same Time, the one as an *Emporium*, and the other as a *Municipium*. Ibid.  
lib. 12.  
A. D. 49.  
Cam. Brit.  
in Com.  
Est.

The first Mention we find of the City of *London* in History, (by the Appellation of *Londinium*) is by the illustrious and celebrated Roman Historian *Tacitus*; when he acquaints us, That *Suetonius Paulinus*, the Roman General, being employed in the Conquest of the Isle of *Mona*, or *Anglesey*, in *North Wales*, he received Advice of the Revolt of the Britons; wherefore, with the utmost Expedition, he began his March to the Assistance of the Veterans and Colonies; and marching thro' the midst of the Enemy, (I suppose here is meant the Enemy's Country; for 'tis probable that the Part he marched thro' was left naked, the Men from all Parts being gone to join *Boadicea*, Queen of the *Iceui*, at the general Rendezvous in her Kingdom, which consisted of the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*) arrived at *London*, which was then (in the sixty-fourth Year after Christ) celebrated for its great Number of Merchants and Plenty of Merchandize. Here 'tis supposed that *Suetonius* first received Advice of the Destruction of the Colony of *Camalodunum*, and of the Approach of the Enemy with a prodigious Army to attack him. Tacit. An.  
lib. 14.

*Suetonius* finding that *London* was not tenable, took into his Army all such as were willing to leave it; and preferring the Loss of the City to the Destruction of his little Army, and that of the whole Province, without regarding the piteous Supplications and Tears of the Inhabitants, abandoned it to the Rage of a cruel and merciless Enemy; who, having taken and pillaged it, put all to the Sword, without Distinction of Age or Sex, and then burnt it; in which, together with the Colony of *Camalodunum*, and *Municipium* of *Verulam*, were destroyed near seventy thousand Persons; one half whereof we may suppose to have been Inhabitants of this City, considering its great Commerce at that Time. Ibid.

But, lest it should to some appear improbable, that this City could in so short a Time, as fourteen or fifteen Years from her Foundation, so abound with People, it will be necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the mighty Romans, its Founders, upon their settling a Colony, *Municipium*, or *Emporium*, brought together great Numbers of their own Citizens, for whom they erected Houses, and by endowing the Place with ample Privileges and Immunities, encouraged the Natives, as well as confederate Foreigners, to settle therein; so that 'tis not in the least to be admired at, especially



cially with such an advantageous Situation, that London should in so short a Space of Time become so very populous. And have we not in our Time seen St. Petersburg, from a sorry Fishers-Village of a few Houses, raised by the late Czar of Muscovy to one of the most populous and magnificent Cities of Europe? Which in a much less Number of Years, than the above-mentioned, contained more Inhabitants than the above-named Roman Cities put together.

And this may serve for an Answer to the Improbability, that, in so short a Time, as from Claudius to Nero, in whose Reign Tacitus wrote his account, London could become so famous for her Merchants and Provisions: Tho' Ammianus Marcellinus, who flourished A. D. 380, makes it a City of the Trinobantes, and calls it *Lundinium*, and *Vetulum Oppidum*, i. e. an ancient Town. It had all the Encouragement that the Residence of the Roman Governor could give it: And that was sufficient to make the City so great in a small Time, that, altho' it was first built in the Reign of Claudius, yet in Nero's it might be too large for Suetonius Paulinus to hazard his Army in defending it. For, wheresoever there was a new Province established, there was great Occasion for such an Emporium, or Place of Trading, to be set up; the Citizens of Rome making mighty Improvements of their Estates by lending their Money into new Provinces.

That London originally was a Roman City, I think I have almost demonstrated; for, had it belonged to the Britons, the Citizens would undoubtedly have joined their oppressed and enraged Countrymen in the general Insurrection under Boadicea, for recovering their lost Liberty; especially considering they might have done it with the greatest Safety, in the Absence of the Roman Army, then in North-Wales: But the Londoners, instead of engaging in the Common Cause of Britain, continued firmly attached to the Roman Interest in the worst of Times; for which they, together with their City, were entirely destroyed by the cruel Britons, to whom all the Sufferings of this City were owing; for, being a Child and Darling of the Romans, it had nothing to fear from such indulgent Parents.

However, in the great Uncertainty, in which the Variety of Conjectures concerning the Foundation of this Metropolis, which is so frequently stiled the Royal Chamber of our Kings, the Heart of the Commonwealth, and a short Draught of the whole Kingdom, and is at present the Admiration of the whole Earth for its Extent, beautiful Buildings, Number of Inhabitants, Riches and Commerce, has left many Readers, we must not omit any Author of good Authority, who has endeavoured to clear up this intricate History. Therefore, Mr. Owen, a learned Welshman, deserves our particular Attention; who, in his *Vindiciæ Britannicæ*, against Bishop Stillingfleet, attempts to prove, that London was a great City before the Romans came hither, and vindicates therein our British History, which speaks of Cassivellaune's besieging London, when the Trinobantes invited Cesar over; and that his Landing had obliged him to raise the Siege. He quotes that Passage in Tacitus, who writes, *Cognomento quidem Colonia non insignit; or, It was not*

dignified indeed with the Name of a Colony, but that it was most renowned for an Abundance of Merchants and of Provisions. Then he observes, (1.) That London was at this Time (about the fifth of Nero) renowned for all manner of Provisions and Necessaries for the supplying of an Army; and that it may be fairly supposed, from the Description given of it by Tacitus, to have been then the great Treasury of the Riches of the Kingdom, as it is now. (2.) That, considering it abounded with Merchants, it seems to have been then, what it is also now, the chief trading City of the Island. He endeavours to support this Opinion, by observing, that Cesar speaks of British Merchants, whom he met with in Gaul; and that, before his Descent into Britain, the Natives of this Island had carried on an advantageous Trade for Tin and Lead with the Phœnicians and Greeks, who refined and transported it by the Way of the Isle of Wight into Gaul, and thence by Horses, in thirty Days, to Marseilles: And thence he infers, if Cities have risen by Merchandize, London must be much more ancient than Cesar's Time: For, as its Situation is most advantageous for Trade, being the Center of the British Merchandize, we may conclude that it was the ancient Emporium or Mart of the British Trade with the Gauls, Phœnicians, and Greeks, without having recourse to the fabulous History of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

And that London was a Place of Strength before the Days of Nero, is no less certain: For, otherwise why should Tacitus relate, that the Roman General Paulinus Suetonius, in his Return from Mona, i. e. Anglesey, marched thro' the Enemy's Country to secure this Station, with an Intention to make it the Seat of War? And why did he abandon it to the Fury of the Enemies; but because it was too large to be defended by his little Army of ten thousand Men?

Having to the utmost of my Power endeavoured to discover the Origin of London, I shall next attempt to shew where the first Buildings therein were erected.

The Roman *Trajectus*, or Ferry, as already hinted, intersected the River Thames at Dowgate, in the Neighbourhood whereof was erected the *Milliarium* of the Romans, which is London-Stone in Canon-Street; whence, it is supposed, they measured the Distances to their several Stations throughout Britain; at which Place centered the Roman Military Ways, the Watling-Street from the South-east and North-west, the Ermine-Street from the South-west and North, and the Vicinal Way from Old Ford to Bethnal-Green: The first of which entered the City at Dowgate, and passed thro' Newgate: The second, accompanied by the Watling from Southwark, likewise entered at Dowgate, and, according to a late learned Antiquary, passed at Moorgate: Which to me seems very improbable; for, till the Year 1415, (when all that Fenny Ground, called Moorfilds, which lay on the North Side of the Causeway, above-mentioned by Sir Christopher, was drained by the Industry and at the Expence of the Lord Mayor Franciscus) all that Space between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate was a deep Morass, wherein

Diod. Sic.  
v. 8.

First  
Buildings  
in London

Cam. Brit.  
in Com.  
Mid.

Gal. Com.  
Ant. iter.

Parentalia  
p. 265.

Seymour's  
Survey,  
vol. 1.  
p. 8.

Annal.  
lib. 14.



Stow. Sur  
Land.

wherein there appeared not the least *Vestigia* of a Way, nor Aperture in the City Wall for a Gate; for in that Year *Moorgate* was first erected, and a Causeway raised in the said Morafs, to accommodate the Citizens in their going to and from their respective Fields and Gardens: Therefore it would have answered much better, if the Dean had carried it a little westward to *Cripplegate*; which, I shall in another Place endeavour to shew, was one of the four original Gates of this City: Wherefore I am persuaded that the *Ermine-street* passed thro' the said Gate, and took its Way by *Highbury-barn* to *Stroud-green*, where there is a much greater Appearance of a Military Way, than in any other Place in the Neighbourhood of *London*, and much more than the reputed *Roman* Way, called the *Devil's-lane*, both by its Breadth and Height, it being still in many Places higher than the Fields on either Side, and continues in equal Breadth to *Hornsey*, except where it is encroached upon at *Mount-pleasant*. And the fifth, or Vicinal Way, led thro' *Aldgate* by *Bethnal-green*, to the *Trajectus* at *Old Ford*.

Gal Com  
Ant. hier.

After the dreadful Conflagration, Anno 1666, certain Labourers in digging the Foundations of Houses in *Scots-yard* in *Bush-lane*, *Canon-street*, about the Depth of twenty Feet, discovered a Tessellated Pavement, with the Remains of a large Building or Hall; the former supposed to have belonged to the *Roman* Governor's Palace, and the latter to have been the *Basilica*, or Court of Justice. This Structure, by its Circumstances, was undoubtedly of very great Antiquity, for it seemed to have been built close to the River *Thames*; for, without the South Wall thereof, were four Holes in the Ground full of Wood-coals, which are supposed originally to have had Piles in them, for the Defence of the Wall: Besides, the Ground whereon this Edifice was erected was very low, and the Earth whereon the Pavement lay, artificial, and considerably raised with Rubbish, composed of Chalk, Lime, Bricks, Coals, broken Glasses, &c. wherefore 'tis highly probable that this Fabrick was destroyed in the great Conflagration by *Boadicea*; and as it was situate near the *Trajectus*, or Ferry, I am of Opinion that this, together with those in that Neighbourhood, were the first Buildings erected in this City.

Names of  
this City.Tacit. An  
lib. 14.Am. Mar.  
cel. lib. 20Hist. de  
Const.  
lib. 5.

Various are the Names, which have been conferred upon this City: The first whereof mentioned by an illustrious Historian, is that of *Londinium*; wherein he is followed by *Ptolemy*, *Antoninus*, and the Author of the Councils: But an eminent *Roman* Historian, by varying a Letter, has changed the Appellation to *Luandinium*. But *Londinium*, the original Name of this ancient City, having given way to the more honourable Denomination of *Augusta*, the Transition has occasioned various Conjectures among our Historians, concerning the Etymology thereof: Some derive it from *Helena Augusta*, Mother to *Constantine* the Great; which Conjecture seems but ill grounded, seeing that Princefs is thought to have died about thirty Years before the Name was conferred upon this City. Others imagine, that it was so denominated from the *Legio secunda*, which some Time had its Station here. This is warmly opposed by divers Authors, who are positive that this Legion was

never resident in *London*; but without the least Colour for such an Assertion: For, that the said Legion was stationed in this City, is demonstrable from the following monumental Inscription, upon a small sepulchral Stone dug up where *Ludgate* Church is situate, after the great Conflagration Anno 1666; which I have subjoined, in Consideration of its great Antiquity; which Stone is still preserved at the Theatre in *Oxford*.

Still Disc  
Ant. Lon.

Of which Sir *Christopher* has left the following Account. On the West Side of the Causeway was situated the *Praetorian* Camp, which was also walled in to *Ludgate*, in the *Vallum* of which was dug up near the Gate, after the Fire, a Stone, with an Inscription, and Figure of a *Roman* Soldier:—A sepulchral Monument, dedicated to the Memory of *Vivius Marcianus*, a Soldier of the second Legion, stiled *Augusta*, by his Wife *Januaria Matrina*. Parentalia p. 265.

The Soldiers used to be buried in *Vallo*, as the Citizens *extra Portas* in *Pomario*; therefore it is most probable the Extent of the Camp reached to *Ludgate*, to the Declining of the Hill, that Way.

But others, with more Reason, are of Opinion, that the honourable Appellation of *Augusta* was conferred upon this City by the *Romans*, (as it was likewise upon many of the principal Cities of their Empire) on Account of its being the Capital of their *British* Dominions.

Whether this City enjoyed the Name of *Augusta*, during the whole Time of the *Roman* Stay in *Britain*, I cannot ascertain; however, it is probable, it did not, seeing that the *Saxons*, soon after their Arrival in this Kingdom, mention it by the Name of *London-Byrig*; which they soon after changed into *Lunden-Ceaster*, *Lunden-Wye*, *Lundenne*, *Lunden-Berb*, or *Lunden-Burg*; and since the Conquest it appears, by divers Records, to have been denominated *Londonia*, *Lundonia*, Chro. Sax A.D. 457



*Lundonia, Londine, and Londres*; but for divers Ages past, only *London*.

*Its Etymology.*

*Twinus de Rebus Albioniciis, &c.*

Seeing then the Difficulty to arrive at the Reasons for the Variety of Names, and their Changes, there need be no Wonder at the Disagreement among Authors about the Etymology of its present Name; each, according to his own Caprice, endeavouring to find out some new Derivation thereof. The celebrated *Twin*, in his *Rebus Albioniciis*, derives it from *Caer-Lud*, i. e. *Lud's Town*. I am sensible that this is also the Etymology given of it by the exploded Historian *Geffrey of Monmouth*: But I can't apprehend it should be rejected on that Account, when an Author of so much Credit as our *John Twin*, not only adopts it, but supports his Opinion by nervous Arguments. This Author very justly observes, "That such Things, as have been tranſacted many Ages ago, seem very often either to be false, or sometimes uncertain, or at least obscure. And this is the very Case in regard to the little Word *Caer*, prefixed to the Names of many Cities in *Britain*. And therefore I will endeavour to clear up this Affair from the most early Times.

"First, it must be remembered that the *Phœnicians* traded into *Britain*: After whose Arrival, almost all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *Britain* were called *Caer*, or *Cayer*; a general Name prefixed to it, either from the Founder thereof, or from a River near which it was built, or from the Nature of the Soil or Climate, or from the Commodiousness and Condition of the Place. Thus *Caer-Lud* was given to the *Londinium Trinovantum*, from the Name of its Founder; *Caer-Iske*, to *Exeter*, from its Situation on the River *Ex* or *Iske*, &c. A Word not of a *Latin* Original; but a pure *Oriental* Word, introduced by the *Phœnicians* amongst the ancient *Britons*, and signifying the same as the *Saxon* Word *Cester*, or *Chester*, and the *Latin* *Cæsaria*, added to many proper Names of Places at this Time, as *Winchester*, *Rockester*, *Worcester*. Some also end in *burie*, as *Newberie*; in *burie*, as *Canterburie*; and in *borow*, or *brough*, as *Peterborow*: All which Words denote a City, Seat, Station, or Place of Burial; according to the Custom of the *Grecians*, who added *-polis*, i. e. *City*, to the Names of their Emperors, or other Men of Renown, when a City was dedicated to their Memory; as *Adrianopolis*, and *Constantinopolis*: Which additional Word signifies the same Thing, as was originally intended by our Ancestors by the *Phœnician* or *Chaldaic* Word *Caer*, or *Cayer*, or *Cabyra*; which as *Jacobus Zieglerus* writes, imports, a Place of Strength; and if rightly considered, proves those Places to be of very antient Foundation, to which it is prefixed; and confutes the Invention of *Geffrey of Monmouth*, who ignorantly derives *Caer* from a *Latin* Original."

But why did this City receive the Name of *Lud*? "Because," says Mr. *Owen* in his Answer to Bishop *Stillingfleet*, "*Lud*, Brother to *Cafwallawn*, renewed the Walls of it, and called it *Lud-din*, i. e. *The City of Lud*; tho', in Process of Time, it was corruptly called *Lundin*, and now *London*."

*Erasmus* thought he had found out its Etymo-

logy in the Name of *Lindus*, a City in the Isle of *Rhodes*, and quotes *Martianus* to support his Conjecture. And he adds, That there was such an Affinity between the Islanders of *Rhodes* and *Britain*, as plainly indicated that the Tongue spoken by the *Welsh* was either brought from *Greece*, or, at least, was mixed with the *Greek* Tongue: Nor do they differ much from the *Greeks* in their Manners. See *Erasmi Adagium*, intitled *Rhodii Sacrificium*. *Vitus* derives it from *Lugdus*, a *Celtic* Prince, *Lugdon*: *Selden*, from *Llan-Dyn*, the Temple of *Diana*; which Conjecture is founded upon the great Number of Boars Tusks, (found in the Neighbourhood of *St. Paul's Cathedral*) Horns of Oxen and Stags, whose Bodies were proper Sacrifices to that Deity. This Supposition seems no better grounded than the rest, says Mr. *Maitland*; in which he is supported by the unquestionable Authority of Sir *Christophers Wren*, who assures us, that he met with no Indications in all his Searches in the Foundation of *St. Paul*, to confirm the common Story of a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, to have antiently stood on that Site. But it deserves our most serious Attention when he adds, That the North Side of this Ground had been very antiently a great Burying-Place, was manifest; for upon digging the Foundation of the present Fabrick of *St. Paul's*, he found under the Graves of the latter Ages, in a Row below them, the Burial-Places of the *Saxon* Times: The *Saxons*, as it appeared, were accustomed to line their Graves with Chalk-Stones; tho' some more eminent, were entombed in Coffins of whole Stones. Below these were *British* Graves, where were found Ivory and Wooden Pins, of a hard Wood seemingly Box, in Abundance, of about six Inches long: It seems the Bodies were only wrapped up, and pinned in woollen Shrouds, which being consumed, the Pins remained entire. In the same Row, and deeper, were *Roman* Urns intermixed: This was eighteen Feet deep, or more, and belonged to the Colony, when *Romans* and *Britons* lived and died together.

The most remarkable *Roman* Urns, Lamps, Lacrymatories, and Fragments of sacrificing Vessels, &c. were found deep in the Ground towards the North-east Corner of *St. Paul's Church*, near *Cheapside*. See more hereafter, in the Description of *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

These Graves of several Ages and Fashions, in the Strata or Layers of Earth, one above another, particularly at the North Side of *St. Paul's*, manifestly shewed a great Antiquity from the *British* and *Roman* Times, by the Means whereof the Ground had been raised: But, upon searching for the natural Ground below these Graves, the Surveyor observed that the Foundation of the old Church stood upon a Layer of very close and hard Pot-Earth; and concluded that the same Ground, which had borne so weighty a Building, might reasonably be trusted again. However, he had the Curiosity to search further, and accordingly dug Wells in different Places, and discerned this hard Pot-Earth to be, on the North Side of the Church-yard, about six Feet thick, and more, but thinner and thinner towards the South, till it was upon the Declining of the Hill scarce four Feet. Still he searched

*Eraf. Adag.*

*Parentalia, p. 266.*

*Ibid. p. 285.*

lower,



lower, and found nothing but dry Sand, mixed sometimes unequally, but loose, so that it would run through the Fingers. He went on till he came to Water and Sand, mixed with Periwinkles and other Sea-Shells; these were about the Level of low-water Mark. He continued boring till he came to hard Beach; and still under that, till he came to the natural hard Clay, which lies under the City and Country, and *Thames* also, far and wide. By these Shells it was evident, that the Sea, or Current of the River, had been where now the Hill is, on which the Cathedral of St. Paul stands: And the Surveyor was of Opinion, that the whole Country between *Camberswell-Hill* and the Hills of *Effex* might have been a great *Fritb*, or *Sinus* of the Sea, and much wider near the Mouth of the *Thames*, which made a large Plain of Sand at low Water, thro' which the River found its Way; but at low Water, as often as it happened in the Summer Season, when the Sun dried the Surface of the Sand, and a strong Wind happened at the same Time, before the Flood came on, the Sands would drive with the Wind, and raise Heaps, which in Time increased to large and lofty Sand-Hills; as might be exemplified by the Sand-Hills raised in the same Manner on the Coasts of *Flanders* and *Holland*. The Sands are known, upon such a Conjunction of Sunshine and Wind, to drive in visible Clouds; and this might be the Effect many Ages before History, without having Recourse to the Flood.

This mighty broad Sand, now good Meadows, was restrained by large Banks still remaining, and reducing the River into its Channel: A great Work, of which no History gives Account: The *Britons* were too rude to attempt it; the *Saxons* were too busy with continual Wars; and therefore it must be ascribed to the *Romans*: One Breach of which, in his Time, cost 17000*l.* to restore.

The Sand-Hill at St. Paul's, in the Time of the Roman Colony, was about twelve Feet lower than the present Surface thereof; and the finer Sand, easily driven with the Wind, lay uppermost; and the hard Coat of Pot-Earth might be thus made: For Pot-Earth dissolved in Water, and viewed by a Microscope, is but impalpable fine Sand, which with the Fire will vitrify.

*Glof. Dec. Script.* *Sommer* derives it from *Llawn*, *Plenus*, and *Dyn*, *Hemo*, a populous Place, which he imagines *London* always to have been; which I take to be an Appellation very unsuitable with the low Condition this City has been many Times reduced to; especially when the whole of its Inhabitants were destroyed by *Boadicea*.

*Cam. Brit. in Com. Mid.* *Camden* derives it from *Lbong* and *Dinas*; *Lbong* signifying a Ship, and *Dinas* a Town, that is, *Ship-Town*, or a City of Ships: But how it came to deserve that Name at the Time of its Foundation, I can no more account for, than how it should at all Times have been deemed a populous City.

*Lew. Hist. Brit.* *Lewis* tells us, that about *An. 130*, the *Britons* called this City *Lundain*, or *Llandain*, that is, the *Thames Bank-Town*. This Derivation has likewise its Difficulties: For how could *Lewis* come by an Account of the Year 130, when his Countryman *Gildas*, who wrote near a thousand Years before him, declares, that the *Britons* had no Records in his Time, and was in doubt whether they

ever had? For he acknowledges to have taken the Materials for his History from foreign Authors, as already observed.

And another Antiquary contends mightily for its Derivation from *Lunden* in *Sebonen*, but without the least Probability or Foundation.

I have endeavoured to shew, that this City owes its Original to the *Romans*, and that the Appellation of *London* is a Corruption of *Londinium*; and indeed I am of Opinion, that the same is intirely *Roman*.

In the great Uncertainty of the Origin of *London*, in the first Edition of this Work, I deduced it from the *Romans*; but not finding, after a strict Search since, the least Analogy betwixt the Appellation *London* and the *Latin* Tongue, I had Recourse to the antient *Gaelic* Language, spoken by our *Higblanders* and the *Irish*; when, to my great Satisfaction, I discovered it to be a *Gaelic* Compound; *Lon*, the first Syllable thereof, denoting a Plain; and *Dun* or *Don*, the second Syllable, an Eminence or Hill: Than which, no Denomination can better suit *London*; for the *Lon*, or Plain, antiently lay along the Northern Side of the River *Thames*; and the *Dun*, or Hill, adjoining to it on the North, was by the *Anglo-Saxons* called *Cornbill*, from its being the Place whereon the Corn-Market was held; which is still preserved in one of the principal Streets of the City, denominated *Cornbill*.

To illustrate this, a celebrated *Roman* Writer, in giving us an Interpretation of divers Parts of the *Gaelic* Language, tells us, That the Southern and Eastern Parts of *Britain* were inhabited by the *Belgic Gauls*; but whether they came hither for Conquest or Commerce, he could not learn. Be that as it will, a learned and judicious *British* or *Welsh* Antiquarian, observing in *Cesar's* Account that those Countries were fully inhabited by the said *Belgic Gauls*, imagines they came here for Conquest, and not for Commerce. And, by the vast Number of Names of Towns, Rivers, Mountains, Fortresses, Camps, &c. in *England* and *Wales*, not to be found either in the *English* or *Welsh* Language, he concludes, that the *Gael*, the Predecessors of our *Higblanders*, were the first Inhabitants of *Britain*, and were here before the Arrival of his Countrymen, the *Britons*; who, coming some Time after, with a Power superior to that of the *Gael*, possessed themselves of their Country, and drove them Southwards, as may be presumed, to the Northern Side of the *Æstuary*, denominated *Solway-Fritb*; which by some is thought to be a Corruption of *Galloway-Fritb*, and might probably be so called from its being the Southern Boundary of the Province of *Galloway*, inhabited by the said *Gael*; as it likewise was the Northern Boundary of the *Cumbrian Britons*, or *Welsh*, is evident, by the Appellation of *Cumberland*, the Land or Country of the *Cumbrians* on the South: Whereby seems to be shewn, that *Solway* or *Galloway-Fritb* was antiently the Boundary both of the *Gaelic* and *Cumbrian* Nations, and was the most Northern Part the *Gael* seems to have been driven to: Which in some Measure appears by *Ireland's* being peopled by the *Gael*; which it may be presumed, could not be from any other Parts of *Britain*, seeing all the other Parts of the Island, both

Verleg.  
Rehit.  
Dec. Intol



both Southwards and Eastwards, were inhabited by the Britons or *Belic Gauls*, whose Language is that we at present call *Welsh*; whereas the *Gael*, now spoken by the *Irish*, is a different Dialect from the *British*; inasmuch that the two Nations can only understand one another in a few Words in common Discourse. Besides, as the Province of *Galloway* lies next to *Ireland*, and the County of *Galloway* therein, I think it is more than probable, that *Ireland* was peopled from *Galloway*, and the *Gael* in their Migration thither carried the Names of the above Places with them.

MamPan. Orat. In the Reign of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, *London* providentially escaped being sacked by a Party of rebellious *Franks*, who (after the Defeat of the Usurper *Alektus's* Army, by *Asclepiodotus*, Prefect of the *Prætorian Guard*) having saved themselves by Flight, determined to pillage *London*, and to escape with their Booty by Sea: But, by a propitious Turn of Fortune, a *Roman* Squadron, which had been separated from the Fleet by a great Fog, arrived in the River *Thames*, with a considerable Force on board, in the nick of Time: The Commander of which was no sooner advised of their villainous Proceedings, than he landed his Men, and attacked and cut in Pieces most of those detestable Rovers, before they left the City, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens, who were overjoyed to find themselves not only so happily and unexpectedly delivered, but at the same Time effectually revenged upon their cruel and merciless Enemies.

Gal.Mon. Hist.Reg. From the Destruction of the *Franks*, *Geffrey of Monmouth* invented his Fable of *Levinus Gallus* being killed near a Rivulet in this City, which, as he says, from him was denominated *Nant-Gall*, or *Gallus's Brook*, in *English*, *Wallbrook*; whereas it received this Appellation from its Course through the City Wall. But what is more extraordinary than the Fable itself, is, that so many of our Historians should copy implicitly after him: For, had they duly considered the Matter, they might have concluded, that the very Silence of the *Roman* History, in Respect to this pretended Transaction, is of itself sufficient to quash the romantick Relation of the fabulous *Geffrey*. But the most surprising of all is, that the learned and judicious *Camden*, through great Inadvertence, seems to be of the same Opinion, notwithstanding the Pains he has taken to condemn *Geffrey*, and his Writings, in other Particulars.

This Fiction of the Monk, in substituting the *Britons* instead of the *Romans*, and the *Romans* for the *Franks*, appears to be wrote with a View to aggrandize his own Nation, and to depress the Bravery of the *Romans*, by ascribing Destruction to them, and Victory to the *Britons*.

Wien London was fortified. But to return to the Subject: It is probable, that by the *Franks* entering *London* without Opposition, and the *Romans* at their Landing falling immediately upon them in the City, it was not then fortified; and, if so, the Wall of *London* must have been erected between *An. 298*, and the Reign of *Honorius*, when the *Romans* left *Britain*, about the Year 402, on their being recalled to defend the City of *Rome* against *Alaric* the *Goth*, who had determined to invade *Italy*.

By whom the Wall of *London* was at first erected, is very uncertain; some Authors ascribing the

Building thereof to *Constantine* the Great, and others to his Mother *Helena*: But I think it may with more Reason be referred to the Reign of *Valentinian* the First; in whose Time *Britain* was reduced to a very great Degree of Misery, by the joint Attacks of the *Scots*, *Picts*, *Attacots*, *Franks*, and *Saxons*; and the *Romans* were defeated in divers Engagements, until the Arrival of *Theodosius* the Elder; who, landing in *Britain*, divided his Army into several Divisions, and, marching towards *London*, attacked and routed several Parties of the Enemy, and entered the City in Triumph, tho' then in the utmost Misery and Affliction, occasioned by the great Ravages committed by those insatiable Free-booters. This great Success of the *Romans* recovered the drooping Spirits of the Citizens, in Hopes of Protection against the Depredations of their cruel Enemies for the future.

*London* never was at any Time so great a Sufferer as at this Juncture, unless in the War with *Boadicea*, therefore never had more Occasion for a Wall than at this Time: But that it had no Wall then to me is evident; because, if it had been walled in by *Constantine* the Great, or his Mother *Helena*, the Wall would then have been not above fifty Years old, and consequently in such a State of Defence, as to have baffled all the Attempts that could have been made against it, by such Bands of transitory Enemies, 'till relieved by the *Romans*: So that, by its becoming so easy a Prey to the Enemy, I am of Opinion that it was not then fortified. And as we are told by the same Author, that *Theodosius*, by repairing some Cities and Castles, and fortifying others, left every Thing upon so good a Foot, that Peace was preserved in *Britain* 'till the Departure of the *Romans* in the Reign of *Honorius*; therefore I conclude, that *London* was at first inwalled by *Theodosius*, about *Anno 368*.

A modern Author will not allow this Wall to have encompassed the City on all Sides, and for this his Opinion assigns the following Reasons:

I. "What *Fitz-Stephens*, and later Writers say "of the Walls of *London*, next the *Thames*, that "they have been demolished by the Tides, seems "to be a Mistake. So great, or so continual an "Inundation, as would have carried them away, "must have been recorded in History, and the "Ruins of its bulky Materials been found in the "*Thames*."

To which I answer, That there was a Wall along the Side of the River *Thames*, and that the said Wall was destroyed by the Tide and Weather, appears to me evident, without requiring any great or extraordinary Inundation for that Purpose: For, by the Observations I have made on our modern Wharfs, notwithstanding their being built as strong as Art and the Materials of our Country can make them, yet I have known some, in less than the Space of forty Years, become a Prey to the Tide, Weather, and concomitant Incidents; and am not only persuaded by the Authority of *Fitz-Stephens*, but likewise by the Experience I have had of other fortified Cities, situate upon great navigable Rivers, that the Wall of *London* did run along the Side of the River *Thames*, as well as on that of the Land; and that the Tide and Weather in the Space of seven hundred and seventy-seven Years, from the Time

H. Hunt. Hist. lib. 1  
Simeon of Durham.

Am. Mart. lib. 27

Ibid. lib. 25.

Salm. Sur. Eng. vol. 1

Fitzsteph. Descript. Lond.



of its Erection, to that of *Fitz-Stephens*, would undoubtedly have destroyed several such Walls: And at this Time it is not to be expected that we can discover any of its remains, seeing our modern Wharfs extend considerably farther into the River, than *London Wall* can be supposed to have done; which I shall presently endeavour to make appear.

Salm. Ser.  
Eng. vol. 1

II. "I do not see to what Purpose any Wall should have been built on that Side; it would have hindered the landing Goods and Merchandizes at the Owners' Yards; they must have been, with great Labour and Expence, and Confusion, carried through the Gates backward and forward, and brought round to the Places where they are now unloaded, or put on Board. The Remains that have been observed of this Wall, may have been no more than some decayed Wharfing."

*Ans.* A Wall on that Side, with a Gate or Gates, at proper Distances, would not have occasioned greater Obstructions, Charge, Trouble or Confusion in Shipping, Landing and Carriage of Goods, than the present Row of Buildings on the South of *Thames-street* do, (and from which run down to the several Wharfs long and narrow Passages, only wide enough for one Cart;) especially considering that the Commerce of *London* must then have been far short of what it is now; and probably not more extensive than the neighbouring Countries of *France* and the *Netherlands*: However, instead of such imaginary Obstructions, the prodigious Business in those Parts is daily carried on with the greatest Regularity and Dispatch.

See here-  
after  
Dowgate  
in Ch. IV.

Salm. Ser.  
Eng. vol. 1

III. "The River itself was a better Fortification than any of the Walls to the Land Side. What could an Enemy do from that Quarter? Would not a Force, drawn up upon the Wharf, have a greater Advantage of the Assailants, than from a Wall? Whence should the Enemy come to attack it? They could not at low Water march from *Southwark*, nor sail or row thro' the Bridge, without danger of being sunk by Opposition from thence. And, supposing them on the Shore at low Water, they must have a hard Task to gain the Wharf, if vigorously opposed; and, if they failed, they had the Tide for an Enemy at their Back."

*Ans.* That a River, which an Enemy is Master of by his Fleet, (which has been many Times the Case of the *Thames*) cannot be called a good Fortification, must be granted; nor is it the Interest of the Besieged to engage the Besiegers, where there is a visible Disadvantage on their Side: Such a Place would our *Querist's* Wharf have been, without a Wall, to which an Enemy might commodiously have laid his Ships, and with a superior Force attacked and carried his Wharf and the City in a very short Time, maugre all Opposition: Besides in the Time of Peace as well as War, (before Forts were erected to prevent an armed Force from sailing up the River) this Wharf must have been well supplied with an armed Power, ever ready to oppose all Descents on that weak Side, which was no otherwise to be defended, than by a Power equal to that of the Assailants; as is well known to every Person the least skilled in military Affairs.

Our *Querist* might have saved himself the Trouble of the Bridge Query, had he but considered that the Wall of *London* was not only built many Ages before its Bridge, but likewise that the said Wall extended a great Way on the East as well as on the West Side of the same: Therefore, if it had been only a Wharf, as he seems to imagine, it would have become an easy Prey to every Invader; but, by resisting the numerous, desperate and furious Attacks of the *Danes*, it is evident that the Wall on that Side was then in Being: And, by our *Querist's* Manner of Reasoning, it is manifest that he never saw any trading City of antient Fortification with a Wall along the River. For my Part I never saw any without; and those I have seen, are *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, *Roan* in *Normandy*, *Lubeck* and *Bremen* in *Lower Saxony*, and *Dantzick* in *Polesia Prussia*.

That the City Wall did not extend so far South as the present Wharfs do, I imagine will appear by the following Observations: We are told by an ancient Author, that there was a Tower Palatine on the East of the City, and Two Castles on the West; the First whereof was the square White Tower of *London*, built at the South east Angle of the City Wall; and the Castles on the West were those of *Baynard* and *Mountfitchet*.

*Fitzsteph.  
Disc. Lon.*

And considering that the modern Wharfs on the West Side of *London* Bridge run into the River, as far as the Fourth Pier of the said Bridge; which Piers being all erected in the *Thames*, I think they are sufficient to shew, that the City Wall could not extend so far South as the said Wharfs do at present, nor nearer the River than the North End of the Bridge adjoining to *Thames-street*: Wherefore these Wharfs must be so many Incroachments made on the River, since the Erection of *London* Bridge.

And the City Wall along the *Thames* being destroyed before the Building of the said Tower and Castles; we may, by the Situation of those Fortresses, suppose, that they were erected at the Extremities of the Wall at the River Side, as Places the most exposed to sudden Attacks from the Land at low Water: Which Supposition is very much corroborated by the Tower of *London's* being erected within the antient Course of the Tide, as was lately discovered in digging Foundations for some Houses in the Mint, contiguous to the North Side of the interior circumferal Wall, where they dug a considerable Depth into the antient Bed of the River; and is fully confirmed by *Fitz-Stephen's* Authority, who writes, in the Reign of *Henry II.* "That the Wall is high and great, well-towered on the North Side, with due Distances between the Towers: On the South Side also the City was walled and towered; but the Fish-abounding River *Thames*, with his Ebbing and Flowing, hath long since subverted them." Wherefore I think it is not to be doubted, that the Wall on the River Side ran along from the Tower of *London*, in the East, where *Thames-street* now is situate, to the Castle of *Mountfitchet*, in the West, where the King's Printing-House, and those contiguous are erected.

*Ibid.*



## CHAP. IV.

Of the Erection of the City Gates, viz. The Postern, on Tower-Hill, Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Moorgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, Dowgate, and Bridgegate. A Description of the Prisons in Newgate and Ludgate, and of the Construction and Remains of the City Walls, and Towers thereon.

**CITY GATES** I HAVE already mentioned, that divers Roman Military Ways antiently led to, and centered in, this City; the First whereof was denominated the *Watling-street*, which intersected the *Thames* from *Southwark*, and, entering *London* at *Dourogate* or *Dowgate*, hastened to the *Milliarium* (*London Stone*) in *Canon-street*. After the Conflagration Anno 1666, in digging the Foundation for the present *Holbourn Bridge*, the *Vestigia* of the said *Watling-street* were discovered pointing to *Newgate*: And as it is the general Opinion that the *Ermine-street*, from *Hornsey* and *Stroud-green*, pointed to *Cripplegate*; and the Vicinal Way, from *Old-Ford*, passed thro' *Aldgate*; I therefore conclude, that the Romans, at the Erection of *London Wall*, with their usual Sagacity, built the Gates therein, over the several Ways that led to the City: Wherefore *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, Three of them, must at first have been erected where they are at present situate; and the Fourth being at *Dowgate*, as aforesaid, I imagine they were the Four original and only Gates at first built for the Use of the City, notwithstanding what has been said by some in Favour of *Ludgate* and *Aldersgate*.

The City Gates being more numerous at present than formerly, is owing to the additional Roads, that have from Time to Time been made for the Convenience of Carriage, and the Accommodation of the Citizens, in repairing to their Gardens and the Fields; as shall be shewn more particularly hereafter, when I come to treat of the Gates respectively.

In the Reign of *Henry II.* the Gates of *London* were Seven in Number; which I imagine to have been *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldersgate*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the *Postern* near the Tower of *London*: For my Author says, That "the Wall of the City is great and high, continued with seven Gates:" Whereby it is manifest, that the wooden Gate of *London Bridge* could not be one, seeing there was then no Wall on that Side; therefore I take *Cripplegate* to have been one of the Seven as above-mentioned, notwithstanding its being precluded by *Stow*, in Favour of the *Bridgegate*; which shews that, through great Inadvertence, he has acted directly contrary to the true Meaning of our Author.

In describing the City Gates, I shall begin at the South-east Angle of the Wall, where the antient Tower of *London*, commonly called the *White Tower*, is situate.

## The POSTERN-GATE.

**POSTERN-GATE.** THIS Gate, which stood where the Turnstile is now situate, at the East End of the *Postern*

row, on *Tower-Hill*, was erected soon after the Conquest (in a beautiful Manner, with Stones brought from *Kent* and *Normandy*) for the Convenience of the neighbouring Inhabitants, both within and without the Wall: But in the Second of *Richard I.* *William Longchamp*, Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, having resolved to enlarge and strengthen the Tower of *London* with an additional Fortification, he caused that Part of the City Wall from the said Tower to this Gate, in Length about Three Hundred Feet, to be pulled down, to make Way for a strong Wall and a spacious Ditch; by which the *Postern*, being deprived of its Support or Buttreffs on that Side, fell down in the Year 1440. It was replaced by a mean Building of Timber, Lath and Loam, with a narrow Passage; which also decayed, and has been removed quite away many Years ago; there remaining nothing at present on that Spot of Ground to preserve the Name, but a few Posts to guard a narrow Foot-way against the Encroachments of Horses and Carriages. Here, just *South*, you descend by several Stone Steps to an excellent Spring, called the *Postern-Spring*, much admired by the Citizens, and well preserved.

## ALD GATE.

THIS Gate, which is situate Northwards from the *Postern*, at the Distance of Fourteen Hundred and Sixty-two Feet, is one of the Four original Gates of the City, through which the Roman Vicinal Way led to the *Trajeanus* or Ferry at *Old-Ford*: But when, or on what Occasion, it received its Name, is unknown. A certain Antiquary says, it received its present Appellation from its Antiquity: This seems very improbable, seeing we have not the least Authority for such an Assertion; therefore we may as justly conclude it to have been the last, as well as the first, erected. It may with more Probability be conjectured, that, when the Saxons first possessed themselves of this City, they found this Gate sorely decayed, and more ruinous than any of the rest; therefore they might impose the Epithet of *Eald*, or *Ald*, upon it. Be that as it will, the first Mention we find of this Gate, is in *King Edgar's Charter* to the Knights of the *Knighthood-Guild*, about Anno 967; wherein it appears, that the Lands by him to them granted were bounded on the West by it. It was afterwards a Demesne of the Queen Confort: For *Matilda*, Wife to *HENRY I.* Reg. 8<sup>o</sup>. having founded the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* without *Aldgate*, endowed this same Foundation with the Port of *Aldgate*, and the *Soke* or *Franchise* thereunto belonging, with all Customs. This antient Gateway had two Pair of Gates tho' now there is but one Pair, and two Portcloses.

This Gate being very ruinous, was pulled down Anno 1606; when, in digging for a new Foundation, divers Roman Coins were discovered; Two of which Mr. *Bond*, the Surveyor, caused to be cut in Stone, and placed in the East Front on each Side the Passage. The first Stone of this Edifice was laid Anno 1607, at the Depth of Sixteen Feet, and finished Anno 1609.

On the Top of this Gate Eastward stood a Vane, supported by a golden Sphere. On the Top of the upper Battlements stood two Soldiers facing

Stow.Sur.  
Load.

Aldgate.

Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.Lond.  
Lib.Trin.

Lib.Trin.

Fitzsteph.  
Disc. Lon.Stow.Sur.  
London.Stryp.Ed.  
Stow.Sur.Postern-  
gate.



facing the East, each holding a Bullet in his Hand: Beneath, in a large Square, stood the Statue of King *James I.* in gilt Armour, with a golden *Lion* and a chained *Unicorn*, both couchant at his Feet. On the West Side was placed uppermost a gilt Figure of *Fortune* on a Globe, with a prosperous Sail spreading over her Head: And below, in a large Square, were placed the *King's Arms* richly carved, and with this Motto,

DIEU ET MON DROIT.  
VIVAT REX.

Somewhat lower stood the Emblem of *Peace*, with a Dove upon one of her Hands, and a gilded Wreath in the other, on the South Side; and the Emblem of *Charity* on the North Side. Over the Arch of the Gate was engraven,

*Senatus Populusque Londinensis*  
*Fecit 1609.*

HUMFREY WELD, Maior.

Here was only one Postern, and that on the North Side, for Foot-Passengers; and a Water-Conduit at the South-east Angle thereof; but the last being disused for many Years, Two Houses were erected in lieu of it, in the Year 1734, and a Postern made on the South Side of the Gate. The Apartments over this Gate are appropriated to the Use of one of the Lord-Mayor's Carvers, and at present are lett to the Charity-School founded by Sir *John Cogh.*

## BISHOPSGATE.

NORTH-WEST from *Aldgate*, at the Distance of Fourteen Hundred and Forty Feet is situate *Bishopsgate*; but of what Antiquity, or by whom, or on what Occasion so denominated, is unknown. A modern Author conjectures it to have been at first erected by *Erkenwald*, Bishop of *London*, about *Ann. 675*, grounding this Conjecture on the Representation or Images of two Bishops, with which this Gate was formerly adorned; and from which Decoration, it is probable, the Citizens gave it the Name it still retains. Mr. *Styrr* imagines, that one of the Images might represent the good Bishop already mentioned, who spent much in charitable Foundations, and ingratiated himself so much with the *Londoners*, by his Munificence and Favours to the City, that they had him canonized, and paid their Devotions before his Shrine in *St. Paul's*: And he gives the Honour of the other Image to the Memory of *William the Norman*, his Successor in the same See, and in doing much Good to the City; to whom he ascribes the Rebuilding, and not the Foundation thereof. However, as this can be supported only by Conjecture, it may be queried, whether *London*, in Bishop *Erkenwald's* Time, was of such Consequence, either in its Commerce, or Number of its Inhabitants, as to require an additional Gate to be built for it. And the translating the Relicks of King *Edmund* the Martyr, by *Alwin*, Bishop of *Helmekam*, from *St. Edmund's Bury*, through *Cripplegate*, into *London*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, about sixty Years before the Conquest, to preserve them from the Violence and Rapine of the *Danes*, who then were destroying the King-

dom of the *East-Angles* with Fire and Sword, make it very doubtful, whether at that Time there was any such Gate existing on this Spot of Ground: For this would have been the most ready Entrance from *St. Edmund's Bury*. But, be this as it will, the Observation made in the Year 1707, by a curious Antiquary, (who upon pulling down Part of the City Wall contiguous to the South-east Side of this Gate, discovered that the Foundation of this Wall laid above Four Feet deeper than the Foundation of the Gate) is next to a Demonstration, that *Bishopsgate* is not to be numbered among the original Gates of this City: And perhaps they may come nearer to the Truth, who ascribe this Work to Bishop *William*, the *Norman*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, when the City not only greatly increased in the Number of Houses and Inhabitants, but likewise in its Trade: Therefore this seems a very proper Time to erect an additional Gate, for the Convenience of Commerce; more especially as the City had then such an excellent Bishop, who seems to have delighted in nothing more than in doing Good to the Citizens.

The first Mention I find of this Gate is in the Year 1210; when *William Bland*, one of the Sheriffs of this City, is said to have sold his Land and Garden without the same to the Masters or Wardens of *London-Bridge*.

In the Reign of King *Henry III.* in Consideration of divers Privileges granted to the Merchants of the *Anseatic Company* residing in this City, by the Crown and Citizens of *London*, the said Company not only obliged themselves and their Successors to keep this Gate at all Times in Repair, but likewise to defend the same as often as it should happen to be attacked by an Enemy. But, the said Company not fulfilling their Contract, they were by the Citizens presented to the Itinerant Judges at the Tower of *London* (about the 10th of *Edw. I.*) for their Neglect in not keeping the said Gate in repair, as they ought, in Return for the many Privileges granted them. Whereupon *Gerard Marbod*, the Alderman, and the Directors of the said Company, not only agreed to pay to the Mayor and Citizens the Sum of Two Hundred and Ten Marks for its immediate Repair, but likewise covenanted anew to maintain and defend the same. And it was rebuilt in a beautiful Manner in 1479 by the said Merchants: On which were placed, on the South Side, over the Gateway, a Stone Image of a Bishop with a Mitre on his Head, long Beard, Eyes sunk, and an old mortified Face, supposed to represent *St. Erkenwald*: Another Figure of a Bishop, somewhat lower than the other, and of a larger Size, mitred, and clothed like a Bishop, a smooth Face, with a Crosier in his left Hand, and his right Hand stretched out to bless, supposed to be the courtly Bishop *William*, the *Norman*, stood on the North Front, accompanied by two other Stone Images: That on his right Hand representing a *Saxon King*, it may be King *Alfred*, who, after the Destruction of the City by Fire and other Calamities, brought upon it by the *Danes*, restored and honourably repaired it: And that on his left Hand might be his Son-in-law: *Aldred*, Earl of *Mercia*, to whom the King committed the Custody of the City.

Mill. Obs.  
serv. Bi-  
shop.

Stow. Ser.  
Lond.

Lib. Trin.

Styrr. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Bishopsgate.

Styrr. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.

Ibid.

Ab. Flor.  
in vit.  
Edm.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

In



Stow, Sur.  
Load.

In the Year 1551, this Gate being very ruinous, the Company of *Haunse* Merchants aforelaid prepared Materials for rebuilding it; but, that Corporation being soon after dissolved, the Repairs were stopped, and the Care thereof reverted to the City, who permitted it to continue in a bad Condition till the Year 1731; when it was taken down, and rebuilt at their Expence; tho', through various Accidents, it was not finished till the Year 1735, and then in a Taste much inferior to the antient Fabrick: Yet in one Respect it exceeds the former: for that had but one Postern for the Conveniency of Foot-Passengers, whereas this has Two.

## MOORGATE.

Moorgate.  
Stow, Sur.  
Load.

MOORGATE, situate near to the North End of *Coleman-Street*, was at first erected in the Year 1415, for the easier Access of the Citizens to their Gardens, and the adjacent Fields; at which Time, from its Vicinity to the Moor, it received its Name.

Stryp, Ed.  
Stow, Sur.

The present stately Edifice, which is situate Sixteen Hundred and Sixty-four Feet to the Westward of *Bishopsgate*, was erected in the Year 1674, with two Posterns for the Accommodation of Passengers: And the Apartments over the same are appropriated to the Use of one of the Lord-Mayor's Carvers.

This Gateway is built higher than the common Rules of Proportion, for the Sake of the City Trained Bands marching thro' it with their Pikes erected; a Weapon now laid aside. But others are of Opinion, that this Height was intended for the better Convenience of bringing loaded Carts or Waggons of Hay into the City through this Gate, it having been intended to make the *Haymarket* in *Little Moorfields*; tho' this Design did not take Effect.

In the Year 1636, the *Moorgate Postern* was erected between this Gate and that of *Bishopsgate*. The Posterns of *Basinghall* and *Aldermanbury* were also built *An. Dom.* 1655, between this and that of *Cripplegate*, for the Convenience of the Citizens in those Parts. But, since the Printing of the first Edition of this History, all these Posterns have been pulled down, and the Ways laid open, by Order of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council; these narrow Passages having been found inconvenient, and often dangerous, to Passengers.

## CRIPPLEGATE.

Cripplegate.  
Stryp, Ed.  
Stow, Sur.

WESTWARD from *Moorgate*, at the Distance of One Thousand and Thirty-two Feet, is situate *Cripplegate*, so denominated from *Cripples*, who antiently begged there. This I take to be one of the four original Gates of the City, tho' in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*, confirming the Foundation of the College of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, it is named only the *Postern of Cripplegate*. However, the great Antiquity thereof is easily deduced from the Account of the Translation of the Remains of *St. Edmund* the King, as mentioned before in *Bishopsgate*; notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary by an eminent Anti-

quary, who has declared in Favour of *Aldersgate*, without considering that he has shewn the great Antiquity of this Gate, by acquainting us, that in the Reign of *Ethelred* the Second, the *Danes* committed the most cruel and unheard-of Depredations in the Kingdom of *East Anglia*: Wherefore *Alwin*, Bishop of *Helmeham*, to prevent their offering any Indignity to the sacred (rather gainful) Remains of King *Edmund* the Martyr, removed his Corpse from *Bedrifworth*, or *St. Edmund's Bury*, to *London*, where it entered at this Gate, *Anno Dom.* 1010; as I have already observed. And this confirms me in the Opinion, that *Cripplegate* was then the only Gate in the North Wall of the City, as it stands more convenient in all Respects for one of the original Gates, than *Aldersgate*: And besides, I have already endeavoured to shew, that this Gate was originally erected over the *Roman* Military Way, denominated the *Ermine-street*, which led from *London*, by *Hornsey*, Northwards: And in this I have the concurring Testimonies of many of our chief Antiquaries; and also that of the Dean of *York*, with this small Variation, of its having passed at *Moorgate* Three Hundred and Forty-four Yards on the Eastward; which I presume is not so proper a Passage for it, seeing there was a very large and deep Morass, which continued so bad until the Mayoralty of *Roger Atbelcy*, Esq. 3 *Hen.* VIII. that it cost the City large Sums to heighten it: Yet, tho' the Ground was raised so as to cover the Bridges and Dikes, such was its moorish Nature, says *Stow*, that in his Time it was not much drier. However, Means were found at last in the Mayoralty of Sir *Leonard Halliday*, by proper Drains or Sewers, and other Methods, to draw off the Water; so that these Fields, before an unwholesome Place, and of no Use, were improved into pleasant Walks, set with Trees for Shade and Ornament, and compassed with Brick Walls, at the Expence of Five Thousand Pounds, or thereabouts. Neither was there a Gate where *Moorgate* is situate, before *Anno Dom.* 1415; nor the least Vestigia to shew that there was a *Roman* Way in that Place: If ever there had, 'tis not to be doubted, it would have been of that Permanence (especially considering that the sagacious *Romans* took more than ordinary Pains to strengthen their Ways in such marshy Places, to prevent the sudden Decay of such expensive Works) as to have continued probably till this Time: And, if the *Ermine-street* had led this Way, I think 'tis not to be doubted, but the *Romans* would have erected one of the City Gates over it; and not where *Cripplegate* is situate; which, according to the above-mentioned Relation, cannot owe its Origin either to the *Britons* or *Saxons*; for, the former being continually harrassed by the reiterated Invasions and Depredations of the *Scots* and *Picts*, it would have been better Policy in them to have reduced, rather than increased the Number of Gates: For, considering they were then in the utmost Misery and Distress, their Thoughts and Actions must have been chiefly employed for their own Defence: Nor could its Origin be owing to the *Saxons*, seeing that *London*, during the Heptarchy, was a Place of no such Note, as to merit a new Gate, it being then only the Ca-

Stow, Sur.  
Load.See Page  
23.GalCom.  
Ant. tier.Bed. Ecc.  
Hist. Ang.  
lib. 2.



pital of the petty Kingdom, or rather Viceroyalty of *East-Saxony*, under the Dominion of the King of *Kent*, who appointed his Lieutenant or Viceroy over it at *Pleasure*; *Canterbury* then being the Mistress of *London*.

Upon the Reduction of the Heptarchy by *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, *London* must still have been in a worse Condition than before, being deprived of the Presence of her King and his Court; for the Conqueror continued to reside at *Winchester*. From this Epocha therefore to that of the Conquest, the Citizens had but few Inducements to put themselves to the Expence of erecting an additional Gate; for 'tis certain they must have been reduced to very mean Circumstances, as well by the *Danish* Depredations, as by their own intestine Broils. For all which Reasons I think I may safely conclude, that this Gate was built long before the *Norman* Invasion, and that it must be one of the original Gates of the City.

This Gate was a Prison for Debtors, &c. in the Reign of *Edward*, and it has been several times rebuilt; once by the *Brewers Company* in 1244; again in 1491, by a Legacy left for that Purpose by *Edmund Shaw*, Goldsmith, and Mayor in 1483; and last, it was repaired in 1663, as appears by the following Inscription thereon: "This Gate was repaired and beautified, and the new Postern made, at the Charge of the City of *London*, in the fifteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *Charles*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Robinson*, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, and Alderman of this Ward, *An. Dom. 1663*."

The Apartments over this Gate are for the Accommodation of the Water-Bailiff. It has but one Postern for the Convenience of Foot-Passengers, on the East Side.

### ALDERSGATE.

*Aldersgate.*  
Scrip. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
  
Stow. Sur.  
Load.  
  
Howell's  
Londonop.  
Arnold's  
Chron.

THIS Gate, which is situate South-west of *Cripplegate*, at the Distance of twelve hundred and sixty-five Feet, is deemed by *Stow* to be one of the four original Gates of *London*, for no other Reason, than that *Alder*, the first Syllable thereof, implies Antiquity. But, as the Epithets of *Alder* and *Ald*, i. e. the *elder* and the *eldest*, are brought to prove the Antiquity of this and *Aldgate*; I think it ought first to have been shewn, that those Appellations were actually imposed to distinguish them from the modern Gates.

The Name of this Gate is by some derived from *Aldrich*, a *Saxon*; by others from *Seniors*, or *Old-men*, the Builders thereof; and by certain Authors from the great Number of *Elder-Trees* which grew in that Neighbourhood. Be these Etymologies as they will, I cannot help being of Opinion, that any one of them is more probable, than that pretended to be conferred on Account of its Age: And, as well from what has been said upon the two preceding Gates, as because I have no where found it mentioned before the Conquest, which makes me conclude it was not erected before that Period; I can't assent to the Opinion of *Stow*, who affirms this to be one of the original Gates of the City.

NUMB. III.

This Gate was enlarged at several times in its Apartments, or Lodging-Rooms; and was considerably improved by the famous Printer *John Day*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign: But, becoming old and ruinous, so as to be in danger of falling, it was ordered to be rebuilt at the City Expence in 1616, which was performed in a very elegant Manner; Mr. *William Parker*, Merchant-Taylor, bequeathing a thousand Pounds towards the same. The Ornaments of this new Gate were King *James I.* on Horseback, in a large Square over the Arch, and in the Posture as he made his Entrance into *London* through this Gate at his first coming to take Possession of the *English* Crown; the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, quartered, above his Head: On the East Side of his Majesty the Prophet *Jeremiah*, with the Words of the 25th Verse of the 17th Chap. by that Prophet; and on the West Side the Prophet *Samuel*, with the 1st Verse of the 12th Chap. of 1 *Samuel*. On the South Side King *James I.* in his Royal Robes, sitting in a Chair of State. This Gate being much defaced by the Fire of *London*, *Anno 1666*, it was repaired at the Expence of the City, as it now is, in the Year 1670.

The Apartments over this Gate are appointed for the Reception of the Common-Crier of the City; for whose Accommodation the Eastern Postern was formerly shut up: But, this being found very inconvenient to the Citizens, who on that Account were obliged frequently to go through the Gateway, to the endangering their Persons by Horses and Carriages, the same has been opened, since the first Edition of this Work.

### NEW GATE.

THIS Gate is situate South-west of *Aldersgate*, at the Distance of one thousand and thirty-seven Feet. According to *Stow*, it was so denominated from its modern Building, being at first erected about the Reign of *Henry V.* To support this Assertion, *Stow* alledges, that the Cathedral of *St. Paul* being burnt about the Year 1086, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, *Mauritius*, then Bishop of *London*, began the Foundation of a new Work, such as Men then judged would never have been performed, it was to them so wonderful for Height, Length, and Breadth; as also in respect it was raised upon Arches, or Vaults, &c. a Kind of Workmanship brought in by the *Normans*, and never known to the Artificers of this Land before that Time; and that after *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the Work of the said Church, purchasing the large Streets and Lanes round about, and began to compass the Ground thus purchased with a strong Wall of Stone, and Gates, for a Church-yard; by which means, the high and large Street, stretching from *Aldgate* in the East to *Ludgate* in the West, was in this Place so crossed and stopped up, that the Carriage through the City Westward was forced to pass without the said Church-yard Wall on the North Side, through *Pater-noster-row*, and then South down *Ace-Mary-lane*, and again West through *Bowyer-row*,  
G



now, to Ludgate; or else out of Cheap, or Watling-street, to turn South through the Old Change, then West through Carter-lane, again North up Creed-lane, and then West to Ludgate; which made it very dangerous and troublesome both to Man and Horſe. For Remedy whereof a new Gate was made, and ſo called; by which Men and Cattle, with all manner of Carriages, might paſs more directly (as before) from Aldgate thro' Weſt Cheap, by St. Paul's on the North Side, through St. Nicholas's Shambles and Newgate-market to Newgate; and thence to any Part Weſtward over Holborn-bridge; or turning with-out the Gate into Smithfield, and through Iſledon or Iſlington, to any Part of the Kingdom that lies North and by Weſt. But a late Author rejects this Account of its Foundation, and ſays, that it was only then repaired, and that it was antiently denominated Chamberlain-gate: And, if it be true, that after the Fire of London, An. 1666, in digging a Foundation for the preſent Holborn-bridge, the Veſtigia of the Roman Military Way called Watling-street were diſcovered, pointing directly to this Gate; this muſt be allowed to have been one of the four original Gates built over the ſaid Roman Highway in this Place; tho' it is very extraordinary that it is not once mentioned before the Conqueſt. But, be this as it will, we can affirm, upon the Faith of undoubted Records, that this Gate was appropriated to its preſent Uſe, to be a common Gaol for Felons taken in the City of London, or County of Middleſex, ſo long ago as the Year 1218; upon which Account it was kept continually in ſo good Order, that we don't find any conſiderable Repairs thereof 'till the Year 1420, nor afterwards 'till the Year 1630. This Structure was deſtroyed entirely by the general Conflagration in 1666; in whoſe Place the preſent Gate was built in a more convenient and ſubſtantial Manner than the former, with a Poſtern on the North Side for Foot-Paſſengers.

Howell's  
Londinop.

Arnold's  
Chron.

#### Donations belonging to this Priſon.

	Per Annum. l. s. d.
By Sir Tho. Greſham, from the Chamber of Lond.	10 0 0
By Sir Roger Martin, from the Mercers Comp.	2 0 0
By Alderman John Heydon, from Ditto	5 0 0
By John Marſh, from Ditto	0 10 0
By Peter Blundel, from the Haberdashers Comp.	2 0 0
By Stephen Peacock, from Ditto	1 0 0
By the Lady Roſſſy, from Chriſt's Hoſpital	2 10 0
By the Lady Maurice, from the Armourers Comp.	1 10 0
By Sir John Pauchey, from the Grocers Comp.	0 5 0
By Sir Tho. Kyſwerth, from the Fiſhm. Comp.	5 0 0
By James Smith, from Ditto	0 3 4
By John Meredith, from the Skinners Comp.	1 2 0
By John Droper, from Ditto	0 13 4
By John Kendrick, from the Drapers Company	2 0 0
By Peter Blundel, from the Merchant-Tayl. Com.	2 0 0
By William Parker, from Ditto	2 0 0
By John Weſler, from Ditto	1 0 0
By Marg. Hurgrave, from the Clothworkers Com.	0 5 0
By Mr. Garret, from the Salters Company	0 6 4
By Mr. Horne, from Ditto	0 5 0
By Mr. Rogers, from the Leatherſellers Comp.	1 0 0
By Mr. Ferbrar, from Ditto	0 6 8
By the Leatherſellers Company	0 4 0
By the Company of Pariſh Clerks	1 0 0
By the Barons of the Exchequer	1 6 8
By Mr. Gnaſham, from a Houſe in Smithfield	4 10 0
By the Receiver General of the Land-Tax	2 13 4
By Sir Robert Hampton	1 0 0
By Mr. Croſham, from the Cutlers Company	0 15 0

Total per Annum 52 5 8

By Margaret Deane, from the Ironmongers Company, 17 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread; from St. Dunſton's Pariſh in the Eaſt, 20 Stones of Ditto; from the Pariſh of St. Andrew Underhoſt, 10 Stones of Ditto; from Alhallow's Pariſh in Lombard-ſtreet, 17 Stones of Ditto.

To theſe may be added the Donation of Robert Dow, Merchant-Taylor, who has left l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly for ever to the Sexton or Bellman of St. Sepulchre's, to pronounce ſolemnly two Exhortations to the Perſons condemned, the Night before their Execution, in theſe Words:

" You Priſoners that are within,  
" Who for Wickedneſs and Sin,

" After many Mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die To-morrow in the Forenoon, give Ear, and underſtand, that To-morrow Morning the greateſt Bell of St. Sepulchre's ſhall toll for you in Form and Manner of a paſſing Bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that are at the Point of Death: To the end that all godly People, hearing that Bell, and knowing it is for your going to your Deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily to pray to God to beſtow his Grace and Mercy upon you, whiſt you live. I beſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, to keep this Night in Watching and Prayer, to the Salvation of your own Souls, while there is yet Time and Place for Mercy; as knowing To-morrow you muſt appear before the Judgment-Seat of your Creator, there to give an Account of all Things done in this Life, and to ſuffer eternal Torments for your Sins committed againſt him, unleſs, upon your hearty and unfeigned Repentance, you find Mercy, thro' the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of your only Mediator and Advocate Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right Hand of God to make Interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return to him."

And on the Day of Execution, as the Condemned Criminals paſs by St. Sepulchre's Church-wall to Execution, he adds: " All good People, pray heartily unto God for theſe poor Sinners, who are now going to their Death, for whom this great Bell doth toll.

" You that are condemned to die, Repent with lamentable Tears: Aſk Mercy of the Lord, for the Salvation of your own Souls, through the Merits, Death, and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right Hand of God to make Interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

" Lord have Mercy upon you,

" Chriſt have Mercy upon you,

" Lord have Mercy upon you,

" Chriſt have Mercy upon you."

#### L U D G A T E.

THIS Gate is ſituate ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven Feet South of Newgate. According to Geffrey of Monmouth, it took its Denomination from King Lud, who, according to that Author, built it about the Year 66 before Chriſt. But, as that Hiſtorian has forfeited all Credit amongſt the Learned, this Particular is alſo very much doubted;

Ludgate.  
Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
Gal. Mon.  
Hiſt. Reg.  
lib. 3.



doubted; and it is thought to be much better derived from its Situation near the Rivulet *Flood*, *Flood*, *Fleet*, *Fleete* or *Fleet*, now *Fleet-ditch*, and to be corruptly called *Ludgate*, instead of its original Name *Fludgate*; for the Saxon *Flood*, *Fleet*, *Fleete* or *Fleet*, implies a small navigable Watercourse, such as the *Fleet Rivulet*, has probably been in former Ages: And as this small River or *Fleet* has given Denomination to *Fleet-street*, *Fleet-lane*, the *Fleet-prison*, *Fleet-bridge*, and the *Fleet-market*, I am induced to believe, it also communicated its Name to this Gate, even as *Cripplegate* and *Moorgate* received their Appellations, the one from the *Cripples* sitting near to it, and the other from its Vicinity to the *Moor*.

Stow. Sur.  
London.

The first Mention I find of this Watercourse by the Name of *Fleet*, is in a Complaint made to a Parliament held at *Carlisle*, by *Henry Earl of Lincoln*, Anno 1307, setting forth, "That the Watercourse under *FLEET-BRIDGE*, formerly frequented by many Ships, was then by Encroachments and other Obstructions rendered unnavigable." This Complaint, through great Inattention, is brought by *Stow* to prove that this Rivulet was then denominated *The River of Wells*. But, in his Description of that River, in a Quotation from a Charter granted by *William the Conqueror* to the Collegiate Church of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, he has shewn the direct contrary, in these Words: "I do give and grant to the same Church all the Land, and the Moor, without the Postern, which is called *Cripplegate*, on either Part of the Postern; that is to say, from the North Corner of the Wall, as the River of *Wells* there near running departeth the same Moor from the Wall, unto the running Water which entereth the Cittie." By which 'tis evident, that the River of *Wells* had its Course near *Cripplegate*; and thence to the running Water, as the Charter expresses it, which entereth the City; which running Water, instead of being the Rivulet *Fleet*, was *Wallbrook*, that entered the City thro' the Wall near *Moorgate*; for no other Brook, or running Water whatsoever, ever entered this City, that I can learn.

Stow. An.  
Eng.

But, to put this Matter out of Dispute, let us hear what *Stow* himself, in his Annals, says on this Head, viz. "He (*William the Conqueror*) gave Privileges to *St. Martin's-le-Grand* in London; he also gave to that College all the Land, and the Moore, without the Posterne, called *Cripplegate* of London, on either Part of the Posterne; that is to say, from the North Corner of the Wall, as the River of the *Wells* there remaining departeth the same Moore from the Wall, to the running Water which entereth the Cittie, to wit, thro' the Wall, and so thro' the Cittie, though under Ground, to the River of *Thames*, and is called *Wallbrook*, of coming thro' and from the Wall."

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
Johnf.  
Descrip.  
Ludg.

This Gate, which in the Year 1373 was constituted a Free Prison (tho' at present otherwise) for poor Debtors, Freemen of the City, was greatly enlarged by *Sir Stephen Forster*, some time Mayor of London; who having himself been a Prisoner in this Place, and as a poor Man at this Day, when begging at the Grate, was by a certain rich Widow interrogated, what Sum would

discharge him? He reply'd, Twenty Pounds, which she generously disbursed; and taking him into her Service, he, by an indefatigable Application to Business, gained the Affections of his Mistress to such a Degree, that she made him her Husband; and, having greatly enrich'd himself by Commerce, amidst his Affluence, bethought himself of the Place of his Confinement; and having acquainted his Lady with his Design, she readily concurred therein: Whereupon they heartily set about putting the same in Execution, which was to enlarge the Prison; and, in order thereunto, caused divers of their Houses contiguous to the Gate to be pulled down, and on the Sites thereof erected a strong square Stone Building, containing the following Rooms, viz. The Porch, the Paper-house, Watch-hall, Upper and Lower Lumberies, Cellar, Long Ward, and the Chapel; in the last of which, on the Wall, in a Copper Plate, was the following Inscription, viz.

Ludgate  
Prison.

Devout Soules, that passe this Way,  
For Stephen Forster, late Maior, heartily pray,  
And Dame Agnes, his Spouse, to God consecrate,  
That of Pitie this House made for Londoners in  
Ludgate.  
So that for Lodging and Water Prisoners here  
nought pay,  
As their Keepers shall all answer at dreadful  
Doomes Day.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

There is in the Chapel the following Inscription: "This Chapel was erected and ordained for the Divine Worship and Service of God, by the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Forster, Knight, some time Lord-Mayor of this Honourable City, and by Dame Agnes his Wife, for the Use and godly Exercise of the Prisoners in this Prison of Ludgate, Anno 1454."

Johnf.  
Descrip.  
Ludg.

The worthy Founder not only settled a Salary upon the Chaplain, or preaching Minister of this Prison, (which, I suppose, says our Author, is in the Hands of our Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or some by their Appointment) but likewise appointed, that the Use of all the Rooms in his additional Building should be for ever free to all unfortunate Citizens, and that they, providing their own Bedding, should pay nothing at their Release for Lodging or Chamber-Rent, which to many poor Men becomes oftentimes as burthensome as their Debts, and are by the Keeper detained in Prison, as for Debt, only for their Fees, tho' discharged and acquitted of what they were committed for. This worthy Gentleman, certainly, had some prophetic Inspection into the Times that should follow him, and we now (Anno 1659) see come to pass: And therefore it seemed needful to his judicious Eye, to lay a Charm or strong Obligation, and an absolute Forewarning of the Master-keepers that should succeed in that Office, not to take or receive any such Money for Lodging, as is now daily exacted and extorted from poor Men. According to the Constitution of the Prison by the said *Sir Stephen Forster*, it continued many Years, and is still, tho' falsely, accounted the best and freest Prison in England; and it was certainly so at that Time; for, as Charity built the House, so Charity maintained the Prisoners



Prisoners of this House. But, since Men of corrupt and seared Consciences have got the Dominion, who neither fear God, nor will serve Men in their Generations; what is there to be expected from such Men, who make Gain both their God and Godliness, but the Banishment of Charity and Piety, the Rasing of Records, the defacing, obliterating, and pulling down the poor Man's Pillar of Truth, and the horrid and inhuman Spoiling and Impoverishing of the Miserable and Oppressed? For some of the late Master-keepers (the Introducers of the Oppression of paying for their Lodging) most basely and injuriously caused to be taken down the aforesaid Inscription of *Free Water and Lodging*, and set up another over the outward Street-Door with only these Words engraven: *This is the PRISON of LUDGATE.*

The Water, I find, was not altogether Sir Stephen's Gift: For I have seen an Account that Sir Robert Knowles gave Maintenance for the Supply of the Prisons of *Ludgate* and *Newgate* with Water for ever, leaving it to the Care of the Grocers Company.

The present Gate was erected *An. Dom. 1586.* with the Statue of Queen *Elizabeth* on the West Front, and those of King *Lud*, and his two Sons *Androgeus* and *Theomantius* or *Temantius*, on the East.

The domestick Government of this Prison having something very singular and remarkable in it, I presume an Account thereof will not be unacceptable to the Reader. I shall therefore insert a compendious Abstract thereof from an Account published some time ago by one who had been a long time Prisoner therein.

For the quiet and good Government of this Prison, and the Punishment of Crimes and Misdemeanors therein committed, the Master-keeper and Prisoners from among themselves chuse the following Officers, *viz.* A Reader of Divine Service; an Upper Steward, called the Master of the Box; an Under Steward; seven Assistants, who by Turns officiate daily; a Running Assistant; two Church-wardens; a Scavenger; a Chamberlain; a Running Post; and the Criers or Beggars at the Grates, who are generally six in Number.

The Reader is chosen by the Master-keeper, Stewards, and Assistants, and not at a General Election, as the other Officers are. The Reader, besides reading Prayers, was originally obliged to ring the Bell twice a Day for Prayers, and also for the Space of a Quarter of an Hour before Nine at Night, as a Warning for all Strangers to depart the Prison; but, for the Dignity of his Office, he is now exempt from those Services, and others in his stead are appointed to perform them. This Officer's Salary is two Shillings and eight Pence *per Month*, and a Penny of every Prisoner at his Entrance, if his Garnish amount to sixteen Pence; and a Dish of Meat out of the Lord-Mayor's Basket.

The Upper Steward, or Master of the Box, is by all the Prisoners held in equal Esteem with the Keeper of the Prison; and to his Charge is committed the Keeping of all the several Orders of the House, with the Accounts of Cash received upon Legacies; the Distribution of all the Pro-

visions sent in by the Lord-Mayor, and others; the Cash received by Garnish and begging at the Grates, which he weekly lays out in Bread, Candles, and other Necessaries. He likewise keeps a List of all the Prisoners, as well those that are upon the Charity, as those that are not; to each of whom, by the Aid of the Assistant for the Day, he distributes their several Proportions of Bread and other Provisions. He receives the Gifts of the Butchers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, and other Market People, sent in by the Clerk of the Market by the Running Post, for which he gives a Receipt, and afterwards, in the Presence of the Assistant for the Day, exposes all to Sale to the Charity Men, by way of Market; and the Money arising thereby is deposited in the Common Stock, or Bank.

This Officer, with the Under Steward, Assistant, and Church-wardens, are elected monthly by the Suffrages of the Prisoners; but all the other Officers, except the Chamberlain, are appointed by the Master-keeper, Stewards, and Assistants. The Design of these frequent Elections, is, to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the respective Officers; but, when they are known to be Men of Probity, they are generally re-elected, and often continue in such Posts many Months. The Monday after every Election, the Accounts are audited and passed, and the Balance divided; and, if it amount to three Shillings and four Pence *per Man*, the Keeper of the Prison arbitrarily extorts from each Prisoner two Shillings and four Pence, without the least Colour of Right: But, if the Dividend rises not so high, then he only takes one Shilling and two Pence; the other Moiety being charged to the Prisoner's Account, to be paid at the Time of his Discharge; which new and detestable Impositions are apparently contrary to the Intention of the Founder.

Another great Grievance the distressed and miserable Prisoners are subject to, is, their being obliged to pay the Turnkey twelve Shillings *per Month*, for no other Service than that of opening the Door to let in Gifts and Charities sent to the Prison, which often amount to little more than what he receives.

The Under Steward is an Assistant, or Deputy, to the Upper Steward, in whose Absence or Indisposition he performs the several Functions of his Office.

The Assistants, being seven in Number, are chosen monthly with the Stewards; one whereof officiating daily, his Business is to attend in the Hall, to enter all Charities, and keep an Account of the Money taken out of the Boxes, which are opened at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and at Nine at Night; which Money he pays to the Upper Steward, at the passing of whose Accounts the Assistants are Auditors.

Every Person put in Nomination for the Office of an Assistant, refusing to serve, forfeits one Shilling to the Use of the Publick, or, in lieu thereof, to be put in Fetters for three Days. The officiating Assistant is invested with a magisterial Power, whereby he can commit a Prisoner to the Stocks or Shackles, for the Abuse of any Person. This Officer is to see the Cellar cleared every Night, by Ten o'Clock, of all the Prisoners; for which he receives six Pence out of the Charity Money;



Money; two Pence whereof to his own Use, two Pence to the Upper Steward, and two Pence to the Running Assistant. This Office was anciently in such Esteem, that the Assistant, at his entering upon it, used nightly at Eight o'Clock to be ushered into the Hall, by an Illumination of forty or fifty great Candles, carried by so many Prisoners.

Johns.  
Descrip.  
Ludg.

The Running Assistant's Business is, to attend upon the Criers at the Gates, to change Money; and open the Boxes; to put up Candles in their respective Places, attend upon the Stewards and Assistants, look after the Clock, ring the Bell for Prayers; and to be Crier at the Sale of Provisions. His Salary is four Shillings and eight Pence per Month, and an eighth Part of the Garnish-Money.

Ibid.

The Church-wardens are chosen from among the youngest Prisoners. The Upper Warden's Office is, to call to Prayers on *Sundays*, after the Bell has done ringing; and the Under Warden's is, to call the Prisoners to Prayers all other Days. They are likewise to take Cognizance of all Persons who are upon the Charity Foundation; who in default of Attendance are fined one Penny each. The Under Warden's Salary for this Service is four Pence per Month; and the Penalty for not serving, when duly elected, is four Pence.

Ibid.

The Scavenger's Office is, to keep clean the Prison, and to fetter and put in the Stocks all Offenders; for which he is intitled to receive from each Criminal one Penny, together with a Salary of five Shillings and eight Pence per Month, and two Pence out of every sixteen Pence of the Garnish-Money.

Ibid.

The Chamberlain is chosen by the Keeper of the Prison, whose Office it is to take Care of all the Bedding and Linen belonging to the Keeper; to place Men at their coming in, and to furnish them with Sheets, and to give Notice to Strangers to depart the Prison by Ten o'Clock at Night. This Officer formerly was obliged to make the Charity-Men's Beds, for which he received two Pence per Month.

Ibid.

The Running Post's Business is, to fetch in a Basket the broken Meat from the Lord-Mayor, Clerk of the Market, private Families, and Charities given in the Streets, which are often so inconsiderable as not to admit of a Dividend; wherefore it is disposed of by Sale or publick Market, as aforesaid. The Salary annexed to this office, is four Shillings per Month; one Penny per Month out of each Man's Dividend, and one Penny out of every sixteen Pence of Garnish-Money.

Ibid.

The Criers are six in Number; two whereof daily beg at the Grates; he at the Grate within is allowed one Fourth of what is given, and he at that on *Black-Friars Side* one Moiety of what is given there.

#### Donations belonging to this Prison.

Par. and Comp. Account.		l.	s.	d.
	By John Kendrick, from the Comp. of Drapers	1	10	0
	By Sir Thomas Cullum, from ditto	3	0	0
	By Sir Thomas Grosbom, from the Co. of Mercers	10	0	0
	By Sir Roger Martin, from ditto	2	0	0
	By John Heyden, Alderman, from ditto	3	0	0
		19	10	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over	19	10	0
By John Marth, from ditto	0	5	0
By Stephen Peacock, from the Comp. of Haberd.	1	0	0
By Sir Thomas Knetsworth, from the Fishmongers	5	0	0
By James Smith, from ditto	0	3	4
By the L. Eliz. Morrice from the C. of Armourers	1	0	0
By John Bennet, from ditto	1	0	0
By John Wooller, from the Merch. Taylors Com.	1	0	0
By William Parker, from ditto	1	10	0
By Margaret Hargrave, from the C. of Clothw.	0	5	0
By Sir John Peachy, from the Grocers Company	0	5	0
By John Merideth, from the Skinners Company	1	2	0
By John Dreper, from ditto	0	13	4
By Sir William Jones, from the Salters Company	0	5	0
By Peter Blundell, from ditto	2	0	0
By Mrs. Cock, from ditto	0	2	6
By Mr. Robert Rogers, from the Leatherfellers C.	1	0	0
By Robert Ferbras, from ditto	0	6	8
By the Leatherfellers Company	0	4	0
By Peter Blundell, from the Comp. of Ironmon.	2	0	0
By W. Reper, from the Comp. of Parish-Clerks	1	0	0
By Ths. Dawson, from St. Ethelburga's Parish	0	9	0
By the Lady Mary Ramsey, from Christ's Hosp.	2	10	0
By Marg. Simeats, from the Chamber of London	2	9	0
By William Middleton, from ditto	3	2	6
By Joan Sambach, by St. Bride's Parish	1	0	0
By Ths. Chapman, by St. Pancras's Parish	0	6	0
By James Hodgson, by St. Sepulchre's Parish	0	10	0
By John Jucksey, from Mireclack in Berkshire	1	0	0
By Laurence Andrews, Bishop of Winchester	5	0	0
By John Stone, out of a Tenement in Bow-lane	2	0	0
By the Lady Margaret North, from the King's- Head Tavern, Newgate-street	2	12	0
Total per Ann.	62	0	5

By Ths. Cottels, a Hind Quarter of Beef, and a Peck of Oat-Meal, from the Tallow-Chandlers Company.  
By Margaret Dean, 19 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread, from the Company of Ironmongers.

## DOWGATE.

FROM Ludgate to Fleet-ditch on the West, is four hundred and fifty-four Feet, and thence to the River Thames seven hundred and eighty Feet; and from Fleet-ditch in the West, along the River Side, to the White Tower (within the Tower of London) on the East, five thousand nine hundred and fifty Feet; so that the whole Circumference of the City within the Wall is three Miles, one hundred and sixty-five Feet.

This was not only a Port, or Harbour, or principal Key for Ships and Vessels of all Sorts, for the Loading and Landing of Goods and Provisions, as appears by an Inquisition made in the 28 Hen. III. wherein was found, *That as well Corn as Fish, and all other Things coming from the Port of Downgate, were to be ordered after the Customs of the QUEENHITH; for the King's Use: And also, That the Corn arriving between the Gate of the Guild-hall of the Merchants of Cullen, (i. e. now the Steel-yard) which is East from Downgate, and the House then pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, West from Baynard's Castle, was to be measured by the Measure, and Measurer of the Queen's Soke or Queenhith; and by the following Record: That, in the 19 Edw. III. Customs were then to be paid for Ships and other Vessels resting at Downgate, as if they rode at Queenhith; and as they do now at Billingsgate: But Mr. Maitland thinks it is very clear to have been originally one of the four Gates, or the South Gate of this City, where anciently was the Trajettus, or Ferry of the Watling-street, one*

H

Downgate.  
Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.



of the four great Roman Military Ways; and that *Stow*, by naming it *Dowgate*, from the great Descent from *St. John Baptist's Church* on *Dowgate-bill*, to the River *Thames*, is mistaken: Because, says he, considering what I have said upon the Discovery of a Tessellated Roman Pavement in this Neighbourhood (in the 3d Chapter) I presume it will appear that there was little or no Descent at that Place, when this Gate was at first erected; therefore it could not receive its Name from that: Wherefore I join in Opinion with a very judicious Antiquary, that it was anciently by the *Britons*, under the Roman Government, called *Dour-gate*, that is, the *Water-gate*: Which, according to the Reasons there assigned, answers exactly to this Place: And, if so, this was the only original Water-gate.

Lel. Col.

See before  
Chap. III.

But, lest it should be objected, that one Gate on this Side was not sufficient to give Passage to the several Sorts of Merchandize exported and imported at that Time, I shall only observe, that, before the Destruction of the Wall on that Side, one Gate was sufficient for that Purpose, had the Commerce of *London* been double to what it was, seeing much more Merchandize is carried thro' the Western Gate-way of the Custom-house in one Year at present, than I imagine all the Trade of *London* in those Days could amount to in twenty.

And for carrying on the prodigious Commerce of this City at present (which is at least treble to what any other City upon Earth ever justly could pretend to, and infinitely beyond the Trade at that Time) there are only six and twenty Lanes and Passages to and from the *Thames*, on both Sides the River, for the carrying of Merchandize to and from all Ships, Barges, &c. exclusive of Colliers; and those Cart-ways are still capable of giving Passage to double the Quantity of Goods the City trades in, to and from all Parts: Therefore I conclude, that one Gate on this Side was originally sufficient to have answered all the Ends of the Citizens, not only in respect to Trade (which probably was not more extensive than that of *France* and the *Low Countries*) but also Security against an Enemy; all Engineers having ever had a strict Regard, at the Fortifying of any Place, not to make more Gates than were immediately necessary.

The other Gates on this Side, mentioned by *Stow*, denominated *Wolf-gate*, *Eb-gate*, *Puddle-dock-gate*, *Oyster-gate*, *Butolphi-gate*, *Billings-gate*, and the *Water-gates* by the *Tower* and *Custom-house*, instead of having ever been real Gates in the City Wall, were only so many Wharfs, or Places for the Landing of Merchandize, and were so denominated from their Owners, from vicinal Places, and from Goods usually landed there, and which, by their Number and Names, I imagine, were erected long after the Dissolution of the Wall, and since the Conquest. And, as the great Wharf, or original Landing-Place, retained the Appellation of *Dour* or *Dow-gate* (from the Gate which anciently stood there) I think it probable that the Erectors of these Wharfs, or Quays, in Emulation of that, dignified theirs with the Epithet of Gates; as we at present find all Houses of Correction denominated *Bridewell*, from the Situation of the Original in this City, near *St. Bridget's* or *St. Bride's Well*, in *Fleet-street*.

## BRIDGE GATE.

THIS Gate, which is denominated from its Situation on *London Bridge*, *Stow*, without the least Probability, says, is the seventh and last principal Gate mentioned by *Fitz-Stephens*; whereas in Fact that Author has not mentioned any one of the City Gates; having only said, "The City Wall is great and high, continued with seven double Gates, with Towers on the North at proper Distances; and that on the South was inclosed with a Wall and Towers, which were then intirely destroyed, by becoming a Prey to Time and Tide." By which it is evident that *Fitz-Stephens* could have no Regard to a Gate on that Side, seeing there was no Wall remaining; whereas, on the contrary, it is manifest, that his seven Gates were in the continued Wall on the Land-Side. This Gate was very much damaged by Fire, in the Year 1726; soon after which it was repaired, and finished *Anno* 1728, as it now appears.

The Reason for erecting *London Bridge* where it is at present situate, might proceed from the River's being shallower there than at any other Place in the Neighbourhood, and not from the Gate's being originally built in that Place.

*Henry* the Third, on the Third of April, *Anno* 1266, granted to the Keepers of the above-mentioned Gates three Pence per Day each; for, having the Toll thereof (as I suppose) in his own Hands, they were his Collectors.

Having gone through the Account of the Wall and Gates of this great and ancient City, I think it will not be improper to subjoin a curious Account of the Construction thereof, as published some Years ago by a learned and judicious Antiquary, *Dr. Woodward*, Professor of Physic in *Gresham College*, occasioned by digging near the Wall at *Bishopsgate*, for Foundations of certain new Houses to be erected there in the Year 1707, upon which Occasion the Wall at that Place was broke up, and Part of the Materials applied to the Building of the said Houses; and then to add some Observations thereon.

"The City Wall (says the Doctor) being upon this Occasion, to make Way for these new Buildings, broke up and beat to Pieces from *Bishopsgate* onwards South-east, as far as they extend, an Opportunity was given of observing the Fabrick and Composition of it. From the Foundation, which lay eight Feet below the present Surface, quite up to the Top, which was in all near ten Feet, it was compiled alternately of Layers of broad flat Bricks and of Rag-stone. The Bricks lay in double Ranges; and each Brick being but one Inch and three Tenths in Thickness, the whole Layer, with the Mortar interposed, exceeded not three Inches. The Layers of Stone were not quite two Feet thick, of our Measure. It is probable they were intended for two of the Roman, their Rule being somewhat shorter than ours. To this Height the Workmanship was after the Roman Manner; and these were the Remains of the ancient Wall, supposed to be built by *Constantine* the Great. In this it was very observable, that the Mortar was (as usually in

Bridge-gate.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.Fitz-Stephens's  
Descript.  
Lond.Rec. Tur.  
50 Hen. 3.  
m. 8.Of the  
Construc-  
tion of the  
City Wall.Woodw.  
Rom. Ant.  
and Pref.  
State Lon.

"the



The Thick-  
ness of the  
Wall.

"the Roman Work) so very firm and hard, that  
"the Stone itself as easily broke, and gave way,  
"as that. It was thus far, from the Foundation  
"upwards, nine Feet in Thickness." And a  
little lower he adds, "The broad thin Bricks  
"above-mentioned were all of Roman Make; and  
"of the very Sort, we learn from *Pliny*, that were  
"in common Use among the Romans, being in  
"Length a Foot and a half of their Standard,  
"and in Breadth a Foot. Measuring some of  
"these very carefully, I found them seventeen  
"Inches and four Tenths in Length, eleven  
"Inches and six Tenths in Breadth, and one  
"Inch and three Tenths in Thickness, of our  
"Measure.

Repaired  
and raised  
higher.

"The old Wall having been demolished, as  
"hath been intimated above, was afterwards re-  
"paired again, and carried up of the same Thick-  
"ness, to eight or nine Feet in Height; or, if  
"higher, there was no more of that Work now  
"standing. All this was apparently additional,  
"and of a Make later than the other Part un-  
"derneath it. That was levelled at Top, and  
"brought to a Plane, in order to the raising this  
"new Work upon it. The Outside, or that to-  
"wards the Suburbs, was faced with a coarse  
"Sort of Stone, not compiled with any great  
"Care or Skill, nor disposed into a regular Me-  
"thod; but on the Inside there appeared more  
"Marks of Workmanship and Art. At the  
"Bottom were five Layers, composed of Squares  
"of Flint and of Free-stone; tho' they were not  
"so in all Parts, yet in some the Squares were  
"near equal, about five Inches Diameter, and  
"ranged in a Quincunx Order. Over these were  
"a Layer of Brick, then of hewn Free-stone, and  
"so alternately, Brick and Stone, to the Top.  
"There were of the Bricks in all six Layers,  
"each consisting only of a double Course, except  
"that which lay above all, in which there were  
"four Courses of Bricks, where the Layer was  
"intire. These Bricks were of the Shape of those  
"now in Use, but much larger, being near eleven  
"Inches in Length, five in Breadth, and some-  
"what above two and a half in Thickness. Of  
"the Stone there were five Layers, and each of  
"equal Thickness in all Parts for its whole  
"Length. The highest and lowest of these  
"were somewhat above a Foot in Thickness; the  
"three middle Layers each five Inches; so  
"that the whole Height of this additional Work  
"was near nine Feet. As to the interior Parts,  
"or the main Bulk of the Wall, it was made up  
"of Pieces of Rubble-stone, with a few Bricks of  
"the same Sort of those used in the inner Facing  
"of the Wall, laid uncertainly, as they happened  
"to come to hand, and not in any stated Me-  
"thod. There was not one of the broad thin  
"Roman Bricks, mentioned above, in all this  
"Part, nor was the Mortar here near so hard as  
"in that below; but from the Description may  
"be easily collected, that this Part, when first  
"made and intire, with so various and orderly  
"a Disposition of the Materials, Flint, Stone  
"and Bricks, could not but carry a very elegant  
"and handsome Aspect. Whether this was done  
"at the Expence of the Barons, in the Reign of  
"King *John*; or of the Citizens, in the Reign  
"of King *Henry the Third*; or of King *Richard*

"the Second; or at what other Time, I cannot  
"take upon me to ascertain from Accounts so  
"defective and obscure, as are those which at this  
"Day remain of this Affair.

"Upon the additional Work, now described,  
"was raised a Wall wholly of Brick; only that,  
"it terminating in Battlements, these are topped  
"with Copings of Stone. It was two Feet four  
"Inches in Thickness, and somewhat above eight  
"Feet in Height. The Bricks of this are of the  
"same Module and Size with those of the Part  
"underneath. How long they had been in Use,  
"is uncertain."

This Wall for Strength and Beauty was embel-  
lished with stately Towers, which on the South,  
together with the Wall, are long since become a  
Prey to the Tide and Weather; but the Remains  
of those on the Land Side, being fifteen in Num-  
ber, are still to be seen; one whereof, about the  
Middle of *Houndsditch*, discovered by the above-  
named Antiquary, is of Roman Construction, com-  
posed of Stone, with Layers of Bricks, interlaid  
after the Roman Manner, and, for ought appears,  
is the most considerable Piece of Roman Architec-  
ture remaining in Great Britain.

This Tower, which is still six-and-twenty Feet  
in Height, is situate almost opposite the End of  
*Gravel-lane*, on the West of *Houndsditch*, and is  
still three Stories high, but sorely decayed, and  
rent from Top to Bottom in divers Parts. It is  
at present inhabited by a Baker, and the Door  
thereof within the Wall is in *Schoemaker-row*, front-  
ing the Passage into *Duke's Place*. In searching  
for this Tower, about eighty Paces South-east  
towards *Aldgate*, I discovered another of the same  
Manner of Construction, of the Height of one-  
and-twenty Feet, perfectly sound, and much more  
beautiful than the former; the Bricks being as  
sound as if but newly laid, while the Stones in  
most Parts are become a Sacrifice to devouring  
Time. These Towers, as already observed, were  
built, together with the City Wall, by *Theodosius*  
the Elder, in the Reign of *Valentinian*; where-  
fore they must in the present Year 1753, have  
stood about thirteen hundred and eighty-five  
Years.

On the South of *Aldgate*, at the lower End of  
a Street denominated the *Vineyard*, is the Basis of  
another Roman Tower, about eight Feet high,  
which supports a new Building of three Stories  
in Height, in the Wall whereof is fixed a large  
Stone, with the following Inscription:

"Glory be to God on high, who was graciously  
"pleased in a wonderful Manner to preserve  
"the Lives of all the People in this House,  
"twelve in Number, when the ould Wall  
"of this Bulwork fell down three Stories  
"high, and so broad, as two Cartes might  
"enter a-breast, and yet without any Harm  
"to their Persones. The Lord sanctify this  
"his great Providence unto them. Amen  
"and Amen.

"It was Tuesday, the 23th Septem-  
"ber, 1651."

By the Remains of Roman Work in the City  
Wall, I conjecture the same at its Erection to have  
been about twenty-two Feet in Height, and that  
of the Towers about forty Feet: And the Anci-  
ents held it so necessary to preserve them from  
Ruin

The Towers  
thereon.



Ruin and all Incumbrances, that they made an Act, That every Tenement, situate near the Walls, should be sixteen Feet distant from them.



### CHAP. V.

London burnt by the Britons. Erected into a Bishop's See. Burnt thrice by Accident, between the Years 764 and 801. A Parliament held here. Plundered by the Danes. Taken and repaired by King Alfred: And given by him to the Earl of Mercia, his Son-in-law. Bravery of the London Militia against the Danes and the Scots. Allowed a Mint. Surrenders to Swegen, King of Denmark. Edmund Ironside crowned. A Canal for Ships round the West End of the Bridge cut by King Canute. Canute or Chut proclaimed sole Monarch, and resides at London. The Opulency of London. Sends Members to Parliament. Takes part with Earl Godwin.

Tacit. An.  
lib. 14.

London  
burnt by the  
Britons.

THE first Mention I find of London in History (as already observed) is upon a very melancholy Occasion; for the enraged Britons, having vented their utmost Fury and Barbarity, in the Destruction of *Camalodonum* and its Roman Inhabitants with Fire and Sword, hastened hither to perpetrate the like Cruelties upon this City: For, though it was then in the Possession of *Suetonius Paulinus*, the Roman General, he no sooner received Advice of the March of the Enemy with a prodigious Army to attack him, than he resolved to desert it, as not tenable by his little Army, which did not exceed 10000 regular Troops, in so critical and dangerous a Juncture; and having moreover considered that *Petilius Cerialis* through his Indiscretion had lost the ninth Legion, he augmented his Army with all the Citizens that were fit for Service; and marched out of the City, without regarding the pitiful Cries and Tears of the rest of the helpless Citizens, who soon became a Prey to the merciless Britons, were put all to the Sword, without Distinction of Age or Sex, and their City burnt.

Tacit. An.  
lib. 14.

Jo. Xyphil.  
Egit.  
Dion.

This barbarous and unparalleled Cruelty went not long unpunished; for *Suetonius*, with his gallant little Army, engaged that of the Britons, consisting of two hundred and thirty thousand, whom he intirely routed, killing eighty thousand on the Spot. Here the brave Londoners had the first Opportunity of shewing their Valour, by signalizing themselves in revenging the detestable Cruelties committed upon their unfortunate Fellow-Citizens; some of whom, according to *Tacitus*, were tempted by the Sweetness of the Place to stay behind.

Ptol.  
Geog.

The second Time I find London mentioned, is by the once celebrated Egyptian Geographer *Ptolemy*; but, he having only named it, and placed the same on the wrong Side of the River, his Memorandum deserves no farther Notice.

Am. Mar-  
cel. lib. 27.

At the Arrival of *Theodosius* the Elder in Britain, this City, according to a celebrated Roman Historian, was denominated *Lundinium*, and at that Time said to be an ancient Town, which by Poste-

rity was called *Augusta*; and a little after he says, it was called *Augusta*, but formerly *Lundinium*: Whence I infer, that the Epithet of *Augusta* was conferred upon this City, during the Government of *Theodosius* in these Parts. However, it seems that this Name proved of no long Continuance; for, at the Arrival of the Saxons in Britain, they found it under the Appellation of *Caer Llundain*, which they soon after changed; for in the eighth Year after their landing, *Hengist* having defeated the Britons at *Creceanford* (*Crayford* in Kent) they fled in great Precipitation to this City, then denominated *Lunden-Byrig*.

Ibid. lib.  
28.

Lewis's  
Hist. of  
Brit.  
A.D. 449.  
Chron.  
Sax.  
A.D. 457.

*Augustine* the Monk having converted many of the Saxons to the Christian Faith, he was thereupon, by Order of Pope *Gregory*, ordained Archbishop of the English Nation (by *Eberius*, Archbishop of *Arles* in France); and having received the Pall from the said *Gregory*, he ordained *Mellitus* Bishop of the East-Saxons; who, upon converting that Nation, had a Church erected for him by *Ethelbert*, King of Kent, in London, the Capital of East-Saxony; at which Time this City was celebrated for its Commerce; though not yet dignified with the Title of the Metropolis, which seems to have been then more properly applied to *Canterbury*, the Residence of *Ethelbert*, King of Kent, to whom the East-Saxons were Vassals (as were all the Saxon Nations South of the River *Humber*) and *Sebert*, their King, his Feudatory. Nor indeed did it arrive at the Grandeur of either *Canterbury* or *York* till upwards of three hundred Years after, as I shall in their proper Places endeavour to make appear.

Bed. Hist.  
Ecclef.  
A.D. 600.

Made a  
Bishop's  
See.

After the Demise of *Sebert*, the first Christian King of *Essex*, he was succeeded by his Sons *Særed*, *Seward* and *Sigbert*, who, during the Life of their Father, professed themselves Christians; but, throwing off the Mask after his Decease, they publicly returned to Paganism, and expelled *Mellitus*, Bishop of London, their Dominions. And though the Conversion of *Eadbald*, King of Kent, their Sovereign, obtained that good Bishop's Recall to his See, the Londoners, who chose rather to live under their Pagan Superstition, would not admit him.

Bed. Hist.  
Ecclef.

A.D. 616.

The Civil History of the Heptarchy is so very defective, that the City of London is not mentioned from Anno 616, to that of 764, in which Year it became a great Sufferer by Fire; and some Time after, according to the same Author, it was destroyed by a dreadful Conflagration, in which many of its Inhabitants perished: Nor was it well recovered of this, before it was again visited with another terrible Fire, which consumed a great Number of its Buildings.

Burnt by  
Accident.  
A.D. 764.  
Sim. Dun.  
Hist.  
A.D. 798.

A.D. 801.

In the Year 833, a *Witena-gemot*, or Parliament, was held at London; wherein were present, *Egbert* King of the West-Saxons, with his Son *Ethelwolf*, and *Witlaf* King of Mercia, together with all the Bishops and great Men of England; whose Deliberations chiefly ran upon Ways and Means to prevent the Danish Piracies and Invasions for the future. However, it was not long before London began to feel the direful Effects of Danish Cruelty; for the Danes, being arrived with a great Number of Ships, landed in the County of Kent, where they destroyed both *Canterbury* and *Recheber*; and thence hastening to London, they not only sacked it,

Parliament  
held here.  
A.D. 833.

Spel. Con.

Twice  
plundered,  
&c. by the  
Danes.  
Chron.  
Sax.  
A.D. 839.

it,



H. Hunt. it, but likewise cruelly butchered most of the In-  
Hil. lib. 5. habitants: Which, and divers other successful  
Chron. Attempts made upon *England*, encouraged those  
Sax. Northern Pirates to resolve upon the Conquest of  
A.D. 851. this Island. For which Purpose, transporting an

Army in a mighty Fleet of three hundred and fifty Ships up the River *Thames*, and landing near *London*, they soon reduced and plundered it; and looking upon it to be a convenient Fortrefs, whence they could at Pleasure invade the Kingdom of *West-Saxony*, they made it a Place of Arms, and left a considerable Garrison therein: By which means they were able to give great Uneasiness to the neighbouring States, whom they continually harassed and robbed, notwithstanding their most solemn Oaths and Treaties with King *Alfred*. Wherefore that Monarch, being fully resolved to restrain such perfidious Neighbours, who never ceased raising Commotions in divers Parts, repaired his old Fortresses, and likewise erected new ones in Places convenient, to prevent sudden Incurfions; and with a Resolution worthy of so magnanimous a Prince, to compleat his Design, he suddenly laid Siege to *London*, and carried on the Attack with such Bravery, that he presently obliged the *Danes* to capitulate.

Ibid.  
A.D. 884.

Repaired  
by King  
Alfred,  
and given  
in Fee to  
the Earl of  
Mercia.

Chron.  
Sax.  
A.D. 886.  
Malmf. de  
Gest. Reg.

*Alfred* no sooner became Master of *London*, than he immediately set about repairing its Wall and Towers; and having embellished the City with additional Buildings, committed the Government thereof to *Ethelred*, (who had married his Daughter *Ethelfleda*) with the Title of Earl of *Mercia*. This Prince seems to have been more than an ordinary Governor, having had some particular Power delegated to him, the Nature whereof is not clearly explained by the Historians, who mention it. However, he seems to have held this City in Fee; since, after his Death, *Ethelfleda*, his Relict, delivered it up, with the City of *Oxford*, to her Brother. For, if *Ethelred* had been only an ordinary Governor, *Ethelfleda* would have had no Occasion to have made a Resignation of these Cities, seeing they would have reverted to her Brother *Edward*, as rightful Successor to his Father *Alfred*.

Chron.  
Sax.  
A.D. 894.

The *Danes*, not yet giving up their lucrative Hopes of subduing *England*, landed in a considerable Body, under their General *Hæsten*, on *Essex-Shoar*, below *Tilbury*, within the Mouth of the *Thames*; and erected a strong Castle at *Beamsfleet* (now *Southbeamsfleet*, near the Isle of *Canvey*); from which they made frequent Excursions, committing great Ravages in the neighbouring Country. This roused the vigilant *Alfred*, who dispatched against them his Son-in-law *Ethelred*, Governor of *London*, with such Expedition, and an Army joined by a select Body of Citizens, that they came up with the Enemy before they had been able to make any considerable Advance; engaged and routed them; and, laying Siege to their Castle, took it, and a very rich Booty therein, together with the Wife and Sons of *Hæsten*; who were brought Prisoners to *London*. In this Battle the Citizens signalized themselves with the greatest Intrepidity.

The Bravery of the  
Londoners.

Chron.  
Sax.  
A.D. 895,  
896.

The Winter approaching, another Body of *Danes*, who for some Time had lain at the Isle of *Merisige*, (now *Mearfy*, a small Island at the Mouth of the River *Coln*, or *Colebeffer* River) to

wait the Issue of their Comrades Expedition, were obliged to retire with their Fleet to a Place of more Safety; and therefore resolved to sail up the River *Thames*: And having penetrated as high up as the River *Ligan*, they, for better Security, towed their Ships up to the Town of *Ware*. This River in the *Saxon Annals* goes by divers Appellations, viz. *Ligan*, *Lygan*, *Luyt*, *Ley*, *Lays* and *Lewis*; at present the *Lea*, or *Hackney* River.

Near this River, at the Distance of twenty Miles from *London*, (supposed to have been at *Hertford*) the *Danes* erected a strong Fortification or Camp, which gave the *Londoners* great Uneasiness, being justly apprehensive of the Danger to which they were exposed, by having such a numerous Band of Robbers in their Neighbourhood. The Citizens (in order to dislodge those strolling Thieves from their new Quarters) in Conjunction with the neighbouring Auxiliaries, marched out against them early in the Spring, with the brave King *Alfred* at their Head; but, in attacking their Works, they were repulsed with considerable Loss, leaving four of their chief Officers dead on the Spot. Wherefore *Alfred*, apprehending that he should run too great a Risque by renewing the Attack, disposed of his Army in the most convenient Posts in that Neighbourhood, to cut off all Supplies of Provisions from the Enemy by Land; and at the same Time diverted the Current of the River *Lea* into three Channels, to reduce the Depth of the Water, and so to prevent the Return of the Enemy's Fleet to the River *Thames*.

Chron.  
Sax.

The *Danes* finding themselves thus cooped up, and their Ships rendered useless, broke up their Camp, and marched off without their Ships. Whereupon the Citizens demolished their Works, and having restored the Navigation of the River *Lea*, brought divers of the best of the Enemy's Ships to *London*, and destroyed the rest. Nails, Craers, and Pieces of Planks, &c. Part of the Remains of these Vessels, were a few Years ago discovered at the erecting of the present *Stanslead* Bridge.

Ibid.

Val. Let.  
Lel. itin.

In the Year 938, King *Atbelstan* with a potent Army marched against *Constantine*, King of *Scotland*, who had invaded *Northumberland*; the Armies met at *Brunanburgh*, where a terrible Battle was fought, which lasted from Morning 'till Night, and ended in the Defeat of the *Scots*, with the Loss of their King. This great Victory was chiefly obtained by the Bravery of the *Londoners*, who were the best Troops in the Army, and behaved in a most surprizing and undaunted Manner, under the Command of their brave General *Turketul*.

Chron.  
Sax.  
Ing. Hist.  
A.D. 938.

The City, about this Time, being recovered from its late Sufferings by the *Danes*, seems to have been in as flourishing a Condition as any other Place in the Kingdom; for, by a Law of *Atbelstan's*, which appointed a certain Number of Coiners to each of the principal Cities of *England*, no less than eight were allowed to *London*, which was considerably more than was allotted to any other Town, *Canterbury* excepted; for which the same Number was appointed.

Brompt.  
Chron.  
Leg. Add.

Allowed  
eight  
Coiners.

In the Year 945, King *Edmund* held a *Witena-gemote*, or Parliament, in this City; wherein

Ibid.  
A.D. 945.



divers Laws were passed, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical Affairs.

Chron. Sax. In 961 a very malignant Fever raged in London, which carried off a great Number of People. And in the same Year St. Paul's Cathedral was consumed by Fire. Land then sold at one Shilling per Acre.

Burnt by Accident. In the fourth Year of King *Ethelred*, this City was almost wholly destroyed by Fire.

Sim. Dun. At this Time there were but few Houses within the City Walls, and those irregularly dispersed. In the Heart thereof were next to none, (as appeared by the City Repertory of that Time, called *Doomsday Book*) the chief and greatest Part of the Buildings being then without *Ludgate*: So that *Canterbury*, *York*, and other Cities of the Kingdom, in respect to Houses, excelled London, as is attested by my Author. However, by what has been said above, relating to the Number of Coiners, this City appears to have been then as populous, if not more so, than any other in England.

Chron. Sax. A.D. 992. The Danes returning again in 992, King *Ethelred* fitted out a numerous Fleet at London, to prevent their Landing, and gave the Command thereof to the Ealdermen *Ealfrick* and *Thorod*, and the Bishops *Elstane* and *Escewig*; who being almost come up with the Enemy's Fleet, the treacherous *Ealfrick*, by a private Signal, cautioned them to provide for their Security, and, in the Night preceding the intended Engagement, deserted with his Ship, and perfidiously joined the Enemy, whereby they had an Opportunity of escaping. The Desertion of *Ealfrick* was no sooner known, than a Signal was given to pursue; and coming up with the Rear of the Danes, one of their Ships was taken: And after the Return of the Fleet, a Squadron of Londoners fell in with the Enemy's East-Anglian Squadron, which they bravely attacked; and after a desperate Engagement, wherein some thousands were killed, took the Ship of the infamous Traitor *Ealfrick*, himself narrowly escaping.

Ibid. A.D. 994. Two Years after, *Anlaf* and *Swegen*, Kings of Norway and Denmark, arrived before the City with a Fleet of ninety-four Ships, and attacked the same, with an Intent to sack and burn it. But the Citizens in its Defence behaving with the greatest Intrepidity, the Enemy, after many sharp and desperate Assaults, meeting with no Success, raised the Siege: But, to revenge themselves for the great Loss they had sustained, they ravaged the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Kent*, *Suffex*, and *Hampshire*, committing the most unheard-of Cruelties, and destroying all with Fire and Sword, without Distinction of Age or Sex.

Chron. Preci. A.D. 1000. In the Year 1000 an Ox was sold at two Shillings and six Pence; a Cow at two Shillings; a Sheep at one Shilling; a Swine at eight Pence.

Chron. Sax. A.D. 1009. In the Year 1009, the Danes having made an Excursion through the *Clitern* or *Chiltern* (the woody Parts of *Buckingham* and *Oxford-shires*) to *Oxford*, they sacked and burnt that City, and on their Return committed the most horrid Outrages on both Sides the River *Thames*: But, hearing that an Army from London was upon their March against them, those on the North Side the River crossed over at *Stanes*; where joining

their Friends, they took their Rout together through *Surrey*, to their Ships in *Kent*; and, having repaired them, they wintered in the *Thames*, and frequently assaulted London; but were as often bravely repulsed by the Citizens, with considerable Loss.

Two Years after, this noble Kingdom sunk into the greatest Abyss of Misery; for, the Danes having reduced all the Countries round London, King *Ethelred* had no Place of Consequence left him, but this City and that of *Canterbury*; in the first of which he kept himself close shut up, as in a Prison. Under these deplorable Circumstances he had Recourse to an Expedient of calling a national Council to assemble in London, to deliberate upon the Exigency of his Affairs; wherein, according to the *Saxon Annals*, it was resolved to purchase the Departure of the Danes, with the Sum of eight thousand Pounds; but, according to other Historians, forty-eight thousand; which is much more probable, seeing that the Danes, when less successful, had thirty-six thousand Pounds paid them at one Time.

Though this Purchase cost the Nation dear (as Money went at that Time) yet the People imagined themselves really happy, in having got rid of their cruel and merciless Enemies; as they expected and hoped soon to repair by Peace the Damage sustained by War. But this dear-bought Peace proved of no long Duration; for *Ethelred* by a perfidious Act of Cruelty brought upon himself and the Nation the Resentment of *Swegen*, King of Denmark; a Resentment, that was but too well justified: For that barbarous Prince caused all the Danes in England to be massacred, without Distinction of Age or Sex; among whom was the Princess *Guthild*, *Swegen's* Sister, with her Husband *Paligus*, who, soon after their Arrival in this Kingdom, had embraced the Christian Faith, and became Guarantees or Hostages for the Observation of the Peace lately concluded with their Nation.

So that next Year *Swegen* entered the River *Humber* with a mighty Fleet; and breathing Revenge and Destruction to all, in Revenge of this most unparalleled Piece of Barbarity, the People, in order to appease his Wrath, judged it the safest Way to submit to his Mercy. Accordingly, as he advanced, the Countries adjacent to the Place of his Landing surrendered to him without Opposition; and, bending his March Southwards, *Oxford* and *Winchester* followed their Example. He then marched directly to London; but attempting to pass the River *Thames* too precipitately, without enquiring either for a Ford or Bridge, he lost a great Number of Men: However, this not discouraging him, he continued his March Eastward, and arriving before London, summoned it to surrender. But the Presence of their King so animated the Citizens, that, resolving to defend him and their City, they sallied boldly out upon their Enemy, and obliged *Swegen* to raise the Siege; who hereupon marched Westwards, and all Places submitted, as he advanced: So that, having reduced the whole Kingdom, except London, he was determined once more to attempt the Conquest of that City. Whilst he was preparing for that Undertaking, he received Advice of *Ethelred's* withdrawing himself from thence:

And

Chron. Sax. A.D. 1011

Ibid. A.D. 1012  
Flor. Wig. Chron.

Chron. Sax.

Ibid. A.D. 1013



*Surrender  
to Sweget  
K. of Den-  
mark.*

*Chro. Sax.  
A.D. 1014*

*Flor. Wig.  
Chron.  
lib. 2.  
Malmf. de  
Geist. Reg.  
A.D. 1026  
Edmund  
Ironside  
crossed in  
London.*

*Chron.  
Sax.*

*A Cut or  
Canal  
made by  
Canute  
round the  
South End  
of the  
Bridge.*

And the Citizens, thus deserted by their King, judged it the safest Way to submit to the Danes; which they accordingly did, and *Sweget* was thereupon proclaimed King of England in this City.

*Sweget's* Reign over England was not long; for he died in the very Spring after his Proclamation, Upon whose Demise the English recalled *Ethelred* from *Normandy*, whither he had retired: And he arriving, reassumed the Government; and died in this City soon after his Restoration, and was buried in *St. Paul's Cathedral*. The Londoners immediately proclaimed *Edmund Ironside*, his eldest Son; and, by the unanimous Consent of the Nobility and Citizens, he was crowned King by the Archbishop of *York*, with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy. This was the first Coronation that I can find performed in this City. Yet, notwithstanding this brave Prince was every way deserving of the Crown, and the Love of his People, he was deserted by the Clergy, and divers of the Nobility; who not only declared in Favour of *Cnut*, or *Canute*, as we commonly read it, (the Son of *Sweget*, the late Danish King) and proclaimed him King at *Southampton*, but likewise abjured the whole Race of *Ethelred*; whose chief Support was the truly loyal and brave Citizens of *London*.

*Cnut*, encouraged by this Defection, fitted out a potent Fleet to reduce *London*, the chief Support of his Competitor; but, upon his Arrival before that City, found, to his no small Disappointment, that he could not pass the Bridge with his Ships; which the Citizens had strongly fortified, to prevent such an Attempt: Wherefore *Cnut*, in order more effectually to carry on a vigorous Siege by Water, as well as Land, caused a Cut or Canal to be made through the Marshes, on the South Side the River *Thames*, deep and broad enough for conveying his Ships to the West of the Bridge, that he might invest the City on all Sides, and, by preventing Supplies from entering, to facilitate its Reduction.

By a diligent Search of several Days, says our Author, I discovered the Vestigia and Length of this artificial Water-course: Its Outflux from the River *Thames* was where the great Wet Dock below *Rotherhithe* is situate; whence running due West by the seven Houses in *Rotherhithe* Fields, it continues its Course by a gentle Winding to the Drain Windmill; and with a West-north-west Course passing *St. Thomas of Watering's*, by an easy Turning it crosses the *Deptford* Road a little to the South-east of the *Lock* Hospital, at the lower End of *Kent-street*; and proceeding to *Newington Butts*, intersects the Road a little South of the Turnpike; whence continuing its Course by the *Black Prince* in *Lambeth* Road, on the North of *Kennington*, it runs West-and-by-south through the Spring-garden at *Vauxhall*, to its Influx into the *Thames*, at the lower End of *Chelsea* Reach.

By raising the Ground on the West of *St. Thomas of Watering's*, the Course of this Canal is lost in the Gardens, as it is also at its crossing *Deptford* Road, and in the Gardens South of *Kent-street*; but in the Marsh on the East of *Newington* Turnpike 'tis very visible. And in the Year 1729, some Ditches being made to drain the low

Grounds, which are Part thereof, there were dug up a considerable Number of large oaken Planks, and divers Piles, which from their Position evidently appeared to have been Part of the Northern Fence of this Canal.

Having discovered the Outflux of this Water-course to have been where now the great Wet Dock is situate, I enquired in the Neighbourhood for a Person that remembered the making the said Dock; when I was directed to Mr. *John Webster*, who acquainted me, That the said Dock was made Anno 1694, and that he was a Carpenter employed therein. Whereupon I asked him, if any thing extraordinary was discovered at digging the same? He replied, That there was dug up in the Bank of the River a great Quantity of Hazel, Willows, and other small Wood, of a considerable Height, laid close together endways, pointing Northward, with Rows of Stakes drove in to fasten them: By which Account I conclude this to have been the South Bank of the Mouth of the Canal, and of Danish Erection; for, to my Knowledge, such Water-fences are still in Use in the Dominions of *Denmark*, and *Lower Saxony*; especially where Currents are most rapid; that Manner of Fortification being much more effectual for the Preservation of Banks than Fences of Planks, which are only used in Places where Streams are less violent. That there might have been such a Water-course, as Mr. *Maitland* terms it, from the Wet Dock at *Deptford*, round by *St. Thomas of Watering's*, and *Newington Butts*, quite up to *Vauxhall*, and into the *Thames* at the lower End of *Chelsea* Reach, is allowed: But the Time, and Expence, and needless Labour, such a Canal must have required to make it navigable for Vessels, that had been able to transport an Army from the Northern Seas, and the little Time the Danes had to execute such a Design in the Enemy's Country, are great Obstacles against the Opinion, that this Water-course, above described, was the Canal by which the Danish Fleet sailed, or were towed to the West Side of the Bridge: And therefore a very ingenious Correspondent has rather supposed, as a Work more practicable, That the Cut made by *Canute* began at the Dock, near to the Place at this Time called *Dockhead*, in *Rotherhithe*; and from thence, in a small Semi-circle, by *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, into the *Thames* again at *St. Saviour's* Dock, above Bridge.

But, be this as it will, *Canute* had no sooner finished his new Canal, and brought his Ships on the West Side of *London-bridge*, than he violently assaulted the City on all Sides. However, he was by the Bravery of the Citizens as often repulsed with great Loss, which obliged him to desist for some Time; and at last, having received Advice of *Edmund's* March to its Relief, he raised the Siege, and retired to his Ships. But, *Edmund* returning to *West Saxony* to reinforce his Army, *Cnut* took the Advantage of his Absence, and renewed the Siege, with greater Vigour than before, but with no better Success; 'till a Peace being concluded between *Edmund* and *Cnut*, by which the Kingdom was divided between them; and *Mercia*, of which *London* was the Capital, falling to *Cnut's* Share, the City submitted to him, and *Cnut* brought his Fleet thither, and took up his Winter Quarters in it.

*Edmund*

*Chron.  
Sax.*



Chro. Sax. *Edmund* dying after a short Reign of a few Months, *Cnut* summoned a Parliament to meet at *London*; in which the States of the Kingdom, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, assembled, and, with a Spirit answerable to their former Proceedings, chose *Cnut* sole Monarch of *England*; to whom they swore Allegiance, and at the same Time renounced and abjured the Sons of *Edmund*, their late brave and worthy Sovereign.

Ibid. *Cnut*, now sole Monarch of *England*, resolves by all political Means to maintain his Possession of the Throne; and in order to secure the Hearts of his new Subjects, and to convince them, that he had their Interest as much at Heart as any of the *English* Kings his Predecessors, disbanded his Army, and sent back his Fleet to *Denmark*, and threw himself intirely upon the Affections of his new People. This Confidence so highly pleased the Parliament then convened in *London*, that, to enable him to put his Design in Execution, they granted him eighty-three thousand Pounds: A prodigious Sum at that Time! seventy-two thousand Pounds, Part whereof, was raised in all the several Parts of *England*, exclusive of *London*; which alone raised eleven thousand Pounds of the whole Sum. Whereby is shewn the great Opulency of this City at that Time. For, if we may reckon the Riches thereof upon the Foot of this Subsidy, it must have been possessed of above one seventh Part of the Wealth of the whole Kingdom. And this vast Sum granted to *Cnut*, according to the Prices of Land and Provisions then, must have been equal to that of nine Millions at present.

Chro. Sax. A.D. 1036 Upon the Demise of *Cnut*, a *Witena-gemote*, or Convention of wise Men, was held at *Oxford*; where *Earl Leofric*, and most of the Thanes on the North Side the River *Thames*, with the *Lords* of *London*, chose *Harold* their King. *Lords* of *London*, is by the Translator of the *Saxon Annals* rendered *Nauta*, i. e. Mariners. This Translation seems very inconsistent with the Honour of the City, to chuse only one of its Fraternities to represent it on so solemn an Occasion: But, taking *Lords* to mean *Pilots*, (which the Directors or Governors of Cities may not improperly be called) I am of Opinion, that the City Representatives at *Oxford* were the Magistrates, and not the Mariners, of *London*. Be that as it will, it suffices to shew, that this City then was of such Distinction, Grandeur, and Power, that no national Affair of Consequence was transacted without its Assent: For in this Case the *Saxon Annals* are very plain, that none else were admitted into this Electoral Convention, but the Nobility, and the *Lords* of *London*.

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2. Sim. Dun. Hist. A.D. 1039 After the Death of *Harold*, the Nobility, assisted by the Citizens of *London*, sent Messengers to *Hardacnut*, (Son of *Cnut*, by *Emma*, Relict of *Ethelred*) then with his Mother at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, intreating him to come over, and receive the Crown.

Chro. Sax. A.D. 1041 Upon the Demise of *Hardacnut*, *Edward* called the Confessor (but for what reason it does not appear) was chosen King in this City, by the general Voice of the People.

Ibid. A.D. 1043 Some Time after, a grievous Famine happened; whereby Corn became so excessive dear,

that Wheat was sold at five Shillings the Quarter.

In the sixth Year of *Edward*, a great Council was held in this City; wherein 'twas resolved to send out nine Ships of War, well manned and stored, to protect the Coasts against the Ravages of *Danish* Pirates, and five others to remain in Port as Guard-ships, ready upon all Emergencies to put to Sea.

*Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, having greatly incurred the King's Displeasure, by the malicious Artifices and false Insinuations of his Enemies the *Normans*, then at Court; he was summoned to appear before a great Council assembled in *London*, to answer to the Charge brought against him: But, well knowing, by the restless Malice and sinister Intrigues of his Enemies, that they were resolved upon his Destruction, he refused to appear without Pledges given for his safe Conduct; which being denied, he, satisfied of his own Innocence, determined to provide for his own Security; which not being otherwise to be effected but by his having Recourse to Arms, he engaged divers of the principal Citizens in his Interest, soon raised a considerable Army, and fitted out a potent Fleet; with which he sailed directly to *London*; and, being arrived at *Southwark*, he anchored there 'till the Return of the Tide; when, meeting with no Opposition at the Bridge from the *Londoners*, he passed through the Arches at the South End of the same, with a Design to attack the royal Navy, then lying before *Westminster*, to the Number of fifty Sail. At the same Time, his Army being arrived in *Southwark*, made a formidable Appearance along the South Bank of the River *Thames*. However, by the Interposition of many of the prime Nobility, Matters were happily accommodated (without the Effusion of Blood) between the King and the Earl, by restoring him and his Sons to their Honours and Estates, and banishing those vile and dangerous Sycophants the *Normans*, who had introduced unjust Laws, given false Judgments, and committed grievous Outrages against the *English*. Upon this happy Reconciliation, both the Fleets and Armies were discharged.

'Tis observable from what has been said, that the Ships of War at that Time must have been very small, seeing they passed and repassed *London-bridge*.

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## CHAP. VI.

Submits to the Norman Yoke. The Charters granted to the City by William the Conqueror. Tower of London built. Fires and Hurricane in London. Charter from K. Hen. I. Declares for K. Stephen. Divested of its Privileges by Q. Maud. Yields to Matilda. Sides again with K. Stephen. The remarkable Licentiousness of the Londoners.

I Am now come to a Period of Time, which put an End to the *Anglo-Saxon* Government in *England*, begun by *Hengist* above six hundred Years before; which was one of the greatest Events or Revolutions that ever befel this Na-

Chro. Sax. A.D. 1047

Sim. Dun. Hist. Chron. Walt. Hen. A.D. 1052

Takes part with Earl Godwin.

Flor. Wig. Chron. lib. 2. Malm. de Gest. Reg. lib. 3. A.D. 1066



tion: For now the *English* Army, under King *Harold*, was intirely routed, and cut to Pieces, with the Loss of *Harold*, in the bloody Battle at *Hastings* in *Suffex*. On which Occasion *Edwin* and *Morcar*, Earls of *Northumberland* and *Mercia*, being arrived at *London* from the fatal Field, proposed to the Citizens the setting up of *Edgar Atheling* for King, as the most effectual Way to extricate themselves and Nation from their present State of Confusion, and to save the Kingdom from becoming a Prey to the victorious *Norman*.

Gal. Pict.  
Ord. Vit.

Under this dreadful Misfortune, the Citizens, being in a very great Consternation, were divided in Opinion; some thinking it more for their Interest to deliver up the City to the Conqueror, lest they should by Resistance exasperate him to their Destruction; whilst others supporting the more powerful Arguments urged by the said Earls, the Majority declared for *Edgar*, and for defending the City against the *Normans*.

Gal. Pict.

The Conqueror, receiving Advice of these Transactions and Resolutions, hastened his March to *London*, to prevent their Execution. The Citizens sallied out upon him, already advanced as far as *Southwark*; which Detachment, tho' they were soon repulsed by five hundred *Norman* Horse with considerable Loss, convinced the Conqueror, that the Citizens were not to be frightened into a Submission; and he, judging it very improper to undertake the Siege of so formidable a Place in Winter, laid *Southwark* in Ashes, and marched to reduce the Western Counties. In the mean Time, says *Rapin*, the Clergy in *London*, who sought all Opportunities to break the Measures entered into between the *Londoners* and the said Earls, at last prevailed upon the Citizens to break their Contract, and tamely submit to the Conqueror's Yoke; tho' contrary to the sacred Ties of Justice and Honour, and to the Interest of their Country; and this only after the Loss of one Battle: Whereas, if they had kept firm to the Measures agreed upon, they, in Conjunction with the other Powers of the Kingdom, might probably have driven out the Enemy in a short Time.

Rap. Hist.  
Engl.

Submits to  
the Nor-  
man Yoke.

Upon this Defection of the Citizens, the two brave and worthy Brothers, *Edwin* and *Morcar*, retired into the North of *England* for their Security.

The Clergy, before they attempted to bring the Citizens to such a servile Submission, ought first to have called to Mind the noble and laudable Struggles this Nation formerly made in Defence of its just Rights and Liberties; and the numerous Battles bravely fought by the *Britons*, even when there was hardly a Possibility of preventing their being subjugated by the mighty *Romans*; and likewise the laudable and gallant Resistance made by their Predecessors against the piratical *Danes*. It seems to me a Matter out of all Doubt, that, if the Christian Clergy, at that Time, had acted upon the same Principles of Honour and Virtue, as the Pagan Priests, the Druids and Bards, formerly did, this Kingdom never would have become a Prey to either of those petty Enemies, the *Danes* or *Normans*.

Flor. Wig.  
Chron.  
Hoved.  
An. Par.  
Pr.

The Clergy aforesaid had no sooner prevailed upon the Citizens to desert their Friends, and

abandon the Interest of their Country in this Distress, than divers of the Bishops repaired to *Beecham*, or *Berkhamstead*, where they submitted, and swore Fealty to the Conqueror; and, as if that were not sufficient to ingratiate themselves, with the *Norman*, they not only prevailed upon divers of the Nobility, but likewise upon *Edgar Atheling* himself, to submit.

*William* no sooner received the agreeable News of the City of *London's* Submission, than he began his March thither; where he was received by the Magistrates, and principal Citizens; who not only presented him with the Keys of their City, but likewise acknowledged him for their Sovereign; and, in Conjunction with the Nobility and Prelates then present, desired him to accept the Crown. The capital City having thus declared for the Conqueror, its Example was soon followed by all the rest of the Kingdom.

Gal. Pict.

The Duke of *Normandy*, having thus gained Possession of *London*, caused a Fortress forthwith to be erected, which he strongly garrisoned with the best of his Troops, in order to secure the same; and awe the Citizens; notwithstanding, when he made his publick Entry into the City soon after, he was received with the greatest Acclamations, and external Signs of Joy.

Gal. Pict.

The Conqueror soon after set out to visit his *Norman* Dominions; and at his Return from thence, in the second of his Reign, was received into *London* with a solemn Procession. In return for which, and at the Intercession of *William* the *Norman* Bishop of *London*, he granted a Charter to the Citizens in their own Language; a mighty Favour at that Time, when the *French* Tongue began to prevail over all. This Charter consists of four Lines and a Quarter, beautifully written in the *Saxon* Character, on a Slip of Parchment of the Length of six Inches, and Breadth of one, which is preserved in the City Archives as a very great Jewel.

Ord. Vital.  
Hist. Eccl.  
A.D. 1067

First Charter  
granted  
by the  
Conqueror.

The Seal of the Charter is of White, and not of Green Wax, as *Mr. Strype* asserts; which, with his saying that it consisted of not above eight or nine Lines, induces me to believe that he never saw it. The Seal being broken into divers Pieces, they are sewed up and carefully preserved in an Orange-coloured sicken Bag. On one Side of which is the Conqueror on Horse-back; and, on the Reverse, he is sitting in a Chair of State: The Rim of the said Seal being almost gone, the only Letters remaining are, *M. WILL.* But the Writing of the Charter being very fair, the following is an exact Transcript thereof.

Strype. Ed.  
Stow Sur.

WILLIAM the Conqueror's First CHARTER.

"Willm. kȳng ȝet Willm. biſceop ȝ Trōp-  
" ȝ ȝd poſceþ þan ȝ ealle þa boþþapū binnan  
" London ȝ pinceþ ȝ Englyſce ȝ p-onblice. ȝ ic  
" kȳde eop ȝ ic pille, ȝ ȝet beon eallpa pȝa  
" laȝa pȝeþde pȝ ȝet pȝan on Eaþeþpȝ dȝg  
" kȳng ȝ. ȝ ic pȝile pȝe alic cȝlb beo hȝ pȝeþ  
" ȝ pȝume aȝe p hȝ pȝeþ dȝge. ȝ ic nelle ȝe  
" polian ȝ aȝis man eop aȝis pȝang beode. Trōb  
" eop ȝe healde."

Rec. at  
Guild-  
Hall.

In *English* thus:

*William the King* friendly salutes *William the Bishop*, and *Godfrey the Portreeve*, and all the Bur-







Malm. de  
vita. Will. II.  
lib. 4.  
A.D. 1091

of London very much; but the most surprizing Event was, its breaking down Part of the Church-Wall of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, (whereby two Men were killed) and, raising the Roof thereof, carried it a considerable Way; when it fell with such Violence, that six of its Rafter, of six-and-twenty Feet in Length each, were forced into the Ground above twenty Feet deep, and in the same Position as they stood on the Church. This Relation would seem very incredible, were it not for the concomitant Circumstances: For, 1. the Ground whereon the Roof pitched was of a moorish Nature. 2. The Streets were then unpaved. And, 3. The uncontested Authority of those grave and faithful Historians, who lived at that Time, and testified to the Truth of the Thing.

Flor. Wig.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1093

Two Years after, another great Fire happened in this City, which destroyed a great Part thereof.

Chron.  
Sax. 1097

William Rufus, in the Year 1097, exacted vast Sums of Money in all Parts of the Kingdom, towards the carrying on his Works at the Tower of London, Westminster, and in rebuilding of London-Bridge anew with Wood, which some Time before (in 1091) had been carried away by a great Land-Flood.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1099

In 1099, a very high Tide happened, which occasioned the River Thames to overflow its Banks in divers Places; whereby several Towns and Villages were laid under Water, and many of their Inhabitants, with an infinite Number of Sheep and Oxen, were drowned. At which Time, Part of the Lands, formerly belonging to Godwin, Earl of Kent, now denominated the Godwin-Sands, were swallowed up by the Sea.

A.D. 1114  
Flor. Wig.  
Chron.  
lib. 2.

In the Year 1114, there happened such a De-  
fect of Water in the River Thames, that great Numbers of People crossed not only above and below London-Bridge, but likewise through several of its Arches, upon the Ground, with dry Feet.

Chron.  
Preci.

In the twenty-sixth Year of Henry the First, there happened the greatest Famine that had been known in England in the Memory of Man; in-  
much that a Horse-load of Wheat was sold for six Shillings: And some Time in the said Reign the King, being more in Want of Money for the Payment of his Army and Domesticks, than Provisions for their Subsistence, ordered, that his Tenants for the future, instead of finding Bread for a Meal for a hundred Men, should pay one Shilling; for a stalled or fat Ox, one Shilling; for a Night's Oats for twenty Horses, four Pence; and for a Ram or other Sheep, four Pence.

Flor. Wig.  
Chron.  
lib. 2.  
A.D. 1132

In the Year 1132, this City was almost wholly consumed again by a dreadful Fire.

The two Charters granted by the Conqueror being equally brief and curious, I thought it not amiss to insert them in the Original, as well as to give their Import in English, which I have therefore done as above: But the subsequent Charters being much longer, to avoid taking up too much Room, I judged it was sufficient to give only the Translations of them in their proper Places, according to the Periods, in which they were respectively granted by the several Kings. These I find ready translated to my hand, by a Gentleman who belonged to the Town-Clerk's Office, and writes

himself S. G. Gent. As he calls his Piece, *The Royal Charter of London*, &c. and dedicates it to the then chief Magistrate of the City, Sir Robert Glanville, Kt. Lord-Mayor, Anno 1680, there is the less Reason to doubt of its being faithfully performed.

The third Charter to this City was granted by Henry the First, third Son of the Conqueror; who, having usurped the Crown, in Prejudice to Robert, his eldest Brother, well knew how difficult it would be to secure himself upon the Throne, without the Assistance of the Londoners; and therefore, to oblige them to enter into his Measures, and support his Interest, he granted them a very advantageous Charter. The Contents whereof, as translated by the above-men-  
tioned S. G. are as follows:

Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England,  
to the Bishop of Canterbury, and to the Bishops  
and Abbots, Earls and Barons, Justices and  
Sheriffs, and to all his faithful Subjects of Eng-  
land, French and English, Greeting. Know ye,  
that I have granted to my Citizens of London,  
to hold *Middlesex*, to farm for three hundred  
Pounds, upon Account to them and their  
Heirs, so that the said Citizens shall place as  
Sheriff whom they will of themselves; and  
shall place whomsoever, or such a one as they  
will of themselves, for keeping of the Pleas of  
the Crown, and of the Pleadings of the same,  
and none other shall be Justice over the same  
Men of London, and the Citizens of London,  
shall not plead without the Walls of London for  
any Plea. And be they free from Scot and  
Lot and Dane-guilt, and of all Murder, and  
none of them shall wage Battle: And if any of  
the Citizens shall be impleaded concerning the  
Plea of the Crown, the Man of London shall  
discharge himself by his Oath, which shall be  
adjudged within the City; and none shall lodge  
within the Walls, neither of my Household, nor  
any other, nor Lodging delivered by Force.  
And all the Men of London shall be quit and  
free, and all their Goods, throughout England,  
and the Ports of the Sea, of and from all Toll  
and Passage and Lestage, and all other Cust-  
oms; and the Churches and Barons and Citi-  
zens shall and may peaceably and quietly have  
and hold their Sokes with all their Customs; so  
that the Strangers that shall be lodged in the  
Sokes, shall give Custom to none but to him  
to whom the Soke appertains, or to his Officer,  
whom he shall there put: And a Man of Lon-  
don shall not be adjudged in Amerciements of  
Money, but of one hundred Shillings (I speak  
of the Pleas which appertain to Money); and  
further, there shall be no more Miskinning in  
the Hurlings, nor in the Folkemore, nor in any  
other Pleas within the City; and the Hurlings  
may sit once in a Week, that is to say, on  
Monday: And I will cause my Citizens to have  
their Lands, Promises, Bonds and Debts within  
the City and without; and I will do them Right  
by the Law of the City, of the Lands of which  
they shall complain to me: And if any shall  
take Toll or Custom of any Citizen of London,  
the Citizens of London in the City shall take of  
the Borough or Town, where Toll or Custom  
was so taken, so much as the Man of London  
gave

K. Henry  
the First's  
Charter to  
London.

Roy. Char.  
Lond.

Bid.



"gave for Toll, and as he received Damage thereby: And all Debtors, which do owe Debts to the Citizens of London, shall pay them in London, or else discharge themselves in London, that they owe none; but, if they will not pay the same, neither come to clear themselves that they owe none, the Citizens of London, to whom the Debts shall be due, may take their Goods in the City of London, of the Borough or Town, or of the County, wherein he remains, who shall owe the Debt: And the Citizens of London may have their Chaces to hunt, as well and fully as their Ancestors have had, that is to say, in the Chilter, and in Middlesex and Surrey.

"Witness the Bishop of Winchester, and Robert Son of Richard, and Hugh Piggot, and Almer of Totness, and William of Abbs-prima, and Hubert Roger, Chamberlaine, and William de Mount-sitchett, and Hangul Taney, and John Ballet, and Robert Son of Steward of West."

By this valuable Charter, the Citizens had not only, 1. Their ancient Customs and Immunities confirmed to them, but likewise the County of Middlesex added to their Jurisdiction in Fee-farm, without Homage, Fealty, Service, or other Consideration, than a Quit-rent of three hundred Pounds per Annum; with a Power of not only appointing a Sheriff, but also a Justiciary from among themselves, for holding the Pleas of the Crown: Besides whom, in the Reign of the said Henry, there appears to have been two other Officers, under the Appellation of Sheriffs, who, together with the former, accounted at the Exchequer for the Farm of the City: The Number of which Officers were in a fluctuating Condition, till fixed in the Time of Richard the First.

2. The Concession of Middlesex to the City was to prevent that County's being any longer an Asylum for Bankrupts, Cheats, and other fraudulent Persons; who, having deserted London with the Goods and Effects of their Creditors, lived there securely in Impunity, and open Deliance of the Injured.

3. The Citizens valuable Privilege, that they should not be compelled to plead without the Walls of the City, was granted them, that, if any Citizen should be impleaded or prosecuted concerning Pleas of the Crown, he might purge himself by an Oath upon Trial in the City.

4. The Citizens by the said Charter were also exempt from Scot, Lot, and Danegild; which were certain Duties payable to the King by all his Subjects.

5. And to be free from all Murder; that is, when any Murder shall happen in London, and the Murderer or Murderers make his or her Escape; then, and in such Case, the City shall not be amerced for not producing the Malefactor.

6. And none of them shall wage Battle: In the Saxon Times, a Person accused of a Crime, whereof he could not acquit himself by Evidence, was obliged to challenge the Accuser, and decide the same by a Duel: This the Citizens justly regarding as an intolerable Grievance, were exempt therefrom by this Charter.

7. That none of the King's Household, or other Person, shall take Lodging in the City by Force: By this gracious Concession, the Citizens got rid

of a very great Slavery; for, before this Grant, the King's Domesticks, and whom else he pleased, were, by his arbitrary Officer the Portreve, quartered upon them at Discretion.

8. That the Citizens, with their Goods and Merchandizes, shall in all Parts and Sea-Ports of the Kingdom be exempt from Toll, Passage and Lestage; that is, they shall not as formerly be liable to pay Toll, at either Fair or Market, Passage or Ferriage for crossing of Rivers; nor Lestage, a certain Duty paid in Fairs and Markets for each Last of mercantile Commodities.

9. That the Churches, Barons and Citizens should peaceably enjoy their several Sokes; that is, that the Incumbent of no Parish shall be molested on account of the Glebe, or other Lands belonging to the Cure; nor the Aldermen in respect of their Wards, which then, being alienable, were sold, assigned and conveyed like other Possessions, whereby the Purchaser or Purchasers became an Alderman or Aldermen of his or their respective Purchases; as is evident by an eminent Historian: By whom it likewise appears, that Part of the Aldermen's Office at that Time was, to assign proper Lodgings for Strangers in their respective Wards, for which they or their Deputies received a certain pecuniary Reward.

10. That no Citizen shall be amerced beyond his Ware; that is, the Price of his Head of Life, which was valued at one hundred Shillings.

11. There shall be no Miskenning in the Hustings, Folkemore, or other Pleas within the City: That is, no Man shall unjustly prosecute another in any of the City Courts, by deserting his first Plea, and assuming another; and, for the more regular and better Distribution of Justice, the Court of Hustings is weekly to sit on Monday.

12. That the Citizens shall enjoy their Properties, both real and personal, according to the Constitutions of the City; and whatsoever City, Town or Place shall extort Toll or Custom from any of them, they are by the said Charter empowered to make Repulsals in London, upon the Inhabitants of such City, Town or Place, where the same was exacted.

13. Upon the Remissness of Country Debtors, in making proper Payments, or in Default of adjusting Accounts with the Lenders, they are empowered to attach the Effects of all such Defaulters in London, for the Discharge of their respective Debts.

14. And the City Privileges of Hunting are confirmed in as ample a Manner as their Predecessors ever enjoyed the same in the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the Chiltern.

Before the Grant of this Charter, London seems to have been intirely subject to the arbitrary Will of the King. But, their Liberties being now guarded by so strong a Fence, the Citizens endeavoured to secure their Customs, by converting them into written Laws; and their Arts and Mysteries, which had hitherto been kept up by Prescription only, were now strengthened by established Fraternities and Companies. However, the King reserved to himself the Power of appointing the Portreve, or chief Officer of this City.

Upon the Demise of Henry the First in Normandy, Stephen, Earl of Bologn and Mortaign, Nephew to the late King, and, by the Female Line, Grandson



W. Malmf.  
Hist. Nov.

Grandson to William the Conqueror, came privately into England; and, notwithstanding his having solemnly sworn to the Succession of Matilda or Maud, the Empress, Daughter to the late King, he perfidiously attempted to procure the Sceptre for himself, by the Assistance of three perjured Prelates, viz. William, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry, Bishop of Winchester (Brother to Stephen); and Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; who, with the rest of the Bishops and Nobility, had sworn to support Matilda's Claim; however, setting aside that sacred Tie, they easily prevailed upon their Brethren to join them in Behalf of the Usurper: Whereby their Faction became so potent, that the Nobility seem not to have been in a Condition to stem the Torrent.

If the Practice of these Prelates had been answerable to their Profession of Religion, the very Consideration of their having so often sworn to support Matilda's Succession, would have restrained them from assisting an usurping Foreigner to the Prejudice of their lawful and natural Princess, descended from the ancient Race of Saxon Kings, and who never had given them the least Cause of Offence. But, unwilling to be outdone in Iniquity by their Predecessors, they betrayed their Country into the Hands of Stephen, whose Ingratitude and Perjury ought rather to have made him odious to them; and whose Advancement to the Throne occasioned a long and bloody War, whereby this City greatly suffered; for the Citizens were artfully cajoled by those wicked Prelates to side with them, and receive Stephen into their City.

Just after this a very great Fire happened in the City, which began at London-Bridge, and destroyed all the Way Westward to St. Clement's Dunes: But Stow says, that this dreadful Conflagration began in the House of one Ailward, near London-Stone, and consumed all the Way East to Aldgate, and West to St. Erkenwald's Shrine in St. Paul's Cathedral; both which it destroyed, together with London-Bridge, which was then of Wood. By which Accounts, this appears to have been the greatest casual Fire that ever happened in this City before that Time.

The many great and terrible Fires which happened in London in those Times, are not to be wondered at, considering the Houses were then all of Wood; but since the Rebuilding of the City, after the dreadful Conflagration Anno 1666, we happily experience the good Effects of our present Brick Buildings, whose solid Party-walls are capable of resisting the most devouring Flames, 'till proper Assistance can be procured for extinguishing them; and it is now rare to hear of one Fire that consumes above twenty Houses, (excepting that ravaging Fire, that destroyed and damaged upwards of one hundred in Cornhill, on the 25th of March, 1748) and very seldom more than one or two.

In the Year 1139, the Citizens were obliged to pay to King Stephen one hundred Marks of Silver, for a Right to chuse their own Sheriffs.

On the 20th of March, in 1140, about Noon, there happened a total Eclipse of the Sun at London; which occasioned such a terrible Consternation among the People, that they dreaded the Return of the ancient Chaos.

The Success of Matilda, in routing the Army of King Stephen, and taking him Prisoner, gave such a happy Turn to her Affairs, that she resolved to revenge herself upon her Enemies; and, as the Citizens of London were the principal, she began with them, by making a Convention with Geoffrey Earl of Essex, wherein she granted to him all the Possessions which his Grandfather, Father or himself had held of the Crown, in Lands, Tenements, Castles and Bailiwicks; among which were the Tower of London, and the Sheriffficks of London and Middlesex, at a Fee-farm Rent of 300 l. per Ann. as held by his Grandfather.

And, as a greater Mortification to the Citizens of London, Matilda granted to the said Geoffrey the Office of Justiciary of their City, and of the County of Middlesex; so that no Person whatsoever could hold Pleas either in the City or County without his special Permission. This Convention was ratified by the Empress upon Oath, and attested by divers of the prime Nobility: For the Performance of which, several of the English and Norman Nobility were given as Hostages; and, as a farther Corroboration of the same, it was to be confirmed by all the English Clergy under her Dominion.

This Compact, next to that of Magna Charta, appears to have been the most solemnly executed of any that ever was entered into betwixt an English Sovereign and a Subject. The woeful Effects of which the Londoners soon after felt by sad Experience; for by this Agreement they were divested of some of their most valuable Privileges.

After the Defeat of King Stephen, and his being taken Prisoner at the Battle of Lincoln, he was deserted by many of his Friends, but especially by the Prelates above-mentioned, and others of the Clergy, who had advanced him to the Throne: By which and their former Deportment, they seem to have been intirely destitute both of Honour and Conscience: For Henry, Bishop of Winchester, (King Stephen's own Brother, and the chief Instrument in procuring him the Kingdom) then also the Pope's Legate, and Head of the Clergy in England, in Consideration of an Offer made and confirmed to him by Matilda upon Oath, that he should not only have the sole Direction of all great Affairs both in Church and State, but likewise the Disposal of all vacant Bishopricks and Abbies, provided he would influence the Clergy to side with her, thinking these Advantages sufficient to counterpoise the Oath he had taken to Stephen, solemnly engaged to accomplish the Empress's Desires; and to this End, the Day after, in a solemn Procession of the Nobility and Clergy, he received her into the City of Winchester, and handed her to the Cathedral, where he excommunicated all Stephen's Friends, and absolved all such as would abandon his Party, and join that of Matilda. And, for the more effectual Execution of the Treaty agreed upon, he summoned a general Convention of the Clergy to meet at Winchester, wherein he presided as Legate. But, before the Meeting of the Assembly, he had a private Conference with the Bishops, Abbots, and Archdeacons, separately; whom the Day after, in full Convocation, he acquainted, That they were

Ibid.  
H. Hunt.  
Hist. lib. 8.

Divested  
of their  
Privileges.

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.  
A.D. 1147

Ibid.

W. Malmf.  
Hist. Nov.  
H. Hunt.  
Hist. lib. 8.

W. Malmf.  
Hist. Nov.

A.D. 1142



called together to deliberate about the Peace of the Kingdom; at the same time reminding them of the Oath they had taken to the late King *Henry*, to secure the Succession to his Daughter *Matilda*; but she being abroad at the Demise of her Father, it was therefore judged convenient, for securing the publick Peace, to elect *Stephen*, his Brother, King; who not answering the End of his Election, God had suffered him to fall into the Hands of his Enemies; therefore, that the Nation might not be without a Governor, they now elected *Matilda*, to whom they promised Fidelity and Defence. To which all the Members then present either actually consented, or tacitly submitted.

W. Malmf.  
Hist. Nov.  
A.D. 1142

The Magistrates of *London*, as the chief City of the Kingdom, were summoned to this Convention; who arriving the second Day of their Session, were introduced with the usual Ceremonies; but, their Consciences happening to be more tender than those of the Clergy, instead of agreeing to the Resolution of the preceding Day, declared they were not sent to enter into needless Controversies, but to endeavour the Release of the King, which was not only the earnest Desire of the Citizens, but likewise of all the Nobility residing in the City. To this the Legate with some Warmth replied, That it ill became the *Londoners*, who were esteemed like the Nobility of the Kingdom, to side with the cowardly Barons, who had deserted their King in Battle.

Ibid.

This Answer not being satisfactory, the City Representatives pressed for one more to the Purpose; but, though the Legate judged it improper to re-propose a Thing already agreed to, yet the Citizens could not be prevailed upon to abandon *Stephen*, to whom they had sworn Fealty; wherefore *Matilda*, considering that it would be very difficult to establish herself in the Throne without their Consent, entered into a Negotiation with them; but, the Treaty taking up more Time than was at first expected, she resided at *St. Albans*, waiting the Event.

During this Transaction, the City was violently agitated by different Factions; one whereof was for giving way to the Times; but the other strenuously insisted upon their adhering to their unfortunate King. The former prevailing, Commissioners were sent to *St. Albans* to treat with the Empress about the Surrender of the City; to which she was accompanied by *David*, King of *Scotland*, her Uncle, attended by a great Number of the Nobility, Bishops, and others of the Clergy, and was received into *London* by the Citizens, in a very pompous and solemn Manner.

Cont. Flor.  
Wig. Chr.  
W. Malmf.  
Hist. Nov.  
Yields to  
Matilda.

Cont. Flor.  
Wig. Chr.

*Matilda*, having got what she wanted, began to act very imprudently, and to carry herself with the most insupportable Haughtiness and Arrogance, by regarding her Subjects only as so many Slaves; which occasioned her Interest to decline in all Parts of the Kingdom; and rejecting the Overtures and Submissions made on the Part of King *Stephen* by his Consort *Matilda* for his Enlargement, and the Request of the Legate to have the Counties of *Mortaigne* and *Bologne* confirmed on *Eustace* his Nephew, Son to the unfortunate King; the imperious Prelate was so highly incensed against her, that he had Recourse to his old Game, abandoned her Interest, and rejoined

that of his Brother. Whereby it is evident, that no Oath, though ever so sacred and strict, was able to bind this perfidious Bishop, who shewed so little Regard to his most solemn Engagements.

Soon after, the Citizens of *London* humbly intreated the Empress to restore to them the Laws of King *Edward*, (which were confirmed to them by the Conqueror's Charter) as being more gentle, and much better calculated for the Good of the People, than those of *Normandy*; and, in Consideration of the great Damage they had sustained during the War, that she would be graciously pleased to remit Part of their grievous and insupportable Taxes: But, instead of granting either of these Requests, she, with a supercilious and disdainful Countenance, told them, they were to expect no Favour from her, seeing they had assisted her Enemy to the utmost of their Power.

Chron.  
Gerv. Dor.

This severe and haughty Answer made the Citizens conclude they were to expect no other Treatment from this imperious and inexorable Princess than that of Slaves. To prevent this, they resolved upon taking other Measures, which by the Legate's Intrigues were carried on so far, as to form a Conspiracy to seize her Person: But she, receiving Intelligence thereof, privately withdrew herself and Friends from the City; which was no sooner known, than the Populace got together, and plundered her Palace.

Rym.  
Ford.  
Con. Lit.  
Chron.  
Sax.

To this impolitick Behaviour of *Matilda* to the *Londoners* were owing all her future Misfortunes; for, by their powerful Assistance, she was compelled at last to fly the Kingdom; and King *Stephen*, to whom they had shewn so strong an Attachment, was again restored.

*Matilda*, soon after her withdrawing from *London*, laid Siege to the Castle of *Winchester*; whereupon the Legate dispatched a Messenger to the Magistrates of *London* for Assistance; to which the Citizens readily agreeing, a considerable Body of Troops marched thither, and blocked up that City, whereby the Empress and her Forces were reduced to a very great Extremity for Want of Provisions. This put her upon an Attempt to escape; which succeeded according to her Desire; but *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, her natural Brother and General, being taken Prisoner, he was soon after exchanged for King *Stephen*.

W. Malmf.  
Hist. Nov.  
lib. 2.  
A.D. 1143

Some Time after, King *Stephen* marched with a considerable Army (consisting chiefly of *Londoners*) against the Castle of *Farrindon* in *Berkshire*, which, by the Bravery of the Citizens, was soon taken by Storm. Our Historians observe, that about this Time an Ox was sold for three Shillings.

H. Hunt.  
Hist. lib. 8.  
Reg. Hov.  
Ann.

Chron.  
Preciof.  
A.D. 1145

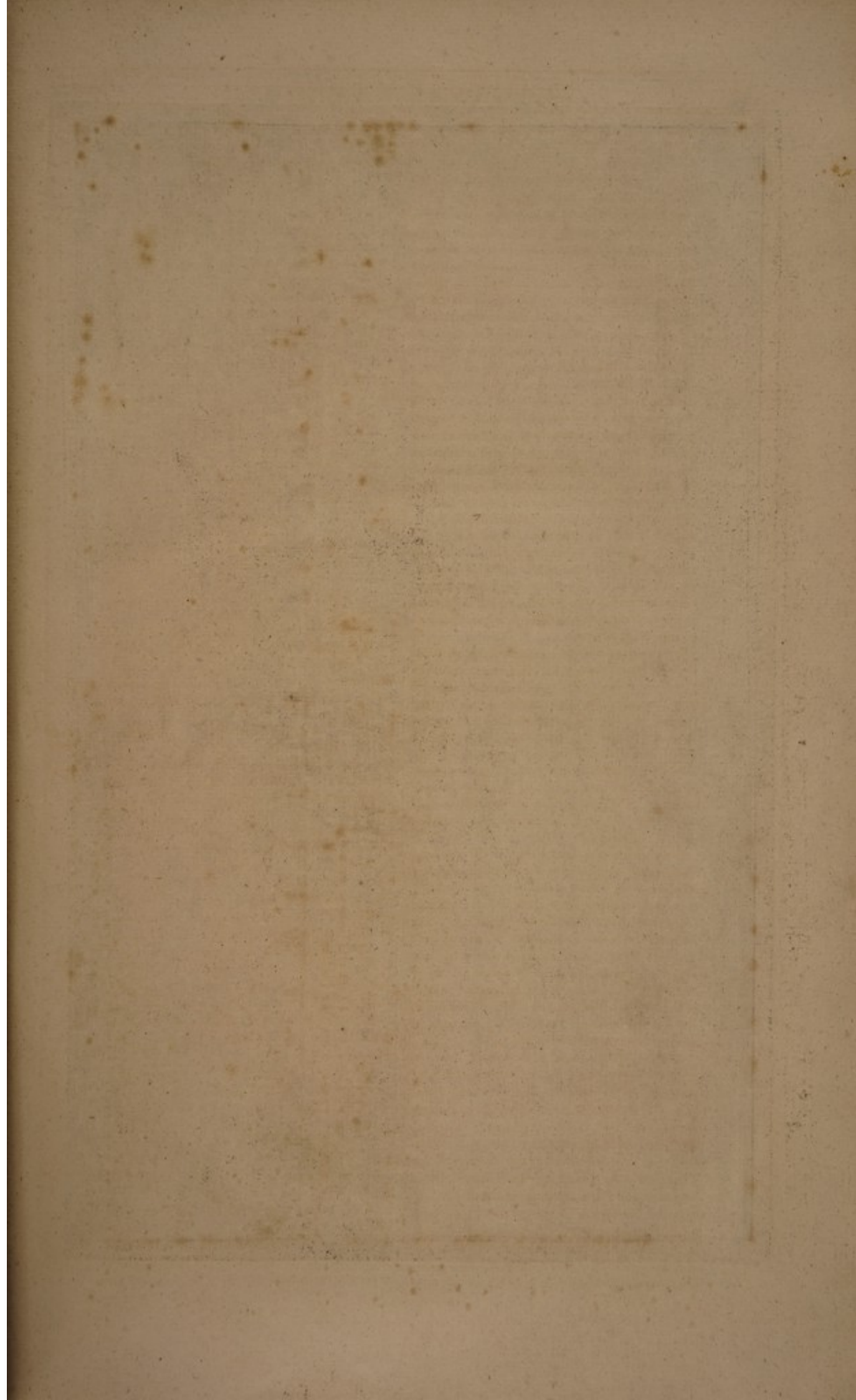
The Summer of the Year 1150 proving very wet, Corn received so much Hurt thereby, that a very great Dearth ensued. And on the Ninth of *December* following a great Frost began, and continued 'till the Month of *March*; during which Time, Horses and Carriages of all Sorts crossed the River *Thames* upon the Ice, as safely as on firm Ground.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Ang.  
A.D. 1150

In the fourth Year of *Henry* the Second, the Citizens of *London* paid the King, for their *Donum*, the Sum of one thousand and forty-three Pounds. This I take to have been a Gift from the City, to prevent its being tallaged. At the same Time there

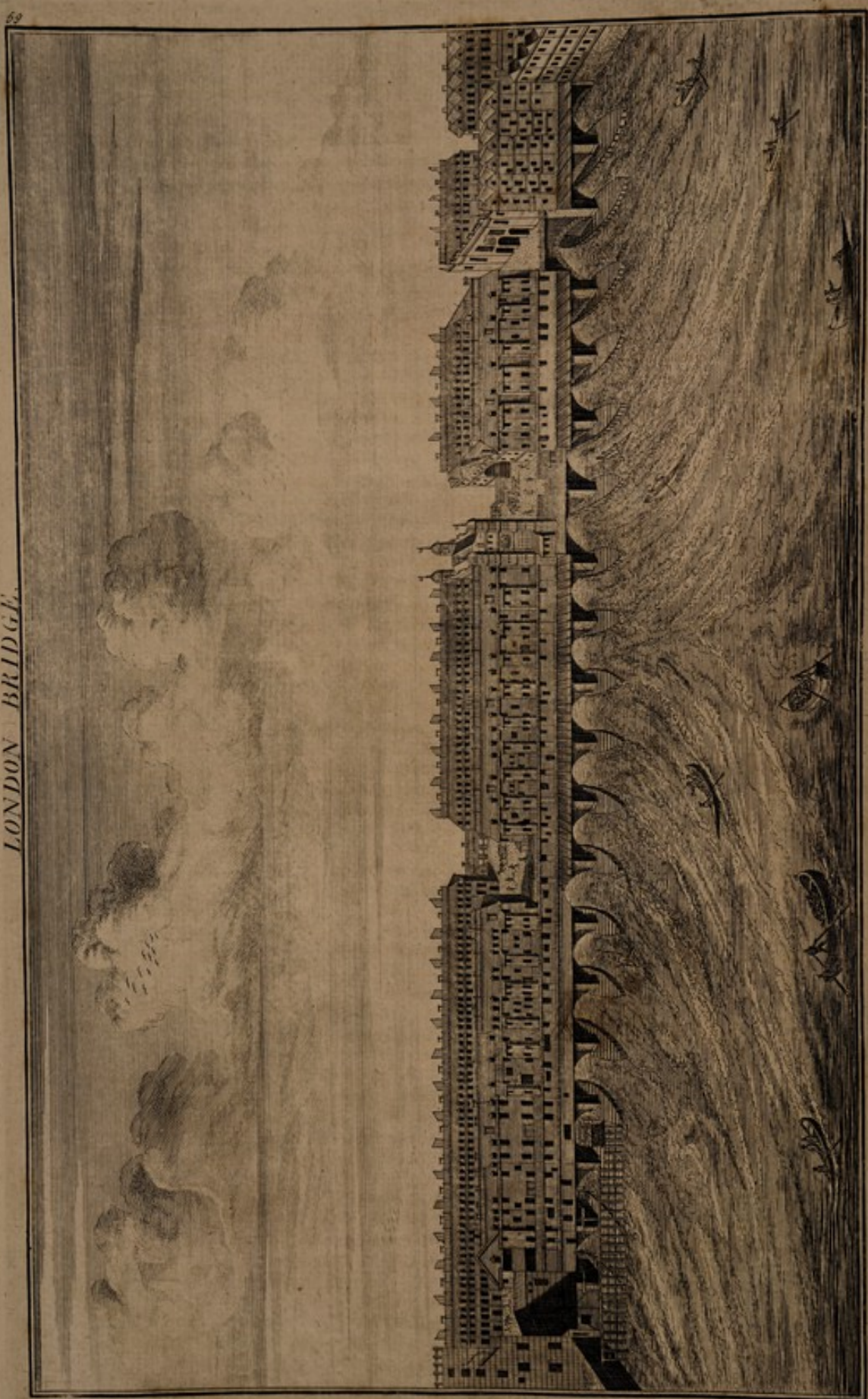
Mad. Hist.  
Exch.  
Stow. An.  
A.D. 1158







LONDON BRIDGE.





there was such a Defect of Water in the River Thames, that many Persons crossed it on Foot, dry-shod.

Mad. Hist. Exch. A.D. 1159  
A.D. 1170  
A.D. 1172  
1173  
In the Year following, the Citizens of London, with Gervase de Cornhill, (I suppose one of the Sheriffs at that Time) paid the King the Sum of one thousand Marks, being the *Donum* of the City: And, in the sixteenth of the same Reign, the Citizens paid the King a *Donum* of six hundred and sixty-six Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, towards his Expedition to Ireland: And, in the eighteenth and nineteenth Years of the said Prince, the Citizens paid a *Donum* of six hundred and sixty-six Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, for each of the said Years.

These *Donums* seem to corroborate the Opinion above delivered, that they were so many free Gifts of the Citizens, in lieu of Tallages.

The Lincolns. A.D. 1175  
Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1175  
Some Time after, by the male Administration of the Magistrates of the City, Villainy was got to such an amazing Height, (though the present Time is generally deemed the worst) that the like perhaps never appeared in any other Age or Nation. For at that Time it was common for the Sons of the most eminent and wealthy Citizens, as well as others, to confederate together in committing Burglaries, Robbery and Murder; and whoever had the Misfortune to fall in their Way, were assuredly murdered and robbed. One Night this horrid and abandoned Gang of profligate Thieves and Murderers attempted to rob the House of a rich Citizen; who, being alarmed at their breaking in, cut off the right Hand of the first that entered; and, calling aloud for Assistance, the rest made off. The disabled Villain being taken and secured, the next Day, upon the Assurance of a Pardon, he made an ample Discovery of his Accomplices; among whom was one John Senex, a very rich and reputable Citizen; who, when tried and cast by Water-Ordeal, offered for his Pardon five hundred Pounds of Silver; a prodigious Sum at that Time! which being justly rejected, he was hanged, according to his Deserts.

Stow. Ann. Eng.  
About the same Time, a young Nobleman, Brother to Earl Ferrers, was murdered in his Brother's House, (afterwards converted into an Inn, but now a well-built Place in Lombard-street, called George-yard) which so highly enraged the King, that he swore he would revenge it upon the Citizens.

## CHAP. VII.

The Foundation of London-Bridge. A Confutation of the Monk Linsted's Tradition thereof. The Wooden Bridge burnt down. King John's Recommendation of an Architect for building a Stone Bridge. The Number of Years the Stone Bridge was building. Remarks and a Confutation of the vulgar Opinion concerning its Foundation on Woolpacks, and the Draining of the River to build the Piers. King Edward the First's Brief for its Reparation. His Grant or Charter to take Custom or Toll thereon. The Chapel and

Tower. Draw-bridges. Locks. Three thousand People burnt thereon. Dimensions of the present Bridge. How rebuilt after the Fire in 1666. Description of the Water-Engine under it. Quantity of Water it throws up. Several Abstracts of the Bridge Accounts, ancient and modern: And present State of the Buildings thereon.

BEING come to a Period of Time, when the present Bridge of London was founded, it may be convenient to premise a few Things concerning the Origin of the ancient Wooden Bridge, as well as to describe the present Stone one.

In respect to the Antiquity of the first, we are told by Stow, That Sweyn, King of Denmark, besieged the City of London both by Water and Land, in the Year 994; when, by the Bravery of the Citizens, he was not only gallantly repulsed with great Loss by Land, but likewise by Water, wherein many of his Men were drowned, because they took no heed of, or had no Regard to, the Bridge.

This is a very great Mistake; for neither Malmesbury (whom he cites) nor any other Historian, mention a Bridge at London, when Anlaf and Sweyn, or Sweyn, Kings of Norway and Denmark, attacked this City. But in the thirty-fifth of King Ethelred, Anno 1013, the Saxon Annals, and all subsequent Historians, acquaint us, That Sweyn, King of Denmark, arrived with his Fleet at Sandwich, whence he sailed to the River Humber. On his Arrival there, all Northumberland submitted to him; and, taking Hostages for their Fidelity, he marched Southward with great Expedition, and committed very great Depredations. After which, the Cities of Oxford and Winchester having submitted to him, on his March from thence to London, he lost Part of his Army in the River Thames, (supposed at, or near Stanes) by his attempting to pass the said River, without enquiring after either Ford or Bridge: And that after a fruitless Attack or Siege, being discouraged by a brave Defence of the Citizens, (see above P. 34.) and deprived of all Hopes of Success, he marched off with his whole Army. So that this Mistake of Stow, I imagine, is owing to the confused Account Malmesbury gives of that Expedition, by telling us, That, through the precipitate Fury of the Danes, many of them were drowned in the Thames for not having had a due Regard to the Bridge: Whereas the Author, from whom he takes that Account, only tells us, That their Loss was occasioned by not enquiring after either Ford or Bridge.

That there was no Bridge at London in the Year 993, I think, appears by the Saxon Annals, which inform us, That Anlaf, the Dane, in that Year arrived in the River Thames, and sailed up the said River as far as Stanes, with a Fleet of ninety-three Ships, and ravaged the Countries on both Sides. Now, if there had been a Bridge at London, at the Time of this Invasion, it is not to be questioned but the Citizens would have fortified it in such a Manner, as to have obstructed the Passage of Anlaf, as they did frequently after that of several of the most potent Danish Fleets. From which I conjecture, that the first Wooden Bridge

Stow. Sur. Lond. Vol. I. P. 53.

Chron. Sax.

W. Malmf. de Gest.

Chron. Sax.

Ibid.

London-Bridge first erected of Wood.  
at



Chron.  
Sax.

at London was erected in the Reign of *Ethelred*, between the said Year 993, (when *Anlaf* went up the *Thames* as far as *Stanes*) and Anno 1016, when *Cnut*, King of *Denmark*, caused a great Canal to be made on the South Side of the said River *Thames*, for carrying his Ships through to the West Side of the Bridge, as the Reader may see more at large on Page 35. And I apprehend, that the bold Action of *Anlaf* might put the Citizens and Government upon the building of *London-Bridge*, from a political View, (as well as the Convenience of Passage) to prevent for the future the *Danish* Fleets from coming up the River; where quitting their Ships, they had ravaged the Countries on both Sides the *Thames* at Pleasure, and retreated with Safety on Board their respective Vessels. But, if we could credit the traditionary Account of the Origin of the ancient Wooden Bridge of *London*, as delivered by *Bartholomew Linsted*, alias *Fowle*, the last Prior of *St. Mary Overy's* Convent in *Southwark*, we are indebted to the publick Spirit of a Convent of Religious for the changing of the Ferry, formerly at this Place, into a Wooden Bridge. For that Author writes after this Manner:

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

"A Ferrie being kept in a Place where now the Bridge is builded; at length the Ferriman and his Wife deceasing, left the same Ferrie to their only Daughter, a Maiden, named *Marie*, which, with the Goods left by her Parents, as also with the Profits arising of the said Ferrie, builded a House of Sisters, in a Place where now standeth the East Part of *St. Marie Overy's* Church, above the *Queene's*, where she was buried; unto the which House she gave the Oversight and Profits of the Ferrie: But afterwards the said House of Sisters being converted into a Colledge of Priests, the Priests builded the Bridge of Timber, as all other the great Bridges of this Land were; and from Time to Time kept the same in good Reparations; till at length, considering the great Charges of repairing the same, there was by Ayd of the Citizens of *London*, and others, a Bridge builded with Arches of Stone." However, to convince Posterity of the Truth of this Relation, the Prior ought by some Authority first to have shewn, that there antiently was a Nunnery in that Neighbourhood, and when and by whom the same was turned into a Colledge of Priests. But that there ever was any Religious House in *Southwark* before the Conquest, I much doubt; seeing that after the strictest Search, faith *Maitland*, I cannot discover, either by Record or Tradition, (other than that of *Linsted* above-specified) that ever there was any such Place in those Parts before that Time. For the first Religious House we read of, on that Side the River, within the Bill of Mortality, was the Convent of *Bermondsey*, founded by *Alwin Child*, a Citizen of *London*, in the sixteenth Year of the Conqueror, Anno 1082; and the second in that Neighbourhood was the Priory of *St. Mary Overy's*, founded by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reign of *Henry the First*. Our Author in this Place relies on the Authority of *Dugdale*: But Bishop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia Ecclesiastica*, p. 536, Note b, is clear, that this Antiquarian was mistaken; and is of Opinion, that *Stow's* Ac-

Linsted's  
Tradition  
examined  
and con-  
futed.Dugd.  
Mon. Ang.  
vol. I.

Ibid.

Tanner's  
Notitia.

count, making Bishop *Giffard* no more than a good Benefactor, and ascribing the Building of the Body of the Church to him, is right. And, tho' Bishop *Tanner* leans to the Opinion of *Maitland*, and confesses that nothing had occurred to him in any Book, printed or MS. to support the contrary, except that of *Stow*, he gives us an Extract from *Doomsday Book*, which seems to imply the Truth of a Monastic Foundation on this Situation. It runs thus: "*Sudrie. Terra Episc. Baiocensis. Ipse Episcopus habet in Sudwiche unum Monasterium, et unum Aquæ Fluctum, Rex E. tenebat Die qua mortuus fuit; qui Ecclesiam habebat, de Rege tenebat. Episc. dedit Ecclesiam primum Adeloldo, deinde Radulpho, pro Excambio unius Domus.*" And then adds, if *Monasterium* here denotes any thing more than an ordinary Church, it may be thought to mean this Religious House. Ib. Note a. Nevertheless, in this great Uncertainty, Mr. *Maitland* greatly suspects the Veracity of *Linsted's* Assertion, not only on Account of the Silence of Antiquity, but from the very Unreasonableness of the Supposition. For, says he, as the Ferry is said to have been the chief Support of the Priory, 'twould have been ridiculous in the Prior and Canons, to have sacrificed their principal Dependence, to enrich themselves by a wild Chimera of increasing their Revenues, in the Execution of a Project, which probably would have cost six Times the Sum of the intrinsic Value of their whole Estate; and, when effected, would in all Likelihood not have brought in so great an annual Sum as the Profits arising by the Ferry; seeing it may be presumed that Foot-Passengers would have been exempt from Pontage. And farther, for the better Refutation of the said traditionary Account, I shall endeavour to shew, that, as the latter Part thereof is a manifest Falseness, the former is very likely to be of the same Stamp.

The aforesaid Prior acquaints us, That the Wooden Bridge of *London* was not only, at first, erected by a Colledge of Priests, but likewise kept in Repair by them. Whereas 'tis evident, that the said Bridge was supported at a publick Charge, as appears by a Charter of *Henry the First*, granted to *Ralph*, Bishop of *Chichester*, &c. for exempting the Manor of *Alecstone*, and other Lands, (given by the Conqueror to the Abbot and Canons of *Battle*, in *Suffex*) from being charged to the Work of *London-Bridge*; which Charter runs in these Terms:

"*Henry, King of England, to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, and all the Ministers of Suffex, sendeth greeting: Know ye, &c. I command by my Kingly Authority, that the Manor called Alecstone, which my Father gave with other Lands to the Abbey of Battle, be free and quiet from Shires and Hundreds, and all other Customs of earthly Servitude, as my Father held the same most freely and quietly, and namely, from the Work of London-Bridge, and the Work of the Castle of Pecarssey: And this I command upon my Forfeiture. Witnes William de Pontleure at Berry.*" Therefore, as it appears, that some Religious Foundations only were exempt from the Work of this Bridge, and they too by Charter, I think 'tis not to be doubted but all Civil Bodies and Incorporations were

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Ibid.

were



were liable to contribute towards the Repairs thereof: And consequently, that *Linfed* and his Followers exceed the Truth by ascribing all the Praise of so publick a Benefaction to a small House of Religious; who, with greater Probability, only consented to the Building of this Bridge, upon sufficient Considerations and Allowances to be made to them for the Loss of that Ferry, by which they had been always supported.

Besides, it is evident beyond all Dispute, that so early as the 22 *Hen. I.* there were certain Lands appropriated for the Repairs of this Bridge, as appears by a Gift of *five Skillings, per Ann.* out of the same, to the Monks of *Bermondsey*, by *Thomas Arden*: Nor could any such Society, or petty Monastery or College, ever be supposed capable of supporting such a Bridge, which, besides other Accidents, was burnt down *A. D.* 1136, and was again so ruinous in 1163, that it was obliged to be new built under the Inspection of *Peter*, a Clergyman in those Days in great Reputation for his Skill in Architecture, and Chaplain or Curate of *St. Mary Colechurch* in London.

These continual and large Expences in maintaining and repairing a Wooden Bridge becoming burthensome to the People, who, upon extraordinary Occasions, when the Lands appropriated for that Use fell short in their Produce, were taxed to make up the Deficiencies, as appears from what has been related; it was resolved to build a Stone Bridge, a little to the West of that Wooden Fabrick, whose Head, in the Days of *William I.* pointed ashore at *Botolph's Wharf*; and the Management thereof was given to the said *Peter*, Curate of *Colechurch* aforesaid, as all our Historians agree. But this Architect did not live to finish this tedious and great Undertaking, which, with great Encouragement from the King, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who gave 1000 Marks towards it, began to be erected in the 22 *Hen. I.* for he either died, or was so worn out with Age and Fatigue, in the third Year of King *John's* Reign, that we find among the Tower Records a Letter from the said King to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, recommending to them one *Isenbert* to finish this Bridge: Which Letter of Recommendation is thus rendered into English:

Rec. Tur.  
3 Joh.  
no. 2 no.  
9.  
King  
John's Let-  
ter recom-  
mending an  
Architect.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
land, &c. To his faithful and beloved the  
Mayor and Citizens of *London*, greeting.  
"Considering how the Lord in a short time  
has wrought, in regard to the Bridges of  
*Xaintes* and *Rocelle*, by the great Care and  
Pains of our faithful, learned and worthy Clerk,  
*Isenbert*, Master of the Schools of *Xaintes*:  
"We therefore, by the Advice of our Reverend  
Father in *Christ*, *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Can-*  
*terbury*, and that of others, have desired, di-  
rected and enjoined him to use his best Endeav-  
our in building your Bridge, for your Bene-  
fit, and that of the Publick: For we trust in the  
Lord, that this Bridge, so necessary for you,  
and all who shall pass the same, will, thro'  
his Industry, and the Divine Blessing, soon be  
finished: Wherefore, without Prejudice to our  
Right, or that of the City of *London*, We will

"and grant, that the Rents and Profits of the  
several Houses that the said Master of the  
Schools shall cause to be erected upon the  
Bridge aforesaid, be for ever appropriated to  
repair, maintain and uphold the same.

"And seeing that the necessary Work of the  
said Bridge cannot be accomplished without  
your Aid, and that of others; We charge and  
exhort you kindly to receive and honour the  
above-named *Isenbert*, and those employed by  
him, who will perform every thing to your  
Advantage and Credit, according to his Di-  
rections, you affording him your joint Advice  
and Assistance in the Premises: For whatever  
good Office or Honour you shall do to him,  
you ought to esteem the same as done to Us.  
But, should any Injury be offered to the said  
*Isenbert*, or the Persons employed by him,  
(which we do not believe there will) see that  
the same be redressed, as soon as it comes to  
your Knowledge.

"Witness Myself at *Molinel*, the eighteenth  
Day of *April*."

By this Royal Letter of Recommendation of  
*Isenbert* to be Architect or Surveyor of the Work  
of *London-Bridge*, it appears that *Peter* of *Colechurch*  
must either have died in the Year 1202, or by  
Age or Incapacity was rendered unfit to superin-  
tend the said Work. For I think, (says *Maitland*)  
'tis not to be questioned but the Mayor and Citi-  
zens dutifully complied, and chose the said *Isenbert*  
Surveyor of their Bridge, pursuant to the said Royal  
Recommendation. Tho' I am apt to suspect, that  
the Citizens were not altogether so complaisant;  
because we find the same King, in the seventh  
Year of his Reign, and three Years before the  
Finishing of the Stone Bridge, taking the Custody  
of *London-Bridge* from the Lord Mayor, and  
granting it to one *Friar West*; and obliging the  
City to apply certain void Places within its  
Walls to be built on, and applied to the Support  
thereof. Besides, there is not the least Mention  
of any such Surveyor in all our Historians; who  
unanimously declare, that the Completing of the  
Work was at *Peter's* Death committed to the  
Care of *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine* and *Bene-*  
*dikt Botewrite*, Merchants of *London*, who finished  
the first Stone Bridge at *London* in the Year 1209.  
We are told by the same Authors, That the  
Master Mason of this great Work not only erected  
the Chapel here, but likewise endowed the  
same for two Priests, four Clerks, &c. This  
was the first Building on the Arches of *London-*  
*Bridge*. This Chapel was afterwards augmented  
with so many Chantries, that there were four  
Chaplains belonging to it in the 23 *Hen. VI.*  
maintained by charitable Legacies.

This Chapel, which was dedicated to *St. Tho-*  
*mas*, is a beautiful arched *Gothick* Structure, built  
on the East Side of the Bridge, in the ninth Pier  
from the North End, and is of the Dimensions of  
sixty-five Feet in Length, (three whereof being  
under the Street, was occasioned by the Inlarge-  
ment of the Way after the Fire of *London* in the  
Year 1666) twenty Feet and a half in Breadth, and  
fourteen in Height: But, Part of the handsome  
Arch being obliged to make Way for the pre-  
sent Shop Floor, the Area of the Chapel, by an  
additional Floor, is divided into an upper and

M

a lower

The  
Wooden  
Bridge  
burnt.

Ann.  
Waverl.  
A. D. 1176

Stone  
Bridge  
built.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Buildings  
thereon.



a lower Story, for the Convenience of Warehouse-room.

A.D. 1737 This very handsome Chapel, which had an Entrance from the River, as well as from the Street, was beautifully paved with black and white Marble; and in the Middle of it was situate a sepulchral Monument, of the Length of seven Feet and a half, and the Breadth of four: The Remains whereof were lately discovered by Mr. *Kaldwyn*, the present Inhabitant, when he repaired the Stair-case, which is built over it. This undoubtedly is the Place of Interment, where, according to *Stow*, *Peter of Colechurch* was buried; but the Brass Plate, with the Inscription thereon, being gone, I cannot ascertain whether the Mason above-mentioned, or the Corps of any other Person, be there inhumed.

Rec. Tur. Pat. 5. Hen. III. m. 43. This Chapel, with its Appurtenances, was in the Year 1266 given by *Henry the Third* to the Master, Brethren and Sisters of *St. Katharine* near the Tower of *London*, for the Term of five Years.

Not built on Woolpacks.

The Foundation of this Bridge is by the Vulgar generally believed to be laid upon Woolpacks; which Mistake probably arose from a Tax upon Wool towards its Construction. Be that as it will, 'twas certainly built at the Charge of the Publick, by whom, and the Profits arising from the Houses erected thereon, 'twas antiently kept in Repair: But the Benefactions thereto have been so very considerable, that by the Profits arising from thence, together with those of the Houses and Toll thereof, it has for many Years supported itself, without the least Charge to the Publick.

Stow. Sur. Lond.

*Stow* is of Opinion, that, when this Bridge was erected, the River *Thames* was turned into a large Trench or Canal made for that Purpose; which he imagines had its Outflux near *Rotherhithe*, and its Influx near *Battersey*. But this Conjecture has not the least Foundation for its Support; for that which led the Author into this Notion, I conceive, are the *Vestigia* of the Canal supposed to have been made by *Cnut*, King of *Denmark*, which I have above described (Page 35.)

No Canal or Trench.

I am of Opinion, that *Stow*, before he advanced this Assertion, ought first to have considered the immense Charge that necessarily would have attended such an Undertaking: As, 1. The Purchase of the Ground where this spacious Water-course was to run. 2. The Expence of raising the strong and lofty Banks which were to confine it. And, 3. The prodigious Charge of damming off the River above and below the intended Bridge. These Things rightly considered, I am persuaded, that all Persons, but tolerably versed in such Affairs, will readily acknowledge, that the Works preparatory would have cost treble the Sum which the Bridge otherwise cost in building, especially considering the many thousands of Pounds the petty Breach at *Dagenham* lately cost in stopping. Besides, if such a stupendous Work, as that of diverting the Course of the River *Thames*, had been effected, surely our Historians, who mention the Construction of this Bridge, must have taken Notice of it. Moreover, could nothing else be brought to invalidate the Relation of the River's being turned at that Time, I think the Space of three-and-thirty Years, which the Bridge took up in building, would be sufficient to destroy so wild

a Notion. For, had the People concerned in erecting it, had dry Ground to have built upon; it might have been finished in a tenth Part of the Time, and in a much more durable Manner.

Further, That the River was not turned at the erecting of the present Bridge, I think is demonstrable; for, having carefully surveyed the same in the Year 1730, in Company with the ingenious Mr. *Bartholomew Sparruck*, the Water-Carpenter thereof, I observed in many Places (where the Stones were washed from among the Sterlings) the mighty Frames of Piles, whereon the Stone Piers or Pillars are founded: The exterior Parts of which consist of huge Piles, which are drove as close as Art can effect; on the Tops whereof are laid long Planks or Beams of Timber, of the Thickness of ten Inches, strongly bolted; whereon is placed the Base of the Stone Pier, nine Feet above the Bed of the River, and three below the Sterlings; and on the Outside of this Wooden Foundation, (and for its Preservation) are drove the Piles, called the Sterlings.

Mr. *Sparruck* informed me, that he and the Bridge-Mason had frequently taken out of the lowermost Layers of Stones in the Piers, several of the original Stones, which were laid in Pitch, instead of Mortar. This occasioned their being of Opinion, that all the outside Stones of the said Piers, as high as the Sterlings, were originally laid in the same Matter; which was undoubtedly used to prevent the Water's damaging the Work (which, I presume, they went upon at every Tide of Ebb, 'till it was raised above the high-water Mark): But, had the Course of the River been turned, there would not have been the least Occasion for such Mortar. Hence we may observe, that Plaster of *Paris* was not then in use in this Kingdom.

By what has been said, I presume, it sufficiently appears, that the Building of *London-Bridge* was not so difficult a Work as to require the turning off the River by an artificial Canal; for, by the above Manner of Construction, the Erecting of this Edifice seems to have been as easy as that of a common Wharf or Quay below the Bridge. Besides, I know that, if a new Bridge was to be erected where the present is situate, by damming off a certain Portion of the River at a Time, sufficient to erect a Pier on, the Builders might conveniently lay a Stone Foundation within the Bed of the River, as I have seen performed at *Neuenburg*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*; where a stately Stone Bridge was erected over the *Wefer*, which is one of the greatest and most rapid Rivers in the *German Empire*; and wherein, during the Erection of the said Bridge, there was, by a Land Flood, upwards of three-and-twenty Feet Water. And our Author has lived to see the Method of laying a Foundation of one of the finest Stone Bridges in the Universe, in this very River *Thames*, at *Wolminster*, at about two Miles West of *London-Bridge*, by digging a Cavity with an Engine, of the Depth of five or six Feet, in the Bed or Bottom of the River, which received a Wooden Case or Frame, Water-proof, and high enough to top the highest Tide, and capacious enough for the Work to be carried on within it. The Water, which filled the Case in its Sinking, was pumped



pumped out; and the Cafe remained fixed to each Pier, 'till the Stone Work was raised above high-water Mark. See hereafter the Account of *Westminster-Bridge* at the Conclusion of Book VII.

Yet, after all this Art and Charges used and expended in the Building of the Stone Bridge, the Citizens did not find themselves so much eased, as might have been expected: For in 1280, about seventy Years after its Finishing, it was become so ruinous, that they were obliged to apply for Relief and Assistance to Kind *Edward I.* for its Repairs; who in the ninth Year of his Reign granted to the Bridge-Keeper a Brief or Licence to ask and receive the Charity of his well-disposed Subjects throughout the Kingdom towards repairing the same, in this Form:

Pat. 9.  
Edw. I.  
m. 27.

"*Rex omnibus Ballivis & Fidelibus suis, ad quos, &c. Salutem. Dolentibus nobis, &c.*" Which is translated as follows:

Brief for  
repairing  
the Bridge.

"The King, to all his Bailiffs, and Liege Subjects, to whom these Presents shall come, greeting. It hath been lately represented unto us, and it grieves us to see, that *London-Bridge* is in so ruinous a Condition, that, unless it be speedily repaired, it must inevitably fall down; and the great Number of Inhabitants dwelling thereon are in great Danger of being destroyed: And that the Work, which, taken in Time, may now be prevented from falling, shall for Want of sufficient Help be reduced to so wretched a Condition, as not to be recovered out of its Ruins. Wherefore We, who are bound to take Care of, and by all gentle Means to provide for, both the publick and private Good, and affectionately to embrace those, whom we perceive to be in need of our Assistance, and to receive them under our Royal Protection: We command and require you, that, when the Keepers of the said costly Bridge aforesaid, or their Messenger, or Agent, shall come to you, authorized by our special Licence and Protection, to collect every where throughout our Realm the Assistance of our pious and well-disposed Subjects, you do admit them friendly at the Contemplation of God, and in Regard of Charity, and for Shew of Devotion, on this Behalf; not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, Wrongs, Molestations, Loss, Hindrance, or Grievance: And, if any Damage be done them, that ye make them amends without Delay: And that, when the said Keepers, or their Messengers, shall apply for your Assistance in the Repairs of the said Bridge, ye shall cheerfully contribute thereto, according to your respective Abilities. And let each of you strive to out-run the other in such great Works of Charity; for which ye must needs merit of God, and have our Thanks. In Witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at *Walsingham*, the eighth Day of *January*."

Besides these general Letters Patents, we find others recorded in particular to the Clergy of all Degrees, earnestly pressing their Contribution to so laudable and necessary a Work, and to exhort the People thereto. But, not finding this Method effectual to raise a sufficient Fund for so expensive a Work, there was Need to consider of

other Ways and Means. And accordingly his Majesty, the next Year, issued out other Letters Patent for taking Customs or Toll of all Commodities in *London*, to be applied to the Repairs of the Bridge, in this Form:

"*Rex Majori suo London. Cum nuper propter subitum, &c.*" In *English* thus:

"Whereas lately, by Reason of the sudden Ruin of *London-Bridge*, we commanded, that, associating to you two or three of the most discreet and loyal Men of the City aforesaid, ye should take, until our Parliament after *Easter* next past, for the Supply of the Reparation of the aforesaid Bridge, a certain Custom, as in these Letters Patents, which we have caused to be made from that Time to you, more fully is contained: We, being willing that the taking of the said Customs be continued longer, command you, that from the Feast of *Margaret* the Virgin next coming, unto the End of three Years next following, to be completed, ye take the under-written Custom of the aforesaid Bridge: To wit, of every Man on Foot bringing Merchandize, or other Things saleable, and passing over the said Bridge, and he taking himself to other Parts, one Farthing: Of every Horseman passing that Bridge, and he taking himself to other Parts, as aforesaid, with Merchandize, or other saleable Things, one Penny: Of every saleable Pack, carried and passing over the Bridge, one Half-penny. Nor will We, in the mean Time, that any thing be taken there on this Occasion, but in the Subsidy of the Reparation of the Bridge: And our Will is, that the aforesaid Custom shall cease, and become void, at the full End and Term of three Years. Witness the King at *Chesler*, the sixth Day of *July*."

Toll to be  
taken for  
three  
Years.

And, to prevent any Evasion to this Royal Grant and Command, his Majesty issued a further Order to the Mayor, and two or three of the most discreet and loyal Citizens associated with him, to take the same Custom of a Penny for every Horseman, and a Half-penny for every Pack, as above, which should pass between *London* and *Southwark*, on either Side of the said Bridge, towards the Expence of its Reparation.

We read of the same Toll or Customs continued for the Repairs of the said Bridge in the 27th and 30th Years of *Edw. I.* And the Briefs or Letters Patents for gathering Contributions for the same Purpose were again issued, both to the People of this Realm in general, and to the Clergy in particular, in the 14th of *Edw. II.* as you have read to have been done in the 9th Year of his Predecessor.

The Cause of all this Desolation and Ruin to the new Stone Bridge was owing to many Distasters, one of which happened about four Years after the Finishing thereof; when, on the 10th of *July*, in the Night, a great Fire broke out in *Southwark*; which taking hold of the Church of our Lady of the Canons, (*St. Mary Overy's*) the Flames were spread and communicated to the North Side of the Bridge by a strong *South* Wind, which interrupted the Passage, and stoped the Return of the Multitude of People, who had run from *London* to help to extinguish the Fire in

Howell's  
Londonop.  
p. 22.

South-



*Southwark*: And while the dismayed Crowd were in vain striving to force a Passage to the City through those Flames on the North End of the Bridge, the Fire broke out at the South End also: So that, being inclosed between two great Fires, above three thousand People perished in the Flames, or were drowned by over-loading the Vessels, which ventured to their Assistance. And, to complete its Ruin, five Arches were borne down and destroyed, says my Author, by the Ice and Floods, after the great Frost and deep Snow in the Year 1282.

*The Custody of London-Bridge in the Crown.*

And the Reason why the Crown interested itself so much in the Repairs and Support of the said Bridge, may be guessed from that Property claimed by King *John*, who, it appears, wrested it out of the Hands of the Mayor, and gave the Custody thereof to *Friar Wyl*: From which Time we find it for several Successions at the Disposal of his Royal Successors. Thus King *Henry III.* in his 54th Year, A. D. 1269, granted the Custody of this Bridge, with its Liberties, and all other Things pertaining thereto, unto his Queen Consort; who, neglecting the necessary Repairs of this Fabrick, and receiving its Rents, Revenues, Duties and Customs to her own Use, obliged the City to complain thereof to the Judges Itinerant at the *Tower*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and to assert their own Right to the Custody thereof. Nor did the Citizens discontinue their Suit by *Quo Warranto*, till they regained their ancient Rights and Privileges. In the 10th of this very King there passed a Grant to *Henry de Walleis*, Mayor, and the Citizens, of a waste Piece of Ground on the North Side of the Church-yard of *St. Mary Woolchurch*; as also another Piece, on which now stand those Buildings, called the *Old-Change*, near the East End of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*: And that Piece of Ground, near the Convent of the *Friars Minors*, in *Grey-Friars*, was granted to the same Mayor and Citizens by *Edw. III.* for the Repairs of this Bridge: Which several Grants confirm the Opinion, that the City had then recovered and maintained its ancient Right to the Custody of the Bridge, and Management of its Revenues and Repairs.

*Tower of the Bridge built.*

The Tower at the North Side of the Draw-bridge, contrived to give Passage for Ships with Provisions to *Queenhithe*, and to resist the Attempts of an Enemy, was begun to be built in the Year 1426, and Mayoralty of *John Reinwell*, Esq; But the other Buildings on the Bridge increased very slowly; for in 1471, when *Thomas Fauconbridge*, the Bastard, besieged this Bridge, the Gate and the Buildings thereon, there were no more than thirteen Houses in all. However, in *Stow's* Days, both Sides were built up; so that the whole Length, as it does at present, had the Appearance of a large well-built Street; there being left on purpose only three Openings, with Stone Walls, and Iron Gates over them, for a Prospect, East and West, on the *Thames*, over three of the Arches, which are wider than the rest, and usually called the navigable Locks, because Vessels of considerable Burthen have used to pass through them. One of these, next the Gate, is called the *Rock Lock*: That under the Opening, where once was the Draw-bridge, is called the *Draw-bridge Lock*: And the third, near the Chapel, is

called *St. Mary's Lock*. There is a fourth between *St. Magnus's Church* and the first Vacancy Northward, called the *King's Lock*; through which the King, in his Passage through Bridge, did wont to go.

In the Year 1725, when the Project was formed for erecting a Bridge cross the *Thames* at *Westminster*, Mr. *Henry Garbrand*, Deputy-Comptroller of *London-Bridge*, and Mr. *Bartholomew Sparrack*, the Water-Carpenter thereof, measured the River at this Place, where it appeared to be nine hundred and fifteen Feet and one Inch in Breadth, which is the Length of the said Bridge; the Height whereof being forty-three Feet and seven Inches; the Width of the Street thereon, twenty; and the Depth of the Houses on both Sides, three-and-fifty Feet; together, seventy-three Feet. It consists of twenty unequilateral Arches, which are capacious enough to permit Vessels of considerable Burthen with Goods to pass under them: But they are too many; for by the great Number of Piers, and Extension of the Sterlings, the Course of the Water is greatly obstructed, the Rapidity of the Stream increased, and the Charge of Repairs much enhanced; as will best appear from the following Accounts, compared: By the vast Disparity of which, the great Rise of Labour, and Price of Materials, will easily be computed.

*The Contents of the present Bridge.*

In the fifth Year of *Edward the Fourth*, Anno 1465, *Peter Aldford* and *Peter Caldecote*, Wardens of *London-Bridge*, paid, on Account of the same, the Sum of seven hundred and thirty-one Pounds, ten Shillings and three Half-pence.

*Stow's Sar. Lond.*

*Arnold*, in his Chronicle, an Author of great Credit, and older than *Stow*, gives us the following Account of the Rents, and their Application for the Support of this Bridge in the Year 1482, &c.

*Arnold's Chron.*

The yearly Stynt of the Lyvelod belonging to London-Brydge: Fyrst, for all Maner Resoytys in the Yere, vii C li. or there about.

The Chargys goynge out.

For Wagys and Fees of the Offycers	lxix li.	vi s.	viii d.
Item for Rewardys of the Offycers	xxiii	vi	viii
Item paid out for Qyrt Rents	xxx	xiii	vi
Item for Qyrt Rents decayd	ix	iii	viii
Item for Vacacyons	xxx	—	—
Item for Collys of the Chapel	xxxv	v	iii
Item Expencyes upon the Audytours	—	xi	—

*State of the Bridge Accounts in 1482.*

Somma of this Part C lxxxviii li. xvii s. ix d.  
Rest clere — v C li. iii s. iii d.

The Acompte of Willyam Galle and Henry Bumpsted, Wardens of London-Brydge, from Mychelmasse, A. xxii. E. iii. (A. D. 1483); into Mychelmasse after, and ii Yeres folowynge.

The Charge.

Fyrst, the Arreragys of the last Acompte	ii C. lxvii li. xiii s. ob.
Item all Maner Refaytys the same Yere	vii C. xvi li. xvi s. ob.
Somma	M. xliii li. x s. i d.

Allowans and Paymentys the same Yere	vii C. xliii li. x s. ii d. ob.
Rest that is owynge	ii C. lxx li. xix s. x d. ob.
Whereof is dewe by <i>Edward's Stone</i> and other of them Arreragys in the Tyme	lxiii li. vi s. vi d. ob.
Item there is dewe by the sayd Willyam Galle and Henry Bumpsted	Somma ii C. xvii li. xiii s. iii d.

*Bridge Locks.*



*The Accompt the next Yere fuyng, from Michelmasse, in the fyrst Yere of Kyng Rycharde the iii. unto Mychelmasse next folowynge, the Space of an hole Yere.*

The Charge.	
Fyrst the Arteragys of the last Accompt	iiCxxvii. l. xiii. d.
Item proper Rentys	vCxxviii. l. xiii. d.
Item foreyne Rente	lix. l. x. v. d. ob.
Item Ferme of the Stockys	lix. l. ix. x. d.
Item Qyrt Rente	xxxi. l. xii. v. d.
Item Pallage of Cartys	xxli. l. xiii. v. d.
Item Incrementys of Rentys	v. v. d.
Item caswell Reflaytys	vii. l.
Somma of all theyr Charge	ixCxxviii. l. viii. ix. d. ob.

Allowance and Dyfchargys the same Yere.	
Fyrst in Qyrt Rentys	xxxi. l. xiii. v. d.
To saynt Mary Spytel with Annuytys	— l. viii. d.
Item Decay of Qyrt Rentys	ix. l. iii. viii. d. ob.
Item Allowance for Store-Houfes	xxxv. l. iii. d.
Item in Vacacyons	xxx. l. xviii. iii. d.
Item in Decrementys	iii. l. viii. i. d.
Item Allowance for Money delivered to the Mayre	xi. l.
Item for beyng of Stone	xviii. l. xiii. iii. d.
Item for beyng of Tymbre, Lathes and Boorde	li. l. xi. v. d.
Item for beyng of Tyle and Bryk	xiii. l. ix. iii. d.
Item for beyng of Chalke, Lyme and Sond	xxiii. l. xi. x. d.
Item for Yren Werke	xxxiii. l. viii. iii. d. q.
Item Necessaryes bought	xviii. l. viii. iii. d.
Item in necessaryes Expensys	viii. l. xviii. x. d.
Item more necessaryes Expensys	— — —
Item Costys of Caryage	xii. l. xix. vi. d.
Item Led and Sowder	xiii. l. viii. —
Item for Glasynge	— xxxviii. i. d.
Item Costys of the Rame	xxxiii. l. vi. ix. d.
Item Malons Wagys	xlviii. l. viii. iii. d. ob.
Item Carpenters Wagys	Cxliii. l. vi. —
Item Laborers Wagys	xxiii. l. xi. ix. d. ob.
Item Costys of the Chapell	xxxiii. l. vi. iii. d.
Item the Wagys of the Tylers	xii. l. xii. vi. d.
Item for Wagys of the Dawbyr	xii. l. vi. —
Item for Sawyers	xii. l. xv. vi. d.
Item for Wagys of Pavyours	— xviii. viii. d.
Item to the Baker at the Cole	— l. —
Item for Fees and Wagys of Officers	lxxx. l. vi. viii. d.
Item Rewardys of Officers	xxiii. l. vi. viii. d.
Item Expensys upon the Audytours	— xlii. viii. d.
Somma of all the Paymentys and Allowance	viiCxx. l. ix. x. d. q.
Reite	iiCxlvi. l. xviii. vi. d. q.
Whereof is owynge and dyen by Edwardes Stone, for Arterage in his Tyme, Somma	liii. l. vi. vi. d.
Item by W. Galle and H. Bumpsted	lxxxix. l. xi. x. d. ob. q.

*The Accompt, Anno ii. Rich. Tertii.*

The Charge.

Fyrst, the Arteragys of theyr last Accompt	Cxxxix. l. xi. x. d. ob. q.
Item all Maner Reflaytys	viiCxlvi. l. xi. v. d. — q.
Somma of the Charge	ixCxxiii. l. ii. iii. d.

Dyfcharge.

Fyrst Allowance of Paymentys the same Yere	viCxxviii. l. iii. x. d.
So there remaineth the Somme	CCCx. l. xvii. v. d. ob.
Whereof is dewe by Edwardes Stone and other of theyr Arterage in theyr Tyme	liii. l. vi. vi. d. ob.
And so remaineth clerly dewe by W. Galle and H. Bumpsted, alias Bumpsted	CCLviii. l. xi. x. d.

*A brief State of the Bridge Account from Lady-day 1726, to Ditto 1727, by the Bridge-Masters, Matthew Snablin and John Web.*

Charge.	l.	s.	d.	State of the Bridge Accounts in 1727.
By Money in the Bridge-Masters Hands at the Foot of the last Account	576	9	9	
By Ditts in the Tenants Hands in Arrears	4271	13	3	
By the Rental General this Year	3299	0	5	
By Fines for this Year	493	4	2	
By casual Receipts	267	6	8	
The whole Charge	8907	14	3	
Dyfcharge.	l.	s.	d.	
To Rents and Quit-Rents	49	12	8	
To Taxes and Trophy-Money	209	14	3	
To Weekly-Bills, necessary Expences and Emptions	1648	0	7	
To Timber and Boards	430	18	9	
To Stones, Chalk, Lime, Terrafs and Bricks	197	6	0	
To Iron-Work	170	0	0	
To Plumber, Glazier, Painter and Paviour	278	8	0	
To Shipwrights Work and Cordage	61	5	0	
To Benevolence to the Lord-Mayor, &c.	145	6	8	
To particular Payments by Order of Court	173	7	0	
To Fees and Salaries	270	4	0	
To Costs at Audit and Lady-Fair	296	2	0	
To Money due to Balance	4977	9	4	
	8907	14	3	

*A brief State of the Bridge-house Account, from Lady-day 1752, to Lady-day 1753.*

State of the Bridge Accounts in 1752.

In the Hands of the Bridge-Masters at the Foot of their last Account	2669	9	6	l. s. d.
In the Hands of the Chamberlain of London, paid him by Webb's Securities	600	0	0	3269 9 6
In Tenants Hands in Arrears at Lady-day 1752,	2413	18	9½	
In Arrear for Fines then	70	6	11	
Rental General this Year (including Quit-Rents)	3843	8	7	
Fines set this Year	662	0	0	
Whole Charge	10259	3	9½	
Rents and Quit-Rents paid	52	9	3	
Taxes and Trophy-Money	194	11	4½	
Necessary Expences	351	17	1½	
Emptions { Timber	471	7	6	
{ Stone, Chalk, Terrafs	340	4	4	
{ Iron-Work	158	18	0	970 9 10
Mason, Painter, Glazier, Carpenter, &c.	1904	13	9	
Shipwrights Work and Cordage	104	18	0	
Benevolence	232	13	4	
Particular Payments by Order	1254	7	3½	
Fees and Salaries	287	4	5	
Costs at Audit and Lady-Fair	160	11	0	5513 16 3½
And then remains	4745	7	5½	
Whereof dyfcharged by desperate Arrears and remitted	89	0	0	
And then remains due to the Bridge-house at Lady-day 1753,	4656	7	5½	
Whereof				
Arrears of Rents and Quit-Rents	2483	15	1½	
Arrears of Fines	70	6	11	
In the Bridge-Masters Hands	1502	5	5	
In the Hands of the Chamberlain of London	600	0	0	4656 7 5½

We shall give a particular Account of the Bridge-House, its Officers and Direction, in its proper Place.



Stryp.  
Stow. Sur.

The Continuator of Mr. Stow, who signs himself R. B. assures us, That the Bridge continued in this State 'till the Year 1632; when, on the 13th of Feb. the Buildings from the North End of the Bridge to the Vacancy on both Sides, containing forty-two Houses, were burnt down in less than eight Hours; the Thames being frozen almost over, which occasioned a Scarcity of Water. This Fire was owing to a Maid-Servant's Carelessness, who set a Tub of hot Sea-coal Ashes under a Pair of Stairs, at a Needle-Maker's, near St. Magnus Church.

Londinop.  
P. 22.

Buildings  
on London  
Bridge,  
how rebuilt  
after the  
Fire in  
1666.

In this Condition the Bridge remained for several Years; the Confusions in the State interrupting the Government of the City, and putting a full Stop to all public Improvements, in order to supply the military Demands for Money. Some Part, indeed, of these Ruins, next the City, were rebuilt of Timber, in the Years 1645 and 1646, in a very substantial and beautiful Manner, with Houses three Stories high, besides Cellars, contrived within and between the Piers; and stately Platforms, leaded, and railed with Ballasters, over the Houses. But Mr. Howel, in 1657, bewails that the whole Ruins were not then rebuilt, there being no Object, as he writes, (after the Church of St. Paul, then in a ruinous Condition) that could conduce more to the Glory and Ornament of this renowned City: Forasmuch as this Bridge may be called *The Bridge of the World*, taken together in all its Parts and Appendages.

Nor had this Ornament and Glory of the City recovered from its ruinous Condition in 1666, when again it suffered in the general Conflagration of this renowned City: Most of the Buildings thereon being totally consumed, except a few at the South End, as ancient as the Days of King Jehu, and the Chapel: And the very Stone-Work upon which they stood, was so battered and weakened thereby, that it cost the Bridge-house fifteen hundred Pounds to make good the Damage of the Piers and Arches, before the Leaseholders could attempt to rebuild the Premises destroyed by the Fire.

But the Stone-Work was no sooner secured, than a sufficient Number of Tenants offered; who conditioned with the Bridge-house for Building-Leases of sixty-one Years, at the Rate of ten Shillings per Foot running, yearly, and to build after such a Form and substantial Manner, as was prescribed: Which was carried into Execution so vigorously, that in five Years the North End was all completely finished, with Houses four Stories high, and a Street of twenty Feet broad between Side and Side. And then, in order to make the South End answerable thereto, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, appointed for the letting of the City and Bridge-house Lands, measuring how many Feet every Proprietor had in the Front of his House, considering what annual Rent he paid to the Bridge-house, and what Number of Years his Lease had yet to run; then calling over those whose Leases were expired, and those whose Leases were near expiring; they treated with the Proprietors to engage them to rebuild in the same Form as the Houses were finished at the North End of the Bridge; purchasing at a valuable Consideration such of the Premises, as the Tenants were not able to build; and allowing to those who

agreed to build, not only a longer Time to come of their Leases, but an Abatement of the Rent, answerable to the Cost of their Rebuilding; besides laying out a thousand Pounds on the Repairs of the Piers and Arches, on which the new Houses were to be erected. In which State, completed in about five Years more, this Bridge was the Admiration of all that beheld it; and, if considered in its Houses, Inhabitants, and the Trade carried on amongst them, we may pronounce it the most stately Bridge in the whole World, and justly deserving the following Encomium:

DE  
PONTE LONDINENSI,  
Ejusque  
Stupendo Situ et Struclura,  
ad instar  
Celebris Hexastichi Poete  
SANNAZARII, de Urbe Veneta,  
Viderat Hadriaticis, &c.

Encomium  
on the  
Bridge.

Cum Londinenfem Neptunus viderat Urbem,  
Vellus ibi propriis atque revellus Aquis;  
Dum densam penetrat Sylvam Lacusque ferentes,  
Pro Ramis Funes, pro Folisq; Cruces;  
Cum super impositum torrenti Flumine Pontem  
Viderat, et rapido ponere Jura Freto;  
Cum tantos Muros, Ferrumina, Castra, tot Arcus  
Vidit, et hæc Tergo cuncta jacere suo;  
Arcus, qui possent totidem formare Rialtos,  
Metiri si quis summa vel ima cupit:  
Hæc Deus Undarum aspiciens, Fluxusque retrorsum  
Tundere, et horrendos inde boare Sonos;  
Nunc mihi quanta velis, Terræ Miracula pandas,  
Est primus Mundi Pons, ait, iste Stupor.

The same paraphrased by JAMES HOWELL, Esq;

When Neptune from his Billows London spy'd,  
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tide,  
As thro' a floating Wood he steer'd along,  
And dancing Castles cluster'd in a Throng;  
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law  
Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;  
When such a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,  
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her  
Shore;

Howell's  
Paraphrase.

When he such massy Walls, such Towers did eye,  
Such Posts, such Irons, upon his Back to lye;  
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might  
Nineteen Rialtos make for Depth and Height:  
When the Cerulean God these Things survey'd,  
He shook his Trident, and astonish'd said,  
Let the whole Earth now all the Wonders count,  
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

This Bridge is not only serviceable to the Publick in the several Particulars above-mentioned; but it has been converted to other Uses, to supply the City with Meal and Water, by Mills and other Works erected under the Arches at the South End, in such a Manner, as not to interrupt or disturb the Navigation of the River. The Mills for grinding Corn were erected in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: And, though they were so contrived and fixed by the City Magistrates, that no just Complaint could lie against them, and with the pure Intention to remedy the Price of grinding Corn in Time of Dearth, and the exorbitant Price of Meal, at such Times ex-  
acted



Defagill.  
Mathem.

acted by *Badgers* or *Meal-Dealers*; the City was presented to the Queen's-Bench for a Nuisance by the Engroffers, though without Effect: For the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty reported those Mills to be nothing hurtful to the Bridge nor River in any Respect. Afterwards, in the Year 1582, one *Peter Morice*, a *Dutchman*, contrived a Water-Engine, or Mill, to supply the Citizens with *Thames* Water; which, as it was improved by Mr. *Sorocold*, about fifty Years ago, and since by that great Master of *Hydraulicks*, Mr. *Hadley*, is allowed by all Judges of such Machines to be far superior to the Water-Engine so much famed at *Marly* in *France*; which is so ill-designed in its Cranks and some other Parts, that we are told it costs twenty-five thousand Pounds *per Ann.* to keep it in Repair.

Description  
of the  
Water-  
Works.

This Machine at first was made to force the Water no higher than *Gracechurch-street*. This Engineer obtained from the City a Lease for five hundred Years, at the yearly Rent of ten Shillings, for the Use of the *Thames* Water, and one Arch and a Place for fixing his Mill upon. And the Citizens, soon experiencing the Benefit of this Invention, granted him a like Lease two Years after for another Arch: By which Means he grew very wealthy; and it continued in his Family, under various Improvements, 'till the Year 1701; when the Property was sold to one *Richard Seams*, Citizen and Goldsmith; *Morice* having first, at the Purchaser's Request, obtained another Lease of the fourth Arch, for the further Improvement of the said Works, after selling the whole Property thereof for thirty-six thousand Pounds. Mr. *Seams*, to prevent all Disputes with the Citizens, then applied to the City for a Confirmation of his Bargain with *Morice*, and obtained a fresh Lease from them for the Term unexpired of *Morice's* Lease, at the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings, and three hundred Pounds Fine. After which he divided the whole Property into three hundred Shares, at five hundred Pounds each Share, and made it a Company. The Wheels placed under the Arches are moved by the common Stream of the Tide-Water of the River *Thames*. The Axle-tree of the Water-Wheel is nineteen Feet long, three Feet Diameter; in which are four Sets of Arms, eight in each Place; on which are fixed four Rings, on Sets of Felloes, in Diameter twenty Feet, and twenty-six Floats, fourteen Feet long, and eighteen Inches deep.

The Wheel lies, with its two Gudgeons or Center-Pins, upon two Brasses, fixed on two great Levers, whose *Fulcrum* or Top is an arched Piece of Timber, the Levers being made circular on their lower Sides to an Arch, and kept in their Places by two arching Studs, fixed in a Stock through two Mortises in the Lever.

The Wheel is by these Levers made to rise and fall with the Tide, in this Manner: The Levers are sixteen Feet long, *i. e.* from the *Fulcrum* to the Gudgeon of the Water-Wheel six Feet, and thence to the Arch ten Feet. To the Bottom of this Arch is fixed a strong triple Chain, made like a Watch-Chain, but the Links are arched to a Circle of one Foot Diameter, having Notches or Teeth to take hold of the Leaves of a Pinion of cast Iron ten Inches Diameter, with eight Teeth in it, moving on an Axis. The

other loose End of this Chain has a large Weight hanging at it, to help to counterpoise the Wheel, and to preserve the Chain from sliding on the Pinion. On the same Axis is fixed a Cog-Wheel six Feet Diameter, with forty-eight Cogs. To this is applied a Trundle or Pinion of six Rounds, or Teeth: And upon the same Axis is fixed another Cog-Wheel of fifty-one Cogs, into which a Trundle of six Rounds works; on whose Axis is a Winch or Windlass, by which one Man with the two Windlasses raises or lets down the Wheel, as there is Occasion.

By means of this Machine, the Strength of an ordinary Man will raise about fifty Tons Weight. But, besides these Levers and Wheels, there is a Cog-Wheel eight Feet Diameter, fixed near the End of the great Axis, and working into a Trundle of four Feet and a half Diameter, and twenty Rounds; whose Axis or Spindle is of cast Iron, four Inches Diameter, and lying in Brasses at each End: A quadruple Crank of cast Iron, six Inches square, each of the Necks being turned one Foot from the Center, which is fixed in Brasses at each End, in two Headstocks fastened down by Caps. The End of one of these Cranks is placed close abutting to the End of the Axle-tree last-mentioned, and fixed thereunto by an Iron Wedge drove through a Slit in them both for that Purpose. The four Necks of the Crank have each an Iron Spear or Rod fixed at their upper Ends to the respective Lever, within three Feet of the End; which Levers are twenty-four Feet long, moving on Centers in a Frame, at the End of which are jointed four Rods, with their Forcing-Plugs, working into four Iron Cylinders, cast four Feet three Quarters long, seven Inches Bore above, and nine below, where the Valves lie, fastened by screwed Flanches over the four Holes of a hollow Trunk of cast Iron, having four Valves in it just at the Joining-on at the Bottom of the Barrels or Cylinders, and at one End a Sucking-Pipe or Grate, going into the Water, which supplies all the four Cylinders alternately.

From the lower Part of these Cylinders come out Necks, turning upwards arch-wise, whose upper Parts are cast with Flanches to screw up to a Trunk; which Necks have Bores of seven Inches Diameter, and Holes in the Trunk above, communicating with each of them; at which Joining are placed four Valves. This Trunk is cast with four Bosses, or Protuberances, standing out against the Valves, to give room for their Opening and Shutting; and on the upper Side are four Holes stopped with Plugs, which take out, on Occasion, to cleanse the Valves. One End of this Trunk is stopped by a Plug; and Iron Pipes are joined by Flanches to the other End, through which the Water is forced up to any Height or Place required.

Besides these four Forcers, there are four more placed at the other Ends of the Levers, which work in the same Manner, with Rods and Cylinders, as above. And the same Works are repeated at the other End of the Water-Wheel, *viz.* a Cog-Wheel, a Trundle, a Spindle, a Crank, Sucking-Pipes, four Levers, eight Forcing-Rods, eight Cylinders, &c. four Trunks, and two Forcing-Pipes: So that one single Wheel works  
sixteen



sixteen Pumps, and which, according to Mr. Desaguliers's Calculation, raises the following Quantity of Water :

Quantity  
of Water  
above up.

In the first Arch next the City is one }  
Wheel, with double Work, of } 16 Forcers  
Then in the third Arch,  
First Wheel, double Work at one }  
End, and single at the other, } 12 Forcers  
Second Wheel in the Middle — } 8 Forcers  
Third Wheel — } 16 Forcers

In all 52 Forcers

One Revolution of a Wheel makes }  
in every Forcer } 2½ Strokes

So that one Turn of the four }  
Wheels makes } 114 Strokes

When the River is at best, the }  
Wheels go six times round in a }  
Minute, and but four and a half } 6 Strokes  
at middle Water,

The Number of Strokes in a Minute 684

The Stroke is two Feet and a half in }  
a Seven-Inch Bore, which raises } 3 Ale Gall.

They raise per Minute — 2052

That is 123,120 Gallons = 1954 Hogheads  
per Hour, and at the Rate of 46896 Hogheads  
per Day, to the Height of 120 Feet, including  
the Waste, which may be settled at a fifth Part of  
the Whole.

Present  
State of  
the Build-  
ings of the  
Bridge.

The Building-Leases being expired, the City, ever mindful of the Safety of their Fellow-Subjects, and prompted by the many Misfortunes occasioned by the numerous Carriages, which are continually passing and repassing this great Thoroughfare, where it had been forgot to make Provision for a Foot-Way, projected a Plan for rebuilding this Street over the Bridge with Colonades below, so that Foot-Passengers might be secured both from the Horses and Carriages, and sheltered from the Weather. Part of this Plan was a few Years ago carried into Execution, from the first Opening on the N. E. Side; and its Advantages are so obvious, that it is the Desire of every Well-wisher to the City to see it completed. The Gate at the South End being greatly damaged by a Fire, which began near the Corner of St. Olave's-street, at a Brush-maker's, and destroyed several adjacent Houses, on the 8th of Sept. in the Year 1725, is also rebuilt of Stone, with two Posterns for the Convenience of Foot-Passengers; and the Passage was widened from eleven to eighteen Feet for Carriages in the Year 1728, when this Gate was finished, at the Charge of the City.

In the Year 1722, in the Mayoralty of Sir Gerard Conyers, to preserve the Passage free on the Bridge, the Court of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council published the following Order:

Orders for  
Carriages  
passing  
over the  
Bridge.

"This Court being sensible of the great Inconveniences and Mischiefs which happen by  
"the disorderly Leading and Driving of Cars,  
"Carts, Coaches, and other Carriages, over  
"London-Bridge, whereby the common Passage  
"there is greatly obstructed, doth strictly order  
"and injoin (pursuant to several former Orders  
"made by this Court, for Prevention of those  
"Mischiefs) That three sufficient and able Persons

"be appointed, and constantly maintained; one  
"by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, one by  
"the Inhabitants of the Ward of Bridge Within,  
"and the other by the Bridge-Masters: Which  
"three Persons are to give their diligent and  
"daily Attendance at each End of the Bridge,  
"and by all good Means to hinder and to pre-  
"vent the said Inconveniences; and for that  
"Purpose, to direct and take Care that all Carts,  
"Coaches, and other Carriages, coming out of  
"Southwark into this City, do keep all along on  
"the West Side of the said Bridge; and all Carts  
"and Coaches, and other Carriages, going out  
"of this City, do keep all along on the East  
"Side of the said Bridge; and that no Carman  
"be suffered to stand a-cross the said Bridge, to  
"load or to unload; and that they shall appre-  
"hend all such who shall be refractory, or offend  
"herein, and carry them before some of his Ma-  
"jesty's Justices of the Peace for this City and  
"Liberties, to be dealt with according to Law.  
"And further, to prevent the aforesaid Obstruc-  
"tions, it is ordered, That the Collector of the  
"Tolls upon the said Bridge shall take Care  
"that the said Duties be collected without  
"making a Stay of the Carts, for which the  
"same is to be paid."

In the same Year, and on the same Day of  
the Month (May 12) on which the Draw-bridge,  
then decayed, had been laid just fifty Years be-  
fore (*viz.* May 12, 1672) the said old Draw-  
bridge was taken up, and a new one began to be  
laid, which was completed within the short Space  
of five Days.

Draw-  
bridge new  
laid.

The following Tolls are demanded and received on  
the Bridge.

	d.	
For every Cart or Waggon with shod Wheels	4	Tolls to be demanded.
For Drays with five Barrels	1	
For each Pipe or Butt	1	
For a Ton of any Goods	2	
For any thing less than a Ton	1	

## CHAP. VIII.

Origin of City Guilds and Companies. Jews  
massacred. City Order for preventing Fires  
and building Houses. K. Richard's Charter  
confirming the City Privileges. History of  
William Longbeard. Survey of the antient  
and famous River Thames. Remarks on its  
Navigation and Fishery. Ebbing and Flow-  
ing of the Tide. Extent of the City Juris-  
diction thereon. Court of Conservancy. The  
Right and Authority of the Lord-Mayor  
of London to the Conservancy of the Thames  
proved in a learned Speech by the Common Ser-  
jeant. Acts and Orders for Preservation  
of the Thames. Of Locks and Flashes.

MANY Artisans of divers Arts and Mys-  
teries of London, having erected them-  
selves into Fraternities or Companies, without  
the necessary Powers of Incorporation, were  
therefore opprobriously denominated *Adulterine*  
*Gilds*, and amerced to the King for their ille-  
gal and presumptuous Proceedings as follows,

Mad. Hill.  
Exch.  
A.D. 1180

Origin of  
City Guilds  
or Compa-  
nies.

*viz.*



viz. The Gild whereof *Goseline* was Alderman or President, thirty Marks; *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, or Goldsmiths, *Radulphus Flael* Alderman, forty-five Marks; *Gilda de Holiwell*, Henry Son of Godr. Alderman, twenty Shillings; *Gilda Bocheiorum*, William la Feite Alderman, one Mark; *Gilda de Ponte*, Thomas Cocus Alderman, one Mark; *Gilda Piperariorum*, Edward — Alderman, sixteen Marks; *Gilda de Ponte*, Alwin Fink Alderman, fifteen Marks; *Gilda Panariorum*, John Maurus Alderman, one Mark; *Robert Rocbefolet* Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; *Richard Theodr. Fel-trarius* Alderman, two Marks; *Gilda de Sancto Lazaro*, Radulph de Barre Alderman, twenty-five Marks; *Gilda de Ponte*, Robert de Besio Alderman, ten Marks; *Gilda Peregrinorum*, Warner le Tarnar Alderman, forty Shillings; *Odo Vigil* Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; *Hugo Leo* Alderman, his Gild, one Mark; and *Gilda de Ponte*, Peter Son of Alan Alderman, fifteen Marks.

Roy. Hor.  
Ann. p. 1.  
A.D. 1118

King Henry the Second having concluded a Treaty with the King of France for an Expedition to the Holy Land, the Parliament, to enable him to put the same in Execution, granted him the Tenth of all Estates: And, for the greater Dispatch in raising the Money, Henry summoned a certain Number of the most substantial Men from the several Towns and Cities of the Kingdom, whom, upon Pain of Imprisonment without Bail or Mainprize, he compelled to pay the Sums assessed upon their respective Towns and Cities. On which Occasion two hundred of the most eminent and wealthy Citizens appeared for London, and readily advanced the Sum required.

The following Charter, granted to the Citizens of London by Henry the Second, being without Date, I cannot ascertain the Time when 'twas given.

Roy. Char.  
Lond.

Charter of  
K. Henry  
the Second.

"Henry, King of England; Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou; To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all his faithful Subjects, French and English, of all England, greeting.

"Know ye, that I have granted to my Citizens of London, that none of them plead without the Walls of the City of London, upon any Pleas, except only Pleas of foreign Tenures (my Monies and Officers excepted). Also I grant to them Acquittal of Murder within the City and Portoken thereof: And that none of them shall wage Battle: And of the Pleas of the Crown they may discharge themselves, according to the old Usage of the City. No Man shall take Lodging by Force, or by Delivery of the Marshal.

"And also I have granted to them, that all the Citizens of London shall be quit from Toll and Lastage, throughout all England, and the Ports of the Sea; and that none shall be adjudged for Amerciements of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King Henry my Grandfather: And that there shall be no Miskening in any Plea within the City: And that the Hustings shall be kept once a Week; and they justly have their Lands and Tenures and Premises, and all their Debts, whosoever do owe them: And that Right be done to them, according

"to the Custom of the City, of all their Lands and Tenures which be in the City; and of all their Debts, which were lent at London.

"Also I do grant to them, that they may have their Huntings wheresoever they had the same in the Time of King Henry my Grandfather. And if any in all England shall take any Custom or Toll of or from the Men of London, after he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff of London may take Goods thereof at London.

"Furthermore also, for the Advancement of the said City, I have granted to them, that they shall be free and quit of Bridtoll, Childwite, Jeregive and Scotall; so as the Sheriff of London, or any other Bailiff, may take no Scotall.

"These aforesaid Customs I do grant unto them, and all their Liberties and free Customs which they had in the Time of Henry my Grandfather, wheresoever they had them more better and free. Wherefore I will and steadfastly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all these Things aforesaid, by Inheritance, of me and my Heirs.

"Witneis the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Bishop of London, Philip Bishop of Bath, Edward Bishop of Exon, Thomas Chancellor, Ricb. of Newbery, R. of Warren, Ricb. of St. Wal. Mamot. Ricb. of Lucy, Conor, Son of Garold; Maudel Bisset, Loc. Bailiffs, at Westm."

This Charter is a Confirmation of the City Liberties and Immunities, with an Addition of, 1. An Acquittal of Murder for the Ward of Portoken, which seems as if that Ward had not been fully ascertained to the City till this Time, seeing it was precluded this Advantage in the Charter of Henry the First. 2. For the greater Ease and Benefit of the Citizens, it is granted, that they shall be free from Bridtoll, Childwite, Jeregive and Scotale. Bridtoll is a Toll paid for passing of Bridges: Childwite is a Fine taken of a Bondswoman, for suffering herself to be got with Child, without the Consent of her Lord or Master: Jeregive is a Bribe given to the King's or other Officers for Connivance, and being favourable in their several Offices: And Scotale or Scotales were Abuses put upon the King's Subjects by his Officers, who kept Alehouses, invited the People to drink, and fraudulently extorted Money from them, under Pretence of preventing their informing against them for some imaginary Crimes. Those Miscreants seem to have been countenanced in their villainous Practices by some great Men; seeing the City of London could not get rid of that Vermin, without a special Clause inserted in their Charter.

The Day (Sept. 2, 1189) preceeding the Coronation of Richard the First, surnamed Cœur de Lyon, Intimation was given to the Jews, not to appear at that Ceremony: However, many endeavouring to satisfy their Curiosity, by carrying Presents to the King, attempted to get into the Abbey Church of St. Peter's Westminster; and, being repulsed by the Royal Domesticks, a Rumour spread among the Populace, that the King had given Orders for the intire Destruction of that People. Upon which, the Mob, in a most cruel and barbarous Manner, fell upon the poor defenceless

Bridtoll,  
Childwite,  
Jeregive,  
Scotale;  
scutal.

Gallied.  
Newb.  
Rer. Ang.  
lib. 4.

Roy. Hor.  
An. p. 102.  
Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1189

Jews mas.  
sacred.



fenceless and unfortunate Wretches, and killed all who fell in their Way: Nor did their Phrenzy stop here; for they hastened to *London*, where, with a Fury more than diabolical, they murdered all they could find, and, after pillaging their Houses, they burnt them.

Rog. How.  
An. P. post.  
Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

The wicked Authors of those horrid and unparalleled Barbarities went not long unpunished; for the Day after the King caused the Ring-leaders thereof to be apprehended, and hanged immediately, in some measure to atone for their detestable Villainy: Notwithstanding, the false and furious Zeal of the ignorant, bigotted Monks applauded this hellish Action, and deemed it meritorious to destroy all those that were not of their Communion.

Rog. How.  
An. P. post.

At this Coronation, the great Magistrate of *London*, who then went by the Name of Bailiff, is particularly mentioned to have officiated as Chief Butler of the Kingdom: An Office, no doubt, exercised heretofore by his Predecessors in the chief Magistracy of this City; since we shall find hereafter, that it was claimed by Prescription, and allowed to be their Right, in the succeeding Reigns of *Rich. II.* and *III.*

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.

King Richard's  
Expedition  
into the  
Holy Land.

*Richard*, soon after his Coronation, resolved to execute the Treaty his late Father had concluded with the King of *France*, in respect to an Expedition to *Palestine*, or the Holy Land. For which End he directed his Precepts to *Henry de Cornhill*, Sheriff of *London*, to provide a certain Number of Helmets, Steel Caps, Shields, Knives, Spears, Iron, Cordevan, Pavilions, and other military Accoutrements; together with silken Habits, Mitres, Caps, Dalmatiques, Coats, and Wine for the King's Use: And, towards defraying the vast Expence of this great Armament, *Richard* contrived all Ways and Means to raise Money, by alienating the Crown Lands, and selling additional Liberties to Cities and Towns; inasmuch that some of the Nobility took the Freedom to tell him, that he acted therein very much to his own Dishonour, and to the great Prejudice of his Successors. To which he replied, *That, in a Time of Necessity, 'twas no bad Policy for a Man to make Use of his own: Adding, That if he could light on a proper Purchaser, he would even sell the City of London.*

Rog. How.  
An. P. post.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

Ram. Hig.  
Polych.

Stow. Ser.  
Lond.

Order for  
preventing  
Fires.

The great and destructive Fires which frequently happened in this City, to the great Damage of the Citizens, being chiefly occasioned by the Houses built of Wood, and thatched with Straw or Reeds; 'twas by the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen ordained, that all Houses, thereafter to be erected in *London* and the Liberties thereof, should be built of Stone, with Party-Walls of the same, and covered with either Slates or Tiles, to prevent such dreadful Calamities for the future. For which Purpose was made the following Order:

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Ser.  
A.D. 1191

"*Henry Fitz-Alwine* being then Mayor" admitted to the chief Magistracy by the Name of Bailiff, *Rich. I.* according to *Arnold* "it was provided and ordained by the discreeter Men of the City, to appease Contentions that might arise among Neighbours in the City, upon Inclosure between Land and Land, That twelve Men, Aldermen of the City, should be chosen in full Hustings, and there sworn,

"that they would perform it, and come at the Mayor's Summons, unless hindered by some reasonable Cause; and to be present with the Mayor, for executing the aforesaid Business: And this was decided and confirmed in full Hustenge."

By these Jurats were regulated the Dimensions of Party-Walls, which were to be of Stone, and at least sixteen Feet in Height, and three in Thickness. Whence I imagine, that the Citizens Houses then were not above that Altitude. These Commissioners were also to give Directions about Girders, Windows, Gutters and Wells.

Stow. Ser.  
Lond.  
Dimensions  
of Party-  
Walls.

Just after, the Earl of *Moreton* (afterwards King *John*) attended by the Archbishop of *Roan* in *Normandy*, and most of the Nobility and Bishops, together with the Citizens of *London*, convened in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, to deliberate upon the male Administration of *William Longchamp* Bishop of *Ely*, Chancellor, and one of the Regents of the Kingdom; who, by an unanimous Resolution of the Convention, was degraded from all his Offices, for his tyrannical Government and contumacious Deportment.

Rog. How.  
An. P. post.

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.

An evil  
Minister of  
State de-  
posed.

The Earl, Archbishop, and others of the King's Justices, or Commissioners of the Regency, were so highly pleased with the ready Concurrence of the *Londoners* to the late Resolution, that they not only confirmed to the Citizens their Community or ancient Privileges, but, in Conjunction with most of the Nobility, swore to uphold and maintain the same during the King's Pleasure. Whereupon the Citizens swore to be true and faithful to their Sovereign King *Richard*, and his Heirs; and that, he dying without Issue, they would receive his Brother *John* as King, swearing Fealty to him against all others, saving that due to their Sovereign Lord King *Richard*. Hence 'tis observable, that nothing of Consequence relating to the State, was undertaken without the Consent of the *Londoners*, as appears in this great Affair of deposing an iniquitous Prime Minister.

Rog. How.  
An. P. post.

A certain Writer takes this Concession of the Regency to have been the first Grant of a Community to the Citizens; but without the least Countenance from our Author, for such an Opinion.

Brad. Tre.  
Engl. Cit.

King *Richard*, after his Return from *Palestine*, and unjust Imprisonment by that avaricious Emperor *Henry* the Sixth, was received into *London* with the greatest Pomp and Magnificence, and the inexpressible Joy of the Citizens. The Richness of the Cavalcade was so excessive, that it occasioned a *German* Nobleman, who attended the King, inadvertently to say, that, had the Emperor known the immense Wealth of *England*, he would have insisted upon a much greater Ransom.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1194

*Richard*, to wipe off the Stain of his Imprisonment, resolved to be crowned a second Time. At this Coronation the Citizens of *Winchester* disputed with those of *London*, the Right to the Office of Chief Butler; though the same had been executed by the *Londoners* at the late Coronation: But a free Gift of 200 Marks to the King obtained his Confirmation of this Privilege to the latter. Besides, King *Richard*, in Consideration of the good Deportment of his loyal and faithful Citizens of *London* during his long Absence,

Rog. How.  
An. P. post.

King Richard's  
second Co-  
ronation.

soon



soon after granted them the following Charter of Confirmation, by which he confirmed all their antient Rights and Immunities.

Roy. Char.  
Lond.

King Richard I.  
Charter of  
Confirmation.

"Richard, by the Grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy, and Earl of Anjou; To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all others his faithful (*French and English*) People, greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of London, that none of them may plead without the Walls of the City of London, for any Pleas, saving Pleas of foreign Tenures, (except our Monies and Ministers): Also we have granted to them Acquittal of Murder within the City, and in Portsoken; and that none of them may wage Battle; and that they may discharge themselves of Pleas belonging to the Crown, according to the antient Custom of the City; and that none may take any Lodgings within the Walls of the City by Force, or by Delivery of the Marshal.

"This also we have granted to them, that all the Citizens of London be free from Toll and Lestage, throughout all England, and the Sea-Ports; and that none be adjudged of Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father; and that there be no Miskinning in any Place within the City; and that the Hustings be kept only once a Week; and they justly have all their Lands and Tenures and Premises, and all other their Debts, whosoever do owe them to them; and that Right be done to them, according to the Custom of the City, of all their Lands and Tenures, which they have within the City; and of all their Debts which shall be lent at London, and of Promises there made: The Pleas shall be holden at London; and, if any in all England shall take Toll or Custom of the Men of London, after he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff of London may take Oods thereof at London.

"Also we have granted to them, that they may have their Huntings wheresoever they had the same in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father. Furthermore also, for the Advancement of the City, we have granted to them, that they all be acquitted of all *Bridtoll*, *Chilkwite*, *Jeregrive* and *Scotale*; so that no Sheriff of London, or any other Bailiff, shall make any *Scotale*. The said Customs we do grant to them, and all other Liberties and free Customs which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather unto Henry our Father, when as they more better and freely had the same. Wherefore we will and stedfastly command, that they and their Heirs have and hold all their Things aforesaid of Us and our Heirs.

"Witness Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, R. Bishop of Lincoln; Ralph, Earl of Chester; R. Earl of Clarence; Will. Marshall, Reg. Bigot, Jeopbery, Son of Peter; Hugh Bardolph, Will. Brewer, and Will. Warren. Given by the Hand of William, Bishop of Ely, our Chancellor, at Winchester, the

"twenty-third of April, in the fifth Year of our Reign."

Soon after, the Citizens of London paid towards the King's Ransom the Sum of fifteen hundred Marks.

Mad. Hist.  
Each.  
A.D. 1195

Next Year a great Sedition happened in London; the Consequence whereof, had it not been carefully and timely prevented, might have proved fatal to the City. For,

A certain Fellow, named William Fitz-Osbert, alias Long-beard, (which he not only wore in Affection of Gravity, but likewise in Disdain to the Norman mode of Shaving) tho', by the Deformity of his Person, he was rendered as mean in Aspect as he was in Quality; yet he was of so powerful an Elocution, that he set up as an Advocate for the meaner Sort of Citizens, in Opposition to the Oppressions of the Rich; and having frequently pleaded before the Magistrates in their Behalf, he became very popular; and obtained their Affections to such a Degree, that he imagined he could command and lead them when and wheresoever he pleased.

Gul.  
Newb.  
Rev. Angl.  
Reg. Hov.  
An. P. post.  
Rad.  
Diet.  
Imag.  
Hist.

The Sedition of William Long-beard.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Ang.  
A.D. 1196

Fitz-Osbert's Project being ripe for Execution, he began to act in a more publick Manner, by incensing the Populace against a certain Aid or Tallage, that was to be raised for the Use of the Publick; alledging it was very unjustly proportioned, and that the Rich were in a manner excused, while the Poor were to be burdened with almost the whole. This false and wicked Insinuation had the desired Effect; for it soon occasioned a very great Commotion at St. Paul's Church, in which many Citizens lost their Lives.

Ibid.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, then the King's Justiciary, no sooner received Advice of this Sedition, than he summoned Long-beard, the Ringleader thereof, to appear before him; who accordingly did, at the Time and Place prefixed; but with such a numerous Attendance, that the Justiciary, instead of proceeding to Extremities, judged it more consistent with the Safety of his own Person, to dismiss him only with a gentle Admonition, not to appear in any unlawful Assembly for the future.

Ibid.

These dangerous Proceedings struck such a Terror into the better Sort of Citizens, that they were continually upon their Guard; for no Citizen of Distinction was safe, either in Person or Estate, by the wicked Artifices of this perfidious, turbulent and implacable Villain, who did not spare his own loving and generous Brother, (that had carefully brought up this Monster at his own Expence) who had by his false Accusations like to have fallen a Sacrifice to the Rabble.

Ibid.

However, though this was not deemed a proper Time to punish Fitz-Osbert, Care was taken to employ a certain Number of Men to seize his Person, when there were but few to defend him. An Opportunity soon offered; when they endeavouring to apprehend him, he with his small Company made a desperate Defence; and having gained the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, they fortified the Steeple, and resolved to defend themselves till further Assistance came, Long-beard's Condition was no sooner known, than the Populace assembled from all Parts of London,

to

See these  
Terms explained on  
p. 53.



to rescue their Captain and Counsellor. However, the Magistrates of the City, by dint of Reason, prevailed upon the Mob to desist, and to return to their respective Habitations.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Ang.  
A.D. 1196

In this dangerous Posture of Affairs, no Time being to be lost, a Fire was made in the lower Part of the said Steeple, to smother or burn them out; which had so good an Effect, that the Rioters were soon compelled to abandon their Place of Retreat; and by a desperate Sally they endeavoured to fight their Way, and escape: But, meeting with a powerful Resistance, *Long-beard* was soon taken, and, for his better Security, imprisoned in the Tower of London; where, the Day after, he and eight of his Accomplices were tried and condemned, and the Day following drawn by the Feet through the City, to the *Elms* in *Smithfield*, where they were executed, and afterwards hung in Chains; which effectually put an End to his wicked Designs.

His Execu-  
tion.

Ibid.

But, *Fitz-Osbert's* Body being soon after stolen away, it was artfully reported by a designing Priest, a Relation of his, that divers Miracles were wrought at the Place of his Execution. This brought great Numbers of People thither, some of whom carried away, as so many Relicks, all the Ground whereon his Blood was spilt; and others continued there during the Night in the most intense Devotion. This obliged the Government, to prevent any fatal Consequence that might attend those frantick Proceedings, to place a Guard at the Place; which quickly dispersed the deluded Enthusiasts, who returned to their respective Homes in great Confusion. And, for the more effectual undeceiving the People, *Fitz-Osbert's* Life was published, to expose his Villainies; which soon divested him of all Pretences to Sanctity, detected the Fraud and the villainous Imposture of the Priest, who was excommunicated; and, the deluded Citizens being fully convinced, Peace and Quiet were restored in the City.

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.  
A.D. 1197

King *Richard*, in the eighth Year of his Reign, granted to the Citizens of London the following Charter, for which they paid him the Sum of fifteen hundred Marks.

Roy. Char.  
Lond.

"*Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Castle-keepers, Justices, Constables, Bailiffs, Ministers, and all his faithful Subjects, greeting.  
"Know ye all, that we for the Health of our Soul, and for the Soul's Health of King *Henry* our Father, and all our Ancestors Souls, and also for the Commonweal of our City of *London*, and of all our Realm, have granted and steadfastly commanded, that all Wares [Wears] that are in the *Thames*, be moved, wheresoever they shall be within the *Thames*; and that no Wares be put any where within the *Thames*; also we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the Keeper of our Tower of *London* was wont yearly to receive of the said Wares. Wherefore we will and steadfastly command, that no Keeper of the said Tower, at any Time hereafter, shall exact any Thing of any one, neither molest or burthen, or any Demand make of any Person, by reason of the said Wares: For it is manifest to us, and by our Right Reverend Father

"*Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other faithful Subjects, it is sufficiently given us to understand, that great Detriment and Discommodity hath grown to our said City of *London*, and also to the whole Realm, by occasion of the said Wares: Which Thing, to the Intent it may continue for ever firm and stable, we do fortify by the Inscription of this present Page, and the putting to our Seal:

"These being Witnesses, *John* of *Worcester*, *Hugh* of *Coventry*, Bishops; *John* Earl of *Moreton*, *Ralph* Earl of *Chester*, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, *William* Earl of *Arundel*, *William* of *St. Mary's Church*, Peter Son of *Hereb*, Matthew his Brother, *Simon* of *Ryma*, *Scherio de Quincero*. Given by the Hand of *Eustace* Dean of *Salisbury*, Vice-Chancellor, then Agent at the Isle of *Audley*, the fourteenth Day of *July*, in the eighth Year of our Reign."

In this Charter, 'tis observable, the Citizens of *London* are impowered to remove all Wears out of the River *Thames*, by which Nuisances the Navigation of this incomparable River was greatly obstructed: And, as a farther Encouragement to the Citizens, the King resigned all his Right and Pretensions to the annual Duties arising thereby, which were paid to the Officers of his Tower of *London*.

This is the first Charter by which the City claims its Jurisdiction and Conservancy of the River *Thames*: And therefore, I shall insert first a Description of this celebrated River; and, after a general Survey of it, as far as it lies within the Care and Inspection of the Lord-Mayor, I shall set forth his Right and Authority to the Conservancy of the said River.

Description  
of the  
Thames.

The River of *Thames*, if considered in its Rise, Course, Extent, Navigation, Produce, and the incredible Number of People it wholly maintains, is not to be equalled by any other River in the whole World. It rises in a small Spring near the Village of *Hemble*, in the Parish of *Cubbery* or *Coberley*, a little South-west of *Cirencester*, in *Gloucestershire*; and, taking its Course directly Eastward, it becomes navigable at *Lechlade*, for Vessels of fifty Tons, and there also unites with the River *Colne*, about one hundred and thirty-eight Miles from *London*; to which it runs by the City of *Oxford*, the Towns of *Abington* and *Dorchester*, joining the *Ouse* by the Way: And at *Thame* in *Oxfordshire* it takes the Name of *Thamesis*, or *Thames*. After which it takes its Course through *Berkshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Surry*, *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Kent*, towards the Northern Ocean, and washes the Towns of *Wallingford*, *Reading*, *Henley*, *Marlow*, *Maidenhead*, *Windsor*, *Eaton*, *Staines*, *Cobridge*, *Weybridge*, *Shepperton*, *Wotton*, *Sundbury*, *Hampton*, *Thames-Ditton*, *Kingston*, *Twickenham*, *Richmond*, *Shene*, *Uxworth*, *Kew*, *Brentford*, *Mortlake*, *Barnes*, *Chiswick*, *Hammersmith*, *Putney*, *Fulham*, *Wandsworth*, *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, *Lambeth*, *Westminster City*, *Southwark*, and the City of *London*; and from hence both Shores thereof may be called a continued City, for the Number of Houses, Trade, and opulent inhabitants, that live in *Horseferrydown*, *Wapping*, *Rotterhithe*, *Shadwell*, *Ratcliff*, *Limehouse*, *Deptford*, and *Greenwich*: To these we may add the Hamlet of *Poplar* and *Blackwall*, or *Cold* or *Coal-Harbour*,

Its Founda-  
tion.

Griffith's  
Conservancy  
of the  
River  
Thames,  
p. 4.

Its Course.



*Harbour, Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Gravesend, and Milton:* And in this Tract or Course this River swallows up the River *Kennet*, the *Thetis* or *Tide*, the *Colne*, *Guildford River*, the *Brane* or *Brene*, the *Brome*, the *Lee* or *Lea*, the *Derwent*, and *Medway*. In the whole, therefore, we compute this River to run one hundred and eighty Miles, at least, from its Source to its Fall.

*In Navigation.*

As to its *Navigation* and *Produce*; what Nation can boast of its Equal? The vast Number of Barges and Boats, as well of Pleasure as of Burthen, above Bridge, which continually pass up and down this River, for the Convenience and Supply of all the adjacent Countries, afford a most agreeable Sight. And it is impossible for Words to describe the Traffick carried on below Bridge: Where every Tide produceth a World of Wonders, and no sooner removeth one Fleet to the several Parts of the known World, but it bringeth in another Freight of Merchandize. I may also truly add, how strong is it, by its naval Force, in its own Defence, as well as thereby almost terrible Abroad? and how great an Influence does it there give us, exclusive of the Benefits and Security we also reap thereby at Home? Which brings to my View a pleasing Reflection, that every true Briton must have, when he considers what a trifling insignificant Tract of Land this Island is, compared to the rest of the Globe, or indeed to most, or all, of the other Kingdoms of the World; and yet how much stronger, more powerful in its Influence, abundantly better supplied with every Necessary within itself, as well as from Abroad, than almost any other Part of the known Globe? And all this, I may venture to affirm, is principally, if not solely, owing to its Navigation and naval Force: Nor can I forget what that worthy and good Citizen told one of our Kings, to whom, threatening to remove his Person and Courts of Justice from this City, he replied, That it was their Comfort that he could not also deprive them of the *Thames*; for, so long as they enjoyed that River, they could still retain the Commerce and Wealth of the Nation.

*In Fishery.*

I now come to treat of the *Fishery* of the River of *Thames*; which, if not altogether of such great Consequence as the *Navigation* is to the Publick in general; yet it is of no small Concern to this great Metropolis, its adjacent Inhabitants, and all others, residing either in *Middlesex*, *Surry*, *Essex*, or *Kent*; and which cries out for a more immediate Relief, as it is in the greatest Danger of being entirely ruined, as has been judiciously observed by a late Author of great Veracity and Skill in this Affair, unless timely prevented by proper Laws, to curb the insatiable Avarice of Fishermen; as *Stow* complains also of like male Practices in his Days, to destroy the young Fry and Spawn. But as there can need no Arguments to enforce the Necessity of preserving the Fishery, I shall only observe with what Kinds of Fish this River is capable of furnishing us.

*Griffith's  
Conveyance  
of the  
Thames,  
p. 19. 20.*

Though the infinite Variety of Fish, with which the Sea abounds for our Refreshment and Delight, seems a Prodigy; yet those which this River only nourishes and supports, are likewise almost as surprising, and certainly must be gratefully acknowledged; if we do but consider what a great Variety of different Kinds it produces for our

Use, either in its fresh or salt Waters: So good, so wholesome, nourishing, and (if there were once but proper Laws duly established for their better Preservation, I might then truly say) so numerous, that few Rivers, if any, in the World, can boast of.

How remarkably good is its *Salmon*! What fine large *Flounders*, *Smelts*, *Shads*, *Trout*, *Graylin*, *Percb*, *Carp*, *Tench*, *Barbell*, *Cub*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Gudgeon*, *Pike*, and other Fish, as *Eel*, *Lampreys*, *Bleak*, *Ruffe*, &c. (too many to mention) are there caught above *London-Bridge*; nay, and oftentimes *Sturgeon*, and that of a considerable Size! And, withal, how many other Kinds of Salt-water Fish, as *Bass*, *Mullet*, *Turbets*, *Soles*, *Mails*, *Plaice*, *Dabs*, *Skates*, *Thornbacks*, *Halybuts*, *Pearl*, *Whiting*, *Haddock*, &c. with several Sorts of Shell-fish, as *Oysters*, *Muscles*, *Cockles*, *Buntins*, *Crabs*, *Prawns*, red and white *Shrimps*, *Crawfish*, &c. are there caught below Bridge, even within the Jurisdiction of the City of *London*!

And, indeed, how greatly would all these several Kinds of Fish abound! How plentifully, how well, and how cheap, would all our Markets, nay, all the adjoining Counties, be supplied therewith, were their *Spaw*, *Brood*, and *Fry*, but well preserved! For I may venture to affirm, that there is no River in all *Europe*; that is a better, or a more speedy Breeder and Nourisher of its Fish (particularly the *Flounder*) than is the *Thames*.

The Truth of the Premises may be further and more effectually enforced, by the several Endeavours of the supreme Magistrate of this City, as Conservator of the *Thames*, to preserve the Fishery from the iniquitous Practices of the Fishermen: Of which we have one Example, so early as the Year 1405; when Sir *John Woodcock*, Mayor, being informed that a great Number of *Weirs* had been erected in the said River, to the Destruction of the young Fry, and the Damage of Navigation, caused all the said *Weirs*, from *Stains Bridge* to the River *Medway*, to be destroyed, and the Nets burnt; which, by Virtue of the City Charter, was judged lawful, against the Opposition made thereto by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c.

Again, Sir *Thomas Pullington*, in 1584, prescribed the proper Times for taking all Sorts of Fish; ascertained the Measure of Fishing-Nets; inhibited certain Places, called *Water-Friths*, from fishing in them; and prohibited the *White Bait*, or *Bloodbag*. In 1630, Sir *Robert Ducie* Lord-Mayor, these Orders were more strongly enforced: And Provision has been several Times made for putting these Orders into full Force since that Time, as appears by an Act of Common-Council on the 10th of *July*, 1673, &c. and of late in the Mayoralty of Sir *Daniel Lambert*, A. D. 1741.

Another Particular mentioned by *Stow*, in Commendation of this River, is, That the Tide ebbs and flows above seventy Miles up it within the main Land, which is done twice in every twenty-four Hours; by which Means, all her Channels are filled as often, to the great Advantage of Trade and Navigation. Concerning which, it is necessary to observe, that, as the Tide is influenced by the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, so the Tides differ in their Times, each one coming twenty-four Minutes later than the former, which wants but twelve Minutes of a whole Hour in

*Of the Tide  
in the  
Thames.*



twenty-four. And, therefore, they who have any Dependence on the Ebbing and Flowing of this Tide, would do well to observe the following Table :

The Tide-Table.

The Tide-Table at London-Bridge.			
N. Moon.	Hour	Min.	Explanation.
F. Moon.	3		
Days after the New or Full Moon.	1	3	48
	2	4	31
	3	5	14
	4	6	52
	5	6	30
	6	7	03
	7	7	36
	8	8	24
	9	9	27
	10	10	30
	11	11	28
	12	12	26
	13	1	19
	14	2	12

N. B. But after all, this Table only serves when the Tide is regular, and not interrupted by any Accidents ; for, if the Wind proves rough at West or South-West, it is known to stop the Flowing-in of the Tide to its usual Height ; and the boisterous North-East Wind has the contrary Effect. Another Accident is the Overflowing of the Banks of the *Thames*, occasioned by great Rains, which, being stoppt in their Course to the Sea by the flowing Tide, must consequently make some Alteration in the Height of the Water, of which there are several extraordinary Examples recorded, both in ancient and modern Histories. As to the Shifting, or preternatural Tides, as some call them, they have either been of that little Consequence, as to deserve no Remark, or may be properly accounted for by what has been already observed concerning the Influence of the North-West Wind encountering a slow Ebb at the *Thames's* Mouth ; which, at least, for a certain Space, must cause a Return of the Tide. But the most general Rule to know the Time of Tide at *London-Bridge*, is, that when the Moon is in the *Full*, or *Changes*, then it is High Water at or near three o'Clock following ; and it is likewise High Water there at eight o'Clock, or within a few Minutes after the Moon enters into its *First* or *Last* Quarters, and you are only to add — Minutes to each twenty-four Hours (or Days) if your Enquiry happens after each said Quarters of the Moon, to the Hour here given.

Extent of the Lord-Mayor's Jurisdiction.

Stow. Sur.

The Extent of the City's Jurisdiction on the River *Thames* is from *Colnie-Ditch*, a little Westward of *Staines-Bridge*, to *Yendal*, *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, East of *London-Bridge* ; including Part of the Rivers *Medway*, and *Lea* : Which Jurisdiction, lodged in the Lord-Mayor, as has been already hinted, and will appear more fully hereafter, has at all Times been supported and maintained against all Opposition : And, in order to execute the proper Orders enacted by this Authority, his Lordship hath a Deputy or Substitute, by the Name of *Water-Bailiff*, whose Office is to search, oversee, and punish all Offenders, that dare infringe those Rights of Duty belonging to so famous

a River, or make a Spoil of that, intended by Providence and the Laws for general Benefit.

At eight several Times yearly, within the four Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surry*, *Kent* and *Essex*, the Lord-Mayor of *London*, with his Brethren the Aldermen, for the better maintaining of the Rights and Privileges of the said River, do sit in Person judicially, and charge four Juries by Oath to make Inquisition after all Offences committed on the said River, in order to proceed to Judgment against those who shall be found guilty ; paying the greatest Regard to the River's Prosperity, Safety of Passengers, and the general Good of the Commonwealth.

And not only the Water of the *Thames*, with the Fish therein, belong to the City ; but the Soil and Ground under it belong to it also ; as appears from the following Transcript, found among the MSS. of Lord-Treasurer *Burligh*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign : " Also, for Proof of the Prince's Interest in Rivers flowing from the Sea, the *Thames*, and Conservation thereof, was not only given to the City of *London* ; but, by their special Suit, the King gave therewithal the Ground and Soil under the same : Whereupon if any that hath a House or Land adjoining, do make a Strand, Stairs, or such like, they pay forthwith a Rent to the City of *London*, how high soever they be above the Low-water Mark."

But the Jurisdiction of the City of *London* in the River of *Thames*, as above described, will much better appear by the Charge delivered by the Common Serjeant, *Thomas Jones*, Esq; to the Court of Conservancy, held by the City of *London* in the Year 1616, Sir *John Jelles*, Kt. Lord-Mayor ; in which, as follows, that learned Counsellor proves the City's Jurisdiction, both in Point of Right, and in Point of Usage.

- |                    |                                                                                               |                                                                                                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In Point of RIGHT. | 1. By Prescription.                                                                           | The Common Serjeant's Speech concerning the City's Right to the Conservancy of the <i>Thames</i> . |
|                    | 2. By Allowance in Eyre.                                                                      |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 3. By ancient Charters.                                                                       |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 4. By Acts of Parliament.                                                                     |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 5. By Inquisitions.                                                                           |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 6. By Decrees upon hearing, <i>Coram Rege ipso</i> , & in <i>Camera Stellata</i> .            |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 7. By Letters Patents.                                                                        |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 8. By Proclamations.                                                                          |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 9. By Reports of King's Council.                                                              |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 10. By a <i>Quo Warranto</i> .                                                                |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 11. By Records in the Tower.                                                                  |                                                                                                    |
| In Point of USAGE. | 1. By ancient Ordinances.                                                                     |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 2. By Punishment of Offenders.                                                                |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 3. By Writs and Precepts.                                                                     |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 4. By Accounts of Charges of Searches, from 17 <i>Richard II.</i> to Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> . |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 5. By Commission.                                                                             |                                                                                                    |
|                    | 6. By continual Claim, ever since the 37 <i>Hen. VIII.</i>                                    |                                                                                                    |

## FIRST, in Point of RIGHT.

By Prescription, as appeareth by an ancient Book, called *Dunborne*. That, *Civitatis Foundationis, Edificationis, et Confratationis, Causa erat Thamesis Fluvius*, &c. i. e. The River *Thames* was the Cause of the first Founding, Erecting, and Building of the City : The Government of which, both City

Stow. Sur. Courts of Conservancy.

Soil under the *Thames* belongs to the City.

Stow. Sur.



City and River, as well the Chiefs, the Mayors, the Keepers, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and eminent Men of the said City, hitherto have obtained and hold. Whence he inferred, that the Government of the River hath belonged to the City, Time out of Mind.

21 Hen. III. *City's Right beyond Yealand.* A. D. 1347, *Jorden Coventry*, one of the Sheriffs of London, was, by the Mayor and Aldermen, sent to remove certain Kiddals, that annoyed the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*; who, *ultra Yealand versus Mare*, did take divers Persons that were Offenders, and did imprison them: Whereupon, Complaint being made to King Hen. III. upon hearing of the said Matter, before the said King Henry, the City's Jurisdiction was set forth and allowed, and the Complainants convicted, and every of them at 10*l.* and the Amercements adjudged to the City; and their Nets were afterwards burnt by Judgment given by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the Hustings. In the 37 Hen. III. 1252, it is recorded, That *eadem Anno ante Pentecosten, Vicecomites London. quia Aquæ Thameſiæ pertinent ad Lond. per Præceptum diſt. Dom. Regis derivarunt omnes alios Georgites à Lond. uſque ad Mare.*

1 Rich. II. A. D. 1377, Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Essex*, reciting the City's Title, with Command not to suffer the Citizens of London to be molested, contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

41 Hen. III. *By Allowance in Eyre.* By Allowance in *Eyre*, A. D. 1367, before *Hugh Bigot*, being Justice Itinerant, the Sheriffs and Citizens of London were called in Question, for their Jurisdiction exercised on the River of *Thames*: Before whom it was found, by a Jury in *Southwark*, that none had any Right and Title in the *Thames*, as far as the new Whirl-Pool, but the Citizens of London only.

14 Edw. II. *Lib. Antiq. Reg. P. 156.* A. D. 1320, the Constable of the Tower was indicted by divers Wards of London, before the Justice in *Eyre*, at the Tower, concerning Kiddals set in the *Thames*, which, it seems, the said Constable had received Consideration for: The Constable answered, as to the Kiddals, that the Justices had not Jurisdiction out of London; and that the aforesaid Kiddals were in other Counties: But the Justices said, that the Water of the *Thames*, as far as the Sea, belonged to the City of London; and, if he pleased, he might bring in his Answer. Who then pleaded, Not guilty.

By antient Charters. By antient Charters, King Richard the First granted and firmly commanded, that all the Wears that are in the *Thames* be taken away, wheresoever they are in the *Thames*. See this Charter recited above.

A. D. 1192 K. John's Charter. King John granted, and firmly commanded, that all the Kiddals that are in the *Thames*, or the *Medway*, be taken away, and that no other Kiddals be placed in the *Thames*, or in the *Medway*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 10*l.* Sterling.

Likewise (in this same Charter) he says, "We have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the Keepers of the Tower of London were wont yearly to receive of the said Wears: Wherefore we will, and stedfastly command, that no Keeper of the said Tower, at any Time hereafter, exact any Thing from any Body, nor trouble or molest any Person, by Reason of

"the said Wears; for it is sufficiently manifested, "and by the Right Reverend *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by other of our faithful Subjects, it is sufficiently given us to understand, that very great Detriment and Discommodity hath grown to our said City of London, and also to our Realm, by Occasion of these Wears, &c. &c." He then urged the famous Charter of the 11th of King Henry the Third, A. D. 1226, where it is said, "We have graunted, and stedfastly commaunded, that al the Wears that ben in *Thamys*, or in *Medwey*, by *Medwey*, where that ever they be in *Thamys*, or in *Medwey*, be done away. And that from hens forwarde no Weris be sett in *Thamys*, nor in *Medwey*, upon Forfeiture of 10*l.*

"Also we clayme quyte to our Citizens of London, al that the Constables of our *Towr* of London was wont to take of the same Weris; wherefore we wyll, and stedfastly commaund, that no Constable of the *Towr*, any Tyme from hens forwarde, any Thing axe, or any Graunte do, to any of the same Cite, by Enchefon of the same Weris. It is knowne inowe to us, and (by) our trewe Men do us to understonde, that most Praying and laste Profyte might fall to the same Cite, and to al the Realme, by Enchefon of the same Weris. Which we make for ever firme and stable to the same Cite." We have also granted to the same, that they enjoy well, and in Peace, freely and quietly, all their Liberties, which hitherto they have used, as well in the City of London as without, as well in the Waters as Land, and in all other Places.

And in this same King's Reign, such a particular Regard is had to the City, that in the 15th Article of *Magna Charta* it is expressly stipulated, that the City of London shall have all its ancient Privileges, and free Customs, as well by Land as by Water.

And (says Mr. *Styrye*) there is a Record of 2 Edw. III. allowing the City Liberty to remove and take away the Kiddals in the Water of *Thames* and *Medway*: "Whereby also the Sheriffs of all the Counties, on which the *Thames* washed, were commanded not to hinder or interrupt the City of London, in removing and taking away the said Kiddals; and that they have and enjoy the Penalties, that thence belong to us."

In the 68th Article of a Charter, granted to the City of London by King Richard the Second, are these Words:

"And that the same Citizens remove, and do away all the Weris in *Thamys* and *Medwey*, and that they have the Punishments thereof belonging to us."

Likewise in the 73d Article, are these Words:

"And that the Constable of the Tower of London make no Prefes by Land nor by Water, of Vitayle, or any other Thyng, whatsoever they ben, of Men of the foresaid Cite, nor non other, coming to the Cite, or going out; nor he shall not arresten be ony Maner Way, Shipes, nor Botes brynging, or ledyng Vitayles, or other Merchandyces, to the Cite, or for (fro) the Cite foresaid."

And

Matt. Par. Hist.

Styrye. Edit. Stow. Ser. A. D. 1328



And this I apprehend is the Charter granted by Parliament to the City of London in Ricb. II. in which I am confirmed by Cotton's Rec. Turr. 294, 466, &c.

Aug. 20.  
1605.  
3 J<sup>re</sup>.

Charter of  
K. James I.

And King James the First, in order to remove and take away all Doubts and Controversies of the City's not having a Right to the Jurisdiction and Conservancy of the Thames, both for the present as well as future Times, did, by his Letters Patents, grant, ratify, and confirm, to the City of London, the Conservancy of the said River of Thames, and Waters of Medway, in Manner following:

"Whereas our beloved Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of London, Time out of Mind, have had, exercised, and ought to have and exercise the Office of Bailiff and Conservator of the Waters of Thames, to be exercised and occupied by the Mayor of the said City, for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, in, upon and about, the Waters of Thames (that is to say) from the Bridge of the Town of Staines, in the County of Middlesex, and towards the East unto London-Bridge, and from thence unto a certain Place, called Kendall, otherwise Yenland, otherwise Yenlett, towards the Sea, and East, and in Medway, and in the Port of the City of London aforesaid; and upon whatsoever Bank, and upon every Shore, and upon every Wharf of the said Water of Thames, within the Limits and Bounds aforesaid, and in, and upon, and about all and every of them.

"And also, for all the Time aforesaid, have had and taken, and ought and have accustomed to have and take, to their own proper Use, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits, belonging to the same Office of Bailiff.

"And further, of our special Grace, and certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, we have granted, and, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that they may exercise and execute the said Office of Bailiff and Conservator of the Water of Thames, by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, from Time to Time, for ever, in, upon, or about the same Water of Thames (that is to say) from the Bridge of Staines to the Bridge of London, and from thence to a certain Place, called Yenland, otherwise Yenlett, towards the Sea, and towards the East, and Medway, and in the Port of the City of London aforesaid; and upon whatever Bank, Shore, and Wharf of the same Waters of Thames, within the Limits and Bounds aforesaid, in, upon, and about every one of the same; and to receive, collect, and enjoy all and singular Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits, to the same Office of Bailiff pertaining, to the proper Use of the said Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, &c. &c."

King Charles the First grants afterwards all Recognizances taken, or to be taken, for the Security of the Peace, or good Behaviour; with all Recognizances taken in the Court for the River of Thames, and all Things thereunto appertaining; as likewise all Fines, Amerciaments, and Penalties, adjudged by the Mayor, &c. relating, or any ways belonging to his said Courts, as Conservator of the River of Thames, without Account.

All which Grants, or Charters, were, after the Restoration of the Royal Family, repeated, and confirmed by King Charles the Second, in the 15th Year of his Reign, on the 24th of June, 1663.

Under this Argument of Right, let us now also consider how these Charters, or Royal Grants, are strengthened, explained, and enlarged by Acts of Parliament: Now, in general, it is provided, that the Waters of Humber, Ouse, Trent, Donner, &c. and all other Waters, wherein Salmons shall be taken, shall be in Defence for taking of Salmons from the Nativity of our Lady [8th Sept.] unto St. Martin's Day [11th Nov. O. S.]

And that likewise young Salmons shall not be taken, nor destroyed by Nets, or other Engines, at the Mill-Pools, from the Midst of April, until the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

And in Places where such Waters be, there shall be assigned Overseers of this Statute, which, being sworn, shall often enquire of the Offenders; and for the first Trespas, they shall be punished by burning of their Nets and Engines; and for the second, they shall have Imprisonment for a Quarter of a Year; and for the third Trespas, they shall be imprisoned a Year; and as the Trespas encreaseth, so shall the Punishment.

All Fishers, Vintners, and Victuallers, coming to the City of London, shall be in the Rule of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen. See 7 Ricb. II. Cap. 11.

Proclamation shall be made, as well in London as in other Cities and Towns, that none cast any Annoyance, Dung, Entrails, nor any other Ordure, into the Ditches, Rivers, Waters, and other Places; and, if any do, he shall be called by Writ before the Chancellor, at his Suit that will complain; and, if he be found guilty, he shall be punished after the Discretion of the Chancellor.

Young Salmon shall not be taken, from the Midst of April, till the 24th of June, upon the Pain in Stat. Westm.

And none shall put into Thames, Humber, Ouse, Trent, or other Waters, any Nets, called Stalkers, nor other Engines, by which the Fry, or the Breed of Salmons, Lampreys, or other Fish, may be taken, upon the Pain aforesaid. And where such Rivers be, there shall be assigned, and sworn, Conservators of this Statute, as in the Statute of Westminster.

And they shall punish the Offenders after the Pain contained in the said Statute.

The Justices of the Peace of all the Counties shall be Conservators of the Statutes of Westminster.

And they shall survey, at all Times, all the Weirs in such Rivers, that they be not too strait for the Destruction of the Fry, but of a reasonable Wideneß, after the old Assize used: And the

14 Car. I.  
A.D. 1636

By Acts of  
Parliament.

Concerning  
taking of  
Salmon.  
Will. II.  
C. 47. Am.  
13. L. 1.

13 Edw. I.  
C. 47.

Offenders,  
how to be  
punished.  
Rec. Turr.  
p. 61, 62,  
63. C. 10.  
Car. 251.  
Co. Inhit.  
2 Part.  
477.

13 Ricb.  
II. c. 9.

13 Edw.  
I. c. 47.

Ib. &  
13 Ricb.  
II. c. 19.



the Justices, which shall find Default against the said Statutes, shall make true Punishment.

And shall put Under-Conservators under them, who shall be sworn to like Surveying, and Search, and Punishment, without any Favour thereof to be shewed.

And the same Justices, in their Sessions, shall enquire, as well by their Office, as at the Information of their Under-Conservators, of all Trespases and Defaults against any of the Points aforesaid, and shall cause them, which be thereof indicted, to come before them; and, if they be convicted, they shall have Imprisonment, and make Fine, after the Discretion of the Justices.

And, if the same be at the Information of any of the Under-Conservators, they shall have half the Fine.

17 Rich. II. c. 9. And the Mayor, or Warden of London, shall have the Conservation of the Statutes aforesaid in the *Thames*, from the Bridge of *Stains* to London, and from thence over the same Waters, and in the *Medway*, as far as is granted to the Citizens.

The Standing of Nets and Engines, called *Trincks*, and all other Nets, fastened Day and Night to Posts, Boats, and Anchors, over the *Thames*, and other Rivers, shall be wholly defended, and every Person that selleth them, shall forfeit to the King one hundred Shillings.

See 2 Hen. VI. c. 15. and Havens in Raft. 3. 12. co. 89. Provided that it shall be lawful to the Possessors of *Trincks*, if they be of Assize, to fish with them, in all reasonable Times, drawing them by Hand, as other Nets, saving to every of the King's People their Rights in Fishing.

4 Hen. VII. And, in the Year 1448, an Act of Parliament was made, whereby the Mayor of London was to have the Rule of the River of *Thames*, from *Stains* Bridge to the Waters of *Yendal*.

4 Hen. VII. c. 15. and 16. Again, in the Year 1448, the Mayor of London, and his Successors, having the Conservation of the River of *Thames* from the Bridge of *Stains* to the Water of *Yendal* and *Medway*, shall have the like Conservation and Authority in all the Issues, Breaches, Creeks, and Grounds overflowed, as far as the Water ebbeth and floweth (as touching the Punishment for using unlawful Nets and Engines in fishing) as he hath within the said River of *Thames*, provided the Mayor of London have not the Conservation in the said Breaches, &c. within the King's Ground, or within the Franchises of others.

1 Chart. Edw. IV. Havens in Raft. 6. Cable's Stat. Coke's Instit. 4. p. 250.

The like Power is granted (by 11 Hen. VII. c. 15.) to the Mayor of London, in Breaches and in Creeks, as in the River, so far as it ebbeth and floweth, except in the King's Grounds, or in the Liberties, and Franchises of others.

27 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1535. And it was also enacted, That whereas, before this Time, the River of *Thames*, among all other Rivers within this Realm, hath been accepted and taken; and as it is indeed most commodious and profitable unto all the King's liege People, and chiefly of all other frequented and used, and as well by the King's Highness, his Estates, and Nobles, Merchants, and others, repairing to the City of London, and other Places, Shires, and Countries adjoining to the same; which River of *Thames* is, and hath been, most meet

NUMB. VI.

and convenient of all other, for the Safeguard and Ordering of the King's Navy, Conveyance of Merchandize, and all other Necessaries, to and for the King's most Honourable Household, and otherwise, to the great Relief and Comfort of all Persons within this Realm, 'till now of late divers evil-disposed Persons, partly by misordering of the said River, by casting of Dung, and other Filth, laid nigh to the Banks of the said River, digging and undermining of the said Banks and Walls, next to the said River, carrying and conveying away of Way-shides, Shore-piles, Boards, Timber-work, Ballast for Ships, and other Things, from the said Banks and Walls, in sundry Places; by reason whereof great Shells and Rifings have of late been made and grown in the Fair-way of the said River; and such Grounds, as be within the Level of the said Water-mark, by Occasion thereof, have been surrounded and overflowed, by Rage of the said Water, and many great Breaches have ensued and followed thereupon, and daily are like to do; and the said River of *Thames* to be utterly destroyed for ever, if convenient and speedy Remedy be not sooner provided in that Behalf: For the Reformation whereof, be it enacted, established, and ordained, by the King our Sovereign Lord, and by the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That, if any Person, or Persons, hereafter do, or procure any Thing to be done, in the Annoying of the Stream of the said River of *Thames*, making of Shells by any Manner of Means, by Mining, Digging, Casting of Dung or Rubbish, or other Thing, in the same River, or take, pluck, or convey any Boards, Stakes, Piles, Timber-work, or other Thing, from the said Banks or Walls (except it be to amend, and the same to repair again) or dig or undermine any Banks, or Walls, on the Water-side of the *Thames* aforesaid, to the Hurt, Impairing, or Damage of the said Walls or Banks; then the same Person, or Persons, and every of them, shall forfeit and pay, for every Time so offending, one hundred Shillings; the one Moiety thereof to be to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other Moiety thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, by Bill or Plaint, Writ of Debt, or Information, severally against every Offender, in any of the King's Courts; in which Actions and Suits, or any of them, the Party Defendant shall not be absolved, or wage his Law, or any Protection to be allowed the same.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, if Complaint shall happen to be made to the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal, or to any of them, by any Person or Persons, or Body Politick, that Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, now having the Office and Ordering of, and for Ballasting of Ships, or any other that shall hereafter have the Office and Order of Ballasting of Ships, do take any Ballast for Ships near the said River of *Thames*, and do not take, for Parcel of the said Ballasting, the Gravel and Sand of the Shells between *Greenbith* and *Richmond*, within the said River of *Thames*, or in any other Place or Places, that is or shall be unto the

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Damage



Damage or Annoyance of the said River of *Thames*, or in any Part thereof; that then, upon every such Complaint, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's most Honourable Council, Lord Privy-Seal, and every of them, calling both the Justices of either Bench, or one of them, shall have Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to hear, and finally determine every such Complaint by their Discretion, and to put such Order therein, for the taking of Ballast for Ships upon every such Complaint, as by their Discretion shall seem most convenient for the Preservation of the said River of *Thames*; and the Parties offending such Order shall suffer Imprisonment, and make no less Fine than five Pounds to the King's Use, for every Time offending, or breaking the same.

Provided also, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful to every Person or Persons, to dig, carry, and take away, Sand, Gravel, or Rubbish, Earth, or Thing, lying or being in or upon any Shelve or Shelves, within the said River of *Thames*, without Let or Interruption of any Person or Persons, or paying any Thing for the same; any Thing contained in this present Act to the contrary notwithstanding. See also c. 9. of the said Act.

1 Eliz.  
c. 17.  
39 Eliz.  
c. 10. and  
43 Eliz.  
c. 9.  
Neither shall any Person kill any Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, or other Fish, in any Floodgate, Pipe, Tail of Mill-weir, or in any Streams, Brooks, or Rivers, Salt or Fresh, or kill any Salmon, or Trout, not in Season, being Kipper or Shedder Salmon or Trout.

Neither shall any Person kill any Pike or Pickerel, not being in Length sixteen Inches, nor Trout, not being in Length eight Inches, nor any Barbel, not being in Length twelve Inches.

Neither shall any Person fish, or take Fish, with any Nets, Trammel, Keep, Wore, Creel, or other Device, but only with Net or Trammel, whereof every Mesh or Mesh shall be two Inches and a half broad; Angling excepted.

And in all Places where Smelts, Roaches, Minniets, Bullheads, Gudgeons, or Eels, have been used to have been taken, it shall be lawful only for the taking of the said Smelts, Roaches, &c. to use such Nets, Leaps, and other Devices, as have been used; so that such Persons, using such Nets, &c. do not take or destroy any other Fish with the said Nets, contrary to this Statute.

And, if any Person shall offend contrary to the Points aforesaid, such Person shall forfeit twenty Shillings, and the Fish so taken, and also the unlawful Nets and Instruments, wherewith such Offences shall be done.

The Lord Admiral, the Mayor of *London*, and all other Persons, which have Conservation of any Rivers, or Waters, shall have Power to enquire of all Offences committed contrary to this Act, by the Oaths, of twelve Men, or more, and to hear and determine the same Offences. — This confirms the Lord Mayor's holding his Courts of Conservancy, and to hear and determine Offences.

To which we may add the Statute of the ninth of *Q. Anne*, c. 26. where, amongst other Things,

it is enacted, That no Person shall wilfully kill, or expose to Sale, any Spawn, Fry, or Brood of Fish, or Spatt of Oysters, or any unfizeable, small, or unwholsome Fish, or catch and destroy any Fish out of Season, or expose such Fish to Sale, or knowingly buy, receive, or use any such; and no Person shall fish for, or wilfully hurt or destroy any Salmon, or Salmon-kind of Fish, within the said Limits, between the twenty-fourth of *August* and the eleventh of *November*.

And it shall be lawful for the Lord-Mayor, upon Application of the Court of Assistants, to order Stakes to be driven in any Place within the said River between *London* Mark Stone, above *Stains-Bridge*, and *London-Bridge*, for the preserving the Fry, Spawn, and Brood of Fish, so as the same be no ways prejudicial to the Navigation; and no Person shall, without lawful Authority, remove the same.

That the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, or any of them, for all Offences committed within the Jurisdiction of the Lord-Mayor, as Conservator of the River, shall have Power, upon View or Complaint, to examine, hear and determine, by the Oath of any Person, or by Confession of the Party, all Offences committed against this Act, and upon Conviction, to impose a Fine not exceeding ten Pounds, nor less than five Shillings, to be levied on such Offenders Goods, at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, or Justices, unless such Offenders pay such Fine, or give Security to such Magistrate to abide such Order as shall be made by the Court of Conservancy, upon such Conviction made by the said Lord-Mayor and Aldermen: And, in case no Distress can be found, the Offender shall be sent to the House of Correction, to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding two Months; or shall be sent on board her Majesty's Navy, and be disabled from fishing two Years.

By two Inquisitions, the one taken at *Raynham*, the other at *Gravesend*, before Sir *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord-Mayor of *London*, it was presented, "That whereas by the ancient Ordinances of *London*, the Meshes of Nets should be two Inches in the fore Part, and one Inch in the hinder Part; and it being found that the Offences, according to the said Inquisition, are contrary to *Liberties & Customs* of the City, i. e. the *Liberties and Customs* of the City; it was adjudged, that the Nets should be burnt, according to the ancient Custom in that Behalf provided."

By Decrees. A. D. 1406, the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, exhibited their humble Petition to the King's Council, reciting, "Whereas they have had, Time out of Mind, the Conservation and Correction of the River of *Thames*, and of all Trincks, Nets, and other Engines whatsoever, in the River of *Thames* and Medway placed, and have used to make a Sub-Conservator under them; and complained, that *Alexander Bonner*, then Sub-Conservator, having done his Duty in removing Kiddals, he was evil intreated by the Owners; the same Owners dwelling in *Eritb*, *Patriferry*, *Barkin*, *Woolwich*, and other Places, in the Counties of *Kent* and *Essex*."

And

See Cay's  
Abridg.  
of Stat.  
9 Hen.  
III. c. 23.  
25 Edw.  
III. c. 4.  
45 Ed. III.  
c. 2.  
1 Hen.  
IV. c. 12.  
4 Hen.  
IV. c. 11.  
1 Hen. V.  
c. 2.  
12 Hen.  
IV. c. 7.

1 Geo. I.  
c. 18. §. 7.

By Inqui-  
sition.  
A.D. 1420  
9 Hen. V.

By De-  
crees, in  
the Star-  
Chamber.

8 H. IV.

The Power  
by which  
the Lord  
Mayor holds  
his Court  
of Conser-  
vancy.



And, upon hearing of the Matter in the *Star-Chamber*, they were found guilty, and constrained to submit themselves to the Lord-Mayor, and ordered (always) to bring their Nets to the Lord-Mayor before they should use them: And that the Kiddals then taken should be at the Disposal of the Lord-Mayor. And the Offenders made their Submission accordingly.

By Letters Patents.

By Letters Patents. A Grant was made by King Edward IV. to the Earl of *Pembroke*, for building a Wear in the River of *Thames*; which Grant was cancelled at the Request of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, upon shewing their Right; for that it was contrary to their ancient Liberties.

Stryp. Ed. Stow. Sur. b. 1. p. 37.

At which Time, the City's Title to the Conservancy of the River of *Thames* and *Medway* was at large set forth, and is recited to have been shewn to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Earl, and his Council, and was afterwards allowed, and the Patent thereupon cancelled.

By Proclamation. 34 H. VIII.

By Proclamation: Whereof one was made by King Henry VIII. wherein it was affirmed, that the Lord-Mayor, and his Predecessors, have had, by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by Acts of Parliament, and have also long enjoyed the Conservancy of *Thames*, without Interruption or Impediment.

And by the same Proclamation, it was commanded, that none should resist, deny, or impugn the Lord-Mayor, and his Deputy, in doing or executing any Thing for the Conservancy of the River, and the Fish and Fry within the same.

By Report of the King's Counsel.

By Report of the King's Counsel learned; for, a Controversy being between the Lord Admiral, and the Lord-Mayor, for the Measuring of Coals, and other Things, upon the *Thames*, it then fell into Debate, to whom the Conservancy of the *Thames* did belong.

40 Eliz.

Which Cause (*Anno Dom. 1597.*) was by the Lords of the Queen's (*Elizabeth*) most Honourable Privy Council, referred to the then Attorney and Solicitor General, who jointly certified, among other Things, That the Conservancy and Care of the River *Thames* did and ought to belong to the City of *London*.

By Quo Warranto.

By Quo Warranto: In the third of King James I. A. D. 1605, a Quo Warranto was brought against the City in the *Exchequer*, to know by what Title she claims the Conservancy of the River *Thames*, and Waters of *Medway*. Whereupon the City made her Title good thereunto, by antient Prescription, and otherways: So Judgment was given in her Favour.

And to end all further Disputes about this City's Prerogative, the King was pleased to grant that memorable Charter before recited.

Sir Robert Cotton's Abridgment, 2 v. p. 167.

By the twenty-fifth of Edward III. A. D. 1351, it is enacted, that the Statute of *Westminster*, made against the Destruction of Salmon, may be kept, and that all Mills set on Rivers may be thrown down.

In the thirty-seventh of Edward III. A. D. 1363, it was petitioned, that a Remedy might be found against Wears, and such other Engines on Rivers, to the Annoyance of Boats.

To which the City received this full Answer; That the Statute thereof made shall be kept.

In the fiftieth of Edward III. A. D. 1376, it

was petitioned, for the saving of Salmon, and other Frys of Fish in the *Thames*, almost destroyed by certain Engines, as the King himself hath often found; That, therefore, all Trincks between *London* and the Sea may be overthrown, and that no Salmon shall be taken between *Gravesend*, and *Henly* upon *Thames*, in the Kipper Time, viz. between the Invention of the *Crofs*, and the *Epiphany*; and that no Nets be laid in the *Thames*, unless the same be of large Mesh of Assize.

To which it was answered, that the Statutes thereof made shall be kept, and Commissioners appointed for the Enquiry of the same.

It was also petitioned, that the Wears upon the River called *Braint*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Parcel of the River of *Thames*, may be taken away.

To which it was replied, that the Statutes thereof made shall be executed.

And in the ninth of Richard II. A. D. 1385, they require, that the Patent lately made to the Constable of the Tower of *London*, whereby the Collector of his Office taketh Customs of Wines, Oysters, Muscles, Rushes, and other Victuals, coming to *London* by Water, may be revoked.

And the Petition of the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of *London* was endorsed.

By Petition from the City, the fourteenth of Richard II. A. D. 1390, it was prayed, that a Remedy may be had against Mills, Stanks, Kiddals, and such like Engines and Devices levied upon the *Thames*.

To which it was answered, that the Statutes thereof made shall be observed.

In the sixteenth of Richard II. A. D. 1390, it was enacted, that all Filth upon the Side of the *Thames*, next the House of *Robert de Partis*, shall be utterly removed; and that in some Place, before *Easter* then ensuing, the Butchers of *London* do build convenient and fit Houses, whereinto they may, from Time to Time, bring all their Ordure, Entrails, and other Filth, and the same in Boats carried into the Middle of the *Thames*, and there cast at a full Water, when it first beginneth to Ebb; and further, that no Person do throw, or cause to be thrown, or laid, any Filth or Ordure, Muck, Rubbish or Laystake, in the same Water of *Thames*, of the one Side, or the other, between the Palace of *Westminster*, and the Tower of *London*, on Loss of ten Pounds.

The first of Henry IV. it was prayed, that no Barge on the River of *Thames* be forfeited as a *Doodand*; and it was answered, to be as heretofore.

In the second of Henry IV. A. D. 1400, it was prayed, that all Estanks, Kiddals, Wears, and Mills, raised upon Rivers, to Annoyance, at what Time soever, may be removed.

And it was answered, that the Statutes thereof shall be observed.

In the second of Henry V. A. D. 1414, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* prayed, that all Kiddals, Wears, Fishgarths, Stanks, Mills, and Stakes, and all other Engines, levied or made upon the Water of *Thames*, *Medway*, and *Lea*, should utterly be laid down.



It was answered, that the Statutes therefore provided shall be executed; and further, in all Commissions touching the *Water-Bailiff*, the Mayor, or Keeper of *London*, for the Time being, shall be one.

In the seventh of *Henry V.* *A. D.* 1419, there was a long Complaint and Prayer made of Reddres of Stanks, Stakes, Kiddals, Mills, &c. levied upon Rivers, to great Annoyances.

And it was answered, that the Statutes thereof made shall be observed.

In the fourth of *Edw. IV.* on the twenty-sixth of January, *A. D.* 1464, among fundry Acts and Ordinances, &c. there is one particular Provision, viz. That the Mayor of *London*, in Succession, shall have the Search, View, and Correction of the River of *Thames*.

#### SECONDLY, in Point of USAGE.

*By ancient Ordinances.* By ancient Ordinances. The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have (Time out of Mind) made Ordinances concerning the good Government of the River of *Thames*, for the Times and Manners of Fishing beneath *London-Bridge*, Eastward, to be observed upon Pains; as likewise Westwards, as may appear from the several Orders already mentioned.

*By Punishment of Offenders.* For it appeareth that (from Time to Time) from the Time of King *Henry III.* and so downwards, the Lord-Mayor hath removed Kiddals, Wears, Trincks, and other unlawful Engines, and hath reformed the Disorders of such as have offended in the River of *Thames*, and punished the Offenders, sometimes by Imprisonment, sometimes by Fines, and by burning of unlawful Nets.

*By Writs and Precepts.* Writs were issued to the Sheriffs of *Essex* and *Kent*, reciting the City's Title, with Command not to suffer the Citizens of *London* to be molested, contrary to the Liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

Precepts, under the Seal of the Lord-Mayor, to the Sheriffs of *Kent* and *Essex*, for returning of Juries before the Lord-Mayor, to enquire of Offences done in the River of *Thames*.

N. B. The which is still annually continued for the four Counties adjoining to the *Thames*.

*By Accounts.* In the Office of the Chamberlain of *London*, from the seventeenth of *Richard II.* to the eleventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, it appeareth, that the *Water-Bailiff* of *London* hath made Search for unlawful Nets in the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*.

*By Commissions.* In the ninth of *Henry V.* a Commission was made to the Lord-Mayor, to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament made for the Conservacy of the *Thames* and *Medway*, and to enquire of all Offences made or done in the said Waters, and to punish the Delinquents.

And all those, or the like Commissions in this Case, were and are directed to the Lord-Mayor for the Time being.

*By continual Claim.* In the thirty-seventh of *Henry VIII.* *A. D.* 1645, Letters came from the Lord Admiral for the Stay of such Matters as

were then in Question between his Lordship and the City, concerning the Jurisdiction of this City upon the *Thames*.

In the third of *Edward VI.* *A. D.* 1549, it was ordered, that the Chamberlain should take Care for Stay of certain Inquests, charged, by Virtue of a Commission directed to the Lord Admiral, to enquire of Abuses used in Fishing beneath the Bridge.

In the fourth of *Edward VI.* *A. D.* 1550, the Master Common Serjeant was appointed to repair to the Duke of *Somerset*, and to inform his Lordship of the City's Authority in pulling down Wears within the River of *Thames*.

In the sixth of *Edward VI.* *A. D.* 1552, it was ordered, that Suit should be made to the King's Majesty, and his Council, for the Determination and Allowance of the City's Jurisdiction and Interest in the River of *Thames*.

In the first of *Mary*, *A. D.* 1553, a great Number of the Fishermen of the East Side of *London*, present in the Court of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, were commanded to obey the *Water-Bailiff*; and that one *Hunter*, of the Admiralty, should be warned to be before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, at the next Court to be holden for the same Matter.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, there were certain Committees appointed to confer with the Lord Admiral, touching the Controversy between his Honour and the City, concerning the Conservacy of the River of *Thames*.

In the twenty-third of *Elizabeth*, *A. D.* 1580, Mr. *Norton*, and others, were appointed to attend on the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and to inform his Lordship touching the City's Title to the Conservacy of the River of *Thames* below *London-Bridge*. And Sessions were appointed for the Conservacy of the River of *Thames*, the ninth of *October*, at *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Wednesday* following to be kept at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

I shall here add an Act of Common-Council of the City of *London*, made in pursuance of the Statute 27 *Henry VIII.* *A. D.* 1538, for the Preservation of the River of *Thames*, as above recited.

"Whereas, by a Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry the Eighth*, (See Page 61.) among other, for Reformation of the River of *Thames*, "by casting in Dung and other Filth, many great Shelves, and other Risings, have of late grown and been made within the said River, "by reason whereof many great Breaches have ensued by Occasion thereof, which, if like shall be the Occasion of the utter Destruction of the said River, unless that the same Law be put in due Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

"Wherefore, for a future Reformation of the same, and to the Intent that the said good and wholesome Statute may be put in more Execution, and better Knowledge of the People,

"It is enacted by the Authority of this Common-Council, That Proclamation may be made within this City, and the same to be put in Writing, and Tables thereof made, and set up in divers Places of this City, That it shall be lawful

1, 3, 7, 13,  
17, 24, and  
29 *Eliz.*

An Act of  
Common-  
Council for  
the Preser-  
vation  
of the  
*Thames*.



"lawful to every Person or Persons, to dig, carry away, and take away Sand, Gravel, or any Rubbish, Earth, or any Thing lying and being in any Shelf or Shelves, within the said River of *Thames*, without Lett or Interruption of any Person or Persons, and without any Thing paying for the same; and after that, to sell the same away, or otherwise occupy or dispose of the said Gravel, Land, or other Thing, at their free Liberty and Pleasure.

"And that all Paviours, Bricklayers, Tilers, Masons, and all others that occupy Sand or Gravel, shall endeavour themselves, with all Diligence, to occupy the said Sand or Gravel, and none other, paying for the same reasonably, as they should or ought to pay, for other Sand or Gravel digged out of other Men's Grounds about the said City, which after is filled again with much filthy Things, to the great Infection of the Inhabitants of the said City, and all others repairing unto the same: And that further humble Suit be made to the King's Highness, that all Persons, having Lands or Tenements along the said River-side, upon certain Pain, by his Highness, and the Lords of his honourable Council, to be limited, shall well and sufficiently repair and maintain all the Walls and Banks adjoining unto their said Lands, that so the Water may not, nor shall break in upon the same; and the same to be continued 'till the Time the said noble River be brought again to its old Course and former State.

"And that strong Grates of Iron, along the said Water-side, and also by the Street-side, where any Water-Course is had into the said *Thames*, be made by the Inhabitants of every Ward, so along the said Water, as of old Times has been accustomed; and that every Grate be in Height twenty-four Inches at the least, as the Place shall need; and, in Breadth, one from another one Inch; and the same to be done with all Expedition and Speed.

"And, if the Occupiers of the said Lands and Tenements make Default contrary to the Ordinance aforesaid, or else if any Person or Persons in great Rains, or other Times, sweep their Soilage or Filth off their Houses into the Channel, and the same afterwards is conveyed into the *Thames*, every Person so offending shall forfeit for every such Default one Shilling and eight Pence; and that, upon Complaint to be made to any Constable next adjoining to the said Place where any such Default shall be found, it shall be lawful for the said Constable, or his sufficient Deputy, for the Time being, from Time to Time, to distrain for the said Offence, and to retain the same irreplacable. And a like Law to be observed and kept, and like Penalty to be paid by every Person that burns Rushes and Straw in their Houses, or wash in the common Streets or Lanes, and to be recovered as aforesaid; and the one Moiety thereof to be to the Mayor and Commonalty, and the other Moiety to be divided betwixt the said Constable that taketh Pain, and the Party Finder of the said Default. And if the Constable, or his Deputy, refuse to do his Duty, according to the true Meaning of this Act, that then the Constable, or his Deputy, which

"shall so refuse to do his Duty, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every Time so offending three Shillings and four Pence; and the same Penalty of the Constable, to be recovered and obtained by Distress irreplacable, to be taken by any of the Officers of the Chamber of *London*, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*. And further, that no Person or Persons, having any Wharf or House by the Water-side, make not their Lay-stalls where the common Rakers of this City use to repose and lay all their Soilage, to be carried away by them with their Dung-boats; and that the said Rakers shall lay their said Dung, carried in their said Dung-boats, to such convenient Place or Places, as shall be appointed by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, with the Advice of his Brethren, the Aldermen of the same, and to no other Place or Places, upon Pain to forfeit for every such Default five Pounds, to be recovered in any of the King's Courts within the City of *London*, by Bill, Plaint, Moiety of Debt, or Information, by any Person that will or shall sue for the same; the one Moiety thereof to be unto the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and the other Moiety to him or them that will or shall pursue for the same; in which Actions or Suits, no Wager of Law nor Assize shall be allowed." Which is still in Force.

Such was the Diligence and Care of our Forefathers to preserve this River clean and clear from all Sorts of Annoyances, and particularly such as threatened the Destruction of the Fish: As may further appear by the following Orders, set forth in the Year 1584, in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Pullington; and Sir Robert Ducie, A. D. 1630; which are here subjoined.

Stryp.  
Ed. Stow.

First, That there should be no Perpetuities, Encroachments, Wharfs, Banks, Walls, or Buildings of Houses, in or upon the *Thames*, to the Stopping of the Passage.

Sir Thomas  
Pullington's  
Orders.

Item, That no Dung, Rubbish, or other Filth, be cast into the *Thames*.

Mund. Ed.  
Stow. Sup.

Item, That no Posts or Stakes be fixed in the *Thames*.

Item, That the Fair-way be kept as deep and large as heretofore it hath been.

No Person shall sell, utter, or take any Fish, contrary to the ancient Assize set down by Decree; viz.

*Pyke*, fourteen Inches; *Barbel*, twelve Inches; *Salmon*, sixteen Inches; *Trout*, eight Inches; *Tench*, eight Inches; *Roach*, six Inches; *Dace*, six Inches; *Flounders*, six Inches; but *Carp*, *Alper*, *Cbevin*, *Pearcb*, *Eels*, *Gudgeons*, *Smelts*, *Bleaks*, *Sbad*, *Mackerel*, *Lampris*, *Lamprons*, are not yet assized.

Fence Month and Times, in which these Fishes are not to be taken; viz. for

Times of  
Fishing.

*Salmons*; between the Nativity of our Lord, and St. Martin's.

*Kipper Salmon*s; not to be taken at any Time of the Year.

*Trout*; between Michaelmas and Christmas.

*Roaches*; between fifteen Days before St. Martin's, and fifteen Days after.

*Lampris* and *Lamprons*, between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of August.



No *Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen, or Tricker-men*, shall advance or set up any Wears, Engines, Rowte-Wears, Pight-Wears, Foot-Wears, nor make any Stalker-Nets, Trinck-Nets, Purfe-Nets, Casting-Nets, Berd-Nets, Pot-Nets, Barrock-Nets at Crooks, Heaving-Nets, except they be two Inches in the Mesh.

Nets forbidden.

Nets forbidden; also the Measure of certain Nets.

*Bley-Nets*, must be two Inches and a half.

*Dray-Nets and Kiddals*, forbidden.

*Cod-Nets*, to be used between *Candlemas* and our *Lady-Day*.

*Treat-Nets, Peter-Nets*, must be two Inches large in the Mesh, except between *Candlemas* and our *Lady-Day* in *Lent*.

A *Pride-Net*, not to be occupied but by special Licence of the *Water-Bailiff*, and not above a Yard in Length.

Where it is unlawful to fish.

Places inhibited to fish in, called *Water-Friths*; viz.

Mill-Dams, Locks, and such like.

*Goose-Fleet*, at *Bulberd*.

*Well-Fleet*, at the *Mase*.

*St. Saviour's Milne* by *Woff*.

Baits prohibited.

Baits prohibited.

White Bait at *Gowleby*, or *Bloodbag*.

But these Orders were more strongly enforced by those which Sir Robert Dacie afterwards set forth by this Title:

*Orders heretofore devised and agreed upon by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayer of the City of London, and Conservator of the River of Thames, and Waters of Medway, and River Lea, for Conservation and Preservation of the River of Thames, and of the Brood and Fry of Fish therein, as followeth:*

Sir Robert Dacie's Orders.

First, That no Man, upon Penalty and Forfeiture of his Net and ten Pounds, with Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayer, shall presume to shute any Draw-Net or Coulter-Net, at any Time of the Year before Sun-rising, nor after Sun-setting: For that in the Night-time unlawful Nets may be used, and great Abuses offered, to the great Hurt and Annoyance of the said River of *Thames*: And to shute in their several Rooms well known.

Griffith's Conservancy of the Thames, p. 64.

2. Item, That no Fisherman or other shall still, lye, or bend-over any Net during the Time of the Flood, whereby both Salmon, and other Kinds of Fish, may be hindered and kept back from swimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of such Fishermen as dwell in the West Part of the said River; upon the like Pain and Penalty.

No Fisherman, or other, shall shute any Net after the 14th of September.

3. Item, That no Fisherman, or other, shall shute any Draw-Net, Cord-Net, or any other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon-Fish shall be taken, after *Holyrood-Day* is past, being the 14th Day of *September*, because at that Time they are out of Season, and remain here upon the River only to spawn and breed; upon the like Payment.

No Fisherman, or other, shall fish from Sun-setting on Saturday Night, until Sun-rising upon Monday Morning, no, nor during all the Time of *Lent*, as

4. Item, That no Fisherman, or other, shall fish with any Net, or lay or hale any Weel, or use any other Net or Engine whatsoever, from Sun-setting on *Saturday Night*, until Sun-rising upon *Monday Morning*, no, nor during all the Time of *Lent*, as

being a Thing not only very hurtful to the said River, but also a great Abuse and Profaning of the Lord's Sabbath; upon the like Penalty.

5. Item, That no Fisherman, or other, shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets (called *Shipping a-stern*) into their Boats, before such Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a low Water; nor that they ship some Part of their said Net, and land the rest; but that from henceforth they shall fulfil and observe that ancient Order of landing their Nets (as they have heretofore usually done) at low Water; upon the like Payment.

until Sun-rising on Monday.

No Fisherman, or other, shall ship their Draw-Nets, before they have laid forth their whole Net.

6. Item, That no Fisherman, or other Person whatsoever, shall use any Spear, called an *Eel-Spear*, at any Time of the Year, for that they are likewise very great Destroyers of Barbels, and other Kind of Fish; nor shall work with any *Bley-Net*, *Rug-Net*, or *Smelt-Net*, upon the said Water Westward, farther than *Isleworth Church*, from the 10th Day of *March* yearly, until *Holyrood-Day* be past, being the 14th Day of *September*; upon the like Payment.

No Fisherman, or other, to use any Spear; nor work with any Bley-Net, Rug-Net, or Smelt-Net, Westward, farther than *Isleworth Church*, &c.

7. Item, That no Fisherman, or other, shall at any Time of the Year use or exercise any Flue, Trammel, double-walled Net, or hooped Net whatsoever, for that they are not only the utter Destruction of all breeding Barbels, and also a great Spoil and Hurt to other Sorts of the young Brood and Fry of Fish, being with those Kinds of Nets infinitely destroyed, to the general Ruin of the River aforesaid; upon the like Payment.

No Fisherman, or other, shall use any Flue, Trammel, double-walled Net, or hooped Net.

8. Item, That no Fisherman, or other, shall lay any Weels, called *Kills*, in any Place of the River, from the 10th of *March*, till the 10th of *May*, yearly, for that all Roaches do then shed their Spawn; nor that no Man whatsoever cut any Bulrushes, or other Flags or Sedges growing upon the River, from *Richmond* unto the *Markstone* above *Staines-Bridge*, for that they are a great Succour and Safeguard unto the Fish; upon the like Payment.

No Fisherman, or other Person, shall lay any Weels in any Place of the River, from *March 10*, to *May 10*, yearly.

9. Item, No Fisherman, or other, shall use, within the said River of *Thames*, any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or a *Mill-Pot*, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream, upon Pain or Forfeiture of ten Pounds, and Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayer; nor that no Man whatsoever shall occupy upon the said River of *Thames* any Nets, called *Purse-Nets*, otherwise *Casting-Nets*; upon the like Payment.

No Fisherman, or other, shall shute any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or a *Mill-Pot*, &c.

10. Item, That no Fisherman, or other, shall be suffered to rug for Flounders, either by Ebb or by Flood, at any Time of the Year, between *London-Bridge* and *Stangate*, on the South Side, and *Westminster-Bridge* on the North Side, but only two Casts at low Water, and two Casts at full Sea, or high Water, for the Safeguard of the Fry and Brood of Fish: And no Flounder shall be taken under the Assize of six Inches; nor that no Fishermen, or other, shall fleet with any *Bley-Net* upon the Benches from *Whitehall* to the *Temple Stairs*, upon high Waters, from *Whitstide* to *Bartholomew-tide*; upon the like Payment.

No Fisherman, or other, shall rug for Flounders, either by Ebb or Flood, between *London-Bridge* and *Stangate*; but only two Casts at low Water, and two Casts at full Sea, &c.

11. Item, That no Fisherman, or other Person whatsoever, shall cast, bring, or cause to be brought, any Carrion, Soil, Gravel, Rubbish, Soda of Earth, or any other Filth, or Annoyance, whereby Banks and Shelves are raised, and the

No Person to cast any Carrion, &c. into the River.



common Passage hindered, to the great Danger of Fares, Boats, and Barges, passing to and fro upon the said River: Nor that no Fisherman, or other, shall drive, or cause to be driven, any Piles, Stumps or Stalks, within the said River of *Thames*, upon which the like Mischief and Dangers may arise; upon the like Pain and Penalty as afore-said.

No Fisherman, or other, to take up any Drift or Wreck, without giving Notice to the Water-Bailiff, or his Substitute.

12. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other, shall presume to take up any Wreck or Drift upon the Water of *Thames*, without Notice given to the Water-Bailiff, or his Substitute, within convenient Time, he satisfying him for his Pains, as shall be reasonable and thought fitting; nor shall conceal and keep secret the said Wreck or Drift from the said Water-Bailiff; to the End that such Order and Care may be taken therein, as hath been accustomed, according to the Laws and Ordinances ordained for the Preservation of the said River; upon the like Pain and Penalty, from the 10th of March to the 1st of May, or at any other Time.

No Fisherman, or other, shall fish with any Net, or use any angled Rod, with more than one Hook upon a Line; nor search for Barbel, &c.

13. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other, shall fish with any Kind of Net, or use any Angle-Rod with more than one Hook upon a Line, or saw or search for Barbel within the Limits of *London-Bridge*, or shall use any other Engine nearer unto the Bridge than *St. Botolph's Wharf* and the *Bridge-house Wharf* on the East Side, nor nearer on the West Side than *St. Mary Overy's Stairs* and the *Old Swan*; upon the Pain of Imprisonment, at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor, and six Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of *London*.

No Peterman shall fish upon the Water Westward, farther than *Richmond-Causeway*.

14. That no Peterman shall at any Time hereafter fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water Westward, farther than *Richmond-Causeway*, unto which Place, or thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth, for that the Fishing beyond that Place hath caused a great Destruction of Fish; upon Pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Time they shall so offend, and farther Punishment, according to the Quality of his Offence.

That no Peterman take the Tides above *Richmond*; nor above five go together in one Company, &c.

15. *Item*, It is ordered, that no Petermen shall hereafter, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides above *Richmond*, nor go in Company together, it being found very prejudicial and hurtful both to the River and Fishermen, and nothing available for the furnishing of any Markets; nor shall go to fish more than five together in one Company between *Richmond* and *London-Bridge*; upon Pain of forfeiting for every Crime ten Shillings, and Imprisonment during Pleasure.

That no Peterman, or any other, take any Flounders, &c.

16. *Item*, That no Peterman, or any other, take any Flounders, or any other Sort of Fish, which they have usually called *Kettle-Fish*, not being six Inches of Assize, being found to be the great Destruction of the Fish; upon the like Penalty and Pain.

Fishermen not to trust to Boys, and to be entered in the Register-Book of the Water-Bailiff before he is bound, and when his Time

17. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniences have heretofore risen to the River of *Thames*, by divers Fishermens keeping of Boys, who had neither the Sufficiency to take the Charge of Fishing, nor bound Apprentice to the same: Therefore from henceforth it shall not be lawful for any Fisherman to keep two Boys in one Boat, unless the one of them be at Man's Estate, or thought sufficient by the *Water-Bailiff* to take the Charge, or else that one of them be an Owner: Nor that no Fisherman from henceforth do take any Ap-

prentice to the said Trade of Fishing, unless he first enters his Name in the Register-Book of the *Water-Bailiff* of this City, kept for that Purpose, nor under the Term of seven Years; and that, after the Expiration of the said Term, he likewise come again before the said *Water-Bailiff*, to be by him admitted a lawful Fisherman, (as of ancient Time hath been accustomed); upon like Payment.

is expired, to appear again before the *Water-Bailiff*.

18. *Item*, That no Person whatsoever, from *Staines-Bridge* in the West, to *Tendal*, alias *Tendel*, in the East, do fasten, lay, or cause to be laid, in any Part of the River of *Thames*, any more or greater Number than two Vessels, or two Barges, or two Lighters, a-breast, at any Yard, Wharf, Dock, Road, or Chain, or in any other Place whatsoever, in or upon the River of *Thames*; nor pretend to fasten or stop a Tide, to make any more or greater Number in any Place whatsoever.

That no Person, from *Staines-Bridge* to *Tendel*, do fasten any more than two Vessels a-breast.

19. *Item*, Nor that no Person lay, or cause to be laid, or continue any Timber at any Road, Wharf, or Yard, within the River of *Thames*; by reason whereof it is, and has often been very prejudicial and dangerous, by Night and Day, to the Passage of the King's Subjects, and to the great Hindrance of Boats and Barges passing and re-passing upon the said River of *Thames*.

That no Person shall lay any Timber at any Road, Wharf, or Yard.

20. *Item*, That no Person do make or continue any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, or other Prepture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any Part of the Soil of the said River, whereby the said River may be in the least diminished; nor any Way annoy or prejudice the said River, or the common Passage therein, or hurt the Banks thereof.

That no Person shall make or continue any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, &c.

21. *Lastly*, That every Fisherman upon the River of *Thames*, from *London-Bridge* unto *Staines-Bridge*, shall once every Year, (*viz.* upon *St. Paul's Day*, being the 25th Day of *January*) appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of this City, at the Chapel of the *Guildhall*, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, there to enter their several Names into his Register-Book, kept for that Purpose; and farther, to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation of the said River, to be openly and publicly read, to the Intent that they, and every of them, may the better perform the same, upon Pain of six Shillings and eight Pence for every Default so made. And if any Man whatsoever, Fisherman, or other, shall contemptuously or stubbornly resist the *Water-Bailiff*, being Sub-Conservator under the Lord-Mayor, in the due Performance and Execution of his said Office, he shall make such Fine, or be imprisoned at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, as unto his Lordship shall seem most fitting.

Fishermen to appear at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, on every *St. Paul's Day*.

By the same Lord-Mayor, the following Articles were ordained to be enquired upon by the Jury for the River of *Thames* Eastward, for the Conservation and Preservation of the River of *Thames*, and of the Brood and Fry of Fish within the same, as followeth:

*Imprimis*, You shall faithfully and truly present (without any Respect) all such Persons, Fishermen, and others, as do profane the Lord's Sabbath in their unlawful Fishing, and going forth that

Trincker-man to be presented for profaning the Sabbath-Day.



that Day to their Labour, being to the high Displeasure of Almighty God, and availeth not to the furnishing of any Market. And, if any such Fisherman have gone forth to fish, having been at Home, before Sunday at Night, (Sun down) you shall faithfully and truly present them.

No Trinckerman to stand for Smelts till October 21, and continue till Good-Friday following.

2. Item, That no Trinck shall stand for Smelts 'till the 21st Day of October yearly, and so to continue 'till Good-Friday following. And to use no Manner of Net for Smelts than full two Inches in the fore Part, Inch and half in the second Part, and in the third Part, which is the Hole or Cod, Inch and Quarter, wet and dry: And the Hove not to exceed eleven Feet in Length, and in Compass sixty Meishes, and not above: And five Hoops, placed a Foot and a half a funder in the said Cod, the Hoop to be placed within two Feet of the End of the Cod, and each Hoop to be a Foot and a half over every Way, upright within the Hoop, and not otherwise.

No Trinck to stand above nine Tides in a Week, except in Lent.

3. Item, That no Trinck shall stand to fish above nine Tides in the Week, viz. three Tides against Wednesday, three Tides against Friday, and three Tides against Saturday Market, and so likewise three Tides against Saint's Eves, and other Fast-ing Days; and then to wash, hale up and go home with their said Nets and Boats, every Saturday Morning, to their own Houses. And in Lent Time, they may stand every Day, the Sabbath-Day excepted.

Trinckerman to keep his Cooplement, and observe the following Orders.

4. Item, That no Trinck shall stand in any Birth more than is allowed him to stand, but shall stand in all such several Places, and in such Manner, as hereafter followeth, and in no other Place, that is to say, he shall keep his Cooplement.

At Blackwall Ferry two, one Breast or Front, and no more.

At Ley Shelp two, and no more.

At Woolwich Shelp two, and no more.

At Woolwich Town five, and no more.

At Gallions Nasse three, and no more.

At Busard's Bus five, and no more.

At the East and West End of Barking Shelp, two at each Place, and no more.

At Dagnam Shelp six, and no more.

At the Carrick four, and no more.

At Julian-tree Job three, and no more.

At Dartford Job three, and no more.

At the Bright at Erith Nasse, three, and no more.

At Stoke-fleet Nasse, alias Stakes-end, five, and no more.

At Evelyn Hole five, and no more.

At Purfleet five, and no more.

At Gray's Thoreck six, and no more.

At the Two Thoroughs three, and no more.

And every Trinck to keep his true Cooplement, and to stand no more in a Birth.

Times and Orders to fish for Whittings.

5. Item, That no Trinck shall stand to fish for Whittings 'till the Ember Week before Michaelmas yearly, and to come no higher than Purfleet, and to have the Hove or Cod of his Net full Inch and half. And upon Saturday, Sun set, to wash off his Net, hale up and go home, and not to return to his Labour again till Monday Morning Day-light: And so likewise shall every Fisherman do from London-Bridge, Westward, to Gravesend-Bridge in the East, and not otherwise.

6. Item, That no Trinckerman, or other Fisherman, shall buy any Trinck, or take or receive any Copy, under the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty, until he be allowed and thought fit by the Lord-Mayor of London, or by his Substitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being, with the general Liking and Consent of the said Company of Trinckermen, and seventeen Trincks allowed, and no more.

Orders how Trinckermen are to be admitted.

7. Item, That no Trinck shall stand to fish before any Breach-Mouth at the rising or sinking of any Mother-Fishes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fish; and that every Trinck shall, at all Times and Seasons, take up and carry away his Anchor at his Time of his leaving off from Fishing, and not to leave his said Anchor behind him to keep his Birth, contrary to antient Order and Custom.

No Trinck to keep his Birth, contrary to antient Order and Custom.

8. Item, That each Trinck shall every dark and foggy Night hang forth out of his said Trinck-Boat one Lanthorn, with sufficient Candle-light, for the better and safer Passage of Ships, Boats, and Vessels passing to and fro upon the said River: And that every Trinck-Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the most; or any Henbilt above twenty-two Fathom long. And likewise to have a Ward of forty Fathom to sheer off and give way, if any Ship, Crayer, or other Vessel, shall chance to drive upon them.

To put out a Light every dark and foggy Night, &c.

9. Item, That every Trinckerman shall, one Week before his going to fish, come up to the Chapel of Guildhall, London, and there appear before the Water-Bailiff, as well to receive Leave and Licence for their going forth, as also to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation of the said River, to be there openly and publicly read, to the End they may the better observe and keep the said Orders, and every Thing therein contained.

Trinckerman to appear at Guildhall Chapel before the Water-Bailiff.

10. Item, That no Hebbberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty-fourth Day of August, yearly, and so to continue till Good-Friday; and that no Hebbberman shall fish in Haven, Creek, Breach or Issue, with any Net of less Affize than three Inches for Flounders, from the Feast of Easter, until the twenty-fourth Day of August yearly. And shall likewise appear before the Water-Bailiff of London, at the Chapel of Guildhall, there to receive Leave or Licence for their said going forth. And that the Mesh of their said Smelt-Nets be full Inch, wet and dry, and not otherwise.

Directions for Smelt-Fishing, and that every Hebbberman appear at Guildhall Chapel before the Water-Bailiff.

11. Item, That every Hebbberman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River, and not to lie a Floating or Flatting for Smelts between two Anchors in the midst of the Stream; nor shall have any Kind of Weight of Lead, Iron, Stone, Barrel, Firkin, Kilderkin, Cask, or with any Wherry or other Device: Nor shall fish from Good-Friday to Bartholomew-tide yearly, between London-Bridge and Gravesend, with any Net under two Inches, except with a Wade-Net for Bait only.

No Hebbberman to lie Floating or Flatting for Smelts, &c.

12. Item, That no Hebbberman shall work any higher for Whittings than Dartford Creek, and to work with no Manner of Net for Whittings of

Not to work higher than



*Dartford Creek for Whittings, &c.*

less Affize than full Inch and half, wet and dry: Nor shall go forth to take any of the said Whittings yearly, until they be lawfully licensed by the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, before whom they are severally to appear at the said Chapel of *Guildhall*, *London*, one Week before *Gang-tide* yearly.

All Trawlers Names to be given to the Lord-Mayor or Water-Bailiff, &c.

13. *Item*, You shall present the Names and Surnames of every Trawler, unto the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or his Substitute the *Water-Bailiff*, for the Time being. And that no Trawler shall fish above *Hole-Haven* on the North Side, and *Porring* on the South Side, till a Fortnight after *Michaelmas* yearly; and all the Summer to use no Net for Soals under two Inches and a half in the Cod, being two Yards long, and the rest of the Net to be three Inches. And no Trawler to work in *Tilbury-Hope* after *Michaelmas*, with any manner of Net under four Inches for Plaice all the Net over. And no Trawler to come upon any Trawl with any other Net at any Time of the Year.

To prevent all Offenders.

14. *Item*, To prevent all such as have pitched, set or erected any Riff-Hedge, or Half-Nets, upon Stakes or otherwise, within the full Sea, and low Water, being an Engine utterly to kill small Fish; and what Landmen they be upon *Kentish* Shore, or in any other Place within the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, that do or have used the same.

The Times for Fishing.

15. *Item*, That no Trawler do stay Abroad to fish after *Whitsun-tide* against *Wednesday* Market till *Bartholomew-tide* yearly; nor that no Trawler do fish in *Tilbury-Hope* upon the *Saturday* after Sun-rising, but to wash off, hale up, and go home, as all other Fishermen ought to do, according to the old and ancient Customs of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*.

Time for every Trawler's Appearance before the Water-Bailiff.

16. *Item*, That every Trawler upon the River Eastwards do yearly appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, one Week before the true Times and Seasons of going forth to fish, then and there to receive Leave and Licence for their said Goings-forth, and to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation and Government of the River of *Thames*, to be there openly and publicly read, to the End that they may the better observe and perform the same.

Affize of Fish to take and bring to Market.

17. *Item*, That no Trawler, that hath or doth use to trawl to take Soal, Chates, Plaice or Thorn-back, shall take or bring any such Fish to any Market, or to any Country-Town, to sell, except they contain the Affize as followeth, that is to say, every such Soal, Chate, Plaice, and Thorn-back, to contain in length seven Inches with the Head and Tail, and not under.

Directions to be observed by Draggermen.

18. *Item*, That no Draggerman, that hath or doth use to drag for Shrimps, shall go forth to fish till the first Day of *November* yearly, and to continue till *Good-Friday*: Nor shall use any such Drag at any Time of the Year above *Maggot-Nasse* on the South Side and *Stakey-Brake* Creek on the North Side, and not otherwise. And that every Draggerman shall, upon the first Day of *November* yearly, appear before the *Water-Bailiff* of *London*, to receive Leave and Licence for going forth.

19. *Item*, That all Manner of Fishermen whatsoever, that use to take Shads in Shadding-Time, shall observe and keep their true Order of shooting a Drove's Length off from one another, and to prevent what Disorders are kept among them, both in going forth upon *Sundays*, or otherwise. And that none of the said Shadders shall go forth to fish, until they have received Leave and Licence of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or his Substitute, the *Water-Bailiff*, for the Time being; their true Time of going forth to be the Week before *Easter* yearly, and not before.

All Fishermen to keep true Order of Shooting.

20. *Item*, That no *Peterman* whatsoever, from *London-Bridge* in the West, as far as the River *Medway* in the East, shall fleet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time, from Sun going down until Day-light the next Morning, betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*, because in the Night-time they make great Destruction of small Flounders, and carry them away both unseen and unknown. Nor that no *Peterman* do fish with any Hagan or Smelt-Net below *London-Bridge*, at any Time of the Year.

No *Peterman* to fleet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time.

21. *Item*, That no *Peterman*, or other Person whatsoever, shall fish betwixt *London-Bridge* and *Limehouse-Nasse*, with any Manner of Net to fleet, beat or rug at any Time of the Year, except for Shads only: Nor that no *Peterman* do rug from *London-Bridge* to *Blackwall*, and so Eastward, from *Michaelmas* yearly, until *Whitsun-tide*, but only three Casts at high Water, and three Casts at low Water in and out; and every Rug-Net is to contain two Inches and three Quarters in the Mesh, wet and dry, and every Bley-Net two Inches and a half throughout, wet and dry.

No *Peterman* shall fish betwixt *London-Bridge* and *Limehouse-Nasse*, but for Shads; and Rules to be observed in Rugging.

22. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other Person whatsoever, shall lay down in the River of *Thames* Eastwards, any Smelt-Leaps before *St. Paul's Day* yearly, and so to continue till *Good-Friday* next following, and no longer. Nor that no Fisherman, or other Person, shall lay in the said River any more than only one Wand of eighteen and no more; and not to lay them down until they be lawfully licensed thereunto by the Lord-Mayor or *Water-Bailiff*, and none to use them but Fishermen and Householders.

Smelt-Leaps.

23. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other Person, shall lay in the said River of *Thames* any Eel-Leaps till fourteen Days after *Easter* yearly, and so to continue until *Michaelmas* next following: Nor shall lay any more, or greater Quantity, than only two Dozen, and no more: Nor shall lay of the said Eel-Leaps until they be lawfully licensed thereunto, as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

Eel-Leaps

24. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other Person whatsoever, shall use upon the River of *Thames*, at any Time of the Year, any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, or any other Kind of Spear whatsoever, for that they are great Destroyers of young Brood, and other Kind of Fish, in great Abundance, and therefore altogether unlawful; no Man to use them upon Pain of Imprisonment, and further Fine, at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor.

Eel-Spear.

25. *Item*, You shall further enquire, and true Presentment make, of all such Persons as do use to go down the River to buy up either

Forefalling.



Fish, Victuals, or other Commodities, before the same cometh to *Billinggate*, and other Keys, being known and appointed Places of Sale, Vent, and Discharge thereof: If you know any such, you shall present who they be, and how often they have so done.

Fishing  
out of  
Season.

26. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other Person whatsoever, shall work with any Manner of Net or Engine whatsoever, to take or kill any Dace or Roach from the tenth of *March*, till the tenth of *May* yearly, for that they do then shed their Spawn: Nor that they take or kill any of the said Dace, Roach, or other Kind of Fish, out of their due Kind or Season, except they contain in Length according to the true Scantling and Aflize, and not otherwise.

Soil and  
Rubbish.

27. *Item*, You shall further enquire, and true Presentment make, whether any Butcher, Brewer, Inn-keeper, or any other Person or Persons, as well within the City of *London*, as in any other Country-Town or Village (as far as the Liberty of the Lord-Mayor extendeth) have cast or put into the said River any Paunches, Grains, Horse-Dung, or other Rubbish, Soil or Filth whatsoever, to the very great Annoyance and Hurt of the said River, on Pain of Imprisonment, and further Fine, at the Discretion of the Lord-Mayor of *London*: If you know any such, you shall present them.

28. *Item*, You shall further enquire what Royal Fishes have been taken within the Jurisdiction and Royalty of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, as namely, Whales, Sturgeons, Porpoises, and such like; and to present the Name and Names of all such Persons as shall take them, to the Lord-Mayor of *London* for the Time being.

Lampern-  
Rods.

29. *Item*, That no Fisherman, or other Person whatsoever, shall lay in the said River of *Thames* any Lampern-Leaps to take Lamperns before *Bartholomew-tide* yearly, and so to continue till *Good-Friday*: Nor shall lay any more or greater Quantity than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing seven Dozen of Leaps, and not above: Nor shall lay any of the said Rods until they shall be lawfully licensed by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, or by his Substitute the *Water-Bailiff*, for the Time being.

No In-  
croach-  
ments to  
be per-  
mitted.

30. *Item*, That no Person do make or continue any Wharf, Building, or Potgallery, or other Perprefture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any other Part of the Soil of the said River, whereby the said River may be in the least diminished, nor any Way annoy or prejudice the said River, or the common Passage therein, or hurt the Banks thereof.

Rules to  
be obser-  
ved by  
Fishermen  
and o-  
thers.

31. *Lastly*, Because the Number of Fishermen do daily increase, and not only Fishermen, but also a great Number of Cable-Hangers and Tradesmen, such as were never bound Apprentices to the Craft and Science of Fishing, to the great Hurt of the River, and Hindrance of Fishermen, the said River being not able to relieve and succour, the Multiplicity of them being so great: It is now ordained, That every Fisherman, dwelling near unto the said River, that doth take and receive into his or their Custody any Apprentice to the said Trade of Fishing, shall, within one Month next after, repair unto the

*Water-Bailiff* of *London*, to have his Indenture written and engrossed, to the End that he may present him to the Chamberlain of *London* to be enrolled, according to the antient Custom: And not to receive any Apprentice under the Term of seven Years: And that, at the End and Expiration of the said Term, the Master of the said Apprentice do again present him to the said *Water-Bailiff*, to be by him admitted and allowed a Fisherman. And finally, You shall enquire, and true Presentment make, by the Oaths that you and every of you have taken, whether any Fisherman, or other Person, whatsoever they be, have with any Manner of Net or Engine offended or misused himself in Fishing within the said River, or whether they have any Manner of Ways made Destruction of the Brood and Fry of any Kind of Fish therein contained, contrary to the good and antient Laws, Ordinances and Constitutions of the said River of *Thames*: And to make a true, perfect, and faithful Presentment of all other Kind of Enormities, Hurts, Offences, and Annoyances, touching as well Fishermen as any other Person or Persons within the said Jurisdiction, being any Manner of Ways hurtful or offensive to the same. Again,

*At a Court of Aldermen, the Tenth of July, 1673,  
an Order was made as followeth, viz.*

"This Court considering the great Decay  
"of the Fishing-Trade in the River of  
"Thames, and conceiving the Drawing the Shores  
"(of late so frequently practised) is the chief  
"Ground thereof, as tending to the great Preju-  
"dice and utter Destruction of the Brood and  
"Fry of all Sorts of Fish, did thereupon this  
"Day strictly order and enjoin, That no Person  
"do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in  
"the River of *Thames*, upon any Pretence what-  
"soever, at any Time or Season of the Year,  
"either with lawful or unlawful Nets, save only  
"for Salmons, in Rooms appointed and set out  
"for that Purpose by this Court: And that  
"none do fish for Salmons in such Rooms,  
"but only such as shall be impowered there-  
"unto under the Seal of the Mayoralty of this  
"City: And also that none fish with a Net  
"under six Inches in the Mesh, upon Pain  
"that every Offender shall forfeit for every  
"such Offence his Nets, and pay as a Fine  
"the Sum of twenty Pounds, and suffer Im-  
"prisonment, during the Pleasure of the Court.  
"And to the End more diligent and strict  
"Search may for the future be made upon the  
"said River than heretofore hath been, or possibly  
"can be, by one single Person, for such as  
"fish with unlawful Nets, at unlawful Times,  
"and in unlawful Manner; the *Water-Bailiff*  
"for the Time being is by this Court ordered  
"and impowered, from Time to Time, to au-  
"thorize two or more honest Fishermen, in such  
"Town and Places as he shall think convenient,  
"as well below as above the Bridge, to be as-  
"sistant to him in the Execution of his Duty;  
"and when they shall think fit, to go out and  
"search for any such Offenders, and take away  
"their Nets, and give their Names to Mr. *Wa-  
"ter-Bailiff*, that he may take effectual Care, that  
"they

Orders for  
the Preser-  
vation of  
the Fish.

Griffith's  
Conference  
of the  
Thames.  
p. 23.



"they be severely proceeded against according to  
"Law."

*Wagbasse.*

Griffith's  
Conferency  
of the  
Thames,  
p. 84.

To which it cannot be improper to add one of the Articles of the Charge of the *Wardmote's Inquest*, at a general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at *Guildhall* on May 13, 1698, *Humphry Edwin*, Lord-Mayor, *viz.* And also of divers other Things ordained by Act of Common-Council of this City for the Redress and Amendment of the said River, which now is in great Decay and Ruin, and will be in a short Time past all Remedy, if high and substantial Provisions, and great Help, be not had with all Speed and Diligence possible, as more plainly appeareth in the said Act of Common-Council of this City. Also, if any Manner of Person or Persons cast or lay any Dung, Ordure, Rubbish, Sea-coal, Dust, Rushes, or any other Thing noyant in the River *Thames*, *Walbrook*, *Fleet*, or other Ditches of this City, or in the open Streets, Ways, or Lanes within the City.

Id. p. 85.

q Ann.  
c. 26.

From hence it is easy to collect the Reason why, upon Revival of the Fishermen's Company, the Parliament restrained all the *By-Laws* to be made by them to the Approbation of, and submitted them to be altered or amended by, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, and withal reserving to their Officer, the *Water-Bailiff*, his ancient Fees, or thirty Pounds *per Annum*, in lieu thereof, over and above the Benefit of granting Licences for Fishing in the several Seasons, to be still continued to him, and a Right of being one of the Wardens of the Company.

12. Ed.

This Regulation produced a new Set of *By-Laws*, which by the Dissolution of the Company are now of no Force.

But this Act no where restrained the Conservator of the *Thames* from making such Orders, as should be thought necessary for the Preservation of the Fry, and the Navigation of the River of *Thames*: Wherefore in the Year 1741, Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Knt. being then Lord-Mayor, and Conservator of the River of *Thames*, and the Waters of *Medway*, at the Request of the Court of Aldermen, added several good and wholesome Orders to those of Sir *Robert Ducie* aforesaid, as follow, *viz.*

A.D. 1741

Griffith's  
Conferency  
of the  
Thames,  
p. 86.

How un-  
lawful  
Nets, &c.  
may be  
discovered  
and the  
Offenders  
punished.

No Net  
under two  
Inches and  
a half shall  
be worked  
above

ORDERS devised and agreed upon by the Right Honourable *Daniel Lambert*, Esq; Lord-Mayor of the City of London, Conservator of the River of *Thames*, Waters of *Medway*, and River *Lea*, for the Conservation and Preservation of the Spawn, Breed, and Fry of Fish therein, as followeth.

*Imprimis*, To the End all unlawful Nets, and Engines, and other Abuses offered to the Prejudice, and Destruction of the Fishery, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord-Mayor of London, may be discovered, and the Offenders punished,

It is ordained, That no Net under the Affize of two Inches and a half in the Meish, shall be worked, or wrought, by any Person using the Art, Mystery, or Craft of a Fisher-

man, at any Time of the Year, above *Richmond* Crane, upon the River of *Thames*, by reason it is very prejudicial and destructive to the Fry and Spawn of Fish, there being no Season of Smelts above that Place:

*Richmond*  
Crane up-  
on the  
River of  
*Thames*.

Nor shall use any Net in that Work, called Beating of the Bush, Flag, or Reed, which shall be of less Affize than three Inches in the Meish:

Not to use  
any Net,  
&c. of less  
Affize than  
aforesaid.

Nor shall use any Weights or Stones to their Nets, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for each Offence.

Not to use  
Weights  
or Stones,  
&c.

*Item*, That no Pike-Net, or other Net or Engine, shall be wrought or drawn over the Weeds, for catching of Pikes, by any Person using the Art, Mystery, or Craft of a Fisherman, within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, by reason it is destructive to, and occasioneth the driving off all other Fish out of the Western Rivers, which otherwise would lie, and breed, and spawn, in the said Weeds, upon the like Penalty and Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

No Pike-  
Net, &c.  
shall be  
drawn  
over the  
Weeds, on  
Penalty of  
40 s.

*Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery, or Craft of a Fisherman, shall at any Time, within the said Jurisdiction, bend any Net by Anchors or otherwise thwart the Channel, and so as to draw another Net into it, whereby the Spawn of Barbel and other Fish may be destroyed, upon the Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

No Per-  
son shall  
bend any  
Net by  
Anchors,  
&c.  
upon the  
Forfeiture  
of 40 s.

*Item*, That no such Person shall draw, work, or land, any Net for Salmon, of a lesser Affize than three Inches in the Meish, from the tenth of *March*, until the fourteenth of *September*, in any Part of the River of *Thames*, from *Keew-Pile* Westward, to the City of London Mark-Stone above *Staines-Bridge*, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

No Person  
to draw  
any Net  
for Sal-  
mon of  
less Affize  
than three  
Inches one  
half in the  
Meish, on  
Penalty of  
40 s.

*Item*, That no such Person shall band, or use the Trade of Banding, within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, at any Time of the Year, except between the first Day of *November*, and the first Day of *March* yearly: Nor shall use any more than twelve Bands at a Time, nor above one hundred Hooks upon each Band: Nor shall lay down, within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, any more or other Bands in the mean Time, whilst those twelve Bands are baited afresh, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

No Person  
to Band  
between  
*November*  
1, and  
*March* 1:  
nor any  
more than  
12 Bands,  
and 100  
Hooks up-  
on each  
Band, on  
Penalty of  
40 s.

*Item*, For the more easy finding out of Offenders, their Names, and Places of Abode,

How to  
find out  
Offenders.

It is further ordered, That every Person who shall fish with a Boat, within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, after the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, 1741, shall have on his Boat both his Christian and Surname, and also the Name of the Parish in which he dwelleth, legibly painted in some convenient Place, where any one may see and read the same; on Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Time he shall act contrary hereunto.

Fishermen  
to have  
their  
Names on  
their Boats  
and their  
Place of  
Abode.

*Item*, That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall, at any Time or Times hereafter, upon any Season or Seasons whatsoever, go out to fish for Smelts, Shads, or any other Fish whatsoever, or lay Leaps, or Rods for Eels, in any Place within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, without Leave, and a Licence first had and obtained, under the

No Person  
to go out  
to fish  
without  
Leave first  
obtained  
of the  
*Water-  
Bailiff*.

Hand



*Water-Bailiff* to appoint proper Seasons for Fishing.

To appear at *Guildhall* Chapel upon due Notice, on Penalty 5*l*.

To prevent fishing with unlawful Nets.

Person or Persons authorized by the *Water-Bailiff*, may search Fishing-Boats at any Time.

Not to resist the *Water-Bailiff*, or his Deputies, on Penalty of 20 Marks.

Locks, &c. on the *Thames*.

Hand and Seal of the *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being, who shall have and receive, for every such Licence, the same Fees and Duties, as have been immemorably paid and allowed to the *Water-Bailiff* for every Licence: And that the said *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being shall, from Time to Time, limit and appoint the proper and respective Times and Seasons for the said Fishermen going forth to fish: And that, upon every such Occasion, all, and every of the said Fishermen, shall, upon due Summons or Notice given, repair to the said *Water-Bailiff*, at the Chapel at the *Guildhall*, London, there to receive and take out their several and respective Licences for such their going forth to fish; and to hear the Ordinances, for the Preservation of the Fisheries, publickly and openly read, to the End that they may the better observe and keep the said Ordinances; and that none go out to fish, without such a Grant or Licence; and that every Fisherman offending herein, shall forfeit and pay five Pounds for every such Offence.

*Item*, For the better Prevention of using unlawful Craft, by fishing with unlawful Nets or Engines,

It is further ordained, that any Person or Persons, Fishermen, or others, who shall be authorized therunto by the *Water-Bailiff* for the Time being, shall, and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times, quietly and peaceably, enter into any Boat or Boats, Vessel or Vessels, belonging to any Person or Persons, using the Art or Craft of fishing in any Water or Waters within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, to view and search for all unsizeable and unlawful Nets and Engines, and for any Fish which they shall suspect to be taken, killed, or destroyed, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom; and the same unlawful Nets and Engines to seize and take away, and bring to the *Water-Bailiff* (with the Names of every such Offender, that they may be proceeded against according to Law); and to seize and take away the Fish, so taken and destroyed contrary to the said Laws, and to distribute the same among the Poor: And who-soever shall resist or disturb the said *Water-Bailiff*, and his Deputies, or any of them, in the Execution of their lawful Office or Employment of searching for and seizing unlawful Nets, Engines or Fish, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay twenty Marks of lawful Money of England for every such Offence.

After all these Laws, Orders and Precautions for the Preservation of the River *Thames* from Annoyances, it has been frequently objected, that they are deficient, or at least suspended, in regard to the many Stops, Dams, or Locks, which are very numerous above Bridge, as high as the *Thames* is navigable. But those Locks are really an Invention useful to the Publick; without which, Tradefmen, and Farmers, whose Markets depend on Water-Carriage to and from the West of London, could not carry on their Business. For, tho' the *Thames* is said to be navigable for one hundred thirty-eight Miles above Bridge; yet there are so many Flats in that Course, that in the Summer Season the Navigation Westward must be entirely obstructed for Want

of Water, when the Springs are low: A Misfortune not to be remedied by any other Means than by Locks, or certain Machines made of Wood, placed quite cross the River, and so contrived as to confine the Current of Water, as long as found convenient; that is, till the Water rises to such a Height, as to allow Depth enough for the Barges to pass over the Shallows: Which being effected, the confined Water is set at Liberty, and the loaded Vessel proceeds on its Voyage, till another Shoal requires the same Contrivance to carry it forward. A great Convenience: But the Charge attending it is the Subject of Complaint amongst the Bargemen, being obliged to pay near fourteen Pounds in one Voyage, if the Barge passes through all the Locks to and from London.

That the Reader may have a clearer Notion of this Matter, I shall subjoin a List of all the Locks, &c. on the River *Thames*, with their Distance from each other, and the Price the Barges are obliged to pay at each: And herein it is to be noted, that though between *Lechlade* and *Oxford* there are few or no Locks, yet in Summer, when the Water is low, they pay what is here set down for Flashes only.

Places.	Distance by Water.		What paid.		Number of Locks, &c. their Distances and Charges respectively.
	Miles.	l.	s.	d.	
Lechlade to St. John's Bridge, Stone,	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	6	
Basket Lock	—	2	0	2	6
Farmer's Weirs or Wears,	—	1	0	1	0
Lower Farmer's Wears	—	1	0	1	0
Day's Weirs	—	1	0	1	0
Radcot Bridge, Stone	—	2	0	0	0
Beck's Weirs	—	1	0	0	0
Oldman's Weirs	—	2	0	1	0
Rushy Wear	—	1	0	1	0
Rudges	—	1	0	1	0
Thames Wear	—	1	0	1	0
Ducksford Wear	—	3	0	0	0
Shifford Wear	—	1	0	1	0
Limbres	—	1	0	1	0
New Bridge, Stone	—	1	0	0	0
Cock's Wear	—	1	0	1	0
Noah's Ark	—	2	0	1	0
Langley's	—	2	0	1	0
Pinkle	—	1	0	0	0
Bold's Wear	—	1	0	1	6
King's Wear	—	2	0	0	0
Godstow Bridge, Stone	—	1	0	0	0
Oxford	—	2	0	0	0
Isley Turnpikes	—	1	0	2	6
Sandford Lock, and Turnpikes	—	2	1	2	0
Newbam Lock	—	2	0	2	6
Culbam Turnpike, and the old Lock	—	2	1	0	6
Culbam Bridge, Stone	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
Sutton Lock	—	1	1	15	0
Day's Lock	—	6	0	1	0
Benfon Lock	—	4	0	15	0
Wallingford Bridge, Stone	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
Mousford Lock	—	3	0	1	0
Cleve Lock	—	1	1	5	0
Goring Lock	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	0
Hart's Lock	—	2	0	0	0
Whitchurch Lock	—	1	0	15	0
Maple-Durham Lock	—	2	0	12	6
Caversham Lock and Bridge, Wood,	—	3	0	12	6

Carry over 63 — 10 9 6

Sunning



Places.	Distance by Water. Miles.	What paid.		
		l.	s.	d.
Brought over	63	—	10	9 6
Summing Lock and Bridge, Wood	3	—	0	10 0
Cottrel's Lock	3	—	0	7 6
Mash Lock	4	—	0	7 6
Henly Bridge, Wood	1	—	0	0 0
Hameldon Lock	2	—	0	9 0
New Lock	4	—	0	7 6
Temple Lock	1	—	0	3 0
Marlow Lock and Bridge, Wood	2	—	0	4 0
Bolter's Lock	4	—	0	7 6
Maidenhead Bridge, Wood	1	—	0	0 0
Windsor Bridge, Wood	8	—	0	0 0
Datchet Bridge, Wood	1	—	0	0 0
Staines Bridge, Wood	6	—	0	0 0
Chertsey Bridge, Wood	6	—	0	0 0
Walton Bridge, Wood	4	—	0	0 0
Hampton-Court Bridge, Wood	4	—	0	0 0
Kingston Bridge, Wood	2	—	0	10 0
Fulham Bridge, Wood	14	—	0	0 0
Westminster Bridge, Stone	14	—	0	0 0
London Bridge, Stone	2	—	0	0 0

Total 138:—13 15 6

N. B. From this Table it plainly appears, First, That a Barge passing from Lechlade to London, pays thirteen Pounds, fifteen Shillings and six Pence; and from Oxford to London, twelve Pounds, eighteen Shillings.

But this is a Charge only in Summer, and paid for Flashes, when the Water is low. And there is no Lock on this River from London-Bridge 'till you come to Bolter's Lock, which is fifty-one Miles and an half.

#### CHAP. IX.

*Standard of Weights and Measures ordered to be provided by the Sheriffs of London for the whole Kingdom. King John's Charters to the City. Weavers Company expelled the City. Various Occurrences from the Year 1202 to 1211. City Wall encompassed by a Ditch. Londoners join with the Barons, and oblige King John to grant Magna Charta and Charter of Forests. Obligated to invite the Aid of France. Fit out a powerful Fleet. Take the Part of Lewis. Deserted by the Barons. Have their Privileges confirmed by King Henry III. Oppressed by the Court. Charters granted by King Henry III. A great Fire. Disgrace of Hubert de Burg.*

ROGER BLUNT and Nicholas Ducket, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, were, by the King, commanded to provide Measures, Gallons, Iron Rods, and Weights, for Standards, to be sent to the several Counties of England. At the same Time so great a Famine happened, that Wheat was sold at eighteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter.

A.D. 1199 King Richard was succeeded by his Brother John Earl of Moreton, who, immediately on his ascending the Throne, granted to the Citizens of London the three following Charters.

Roy. Char. Lond. "John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, Numb. VII.

"and Earl of Anjou; To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, French and English, Greeting:

"Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of London, that none of them shall plead without the Walls of the City of London, of no Pleas, saving the Pleas of foreign Tenures (our Monies and Ministers excepted): Also we have granted to them Acquittal of Murther, within the City and Portoken; and none of them shall wage Battle; and of the Pleas belonging to the Crown they may discharge themselves, according to the ancient Custom of the City; and that, within the Walls of the City or Portoken, no Man shall take Lodging by Force, or Delivery of the Marshal: And also we have granted to them, that all the Citizens of London shall be quit from Toll or Lastage, and every other Custom throughout all our Lands, on this Side and beyond the Seas: And that none shall be adjudged for Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father: And that there shall be no Miskenning in any Plea in the City: And that the Hustings shall be kept once every Week; and they justly have their Lands, and Tenures, and Premises, and all other Debts, whosoever owe them: And that Right be holden to them of their Lands and Tenures, which be within the City, according to the Custom of the said City; and of all their Debts which shall be lent at London; and that Pleas of all Promises there made, be holden at London; and if any in any of our Lands on this Side, or beyond the Seas, shall take any Toll or any other Custom from the Men of London, after that he shall fail of Right, may take Goods therefore at London.

"And we do grant unto them, that they may have their Huntings, wheresoever they had the same in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to our Father. Furthermore, for the Advancement of the said City, we have granted unto them, that they shall be free and quit of all Bridtoll and Childwite, and of Jerefgive and Scotale, so as the Sheriff of London, nor any other Bailiff, may make any Scotale. These aforefaid Customs we do grant; and all other Liberties and free Customs, which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather of Henry our Father, when as more freely and better they had the same. Wherefore we will and stedfastly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all these Things aforefaid, hereditarily and wholly, of Us and our Heirs.

"Witness Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor; William of London, Earl of Ely, G. of Gloucester, Godfrey of Winchester, Bishops; Godfrey, Son of Peter, Earl of Essex; William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; Homel Earl of Warren; R. Earl of Clarence; Earl Roger; Lord Bigot; William, Earl of Arundel; William de Braos; Roger, Son of Roger, Hugh Borg, William Bridge, Warren, William D. Warren, Stephen D. Truncham, Simon de Pattisfel: Given by the Hands of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor, at Torham, the twentieth



"venteenth Day of June, in the first Year  
"of our Reign."

By this Charter the Citizens, besides having all their ancient Rights and Privileges confirmed to them, are exempt from the Payment of all Toll in the King's foreign Dominions; for which the City paid the Sum of three thousand Marks.

A.D. 1199 At the same Time, *John* granted the Citizens the following Charter:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
K. John's  
second  
Charter.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
"land, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aqu-  
"tane, and Earl of Anjou; To his Archbishops,  
"Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sher-  
"iffs, Stewards, Castle-keepers, Constables, Bai-  
"liffs, Ministers, and all his faithful Subjects,  
"Greeting:

"Know ye all, that we for our Soul's Health,  
"and for the Soul's Health of *Henry* our Father,  
"and all our Predecessors; and also for the  
"Commonweal of our City of London, and all our  
"Realm; have granted and steadfastly command-  
"ed, that all the Wares, [or Wears] which are in  
"the Thames or in the Medway, be removed, where-  
"soever they shall be within the Thames and the  
"Medway; and that no Wares from henceforth  
"be put any where in the Thames or Medway,  
"upon Forfeiture of ten Pounds Sterling; also  
"we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which  
"the Keepers of the Tower of London were wont  
"yearly to receive of the said Wares: Wherefore  
"we will and steadfastly command, that no  
"Keeper of the said Tower, at any Time here-  
"after, exact any Thing from any Body, nor  
"trouble or molest any Person, by Reason of the  
"said Wares; for it is sufficiently manifest to us,  
"by the Right Reverend *Hubert*, Archbishop of  
"Canterbury, and other our faithful Subjects,  
"it is given us sufficiently to understand, that  
"very great Detriment and Discommodity hath  
"grown to our said City of London, and also to  
"our Realm, by occasion of these Wares; which  
"to the Intent it may continue both firm and  
"stable for ever, we do fortify the same by In-  
"scription of this present Page, and putting to  
"our Seal:

"These being Witnesses, *William* of London,  
"Eustace of Ely, Godfrey of Winchester, Bi-  
"shops; *Jeffrey*, Son of *Peter*, Earl of  
"Essex; *William Marshal*, Earl of Pembroke;  
"*H.* Earl of Warren, Earl *Roger Pigott*; *R.*  
"Earl of Clare; Earl *de Braos*; *Robert*, Son  
"of *Roger*, *Hugh Bord*, *William Brewer*, *Ste-  
"phen Turnham*, *William Warren*, *Simon* of  
"*Pattishel*: Given by the Hands of *Hubert*,  
"Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor,  
"at *Shoreham*, the seventeenth Day of June,  
"in the first Year of our Reign."

This Charter grants to the Citizens of London, a Right to move all the Wears in the Rivers of Thames and Medway, with a Power of inflicting a Penalty of ten Pounds, upon any Person that shall presume to erect any Wear or Wears, in either of the said Rivers.

A.D. 1199 A few Days after, the King granted the Citizens his third Charter, as follows:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
K. John's  
third Char-  
ter.

"*John*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
"land, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aqu-  
"tane, and Earl of Anjou; To his Archbishops,  
"Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sher-  
"iffs, Rulers, and to all his Bailiffs and loving  
"Subjects:

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this  
"our present Writing confirmed, to our Citizens  
"of London, the Sheriffwick of London and Mid-  
"dlesex, with all the Customs and Things to the  
"Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and  
"without, by Land and by Water, to have and  
"to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our  
"Heirs, paying therefore three hundred Pounds  
"of Blank Sterling Money, at two Termes in  
"the Year; that is to say, at the Easter Exche-  
"quer, one hundred and fifty Pounds; and at  
"Michaelmas Exchequer, one hundred and fifty  
"Pounds; saving to the Citizens of London all  
"their Liberties and free Customs.

"And further, we have granted to the Citizens  
"of London, that they amongst themselves make  
"Sheriffs whom they will, and may remove them  
"when they will; and those whom they make  
"Sheriffs, they shall present to our Justices of  
"our Exchequer, of these Things, which to the  
"said Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought  
"to answer us; and unless they shall sufficiently  
"answer and satisfy, the Citizens may answer  
"and satisfy us the Amerciaments and Farm,  
"saving to the said Citizens their Liberties, as  
"is aforesaid; and saving to the said Sheriffs the  
"same Liberties, which other Citizens have: So  
"that, if they which shall be appointed Sheriffs  
"for the Time being, shall commit any Offence,  
"whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament  
"of Money, they shall not be condemned for  
"any more than to the Amerciament of twenty  
"Pounds, and that without the Damage of other  
"Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not sufficient for  
"the Payment of their Amerciaments: But, if  
"they do any Offence, whereby they ought to in-  
"cur the Loss of their Lives or Members, they  
"shall be adjudged, as they ought to be, accord-  
"ing to the Law of the City; and of these  
"Things, which to the said Sheriffs belong, the  
"Sheriffs shall answer before our Justices at our  
"Exchequer, saving to the said Sheriffs the Li-  
"berties which other Citizens of London have.

"Also this Grant and Confirmation we have  
"made to the Citizens of London for the Amend-  
"ment of the said City, and because it was in  
"ancient Times farmed for three hundred  
"Pounds: Wherefore we will and steadfastly  
"command, that the Citizens of London and  
"their Heirs may have and hold the Sheriffwick  
"of London and Middlesex, with all Things to the  
"said Sheriffwick belonging, of Us and our Heirs,  
"to possess and enjoy hereditarily, freely and  
"quietly, honourably and wholly, by Fee-farm  
"of three hundred Pounds; and we forbid that  
"none presume to do any Damage, Impediment  
"or Diminishment to the Citizens of London of  
"these Things, which to the said Sheriffwick do  
"or were accustomed to appertain: Also we will  
"and command, that if we or our Heirs, or  
"any of our Justices, shall give or grant to any  
"Person any of those Things which to the  
"Farm of the Sheriffwick appertain, the same  
"shall be accounted to the Citizens of London,  
"in the Acquittal of the said Farm at our Ex-  
"chequer.

"Witness *Edward* of Ely, *Savarick* of Bath,  
"Bishops; *William Marshal*, Earl of Pen-  
"breke;



"*broke; Ralph, Earl of Chester; William, Earl of Arundel; Robert, Son of Walter; William, Son of Albin: Given by the Hands of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor, at the good Town upon Foke, the fifth Day of July, in the first Year of our Reign.*"

By this Charter, the Citizens of London have the Fee-farm of the Sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex confirmed to them at the ancient Rent; with an additional Power of chusing their Sheriffs.

A.D. 1200  
Arnold.  
Chron.

In the second Year of this Reign, an ancient Author writes, were chosen *thirty-five* Men by the wise Men of the City, and sworn to maintain the Assizes in London.

A.D. 1201

King John, in the third Year of his Reign, granted the City a fourth Charter, as follows:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
K. John's  
fourth  
Charter.

"*John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou; To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, and to all his Bailiffs and faithful Subjects, Greeting: Know ye, that We, at the Request of our Mayor and Citizens of London, have granted, and by this our present Writing confirmed, that the Guild of Weavers shall not from henceforth be in the City of London, neither shall be at all maintained: But, because we have been accustomed yearly to receive eighteen Marks in Money, every Year, of the said Guild; our said Citizens shall pay unto Us and our Heirs twenty Marks in Money, for a Gift, at the Feast of St. Michael, at our Exchequer.*"

Weavers  
expelled  
the City.

"*Witness Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury; Earl of Ely; William of Albemarle; Bishop Hugh of Gornar; Robert of Harcourt; Thomas Basset; P. of Stoke; R. of Remars: Given by the Hands of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Gornar, the twentieth Day of March, in the third Year of our Reign.*"

By this Charter, the Guild or Fraternity of Weavers were expelled the City; but for what Offence, is not mentioned. However, the Crime must have been very considerable, to occasion the Expulsion of a whole Community, for so small an Addition to the Royal Revenue, as two Marks *per Annum*.

Mad. Hist.  
Excheq.  
A.D. 1202

In the fourth Year of King John, *Guy de Von* stood indebted to the Crown in no less a Sum than one thousand and sixty-six Pounds, eight Shillings, and four Pence, for the Farm of the *Cambion* or Exchange of London, which he had upon Lease for a certain Term of Years, as appears by the great Roll of the Exchequer in the first of the said King.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1204

The Chamberlain's Office of this City remaining still in the Crown, *William de St. Michael* paid to the King a Fine of one hundred Pounds for the same, and a yearly Rent of one hundred Marks; which shews it at that Time to have been a Place of great Profit.

Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

On New-Year's Day this Year began an excessive Frost, which held 'till the nineteenth of March; *Arnold* says, 'till (the 25th) *Lady-Day* in Lent: By which the Seed in the Ground was so greatly damaged, that Wheat was sold this Year at twelve Shillings a Quarter,

A. D. 1205, *Otto*, the Emperor, and Nephew to the King, arriving at this City, was received by the Citizens with the greatest Magnificence and Pomp imaginable.

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.

In 1207, the *Londoners* not only made the King a present of three hundred Pounds; but likewise paid him two hundred Marks, to be excused from the Quinzime, or Fifteenth, imposed upon Merchants. However, they were soon after charged with the Sum of one thousand Pounds, towards the King's Expedition against the *Scots*. In which Year it is said, that the chief Magistrate of this City, at that Time *Henry Fitz-Alwyn*, or, as *Arnold* in his Chronicle writes it, *Henryson Alwyn*, took the Title of *Mayer* or *Moyor*, instead of *Custos* and *Bailiff*, under which Names he had held that Dignity for twenty Years successively. See hereafter Book IV. Chap. I.

Mad. Hist.  
Excheq.  
A.D. 1207

Arnold.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1207

In 1209, the King's Purveyor having bought a certain Quantity of Corn in London, *Roger Winchelsey* and *Edmund Hardell*, the Sheriffs, would not permit him to carry it off; which so highly incensed the King, that he sent a positive Command to the Council of the City (which consisted of five-and-thirty Members) to degrade and imprison the said Sheriffs; which being done, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, the said Council sent a Deputation to the King at *Langley*, to intercede for their unfortunate Sheriffs; and to assure his Majesty, that what they had done, was not out of any Disrespect to him, but purely to prevent an Insurrection, which was then threatened, and at that critical Juncture might have proved dangerous to the Royal Affairs; which Reason proved so satisfactory to the King, that he gave Order for their immediate Discharge.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A.D. 1209

Sheriffs degraded  
at the King's  
Command.

In the Year 1210, King John summoned a Parliament to meet him at *St. Bride's*, or at his Palace in *St. Bride's* Parish, London; where he exacted of the Clergy and religious Persons the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds, and forty thousand Pounds in particular from the *White Monks*. The present Hospital of *Bridewell* stands on a Part of that Palace.

Matt. Par.  
Ms.

Just after, the City of London, together with all other Parts of the Kingdom, were, by the Bishops of London, Ely and Worcester, interdicted by the Insolence and Order of Pope *Innocent*, for the King's not obeying his unjust and imperious Command: Whereupon all Churches and Churchyards were shut up; Divine Service ceased in all Places; there was no Administration of Sacraments, except to Infants, and dying Persons; and, all ecclesiastical Rites being omitted, the Bodies of the Dead were buried in the Highways and Ditches, without the Performance of Funeral Service.

City interdicted.  
Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.

In this Year, the King, upon some Displeasure conceived against the *Londoners*, as a Punishment for the Offence, removed the Exchequer from *Westminster* to *Northampton*.

Exchequer removed.  
Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

A. D. 1211, the Citizens, as an additional Security to the City, began to encompass the Wall thereof with a spacious and deep Ditch, of two hundred Feet wide; which, notwithstanding the vast Number of Hands employed therein, took up two Years in making.

City Ditch made.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1211

*London-Bridge* had not been finished four Years, when a terrible Fire happened in *Southwark*; and by a fatal Blowing of the South Wind, the Fire

Great Fire from Southwark to London.  
See before, p. 49.



Lib. Dun. was wasted across the *Thames*, which seized the North End of the said Bridge, so that there were destroyed by both Elements about three thousand Persons. And a great Part of the City was likewise consumed by Fire.

Matt. Par. Robert Fitzwater, Castellain and Standard-bearer of the City, and one of the malecontent Barons, rather than give Security for his Fidelity to King John, fled into France; whereupon his stately Palace in London, called *Baynard's Castle*, was demolished by John's Command.

Ibid. Nicholas, the Pope's Legate, being arrived in London, to receive the King's Submission, pursuant to a Determination of the Court of Rome, a Convention of the States of the Kingdom was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, where, in Presence of that great Assembly, the King renewed his infamous Subjection of the Crown and Kingdom of England, and Lordship of Ireland, to the insatiable and iniquitous Pope *Innocent*; and the King's Charter, which was at first sealed with Wax, and delivered to *Pandulph* the Legate, was now sealed with Gold, and delivered to *Nicholas* the Legate, for the Use of the Pope, and that of the Roman Church.

Mad. Hist. In the sixteenth Year of King John, this City was tallaged at two thousand Marks, towards taking off the national Interdict. About which Time, the King granted the Citizens his fifth and last Charter, as followeth:

Roy. Char. "John, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
Land, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Earl of  
K. John's Anjou; To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots,  
fifth Charter. Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to  
all his faithful Subjects, Greeting:

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this  
our present Writing confirmed, to our Barons  
of our City of London, that they may choose to  
themselves every Year a Mayor, who to us may  
be faithful, discreet, and fit for Government  
of the City, so as, when he shall be chosen, to  
be presented unto Us, or our Justice, (if we shall  
not be present); and he shall swear to be faithful  
to Us; and that it shall be lawful to them, at the  
End of the Year, to remove him, and substitute  
another, if they will, or the same to retain, so  
as he be presented unto Us, or our Justice, if  
we shall not be present. We have granted to  
the same our Barons, and by this our present  
Charter confirmed, that they well and in Peace,  
freely, quietly, and wholly, have all their Liber-  
ties, which hitherto they have used, as well in  
the City of London as without, and as well by  
Water as by Land, and in all other Places,  
saving to Us our Chamberlainship: Where-  
fore We will and straightly command, that our  
aforesaid Barons of our aforesaid City of Lon-  
don may chuse unto themselves a Mayor of  
themselves, in Manner and Form aforesaid;  
and that they may have all the aforesaid Liber-  
ties well and in Peace, wholly and fully, with  
all Things to the same Liberties appertaining,  
as is aforesaid.

"Witness, the Lords, P. of Winton, William of  
Worcester, William of Coventry, Bishops;  
William Brigeword; Peter, Son of Herbert;  
Godfrey d' Lucy; and John, Son of Hugh.  
Given by the Hands of Mr. Richard Har-  
rister, our Chancellor, at the New Temple,

"London, the nineteenth Day of May, in the  
sixteenth Year of our Reign."

By this Charter, the Citizens had not only all their ancient Rights and Immunities confirmed, but likewise an additional and valuable Privilege of chusing their chief Magistrate from among themselves, who, till this Time, had been appointed by the King, who now only reserved to himself the Nomination of a Chamberlain. This great Privilege obtained, divers Crafts or Trades began to form themselves into Fraternities, in Imitation of others of their Fellow-Citizens, and as such continued for many Years, before they were incorporated by Charter.

Most of the Barons and chief Men of the Kingdom being come to London, they repaired to the New Temple, (where now stand the Inns of Court of that Name) where the King resided, and peremptorily demanded of him the Re-establishment of King Edward's Laws, together with all the Rights and Privileges contained in the Charter of Henry the First; affirming, that they required nothing but what he had solemnly sworn to grant at the Time of his Absolution: (John having been excommunicated, his Subjects were absolved from their Allegiance, the Sentence of Deposition pronounced against him, and the Kingdom interdicted above six Years). The King, having desired Time to consider the Barons Demands, rejected their Petition with the utmost Indignation.

The Barons, having a potent Army on foot, resolved to obtain by Force what they could not in a pacifick Way; and for the more effectually attaining their Ends, and also to give a Sanction to their Enterprize, resolved, by all Ways and Means, to bring over to their Side the City of London. In order to which, a private Negotiation was set on foot with some of the principal Londoners, who found it no difficult Matter to prevail upon their Fellow-Citizens, to join with the Barons, in Opposition to an insatiable Prince, who had often racked them by illegal and intolerable Exactions. This Consideration quickly made them resolve to be aiding and assisting in the Recovery of their lost Privileges: Whereupon they immediately dispatched Messengers to Bedford, to acquaint the Barons with their Resolution; and, to prevent a Discovery, entreated them to make all possible Dispatch to come and possess themselves of the City.

The Barons, having got what they longed for, with a Joy inexpressible, instantly began their March for London; and, being arrived at Ware, marched from thence by Night, and on the four-and-twentieth of May, early in the Morning, during Mass-time, entered the City at Aldgate (before the King received Intelligence of their Approach, notwithstanding his being then in the Tower of London); and having secured the Gates with their own Troops, fell to plundering the Houses of the Royalists and Jews, the latter of which they demolished; and with the Stones thereof, with the utmost Diligence, repaired the Defects of the City Wall; and, having got ready their military Engines, laid Siege to the Tower.

This great Success of the Barons occasioned the King's being almost entirely deserted; who, finding himself thus unhappily circumstanced, had Recourse to Dissimulation, by proposing an Accommodation:

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl. Mat. West. Flor. Hist.

The Barons demand a Re-establishment of King Edward's Laws.

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl. Engage the City of London to join against the King.

Ibid.

Arrive at London.

Art. Reg. Guilt. Cov. Chron.

Art. Reg.

Matt. Par. Hist. Angl.



Magna  
Charta.

commodation: Which being consented to, Commissioners were appointed by both Parties, who soon agreed upon the fundamental Charter of our present happy Constitution, called *Magna Charta*, or the Great Charter, wherein a particular Regard is had to the City of *London*; for, in the fifteenth Article thereof, it is expressly stipulated, that the City shall have all its ancient Privileges, and free Customs, as well by Land as by Water.

Mad. Hist.  
Racheq.

By this inestimable Charter, the People were eased from all those unjust Exactions and Extortions, which the Tyrant had made use of to fleece them, viz. Some being obliged to pay great Sums to obtain Justice; others to have their Proceedings in Law expedited; and others retarded; whilst some were frequently obliged to pay a Fourth, Third, and sometimes Half the Debt they sued for, to have Justice done them. Against these mischievous and villainous Practices, a Clause is provided in this Charter, viz. *Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus Rectum vel Justitiam*: That is, *We will not sell to any Man, we will not deny any Man, or delay, Right or Justice*. By the first, were excluded the excessive Fines, by the stopping of Suits, or Proceedings at Law, and Refusal of Writs; and by the last, such Delays, as were heretofore occasioned by the Counterfeins of Defendants, or the Prince's Will.

Charter of  
Forests.

The Charter of Forests being at the same Time agreed upon, they were ratified at *Runnemede*, near *Staines*.

The Barons, having had frequent Experience of the King's great Insincerity, concluded he was not to be bound by a Roll of Parchment; therefore resolved upon taking all the necessary Precautions imaginable, to oblige him to keep the Treaty; wherefore, among other Things, they engaged him to leave them in Possession of the City and Tower of *London*, 'till the Treaty was executed. Yet, notwithstanding all the Care taken by the cautious Barons, they soon found, that neither Oaths nor Treaties were capable of binding *John*; who, soon repenting of what he had done, not only applied to the Pope for an Absolution from his Oath, but likewise to divers foreign Princes for Assistance, obliging himself, that, if by their Help he should reduce his rebellious Subjects, they should be put into immediate Possession of all their Lands. This Promise had so great an Effect upon Soldiers of Fortune, that in a short Time a vast Number of Men arrived from *Normandy*, *Poitou*, *Gascony*, *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

The Barons, finding themselves not in a Condition to withstand so great a Power, retired to *London*, where they were soon overtaken by a thundering Bull of Excommunication from *Rome*, whereby all the confederate Barons were excommunicated, and their Lands interdicted, together with the City, that had joined them. But, whilst the Barons and Citizens seemed to despise the Pope's Thunderbolts, the King proceeded in ravaging and destroying all their Lands and Castles, by which they were reduced to a very deplorable Condition; therefore, to be revenged of the King, they, with the *Londoners*, had Recourse to a very desperate and dangerous Remedy, by inviting over *Lewis*, eldest Son to *Philip* King of *France*, to whom they offered the Crown. *Philip*, glad of the

Opportunity he had long wished for, of becoming Master of *England*, forthwith fitted out a mighty Fleet, in which was embarked a numerous Army, under the Command of *Lewis*, his Son. In the Interim, the King had a strong Inclination to reduce *London*, and with that View bestowed large Donatives upon his mercenary Troops: The Citizens receiving Advice of his Approach, were so far from being intimidated, that they set their Gates wide open, with an Intent to fight him; which *John* perceiving, he thought it more for his Interest to march off, than to risque an Engagement with the brave and resolute *Londoners*. But *Savarie de Malleon*, one of his Generals, with the Body of Troops under his Command, advancing too near the City, was attacked, routed, and himself dangerously wounded, inasmuch that he escaped with great Difficulty.

Rent the  
King's  
Forces.

About this Time the Citizens fitted out a powerful Fleet, to clear the Coast of numerous Pirates, who infested the Mouth of the River *Thames*, so that the Trade of the City was almost entirely lost; and, having engaged and defeated these combined Robbers, took and destroyed sixty-five of their Ships: Hence we may judge of the formidable State of the City at that Time, when it was not only capable of defending itself against the King, though then in Possession of all other Parts of the Kingdom; but likewise at the same Time to send out so potent a Navy, as was able to destroy such a mighty Band of confederated and desperate Pirates.

Fit out a  
Fleet a-  
gainst Pi-  
rates.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

*Lewis*, the French Prince, having received Advice of the gallant Behaviour of the Barons and Citizens of *London* on his Account, sent them a Letter of Thanks, exhorting them to persevere therein, assuring them, that they might depend upon his coming over in a very short Time with a powerful Army to their Assistance: Pursuant to which, he soon after arrived at *Sandwich* with a numerous Fleet, consisting of six hundred Ships; where having disembarked his Troops, he marched, attacked and reduced the Castle of *Rochester*; whence marching to *London*, he was by the Citizens received in a very magnificent and pompous Manner; at which Time he received the Homage and Fealties of the Barons and Citizens, to whom he swore to restore good Laws, and their lost Estates.

Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.French did  
arrive.Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.Tho. Wik.  
Chron.The Barons  
and Lon-  
don swear  
Fidelity to  
Lewis.

A.D. 1216

Defected by  
the Barons.Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

The City never departed from their Engagement: But upon the Death of *John*, and the Accession of *Henry* to the Throne, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, the Regent, prevailed upon forty of the confederate Barons to make their Submission to the young King. This great Defection of the Nobility, and Decrease of the French Army, by the numerous Sieges and Skirmishes they had been employed in, occasioned *Lewis* to agree upon a Truce; that he might have an Opportunity of going to *France*, to solicit his Father for fresh Supplies; which he obtained, both of Men and Money. At his Return to *London* he was made acquainted with the Siege of the Castle of *Mount Sorel* in *Leicestershire*, by the King's Troops, on the Relief of which depended not only his Honour, but also his Interest: Wherefore he immediately dispatched from this City six hundred Knights, and upwards of twenty thousand regular Troops to its Assistance; on whose Approach the Earl of

U

Chester,

Seek the  
Aid of  
France.Barons and  
City excom-  
municated.



Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1217

Rym. Ford.  
Con. Lit.

Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.

Walt. Cov.  
Chron.

Mad. Hist.  
Excheq.  
A.D. 1218

Forest of  
Middlesex.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1220  
Mad. Hist.  
Excheq.

Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.  
A.D. 1221

Rist. of  
Westmin-  
ster.

*Chester*, not finding himself in a Condition to withstand so powerful an Army, raised the Siege. But the *French* were defeated at *Lincoln*; which, with the Destruction of his late intended Supply at Sea, by the Fleet fitted out by the Cinque Ports, obliged *Lewis* to keep himself close shut up in *London*; where finding himself reduced to very great Straits by the Royal Army, under the Command of the Regent, which blocked him up both by Land and Water, he proposed to treat of a Peace, that was consistent with his Honour, and the Safety of those who invited him over. In which Treaty he generously took Care, that the ancient Rights and Privileges of the City should be confirmed: A Generosity, which the Citizens gratefully acknowledged, by lending him the Sum of five thousand Marks to pay his Debts, just before his Departure to *France*.

I have dwelt the longer on this Part of the History of *Lewis*, because all our Authors, who have written Surveys and other Accounts of this City, have left their Readers in the dark in Respect to those Transactions, and without ever assigning any Reason why the Citizens joined the Barons in calling over *Lewis* to their Assistance.

Immediately after the Departure of *Lewis*, *Henry*, the young King, made his publick Entry into *London* in a pompous Manner, where, in all Appearance, he was received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy. But this was not sufficient to wipe off the Dislike the Court had conceived against the City, as may be discovered in all the Proceedings of this Reign.

In the second Year of *Henry* the Third, the Citizens paid him the Sum of forty Marks, that they might not be questioned for selling a certain Sort of Cloth, that was not full two Yards within the Lits.

At the same Time the Forest of *Middlesex* being disforested, it gave the Citizens an Opportunity of purchasing Land, and Building thereon, whereby the Suburbs of the City were greatly increased; at which Time the King wrote to the Sheriffs of *London* to repair the Prison of *Newgate*; and the Money disbursed by them should be allowed in their Accounts. Which shews, that this Gaol was not then under the Direction of the City. And in the same Year the Citizens paid the King a Fifteenth of their personal Estates, for the Enjoyment of their ancient Rights and Immunities.

Proclamation was made in *London*, (A.D. 1220) strictly injoining all Foreigners whatsoever, Merchants excepted, to depart the Kingdom by *Michaelmas* following. At the same Time the Citizens of *Cologne*, who were Merchants and Members of the *Anseatick* Corporation in *London*, paid the King thirty Marks, to have Seisin or Possession of their *Guildhall* in the City, which stood where now the *Still-yard* is in *Thames-street*.

The Year 1222 furnished the Ministry with a plausible Pretence to carry their Resentment into Execution against the *Londoners*.

A great wrestling Match being held at *Matilda's* Hospital, now *St. Giles's in the Fields* (and not, as *Matthew of Westminster*, through Mistake, says, at *St. James's*) on *St. James's Day*, between the Citizens of *London* and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages, the People of *Westminster*,

notwithstanding they exerted themselves to the utmost to excel the *Londoners*, had the Mortification to see the Honour of the Victory carried off by the Citizens.

Though this Triumph in itself was scarcely worth minding; yet it was highly resented by the Steward of the Abbot of *Westminster* (who, it is to be presumed, vainly imagined, that his Master's or his own Honour was thereby affected) who, meditating Revenge against the *Londoners*, perfidiously appointed another wrestling Match to be held at *Westminster*, on the first of *August* following, and, as an Encouragement, gave a Ram for the Prize: Thither the Citizens, at the Time prefixed, resorted in great Numbers; when, to their great Surprise, instead of Diversion, which they went for, they found themselves betrayed in a most cowardly and villainous Manner, and set upon by a great Number of armed Men, appointed for that Purpose; who cruelly beat and wounded many of them, and put the rest to Flight.

This Treachery occasioned great Commotions in the City; where the Populace being assembled, they breathed nothing but Revenge; inasmuch that *Seale Mercer*, then Mayor, though a wise and prudent Magistrate, was not able to restrain their Fury: For one *Constantine Fitz-Arnulph*, an eminent Citizen, who had been a great Favourer of the *French* during the late Troubles, putting himself at the Head of the Mob, told them, that the best Way to revenge themselves upon the Abbot and his Steward, would be to pull down their Houses; whereby they would be made sensible, that the Citizens of *London* were not to be affronted with Impunity. This Advice being approved of, he led them to *Westminster*, crying with a loud Voice, *Mount Joye, Mount Joye, God help us, and our Lord Lewis*; and, having pulled down several Houses belonging to the Abbot and his Steward, returned to *London* in Triumph.

The Tumult being over, the Abbot of *Westminster* repaired to the City to complain to *Philip Dawbney*, one of the King's Council, of the great Damage he had sustained by the late Sedition. The Populace was no sooner apprised of this, than they beset the House, and, cruelly beating the Abbot's Servants, took away twelve of his Horses. And, whilst *Dawbney* endeavoured to appease the Mob, the Abbot slipped out at the Back-door, with an Intent to escape; but, being discovered by some of the Rabble, he was pelted all the Way to the River Side, and with great Difficulty got off by Water.

The Storm being over, *Hubert de Burg*, the Chief Justiciary, came to the Tower of *London* with an armed Power, and summoning the Mayor and many of the principal Citizens to attend him, he inquired who were the Authors of the late Riot: *Constantine*, the chief Ringleader, boldly answered, that he was one; that they had done no more than what they ought; and that they were resolved to stand by what they had done, let the Consequence be what it would. This insolent Speech so highly provoked the Justiciary, that he ordered all the Company to be immediately dismissed, except *Constantine*, his Nephew, and one *Geoffrey*, who had joined in *Constantine's* Declaration:

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
Chron.  
Dua.

City called  
to Account  
for it.

Matt. Par.  
Hist. Angl.



*How punished.*

ration: These three he ordered to be hanged next Morning, notwithstanding *Constantine* offered fifteen thousand Marks for his Pardon; a prodigious Sum at that Time!

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.

The Executions being over, the Justiciary repaired to the City, attended by a strong Guard, where he apprehended many of the principal Rioters, and, in a most inhuman and arbitrary Manner, caused the Hands or Feet of most of them to be cut off. These Citizens with the former suffered without any Manner of legal Proceedings, or Form of Trial. *Hubert*, thinking that he had not sufficiently punished the City by those dreadful Severities, (for which he was ever after rendered justly odious to the Citizens) degraded the Mayor and all the Magistrates, set a *Custos* over the City, and obliged thirty Persons of his own chusing to become Security for the Citizens good Behaviour; which the Community of the City not only confirmed by Charter under their Common Seal, but likewise promised to surrender either one or all of the Sureties, when demanded; and, in case of Mortality, to fill up the Vacancies with other Persons of Worth. This was the Beginning of the grievous Sufferings of this City, under the intolerable Government of King *Henry III.* And besides the Punishments above-mentioned, *Henry*, before he would be reconciled to the Citizens, obliged them to pay him many thousands of Marks.

Stow. An.  
Engl.

Rym. Ford.  
Con. Lit.  
Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1224

*Applies for a Confirmation of Magna Charta.*

Some Time after, (A. D. 1224) the States of the Kingdom being assembled in Parliament at *London*, and the arbitrary and cruel Proceedings exercised against the *Londoners*, as above, making them apprehensive that they were to expect no better Treatment in this, than in the former Reign; therefore, to obviate the like Practices for the future, they addressed the King, that he would be pleased to confirm the Charter of Liberties, which he had sworn to observe. Which he at last agreeing to, it may be remarked, that this good Action was the Result of Evil.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1125

Stat. Larp.  
9 H. III.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
Comm.  
Saul.

Next Year *Henry* exempted the *Londoners* from all Prosecutions on account of Burels or Lifted Cloth; notwithstanding an Ordinance newly made to the contrary: And in the Parliament held at *Westminster* in the same Year, the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter of Liberties, was confirmed; in the ninth Chapter of which, all the ancient Rights and Privileges of the City of *London* are ratified. This Clause cost the Citizens a Fifteenth of all their personal Estates. At the same Time the King granted the Commonalty of the City a Right to have a Common Seal.

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.  
A.D. 1227

King *Henry* had no sooner assumed the Reins of Government, than he began to shew himself in his proper Colours, and to act the Tyrant with a high Hand. The first Attempt he made this way, was upon the Citizens of *London*, by extorting from them five thousand Marks, declaring, as they had given (lent) *Lewis*, his Enemy, that Sum, they should likewise give him the same; which they were obliged to do. However, he granted the five following Charters (on Condition of paying him a Fifteenth of their Personal Estates.)

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*

"and *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all his faithful Subjects, greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by these Presents do grant and confirm, unto the Citizens of *London*, the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middlesex*, with all the Customs and Things to the same Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and without, by Land and by Water, to have and to hold, to them and to their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs, paying therefore yearly to Us and our Heirs, three hundred Pounds of Blank Money Sterling, at two Times of the Year; that is to say, at the *Easter* Exchequer, one hundred and fifty Pounds; and at *Michaelmas* Exchequer, one hundred and fifty Pounds; saving to the Citizens of *London* all their Liberties and free Customs: And further, we have granted to the Citizens of *London*, that they may among themselves make Sheriffs whom they will, and may remove them when they will; and those whom they make Sheriffs, they shall present to our Justices, who may answer to us and our Justices in our Exchequer, of those Things which to the Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to answer us; and unless they shall well answer and satisfy us, the Citizens of *London* shall answer and satisfy the Amerciaments and the Farm; saving to the same Citizens their Liberties as is aforesaid, and saving to the Sheriffs the same Liberties which other Citizens have; so that, if they which shall be appointed Sheriffs for the Time being, commit any Thing, whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament in Money, they shall not be condemned for any more than to the Amerciament of twenty Pounds, and this without Damage of other Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not sufficient for the Payment of their Amerciament: But, if they do any Offence, whereby they ought to incur the Loss of their Lives or Members, they shall be judged, as they ought to be adjudged, according to the Law of the City: But of these Things which to the Sheriffs belong, the Sheriffs shall answer before the Justices of the Exchequer, saving to the Sheriffs the Liberties which other Citizens have: Also this Grant and Confirmation we have made to our Citizens of *London* for the Amendment of the said City, and because it was anciently to be at the Farm of three hundred Pounds: Therefore we will, and straightly command, that the Citizens of *London* and their Heirs aforesaid may have and hold the Sheriffwick of *London* and *Middlesex*, with all that to the said Sheriffwick belongeth, of Us and our Heirs, hereditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by the Farm of three hundred Pounds per Annum, as the Charter of Lord *John* our Father, famous King of *England*, which we have seen, doth witness; and we forbid, that no Person do presume to do any Hurt, Impediment or Diminution of our said Citizens, of Things which to the said Sheriffwick belong, or were accustomed to appertain: Also, we do will and command, that if we or our Heirs, or any of our Justices, shall give or

K. H. III.  
First Charter.

For Election of Sheriffs.



"grant to any Person any Thing which to the  
"Farm of the said Sheriffwick appertain, the  
"same shall be accounted to the Citizens of Lon-  
"don, in the Acquittal of the said Farm in the  
"Exchequer yearly, as the Charter of King  
"John our Father, which they have, concerning  
"the same, doth reasonably testify: Witness  
"Lord Eustace of London, &c. Given by the  
"Hands of the Reverend Ralph Bishop of Chichester, the eighteenth Day of February in the  
"eleventh Year of our Reign."

K. H. III.  
second  
Charter.

"Henry, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
"land, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy,  
"Aquitain, Earl of Anjou; To his Archbishops,  
"Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices,  
"Sheriffs, Rulers, Bailiffs, and his faithful Sub-  
"jects, greeting. Know ye, that we have  
"granted, and by this present Charter confirmed,  
"to our Barons in our City of London, that they  
"may chuse to themselves a Mayor of themselves  
"every Year, who may be to us faithful, dis-  
"creet, and fit for the Government of the City,  
"so as, when he is chosen, he may be presented  
"unto Us, or our Justices, if we be not present,  
"and shall swear to be faithful to Us: And that  
"it shall be lawful for them in the End of the  
"Year to amove him, and to substitute, or, if  
"they will, to retain him still, so as always that  
"he be presented to Us, or to our Justices, if we  
"be not present.

For Electi-  
on of a  
Mayor.

"Also we have granted to the said Barons,  
"and by this present Charter confirmed, that  
"they may have well, and in Peace, freely,  
"quietly and wholly, all their Liberties, which  
"hitherto they used, as well in the City of Lon-  
"don as without, and as well on the Water as  
"on the Land, and in all other Places; saving  
"to Us our Chamberlainship: Wherefore we will  
"and streightly command, that our Barons of  
"our said City of London may chuse to them-  
"selves a Mayor of themselves every Year in  
"Manner aforesaid; and that they have all their  
"Liberties well and in Peace, wholly and fully,  
"with all that to the said Liberties belongeth, as  
"the Charter of the excellent Lord John King of  
"England, which we have seen, doth reasonably  
"testify. Witness the Lord Eustace of London,  
"&c. Given by the Hands of the Reverend  
"Father Ralph Bishop of Chichester, the eigh-  
"teenth Day of February, in the eleventh Year  
"of our Reign."

The Editor of *Stow's Survey* calls this only a  
Part of King Henry III's second Charter to the  
City: But *Arnold* in his *Chronicle* affirms it to  
be the whole Charter of London of the first Grant,  
and of the Confirmation of divers Kings  
after.

K. Henry's  
third  
Charter.

"Henry, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
"land, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy,  
"Aquitain, Earl of Anjou; To the Archbishops,  
"Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices,  
"Sheriffs, Stewards, Castle-keepers, Constables,  
"Bailiffs, Ministers, and all his faithful Subjects,  
"greeting. Ye shall know, that we, for our  
"Soul's Health, and for the Soul's Health of  
"King John our Father, and for the Soul's  
"Health of all our Ancestors, and also for the  
"Commonweal of our City of London, and of all  
"our Realm, have granted and strictly com-

"manded, that all the Wares which are in the  
"Thames or in Medway shall be amoved; and  
"that no Wares from henceforth be put any-  
"where in the Thames, or Medway, upon For-  
"feiture of ten Pounds Sterling. We have also  
"quit-claimed all that which the Keepers of our  
"Tower of London were wont yearly to receive  
"of the aforesaid Wares: Wherefore we will and  
"steadfastly command, that no Keeper of the  
"said Tower, at any Time hereafter, exact any  
"Thing from any, or bring any Demand, Bur-  
"den or Trouble to any Person, by reason of the  
"aforesaid Wares; for it fully appears to us,  
"and it is sufficiently given us to understand by  
"the Right Reverend Father Hubert Archbishop  
"of Canterbury, and by others our faithful Sub-  
"jects, that very great Hurt and Discommodity  
"hath grown to the aforesaid City, and also to  
"our said whole Realm, by occasion of the afore-  
"said Wares; which Thing that it may continue  
"firm and stable for ever, we have fortified the  
"same by the Inscription of the Page, and put-  
"ting to our Seal, as that Charter of the Lord  
"King John our Father, which the Barons of  
"London have, from thence doth reasonably tes-  
"tify. Witness the Lord Eustace of London, &c.  
"Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father  
"Ralph Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at  
"Westminster, the eighteenth Day of February,  
"in the eleventh Year of our Reign."

Concerning  
Wares  
in the  
Thames  
and Med-  
way.

"Henry, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
"land, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and  
"Aquitain, Earl of Anjou; To all Archbishops,  
"Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Ju-  
"stices, Ministers, and all our faithful Subjects,  
"French and English, Greeting. Know ye, that  
"we have granted to our Citizens of London, that  
"none of them shall plead without the Walls of  
"the City of London, saving the Pleas of foreign  
"Tenures, (our Monies and Ministers excepted):  
"And we have granted to them Acquittal of all  
"Murther within the City and Portoken, and  
"that none of them shall wage Battle; and  
"that they may discharge themselves of the Pleas  
"belonging to the Crown, according to the an-  
"cient Custom of the City; and that, within the  
"Walls of the City and Portoken, no Man may  
"take any Lodging by Force, or by Delivery  
"of the Marshal: This also we have granted to  
"them, that all the Citizens of London be quit  
"of Toll and Lastage, and of all other Customs  
"throughout all our Lands, on this Side, or be-  
"yond the Seas: And that none be condemned of  
"any Amerciaments of Money, but according  
"to the Law of the City, which they had in the  
"Time of King Henry, Grandfather to King  
"Henry our Grandfather; and that no Mis-  
"kenning be in any Pleading in the City; and  
"that the Hustings be kept once only a Week;  
"and that they may justly have all their Lands,  
"and Promises, and Debts, whosoever owe  
"them to them; and that Right be holden to  
"them of all their Lands and Tenures, which  
"be in the City, according to the Custom of  
"the City; and that Pleas be there holden of all  
"Debts which be lent at London, of all Promises  
"there made; and that, if any shall take any Toll  
"or any other Custom of our Men of London, in  
"any our Lands on this Side, or beyond the  
"Seas,

K. H. III.  
fourth  
Charter.

None to  
plead out  
of the City.

Free from  
Toll in all  
the King's  
Dominions.

How to  
recover  
Debts.



Right of  
Hunting.  
Quit of  
certain old  
Impositions

" Seas, or in the Ports of the Seas on this Side, or  
" beyond the Seas, after he shall fail of Right,  
" the Sheriffs of *London* may take Goods for the  
" same; Also we do grant to them, that they  
" may have Hunting, wherefoever they had in  
" the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King  
" *Henry* our Grandfather: Furthermore also,  
" for the Amendment of the said City, we have  
" granted to them, that they be all quit from  
" Bridtoll, Childwite, Jeregive, and of all  
" Scotale. so that our Sheriff of *London*, or any  
" other Bailiff, shall not make any Scotale. These  
" Customs aforesaid we do grant to them, and  
" all other Liberties and free Customs which they  
" had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather  
" to King *Henry* our Grandfather, when as they  
" had the same better and more freely, as the  
" Charter of the Lord *John* our Father, which  
" they have, of the same doth reasonably testify:  
" Wherefore we will and steadfastly command,  
" that they and their Heirs may have and hold  
" all these Things aforesaid hereditarily of us and  
" our Heirs: These being Witnesses, the Lord  
" *Eustace* of *London*, &c. Given by the Hands of  
" the Reverend Father in God *Ralph*, Bishop of  
" *Chichester*, our Chancellor, at *Westminster*, the  
" sixteenth Day of *March*, in the eleventh Year  
" of our Reign."

This Charter manifestly refers to that antient  
Privilege granted to this City by *Edward the*  
*Confessor*, so far as it restores the Custom of  
keeping the *Hustings* only once a Week; which  
had been broke into by the Gentlemen of the  
Law, who had greatly increased in Number  
since the Conquest, and interrupted the quiet  
Commerce of the Citizens by litigious Suits,  
which took up several Days in the Week. It  
was to remove this growing Evil that the Citi-  
zens petitioned for this Confirmation of King  
*Edward's* Charter; which *Arnold* has preserved,  
and from whose Chronicle I have transcribed it,  
as follows:

" *A Statute for the Hustings in the Tyme of*  
" *St. Edwarde to be holden in London*

King Ed-  
ward the  
Confes-  
sor's Char-  
ter con-  
cerning the  
holding of  
Hustings  
in Lon-  
don.

*Arnold's*  
*Chron.*

" Sicut continetur in Lege Sancti *Edwardi*,  
" Capitulo *xlvi.* quod debet in *London*, que  
" caput Regni est et legum et semper curia  
" Domini Regis singulis Septimanis die Lunæ  
" *Hustings* sedere et tenere fundata enim erat  
" olim et edificata ad instar magne *Troje* et  
" ad modum et in memoria in se continet in qua  
" fuit super fuit ardua compota et ambigua  
" plecta corone et coram Domini Regis totius  
" Regni predicti quia usus et consuetudines suas  
" una semper inviolabilitate conservat ubique  
" ubicunque ipse Rex fuerit sive in expeditione  
" sive alibi propter fatigationes Gencium et Popu-  
" lorum Regni juxta veteres consuetudines bono-  
" rum principum et predecessorum et omnium  
" principum et procerum et sapientum seniorum  
" totius regni predicti, &c."

In which Charter *St. Edward* acknowledged  
the Pre-eminence of *London* before all other Citi-  
ties in his Dominions; compares it to antient  
*Troy*; confirmed to it all its antient Privileges  
and Customs; forbids them to be violated by  
his Successors; and particularly grants the Pri-  
vilege of holding and keeping the *Hustings* once  
a Week, on every *Monday*.

" *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng- *K. H. III.*  
" land, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Hybernia*  
" *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbishops,  
" Bishops Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Ju-  
" stices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Ministers, Foresters,  
" and all Bailiffs, and faithful Subjects Greeting.  
" Know ye, that we have granted, and by this  
" present Charter confirmed, for Us and our  
" Heirs, unto our Archbishops, Bishops, Ab-  
" bots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Free-  
" holders, and to all of the County of *Middlesex*,  
" that all the Warren of *Staines*, with the Ap-  
" purtenances, be unwarrened and disforested for  
" ever, so that all they aforesaid, and their Heirs  
" and Successors, may have all Liberties and Be-  
" nefit of Warren and Forest, in the aforesaid  
" Warren, wherein they may till or plough all  
" their Lands, and cut all their Woods, and dis-  
" pose of the same at their Will, without the View  
" or Contradiction of our Warreners or Foresters,  
" and all their Ministers, and within the which  
" no Warrener or Forester, or Justice of our Fo-  
" rest, shall or may any thing meddle with their  
" Lands or Woods; neither with their Herbage,  
" or Hunting, or Corn; neither, by any Sum-  
" mons or Distress, shall cause them, their Heirs  
" or Successors, to come before our Justices of the  
" Forest, or Warreners, by occasion of the Lands  
" and Tenements situate in those Parts, where the  
" said Warren was wont to be; but that they, and  
" their Heirs and Successors, and their Lands  
" and Tenements contained in the Parts, be quit  
" and free of all Exactions, Occasions, Demands  
" and Attachments, and of all Things which be-  
" long to Warrens or Forests: Wherefore we will  
" and steadfastly command, that all they afore-  
" said, holding Lands and Tenements within the  
" said Parts, and their Heirs and Successors for  
" ever, have the aforesaid Liberties and Free-  
" doms; and that their Lands and Tenements  
" aforesaid be unwarrened and disforested forever,  
" and quit from all Things, which either to War-  
" ren or Forest, Warreners or Foresters, pertain,  
" as is aforesaid: These being Witnesses, *Hubert*  
" *de Burgo*, &c. Given by the Hand of the Re-  
" verend Father *Richard*, Bishop of *Chichester*,  
" our Chancellor, at *Woodstock*, the eighteenth  
" Day of *August*, in the eleventh Year of our  
" Reign."

To have  
Liberty in  
the Warren  
of *Staines*.

The four first of these Charters are Confirmations  
of former Grants; and by the fifth divers  
Privileges are conferred on the Citizens in the dis-  
forested Warren of *Staines*. At the same Time  
the King granted, that each of the Sheriffs should  
have two Clerks and two Serjeants.

These Exactions still continued, for the King, in  
the Year 1229, commanded a Tallage to be assessed  
upon the City, partly by a Poll-Tax, and partly  
upon the several Wards; which was collected by  
the respective Aldermen. The Assessment upon  
the Wards appears to have been discretionary; for  
some of the principal Citizens were rated at ten  
and twelve Marks, and others at forty; and  
one *William Fitz-Adams* at *C. Skill*. The Sum  
raised in *London* upon this Occasion is not men-  
tioned by the Historians of that Time: However  
they all agree, that it was very great, and that  
the same was exacted from the Citizens by way  
of Ransom; perhaps for recovering the King's

*Stow. Sur.*  
*London.*

*Mad. Hist.*  
*Excheq.*  
*A.D. 1229*

*Tax laid*  
*on the*  
*City.*

*Mat. Par.*  
*Hist. Angl.*  
*Mat. West.*  
*Flor. Hist.*



Favour, for some pretended Crime committed by their Predecessors. *Matthew Paris* and *Matthew of Westminster*, by Mistake, place this Transaction in the following Year, and are therein followed by all subsequent Historians, except *Rapin*.

Mat. Par. Soon after, viz. on St. Paul's Day, as *Roger Niger*, Bishop of London, was celebrating Mass in St. Paul's Church, there happened a very terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, attended with a great Darkness, and a most obnoxious Smell; whereby both the Clergy and Laity, some thousands in Number, were so greatly terrified, that, in a tumbling Manner, they made the best of their Way over one another out of the Church, leaving their Bishop, with only one Deacon to attend him. About the same Time it was by the Magistrates of London ordained, That for the future the Sheriffs should continue no longer in Office than one Year, thereby to prevent their imposing upon their Fellow-Citizens, by extorting Money from them; as also their taking Bribes of Victuallers.

Some Time after, a great Fire happened, which destroyed a great Part of the City. And about the same Time, the Citizens were obliged to pay the King twenty thousand Pounds (an immense Sum at that Time) to obtain his Favour; perhaps not reconciled to them since the Tumult at *Westminster*.

Mat. Par. *Hubert de Burg*, the Justiciary, and great Favourite, being fallen into Disgrace, the King ordered him to give an Account of all his Receipts and Disbursements relating to the Publick, since he came to his Office. *Hubert* desiring Time to answer, his Request was granted; but whether he was incapable of vindicating his Innocence, or was conscious of his Guilt, is uncertain: However, instead of appearing at the Time prefixed, he fled to the Priory of *Merton* for Sanctuary; where, having refused to obey the Summons sent him to appear, and answer to the Articles exhibited against him, the King was thereby so highly incensed, that he commanded Proclamation to be made in London, that all Persons, who had any Complaint against the said *Hubert*, should immediately apply to him for Justice. The Citizens glad of this Opportunity to be revenged on their cruel and implacable Enemy, to whom all their Sufferings, during the first Part of this Reign, were chiefly owing, accused him with having acted arbitrarily and illegally, in putting to Death *Constantine Fitz-Armulph*, one of their Fellow-Citizens, without a legal Process: And by others he was accused of Injustice, Extortion and Rapine. Whereupon the King, in a violent Rage, sent a Precept to the Mayor of London, to repair to the Sanctuary, and take him thence by Force, and bring him to London, either dead or alive. The King's Command was no sooner intimated to the Citizens, than they quickly and joyfully assembled, to the Number of twenty thousand Men with a Resolution speedily and effectually to execute the Order without Mercy. But, some of the most judicious Citizens being apprehensive that so great a Body of Men in Arms might prove fatal to the publick Tranquillity, they applied to the Bishop

of *Winchester*, for his Advice upon this Emergency; who plainly told them, That, whatever the Consequence might be, the King must be obeyed. But the Remonstrance made to the King by *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, had a better Effect; who thereupon, by Letter, immediately revoked his former Precept. The Citizens were hereupon greatly concerned at their being disappointed of Revenge upon their inveterate Enemy; yet, paying a dutiful Obedience to the Order, they returned to the City.

In the nineteenth Year of the said King, *Walter le Bruin*, a Farrier, had a Piece of Ground granted him in the Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, whereon to erect a Forge, he rendering at the Exchequer annually for the same a Quit-Rent of six Horse-shoes, with the Nails thereunto belonging; which was twice paid there in the Reign of *Edward I.* and is still rendered annually at the Exchequer at this Time, by the Mayor and Citizens of London, for the said Piece of Ground; which was granted them some Ages ago; tho' at present lost to the said Citizens.

In the same Year, *Simon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Sheriffs of London, was fined in twenty Pounds, for not coming to the Exchequer with his Con-Sheriff, to render his Account.

## CHAP. X.

*A magnificent Procession to meet the King. Agreement with foreign Merchants. First Water-Pipes to serve the City. Rivulets in London. First Pipes for bringing Spring Water into the City. How the Rivulets were lost. Of Perilous Pond, and its Improvement into Peerless Pool, or the famous Swimming Bath. Repeated Oppressions by King Henry III. Order to prevent Fires. Queenhithe purchased by the City, and confirmed by the King. King Henry III's sixth Charter, empowering the Citizens to present their Mayor Elect to the Barons of the Exchequer, and granting other privileges. The Punishment of the City in regard to the Escape of John Gate out of Prison. City Liberties seized for refusing to pay Queen-Gold. Mansel's Artifices to oppress the Citizens, and extort great Sums of Money for the King. An Earthquake. A Famine, &c. &c.*

KING Henry, having solemnized his Marriage with *Eleanor*, the second Daughter of *Raymond Earl of Provence*, with the utmost Magnificence, at *Canterbury*, they were, on their Way to London, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Citizens, to the Number of three hundred and sixty, most pompously apparelled in silken Robes, richly embroidered, riding upon stately Horses, sumptuously accoutered, and each Man carrying a Gold or Silver Cup in his Hand, in token of the Privilege, claimed

Mat. Hist.  
Excheq.  
A.D. 1235

Ibid.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Ang.  
A.D. 1236  
*A magnificent Procession*



claimed by the City, of being the Chief Butler of the Kingdom at the King's Coronation, and were preceded by the King's Trumpets. The Streets of the City, through which this Cavalcade passed, were adorned in the most elegant Manner, with rich Silks, Pageants, and a Variety of pompous Shews; and the Citizens in Cavalcade attending the King and Queen to *Westminster*, had the Honour (according to Custom) of officiating as Butlers [at the Queen's Coronation. At Night the City was beautifully illuminated with an infinite Number of Lamps, Cressets, &c. This is thought to have been the most pompous Shew that ever was seen in *London* till that Time: And the Concourse of People on this Occasion from all Parts was so exceeding great, that the City was scarce able to contain them.

Agreement  
with for-  
eign Mer-  
chants.

The Merchants of *Amiens*, *Nele*, and *Corby*, being involved in the Prohibition of all Foreigners to land their Goods in *London*, and obliged to sell their Merchandise on board a Ship, purchased this Year from the Mayor and Citizens the Privilege of landing and housing their Wood, at the Expence of fifty Marks *per Ann.* and a Fine of one hundred Pounds, towards the bringing of Water to *London* from *Tyburn*, by Virtue of a Grant from *Gilbert de Sandford* pro. the Mayor and Commonality of the City, who at this Time were obliged, being deprived of their wonted Supplies of good and wholesome Water from the River of *Wells*, *Wallbrooke*, and several other Rivulets and Fresh-Water Canals about the City, by Encroachments from Buildings and other Ways, which Project was put in Execution, by bringing Water from six Fountains or Wells in the Town of *Tyburn*, by a Leaden Pipe of a Six-Inch Bore. To which chargeable Undertaking many of the principal Citizens contributed very largely.

First Wa-  
ter-Pipes  
serve the  
City.

Rym.Ford  
Con. Lit.

These Pipes emptied themselves into Conduits or Cisterns of Lead, castellated with Stone. The first and greatest of these Conduits were erected in *Westcheap*, in the Year 1285; which afterwards, in Proportion to the Necessities of the Citizens, and the Increase of Water-Pipes from other Wells, and the *Thames*, increased to above nineteen; which have been rendered useless for almost a Century past, by the better invention of conveying the *New-River* and *Thames* Water by Forcers and small Leaden Pipes, laid from the Rivers to private Houses, in any Part of the City, at a small Expence; and have of late Years been entirely pulled down and removed by Order of Common-Council, to prevent Stoppages and other Inconveniencies to the Citizens and Passengers. But, during the Use of those Conduits, *Stow* informs us, that it was customary for the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and other worthy Citizens on Horseback, on the eighteenth of *September*, to visit the Heads from whence the Conduits were supplied; hunting a Hare before Dinner, and the Fox after Dinner, in the Fields beyond *St. Giles's*, in the Neighbourhood of *Tyburn*.

Rivulets in  
London.

Before this Time, the City and Places adjacent were supplied with Water by the River of *Wells*, (so called from its having many Wells uniting to supply its Stream or Current) in the West Part; whose first Decay was owing to certain Mills erected thereon by the Knights of *St. John*, which obstructed its Navigation, and, by Degrees,

gave it the Name of *Turnmill-Brook*, which is still preserved in a Street of that Name; called *Turnmill-Street*, through Part of which this Water took its Course, towards the Bottom of *Holborn-Hill*, and thence into the *Thames*, between the *Fleet* and *St. Bride's*, that now is: It being entirely choaked up above by various Encroachments, as low down as *Holborn-Bridge*; in Process of Time, *Turnmill-Brook* was lost in the Name of *Fleet-Ditch*, or *Fleet-Dyke*. The other Waters were *Olborn*, or *Holbourn*, a Rivulet; which, springing up near *Middle-Row*, made its Way in a clear Current, and fell into the River of *Wells* at *Holborn-Bridge*. This Rivulet underwent the same Fate; whose Remains are still to be seen in the Common-Sewer, under the Street that bears its Name. *Wallbrook*, which entered the City through the Wall, between *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate*, near the East End of *Bethlehem Hospital*, and, after many Turnings and Windings, emptied itself into the *Thames* at *Dowgate*. The Loss of this River was owing to the many Bridges built over it; which at last increased to such a Number, covered with Houses; that whole Streets rose upon its Surface; and the Channel of the River was reduced to a Common-Sewer. *Langborn*, which took its Rise in or near the East End of *Fenchurch-Street*, and ran with a swift Current, due West, to *Sherborne-Lane*, at the West End of *St. Mary Woolnorth*; then dividing its Stream into several Rills; ran directly South, and was lost in the *Wallbrook*, on *Dowgate-Hill*. The Stoppage of this *Bourne* is owing to the like Circumstances as the former.

How left.

Besides these *Running-Waters*, we read of several Springs, which supplied the City and Suburbs with clear, sweet and wholesome Water, as *Holywell*, which was a fine Spring, and even famed for its miraculous Virtue in the Times of *Pope*; but now choaked up with Soil, and a Hill of Rubbish, commonly called *Holywell-Mount*, near *Soreditch*, and not behind *St. Clement's*, as *Seymour* has erroneously asserted; and, I apprehend, confounded with that Well, commonly called *Clement's-Well*, whose Remains are still preserved in *Clement's-Inn*. The other Wells were *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, which sprung not far from the West-End of *Clerkenwell Church*: And near to it was *Skinner's-Well*, famous in History for the Plays and Interludes acted there at certain Seasons of the Year: And more Eastward, towards the *Charter-House*, were *Fogg's-Well*, *Tod's-Well*, *Loder's-Well*, and *Rad-Well*; which, and another in *Smithfield*, called the *Horsepool*, or *Horsepond*, all united by their Streams, and formed the River of *Wells* above-mentioned. Without *Cripplegate* there was a large Pool, supplied by a neighbouring Well, and was sometimes so deep, as to drown those that slipped into it: But that is diverted into the Common-Sewer; and the Well is still preserved, and in great Reputation, by the Name of *Crowder's-Well*, adjoining to *St. Giles's Church-yard*, on the North-West Side. At the South Entrance into the small Village of *Hoxton* was another celebrated Spring, called *Dame-Annis-the-Clear*: This is now inclosed, and made to supply a Cold Bath for private Property. And less than half a Mile more to the East, was a very free, sweet and clear Spring, (which was inclosed by a Conduit, at the North-East Corner of the present Improvement,

Springs and  
Wells.

Stow.

Stow.  
p. 24.  
vol. I.



as was discovered in digging up the same) and served to supply the Neighbourhood of *Leadbury* where its pipes terminated, close to the South-West Corner of the Church. This Spring overflowed, and formed a Piece of Water, named *Perilous Pond*, on Account of the many Youths who were lost there in attempting to swim. This was entirely filled up, and rendered useless, 'till the present Lessee of that Estate opened the Spring about twenty Years since, and has led it to form the completest Swimming Bath in the whole World.

Description  
of Peerless  
Pool.

To which Improvement that worthy Gentleman (after ten Years Experience of the Temperature of this Water, and the happy Success of getting clear of a violent Pain of the Head by bathing in it, to which he had for many Years been subject) was generously led for publick Benefit; concluding from the Premises, and the frequent Accounts of the Loss of many Lives, by attempting to swim in dangerous Rivers, &c. that such a Place of Safety to learn to swim, would be of publick Utility, as not only conducive to Health, but a Means to prevent those fatal Accidents. With this laudable Intention, he, in the Year 1743, early in the Spring, projected the present *Grand Bath*, and proceeded with such Expedition, that it was made fit for Use by the first of May in the same Year; and has spared no Expence nor Contrivance to render it quite private, and retired from public Inspection, decent in its Regulation, and as genteel in its Furniture, as such a Place can be made. So great Care has been taken to preserve Decency and good Order within the Inclosure, that, notwithstanding the Variety of Tempers which must be found amongst the great Numbers of Subscribers to this Bath, who constantly meet in the Seasons for *Bathing*, *Angling*, and *Seating*; we are informed by those, who have frequented the same many Years, that they never have heard an indecent Word, or seen an unbecoming Action, within its Walls: A Truth, that might be confirmed by the common Voice of many Clergymen, great Numbers of Gentlemen, eminent Merchants, and substantial Traders, who have, from Time to Time, and continue to subscribe to this useful and entertaining Bath; into which you enter from a Bowling-Green on the South Side, through a neat Marble Pavilion or Saloon, thirty Feet long, furnished with a large gilt Sconce over a Marble Table, and with a small Collection of modern Books, for the Entertainment of those that delight in reading. Contiguous to this Saloon are many Dressing-Apartments; some of which are open; others are made quite private with Doors; and all are paved in the neatest Manner with *Purbeck*. Besides, there is a green Bower on each Side of the Bath, divided into other Apartments for Dressing. At the other End is placed a Circle Bench, capable of accommodating forty Gentlemen at a Sitting, under the Cover of a Wall twelve Feet high. One Side is inclosed by a lofty Mount, one hundred and fifty Feet long, stocked with a great Variety of Shrubs, and encircled with an agreeable Terras-Walk, planted with Limes at the Top. They descend into the *Grand Temperate or Pleasure Bath*, which is near five Feet deep in the Middle, and under four Feet at the Sides, by four Pair of Marble Stairs, to a fine Gravel Bottom, clearly

seen through the transparent crystalline Springs. This Bath is one hundred and seventy Feet long, and above one hundred broad, and in the Center of a Grove. Here is also a *Cold Bath*; and generally allowed to be the largest in *England*, being forty Feet long, and twenty broad. This Bath is supplied by a remarkable cold Spring: Its Depth is kept under five Feet; and they that frequent it are accommodated with a convenient Room at each End for Dressing, and two Pair of Stairs. To these the ingenious Projector has added a *Fish-Pond*, three hundred and twenty Feet long, ninety-three Feet broad, and eleven Feet deep, stocked with very large Carp, Tench, and great Variety of other Fish, for the Diversion of the Subscribers, who delight in Angling; and adorned on each Side, North and South, with a Terras, the Slopes or Banks of which are planted with many thousand Shrubs; and the Walks, one of Gravel, the other Grass, with stately Limes. At the East End is a Garden, that extends to a very genteel *Public House*; and the West End terminates with another Garden, and a well-built private House, inhabited by the forefaid Projector and sole Proprietor, Mr. *William Kemp*, an eminent Jeweller and Citizen of *London*; who, with the greatest Propriety, in Reference to the Improvements he has made on the Ruins of that once *Perilous Pond*, and by a very natural Transition, has changed that disagreeable Appellation of *PERILOUS*, i. e. *dangerous*, or *hazardous*, which the Ancients had given it, on Account of the many Accidents that befel the Adventurers in swimming therein, in those Days, to the more agreeable Name of *PEERLESS POOL*, i. e. *Matchless Bath*, not to be equalled by any other in the known World: A Name, which carries its own Reason with it, and justifies the Right of the Proprietor who gave it, alluding to its present *Beauty and Benefit*: Of which the Public had the following poetical Description, by one of the Subscribers thereto, published in the *Daily Advertiser* of *August 6*, 1748:

While loftier Bards in tuneful Numbers sing  
The blooming Beauties of the cheerful Spring,  
The verdant Vale, the gently-whisp'ring Breeze,  
The flow'ry Meadow, and the waving Trees;  
I, uninform'd to strike the vocal String,  
Or soar aloft on nimble Fancy's Wing,  
Just late unfetter'd from a Country-School,  
Attempt the Praises of the *Peerless Pool*.

Near where *Augusta's* lofty Temples rise,  
Whose tow'ring Tops invade the threaten'd Skies,  
With artful Rows of spreading Trees beset,  
To veil its Beauty from the Solar Heat;  
Where warbling Quires their choicest Notes essay,  
To welcome in the blooming Dawn of Day;  
Where calmly, distant from the noisy Strife  
Of Tumults various, and a City Life,  
The Men of Trade, from Chains of Bus'ness free,  
May taste awhile the Sweets of Liberty;  
A spacious Bath, for Use and Pleasure made,  
Where thousand Beauties stand at once display'd,  
Presents profuse each Day its liquid Store,  
And more accepted, offers still the more.

Here, wide expos'd to Sol's Meridian Blaze,  
And burnt beneath the Fury of his Rays,  
His painful Heart the weary Swain may cool,  
And feel the Virtues of the friendly Pool;

Or



Or else, oppress'd with Pain's afflictive Weight,  
And bow'd beneath a weak and sickly State;  
The sad Complainant may obtain Relief,  
And *sooth*, at least, if not *remove*, his Grief:  
His Nerves, relax'd by Toil or Sorrow's Course,  
May here regain their long-expended Force:  
His tortur'd Limbs may balmy Ease receive;  
And longer he, or more contented, live:  
Or else, instructed to contemn the Waves,  
Where untaught Thousands make their wat'ry Graves,

The sprightly Youth their sinewy Limbs may ply,  
And each with other for the Vict'ry vie;  
From Danger free, from Side to Side may float,  
Regale their Senses, and their Health promote;  
While Parents Tears no more aloud resound,  
In useless Moans a darling Offspring drown'd:  
Or else, if weary of the wat'ry Sport,  
At Dawn or Close of Day they may resort  
Where skillful Anglers undisturb'd recline,  
To watch the Motion of the speaking Line;  
Revive their Spirits, and their Cares allay,  
And bear with Joy the finny Prize away.

Such is the Place my artless Lines proclaim,  
And *Peerless Pool*, its Nature and its Name.  
May loftier Songs in future Times confess  
Its rising Charms, and various Virtues blest;  
My best Applause their just Desert shall crown,  
Well pleas'd to see my mean Attempts outdone.

By the Information of which Paper also we are told, That any Gentleman, who subscribes only one Guinea per Annum, is intitled to the *Pleasure and Cold Bath*, and to the Diversion of Angling and Scating at proper Seasons: And that, if any occasional Visitor, who must pay two Shillings each Time he bathes, thinks proper to become a Subscriber within fourteen Days from his first Visit, he shall be allowed the Money he has paid, in Part of his Subscription.

But to proceed in the History of this famous City. In the two-and-twentieth of this Reign, *Henry de Cobham* and *Jordan de Coventria*, Sheriffs of London, remained indebted to the King the Sum of seventy-one Pounds, two Shillings, and five Pence, the Balance of the City-Farm: For the Payment of which, Time was given them, at the Intercession of *Richard Reyner*, Mayor of the City, who became Security for the Payment of the said Sum.

This same Year, *Baldwin*, the Greek Emperor, arrived at London, where he was received in a very pompous Manner by the Mayor and Citizens. But their Mirth was much abated by the following Accident: *Otto*, the Pope's Legate, being at Oxford, a poor Irish Student went into his Kitchen to ask some Relief for God's Sake; but, instead of administering to his Wants, the barbarous Cook (the Legate's Kinsman) threw a Ladle full of hot Broth into his Face, in the Presence of a Welsh Student; who was so highly irritated at this cruel and barbarous Action, that having a Bow in his Hand, he let fly at the Cook, and killed him on the Spot. This, with other outrageous Treatment the Scholars had received from the Legate's Domesticks, occasioned a great Tumult among the Students; and the Legate, apprehensive of his own Danger, fled to a Church Steeple, 'till he found Means to escape under the

NUMB. VIII.

Cover of the following Night: But, being recovered from his Fright, he interdicted the University, and excommunicated all that were concerned in the Riot. So that the Heads of several Colleges, with their Scholars, were obliged to repair to *St. Paul's Church, London*, and thence to walk to *Durham-House* (the Legate's Palace) in the Strand, undressed, bare-headed, and bare-footed; where, but not without the Intercession of many Persons of the greatest Distinction, they obtained Absolution.

In the Year 1239, the King's first Son was born at Westminster; on which Occasion great Rejoicings were made in all Parts of the Kingdom; but more especially by the Londoners, who expressed their Joy, by playing upon sundry Sorts of musical Instruments, and Dancings in every Street; and at Night all the Streets were illuminated in a very extraordinary Manner. But nothing could engage the King's Affections: For, upon Complaint of *Symond-Fitz-Mary*, who had, previous to the Election of Sheriffs, purchased of the King a *Mandamus*, directed to the Mayor and Aldermen, for causing him to be chosen Sheriff for the Year ensuing, the Magistrates, who wisely considered that this Injunction was derogatory to the Rights and Immunities of the Citizens, and chose a Person of much greater Merit to that Office, were not only severely reprimanded for their not obeying the Precept, but *Henry*, as a Test of his Resentment, degraded *William Joyner*, the new Mayor, and commanded them to proceed to a new Election. The Citizens, in Obedience to this Command, chose *Gerard Batt*; by whose good Deportment, the City regained the King's Favours; or at least, *Henry* pretended to be reconciled to the City, to bring the Citizens into a Humour to swear Fealty to his Son *Edward*. At which Time, *Thomas Earl of Flanders*, the Queen's Uncle, arrived at London, where he was received by the Citizens in a very magnificent Manner.

This Year the Jews of *Norwich* were severely punished for circumcising a Christian Child; and those in London, though innocent, were for the same Crime obliged to pay the King twenty thousand Marks, or be condemned to perpetual Imprisonment.

*Gerard Batt* was rechosen Mayor of the City in 1241, and presented to the King at Woodstock for his Acceptance; but rejected, on an Information brought against him for extorting Money from the Bakers, Brewers, and other Victuallers, 'till better informed: And, when presented to him a second Time for Acceptance, at Westminster, and found guilty of extorting forty Pounds from the Victuallers, in his former Mayoralty, and unwilling to make Restitution, the King was so highly enraged, that he swore that *Batt* should not then, nor at any Time thereafter, be Mayor of the City, and commanded the Citizens to proceed to a new Election; who elected *Reynor de Burgay*, or *Reynold Bongay*, who was presented, accepted, and sworn in accordingly.

About this Time, certain Fortifications, which were added to the Tower of London in the Year 1239, and had cost the King above twelve thousand Marks, and the Citizens of London much Uneasiness, fell down, and were entirely destroyed,

Prime Ed.  
ward born

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

The Mayor  
deposed.

Matt Par.  
Hist Angl  
A.D. 1240

Jews  
punished.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1241

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

King re-  
fuses to  
confirm the  
Mayor.

Ibid.

Matt Par.  
Hist Angl



to the great Satisfaction and Joy of the *Londoners*; who were told, that the said Buildings, which consisted of so many Apartments, were erected as so many Prisons for those Citizens, who should in the least contend for the Liberties of the City.

*Mat. Par.*  
*Hist Angl*  
A. D. 1242, a great Inundation overflowed and broke the Banks of the *Thames* at *Lambeth*, and laid the Country under Water for the Space of six Miles, to the great Loss of the Inhabitants.

*Ibid.*  
*AD. 1243*  
And, in the following Year, the Citizens were compelled to pay a most grievous Ransom, called a *Tallage*, great Part whereof seems to have been raised by Way of Loan to the King, extorting from the helpless *Londoners* such Sums as his Officers thought proper to rate them at. Nevertheless, the King, arriving some Time after from *Gascony*, was received in a very stately and pompous Manner, and presented by the Citizens with sundry Gifts of great Value.

*Mat. Par.*  
*Hist Angl*  
Just after, *Beatrice*, the Countess of *Provence*, and Mother to the Queen, was received at *London* with an incredible Magnificence, being attended by *Cincia*, her Daughter, Bride to *Richard*, the King's Brother, whose Nuptials were soon after solemnized with the greatest Pomp and Feasting; for at the Wedding Dinner, according to my Author, there were no less than thirty thousand Dishes.

*Stow's*  
*Summary*  
In the Year 1244, *Griffith*, the eldest Son of *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, attempting his Escape from the Top of the Tower of *London*, by trusting his very corpulent Body to a Rope made of Hangings, Sheets, and Table-Cloths, fell and broke his Neck in such a Manner, that his Head and Neck were driven between his Shoulders into his Breast.

*Mat. Par.*  
*Hist Angl*  
*AD. 1244*  
And in the same Year, King, *Henry*, according to the Words of my Author, did violently and impudently extort from the Citizens of *London*, fifteen hundred Marks, on Pretence of their having admitted into their City *Walter Bukerel*, who had been banished for twenty Years: Though the *Londoners* offered to prove, that the King, by his Letters patent, had pardoned *Bukerel* long before. But the King alledged, that *Bukerel* had been pardoned during the Minority, and therefore that 'twas not obligatory. By this proceeding 'tis apparent, that neither Innocence, nor Justice were sufficient to protect the injured Citizens from this rapacious Tyrant. Yet we read that *Henry*, as if it were to make the *Londoners* in some Sort an Amends, for the great Injustice he had done them, repaired next Year to *St. Paul's* Cathedral, (before he set out on his Expedition to *Wales*) and, in a familiar and affectionate Manner, bade the Citizens adieu; which they seemed highly pleased at: But with little Reason, for another Year produced a fresh Demand of one thousand Marks; and soon after they had their Liberties seized for a false Judgment given by the Magistrates against *Magaret Vell*, a poor Widow. The said Magistrates were degraded; and *William Haverell* and *Edward of Westminster*, were appointed *Custodes* of the City; who continued in that Office 'till *Lady-day* following.

*Ibid.*  
*AD. 1245*

*CityChar-*  
*ter for-*  
*feited.*

The ancient Ordinance made for preventing Fires, by regulating the building of Houses, being little regarded, 'twas now ordained, That for

the future all Houses should be covered either with Slates or Tiles, instead of Straw, more especially those that stood close together; and in the principal Streets, which were then but very few in Number: For the Heart of the City, where *Cheapside* now is situate, was a void Space, called *Crownfield*, so denominated from the *Crown Inn*, at the East End thereof.

About the same Time the King commanded the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon the Oaths of twelve worthy Citizens, to chuse one of the best Artists in the City for the King's *Custos Camci*, or Keeper of the Mint, in the Room of *Walter le Fleming*, deceased. Whereupon they chose *John Haslell*; who, being presented by the Sheriffs at the Exchequer, was there sworn and admitted.

This same Year, as appears by the following Charter, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* purchased of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother, his Fee-Farm of *Queenhithe* in *Thames-street*, with all the Rights, Customs, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging. For which they were to pay to the said Earl, his Heirs and Successors for ever, a Quit-Rent of fifty Pounds per Annum. The Articles of which Agreement were confirmed by the King in this Form:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
"land, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and  
"Aquitain, and Earl of *Anjou*; To all Arch-  
"bishops, Bishops, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justi-  
"ces, Sheriffs, Rulers, Ministers, and all Bailiffs,  
"and his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

"Knowye, that We have seen a Covenant made  
"between *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, our Brother,  
"on the one Part, and the Mayor and Common-  
"alty of the City of *London*, on the other Part, in  
"these Words: In the thirtieth Year of the Reign  
"of *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, in the Day of  
"the Translation of *Saint Edward*, this Covenant  
"was made at *Westminster*, between the Right  
"Honourable Man, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*,  
"on the one Part, and *John Gisors*, then Mayor  
"of the City of *London*, and the Commonalty  
"of the same City of *London*, on the other Part,  
"for and concerning certain Exactions and De-  
"mands belonging to *Queenhithe*, of the City  
"of *London*; that is to say, that the said Earl  
"hath granted for him and his Heirs, that the  
"said Mayor, and all the Mayors after him, and  
"all the Commonalty of the said City, may have  
"and hold the said *Queenhithe*, with all their  
"Liberties, Customs, and other Things to the  
"same belonging, in Fee-Farm, paying therefore  
"yearly to the said Earl, his Heirs and Assigns,  
"fifty Pounds, at two Terms in the Year, at  
"*Clerkenwell*; that is to say, at the Close of  
"*Easter* twenty five Pounds; and in *Octaves* of  
"*Saint Michael* twenty-five Pounds; and for  
"the more Surety thereof, to the Part of the  
"Chirography remaining with the Mayor and  
"Commonalty of *London*, the said Earl hath  
"put his Seal; and to the Writing thereof re-  
"maining with the said Earl, the foresaid Mayor  
"and Commonalty have set their Common Seal.  
"We therefore, allowing and approving the said  
"Covenant, do, for Us and our Heirs, grant and  
"confirm the same: These same being Witnesses,  
"*Ralph*, Son of *Nicholas*, *Richard de Grey*, *John*  
"and

*Order is*  
*prevented*  
*Fire.*  
*Stow. An.*  
*Engl.*

*Citizens*  
*chuse a*  
*Keeper of*  
*the Mint.*  
*Mad. Hist*  
*Excheq.*

*Queen-*  
*hithe pur-*  
*chased.*

*KHenry's*  
*Charter of*  
*Confirma-*  
*tion of the*  
*said Par-*  
*chase.*

*Lib.*  
*Trialt.*  
*London.*

*On what*  
*Condition*



"and William his Brothers, Paul Pair, Ralph de Wauenty, and John Guband.

"Given by our Hand at Windsor, the twenty-sixth Day of February, in the twenty-first Year of our Reign."

Wilk. Chron. Mod. Exch. In this Year Corn was sold at sixteen Shillings a Quarter, and the Citizens gave fifteen Calks of Wine, *pro faciendo recordo*.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl. A.D. 1247. Petitions against the Pope's Exactions. In a Parliament held at Westminster, it was resolved to send Letters (in the Name of all the States of the Kingdom) to the Pope and Cardinals, humbly to intreat, that for the future Regard might be had to the miserable State of the Nation, and not entirely to ruin the People by their intolerable Exactions. To the Honour of London, those Letters, by Order of Parliament, were sealed with the Common Seal of this City.

Ibid. An Earthquake. On Valentine's Eve a terrible Earthquake happened in London, which occasioned abundance of Damage by the Destruction of many Houses.

Ibid. A.D. 1248. The Parliament being met at Westminster, the King, according to Custom, required a pecuniary Aid; but the Nobility not thinking it proper to supply his Extravagancies any longer, to the impoverishing themselves, and enriching of Foreigners, (who lived on the Spoils of the Nation) they resolutely told him, they wondered how he could renew his Demands without blushing, seeing he had so often forfeited his Word to them. By this Deportment of the Nobility, Henry plainly saw there was no Probability of their agreeing to his Request; therefore dissolved the Parliament: And, by the Obstinacy of the Barons, being reduced to very great Straits, even to dispose of his Jewels, Plate, and other valuable Furniture; and inquiring where he could find a Purchaser, being answered, in London, he replied, That, if the Treasure of Octavian (*Augustus Caesar*) were to be sold, the City of London could purchase it; adding, That those clownish Londoners, who call themselves Barons, and abound in all Things, are an immense Treasure of themselves: And to oblige the Citizens to supply him therewith, he granted a Fair to Richard de Crokefley, Abbot of Westminster, to be annually held at Tutbill, or Totbill, for the Space of fifteen Days, strictly commanding the Londoners during that Time, not to carry on any Commerce in the City, either within or without Doors. Which tyrannical Injunction highly irritated the Citizens, but produced the desired Effect; for they bought off the same with a large Sum of Money.

Riches of the City.

Fair at Westminster granted.

Ibid. A.D. 1249. In the Year 1249, the King kept his Christmas at London, with a Meanness of Spirit worthy of himself; for he begged, as it were, large New-Year's Gifts of the Citizens: And, not content with the Money given on this Occasion, Henry soon after sent, and imperiously demanded much greater Sums, and compelled them to pay the Sum of two thousand Pounds; a very great Sum at that Time. Nor did those wicked Proceedings stop here; for many Shop-keepers in the City were spoiled of their Goods (especially those for the Use of the Kitchen) by the Order of that iniquitous Prince. Such Oppressions caused many of the most eminent Citizens to retire into the Country, chusing rather to cohabit with Brutes, than to dwell in the Capital of so wicked

King exacts Money.

a Tyrant, who had neither Honour, Justice, Conscience, nor Religion; and whose Liberties so often dearly bought, and had been confirmed and sworn to, were not able to protect them from being treated as the worst of Slaves.

The Clamours of the People were so just and universal on this Occasion, and fearing that a Repetition of his heavy and intolerable Exactions would at length depopulate the City, the Hopes of all his Aid in the Time of Distress, Henry resolved to reconcile himself to them; and, in order thereunto, commanded the Magistrates to attend him at Westminster; where, being assembled in the great Hall, he, in the Presence of his Nobility, solemnly promised, that for the future the Citizens should live happily under his Government, and not be liable to such grievous Taxations as formerly. But all this was mere Farce; and seems rather a Snare to lull the Citizens into a State of Security, till a more proper Opportunity offered to spoil them; which he presently found.

About the same Time Simon Fitz-Mary, who had disgusted the City in the Year 1239, by purchasing the Office of Sheriff from the King, as above, and now one of the Aldermen, was degraded from the Office of Alderman, for being principally concerned in the unjust Verdict given against Margaret Veil in the Year 1246, and for his other Mal-practices, to the great Dishonour of the City.

Henry began first with the Italian Usurers in London, who, to their great Advantage, (for a long Time) carried on an illicit Trade of Usury, with Impunity; for, calling themselves the Pope's Merchants, the Clergy durst not interfere, and, as they were protected by many of the Nobility, the Citizens were afraid to call them to an Account. But at last the King, determining not to allow any Person to prey upon his Subjects (beside himself) without paying for it, commanded the said Usurers to be prosecuted for their illegal and intolerable Extortions. Several of whom being apprehended and committed to Prison, the rest took Sanctuary, till they could accommodate Matters with the King; who, upon giving him a considerable Sum, were allowed to carry on their clandestine and destructive Commerce in the City as formerly. Hence 'tis observable, that at that time 'twas all one, whether innocent or guilty, provided the Person accused had but Money to purchase his Peace of the King. Then causing the Citizens of London, by Proclamation, to be summoned to attend him at Westminster, he proposed to them the undertaking the Crusade, or the Holy-War: To which they shewed no great Inclination; for only three of the whole Number undertook the same, viz. Richard de Gray, John de Gray, and J. Pleseto: These the King lovingly embraced and kissed, calling them his Brethren; but he opprobriously upbraided the rest of the Citizens for a Parcel of base, ignoble Mercenaries and Scoundrels, for rejecting the same. And, as a farther Evidence of his Repentment, in an arbitrary and tyrannical Manner, he compelled them to give him twenty Marks in Gold, which was then two hundred in Silver; and obliged them to keep all the Shops in the City shut

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl. A.D. 1250.

Henry endeavours to reconcile himself to the Citizens.

Fab. Chron. P. 7.

An Alderman degraded.

Hollinf. Chron. Engl. A.D. 1251.

Italian Usurers persecuted by the King.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl. A.D. 1252. Citizens ill-treated by the King.



shut, and to go to the above-mentioned Fair at *Westminster*, there to expose their Persons and Goods to the Inclemency of the Weather in the Dead of Winter; and to pay *four Pence per Day* for the Maintenance of his White Bear and its Keeper in the Tower of *London*. This, with other Mal-treatment, occasioned such Heart-burnings and Discontents in the City, as produced such an Aversion to the King, of which he and his Friends, to their Cost, soon after experienced the woful effects. But the King sought further Occasion to oppress them; and having commanded certain of his Domesticks to interrupt the young Citizens in their Diversions at the Quintin, where a Peacock was appointed for the Prize, and to provoke them to Blows by scurrilous and opprobrious Language, his Majesty, having got what he wanted, viz. a Pretence to extort Money from the Citizens, compelled them to make Satisfaction by the Payment of one thousand Marks. And soon after the Sheriffs were, by a Writ of Exchequer, commanded to distrain the Citizens for the Queen's Gold.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl  
Mat. West  
Flor. Hist.

A.D. 1253

Methods of  
extorting  
Money  
from them.

Mad Fir.  
Burg.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

K. Henry  
III's Exch.  
Charter.

Rec. Tur.  
Roy. Char

Mayor to  
be present-  
ed to the  
Barons of  
the Exche-  
quer.

About the same Time, the Sheriffs received a Precept from the Court, to provide a Muzzle, an iron Chain and a Cord for the King's White Bear, and to build a Stall and provide Necessaries for the Elephant and his Keeper, in the Tower of *London*.

A Difference happening between Earl *Richard*, the King's Brother, and the Citizens, concerning the Exchange of certain Lands, another Opportunity offered to extort more Money: For *Richard* resented it to such a Degree, that he accused the Mayor of Remissness in not punishing the Bakers for their villainous Practices in making defective Bread; for which Neglect the City Liberties were seized, and a Custos set over it, who continued in that Office till the Citizens had compromised Matters with the Earl, by paying him the Sum of six hundred Marks; and five hundred Marks more to the King, on Colour of granting the following Charter:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*; To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and faithful People, Greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted, for us and our Heirs, and confirmed it by this our present Charter, That our Mayor and Citizens of *London* may have and hold all their Liberties and free Customs, which they had in the Time of King *Henry* our Grandfather, and which they had by Charters of our Ancestors, Kings of *England*, as they more freely and better had the same, and they most freely and fully have and use the same for ever.

"Also we have granted to the said Citizens, That every Mayor, whom they shall chuse in our City of *London*, (we being not at *Westminster*) they may yearly present to the Barons of our Exchequer, that he may be admitted by them as Mayor; so notwithstanding, at the next coming of us or our Heirs to *Westminster* or *London*, he be presented to us or our Heirs, and so admitted Mayor. And we will and command, for us and our Heirs, That, out of

"the Farm of our City of *London*, there be allowed to our Sheriff of the said City yearly, in his said Account, seven Pounds, at our Exchequer, for the Liberty of *St. Paul's, London*: And that our said Citizens throughout all our Dominions, as well on this Side the Sea as beyond, be quit of all Toll and Custom for ever, as in the Charters of the aforesaid Kings is granted. And we forbid, upon our Forfeiture, that none presume henceforth to vex or disquiet the said Citizens, contrary to this Liberty, and our Grant: These being Witnesses, the Reverend Father *P. Bishop of Hereford*; *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, our Brother; *Peter de Salund*; *John Mansel*, Provost of *Beverley*; *Mr. William Kelken*, Archif. *Coventry*; *Bartino d'Cryel*; *John d'Lassington*; *John d'Grey*; *Henry d'Wingham*; *Robert Walreand*; *William d'Grey*; *Nicholas d' St. Mauro*; *William Gerunne*, and others. Given by our Hand at *Windfor*, the twelfth Day of *June*, in the thirty-seventh Year of our Reign."

71. to be  
paid yearly  
to the Sher-  
iffs at the  
Exche-  
quer.

Acquitted  
from all  
Toll and  
Custom.

By this Charter, the ancient Rights and Immunities of the Citizens are not only confirmed, but likewise an additional Privilege granted them, whereby they, in Absence of the King, may present their new Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer yearly; whereas formerly they were obliged to repair to the King's Residence, in any Part of *England*, to present their chief Magistrate; and besides, the King allowed the Sheriffs of *London* seven Pounds per Annum, to be annually paid at passing their Accounts at the Exchequer, for a Piece of Ground formerly belonging to the City, but then annexed to *St. Paul's Church*.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

A.D. 1254, the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to execute their Judgment against the Citizens of *London*, for *Aurum Regine*, due to the Queen; being Part of a Fine they agreed to pay the Royal Consort, for the Restitution of their Liberties: But, it seems, Execution did not pass at this Time; because I find that soon after both the Sheriffs were committed to the *Marshalsea Prison*, for the said Arrears. Likewise, in the said Year, *John de Tolefan* the Mayor, and *Richard Prickard* and *John Northampton* the Sheriffs, were committed to the Custody of the Marshal, for the Arrears of an Aid towards the King's Voyage into *Gascony*: which shews, that both *Fabian* and *Stow* are mistaken in this Mayor's Name.

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.  
A.D. 1254

Sheriffs  
committed  
to the  
Marshal-  
sea.

The King being arrived at *Westminster* from *Gascony*, the *Londoners*, as usual, sent a Deputation to congratulate him upon his safe Arrival, and to present him with the Sum of one hundred Pounds, as was customary on such Occasions. *Henry*, instead of thanking them, said, It was no more than his Due, and that, if they would merit this Thanks, they must give him something of greater Value. The Citizens, unwilling to disoblige that avaritious Prince, presented him with a valuable Piece of Plate of exquisite Workmanship, with which he seemed well pleased.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl  
A.D. 1255

King con-  
gratulated  
on his Re-  
turn from  
France

In the same Year, *John Gate*, alias *Offrem*, Clerk, a Prisoner convict in *Newgate* for the Murder of a Prior, a Relation of the Queen's, having made his Escape, the King sent for the Mayor

The Escape  
of John  
Gate out  
of New-  
gate.  
Mat. Par.  
and Hist. Angl



Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

and Sheriffs to the Tower of *London*, to examine them about the same. The Mayor quickly cleared himself, as not being concerned in the keeping of that Prison; but the Sheriffs he confined there about a Month, notwithstanding their having proved their Innocence in that Respect. For the Bishop of *London*, upon the apprehending of the said Criminal, applied to the Sheriffs for Leave to have him secured in the said Prison; whereunto they agreed, provided the Bishop would appoint a proper Guard to take Charge of him; which being complied with, and accordingly provided, he was, by those very Persons who had the Care of him, suffered to escape. However, innocent or guilty, 'twas all one; for the Spoiler, according to his usual Justice, demanded of the City, as an Atonement for the pretended Crime, no less than the Sum of three thousand Marks; and, to give Sanction to his Demand, degraded both the Sheriffs: But, what is more surprizing, he was so highly incensed, that the Citizens did not pay that enormous Sum immediately down, that he caused many of the chief of them to be seized, and clapped up in Prison. Yet, when *Eleanor*, Daughter to the King of *Castile*, and Consort to Prince *Edward*, arrived at *London* the next Year, she was received by the Citizens with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy, Pomp and Magnificence; as was likewise the Prince her Husband soon after.

City punished for it.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1256

Mat. Hist.  
Excheq.  
The City tallaged.

About the same Time, the Citizens were summoned before the King, to have their City tallaged; on which Occasion, *Henry* demanded of them the Sum of three thousand Marks: When, after some Deliberation, *Ralph Hardell*, the Mayor, offered in the Name of the City, two thousand Marks, boldly saying, they neither could nor would give any more. But upon the King's ordering Search to be made, whether there were any Precedent for the City's being tallaged (several of which being found) the Citizens agreed to pay the Sum demanded.

Mat. Firm.  
Burg.  
Order to distrain the Citizens for Queen's Gold.

The Sheriffs also by a Writ of Exchequer were commanded to distrain the Citizens for the Queen's Gold: At the Return of the Writ, the Barons asked, *Whether they had brought the Money?* They replied, *No*; but that they had seized certain *Vadia* (I suppose is meant Goods) of the Citizens, but could find no Purchasers for them, Whereupon they were ordered to bring the said *Vadia* before the Barons of the Exchequer, on a Day prefixed. The Sheriffs, returning at the Time appointed, acquainted the said Barons, that the Drapers, Spicers and other Tradesmen, about a thousand in Number, had resisted, and would not suffer them to carry off the said *Vadia*. Whereupon the Sheriffs were committed to the *Marshalsea* Prison; but *Michael Tony*, *Robert Hardell*, *Thomas Adrian*, and *Simon de Cobham*, went on Behalf of the whole Community of *London*, and bailed them. However, this gave the King a Handle to seize the Liberties of the City, to degrade the Mayor, and to appoint his Under-Treasurer *Custos* of the same: The dismissing of whom, and the Restoration of their Liberties, cost the City four hundred Marks. Besides, the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer not to admit either the new Sheriffs or Mayor of *London* to their Offices, 'till the City had discharged a Debt of five hun-

City Liberties seized.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Mat. Hist.  
Excheq.

dred Pounds, due to *Luke de Luca* and Company: And the Citizens, according to annual Custom, having presented *Affrey* and *Richard de Ewell* as their Sheriffs, before they were admitted, they, with the Mayor, were obliged to bind themselves in the Sum of twenty Marks of Gold, (which, according to the original Mark of eight Ounces, must have been ten Pounds in Weight) to satisfy the aforesaid Merchants, before the Feast of *All Saints* then ensuing.

The Officers of the Abbot of *Waltham* having frequently distrained the Merchandizes of the *Londoners*, who kept the *Waltham* Fair, for Non-payment of Toll; this Affair, which had been controverted for many Years, was now amicably accommodated to the Satisfaction of the Citizens; who, according to their great and extensive Privileges, are exempt from paying Toll in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Toll at Waltham agreed

In the same Year, the *Londoners* were again compelled to pay another Tallage of five hundred Marks: Which Tallages were exacted under divers Pretences; sometimes for the Use of the King, at other times for the Queen, and sometimes for the Prince: So that this distressed City had nothing to expect in this rapacious Reign, but continual Exactions; and to be incessantly preyed upon with a more than brutal Inclemency, and so frequently treated as the worst of Slaves, without the least Regard to their often and dear-bought Liberties. Another Instance of which happened in the very next Year; when *Henry* had recourse to the following unjustifiable Artifice: He pretended to find at *Windsor* a Roll of fictitious Crimes laid to the Charge of the City Magistrates, with which he commanded his Chief Justice, *John Mansell*, to repair to *London*, and to summon a *Folk-mote* at *Paul's Cross*; to read the Accusations, and to order the Aldermen to chuse out of their respective Wards thirty-six Inquisitors. They obeyed, and appeared the next Day according to Summons: But, peremptorily refusing to act contrary to the known Laws and Customs of the City, being sworn to maintain their just Rights and Privileges, *Mansell* withdrew in a great Rage; and next Day the Mayor and Aldermen were summoned to attend the King at *Westminster*: But his Majesty sent them back without seeing them. And *Mansell* returning to the City, attended by the King's Council, came to *Guildhall*; where the Populace being assembled, he in a plausible Speech acquainted them, that the King intended in an exemplary Way to punish all those who had in the least been concerned in oppressing the Commonalty of his dearest City of *London*; therefore asked them, Whether such a Proceeding would be acceptable to them? The unthinking Multitude, neither discovering the Fraud, nor considering the Consequence of such an Approbation, cried out, *Yea, Yea*. Whereupon *Mansell* appointed the Constable of the Tower *Custos* of the City, and *Michael Tony* and *John Adrian* for Sheriffs: By which the Commonalty becoming sensible of their Error, returned to their several Habitations with sorrowful Hearts and dejected Countenances.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
City tallaged

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1257  
Mansell's Artifice to oppress the Citizens.

Some Time after, *Mansell* returned to *Guildhall*; when summoning the Inhabitants of twelve Wards to attend him, he chose out of them thirty-

164.



fix, as Inquisitors: But these, like the former, not acting, they, together, with the late Mayor, Sheriffs, and four Men from each Ward, were commanded to attend the King in his Court of Exchequer at Westminster, where Ralph Hardell the late Mayor, Nicholas Batt, Nicholas Fitzjohne, Matthew Bukerell, John Telegham and John le Myneurie were called upon; whom Mansell falsely told, that by the Inquisition of their Fellow-Citizens they were found guilty; and the pretended Charge being read, they all denied that ever they had been guilty of any one Article therein contained; offering to put themselves upon Trial by the Laws and Customs of the City. But Mansell, not agreeing to that, ordered them to attend the King and Council at Westminster the Day following; where Henry affecting to speak with some Emotion upon the Affair, Ralph Hardell and Nicholas Batt were thereby so greatly intimidated, that they immediately threw themselves upon the King's Mercy, whilst their more resolute Brethren begged they might be tried by the Laws of the City; which not being granted, the Charge was read anew against them; to every Article of which they gave full and reasonable Answers.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A.D. 1257

However, the King commanded a Folkmoete to be held at St. Paul's Cross the Day after; where the Assembly being very numerous, the accused Aldermen were apprehensive, that, by the artful Speaking of Mansell, the Populace might be deluded to approve of the Proceedings against them; therefore, rather than run the Risk of that, they threw themselves upon the King's Mercy; saving to themselves and Fellow Citizens the Liberties and Immunities of the City. This great Point gained, Mansell ordered them to attend the King the next Day at Westminster; where being come, they were acquainted, that for their Crimes the Court had awarded, that they should be fined at the Discretion of the said Court: But, by their having thrown themselves upon the King's Mercy, he had ordered their Fines to be respited; whereupon the late Mayor, kneeling down, returned hearty Thanks for that gracious Favour: However, Henry no sooner departed, than they were all arrested, 'till they gave Security; but, upon their paying large Sums, were restored to the King's Favour, and reinstated in their former Offices.

Forest  
Laws,  
c. 23. § 1.  
fol. 217.  
Edit.  
A.D. 1615

Lib. de  
Ant. Leg.  
fol. 72.  
41 H. III.

So far is recorded by Fabian: But this Case is otherwise related by Manwood, &c. who write, That all the Folk and People of the City did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen for Misgovernment within the said City: And it appears, that A.D. 1257, and 41 Hen. III. there was found a certain Roll, in the Wardrobe of the King at Windsor, sealed with green Wax, but none knew how it came thither; which contained many Articles against the Mayor and his Counsellors, who had oppressed their Fellow-Citizens with Tallages, and other Ways. Whereupon the King, desiring to know the Truth of the Premises, commanded John Mansell, one of his Chief-Justices, to repair to London, on St. Paul's Day (January 25) and to summon a Folkmoete at Paul's Cross, in the said City, for the Day following: Which being met, the Chief-Justice ordered the said Roll to be read publicly, in the Hearing of all the People, and in the Presence of the Earl of Gloucester, Henry de

Batbon, and others of his Majesty's Council. Mansell then added, That his Majesty would not suffer his City to be aggrieved; but that he desired to be informed, who those rich Men were, that had been favoured in collecting the Tallage; and who, amongst the Poor, had been oppressed; and whether the Mayor and his Counsellors had applied any Part of the Tallages to their own Use. He further commanded the Aldermen, in the King's Name, to call their Wardmotes, and that there the Men of every Ward, in the Absence of the Aldermen, should elect of themselves thirty-six Men before that Time talliated; and that all these should, on such a Day, appear about One of the Clock at St. Paul's, before him and others of the King's Council. They obeyed; and these chosen Men from every Ward appeared before the said Justices, Mansell and de Batbon, and Henry de Wengham, the Chancellor, and Philip Lover, the Treasurer, and others of the King's Council: When Mansell, on the Part of the King, spake and commanded them to swear that they would make Inquiry, and certify upon Oath, concerning the said Articles of Complaint. But they replied, That, according to the Laws of the City, they ought not to be compelled to inquire any Thing upon Oath, except in Cases where Life and Member and Title of Land were concerned. To which Refusal of the Citizens Mansell replied, and put them in Mind of their Oath, which they had made to the King, and that they were bound, both in Conscience and Duty to God and their King, to comply with his Majesty's Commands: And, after having conjured them to Obedience with many other Arguments, they adjourned to meet at Guildhall on the next Day. But the Justices and King's Council had no better Success then, though they pressed the Citizens very earnestly to consent to the Oath proposed, in making the afore said Inquisition.

However, his Majesty sent Michael Tony and Adam de Pasfenger, to summon the Citizens on the Vigil of the Purification (Feb. 1.) at Guildhall aforesaid, where they assured the Mayor and a very great Assembly of the People, That the King promised to preserve all their Liberties entire; but for the Amendment of the City, it was his Will, that an Inquiry should be made upon Oath concerning the Complaints aforesaid, so that none might fall under his Royal Displeasure, and the Punishment of the Laws, but the Guilty only; and that they might suffer without any Damage to the Public or Commonalty. Mansell and others, who also attended the said Messengers, affirmed the Truth of their Declaration, and with such Speeches and fair Promises engaged their Assent to the Oath proposed against their Liberties, by crying out, Yea, Yea, without considering the Consequences of such a Consent.

This Point being obtained by the Court, Mansell immediately seized the City into the King's Hands; removed the Mayor and Chamberlain from their Offices, before they were convicted of any Crime; delivered the Custody of the City to the Constable of the Tower; appointed new Sheriffs; and, having sealed up the Tallage-Rolls, left them in the Hands of the Chamberlain, to be forthcoming upon his Majesty's Command.



On the Morrow (*Feb. 3.*) of the *Purification*, the said *Mansell* returned to the *Guildhall* in the said City, and for several Days after successively; and there, assisted by the Constable of the Tower, and other Commissioners from the King, received, upon the Oaths of the thirty-six Inquisitors of each Ward, their Reports upon the Truth of the forefaid Complaints, with so much Secrecy, that, though this Session continued daily to the Feast of *St. Sebasstian*, nothing either of the Interrogatories, or of their Answers, perspired 'till that Time; on which Day, the King commanded to come before him, at *Westminster*, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen, and the thirty-six Inquisitors of every of the twelve Wards, by whom the Inquisition had been made.

They attending to the King's Summons, all the Aldermen were called by Name, and four Men of every Ward appeared before the Barons of the Exchequer and other Commissioners; when *Mansell* informed *Nicholas Batt*, the Mayor, and several others, that the King had resolved to prosecute them for the Oppressions and Injuries done by them to the Men of his City: And having caused a Part of the said Inquisition to be read, he concluded, That the City was oppressed and destroyed by them and their Councils, especially in that Particular, *viz.* the changing the Manner of making the Tallage; because the last Roll thereof had not been read, as usual, before all the People, properly summoned; and that the Mayor and his Council had altered the Roll at their Pleasure, to screen some People, and to burthen others. To which the Accused replied, That the Custom of reading the Tallage-Roll in *Guildhall* had been discontinued for ten Years; and further denied the Possibility of their corrupting or falsifying the said Roll, which they alledged was made out by Men chosen by the whole Commonalty, and sworn to do Justice, and then sealed with the Common Seal of the City; and they all offered to put themselves upon Trial by the Laws and Customs of the City.

*Henry de Batbon* opposed their Offer; and, *Mansell* not satisfied with their Demand of being tried by a City Jury, the Court was adjourned to lay the Affair before the King next Morning. At which Court, the King himself and his Council being present, *Ralph Hardell* and *Nicholas Batt*, being greatly intimidated, threw themselves upon the King's Mercy, with a *Salvo* to the Liberties of themselves and their Fellow-Citizens. Then the King commanded the other six, who were accused of male Practices, to be prosecuted for giving bad Counsel to the Mayor, by which there had been unjust Tallages made, and the Weights and Measures had been altered, without Permission of the King. However, they persisted in their Innocency; alledged, that what Alterations had been made in the City in the Weights and Measures, were for the public Good; and that they were ready to be tried by the Laws and Customs of the City, which allowed them to be tried by twelve Men of their own City before the King.

This resolute Determination of the Citizens embarrassed the Court, and obliged the King to have Recourse to another Expedient, which was, to call a *Folk-mote* at *St. Paul's Cross* next Day,

and so to manage the Populace, as to gain their Denial of any such Custom. This *Folk-mote* answered their Expectations: For the accused Aldermen, deterred from their former Resolution of abiding by their City Rights, (observing that the Commonalty would not stand by them in their Defence before the King) threw themselves also upon the King's Mercy, desiring that the King would inquire, by whom he would, of the City, if they were guilty of any Crime; saving to themselves and the other Citizens their Liberties, who would not acquiesce. However, *Mansell* proceeded to harangue the People, who were assembled in a mixt Multitude, Strangers, Non-freemen, and even Servants, without any Aldermen; and taking Advantage of their Approbation of the King's Proceedings, he commanded the Accused to appear before the King in Person on the next Day, in *Westminster-Hall*. On the Morrow, the Court being assembled, the King, who had taken Advice with his Council in the Chapel of *St. Stephen*, came and placed himself as Judge in this Cause on the Bench; when he commanded the Chief-Justice, *Henry de Batbon*, to pass Sentence of Degradation on the accused Aldermen, and to declare, that they were dismissed from their Bailiwicks, and lay at the King's Mercy, so as never to be restored to their Offices, without the Royal Permission; but that his Majesty gave them Leave to return Home.

After all these Transactions, the King granted, that, except the said six Men, the others might serve the Office of Bailiff, if they should be chosen thereto by the Commonalty of the City; who were accordingly restored to their Bailiwicks, except *Richard de Hadstock*; and *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* was restored to the Sherifdom, with whom was joined *William Grapstede*, in the Place of *Matthew Bokerell*; and *William Fitz-Richard* was chosen Mayor of London. But the City Chamberlains were obliged to appear daily before *Mansell* and his Fellow-Commissioners, to render an Account of the Tallages, in the Presence of many Citizens; who, after a long Scrutiny, found nothing of the Complaint, that might justly be laid to the Charge of the Parties accused. Wherefore the King, to put an End to all these Troubles, having commanded a *Folk-mote* to assemble at *St. Paul's Cross*, on the Day before the Feast of *St. Leonard*, in the forty-third Year of his Reign, did there, in the Presence of his Council, and of *John Mansell*, restore the disgraced *Arnold Thedman* to his Favour, and to his Bailiwick of an Alderman, being certified of his Innocence in regard to the Accusation laid against him; and at the same Time acquainting the Citizens with his Intention to cross the Seas to his foreign Dominions, he promised to preserve all their Liberties entire, and farther granted them certain Privileges, namely, "That for the future every Citizen should have Liberty to plead his own Cause, without being obliged to employ a Lawyer, except in Pleas that might concern the Crown; that, the Wisdom of the Court being certified of the Truth of the Affair, without any Colouring, they might decree equal and just Judgment to the Parties concerned."

This Passage was thought of such Consequence in the Annals of London, in order to clear up some



some future Proceedings in its History, as obliged the Editor to search into all its Circumstances; and not entirely to rest upon the Authority of *Fabian*, who seems to ascribe the whole Prosecution to a wicked Intention in the King to oppress the City upon the sole Evidence of a Paper forged at Court: Whereas, by the Relation thereof from other Authors, as above, it should rather be ascribed to the discontented Part of the Commonalty, who thought themselves aggrieved in the Tallage, &c.

It is possible that the Court, who, on the other Occasions in this Reign, shewed much Dislike to the City of London, might prosecute this dark Complaint with more Acrimony than becomes the Father of the People, when Justice calls him to protect the Innocent, and to punish the Guilty: But it does not appear that the King, after a strict Inquiry, perverted Justice to gratify a Desire of Revenge upon those he found innocent of the Charge laid against them: And it ought to be a Memorial to the Citizens at all Times not to oppress one another, nor, by civil Dissentions and intestine Broils, to expose their Liberties and Privileges to the Power of the best of Kings.

It also requires a further Remark concerning the *Folkmoete*, to which Chief Justice Mansell applied in this Case, to know the Truth of the Complaint against the Magistrates of this City; and for their Opinion, in regard to the Customs of the City in Law Proceedings against Delinquents. For, by this Instance, the *Folkmoete*, or Assembly of the People, or Commonalty, appears to have been at that Time the *supreme Assembly* of the City, in which all the Citizens, that would come, were met together, near St. Paul's; in which the Mayor and Aldermen might be impeached for Misgovernment: A Mayor has been chosen: And in which the Liberties and Customs of the City were to be finally examined and determined by a Majority of Voices. This *supreme Assembly* was summoned by the Ringing of a certain great Bell in a Belfry erected near the East End of St. Paul's Church, as appears in the Pleadings on a *Quo Warranto*, 14 Edw. II. which Summons was generally by Order of the Mayor and Aldermen: And in this Court capital Criminals were declared outlawed: After which, according to the Law of those Times, any Person was empowered to kill the Offender. However, this Assembly, as the City increased by foreign Inhabitants, became in Time so tumultuous and dangerous, by the great Intermixture of Strangers and Non-freemen, contrary to the Liberties and Customs of the City, that by Degrees we find it laid aside; though its Authority was frequently pleaded by the Citizens, as in the Case above-mentioned. But of this more hereafter, when we shall treat of the City Government.

As to the particular Charge of over-rating some, and favouring others, in the Tallage; it may be satisfactory to our Readers to be informed, That *Tallage*, or *Tailage*, was a Term introduced by the French after the Conquest, and is derived from the French Verb *Tailler*, to *share* or *cut out a Part*: Which, applied metaphorically in our Laws, is taken, when the King or any other Lord hath a Share or Part of the Value of any

Man's Goods or Chattels, or a Share or Part of the annual Revenue of his Lands; or puts any Charge or Burthen upon another. So that *Tallage* is a general Word, and includes all Subsidies, Taxes, Tenths, Fifteenths, Impositions, or other Burthens or Charges, put or set upon any Man. When a Tallage was granted by the City, certain Persons were chosen by the whole Commonalty at Guildhall, and sworn to make a just Roll: This Roll being made out, was then to be read in the said Hall before all the People, summoned for their Assent; which being given, the said Roll was to be sealed with the Common Seal of the City, and then became a Law to oblige and bind the Citizens, according to the Tenor thereof.

The City Walls and Bulwarks of London being also reported to be ruinous, Henry commanded the Citizens forthwith to repair the same, which they some Time after effected at a very great Expence.

In this same Year, a Gentleman belonging to William de Valence, Half-Brother to the King, having dangerously wounded several of the Citizens, without the least Provocation or Reason, other than their being *Englishmen*, (than which he imagined nothing would be more acceptable to his Master; therefore depended upon his Protection) was stoned to Death by the Populace. But this Affair was so highly resented by the King, that he ordered Richard Hardell, the Mayor, to attend and answer for the same: Hardell, in his Defence, alledged, That it was not in his Power to stop the furious Populace, as upon Inquiry would appear: And Henry appeared satisfied. But he only deferred the Punishment till another Opportunity, which some Time after offered.

Just after, Henry commanded Sir Hugh Bigot, one of the Itinerant Judges, to hold a Court of Itinerancy in London, though contrary to the ancient Rights and Liberties of the Citizens; by which Court, divers Bakers for male Practices were set upon the Tumbrel or Dung-Cart, wherein they were carried and exposed in the Streets, as Bawds usually were. Besides which, the said Judge did several other Things incompatible with the Privileges and Immunities of the City.

This Year the King caused to be coined in London a Penny of pure Gold, weighing two Sterlings, which is supposed to be the first Gold coined in England.

In the same Year, a dreadful Famine happened, chiefly occasioned by too much Wet, insomuch that Wheat was sold at the prodigious Rate of one Pound four Shillings the Quarter. The Author of *Walter of Coventry's Julius*, tells us, That at this dismal Time he saw several Persons fight for dead Dogs and other Carrion, and that People eat Wash given to Swine. And we are told by another Historian, That, according to Report, no less than twenty thousand Persons died in London. And what added to the Misery of this terrible Dearth was a Scarcity of Money also; for, by the grievous Exactions of the King on the one hand, and the Pope on the other, together with the prodigious Sums of Money carried into Germany by Richard, King of the Romans, (which, according to Report, amounted to no less than seven hundred

How made out.

City Walls, ordered to be repaired. Mat. Par. Hist. Angl.

Ibid. William de Valence's Valets stoned to death.

Sir Hugh Bigot holds a Court in London. Stow. Angl. Engl.

A Gold Penny first coined in London.

Lib. de Leg. in Rec. Guil. Famine Fab. Chron. p. 7. MS. in Bib. Cot.

Chron. Everh.

Mat. Par. Hist. Angl.

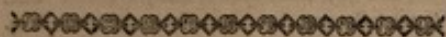
Folkmoete, and its Authority.

19 Ed. II. Mich. Term. Coram Rege Rot. 22. And Rot. de Quo Warranto, 14 Ed. II. N. 51. ecc.

Tallage, what Coke's 2 Instit. fol. 552.



hundred thousand Pounds; a very incredible Sum in those Days!) the Nation was so drained of Money, that there was hardly any left to go to Market.



## C H A P. XI.

*Citizens promise to maintain the Oxford Constitutions. Henry promises to maintain the City Rights. Obliged the Citizens to take an Oath to him and his Heirs. City of London's Power to distrain in Westminster. The Londoners take Part with the Barons against the King. A Watch appointed in every Ward. City's Liberties, Posts and Chains, taken away. The King resumes the Government of the City. The Terms of the City's Pardon. The Charter of Remission. Another Charter concerning Traffic and Toll. Permission to chuse two Bailiffs. — Surprized by the Earl of Gloucester. King Henry's eighth Charter. Prince Edward made Governor of London. Privilege of chusing their Magistrates restored.*

THE King's Oppressions extending over all the Nation, the Parliament, which was assembled at Oxford, in the Year 1258, came to certain Resolutions for preventing the like for the future: And, having obliged the King and Prince to confirm the Constitutions or Provisions they had made for ascertaining the Rights of the People, they sent divers of their Members, viz. *Simon de Mountfort, John Fitz-Goffrey, &c.* as Commissioners to the City of London, to shew unto the Citizens the said Confirmation of the said Constitutions or Provisions made at Oxford; and to ask, whether they would adhere to, and faithfully observe the said Statutes, and act vigorously in Defence thereof, against all those who should attempt to violate the same, by giving their utmost Assistance to the Barons, when Occasion should offer? After some Deliberation, the Citizens unanimously assented; and, as an incontestable Proof of their Sincerity, not only obliged themselves by a Charter under their Common Seal, but likewise swore to maintain and defend the same against all Infringers whatsoever; well knowing, that those Provisions were calculated for the Benefit of the whole Kingdom, by restraining the King from imposing upon his People, as he had heretofore so often done, more especially upon themselves; therefore of all others they had the greatest Reason to approve of those additional Fences, by which they were to be protected from the detestable Avarice of an insatiable Prince: And as this was the Case, the ready Concurrence of the Citizens is not to be wondered at, nor their having acted so strenuously afterwards, in Defence of those Laws they had so solemnly sworn to maintain; for which they deserve immortal Praise, notwithstanding their having been unjustly stigmatized, by some Friends to Slavery, with the Appellation of Rebels, on that Account.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned Provisions, Proclamation was made in divers Parts of the City, that none of the King's Purveyors should

take any Thing in London, without Consent of the Owner, except two Tons of Wine the King had out of every Wine-Ship, at two Pounds per Ton. And as long as the Oxford Provisions subsisted, the King had nothing in London, but what he paid ready Money for.

Soon after, the Commonalty of London exhibited a Complaint to the King of great Frauds committed by the Collectors of the Money for repairing the City Wall, who, instead of applying it as it was intended, fraudulently appropriated the same to their own private uses, as they had frequently done in collecting of Tallages, &c. Whereupon the said Collectors were apprehended, tried and convicted; but by Money, and the Intercession of *Manfell* the Chief-Justice, they were all pardoned.

On Candlemas Day, 1259, *Henry*, with his Brother *Richard*, King of the Romans, with their Queens, made their publick Entry into London, amidst the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People; on which Occasion, the City was embellished in a most sumptuous Manner: And soon after, *Henry*, at the Intercession of the King of the Romans, confirmed the Privileges of the Company of German or Hanseatick Merchants in London.

On or about the sixth of November, this same Year, the King came to *St. Paul's Cross*; where a Folkmore by his Order being assembled, he took Leave of the Citizens, (before he set out for France) whom he faithfully promised to maintain in all their Rights and Privileges; and at the same Time strictly enjoined the Mayor to have a great Regard to the Peace of the City during his Absence. This Promise and Charge were received by the Citizens with all the Demonstrations of Joy.

During the King's Stay abroad, a great Difference happened between Prince *Edward* and the Earl of Gloucester; for the composing of which, a Parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster, where both the Prince and Earl arrived, with armed and numerous Retinues; and both intending to lodge in the City with their Attendants, it occasioned the Mayor's going to advise with the Regency upon this extraordinary Emergency; who calling to their Assistance the King of the Romans to deliberate thereon, the Result was, that the Mayor should not give Admittance either to the Prince or Earl, or any of their Followers, into the City; and that he should command all the Citizens, of fifteen Years of Age and upwards, to provide themselves with Arms, to be ready on all Occasions; by which wise Precaution, the City was at this Time preserved in Peace, which otherwise might have proved of bad Consequence; and, for the more effectual Security of the Capital, the King of the Romans, Sir *Hugh Bigot* and Sir *Philip Basset*, two of the Regency, brought into London certain Bands of armed Men, who continued therein 'till the Storm was over. This Account, through Mistake, is placed by *Fabian* in the preceding Year. In the Interim the King arriving from France, he thought proper to take up his Residence in the Bishop of London's Palace in the City, 'till the Difference could be composed; and at the same Time he commanded the Prince to reside at Westminster, and the Earl in London:

A a

And

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
Collectors  
convicted  
of Fraud.

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.  
A.D. 1259

German  
Merchants  
Privileges  
confirmed.  
Stow. Sar.  
Lond.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
Henry  
promises to  
maintain  
the City  
Rights.

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.  
Quarrel  
between  
Prince  
Edward  
and the  
Earl of  
Gloucester.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1260

The King  
resides in  
London.

Parliament at  
Oxford  
invites the  
Londoners.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1258

An. de  
Civ. Lond.

Mat. Par.  
Hist. Angl.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
Citizens  
promise to  
maintain  
the Constitu-  
tions of  
Oxford.

Ibid.  
Pat. in Ex-  
ecution in  
London.



And the Parliament, having this Affair very much at Heart, soon after compromised Matters, seemingly to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

*An. de Civ. Lond.* Henry, being conscious of the many Extortions and Impositions he had from Time to Time put upon the *Londoners*, began to be apprehensive of their leaving him, and joining with his Enemies, the Barons; which to prevent, as much as possible, he came into the City, and commanded a Folkmote to be convened at *St. Paul's Cross*, on the Sunday before *Valentine-Day*, Anno Dom. 1260; where, being present, attended by his Brother and divers of the Nobility, he ordered the Mayor to cause all the Males in the City, of twelve Years and upwards, to be sworn the next Day before the Aldermen of the respective Wards, to be faithful to the King and his Heir; and at the same Time strictly enjoined him to have always in Readiness a sufficient Number of armed Men, for Defence of the City. Which Precaution his Majesty renewed the very next Year: For, being resolved to be no longer bound by the above-mentioned Constitutions made at *Oxford*, he went to the Tower of *London*, accompanied by his Queen, and, opening his Treasury, employed it in repairing the decayed Fortifications of that Fortrefs. At the same Time he commanded the City Wall to be finished with the utmost Expedition. And at a Folkmote called by his Command, to meet at *St. Paul's Cross*, he again obliged the Mayor to take an Oath to be faithful to the King and his Heirs; and the Day after, all the Aldermen, in Presence of the Mayor, took the Oath in *Guildhall*; and, the Sunday following, all the Males of the City of twelve Years and upwards, were again obliged to swear to be true to the King and his Heirs. Then he commanded the City to be strongly guarded, and caused Proclamation to be made, that whoever would enter into his Service, should be maintained at his Expence. Yet all this Management had like to have been overturned by the Constable of the Tower, who, having stopped divers Ships laden with Corn, caused the same to be unloaded, and carried into that Fortrefs, where he fixed the Price according to Pleasure. This Proceeding highly incensed the Citizens; the Consequence whereof would in all Probability have proved fatal to the King's Affairs, had it not been happily accommodated by the Determination of the Chief Justice *Basset*; who, after having heard both Sides, decreed, that, whenever the Constable of the Tower, or any of his Officers, should have Occasion to buy Corn for the King, or the Inhabitants of the Tower, he should, for the future, come to the public Market in the City, where he should be supplied with Wheat, or any other Grain, at two Pence the Quarter cheaper than the common Price fixed by the Mayor: And if the said Constable, or any of his Officers, should at any Time act contrary to this Sentence, the Sheriffs should give Information thereof to the Privy Council, who should give immediate Order to have the same redressed.

*Ibid.* On the ninth of *November* following, a Quarrel happened in the Church of *St. Mary Cole*, at the Corner of the *Old Jewry* in the *Poultry*, between a *Christian* and a *Jew*; the latter, having dan-

gerously wounded the former, endeavoured to escape; but being pursued by the Populace, was overtaken, and killed in his own House. But the Mob not stopping there, they fell upon other *Jews*, and killed and robbed many of them. The Winter following there was such an exceeding hard Frost, that the River *Thames* being strongly frozen over, it became as it were a common Highway for Men, Beasts, and Carriages.

In a Cause tried between the *Londoners* and Abbot of *Westminster*, Anno Dom. 1262, in the Exchequer, by a Jury, consisting of twelve Knights of the County of *Middlesex*; they, after hearing Witnesses on both Sides, brought in their Verdict, that the Sheriffs of *London* had a Right to enter the Town of *Westminster*, even to the Gates of the Abbey, and also into all Houses belonging to the Abbot in *Middlesex*; and there to summon and distrain all and every of his Tenants for Default of appearing.

Anno Dom. 1263, Prince *Edward*, at his Return from *Wales*, immediately went to the Temple or Monastery of the Knights Templars; where, breaking open their Treasury, he spoiled them of ten thousand Pounds, deposited there by the Citizens, as in a sacred Repository, not dreaming that any Person would be so wicked as to rob a Treasury that was under the immediate Protection of Heaven. This dishonourable Action enraged them so, that they instantly ran to Arms, to revenge themselves upon *Edward* and his Adherents, assaulted and plundered the House of Lord *Gray*, and the Houses of divers other Courtiers, and determined them to take Part with the Barons; who informed them that the King had openly rejected the Constitutions of *Oxford*, assembled, without a Royal Summons, in great Numbers in the Neighbourhood of this City; where, in a great Council, they publicly declared both against the King and Prince, as guilty of Perjury, in receding from the said Constitutions; and, having assembled a great Army, declared they were resolved to act in Defence of the same, and defied all such as opposed them: And having proceeded to open Acts of Hostility, by destroying the Estates, and plundering the Houses of all Strangers, especially those who were in Favour with the King and Prince; they sent a Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, under the Seal of *Simon de Mountfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, their General, to know whether they would assist them in the Recovery of their just Rights, and the Re-establishment of the Provisions made at *Oxford*, which they had some Time before not only confirmed by their Charter, but likewise in the most solemn Manner swore to maintain the same.

Henry being in the Tower of *London* for his greater Security, the said Letter was carried thither by *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, the Mayor, (who, by *Stow*, through Mistake, is called *Thomas Fitz-Richard*, tho', in another Part of his Work, he gives him his proper Name.) The King, on this Occasion, being willing to know the Sentiments of the City relating to that Affair, asked the Mayor what his Opinion was in that respect. But *Fitz-Thomas*, unwilling to declare his Sentiments at so critical a Juncture, begged Leave to consult his Brethren the Aldermen on that Head, promising

*Jews*  
plundered  
and killed.

*Fab.*  
*Chron.*  
p. 7.  
A.D. 1262

*City Right*  
to distrain  
in *West-*  
*minster.*

*Tyr. Gen.*  
*Hist. Ang.*  
*Annal. St.*  
*August.*  
A.D. 1263

*Prince Ed-*  
*ward takes*  
10,000*l.*  
by Force  
out of the  
Temple.

*Hollings.*  
*Chron.*  
*Engl.*

*Chron.*  
*The Wks.*

*The Insur-*  
*rection of*  
*the Barons.*

*An. de*  
*Civ. Lond.*  
*Fab.*  
*Chron.*  
p. 7.

*Mat. West.*  
*Flor. Hist.*

*Fab.*  
*Chron.*  
p. 7.



missing quickly to return with their Thoughts thereon. But, the King insisting upon his own Opinion without farther Delay, he boldly answered, That he, with his Brethren the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of London, had frequently, by his Command, been sworn to obey all such Acts and Ordinances as had been made to the Honour of God, the Interest of the King, and Good of the Kingdom, which Oaths they thought themselves in Conscience obliged to keep; adding, that, in order to prevent any farther Misunderstanding between him and his Nobility, on the Account of Foreigners residing in London, they had taken a Resolution to expel all Aliens out of their City. This Answer cut the King to the Heart; but, as it was a very improper Time to shew his Resentment, he passed it over, as if he had not regarded what was said. The Mayor, at his Return, gave an Account of all that had passed between the King and him to the Barons. This Transaction, by Mistake, *Fabian* has placed in the preceding Year.

During this troublesome Time, a strong Guard was kept in the City by Day, and by Night a Party of Horse, supported by some Infantry, incessantly patrolled the Streets. This Guard gave a handle to a Gang of Thieves, who, under Colour of being Part of the Foot Patrol, gave out, they were ordered to search for Strangers; under which Pretence, they got into and robbed many Houses. For the preventing such villainous Practices for the future, a standing Watch was appointed in every Ward. Soon after which, the Barons were admitted into the City.

The King, finding himself disappointed of the long-expected Relief from the Prince his Son, thought it safest to give Way to the Times, by agreeing to the Terms insisted on by the Barons; and, by a Treaty, once more to oblige himself to observe the *Oxford Statutes*. Immediately after the Conclusion of this Peace, *Henry* went from the Tower of London to *Westminster*; whence he sent a Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of London, acquainting them, that the Differences between him and the Barons were accommodated; therefore strictly enjoined them to look to the Peace of the City, and that whosoever should be guilty of a Breach of the same, should be arrested, and his Goods seized and kept, till the King's Pleasure should be known how to dispose of them.

The Queen having used all the Arts she was Mistress of, to prevent the Conclusion of so dishonourable a Peace with the Barons, she became thereby so odious to the Citizens, that, some Time after, they being informed she was to pass from the Tower of London to *Windsor* by Water, the Populace assembled on the Bridge, where they not only saluted her with the most scurrilous and opprobrious Language, but likewise threw Volumes of Stones and Dirt at her, whereby she was compelled to return to the said Tower.

The Barons, still to ingratiate themselves farther into the Affections of the *Londoners*, desired them to draw up an Account of such of their Liberties as had been retrenched by the Advice of evil Counsellors; and also a Draught of such additional Privileges as they judged would be of

Service to the City: All which they undertook to get granted by the King.

But *Henry*, never intending to keep the late Peace longer than to serve a Turn, was no sooner at Liberty, than the Garrison of Foreigners in *Windsor Castle* made an Excursion, and plundered the neighbouring Countries of their Provisions. However, the King and his Son *Edward* being soon after reduced, they were again necessitated to come to Terms with the Barons for a while: When finding Means to divide them, and to draw several of the Barons to his Party, *Leicester* and his Adherents were declared Rebels; and the King raised an Army to reduce them by Force; which was not doubted, provided it could be contrived to deprive *Leicester* of any Help from the City. But that not being possible to be effected, the Citizens not only opening their Gates to him and his Army encamped in *Southwark*, but joined and marched with him to give the King and Prince Battle in *Lambeth Fields*; where it was proposed and accepted by both Sides, to submit their Grievances to the Arbitration of *Lewis*, King of France.

In the Year 1264, and *Palm-Sunday Week*, a dreadful Disaster befel the miserable and unfortunate *Jews* in this City; for one of that People endeavouring to extort from a *Christian* more than legal Interest, viz. two Pence per Week for twenty Shillings, the Populace, assembling from all Parts of the City, fell upon them in a most cruel and barbarous Manner, massacring above five hundred of them, and afterwards robbed and destroyed their Houses and Synagogue; and such of them as were concealed, and saved by Persons of Humanity and Conscience, were sent to the Tower of London for their greater Security.

*Lewis*, King of France, readily accepting the Office of Arbitrator, after a full Hearing of both Sides, gave his Award in Favour of the King; whereby the Statutes of *Oxford* were annulled; and *Henry* in all Respects restored to his former Power; without taking any other Notice of the Barons, than that the King should use them kindly, and not remember any Thing to their Disadvantage on Account of what was passed.

This definitive Sentence of the French King, was looked upon by the Barons as an Act of great Partiality; wherefore, having discovered a Flaw therein, they would not abide by it; but began to exert themselves in an extraordinary Manner against the King. The first Step they took, was to secure this City to their Interest, into which they were readily admitted by the Citizens: But divers of the Aldermen and chief Citizens being suspected to be in the King's Interest, the Populace thought that a Reason sufficient to justify their usurping the Government of the City, which they were no sooner possessed of, than they (at the Desire of the Barons) rechose *Thomas Fitz-Thomas* for Mayor; and chose for their Captains, or Leaders, *Thomas de Pywellton* and *Stephen Buckerell*; at whose Command, by the tolling of *St. Paul's* great Bell, they obliged themselves to appear in Arms, and to march with the said Officers, wheresoever they were pleased to lead them. Their first Expedition was under *Hugh de Spencer*, Con-  
table

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.

Henry breaks  
the Peace.

Barons  
War re-  
newed.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1264

Jews plan-  
dered and  
murdered.

French  
King's Arbi-  
tration.

Chron.  
Tho. Wik.  
Deemed  
partial.

MS.  
Chron.  
Lond.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

The City  
joins the  
Barons.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

A standing  
Watch ap-  
pointed in  
every Ward.  
Ibid.

Peace be-  
tween the  
King and  
Barons.

Contin.  
Mat. Par.  
Hist.  
Tho.  
Walsing.  
Ypod.  
Neut.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.



stable of the Tower of London, (and by the Barons lately made Justiciary of England) who having desired the said Pywell and Bukerell to join him with a Body of their Troops, they immediately caused the Alarm-Bell to be tolled. The Citizens (as it were one Man) instantly shut up their Shops, armed with the greatest Expedition, joined the Troops from the Tower of London, and marched with the greatest Chearfulness: But whither, or on what Design, they knew not; till, being arrived at *Ipsworth*, they were commanded to destroy the stately Manor-House of the King of the Romans, with all its Appurtenances; (as they likewise did, on their Return to London, the King's Summer-house near *Westminster*): After which they marched back to the City in Triumph, joined the Earl of Leicester, and marched out under his Banner to fight the King, who had pursued him up almost to the very Gates of the City: Which so provoked his Majesty, that he marched back to Kent; where he so effectually prevailed upon the Cinque Ports, as to engage them to send divers Ships to block up the River Thames, to prevent the carrying Provisions and other Commodities to London.

During the Democracy in this City, the most unheard of Ravages were committed; for the Populace, to enrich themselves, plundered the Houses of many of the most eminent Citizens, under Pretence of their being Friends to the King. But their greatest Fury was levelled against the *Causini*, or Italian Usurers, and the Jews.

And Leicester, reinforced by the Barons and their Troops, and with a great Body of Londoners, marched into *Suffex*, in Search of the King; and encamping at *Flexingwith*, within six Miles of his Army, sent the Bishops of London and Worcester to mediate a Peace; whose Proposals Henry rejected: And the Barons, perceiving they were to expect no Satisfaction but what they could obtain by the Sword, renounced their Allegiance, defied him, and marched to attack the Royal Army. Prince Edward, with the best of the Troops, began the Engagement, by a furious Assault upon the Wing composed of the Citizens, who, being raw and undisciplined, and incapable of sustaining the first Shock, were quickly put to Flight; and the Prince, eager to revenge the Affront offered to his Mother at London-Bridge, fiercely pursued, and made a terrible Slaughter of them for four Miles together. This rash and inconsiderate Action of Edward's, in pursuing the Citizens too far, cost the King his Father, Richard, King of the Romans, his Uncle, and himself, the Loss of their Liberties, and the entire Destruction of their Army by Leicester. — The remaining Part of the routed Londoners taking Shelter at *Croydon*, the Garrison of *Tunbridge* no sooner received Intelligence thereof, than they marched thither, and, falling upon them, killed a great many, and carried off Abundance of Plunder. About the same Time, a great Part of *Westcheap*, or *Cheapside*, was burnt down by Treachery.

Prince Edward made his Escape from the Guard; and, having assembled a considerable Power, he attacked Leicester's Army at *Evesham*;

which he not only routed, but likewise killed the Earl and one of his Sons.

Upon this a Parliament was held at *Winchester*, or, according to others, at *Westminster*, about *Christmas*; wherein it was enacted, that the City, of London, for its late Rebellion, should be divested of its Liberties, its Posts and Chains taken away, and its principal Citizens imprisoned, and left to the Mercy of the King; who, instead of having ever shewn them any Favour, was the only Person that drove them to those Extremities, by his unjust, cruel, and barbarous Treatment; to which its greatest Misfortunes were chiefly owing. Whence 'tis observable, how careful all British Kings ought to be, by good Usage, to keep this City their Friend; which, when otherwise, has sometimes terminated in the Ruin of the Prince; of which Instances may be brought: But, if well used by its Sovereign, never was any City more loyal, brave and dutiful, and at all Times ready to serve its Prince, both in Person and Purse; whereof there are many Instances.

Henry having obtained a Parliamentary and unlimited Power of punishing the Citizens of London, wanted not Inclination to put it in Execution; for, upon his Arrival at *Windsor* with a potent Army, 'twas given out, that he intended utterly to destroy the City for its obstinate Rebellion. This was melancholy News to the principal Citizens, while the infatuated Rabble were still for continuing in their Disobedience, and defending the City at all Events. But, after a long Deliberation, it was resolved to send some religious Persons, for whom the King had a Respect, to intercede for, and to endeavour to mollify his Resentment against the City: But all in vain, for his Counsellors were incessantly irritating him against the Citizens. It was then advised by their best Friends at Court, by a proper Instrument under the City Seal, to submit their Lives and Fortunes entirely to the King's Mercy: Which being agreed to, and executed, 'twas sent by eight Citizens, who were known to have the best Interest at Court; who, upon their Way to *Windsor*, were met at *Colebrook* by Sir Roger Leyburn, who acquainted them, that it was the King's Pleasure they should proceed no farther, but return from whence they came, he accompanying them Part of the Way; and, at his leaving them, ordered the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and principal Citizens, to meet him the next Morning at *Barking Church*, near the Tower; where, being come, Sir Roger expatiated upon the Heinousness of their Crime, and the great Intercession that had been made for their Pardon; therefore, the only Way for obtaining the same, was, to send by him the above-mentioned Character of their Submission, which they readily delivered to him.

Sir Roger, returning to the same Place about a Week after, acquainted the Citizens, that the King, at the Intercession of their Friends, had received their Submission, but had commanded all their Posts and Chains to be taken away, (with which they used to barricade the Ends of their Streets and Lanes) and carried to the Tower of London; and that his Pleasure was, that the Mayor

Prince Edward, who routed the Barons.

City Liberties, Posts, and Chains, taken away.

Ann. de Civ. Lond.

City's Submission in effectual.

Deputies sent to Windsor.

Ordered to return without Admission.

Ibid.

Ann. War.

March with the Barons Forces.

Chron. Tho. Wik.

Feb. Chron. P. 7.

Mat. West Flor. Hist.

Are beaten by Prince Edward.

The King, &c. taken Prisoner.

Fire in Cheapside. Stow. An. Engl.

Contin. Mat. Par. Hist. Angl.



Mayor, and forty of the principal Citizens, should the Day after be at *Windsor*, to confirm the above-mentioned Instrument; and, for their Security, delivered them the King's Safe-Conduct, or Pass, under Seal, for their coming and going in Safety, for the Space of four Days; in Confidence of which, they went to *Windsor*: But, the King being gone to divert himself with Hunting in that Neighbourhood, they waited his Coming; and being returned, tho' he saw them attending, took no Manner of Notice of them; and, being about to enter the Castle with the Domesticks, they were cautioned to attend without, whilst Orders were given not to molest them; Whereupon they were acquainted by Sir Roger *Leyburn* and Sir *Robert Walleis*, who brought them into the Castle, that the King would not see them that Night: Upon which they committed themselves to the Care of the Constable of the Castle, who caused them to be secured in a large Tower till the next Day; where, according to my Author, they had hard Fare, and worse Lodging.

The next Evening they were all removed from the Tower to Lodgings assigned them, except *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, the Mayor, *Michael Tony*, *Stephen Bukerell*, *Thomas Pywellson*, and *John Fleet*; who, notwithstanding their Safe-Conduct, were, as Ringleaders of the late Rebellion, delivered up to the Prince, to be disposed of at his Pleasure: Whereupon *Edward* ordered them to be confined, till they had paid such Sums as he thought sufficient for their Ransoms. Hence 'tis observable, that neither Prosperity nor Adversity could ever bring this King to have the least Notion of Honour or Justice; though, even amongst the most savage Nations, a Safe-Conduct is held equally sacred with the most solemn Asseveration. Upon Receipt of this melancholy News in the City, many of the most eminent Citizens retired, with their Effects, into the Country, and never returned.

The King, having seized the Liberties of the City, and discharged the Magistrates, constituted *Humphry de Bobun*, Earl of *Hertford*, *John de Baliol*, *Roger de Leyburn*, and *Roger de Walerand*, Guardians thereof; and by his Writ, directed to them, recited, "That, whereas the Mayor, Citizens, and whole Community of London had submitted themselves, both as to their Lives and Limbs, together with their Lands, Tenements, and Estates, to the King's Mercy; they were to cause Proclamation to be made, that his Peace should be kept in the City and Parts adjacent. Given at *Windsor*, the Sixth of *October*."

By this original Writ 'tis apparent, that both *Fabian* and *Stow* are mistaken, in placing *Otho*, Constable of the Tower, *Custos* over the City at this Time. For by the King's Commission 'tis manifest, that it was some Time after, when Sir *Hugh Fitz-Otho* had the Custody of the City and Tower delivered to him by Sir *Roger de Leyburn*, one of the former *Custodes*, who surrendered the same to him by a special Command: Wherefore the Citizens were strictly enjoined to submit to him in all Things relating to his Office. Upon which he appointed *John Adrian* and *Walter Harvey*, Citizens, for his Bailiffs; in whose Stead, *Stow*

has again erroneously substituted *Edward Bland* and *Peter Anger*.

*Henry* also bestowed upon his Domesticks many of the principal Citizens Houses, with all their Moveables, the Lands and Chattels they were possessed of in any Part of the Kingdom; and then caused many of the Sons of the most eminent Citizens to be taken as Pledges for their Fathers good Behaviour: Those were sent to the Tower, and maintained at the Charge of their Parents: And it was not till after a powerful Intercession, that the King ordered all the Citizens, that were in Custody at *Windsor*, to be discharged; still detaining *Richard Bonaventure*, *Simon de Hadstock*, *William de Kent*, and *William de Gloucester*; who, it seems, were, on account of their great Riches, to be more effectually fleeced.

The Citizens being now under the most deplorable Circumstances, having nothing they could call their own, resolved, if possible, to come at an End of their Misery; and, in order to which, by their Friends at Court, applied to the King in the most humble and moving Manner, to know what he insisted on as an Atonement for their past Offences. *Henry* at first demanded the immense Sum of sixty thousand Marks; but, falling to fifty thousand, that he positively insisted on: But the Citizens, in a Remonstrance, setting forth, that it was the baser Sort of the People that had been the greatest Offenders, and who had not only been the chief Actors in the late Rebellion, but likewise had robbed all the principal Citizens, who were known to be in his Majesty's Interest; besides the great and numerous Losses they sustained in the late unhappy Troubles by the Privateers of the Cinque Ports, by which they were rendered incapable of paying the vast Sum insisted on; therefore they most humbly intreated, that his Majesty would be pleased to accept of what they were able to give, without ruining their poor innocent Families.

This expostulatory Declaration had a very happy Effect; for *Henry* soon after committed the Government of the City and Tower of London to Sir *John Linde* and *John Waldren*, Clerk, under the Appellation of Seneschals: Whereupon the King's Council sent for twenty-four of the principal Citizens to appear before them at *Westminster*; where being come, they were told, it was the King's Pleasure, that they should have the immediate Direction of the City Affairs, under the aforesaid Seneschals; and that they were in a particular Manner commanded to have a strict Regard to the Peace and Quiet of the City; for which Purpose they were sworn accordingly. And, at the earnest Solicitations of the Queen and the Pope's Legate, and the Consideration of their low Circumstances, at last the King agreed to accept of the Sum of twenty thousand Marks, in full Satisfaction for all past Offences. For the Payment of which, the Citizens having given Security, the King sent a Charter of Remission, under the Broad Seal, from *Northampton*, to the following Purport:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Guyan;  
To all Men, Greeting.

B b

"Know

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

Greatly  
appressed

Henry  
demands  
60,000  
Marks

An. de.  
Civ. Lond.  
Feb.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

Appoint  
Seneschals

An. de  
Lond.

Accept  
20,000  
Marks.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A. D. 1266



Charter  
of Re-  
mission.

"Know ye, that in Consideration of twenty thousand Marks, paid to Us by our Citizens of London, as an Atonement for their great Crimes and Misdemeanours committed against Us, our Royal Consort, our Royal Brother Richard, King of the Romans, and our dear Son Edward: That We have and do by these Presents remit, forgive, and acquit, for Us and our Heirs, the Citizens of London and their Heirs, of all Crimes and Trespases whatsoever; and that the said Citizens, as formerly, shall enjoy all their Rights and Liberties; and that from Christmas last they shall and may receive the Rents and Profits of all their Lands and Tenements whatsoever: And also, that the said Citizens shall have all the Goods and Chattels of such Criminals, as have or shall be indicted on Account of the late Rebellion; except the Goods and Chattels of the Persons already mentioned, which We have given to our Son Edward, and also, all the Lands and Tenements that shall escheat to Us, by Reason of the said Rebellion. And We likewise grant, that all the Citizens confined in our several Prisons shall be discharged; except those given as Pledges to our Son Edward for his Prisoners, and those for Citizens that are fled. In Witnes whereof We have made these Letters Patents.

"Witnes Myself at Northampton, the Tenth Day of January, in the Fiftieth Year of our Reign."

Brad.  
Com. Hist.  
Engl.

Warrant  
for dis-  
charge.

In Consequence of this Pardon, the King sent an Order to John de Waldren and John de Linde, his Guardians of the City, reciting, "That, whereas he had received into his Favour the Citizens of London, according to a certain Form, specified in his Letters Patents; that they should release the Pledges or Security of the Citizens they had in their Custody, except those above excepted; and to suffer them to go wheresoever they pleased. Witnes the King, at Northampton, the Eleventh of January."

King  
Hen. III.  
7th Chas-  
ter.

On the same Day, the King granted the City a Charter, whereby the Citizens were empowered "to traffick with their Commodities and Merchandizes, wheresoever they please, throughout his Kingdom and Dominions, as well by Sea as by Land, without Interruption of him or his, as they see expedient, quit from all Custom, Toll, and Paying; and may abide for their Trading wheresoever they please, in the same his Kingdom, as in Times past they were accustomed, till such Time as it should be more fully ordered by his Council, touching the State of the said City; as by the said Letters Patents, amongst other Things, more fully appeareth."

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

Notwithstanding the King's Order to the abovementioned Guardians for detaining certain of the City Pledges in Prison, yet it seems, that four thereof were not only soon after discharged, (though, 'tis to be presumed, not without paying the utmost Farthing, for the Satisfaction of Prince Edward) but likewise the Seneschals or Guardians aforesaid were dismissed; in whose Stead the Citizens chose William Fitz-Richard for their Mayor, and Thomas le Ford and Gregory de Rockesly

for their Sheriffs; which shews Stow's Mistake in the latter. Arnold writes, that the Sheriffs for this Year were Walter Huyn and William Duresme. This Affair was no sooner settled, than the Citizens set about raising the Fine payable to the King; for the Payment of which, not only Householdiers, but also Lodgers and Servants, were assessed; the Assessment amounting so high, that many, rather than pay it, chose to be disfranchised.

Stow, Sur.  
Leod.

About the same Time, the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Community of London entered into a Recognizance on Behalf of the King, (before the Barons of the Exchequer) to the Merchants of Doway, for the Payment of five hundred Pounds; agreeing, that, in Case of Non-payment, the said Barons might levy the same upon their proper Goods and Chattels. And, in the same Year, the Bailiffs, and fifteen others, principal Citizens of London, went to the Exchequer, and bound themselves in a Recognizance, on Behalf of the Community of the City, to pay four hundred Marks (the Residue of a greater Sum they owed the King) unto Herman le Tyers, Knight, and Envoy of the Duke of Brunswick, or to Folkemar de Brunswiz, or any other Person, who should bring an Acquittance from the said Duke; and to pay daily four Shillings to the said Herman and Folkemar, for their Expences, till the said four hundred Marks should be paid; and that, in Default of Payment, they agreed, that the said Sum might be levied, by the Barons of the Exchequer, upon their Goods and Chattels, according to the Custom of the Exchequer.

Mad. Fir.  
Burg.

Agreement  
with the  
Merchants  
of Doway.

Mad. Fir.  
Burg.

Bound to  
pay 400  
Marks to  
the Duke  
of Brunsw-  
wick.

Just after, Henry ordered, that the Keepers of the seven Gates of the City should be paid three Pence per Day each.

Rec. Treas.  
50 H. III.  
m. 8.

The King, upon the humble Supplication of the Citizens, granted them a Liberty to chuse two Bailiffs from among themselves, who were to have the Custody of the City and the County of Middlesex, till he should give further Order in that Respect; and, at the same Time, he enjoined the Barons of the Exchequer, to admit the said Bailiffs, when duly presented: Whereupon they chose John Adrian and Luke de Batencurt; who, upon their being presented and admitted, took an Oath, to be faithful both to King and Citizens.

Mad. Hist.  
Excheq.  
A.D. 1199.

Citizens  
allowed to  
chuse two  
Bailiffs.

About the same Time, a Difference happened between the Magistrates and the Commonalty of London, concerning the Election of a Mayor; for which Purpose a Folk-mote being assembled, the Aldermen and chief Citizens declared for Alen Souche, and the Commons for Thomas Fitz-Thomas, tho' at that Time a State-Prisoner in the Castle of Windsor. Souche's Party, who were apprehensive of this Opposition, had previously engaged Sir Roger Leydorne (mistaken for Leyburn) a bold and enterprising Courtier, to come to their Assistance; who, with his Friends, ready prepared for Battle, repaired to the Place of Election, and furiously fell upon the naked Commons: many of whom they seized; and, having committed them to Prison, Souche was declared duly elected; no one daring to make further Opposition.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

Dispar-  
ance at  
the Choice  
of a Mayor.

Nor was this the End of their Troubles this Year: for Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, accompanied by divers of the Barons, and a nume-

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.  
Chron.  
The Wik.



Ann. de  
Lond.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

rous Army, under a Pretence of serving the King in his intended Wars against *France*, and against the Rebels in the Isle of *Ely*, (whose Cause he had privately engaged to support against the King) having by this Artifice deceived the Regent, and by his Permission quartered Part of his Army in the City, brought fresh Troubles upon them: For he no sooner found himself capable of forcing the Citizens to his Terms, but he pulled off the Mask, and acted at his Pleasure: And upon the Arrival of Sir *John Dayville*, alias *de Evilli* (one of the chief Rebels in the Isle of *Ely*) with a considerable Body of Troops, in *Southwark*, he discovered his Intention more plainly. The Magistrates of the City, being apprehensive of Danger from the Neighbourhood of those new Comers, (who had been so long inured to Plunder) drew up their Draw-bridge, and shut the Gates against them. But the Earl so highly resented their Behaviour, that he took the Keys of the City from the Mayor, and gave them to such as he could confide in. Whereupon *Dayville's* Men had Access to the City at Pleasure; which so intimidated the chief Citizens, that many of them retired into the Country, to avoid the King's Displeasure. Wherefore the Earl immediately seized upon their respective Effects: Of all which Proceedings the Mayor gave the earliest Intelligence to the King, who was then busy in *Norfolk*, in raising Men to reinforce his Army, to march against *Gloucester*; who in the Interim was continually employed in fortifying the City with additional Works.

Ann. de  
Civ.  
Lond.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
Pillaged.

The Earl now sole Master of *London*, the Commonalty began to act in the same licentious Manner they did in *Leicester's* Time, (without regarding the late dreadful Catastrophe they brought upon the City by their former Behaviour) by seizing the several Aldermen they knew were in the Court Interest, whom they clapped into Prison, and divided their Effects among them; and, having degraded the Mayor and Sheriffs, chose in their Places Sir *Richard Culworth* and *Robert de Langton*; and then released all Persons, imprisoned on Account of the late Rebellion; and confederating with such as were excommunicated or proscribed on the same Account; who, returning to the City from all Parts in great Numbers, acted in all Respects as mischievously as formerly. The Legate, on his Part, put the City under a kind of Interdict; commanding, that the Bells should not be rung for Divine Service, nor that it should be sung, but said; and all Churches to be shut, during the Time of saying the same, lest any of the excommunicated Rebels should participate thereof. *Gloucester* invested the Tower of *London*, with a Design to reduce it. But the Legate, by the Assistance of the *Jews*, who fled thither with their Families for Security, made a brave Defence; 'till the King, who lay at *Cambridge* with his Forces to curb the Rebels in the Isle of *Ely* from making Incursions on that Side, received a Reinforcement of thirty thousand *Scots* and *French*, raised by his Son *Edward*, and marched to his Relief.

Mat. West.  
Flor. Hist.

When he was come to *Windsor*, he there encamped, the better to inform himself how Af-

fairs stood in the City, and how the People stood inclined, not wanting many loyal Persons there to give him secret Intelligence of what happened from Time to Time. He had not long staid at *Windsor*, but his Army daily increased; which made *Gloucester* and his Party begin to doubt of the promised Success, with which they had flattered themselves, and thereupon were very desirous of Peace: But the King would not harken to their Proposals: Whereupon they appointed to give him Battle upon *Hounslow-Heath*; but the King, coming thither with his whole Army at the Day appointed, found that they had altered their Resolutions, no Person being there to oppose him. After he had staid there some Time, he set forwards towards *London*, and, wheeling about, brought his whole Army to *Stratford*, where he encamped for two Months without acting any Thing remarkable, other than making a few petty Assaults upon the City; which he was as often compelled to leave without Success. In the mean Time, the Earl sent a Detachment into *Kent* and *Surrey*, who, having ravaged those two Counties without Opposition, returned with a great Booty. Soon after this mischievous Crew repaired to *Westminster*, where they destroyed the Church, defaced the Abbey, and the Doors and Windows of the Royal Palace, and spoiled it of its rich Furniture and Wine. Four of this strolling Gang of Robbers, who were Domesticks to the Earl of *Derby*, being taken, were put into Sacks, and thrown into the River *Thames*, by their Master's Order, for their Villainy.

Chron.  
Tho. Wik.

Ibid.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

The Earl of *Gloucester*, perceiving that the King's Army not only increased with Troops from divers Parts of the Kingdom, but that a great Number of foreign Auxiliaries were also arrived in the River *Thames* to join it, whilst his own Army in a starving Condition were shut up in *London*, was induced to make some Overtures to the King of the *Romans* for an Accommodation; which *Henry* readily accepted of; and after divers Meetings, a Peace was concluded, wherein the *Londoners* and all his Adherents were included. But, tho' a general Pardon was granted to the Citizens, whereby the King remitted all Offences committed by them against him, during the late Troubles, promising never to remember any Thing to their Disadvantage on that Account; yet, before the Delivery of the said Pardon, the Citizens were obliged to grant an Obligation of one thousand Marks to the King of the *Romans*, payable in two Years, for the great Damage they did him, by destroying his fine Country Seat at *Ipsworth*. A Peace thus happily concluded between the King, the Earl and the Citizens, all additional Works made to the City by the Earl were razed, and the Ditches thereof levelled.

Peace and  
Pardon  
granted.

Chron.  
Tho. Wik.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

On Condi-  
tion of  
1000  
Marks.

*Henry* in the fifty-second Year of his Reign granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter, whereby they appear to have been then greatly in Favour:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
land, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*;  
To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors,  
Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Justices, Rulers, Mi-  
nisters,

Hen. III.  
right  
Charter.  
A.D. 1268.



"nisters, and all Bailiffs, and his faithful Subjects, Greeting.

*None compelled to plead out of the City.*

*Law Merchant.*

*Acquittal of Murder, &c.*

*Graves of the Dead.*

*Free of Toll and Luggage, &c.*

*What is due to the King.*

"Know ye, that we have granted to our Citizens of London, for us and our Heirs, whom of late we have received again into our Grace and Favour, after divers Trespasses and Forfeitures of them and their Commonalty to us made, for the which, both for Life and Member, and all other Things belonging to the said City, they have submitted themselves to our Will; that none of them be compelled to plead out of the Walls of the said City, for any Thing except Foreign Tenures, and except our Moneyers and Officers, and except those Things which shall happen to be done against our Peace, which, according to the Common Law of our Realm, are wont to be determined in the Parts where those Trespasses were done; and except Pleas concerning Merchandizes, which are wont to be determined according to the Law-Merchant in Boroughs and Fairs, so yet notwithstanding that those Pleas be determined in the Boroughs and Fairs, by four or five of the said Citizens of London, who shall be there present; saving to us the Amendments in any wise coming, which they shall faithfully answer us and our Heirs, upon Pain of grievous Forfeitures.

"We have also granted to our same Citizens Acquittal of Murder in the said City and in Portoken; and that none of the said Citizens may wage Battle; and that for the Pleas belonging to the Crown, chiefly those which may chance within the said City and Suburbs thereof, they may discharge themselves according to the antient Custom of the said City; this notwithstanding except, that upon the Graves of the Dead, for that which they should have said, if they had lived, it shall not be lawful precisely to swear; but instead and place of those deceased, which before their Deaths, to discharge those which for concerning the Things belonging to the Crown, were called and received, there may other free and lawful Men be chosen, which may do and accomplish that without Delay, which by the Deceased should have been done, if they had lived; and that within the Walls of the City and in Portoken none may take Lodgings by Force, or Delivery of the Marshal.

"We have also granted to our said Citizens throughout all our Dominions, wheresoever they come to dwell with their Merchandizes and Things, and also throughout all the Sea-Ports, as well on this Side as beyond the Seas, they shall be free of all Toll and Luggage, and of all Customs, except every where our due and antient Custom and Prices of Wines; that is to say, one Tun before the Mast, and of one other behind the Mast, at twenty Shillings the Tun, to be paid in such Form as we and our Ancestors have been accustomed to have the said Prices; and if any in any of our Lands, on this Side or beyond the Seas, or in the Ports of the said Sea, on this Side or beyond the Seas, shall take of the Men of London Toll, or any Custom, contrary to this our Grant, (except the aforesaid Prices) after he

"shall fail of Right, the Sheriff may take Goods therefore at London.

"We have also granted to them, that the Hustings might be kept in every Week once the Week, and that only by one Day; or as notwithstanding that those Things within the same Day cannot be determined, may continue till next Morning, and no longer; and that Right be holden to them for their Lands and Tenures within the same City, according to the Custom of the said City; so as nevertheless, that as well Foreigners as others may make their Attorneys, as well in pleading as defending, as elsewhere in our Courts; and they may not be questioned as miskenning in any their Pleas; that is to say, if they have not declared altogether well; and of all their Debts which were lent at London, and Promises there made, Pleas be there holden, according to the just and antient Custom.

"Furthermore, we do also grant, toward the Amendment of the aforesaid City, that all be quit of Childwite and Jerefigive, and from Scotale; so that our Sheriffs of London, nor any other Bailiff, shall not make any Scotale: And also, that the said Citizens may justly have and hold their Lands, Tenures or Promises; and also their Debts, whosoever do owe them; and that no Merchant or other do meet with any Merchant coming by Land or by Water, with their Merchandizes or Victuals, towards the City, to buy or sell again, till they come to the said City, and there have put the same to Sale, upon the Forfeiture of the Things brought, and Pain of Imprisonment; from whence he shall not escape without great Punishment: And that none shew out their Wares to sell, who owe any Custom, till the Custom thereof be levied, without great Punishment, and upon Pain of Forfeiture of all that Commodity, of him that happens to do otherwise: And that no Merchant, Stranger, or other, may buy or sell any Wares, which ought to be weighed or troned, unless by our Beams or Trone, upon Forfeiture of the said Wares.

"Moreover, those Debts, which of their Contracts or Loans shall be due unto them, may cause to be enrolled in our Exchequer, for the more Surety of them, upon the Recognizance of those who shall stand bound unto them in the said Debts: So as nevertheless, that no Debts be enrolled upon the Recognizance of any Person who is not there known; or unless it be manifested concerning his Person by the Testimony of six or four lawful Men, who be sufficient to answer as well for the Debt as for the Damages, which any may have of such Recognizances, if the same happen to be falsly done under their Names: And for every Pound to be enrolled in the Exchequer, one Penny to be paid to our Use, for the Charge of Sustentation of those which must attend to such enrolling: These Liberties and free Customs we grant to them, to hold to them and their Heirs, so long as they shall well and faithfully behave themselves to us and our Heirs, together with all their just and reason-

"able

*Hustings once a Week.*

*Acquittal of Childwite, Jerefigive, and Scotale.*

*Against Forfeiture.*

*Custom to be paid.*

*Goods to be weighed at the King's Beams.*

*Debts to be enrolled in the Exchequer.*

*A Penny to be paid for Enrolment.*



All antient  
Customs  
confirmed.

"able Customs, which in Time of us and our  
"Predecessors heretofore they have had, as well  
"for Manner of pleading of their Tenures, Debts  
"and Promises, as for all other Causes whatso-  
"ever, concerning both them and the same  
"City: So long as the Customs be not contrary  
"to Right, Law, and Justice; saving in all  
"Things the Liberty or the Church of *Westmin-*  
"ster to the Abbots and Monks of the same  
"Place, to them granted by the Charters of us  
"and our Predecessors, Kings of England: But,  
"as touching our Jews and Merchant Strangers,  
"and other Things out of our foresaid Grant  
"touching us or our said City, we and our Heirs  
"shall provide as to us shall seem expedient.

Exemptions  
as to Jews  
and Aliens.

"These being Witnesses; *Richard* King of  
"Almain, our Brother; *Edward* our first  
"Son; *Roger* of Mortimer; *Roger* de Clif-  
"ford; *Roger* Leyburn; *Robert* Watrand;  
"Robert Aquila, *Mt. Godfrey*; *Gifford* our  
"Chancellor; *Walter* de Merton; Mr.  
"John Chesbil, Archdeacon of London;  
"John de la Land; *William* de Attie, and  
"others. Given by our Hand at *Westmin-*  
"ster, the twenty-sixth Day of March, in  
"the two-and-fiftieth Year of our Reign."

By the above-mentioned Charter, all past Of-  
fences are remitted, and antient Privileges con-  
firmed, other than the Election of the City Ma-  
gistrates; all Forestalling of Markets expressly  
forbidden under severe Penalties; no Sort of

Merchandizes to be brought to Market, without  
the Duty be first paid, or weighable Commo-  
dity bought or sold, without being weighed at the  
Trone or King's Beam.

The King by his Precept commanded *Allen le* Fab.  
*Souche*, the Mayor, to present to him six Persons, Chron.  
eligible for Sheriffs, who chose from amongst P. 7.  
them *Walter Harvey* and *William de Durham*;  
and they were sworn faithfully to collect the  
City Duties for the King's Use, and to render  
an exact Account thereof to the Barons of the  
Exchequer. Soon after he discharged the  
Mayor, and constituted *Stephen Edworth*, Con-  
stable of the Tower, Custos of the City. Many  
of the Citizens already mentioned, having de-  
serted the City, to avoid being charged to the  
twenty thousand Marks, to be raised towards  
paying their Composition to the King, the Mayor  
and Citizens petitioned the King, that all the said  
Fugitives should be obliged to pay their several  
Assessments, as if they actually resided in London;  
for which Purpose, *Henry* issued his Precepts to  
the Sheriffs of all the several Counties of England,  
strictly enjoining them to levy by Distress all such  
Mones of the Londoners in their several Juris-  
dictions.

The above-mentioned *Walter Harvey* and *Wil-*  
*liam de Durham*, Bailiffs of London, rendered to  
the King an Account of the several Issues or Pro-  
fits arising to him in the City, for half a Year,  
as followeth:

## THE BAILIFFS ACCOUNT.

	l.	s.	d.
By the Amount of Tronages (the King's Weigh-house) and petty Strandages	97	13	11½
By the Amount of Customs of all Sorts of Foreign Merchandizes, together with the	75	6	10
Issues of divers Passages			
By the Metage of Corn, and Customs at <i>Billinggate</i>	5	18	7
By the Customs of Fish, &c. brought to <i>London-Bridge-Street</i>	7	0	2
By the Issue of the Field, and Bars of <i>Smithfield</i>	4	7	6
By Toll raised at the City Gates, and Duties on the River of <i>Thames</i> , Westward of	8	13	2
the Bridge			
By Stallages, Duties arising from the Markets of <i>Westcheap</i> , <i>Grass Chirebe</i> and <i>Wool</i>	42	0	5
<i>Chirebe</i> , and annual Soccage of the Butchers of London			
By the Produce of <i>Queenhithe</i>	17	9	2
By the Chattles of Foreigners, forfeited for Trading in the City, contrary to the	10	11	0
Laws and Customs thereof			
By Places and Perquisites within the City	86	5	9
By the Produce of the <i>Waldarii</i> and <i>Ambiani</i> of <i>Corbye</i> and <i>Neele</i> , French Merchants	9	6	8
of those Towns			
Sum Total	364	13	2½

And were commanded to bring the Bodies of  
*John Adrien* and *Luke de Batencourt*, late Sheriffs,  
before the Barons of the Exchequer on a certain  
Day; and to seize the Chattles of the said *Luke*,  
for Money due to the King, and for not passing  
their Accounts.

Feb.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

A great  
Rat.

About the same Time, a great Difference hap-  
pened between the Company of Goldsmiths and  
that of the Merchant Taylors; and other Com-  
panies interesting themselves on each Side, the  
Animosity increased to such a Degree, that on a  
certain Night both Parties met (it seems by Con-  
sent) to the Number of five hundred Men, com-  
pletely armed: When fiercely engaging, several  
were killed, and many wounded on both Sides:

And they continued fighting in an obstinate and  
desperate Manner, 'till the Sheriffs raised a great  
Body of Citizens, suppressed the Riot, and  
apprehended many of the Combatants; who  
were soon after tried by the Mayor, and *Laurence*  
*de Brook*, one of the King's Justices; and thir-  
teen of the Ringleaders being found guilty, they  
were condemned and hanged.

In the three-and fiftieth Year of King *Henry*,  
a great Frost began in the Month of *November*,  
and continued 'till near *Candlemas*; during which  
Time, the River *Thames* was so hard frozen,  
that all foreign Merchandizes were brought by  
Land from *Sandwich* and other Ports to London.  
And, next Year, the King conferred the Go-

Th. d.  
A.D. 1169

Th. d.  
A.D. 1170

C c



Prince  
Edward  
Governor  
of London.

vernment of London, with all the Revenues thereunto belonging, upon his Son *Edward*; who appointed *Hugh Fitz-Otbo* Constable of the Tower, and Custos of the City; and commanded the Citizens to send him the Names of six Men qualified to serve the Office of Sheriff; out of whom he chose *William de Hadesstone* and *Anketill de Alverne*, who, according to Custom, were sworn into that Office. The Prince also lett to farm a Toll (a new Tax the King had some Time before imposed upon the Citizens) for twenty Marks *per Annum*, to a Foreigner; which greatly troubled the Citizens, who thought it not only a Grievance, but likewise a Dishonour to them, to be under the arbitrary Will of an Alien. But, upon their humble Petition and Covenant to pay him the Sum of two hundred Marks for it, *Edward* sold them his Right thereunto; and was so well pleased with their Deportment at this Juncture, that he became their Advocate to the King, to have the remaining Part of their antient Rights and Privileges restored to them; particularly that of electing their Magistrates, which they had so long been divested of. In consideration whereof, instead of three hundred and fifteen Pounds for the City Farm, the Citizens agreed to pay for the same the Sum of four hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and they immediately chose *John Adrien* for their Mayor, and *Philip Tylour* and *Walter Petter* for their Sheriffs, the Prince doing the City the Honour to present them to the King at *Westminster*; when they were admitted and sworn, and the Custos discharged. Moreover the Citizens, with the utmost Gratitude, having presented the King with the Sum of one hundred Marks, and the Prince with that of five hundred, they, on the twenty-first of July following, received a Charter, which confirmed all their antient Rights and Immunities.

Privilege  
of choosing  
their Ma-  
gistrates  
restored.

Med. Hist.  
Excheq.  
Ann. de  
Lond.

Med. Hist.  
Excheq.

The *Michaelmas* following, the Mayor and Citizens presented *Henry le Waleys* and *Gregory de Rockesly* to be their Sheriffs, who were admitted, on Condition they would pay the Sum of three hundred and fifteen Pounds, the old Farm, and eighty-five Pounds of new Increment, according to the above-mentioned Agreement.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

In this Year there fell such prodigious Rains, that the *Thames* overflowed, and broke down its Banks in many Places, which occasioned an immense Damage: And the Fruits of the Earth were thereby so destroyed as to occasion the most excessive Dearth that had ever been known in this Kingdom; Wheat being sold at six Pounds eight Shillings the Quarter (which is more than sixty Pounds at present): And the Famine reigned in so horrible and destructive a Manner, that many poor Parents eat their own Children.

A great  
Famine.

Chron.  
Prec.  
Antiq.  
Brit.

Med. Fim.  
Baig.

The Citizens being indebted to Queen *Alienor* in the Sum of one thousand Marks, as a Compensation for all Debts, Trespasses and Demands, *John Adrien*, the Mayor, and two-and-twenty of the Aldermen or principal Citizens, went to the Exchequer, and entered into a Recognizance for themselves and the whole Community of London, and their Heirs, for the Payment of the said Sum at certain Terms; and, in Default of Payment, to be levied on the Goods and Chat-

tels of them and their Fellow-Citizens, to the Queen's Use.

Towards the End of this Year, the Steeple of *St. Mary-le-bow*, in *Cheapside*, fell down, whereby many Persons, both Men and Women, were killed.

Chron.  
Two.  
Wiken.  
Brow  
Steeple  
fell down.

## C H A P. XII.

*King Edward I. begins his Reign. Civil Diffentions in the City. Various Orders concerning Provisions, &c. Names of the Wards, Aldermen and Councilmen. City Complaint against the Magistrates. King's Command to build a Tower for his Reception. Order concerning Markets. Proceedings against Jews and Usurers. City Walls repaired. Duckett murdered. The Mayor imprisoned. Liberties seized. Clergy protected. Riot punished. Liberties restored. Charter of Confirmation. Mayor sworn at the Tower.*

PRINCE *Edward*, who, upon the ceasing of the Troubles at Home, had undertaken an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, then the fashionable School of War for Christian Soldiers, against the *Saracens*, no sooner received the Account of his own Accession to the English Throne, by the Death of his Father *Henry III.* than he dispatched Letters to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Commonalty of London, dated January 19, *Anno Regni primo*, at *Naples*; in which, after reciting the many Injuries done to his People by the Subjects of the Countess of *Flanders*, he strictly enjoined them to make Proclamation, that no *Fleming* whatsoever should be allowed to come into, or stay in London, on Penalty of having his or their Effects confiscated, notwithstanding any former Treaty to the contrary. He likewise charged the Magistrates, upon their Love and Duty to him, that they would carefully preserve Peace in the City till his Return, which he promised should be with all Expedition, hoping upon his Arrival to find Things in such good Order, that he should have Reason to thank them; concluding, that, as he had not the Seal of the Kingdom by him, he had therefore inclosed these Presents with the Seal of the King of *Sicily*. *Teste me ipso*, &c.

K. Edw. I.  
Letter to  
the City  
from  
Naples.

When King *Edward* arrived at London, he was received with the greatest Pomp and Magnificence imaginable; for on that Occasion the City was not only adorned with the richest Silks and Tapestry in the Fronts of the Houses, but the several Conduits ran with a Variety of the choicest Wines; whilst the chief Citizens profusely threw Gold and Silver amongst the Populace.

Holling.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1274  
Nic. Trin.

This happy Beginning promised the City great Felicity under their new King. But the Spirit of Diffention, which presently broke out amongst the Citizens, at the Choice of their next Mayor, and had so frequently broken that Unanimity, which is the Cement of all Societies and Cor-

Antiquities  
about elect-  
ing a Lord  
Mayor.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

porations,



Corporations, and the best Bulwark against all Attempts and Encroachments upon their Liberties, had proved of very bad Consequence to their Privileges, under a Sovereign, who might have been more disposed to Oppression, than Edward shewed upon this Occasion: For, tho' the City Animosities grew so high, that there was no Probability of a Compromise, (the Mob being determined to maintain their Nomination of Sir Walter Harvey, in Opposition to the regular Choice of Philip le Tayleur) he only named a Custos of the City, till the Competitors could be brought to Reason. However, this convinced the Citizens of the Danger of their intestine Broils, and of the Interposition of Majesty in their civil Government: So that they unanimously (in a *Falkmote*) chose Sir Walter Harvey; though they next Year were so well convinced of his Perjury, and other Male-Practices, as to degrade him from the Office of an Alderman, render him incapable of sitting in the City Council, and to oblige him to give the Security of twelve substantial Citizens for his honest and quiet Deportment during his Life; being also accused of encouraging riotous Proceedings.

The Licentiousness of the late Times had made it necessary to provide new Laws against Engrossers, Forefallers, and all Sorts of Frauds and Impositions in the Sale of Provisions; especially against Bakers, who had got into a Way of making Bread under the Standard Weight; and against Millers, who dealt in bad Measure. Therefore his Majesty's next Care was to command the Mayor and Sheriffs to put them in Force, and to regulate the Prices of Provisions. These Laws subjected the Bakers to a Forfeiture of their light Bread for the first Fault, to Imprisonment for the second, and to be pilloried for the third: And they ordained that all the thievish Millers should be punished by the *Tumbrel*, i. e. carried in a Dung-Cart through certain Streets, exposed to the Derision of the People. Moreover, his Majesty admonished the Citizens to devise proper Laws for regulating the Prices of Poultry and Fish, which Sort of Provisions had been engrossed by a few rapacious Hucksters. Accordingly it was ordained by the Magistrates of the City, "By the Command of the Lord the King, and with the Assent and Consent of the Gentle-men of the Kingdom, and Citizens aforesaid, That no Huckster of Fowl [or Poulterer] go out of the City to meet them that buying Poultry into the City, to make any Buying from them; but buy in the City, after the Buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the Citizens have bought and had what shall be needful for them, namely, after Three o'Clock, and not before: And then let them buy thus:"

	s.	d.	q.
The best Cerdel, at	—	—	1 6 0
The best Wild-duck, at	—	—	0 1 3
The best Partridge, at	—	—	0 3 2
The best Begaters, four for	—	—	0 1 0
The best Larks, a Dozen for	—	—	0 1 0
The best Pheasant, at	—	—	0 4 0
The best Boter, at	—	—	0 6 0
The best Heron, at	—	—	0 6 0
The best Corlune, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best Plover, at	—	—	0 1 0
The best Swan, at	—	—	3 0 0
The best Crane, at	—	—	3 0 0
The best Peacock, at	—	—	0 1 0
The best Coney, with the Skin, at	—	—	0 4 0
One Ditto, without the Skin, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best Hare, without the Skin, at	—	—	0 3 2
The best Kid, from Christmas to Lent, at	—	—	0 10 0
Ditto, at other Times of the Year	—	—	0 6 0
The best Lamb, from Christmas to Lent	—	—	0 6 0
Ditto, at other Times of the Year	—	—	0 4 0

It was also ordained, "That no Huckster of Fish, [or Fishmonger] who sells Fish again to others, go out to meet those that bring or carry Fish to the City, to make a Forefall thence; nor have any Partnership with a Stranger, who brings Fish from Sea to the City: But let them seek for Fish in their own Ships, and permit Foreigners to bring it, and to sell, when they are come, in their own Ships: Because, by such Partnership, they who are of the City, and have known the State of the City, and the Defect of Victuals, will hold the Fish at a greater Dearness than Foreigners, who shall not have known it: And also, that they who are of the City, when they cannot sell as they will, lay it up in Cellars, and sell dearer than the Strangers would do, if they came without Partnership, and knew not where they might be harboured: Nor let them buy any Thing in the City, until the King's Servants, &c. have bought, and not before Three o'Clock. And if they who have bought Fish shall come after Three o'Clock, let them not sell that Day, but let them sell on the Morrow Morning. And, if they expect more, let the Fish be taken into the Lord the King's Hands: And let them keep no Fish, except Salt-Fish, beyond the second Day of their Coming; which if it shall happen to be found, let them lose their Fish, and be at the Mercy of the Lord the King [to fine them.] And thus let the Huckster of Fish buy, that they alford,

Ordinance concerning Fishmongers

	s.	d.	q.
The best Plaife, at	—	—	0 1 2
The best Soles, the Dozen, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best fresh Mulvel, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best salt Mulvel, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best Haddock, at	—	—	0 2 0
The best Barkey, at	—	—	0 4 0
The best Mullet, at	—	—	0 2 0
The best Conger, at	—	—	1 0 0
The best Turbet, at	—	—	0 6 0
The best Dorac, at	—	—	0 5 0
The best Bran, Sard, and Betule, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best Mackarel, in Lent, at	—	—	0 1 0
Ditto, out of Lent, at	—	—	0 0 2
The best Gurnard, at	—	—	0 1 0

The

King Edward's Command to punish Bakers, &c.

Ordinance concerning Poulterers.

Poulterers Table. Statute de Poultry, &c. in the Chamber of London, Henry de Waleys Mayor.

	s.	d.	q.
The best Hen, at	—	—	0 3 2
The best Pullet, at	—	—	0 1 3
The best Capon, at	—	—	0 2 0
The best Goose, from Easter to Whit Sunday	—	—	0 5 0
Ditto, from Ditto to St. Peter ad vincula	—	—	0 4 0
Ditto, in all other Parts of the Year, at	—	—	0 3 0
The best Wild-geese, at	—	—	0 4 0
The best young Pigeons, three for	—	—	0 1 0
The best Mallard, at	—	—	0 3 2



	s.	d.	q.
The best fresh Merlings, four for	0	1	0
The best powdered Ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The best pickled Herrings, twenty for	0	1	0
The best fresh Herrings, before <i>Michaelmas</i> , six for	0	1	0
<i>Ditto</i> , after <i>Ditto</i> , twelve for	0	1	0
The best <i>Thames</i> or <i>Severn</i> Lamprey, at	0	4	0
The best Buge Stock-fish, at	0	1	0
The best Mulvil Stock-fish, at	0	0	3
The best Croplings, three at	0	1	0
The best fresh Oysters, a Gallon for	0	2	0
The best fresh Salmon, from <i>Christmas</i> to <i>Easter</i> , at	0	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> , after <i>Ditto</i> , at	0	3	0
A Piece of Rumb, gross and fat, at	0	4	0
The best newpickled Balenes, the Pound	0	2	0
<i>Ditto</i> of the preceding Year, the Pound, at	0	1	0
The best Sea Hog, at	6	8	0
The best Eels, a Stike, or a Quarter of an Hundred	0	2	0
The best Lampreys, in Winter, the Hundred, at	0	8	0
<i>Ditto</i> , at other Times, the Hundred, at	0	6	0
The best Smelts, the Hundred, at	0	1	0
The best Roche, in Summer, at	0	1	0
<i>Ditto</i> , at other Times	0	0	2
The best Lucy, at	6	8	0
The best Lamprey of <i>Nautes</i> , at first	1	4	0
<i>Ditto</i> , a Month after, at	0	8	2
The <i>Thames</i> or <i>Severn</i> <i>Ditto</i> , towards <i>Easter</i> , at	0	2	0

Grievances  
complained  
of.  
Bog. de  
Geo War-  
rinto  
London.  
3 Edw. I.  
N. 4 in  
Scaccario.

But these were not the only Grievances under which the Citizens laboured: They complained of the great Oppression of those, who loaded them with heavy Taxes; as appears by a Presentment made in the third Year of this King's Reign, by the Juries of the several Wards of the City, under their respective Seals; complaining, That notwithstanding every Citizen should enjoy the same Privileges, and were upon an equal Footing in regard to their Freedom and Privileges, and that the said City ought not to be tallaged without the special Command of the King [who had a Right by Law to tallage all Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, as held of the Crown in antient Demesne, as *London* did] or without the common Assent of the whole Community; certain Mayors and Guardians of the City had from Time to Time, by their own Authority, without the Consent of the Community, tallaged the said City, not only once or twice, thrice or four Times, but very often. And some of these Inquisitions set forth, That, to the Disinheriting of the King, and the Destruction of the whole Commonalty, several of the Aldermen and others had obtained Charters from the late King *Henry III.* whereby they were quitted of Tallages, Quarterages, and from all other Aids which belong to the City of *London*; so that the whole Burden of the Tallage fell upon the middling Sort and the Poor, to their great Oppression. All which the Jury presented before the Justices in Eyre at the Tower, as Oppressions and illegal Exactions upon the Citizens.

His Majesty summoned a Parliament, which met at *London*; in which Usury was forbidden to

the Jews; and it was ordained, that all Usurers should thence-forward wear a Badge, the Breadth of a Paveline on their Breast, or else to depart the Kingdom.

This same Year his Majesty, intending to employ the Mayor in an Embassy beyond Seas, directed a Writ to the Magistrates, and chief Men of the City, to send to him four of the discreetest Citizens, whom he might appoint to preserve Peace and Tranquillity, and distribute Justice in the Absence of their Mayor.

A dreadful Earthquake happened in *London*, and many other Parts of the Kingdom, which overthrew Abundance of Houses and Churches, and shattered many more.

*Matthew Paris* writes, That the City Wall, from *Ludgate* to the River *Thames*, being taken down by Licence from the Crown, to make Way for the Foundation of the Church of the Convent of *Preaching-Friars*, commonly called *Black Friars*, by *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; to whom *Gregory de Rockesley*, Mayor of *London*, and the Barons of the same City, did grant and give two Lanes or Ways, next the Street of *Baynard-Castle*, and the Tower of *Mounthquit* or *Mounthfichet*, to be applied for the Enlargement of the said Church and Place: The Founder, under the Sanction of this Grant, pulled down not only the City-Wall on this Side, but entirely destroyed the Ruins of the Tower of *Mounthfichet*, and used the Stones found therein to complete his new Foundation. And King *Edward*, on his Part, commanded the Citizens to build a new Wall, and Tower at the Head of it, for his Reception: Which Wall was to run from *Ludgate* Westward to *Fleet-ditch*, behind the Houses, and thence Southward to the River *Thames*. For the accomplishing of this Work, King *Edward* granted the City a Toll for three Years, to be raised upon sundry Sorts of Merchandizes; and soon after sent them the following Letter:

"Whereas we have granted you, for Aid of the Work of the Walls of our City, and the Closure of the same, divers Customs of vendible Things, coming to the said City, to be taken for a certain Time; We command you, that you cause to be finished the Wall of the said City, now begun near the Mansion of the Friars Preachers, and a certain good and comely Tower at the Head of the said Wall, within the Water of the *Thames* there, wherein we may be received and tarry with Honour, to our Ease and Satisfaction in our Comings there, out of the Pence taken and to be taken of the said Customs, &c.

"Witness Myself, at *Westminster*, the eighth Day of July, An. 4."

In the fifth Year of this King's Reign, it was ordained, that there should not be kept a Market on *London-Bridge*, nor in any other Place, except those appointed for that Purpose: Also, that no Person should go out of the City to *Southwark*, either to buy Cattle, or any Wares, which might be bought in the City, under the Penalty of Forfeiture of the Thing bought. This is the first Ordinance of Common-Council we find on Record concerning the Regulation and Appointment of Markets in this City.

Lib. de  
Ant. Leg.  
fol. 121. 122.  
2 Edw. I.  
A.D. 1275

Chron.  
Tho. Wk.  
Mat. Wk.  
Flor. Hb.

Lib. Horn.  
in Cham.  
Lond.  
fol. 183.

Foundation  
of Black-  
Friars.

Order to  
build the  
Wall and  
a Tower.

All of  
Common  
Council  
concerning  
Blackfriars.  
Lib. Alb.  
fol. 130. a  
5 Edw. I.



*Jews ex-  
cised.*

*Mat. West.*

*Flo. Hist.*

*A.D. 1178*

*A.D. 1181*

*See p. 47.*

*A.D. 1183*

*Bishopsgate  
repaired.*

*See p. 21.*

*Liber E.  
fol. 37. c.*

*Extinction  
of the  
Welsh  
Kings.*

*Mat. West.  
Flo. Hist.  
Chron.  
Ab.*

*Chron.  
Nec.  
MS. in  
Bib. Cot.*

*Mat. West.  
Flo. Hist.  
Ibid.*

The next Year proved very fatal to the *Jews*; who, being convicted of clipping and diminishing the King's Coin, were all throughout *England* seized and imprisoned in one Day; and out of those seized in this City, two hundred and eighty of both Sexes were executed.

*Edward* being informed of the ruinous and dangerous Condition of *London bridge*, besides his Letters Patent for a general Collection in all Parts of the Kingdom towards its Repair, he issued out his Letters Patent to the Mayor of *London*, empowering them to take a certain Toll to enable them to perform so necessary a Work, as has been more particularly related before, on Page 47.

Amongst other Repairs, it was found necessary to call upon the *Hanseatick* Corporation of Merchants, who, in Consideration of divers Privileges granted to them by the City in the late King's Reign, had engaged to uphold, maintain and defend *Bishopsgate*; which was much decayed, and in a very ruinous Condition. This Demand of the City being rejected by the Company, the Affair was carried by Writ into the Exchequer; and, after a full Hearing, the Company was obliged (as related before, on Page 23.) to perform their Covenant. The State of this antient Company will be more particularly described, when we come to the History of the *Steel-yard*.

In this same Year, the Citizens obtained of the King, for a certain Sum of Money, a Pardon for whatever they had done to that Time contrary to their Charters; which Letters Patents were directed to the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens and Commonalty of *London*. And in the following Year he granted them certain Customs for the Reparation and Inclosure of the City, by Letters Patents, dated at *Nettleham*, 4 Feb. An. Reg. undecimo, directed to the Mayor and his Fellow-Citizens.

This Year will be ever memorable for the Death of *Llewellyn*, the last Prince of the *Britons* Blood, that reigned in *Wales*; who having lost the Victory in the Field of Battle, fled to *Blauis Castle* for Safety; but was betrayed by the Men of that Place into the Hands of *Roger le Strange*, who, taking him off his Guard, ran upon him and cut off his Head with his Broad Sword, while he was reviling the *English*. The Head was sent to King *Edward*, who ordered it to be carried to *London*. The Citizens in Cavalcade met the Messenger that brought it, and conducted him to the City in Triumph, with the Sound of Trumpets and Horns, and carried the same through *Cheapside* upon a Lance, crowned with a Silver Chaplet or Circle; by which (according to some Authors, with an ill-natured Sneer) was fulfilled the Prediction of a *Welsh* Fortune-teller, who foretold him, that his Head should ride down *Cheapside* with a Silver Crown. But what was most blameable, they were not content only to glut their Eyes with this moving and melancholy Spectacle, the Head of this great, though unfortunate, Prince; but ignominiously set it upon the Pillory in *Cheapside*, for the remaining Part of the Day, and then fixed it upon the Tower of *London*, crowned with an Ivy Diadem.

In the Winter following a very great Frost happened; at the Breaking of which, by a Stag-

nation of the Ice, five Arches of *London-Bridge* were carried away, as observed on Page 48.

*Laurence Duckett*, a Goldsmith, having dangerously wounded *Ralph Crepin* in *Weslebiap*, or *Cheapside*, took Sanctuary in *Bow-Church-steeple*. Divers Friends of the said *Crepin* surprized *Duckett* there by Night, and hanging him in one of the Windows, in such a Manner as even to deceive the Coroner's Jury; who, having sat upon the Body, brought in their Verdict, Self-Murder: Whereby *Duckett's* Corpse was drawn thence by the Feet, and buried in a Ditch without the City. But a Boy, who lay with him that Night, (and, during that barbarous Action, concealed himself) having ventured to give Information against the Murderers, many Persons were apprehended; sixteen were hanged, and a Woman, the Contriver of the said Murder, was burnt alive; others, Persons of Distinction, concerned therein, were amerced in pecuniary Mulcts: And the disgraced Body was dug up and buried in a decent Manner.

*A.D. 1185*, it was ordained, that the Millers should take no more than one Halfpenny for grinding a Quarter of Wheat. The great Conduit in *Cheapside* was first built. And *John Peckham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Bishop of *London* to destroy all the *Jews* Synagogues in *London*.

It appears by the *Liber Albus*, that the City was now divided into twenty-four Wards, viz.

Names of Wards.	Their Aldermen.
1 Ward Fori, or Foris, Stephen Aswey.	
2 Lodgate and Newgate, William de Farndon.	
3 Castle Baynard,	Richard Aswey.
4 Aldersgate,	William le Mainer.
5 Bredstrete,	Ducan de Botevile.
6 Queenbythe,	Simon de Jadesock.
7 Vintry,	John de Gisors.
8 Dowgate,	Gregory de Rockesley.
9 Walbrook,	Thomas Box.
10 Coleman Strete,	John Fitz-Peter.
11 Bassylhaw,	Radus le Blound.
12 Cripplegate,	Henry Frowick.
13 Candlewyc Strete,	Robert de Basing.
14 Langeford,	Nicholas de Winton.
15 Cordewan Strete,	Henry de Walley.
16 Cornbill,	Martin Box.
17 Lime Strete,	Robert de Brockesley.
18 Bishopsgate,	Philip le Taylour.
19 Alegate,	John de Northampton.
20 Tower Ward,	William de Thadesock.
21 Billingsgate,	Wolman de Essex.
22 Bridg Ward,	Joseph de Acatur.
23 Lodginger,	Robert de Arras.
24 Portsoken,	Prior of Holy Trinity at Alegate.

Each Ward chose certain of their Inhabitants to be of Council to the Aldermen, the Names of which Council-men at this Time were,

<i>Elias de Honilane.</i>	<i>William de Beverlick.</i>
<i>John le Coffier.</i>	<i>Radus de Bennill.</i>
<i>Robert le Penner.</i>	<i>Henry de Hereford.</i>
<i>Gilbert de Dinton.</i>	<i>Peter Coffin.</i>
<i>Henry de Keysey.</i>	<i>Thomas Box.</i>
<i>Henry le Coffier.</i>	<i>William Gratesboore.</i>
<i>Henry Beling.</i>	<i>Richard de Campis.</i>
<i>John de Cestrebanche.</i>	<i>Thomas de Slories.</i>
<i>Richard Pogerell.</i>	<i>Robert le Surgeon.</i>

D d

John

*Laurence  
Duckett's  
Murder.  
Fals.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A.D. 1184*

*Names of  
the Wards  
and Alder-  
men.*



<i>John le Poi.</i>	<i>Tristram de Cleverell.</i>
<i>Osbert de Suffolk.</i>	<i>Walter de Fincklingfen.</i>
<i>Radus de Barkeny.</i>	<i>Matthew le Chandler.</i>
<i>Radus de Panmer.</i>	<i>William de Kelwydon.</i>
<i>Gefferrey de Hundsditch.</i>	<i>Hugh Tatam.</i>
<i>Martin Lupus.</i>	<i>John Skipp.</i>
<i>Thomas Crofs.</i>	<i>Thomas le Connors.</i>
<i>Edmund Ham.</i>	<i>Henry le Wale.</i>
<i>Nicpol. Sobardristo.</i>	<i>Lancel. de Poller.</i>
<i>John de Chalfsboote.</i>	<i>Benedit de Hakence.</i>
<i>John the Clerk.</i>	<i>John Wandry.</i>
<i>William de Prefton.</i>	<i>Walter Hansem.</i>
<i>Fulke de St. Edmund.</i>	<i>Edmund Crompters.</i>

Which Council were to be consulted by the Aldermen, and their Advice to be followed in all Affairs of public Concern, relating to the City of London. And these Council-men were sworn into their Office.

The Lord Treasurer summoned the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, to attend him in the Tower, to render an Account how the Peace of the City had been kept; but Gregory Rockefly, the Mayor, for the Honour of the City refusing to attend in that Quality, laid aside his Ensigns of Mayoralty at Barking Church, delivered the City Seal to Stephen Afwy, (others write it *Afly*) and then repaired to the Tower as a private Gentleman. The Treasurer so highly reſented this Behaviour, that he committed Rockefly and divers of the principal Citizens to Priſon, at the Feaſt of St. Peter, in Summer; which the King not only approved of, but he alſo ſeized upon the City Liberties, diſcharged the Mayor, and appointed Stephen Sandwich Cuſtos of London, (unto Candlemas following, when John Beyton, or Briton, was appointed Cuſtos, 'till St. Margaret's Day, in the Year 1289, according to Arnold) under Pretence that the Mayor had taken Bribes of the Bakers, to connive at their cheating the Publick, by making their Penny Loaves ſix or ſeven Ounces too light; or for ſome Crime of a higher Nature. But, be that as it will, this is certain, that London had no Mayor for twelve Years after.

Lord.  
Mayor  
imprisoned.

Liberties  
ſeized by  
the King.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 71.

A.D. 1286

Robberies.  
Murders.

Regulations  
for pre-  
ſerving the  
Peace.

Lib. Horn.  
fol. 172.  
in Max.  
Lib. Nig.  
& in fol.  
15.

This Revolution in the City Government was attended with many Convulſions. The Streets were preſently infeſted with Robbers, who committed many Cruelties, and even Murders. Which produced the following Regulations: That no Stranger ſhould wear any Weapon, or be ſeen in the Streets after the Ringing of the Coverſeu Bell at St. Martin's-le-Grand. After which Time all Offenders were to be ſeized and carried to the Tonnell, and the Day after before a Magiſtrate, to be puniſhed according to the Nature of their ſeveral Crimes. That all Vintners and Victuallers were not to keep open their Houſes after the Ringing of the ſaid Bell, upon the Penalty of three Shillings and four Pence for the firſt Offence, to be gradually advanced to the fourth, which was a Fine of twenty Shillings. That, whereas it was cuſtomary for ſuch Profligates to learn the Art of Fencing, and were thereby emboldened to commit the moſt unheard-of Villanies, no ſuch School ſhould be kept in the City for the future, upon the Penalty of forty Marks for every Offence: And, the more effectually to prevent the growing Evil, that all the Aldermen ſhould make a thorough Search in their ſeveral Wards for the detecting ſuch Of-

fenders, in order to bring them to Juſtice, and an exemplary Punishment: And, as moſt of the aforeſaid Villanies were ſaid to be committed by Foreigners, who from all Parts inceſſantly crowded hither, it was therefore ordered, that no Perſon whatſoever, that was not free of the City, ſhould be ſuffered to reſide therein; and even many of thoſe that were, were obliged to give Security for their good Behaviour; and ſome were baniſhed, under Pretence of a dangerous Conſpiracy, ſaid to be carrying on againſt the Government: Amongſt whom was Thomas Pyweleſden, who had been one of the City Captains, and very active, in the Barons War againſt the late King; who, with fifty ſeven more, after Examination before Ralph Sandwich, Cuſtos of the City, were, by Proclamation baniſhed the City for Life; and, in caſe of their returning, to ſuffer immediate Death. And, as a further Mortification, the foreign Merchants in London, by the great Intereſt of their Friends at Court, obtained Liberty to rent Houſes for the Accommodation of themſelves and their Merchandize; whereas before they were confined to Lodgings, wherein they ſold their Goods; and there Landlords, officiating as Brokers, were very conſiderable Gainers thereby. By this new Privilege, the Citizens were not only deprived of thoſe Advantages, but the Merchants had thereby an Opportunity of defrauding the Citizens with bad Goods and worſe Weights. However, an Information being given by the City againſt thoſe iniquitous Dealers for their villainous Practices, twenty of the chief Offenders were apprehended and committed Priſoners to the Tower, their Weights deſtroyed, and they, after a long Imprisonment, fined in a thouſand Pounds to the King. Hence it is obſervable, that the foreign Trade to this City was then chiefly carried on by Foreigners.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

Edward, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to transfer that Court to the Huſtings of London; at which Place, I imagine, they audited the City Accounts: By the Credit Side of which, the Citizens were indebted thirteen thouſand two hundred and five Pounds, and three Pence Halfpenny: But, a Miſtake being made by my Author, either in the Debit or Credit Side of the ſaid Account, therefore, to make the Ballance answer, I ſhall make the Credit thirteen thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-one Pounds, and three Pence; and, by deducting twenty thouſand Marks of the Debit from the ſame, it will appear, that the City ſtood then indebted to the King (according to my Author) five hundred and thirty-eight Pounds ſix Shillings and eleven Pence. And, becauſe all the Aldermen were not then preſent to be Security for the ſaid Debt, Time was given for the Payment of the Ballance 'till the *Offaves of St. Michael*. At which Time Corn was become ſo ſcarce, that Wheat was ſold at ſixteen Shillings the Quarter; which the Year before had been at eighteen Pence, and in ſome Parts of the Country at eight Pence, the Quarter. A Subſidy was granted this Year for the Repairs of London-Bridge.

Exchequer  
removed to  
Guilthall.  
Mad. Hiſt.  
Excheq.  
A.D. 1119

Edward, being returned from France, was received by the Citizens into London with great State and Solemnity, and applied himſelf immediately to redreſs the grievous Complaints made by his Subjects againſt the Uſuries of the Jews; who, as our Hiſtorians expreſs it, had eaten his People

Ran. Hig.  
Polyb.  
Chron.  
Pec.  
Snow. An.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A.D. 1190  
Uſury and  
Corruption  
of Juſtice  
punished.



Tho. Wal-  
fingham.  
Adm.  
Chron.  
Dunelm.  
Speed's  
Ann.  
Sow's  
Edw. I.  
Rad. Bald.  
Sec. Chron.  
Jo. Rouse.

People to the Bones: And against his Justiciaries, who, like another Kind of *Jews*, had ruined them with Delays in their Law-Suits, and enriched themselves with wicked Corruptions. The *Jews* he punished by a Confiscation of all their Goods, and Banishment out of the Realm; and he dismissed from their Office all the Justiciaries who were found guilty, fined them according to their particular Offences; and also banished Sir *Thomas Weyland*, the Chief Justice, being first in open Parliament convicted. Sir *Ralph Hengham*, Chief Justice of the higher Bench, was fined at seven thousand Marks: Sir *John Lovetot*, Justice of the lower Bench, three thousand Marks: Sir *William Bampton*, Justice, six thousand Marks: Sir *Solomon Recebster*, Chief-Justice of Assizes, four thousand Marks: Sir *Richard Boyland*, four thousand Marks: Sir *Thomas Sedentone*, two thousand Marks: Sir *Walter de Hopton*, two thousand Marks: Sir *William Sabam*, Justice, three thousand Marks: *Robert Littleburie*, Clerk, one thousand Marks: *R. de Leicester*, Clerk, one thousand Marks: *Adam de Stratton*, (besides other Riches incredible, amongst which was found a King's Crown, supposed to be King *John's*, many Vessels of Silver, and Variety of Jewels) thirty-two thousand Marks. Sir *Thomas Weyland* was entirely stripped of all his Goods, Chattels, Jewels, Money and Lands. The Number of *Jews* now banished were fifteen thousand and sixty; and the Parliament voted his Majesty a Fifteenth of all their Goods, besides the immense Sums raised by the Sale of their Houses, for concurring with them in this Act of Expulsion.

Jews ban-  
ished the  
Nation.

A.D. 1293. A.D. 1293, one of the Sheriffs Officers, carrying a Prisoner to Gaol, had him taken from him; for which three Persons were apprehended and convicted, and their Hands cut off, at the Stand-ard in *Cheapside*.

Feb.  
Chron.  
p. 7.

A.D. 1295. *Ralph Sandwich*, being again appointed by the King the Custos of the City, disputed with the Prior of *St. Bartholomew's*, concerning certain Profits arising from the Fair of that Name in *Smithfield*; alledging that, as the City Privileges were forfeited to the Crown, all the Customs and Benefits arising within the said City must belong to the King. This Controversy coming to the King's Ear, then at *Durham*, his Majesty commanded that the Matter should be decided by his Treasurer and Barons; and for that Purpose sent the following Brief to the Custos and Sheriffs of London:

E. Ed. I.'s  
Brief  
concerning  
Bartholo-  
mew Fair.

"The Lord the King hath commanded the Custos and Sheriffs in these Words: *Edward*, by the Grace of God, to the Custos and Sheriffs of London, greeting: Whereas the Prior of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, in the Suburbs of London, by the Charter of our Progenitors, Kings of England, and our Confirmation, claimeth to have a certain Fair there every Year, during three Days, viz. on the Eve, on the Day, and on the Morrow of *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*, with all Liberties and free Customs belonging to the Fair; a Contention hath arisen between the said Prior and you the said Custos, which sue for us, concerning the Use of the Liberties of the said Fair, and the free Customs belonging to it: And Hindrance being made to the said Prior by you the said Custos, as the same Prior asserteth, to wit, concerning a

"Moiety of the said Eve, and of the whole Morrow before said; concerning which, we will, as well for us, as for the foresaid Prior, that Justice be done, as is fit, before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, from the Day of *St. Michael* next, for one Month. We command you, that sufficient Security be taken of the said Prior, of restoring to us the said Day the Issues of the afore said Fair, coming from the Moiety of the afore said Eve, and of the whole Morrow, if the said Prior cannot then shew something for himself, why the said Issues ought not to belong to us. We command you, that ye permit the same Prior, in the mean Time, to receive the foresaid Issues, in Form afore said. And you have therefore this Brief.

"Witness Myself at *Dunelm*, the ninth Day of *August*, in the twentieth Year of our Reign."

It having been represented to his Majesty, that the Laity in London had, out of mere Spight, carried several of the Clergy for pretended Crimes to the Prison in *Cornhill*, called the *Tun*, appointed for the Confinement of Night-Walkers, and other lewd and disorderly Persons, directed the following Writ to the Mayor and Citizens, to forbid such Practices:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, &c. Whereas *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of London, hath shewed unto us, that, by the Great Charter of England, the Church hath a Privilege, that no *Clarke* shall be imprisoned by a Layman, without our Commandment and Breach of Peace; which notwithstanding, some Citizens of London, upon mere Spite, do enter in their Watches into *Clarke's* Chambers, and like Felons carry them to the *Tunne*, which *Henry le Walley*, some time Mayor, built for Night-Walkers: Wherefore we will, that this our Commandment be proclaimed in full Hustings; and that no Watch hereafter enter into any *Clarke's* Chamber, under the Forfeit of twenty Pounds. Dated at *Carlisle* the eighteenth of *March*, in the five-and-twentieth Year of our Reign."

Edward's  
Writ of  
Prohibition  
in Favour  
of the  
Clergy.

This royal Mandate was so ill relished by some, that, though they durst not infringe upon this Exemption of the Clergy, nine of the principal Citizens, to express their Disgust, broke open the *Tun-Prison*, and set several of the Prisoners at Liberty. For which the Rioters were personally punished by a long and painful Imprisonment: And the City was amerced at twenty thousand Marks; which the Citizens were obliged to pay into the Exchequer, before they could regain the King's Favour, and a Restoration of their ancient Privileges: Which Sum, with the Addition of three thousand Marks more, according to *Fabian*, obtained, after twelve Years Seizure, a full Restoration and Confirmation of the City Charters and Privileges. For the King, returning victorious from his Conquest of Scotland, and being received into London with such extraordinary Rejoicings, as never had been known on any Occasion, commanded the Aldermen and principal Citizens of London to repair to *Westminster* on *Easter Wednesday*; where, by the Advice of his Council, his Majesty restored to them the Power of electing their Chief Magistrate, the Mayor. And, on the

A Riot  
severely  
punished.  
Tho. Wal-  
fingham.

Friday



Friday after, they chose *Henry Walley* into that high Office; who, on the *Wednesday* following, was presented and accepted by the King at *Fulham*; and the Day after he was sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. But, his private Affairs calling him into the Country, he constituted *William de Brereton* and *Galfred de Norton* his Representatives, to officiate during his Absence; and set out the next Day for *Lincoln*.

This Act of the royal Favour was immediately followed by a Charter of Confirmation of all the City's ancient Privileges, dated the eighteenth Day of *April*, in the six-and-twentieth Year of his Reign; in which Charter, amongst other Things, it is contained,

Charter of Confirmation.  
16 Edw. I.

"That whereas our said Citizens, by the Charters of our said Progenitors, have been accustomed to hitherto to present every Mayor, whom they have chosen in the said City yearly, before the Barons of the Exchequer, (our Progenitor or we not being at *Westminster*) that he may be admitted by the said Barons as Mayor for us, notwithstanding that, at the next Coming of our Progenitor or of us unto *Westminster* or *London*, he may be presented to our Progenitors, or to us, and so admitted Mayor. We, willing to shew more ample Favour to the said Citizens in that Behalf, do grant to them, for us and our Heirs: The Mayor of the said City, when he shall be chosen by the said Citizens, we, and our Heirs, and our Barons, not being at *Westminster* or at *London*, they may or shall be presented or admitted to and by the Constable of our Tower of *London* yearly, in such Sort as before they were wont to be presented and admitted; so as nevertheless, that, at the next Coming of us or our Heirs to *Westminster* or *London*, the said Mayor be presented to us or our Heirs, and admitted for Mayor.

Permission to present the Mayor to the Constable of the Tower, in Absence of the King and Barons.

Citizens acquitted of Pannage, Pontage and Murage.

Sheriffs, how to be amerced.

Citizens to enjoy their Liberties and Customs.

Greatest Black Book, fol. 24.

"And also, we have granted for us and our Heirs, to our said Citizens, that they and their Successors, Citizens of the said City, be forever quit and free of Pannage, Pontage and Murage throughout all the Realm, and all our Dominions: And that the Sheriffs of the said City, as often as it shall happen them to be amerced in our Court for any Offence, they shall be amerced according to the Measure and Quantity of the Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our said Realm have been amerced for the like Offence.

"Wherefore we will, and streightly charge and command, for us and our Heirs, that the said Citizens and their Successors have all the Liberties, Freedoms, Quittals and free Customs aforesaid, and them may or shall use according to our Confirmation, Renovation, and Grants aforesaid, for ever; as by the aforesaid Charter (amongst other Things) more fully appeareth."

All which the King certified by the following Brief to his Officers of his Exchequer:

"Edward, by the Grace of God, &c. To his Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer, Greeting. Whereas, for the good Service that our beloved Citizens of *London* have hitherto done us, by our Letters Patents we have rendered and restored to the same our foresaid City,

"together with the Mayoralty, all their Liberties (which City, Mayoralty and Liberties we have long since caused to be taken into our Hands) to be had and held to the same Citizens, according to their Will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the Day of the said taking them away, as is contained more fully in our said Letters: We command you, that ye permit the same Citizens to use and enjoy the Liberties which they have reasonably used on the Day of the foresaid taking, before you in the Exchequer before said, according to the Tenor of our foresaid Letters. Witness myself at *York*, the eight-and-twentieth Day of *May*, in the six-and-twentieth Year of our Reign."

Brief to the Exchequer for Admission of the Mayor.

The additional Privileges granted in this Charter, are, 1. In the Absence of the King and the Barons of the Exchequer from *Westminster*, the Mayor Elect is to be presented and admitted by the Constable of the Tower of *London*. 2. To be quit and free from Pannage, (Boken thinks it should be printed Pavage) i. e. a certain Duty payable to the King for the Liberty of sending Swine, or Cattle, to feed in any of his Forests. 3. Pontage, a Duty paid for passing over Bridges with Horses, Carts, or other Carriages; or under them with Boats, Ships, &c. towards the repairing of the said Bridges. And, 4. To be quit and free from Murage, which was a Duty paid towards building or repairing of the Walls of Cities and Towns throughout the Kingdom.

This Brief was accompanied with a Precipe to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to punish corporally all Bakers, Brewers, and Millers, who were found guilty of bad Practices; and all Malefactors, who went armed in the Night, and disturbed the Peace of the City, in such Manner as should seem best in their Wisdom, to deter others from the like Offences; and to oblige all Millers to return the Flour by Weight, according to the Weight of the Grain received by them to be ground. *Tesse Rege*, at *York*, 28 *May*. From an ancient MS. This is also confirmed among the Charters in Parliament, 7 *Rieb*. II. Art. 96, 97, 98.

King Edward's Precipe for keeping Peace, &c.

On the Feast of *St. Simon and Jude*, in the twenty-seventh Year of this Reign, *Elias Russell* was chosen by the unanimous Consent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Commonalty of *London*, the Mayor of the said City, and was sworn and received by the Constable of the Tower of *London*, per Breve of the Lord the King, directed for that Purpose, and according to the Tenor of the Charter of the said City, granted by the Lord the King, on the Day after the said Feast, without the Gate of the said Tower, in the Time of *R. de Mandwyc*, then Constable of the said Tower.

Lib. C. fol. 36. b. For Mayor sworn at the Tower.

During this Mayoralty, there passed an Act of Common-Council, by Consent of the King and Nobility, to regulate the Prices of Provisions, which were sold in *London*, the Dealers in Victuals having deviated much from the former Regulations; but no Part thereof has reached our Knowledge, except what relates to Poultry, which is as follows:

Stow. An. Engl. A. D. 1390

A Fat



*The Paul-ters Table.*

A Fat Cock at	—	—	s. d. q.
Two Pullets at	—	—	0 1 2
A Fat Capon at	—	—	0 2 2
A Goose at	—	—	0 4 0
A Mallard at	—	—	0 1 2
A Partrich at	—	—	0 1 2
A Pheasant at	—	—	0 4 0
A Heron at	—	—	0 6 0
A Plover at	—	—	0 1 0
A Swan at	—	—	3 0 0
A Crane at	—	—	1 0 0
Two Woodcocks at	—	—	0 1 2
A fat Lamb from Christmas to Shrovetide	1	4	0
One ditto for all the Year at	—	—	0 4 0

Hist. St.  
Paul's.  
A.D. 1304.

But, in the thirtieth Year of King Edward, Mr. Dugdale gives us the following Prices of various Sorts of Provisions, as they were then sold in London :

*Provisions and their Prices.*

A Quarter of Wheat at	—	—	s. d. q.
A Quarter of Ground Malt at	—	—	4 0 0
A Quarter of Pease at	—	—	3 4 0
A Quarter of Oats at	—	—	2 6 0
A Bull at	—	—	2 0 0
A Cow at	—	—	7 6 0
A Fat Mutton at	—	—	6 0 0
An Ewe Sheep at	—	—	1 0 0
A Capon at	—	—	0 8 0
A Cock or Hen at	—	—	0 2 0
	—	—	0 1 2

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1305.

*The Case of Sir William Wallace.*

A.D. 1304, Geoffrey de Hartilepole, Alderman, was this Year elected Recorder of this City, and took his Oath, and was appointed to wear his Apparel as an Alderman.

A.D. 1305, Sir William Wallace, a Scottish Knight, was brought a Prisoner to London, and lodged in the House of William de la, in Fenchurch-street; from whence, on the 23d of August, he was conducted through the City by John Seagrave and Geoffrey, Knights, accom-

Mss. Well.  
Proc. Hist.  
Th. Wall.  
Hist. Brev.

panied by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and a prodigious Concourse of People, both of Horse and Foot, to Westminster; where being arrived in the Hall, he was, by Way of Derision, set upon a Bench, with a Laurel upon his Head, tried as one of the King's Enemies, condemned for High Treason against King Edward, and suffered a cruel and ignominious Death in Smithfield, being there hanged, drawn, and quartered, his Bowels cut out, and his Privities cut off, whilst alive. His Head was fixed upon a Pole on London-Bridge, and his Quarters sent into Scotland, to be placed over the Gates of as many of the principal Cities. And yet, when this Proceeding is coolly considered, it must be granted, that this Objection to the Authority of the Court that tried him, as not being a Subject to Edward, and his Plea of being no other than a Prisoner of War, taken in the Defence of the Liberties of his Country, while he commanded a Party of the Scots against the English Attempts to enslave them, were not fairly considered, and that this valiant and celebrated Champion of his Country had very hard Measure: Which induced an unprejudiced Historian to declare his Sentiments in the following Manner: "To excuse, in some Measure, so extraordinary a Severity, there are Historians who endeavour

NUM. X.

"to defame Wallace, and charge him with having committed excessive Cruelties. But, neither these Accusations, nor the Manner of his Death, have been able to hinder Posterity from doing him the Justice he deserved, and unprejudiced People from looking upon him still as a Hero, worthy of a better Fate."

When the King conferred the Order of Knighthood on the Prince of Wales, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, paid to his Majesty two thousand Pounds towards the same.

Sir John Blount being ordered to accompany the Prince in his Expedition against the Scots, there were appointed four Guardians or Custodes by the Citizens themselves, to execute the supreme Magistracy of this City. And, this same Year, Sea-Coals being very much used in the Suburbs of London by Brewers, Dyers, and others requiring great Fires; the Nobility and Gentry resorting thither complained thereof to the King, as a publick Nuisance; whereby, they said, the Air was infected with a noisome Smell, and a thick Cloud, to the great endangering of the Health of the Inhabitants: Wherefore a Proclamation was issued, strictly forbidding the Use of that Fuel. But little Regard being paid thereunto, the King appointed a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to enquire after those who had contumaciously acted in open Defiance to his Proclamation; strictly commanding all such to be punished by pecuniary Mulcts; and for the second Offence, to have their Kilns and Furnaces destroyed.

In this Year King Edward directed his Writ from Lanercost, in Scotland, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, commanding them to observe the Statute of Winchester, which strictly enjoins the apprehending of Felons, whom the City seems at this Time to have been greatly pestered with. However, the Citizens, imagining that this Injunction affected their Liberties, returned the following Answer to the King's Writ:

"We answer further, that at the Eves, as it is fit, in Wards, and also at taking Inquisitions of Transgressions and Felonies, when Need requires, in the City, in each Ward, about Malefactors and Receivers, we were always ready, and will be, for the keeping of the King's Peace. But to keep the Statute of Winchester, in all its Articles, in the said City, as it is contained in that Brief, we cannot be charged in the foresaid City, by Reason of divers Customs in the said City hitherto used; yet Vagrants, Wanderers up and down, and such as are suspected of Evil in the said City, being found, we have arrested, and always, when there shall be Need, will cause to be arrested, and will have them forth-coming before the Justices of the Lord King; as it hath been appointed before, and after hath been accustomed to be done in the same City. Concerning the Inquisitions, as to returning under Seals the Articles contained in the Brief before you, without the City, it never was accustomed to be done; and therefore we have returned none thence."

Med. Hist.  
Exch.  
A.D. 1306.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

Sta. Chant  
prohibited  
to be burnt  
in London.

A.D. 1307.  
Royal  
Injunction.

Stat. at  
Large.  
Lib. Horn.  
fol. 114. b.  
In Lib.  
Majori  
Nigr.

City's  
Answer,  
inlying  
on their  
Customs.

E c

The



Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.

The last Transaction between this Corporation and the Crown we meet with in this Reign, was an Agreement in the Exchequer by *John le Blound*, the Mayor, and all the Aldermen of London, for themselves and the whole Community of the City, to pay the King two thousand Marks for the *Vintisme*, or Twentieth of the Goods of the said Community; the greatest Part whereof they paid in Tallies.



### CHAP. XIII.

*King Edward II's Reign. His Charter to the Black Friars. City obliged to answer Deficiencies in the Sheriffs Accounts in the Exchequer. Pleads an Exemption from being taxed as a royal Demesne. Is excused on certain Conditions. Exempted from paying Taxes at Henley upon Thames for their Warehouses, &c. Earl of Lancaster's domestic Expences for one Year. The King's Order for settling the Price of Provisions. His Order for the Election of a Mayor and Sheriffs. His Precept for taxing the City by Commissioners. This Precept respite on certain Conditions. Order against malting of Wheat. Order for Prices of Provisions revoked. Fine for pulling down a Mud Wall. Articles agreed upon for the Peace of the City. More Disorders and Oppressions among the Citizens. Strong Watches appointed. The Spencers Banishment and Riches. Charter, exempting the Citizens from serving the King in Arms out of the City. City refuses to answer the King's Demands. Citizens behead the Bishop of Exeter. Seize on the Tower of London.*

Mad.  
Firm.  
Burg.  
A.D. 1307  
King  
Edw. II.

The City  
exche-  
quer'd.

THE Reign of *Edward the Second* began with an Act, which prognosticated no Favour from the Crown to the Citizens; for, there being left unpaid of the two thousand Marks for the *Vintisme*, the Sum of 83*l.* 11*s.* a Writ of *Fieri facias* was issued by the Court of Exchequer, and directed to the Sheriffs of London, commanding them to distrain the Goods and Chattels of the Mayor, Aldermen, and whole Community of the City, for the same. And this was followed by another Writ out of the said Court, returnable in *Michaelmas* Term, directed to the said Sheriffs, commanding them to summon *Nicholas de Farndon*, Alderman of *Farringdon* Ward, and several others of the Aldermen, Collectors of the Tallage lately assessed in London, by *Roger de Hagham*, &c. to appear in the Exchequer, and pass their Accounts of the said Tallage; and, if any of the said Aldermen were dead, then to summon the Executors of such Persons deceased, in order to finish their Accounts. For, when a Command was issued for tallaging the City of London, the Aldermen were the Collectors thereof in their several Wards, and paid it into the Exchequer; that is to say, when the Tallage was assessed, and answered *singillatim*, each Alderman, in his Wardmote, caused it to be equally

proportioned, (see before, P. 92.) according to the Abilities of the several Inhabitants of his Ward; for the Amount of which, he was answerable to the King. However, when, soon after, *Edward* returned to London with his young Consort *Isabella*, Daughter to the King of France, the Citizens received them with the utmost Pomp and Magnificence.

Fab.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1308

It being represented to the King, that the new Part of the City Wall, on the West of *Ludgate*, and the Tower commanded by his Father to be built at the Extremity thereof, within the *Thames*, was not yet finished, his Majesty issued another royal Mandate to the Mayor and Citizens of London, to proceed in the said Work with the utmost Expedition: And, at the same Time, to prevent any Contest or Dispute concerning the Alterations made by their Founder in the changing of the Ways for the new Edifices of the *Black Friars*, the King granted to the said Founder and his Assigns the following Charter:

Precept to  
finish the  
City Wall

"*Edward*, the Son of *King Edward*, &c. To all, &c. Whereas *Gregory de Rockesley*, our Mayor of London, and the other Barons of the said City, at our Instance, have commonly and unanimously granted to the venerable Father *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Assigns, two Lanes, contiguous to his Place of *Castle Baynard* and the Tower of *Mountfieb*, to be stopped up for the enlarging of the fore-said Place, and to enclose them; while yet he shall assign a like Way to them, and as convenient for the Commonalty of the said City. And We, understanding from the foresaid Mayor and Barons of the said City, that the said Archbishop hath already prepared a better Way, and more convenient for the said Commonalty, than the foresaid Lanes were: We, to the said Archbishop and his Assigns, for Us and Our Heirs, as much as in Us is, do grant, ratify, and confirm the foresaid Grant. So that our said Barons of London, by occasion of their foresaid Grant, nor the Archbishop, nor his Assigns, on account of the said changing of the Ways, be accused or molested for time to come before our Justices Itinerants at the Tower of London, upon Cause of Purpresture made of the foresaid Lanes. In Testimony whereof, &c. Witness Myself at *Westminster*, the tenth Day of *June*, in the fourth Year of Our Reign."

King Ed-  
ward II's  
Charter to  
the Black  
Friars.

The King being indebted to sundry Persons in London, to the Amount of above seven hundred Pounds, and likewise to several foreign Merchants and others the Sum of one thousand Pounds, for Necessaries for the Royal Household and Wardrobe; the Mayor and Citizens undertook to pay the same; in Consideration whereof, the King assigned to them the Farm and other Issues of the City, arising by Aids, Tallages, &c. to the Amount thereof.

Mad. Hil.  
Exch.  
A. D. 1311

The Nobility, spirited up by the French King, who espoused the Cause of the Queen, his Daughter, complaining against the Familiarity of *Edward*, her Husband, with *Gaveston*, his Minion, threatening a Rebellion, or by Force of Arms to oblige the King to submit to their Demands, the King wrote to the Mayor and Citizens of London, to take Care of the City, and not to suffer any Person whatsoever with Horse or Arms to enter the

Rym.  
Fond.  
Con. Lib.  
A. D. 1313



the same, without his special Permission. And, being informed that little Care was taken in the electing of substantial Citizens into the Office of Sheriff, he commanded, that, when *Richard de Welleford*, and *Simon de Mereworth*, Sheriffs of London, appeared at the Exchequer to pass their Accounts, the Mayor and Aldermen should be sent for, to shew by what Right they claimed certain Farms, and other Dues, demanded for the King's Use. And, after Examination of divers Persons who had served the Office of Sheriff, and of the Executors of others since dead, concerning the Matters in Dispute; the Barons declared, that the Citizens of London, for the Time being, were Sheriffs in Fee of London and Middlesex; and enjoined *John Gisors*, Mayor, *John de Wengrave*, *Roger de Frowyke*, *William Servant*, *Nicholas Pycot*, *Anketine Gisors*, *Geoffrey de Cundays*, *Nigel Drury*, and *Richard de Gloucester*, Aldermen, and *Robert de Kelsye*, Citizen of London, who were present on the Behalf of the Community of the City, to transact certain Affairs relating to the Office of Sheriff, which tended to the King's Service. This Injunction was given by the Barons of the Exchequer to the Mayor and Citizens, as being then virtually Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and to represent those who were to be Sheriffs for the future.

A Resolution was also taken by the King and his Council, to tax his several Demesnes; under which Appellation the City of London was included; of which *John Gisors* the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City, were made acquainted, and at the same Time interrogated by the Privy-Council, sitting at the *White Friars* in *Fleet-street*, if they would fine for their Tallage, or, like others, by a Poll-Tax, and a general Assessment on their Estates, both Real and Personal, raise the Sum required. They desired Time to consult the Commonalty upon that Subject; and then returned for Answer, That the King might tax his Demesnes at Pleasure, but as such the City of London could not be taxed, for by their antient Rights and Liberties, confirmed by divers Charters, especially that of *Magna Charta*, they were free, and consequently not liable to any such Tallage; and that, in lieu of all Services, they paid the King a certain annual Sum for the Fee-Farm of their City; therefore humbly desired, that the intended Tallage might be deferred till the Meeting of the approaching Parliament, when they should have an Opportunity of conferring upon that Affair, with divers of the Nobility, who were Proprietors of fundry Lands and Tenements in the City. To which it was replied, that, if they would lend the King two thousand Marks, the Assessment should be deferred, according to their Request. But, the Citizens not readily agreeing to this Proposal, Commissioners were sent to *Guildhall*, to assess the said Tallage. However, their Commission being read, and the Friday following appointed for the Citizens to begin the said Assessment; the Mayor, &c. were so intimidated, that they proposed a Loan of one thousand Pounds, on Condition that the King would, by his Letters Patents, take Care that no Tallage singly by Poll, or in common upon their Goods, Chattels, Rents, or Tenements, might be assessed before

the next Parliament. To which his Majesty assented, and granted his Letters Patent to the Citizens, as follows:

"Edward, by the Grace of God, &c. To all to whom the present Letters shall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas our beloved the Mayor and Aldermen, and the rest of the Citizens of our City of London, have lately caused to be lent to us a thousand Pounds Sterling; we, willing to satisfy them, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, of the same Sum of Money, as we are bound, have granted unto them, that in the next Aid to be granted unto us in our foresaid City, or in the County of Middlesex, or in levying Money in the said City and County for our Need, for whatever Cause next to be levied, we will cause the foresaid thousand Pounds to be allowed them.

"We have granted also to the same Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, that we will by no Means cause to be assessed any Tallage singly by Poll, or in common upon them, their Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or Rents in the said City, or Suburbs of the same, before our next Parliament, or to be levied upon them; saving always to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the said City, the Assignments made before by us to them for Debt, concerning which they undertook to satisfy us; as in our Letters Patent made to them thereupon more fully is contained: In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at *Windfor*, the thirteenth Day of February, in the sixth Year of our Reign."

And, in Consequence hereof, the King sent the following Letter to the Mayor and Citizens for the Payment of the said Sum of one thousand Pounds:

"Edward, by the Grace of God, &c. To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of London, greeting. Whereas ye lately freely lent us a thousand Pounds Sterling, under certain Conditions, as in our Letters Patents made to you thereupon more fully is specified; We command you, that you deliver in our Name the said Sum of Money to our beloved Clerk *Ingelarde de Warlet*, Keeper of our Wardrobe, without Delay, receiving from him his Letters Patents, testifying the Receipt of the said Money. Witness Myself at *Windfor*, the fifteenth Day of February, in the sixth Year of our Reign."

Which Sum of one thousand Pounds was paid to the said *Ingelarde*, as appears by a Receipt in the Chamber of London.

And, on the thirteenth of the same Month, we find upon the same Record a Brief directed to the Assessors of the County of Oxon, forbidding them to cels the Citizens of London among the Inhabitants of *Henley* to the Tallage, in this Form:

"The King to his beloved and faithful Servants, *William Merre*, *Adam de Shobenbange*, and *Galsfride de Padenbam*, appointed to cels the Tallage in our Cities, Boroughs, and Demesnes in the County of Oxon, greeting. The Citizens and Merchants of our City of London have shewn

Mad. Firm  
Burg.

The City  
obliged to  
answer the  
Deficiencies  
in the  
Sheriffs  
Accounts.

Lib. Horn.  
fol. 324.

City pleads  
its Freedom  
from being  
taxed by  
the King.

King Edward II.  
deposits taxing the  
City on certain  
Conditions.

Order for  
the Payment  
of  
1000 l.

King's Prohibition to  
tax the  
London  
Merchants  
at Henley.



" shewn to us, that, whereas some of them cause  
 " to be brought divers of their Things and Mer-  
 " chandizes from *London*, as far as *Henley* in the  
 " County aforesaid, to sell them there on Market-  
 " Days, and to trade in them from Week to  
 " Week; and whatsoever their divers Things and  
 " Merchandizes they buy there, and in the adja-  
 " cent Parts, to bring to *London*, to make their  
 " Profit of; and cause to be hired small Houses  
 " and Places in the said Town of *Henley* from  
 " Term to Term, as well for to lay up the said  
 " Things and Merchandizes there, and in the  
 " said Parts bought to be laid up, until they  
 " may conveniently carry them thence; and have  
 " not certain Houses or Lands or Tenements  
 " there, nor make abode there, nor are in Scot  
 " and Lot with the Men of that Town; you not-  
 " withstanding do not make the said Citizens and  
 " Merchants, upon occasion of such their Houses  
 " and Places, and Things and Merchandizes so  
 " put into them, to yield Tallage to us thence,  
 " &c. And that it is not agreeable to Right, that  
 " our said Citizens and Merchants should be

" taxed with the said Men [who dwell there] on  
 " the same Occasion; especially when they may  
 " exercise their Merchandizes through the whole  
 " Kingdom freely [by their Charters;] and they  
 " are taxed for them in our said City, with their  
 " Fellow-Citizens there, as often as it shall hap-  
 " pen a Tallage to be assessed upon the Common-  
 " alty of that City. We command you, that you  
 " do not tax these our Citizens and Merchants  
 " with the foresaid Men upon the abovesaid  
 " Occasion, but that ye permit them to have  
 " Peace hereupon, &c. Witness, &c. the thir-  
 " teenth Day of *February*, in the sixth Year of  
 " our Reign."

Before we close the History of the present Year,  
 it may be Matter of Entertainment to our Readers  
 to add the following Account; in which is shewn  
 the antient and grand Manner of House-keeping  
 of the *English* Nobility; being the Debit Side  
 of the Account of *H. Leicester*, Cofferer to *Thomas*  
*Earl of Lancaster*; containing the Amount of  
 all the Disbursements of that Noble Family, relat-  
 ing to domestick Expences in the present Year.

*The Account of H. Leicester, Cofferer to Thomas Earl of Lancaster.*

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A.D. 1213	To the Amount of the Charge of the Pantry, Buttery, and Kitchen	3405	0	0
Record of	To three hundred and sixty-nine Pipes of red Wine, and two Pipes of white	104	17	6
Powestrad.	To all Sorts of Grocery Wares	180	17	0
	To six Barrels of Sturgeon	19	0	0
Earl of	To six thousand dried Fishes of all Sorts	41	6	7
Lancast-	To seventeen hundred and fourteen Pounds of Wax, Vermillion, and Turpentine	314	7	4
ter's do-	To the Charge of the Earl's great Horses, and Servants Wages	436	4	3
mestick Ex-	To Linnen for the Earl, his Chaplains, and Table	43	17	0
pences for	To one hundred and twenty-nine Dozen of Skins of Parchment, and Ink	4	8	3
a Year.	To two scarlet Cloths for the Earl's Use, one of Ruffet for the Bishop of <i>Angew</i> , seventy of blue for the Knights, twenty-eight for the 'Squires, fifteen for the Clerks, fifteen for the Officers, nineteen for the Grooms, five for the Archers, four for the Minstrels and Carpenters, with the Sharing and Carriage for the Earl's Liveries at <i>Christmas</i>	460	15	0
	To seven Furs of powdered Ermine, seven Hoods of Purple, three hundred and ninety-five Furs of Budge for the Liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks, and one hundred and twenty-three Furs of Lamb, bought at <i>Christmas</i> , for the 'Squires	147	17	8
	To one hundred and sixty-eight Yards of Ruffet Cloth, and twenty-four Coats for poor Men, with Money given the Poor on <i>Maundy-Thursd</i> ay	8	16	7
	To sixty-five saffron-coloured Cloths for the Barons and Knights in Summer, twelve red Cloths for the Clerks, twenty-six Cloths for the 'Squires, one for the Officers, and four Ray Cloths for Carpets in the Hall	345	13	8
	To one hundred Pieces of green Silk for the Knights, fourteen Budge Furs for Sur- coats, thirteen Hoods of Budge for Clerks, and seventy-five Furs of Lambs for Liveries in Summer, with Canvas and Cords to tie them	72	19	0
	To Saddles for the Summer Liveries	51	6	8
	To one Saddle for the Earl	2	0	0
	To several Items, the Particulars in the Account defaced	241	14	1
	To Horses lost in Service	8	6	8
	To Fees paid to Earls, Barons, Knights, and 'Squires	623	15	5
	To Gifts to French Knights, Countess of <i>Warren</i> , Queen's Nurses, 'Squires, Minstrels, Messengers, and Riders	92	14	0
	To twenty-four Silver Dishes, twenty-four Saucers, twenty-four Cups, one Pair of Pater-nosters, and one Silver Coffin, all bought this Year, when Silver was at 15. 8d. per Ounce	103	5	6
	To several Messengers	34	19	8
	To sundry Things in the Earl's Bed-Chamber	5	0	0
	To several old Debts paid this Year	88	16	0 1/2
	To the Countess's Disbursements at <i>Pickering</i>	440	0	5
	To two thousand three hundred and nineteen Pounds of Tallow Candles, and eighteen hundred and seventy Pounds of Lights, called <i>Paris</i> Candles, or White Wax Candles	31	14	3
	Sum Total	7309	12	6 1/2



Edw. to  
his May.

In the above Account 'tis to be observed, that Silver was then at one Shilling and eight Pence per Ounce; so that twelve Ounces went to a Pound Sterling: By which it does appear, that the Sum total expended in that Year amounts, in our Money, to two and twenty thousand and seventy-eight Pounds seventeen Shillings and eight Pence; whereby is shewn, that the Earl must have had a prodigious Estate, especially considering the vast Disparity between the Prices of Provisions then and now. Therefore we may justly conclude, that such an Estate at present would bring in at least two hundred thousand Pounds per Ann.

Parl. Hist.  
8 Ed. II.  
no. 15. 36.  
A.D. 1314

A. D. 1314, Provisions of all Sorts being so excessively dear, that the Poor were almost starved, the Parliament then sitting at London, settled the Prices of divers Sorts of Provisions, as appears by the following Letter:

Lib. Horn.  
The King's  
Letter to  
the Sheriff  
for raising  
of Provi-  
sions.

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitain, to the Sheriffs of London, Greeting.

"We have heard the Complaint of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, and others of the Commonalty of our Kingdom, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council; containing, that there is a great, and, as it were, an intolerable Dearth, in these Days, of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons and Eggs, to the no little Loss and Grievance of them, and all others dwelling within the same Kingdom. For which they have besought us instantly, that we would take care to provide upon this concerning some suitable Remedy.

"We therefore, yielding to the foresaid Supplication, for the common Profit of the People of the said Kingdom, as it seemed expedient to us, have ordained, with the Counsel and Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others, being of our Council, in our last Parliament held at Westminster, that the undermentioned Species of Provisions be sold as followeth:

	l.	s.	d.
The best Grass-fed Ox alive, at	0	16	0
The best Grain-fed Ox, at	—	1	4 0
The best Cow, at	—	—	0 12 0
The best Hog of two Years old, at	0	3	4
The best shorn mutton, at	—	0	1 4
The best Goose, at	—	—	0 0 3
The best Capon, at	—	—	0 0 2½
The best Hen	—	—	0 0 1½
The best Chickens, two for	—	0	0 1½
The best young Pigeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty Eggs, at	—	—	0 0 1

"And that, if it happen to be found, that any Persons, or any one Person will not sell these saleable Things for the Price appointed, as is before set forth, then the said saleable Things shall remain forfeited to us: And we will, that the foresaid Ordinance from this Time be firmly and inviolably observed in our said City.

"We command, firmly enjoining you, that in our City foresaid, and Suburb of the same, where ye shall see it to be expedient, that the foresaid Ordinance be publickly and distinctly

"proclaimed; and that ye cause the same from Time to Time to be inviolably observed, in all and each its Articles, under the foresaid Forfeiture, throughout the whole Bailiwick; and this omit by no Means, as you will avoid our Indignation, and preserve yourselves without Blame. Witness Myself at Westminster, this fourteenth of March, in the eighth Year of our Reign."

The Time for the Election of Sheriffs and Mayor drawing near, which was frequently disturbed by popular Tumults, to the great Prejudice of the City; Edward, after the Example of his Predecessors on the like Occasions, issued out his Commands, by way of Proclamation, in the following Letter, to prevent the like Confusion:

Lib. Horn.  
fol. 331. b.

"Edward, by the Grace of God, &c. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Greeting. Whereas by the Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of England, it was granted to our Citizens of our City aforesaid, that they should chuse a Mayor and Sheriffs from themselves,

K. Ed. II's  
Direction  
for Elect-  
ion of  
Mayor and  
Sheriffs.

"when they would, and present them, we not being at Westminster, to the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer, and there to be admitted according to Custom; and such Election by the Mayor and Aldermen, and more discreet Persons of the said City, especially summoned and warned for this Purpose, hath been accustomed in former Times: And now we have understood, that some of the Popular and Plebeian Sort, making a Conspiracy among themselves, causing Contentions, Differences, and innumerable Mischiefes, Day and Night, in the said City, and making among them clandestine Conventicles in private Places, and being not called nor summoned, do thrust and mingle themselves of their own accord into such Elections; and, by Threatenings and Clamours hindering the due making of such Elections, endeavour to chuse such as for Time to come may favour their Errors; that their Wickedness, by Defect of congruous Government, may pass unpunished under Dissimulation, by such Persons so elected, to the Hurt of our Crown and Dignity, and the Subversion of the State of the foresaid City, and the manifest Oppression of our Citizens abiding in it: We willing to provide for the Quiet and Tranquillity of the People under us, as we are bound, and to meet with such Malice, Command, firmly enjoining you, that, before the Time of the Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs next to be chosen, ye cause it to be publickly proclaimed through the whole City, and firmly to be forbid, that none, unless he shall be to this especially called or summoned, or is bound thereto, come thither at the Time, nor intrude himself in making the Election, nor hinder it any way, under Pain of Imprisonment; from which he may not escape without our special Command: And that the foresaid Election be made by the Aldermen, and the other more discreet and powerful Citizens of the said City, as in the same it hath been antiently accustomed to be done:

Ex. MSS.  
Tutor.  
fol. 300.

Who to be  
admitted  
Electors.

F f

"Taking



" Taking Notice for the future, that, if ye shall  
 " present any Election, otherwise than is men-  
 " tioned before, to the Treasurer and Barons  
 " of our Exchequer aforesaid, we will by no means  
 " admit them. Witness Myself at Westminster,  
 " the fourth Day of July, in the eighth Year of  
 " our Reign "

The Citizens of London having most negli-  
 gently omitted their Application to the Parlia-  
 ment, as proposed, to prevent their being tal-  
 laged at the King's Pleasure; and the King's  
 Affairs reducing him to great Straits for Mo-  
 ney, he granted a Commission to Henry de Staun-  
 ton, Henry Scrop, John de Markfield, and Rafe de  
 Stoke, to tax the City of London; whereof he  
 gave Advice to the Sheriffs by the following  
 Precept:

Lib. Horn.  
 Precept for  
 Taxing the  
 City.

" The King to the Sheriffs of London, Greeting.  
 " Whereas we have constituted our beloved and  
 " faithful Henry de Staunton, Henry Scrop, &c.  
 " three or two of them, to assess our Tallage  
 " within the foresaid City, and in the Suburbs  
 " thereof, separately by Poll, or in common, as  
 " they shall see to be more expedient for our  
 " Profit; as in our Letters Patents to the same  
 " Henry, Henry, John and Rafe made, more  
 " fully is contained; we command you, that  
 " when ye shall be warned by them, three or two  
 " of them, ye cause to come before them, &c.  
 " all those of the City and Suburbs aforesaid,  
 " whom ye shall see necessary for the said Tal-  
 " lage; and that ye be aiding and attending for  
 " this to the said Henry, Henry, John and Rafe,  
 " three or two of them, as they shall enjoin  
 " you on our Part. Witness Myself at Spalding,  
 " the twenty-fourth of October, the eighth Year  
 " of our Reign."

This Letter, it seems, did not contain Instruc-  
 tions sufficient for the said Sheriffs; therefore the  
 following Letter was sent them for their better  
 Regulation:

Ibid.

" Edward, by the Grace of God, &c. To the  
 " Sheriffs of London, Greeting. We command  
 " you, that ye cause to come before our beloved  
 " and faithful Henry de Staunton, &c. at Gybold  
 " (Gildhall) London, on his Instant Sunday, next  
 " after the Feast of St. Leonard's, twelve of the  
 " honestest, richer, and loyaller Sort of Men of  
 " every Ward of the said City, according as the  
 " same Wards shall be greater or less, to hear,  
 " do, and receive what shall be there enjoined  
 " them on our Behalf; and that ye have there  
 " then their Names, whom ye shall so cause to  
 " come there, &c. Witness Henry de Staunton:  
 " At Westminster, the 6th Day of November, in  
 " the eighth Year of our Reign."

Tallage  
 respited.

However, the Citizens, by applying to the  
 Ministry for a further Delay, and agreeing to  
 lend the Government the Sum of six hundred  
 Marks more, the Tallage was again respited till  
 the ensuing Parliament, as appears by the follow-  
 ing Letters Patent:

Ibid.

" Edward, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
 " land, &c. To all to whom these present Letters  
 " shall come, Greeting. Know ye, that whereas  
 " the Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of our Ci-  
 " tizens of London, have lent us six hundred  
 " Marks, by the Hands of our beloved and faith-  
 " ful Walter of Norwich, our Treasurer, to dis-

" patch certain of our Affairs therewith; we wil-  
 " ling to satisfy the same the Mayor, Aldermen,  
 " and other Citizens, as we are bound, of the  
 " said Sum of Money, have granted to them,  
 " that in the next aid to be levied for us in our  
 " foresaid City, or to be granted in the County  
 " of Middlesex, or in Money to be next raised in the  
 " said City and County for our Need, on what  
 " Cause soever, we shall cause the said six hun-  
 " dred Marks to be allowed them: We have  
 " granted also to the same the Mayor, &c. as in  
 " the foresaid Letter on the former Loan. Wit-  
 " ness Myself at Langley, the sixteenth of Decem-  
 " ber, the eighth Year of our Reign."

Corn being very dear, 'twas judged in a  
 great measure to be occasioned by the great  
 Quantities of Wheat malted in London; for  
 the remedying of which, and preventing the like  
 for the future, 'twas by Parliament enacted, that  
 thenceforth no Wheat should be made into Malt;  
 and an Order was published by the Mayor and  
 Citizens for that Purpose; as also another for  
 regulating the Prices of Ale; whereby the  
 Strong was to be sold for three Half-pence, and  
 the Small for a Penny the Gallon. However, Corn  
 continued to advance in Price till it got to forty  
 Shillings the Quarter; but, according to another  
 Author, it rose to four Pounds: Whereby ensued  
 the most dreadful Famine and greatest Misery that  
 ever befel this Nation, if our Author's Relation be  
 true, that Parents eat their own Children, or  
 those of others they could come at; as did the  
 Malefactors one another in Prison. And here  
 followed so terrible a Mortality, that the Living  
 scarce sufficed to bury the Dead.

The Ordinance made in the preceding Year for  
 regulating the Prices of Provisions, being found  
 of very pernicious Consequence, it preventing  
 People from bringing Necessaries to the City,  
 was revoked by the following Brief.

" The King to the Sheriffs of London, Greeting.  
 " Although we lately commanded you, that in  
 " each Place in the foresaid City, where it should  
 " seem to you to be the best Expedient, ye shall  
 " cause it to be publicly proclaimed, that Oxen,  
 " Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geese, Capons, Hens,  
 " Chickens, Pigeons and Eggs, should be sold at  
 " a certain Price; because nevertheless we have  
 " understood, that such a Proclamation, which  
 " at that Time we believed would be for the Profit  
 " of the People of our Realm, redounds to their  
 " greater Damage than Profit; we command  
 " you, that in the said several Places ye cause  
 " publicly to be proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows,  
 " Hogs, Sheep, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens,  
 " young Pigeons, and Eggs, be sold for a reason-  
 " able Price, as was accustomed to be done before  
 " the said former Proclamation; certifying all  
 " and singular, that the former Proclamation was  
 " not made by virtue of the Ordinances late made  
 " by the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and Nobles  
 " of the same Realm, and by us accepted, nor  
 " was contained in them. Witness Myself at Lin-  
 " coln, the twentieth of February, in the ninth  
 " Year of our Reign."

The Citizens thinking themselves greatly in-  
 jured by a Mud Wall erected by Order of Hen. III.  
 without the Tower, and within the City Wall,  
 did last Year, without applying for Redress from  
 the

Tho.  
 Walsing.  
 Hist. Angl.  
 A.D. 1316.

Order  
 against  
 maling  
 of Wheat.

Snow. An.  
 Engl.

Tho.  
 Wals.  
 Hist. Angl.  
 Specul. in  
 Chron.

Lib. Horn.  
 Order  
 about Pro-  
 visions re-  
 voked.

A.D. 1317.



*Presentment  
for destroy-  
ing a Mill  
Wall near  
the Tower  
of Lon-  
don.*

the Crown, destroy the same: For which Act of Indiscretion they were now obliged to pay to the King a Fine of one thousand Marks. At the same Time the Freeholders in London were impowered to recover their Rents by a Writ of Gaveler, and in default thereof the Lands in Demesne. The Famine still raging, Wheat continued to sell at two Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter. But Stow says, that, by reason of an early Harvest, Wheat, that was sold for ten Shillings the Bushel, was then sold for ten Pence: A Change incredible, were it not for the prodigious Number of Mouths swept away by the Famine, whereby the Consumption was vastly lessened.

A.D. 1318 The Favour shewn at this Time by the Court to the Magistrates of the City added so much to their Power, that they assumed the sole Right to appoint Officers, and to continue their Mayor for divers Years successively in that supreme Office; and, notwithstanding the frequent Presentments of the Wards to the Judges Itinerant in the Tower against their Impositions, they ceased not to lay arbitrary Taxes upon their Fellow-Citizens, spared themselves in all Assessments and Rates, and otherwise oppressed the Commonalty, as may be discovered by the Tenor of the Articles of Agreement. But the Freeman, no longer able to bear these arbitrary Proceedings and Impositions, which were entirely inconsistent with, and destructive to their Liberties, carried their Resentment to such a Pitch, that the City must once more have become a Prey to the Crown, had they not agreed among themselves to the following Constitutions drawn up by the Consent of both Parties:

*For the Citizens of London, concerning new Articles then made to be observed.*

"The King, to all whom, &c. Greeting.  
"Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Citizens of our City of London, had lately ordained and appointed among themselves, for the bettering of the same City, and for the common Benefit of such as dwell in that City, and resort to the same, certain Things to be in the same City perpetually observed, and had instantly beseeched, that we would take care to accept and confirm the same.  
"We having seen certain Letters, Patentwise, signed with the Common Seal of that City, and the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of that City upon the Premises, and to us exhibited, have caused certain Articles to be chosen out of the foresaid Letters, and caused them in some Things to be corrected, as they are underneath inserted, viz.

"1. That the Mayor and Sheriffs of the same City be elected by the Citizens of the said City, according to the Tenor of the Charters of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of England, made to them thence, and no otherwise.  
"2. That the Mayor remain only one Year together in his Mayoralty.  
"3. That the Sheriffs have but two Clerks and two Serjeants; and that they take such for which they will answer.

"4. That the Mayor have no other Office belonging to the City, but the Office of Mayoralty; nor to draw to himself the Sheriffs' Plea in the Chamber of London, nor hold other Pleas than those the Mayor, according to ancient Custom, ought to hold.

"5. That the Aldermen be removed from Year to Year, on St. Gregory's Day, and not re-elected; and others chosen by the same Wards.

"6. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to be assessed for the King's Business, or for the State and Benefit of the City, after they shall be assessed by the Men of the Wards elected and deputed for this, be not increased or heightened but by the common Consent of the Mayor and Commonalty. And that the Money coming from these Tallages and Aids be delivered into the Custody of four honest Men, Commoners of the City, to be chosen by the Commonalty, to be further delivered by the Testimony of the said four Men; so that they may inform the Commonalty to what Profit, and for what Uses, those Monies go.

"7. That no Stranger be admitted into the Freedom of the City in the Hustling; and that no Inhabitant, and especially English Merchant, of some Mystery or Trade, be admitted into the Freedom of the City, unless by Surety of six honest and sufficient Men of that Mystery or Trade he shall be of, who is so to be admitted into the Freedom; which six Men may undertake for him, of keeping the City indemnified in that Behalf. And that the same Form of Surety be observed of Strangers to be admitted into the Freedom in the Hustling, if they be of any certain Mystery or Trade. And if they are not of some certain Mystery, then that they be not admitted into the Freedom, without the Assent of the Commonalty. And that they who have been taken into the Freedom of the City (since we undertook the Government of our Realm) contrary to the Form prescribed; and they who have gone contrary to their Oath in this Behalf, or contrary to the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully convicted, lose the Freedom of the said City.

"Saving always, that concerning Apprentices the ancient Manner and Form of the said City be observed.

"8. That each Year in the same City, as often as Need shall be, Inquiry be made, if any of the Freedom of the same City exercise Merchandizes in the City, of the Goods of others not of the same Freedom, by calling those Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and contrary to the Freedom of the said City; and they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to lose the Freedom of the said City.

"9. That all and every one being in the Liberty of the said City, and that would enjoy the Liberties and free Customs of the said City, be in Lot and Scot, and partake of all Burthens for maintaining the State of the said City, and the Freedom thereof, according to the Oath they have taken, when they were admitted into their Freedom; and who so will not, to lose his Freedom.

"10. And

*Record.  
Tower.  
Pat. 12.  
Edw. II.  
P. 2. m. 2.*

*Articles of  
Agreement  
for the  
composing  
Differences  
in the City.*

*N.B. These  
Articles  
were after-  
wards  
added to  
the City  
Charters,  
and con-  
firmed by  
K. Rich. II.  
in Parlia-  
ment,  
Anno  
Reg. 7mo.*



" 10. And that all and every one, being of the Freedom of the City, and living without the City, and that either by themselves, or by their Servants, exercise their Merchandizes within the City, be in Lot and Scot with the Commoners of the said City, for their Merchandizes, or else to be removed from their Freedom.

" 11. And that the Common Seal of the City remain in the Custody of two Aldermen and two others Commoners, to be chosen for this Purpose by the Commoners; and that that Seal be not denied, neither to poor nor rich Commoners, when they shall need it; yet so that they reasonably prove the Cause of their Demand: And that for the putting of the Seal nothing be taken. And that the giving of Judgments in the Courts of the City, and especially after the Verdicts of Inquisition taken, in Cases where Inquisitions have been taken, be not deferred, unless Difficulty intervene. And if Difficulty intervene by reason of this, giving Judgment shall not be put off beyond the third Court.

" 12. That Weights and Scales of Merchandizes to be weighed between Merchants and Merchants, the Issues coming of which belong to the Commonalty of the said City, remain in the Custody of honest and sufficient Men of the same City, expert in that Office, and as yet to be chosen by the Commonalty, to be kept at the Will of the same Commonalty; and that they be by no means committed to others than those so to be chosen.

" 13. That the Sheriffs for the Time being commit Toll, and other Customs belonging to their Farm, and other public Offices belonging to them, and to be exercised by others, to sufficient Men, for whom they will answer, and not commit them to others. And if any deputed by the said Sheriffs to any of the aforesaid Offices, take undue Custom, or carry himself otherwise in that Office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit of the Complainant, let him be removed from that Office, and punished according to his Demerits.

" 14. Merchants, who are not of the Freedom of the City, not to sell, by Retail, Wines or other Wares, within the City or Suburbs.

" 15. That there be no Brokers hereafter in the City of any Merchandizes, unless elected to this by Merchants of the Mysteries, in which the Brokers themselves may have to exercise their Offices; and at least of this to make Oath before the Mayor.

" 16. That the common Harbourers in the City and Suburbs, although they are not of the Freedom of the same, be Partakers of the contingent Burdens for maintaining the said City, according to the State of it, as long as they shall be so common Harbourers, as other like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs shall partake, on the Account of those Dwellings. Saving always, that the Merchants of *Gascogn*, and other Foreigners, may, one with another, inhabit and be harboured in the said City, as hitherto they have accustomed to do.

" 17. That the keeping the Bridge of the said City, and the Rents and Profits belonging to that Bridge, be committed to be kept to two honest and sufficient Men of the City, other than the Aldermen, to be chosen to this by the Commonalty, at the Will of the said Commonalty, and not to others; and who may answer thereupon to the said Commonalty.

" 18. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of *Guybald* take Fee of the Commonalty of the City, or do Execution, unless one chosen for this by the Commonalty of the City; and that the Chamberlain, Common Clerk, and Common Serjeant be chosen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the Will of the same City.

" 19. And that the Mayor and Recorder, and the foresaid Chamberlain and Common Clerk, be content with their Fees antiently appointed and paid on Account of their Offices, and take not other Fees for the aforesaid Offices.

" 20. That the Goods of the Aldermen, in Aids, Tallages and other Contributions, concerning the said City, be taxed by the Men of the Wards in which those Aldermen abide, as the Goods of other Citizens, by the said Wards.

" Which Articles, as they are above expressed, and the Matters contained in the same, we accept, approve and ratify; and we yield and grant them, for us and our Heirs, as much as in us is, to the foresaid Citizens, their Heirs and Successors in the foresaid City and Suburbs, for the common Profit of those that inhabit therein, and resort thither, to obtain the same, and to be observed perpetually.

" Moreover, we willing to shew ampler Grace to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, at their Request, have granted to them, for us and our Heirs, that the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens and Commonalty of the Commoners of the City, and their Heirs and Successors, for the Necessities and Profits of the same City, may, among themselves, of their common Assent, assess Tallages upon their own Goods within that City, as well upon the Rents as other Things, and as well upon the Mysteries as any other Way, as they shall see expedient, and levy them, without incurring the Danger of us or our Heirs, or our Ministers whomsoever. And that the Money coming from such Tallages remain in the Custody of four honest and lawful Men of the said City, to be chosen to this by the Commonalty, and be laid out, of their Custody, for the Necessities and Profits of the said City, and not otherwise. In Witness whereof, &c.

" Witness the King, at *York*, the eighth Day of *June*."

The King this same Year sent his Writ from *Nottingham*, directed only to the Sheriffs of *London* (and not to the Mayor, Aldermen and Community, as the Return insinuates) commanding them to chuse two of their Fellow-Citizens to represent the City in the Parliament to be held

Brad.  
Trea.  
Engl.  
Burg.

at



at York; but, instead of two, they returned three Representatives, as by the following Return does appear:

Brad.  
Tren.  
Engl.  
Burg.

Return of  
Members of  
Parlia-  
ment.

"To the most Excellent Prince, and their most Dear Lord, the Lord Edward, by the Grace of God, the most Illustrious King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine: John de Wengrave, Mayor of the City of London, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the whole Community of the same City, themselves and their Heirs: Your Excellency may know we have assigned our beloved Fellow-Citizens, John de Cberleton, William de Flete and Roger de Palmere, or two of them, and have given to them, or two of them, full and sufficient Power, by these Presents, to do in this your instant Parliament, to be holden at York three Weeks after Michaelmas, what shall be ordained in the foresaid Parliament by common Advice, according to the Form of your Writ, lately to us directed. In Witness whereof we have made these our Letters Patents, to be sealed with the seal of our Community, or Commonalty aforesaid. Dated at London, the sixteenth Day of October, in the twelfth Year of your Reign."

By this Parliament (the Exigency of the Nation requiring it) it was ordained, that every City and Town in England, according to its Ability, should raise and maintain a certain Number of Soldiers against the Scots, who at that Time, by their great Depredations, had laid waste all the North of England, as far as York and Lancaster. The Quota of London to that Expedition being two hundred Men, it was five Times the Number that was sent by any other City or Town in the Kingdom: From whence may be formed some Judgment of the Grandeur and Opulency of London at that Time.

Tho.  
Wall.  
Hist. Angl.

Med. Hist.  
Exch.

Murders,  
Robberies,  
&c. in the  
City.

Complaints being made to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of divers Murders, Robberies, and other Outrages lately committed in the City of London; and in particular by the Pope's Nuncio, that on the preceding Midsummer Day, during Vespers, or Evening Prayers, four or five hundred of the Populace, armed, repaired to St. Paul's Church, and there insulted a certain Lombard, and others in his Company; the Mayor and Aldermen were ordered to attend the Treasurer, Barons and Council upon that Affair. In Obedience to which Order, John de Wengrave, the Mayor, attended by divers of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, appeared before the Treasurer, in Presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, and Humfrey Earl of Hereford; who examined the Mayor touching the Grievances complained of; for which, and other Neglects of Duty on the like Occasion, being severely reprimanded, and strictly enjoined to enquire into that Riot, and to bring to exemplary Punishment the Ringleaders thereof, he was dismissed with Orders so to deport himself in his Office, that the King might not have Occasion to set a Custos over the City, and to get the Inquisitions he should take in the said Affair ready against such a Time, upon Pain of forfeiting the City Liberties. The Mayor, &c. having taken the said Inquisitions, returned and acquainted the Council, that they had thoroughly

scrutinized into that Affair, and would take Care for the future, that their Department should be such in respect to the good Government and Peace of the City, that thenceforth there should be no Cause of Complaint.

However, this and the continual Broils between the Freemen and Magistrates, which, by the following Presentment, do not appear to have anywise subsided by the late Articles of Agreement ratified by the King, had in all Probability drawn upon the City the usual Forfeiture of their Charters, and further Punishment by way of Fine and Imprisonment, had not the King's affairs at this Season required a more than ordinary Care to engage the Affections and Aid of the Citizens of London: For the Jury of Aldermanbury made the following Presentation before the Justices Itinerant, and the Lord Treasurer, sitting in the Tower of London; in which the Jury said,

A.D. 1319.  
Simon's  
Ann.  
Citizens  
Complaint  
of Oppres-  
sion.

"That the Commonalty of London is and ought to be common, and that the Citizens are not bound to be taxed without the special Command of the King, or without their common Consent; that the Mayors of the City, and the Custodes in their Times, after the common Redemption made and paid for the City of London, (of which Payment the Commons could never be certified, that might be Anno 1296, 24 Ed. IV. when the Liberties of the City were restored) have come, and by their own Authority, without the King's Command and Commons Consent, did tax the said City according to their own Wills once and more, and distrained for those Taxes, sparing the Rich, and oppressing the Poor Middle Sort; nor permitting, that the Arrearages due from the Rich be levied, *ad exheredationem regis*, &c. to the disinheriting of the King, and the Destruction of the City; nor can the Commons know what becomes of the Monies levied of such Taxes; and that this hath lasted from the Time of John Adrian Mair, *usque nunc*."

Present-  
ment of  
Molt. prac-  
tice.

They also complained, that the said Mayor and Aldermen had taken upon them to turn out Common-council Men at their Pleasure; and particularly, that the Mayor and Superiors of the City had deposed Walter Henry from acting in the Common-Council, because he would not permit the Rich to levy Tallages upon the Poor, till they themselves had paid their Arrears of former Tallages. Upon which Sir John Gisors, some time Lord-Mayor, and divers other principal Citizens were summoned to attend the said Justices, and personally to answer to the Accusations laid against them. But being conscious of Guilt, says our Author, they fled from Justice, screening themselves under the Iniquity of the Times; when the King had much Difficulty to maintain his Dignity and Crown against the Encroachments and Treason of his Barons, who at first covered their real Intentions, by impeaching the insolent Behaviour of the two Spencers, the King's Favourites. This occasioned the Meeting of a Parliament at London, to which the Nobility repaired, attended by great Numbers of armed Men, which together composed a very considerable Army, and took up their Quarters in the Suburbs of the City. Such dangerous Neighbours obliged

Th. Wall.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1317.

G g



Feb.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
Strange  
Watch ap-  
pointed by  
Night and  
Day.

the City to take the utmost Precaution for its own Safety: So that the Mayor appointed a Guard of a thousand Citizens, completely armed, to be posted at the Gates, and in other Places of the City, from Four in the Morning 'till Six in the Evening; who were relieved by the Night-Watch, consisting of the same Number of Men armed as the former; and two Aldermen, who, attended by certain Officers, patrolled the Streets by Night, to keep the Night-Watch strictly to their Duty; and the Gates were ordered to be shut at Nine at Night, and not to be opened 'till Seven in the Morning.

Tho.  
Wall.  
Hist. Angl.

But at last the King, not being in a Condition to oppose the formidable Power of the enraged and haughty Barons, gave them Leave to enter his capital City of *London* with their whole Army: Nor could he get clear of their Threats, 'till he had ratified an Act of Parliament, for the perpetual Banishment of the *Spencers*, the Father and Son.

Spencers  
banished,  
and their  
Ricks, &c.

But the Sentence of Banishment was soon after reversed; and they were no sooner restored to Favour, than they petitioned the King against the Barons; setting forth the great Damages they had sustained by them: By which Petition it appears, that the Father's Estates were vastly great: His Real Estate consisted of sixty-three Manors, and his Personal of two Crops of Corn, one in Barns, and the other upon the Ground; in Cash, Jewels, silver and golden Utensils, &c. ten thousand Pounds; Armour for two hundred Men, warlike Engines, and the Destruction of his Houses, thirty thousand Pounds; the Furnitures of his Chapel and Wardrobe, five thousand Pounds; eight-and-twenty thousand Sheep; one thousand Oxen and Heifers; twelve hundred Cows, with their Calves for two Years; forty Mares, with their Foals for two Years; five hundred and sixty Cart-Horses; two thousand Hogs; four hundred Kids; forty Tons of Wine; six hundred Bacons; eighty Carcasses of Beef; six hundred Muttons in Larder; ten Tuns of Cyder, and six-and-thirty Sacks of Wool; with a Library of Books.

Bras. Con.  
Com. Hist.

Record.  
Tower.

The insolent Behaviour of the *Lancastrian* Faction towards his Majesty shewing itself again soon after, by their rebelliously approving of, and justifying the disloyal Behaviour of the Governor of the Castle of *Leeds*, in the County of *Kent*, who insolently and unjustly denied the Queen a Lodging in the said Castle; he, in order to quash the Rebellion, and to revenge the Indignity offered to his Consort, quickly raised a considerable Army, consisting chiefly of *Londoners*; with whom he marched against the said Castle, and summoned it to surrender: But, the Governor persisting in the Defence thereof, it was besieged in Form, and, after a considerable Time, forced to surrender at Discretion; for which powerful Assistance and gallant Deportment of the *Londoners*, *Edward* granted them the following Charter:

Tho.  
Walings.  
Hist. Angl.

Londoners  
march into  
Kent.

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
King Ed-  
ward III's  
Charter,  
extending  
the Lib-  
erty from  
nourning  
out of the  
City.

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*; to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.  
"Know ye, that whereas the Mayor and the good Men of the City of *London* have of late thankfully done us Aid of armed Footmen at our Castle of *Leeds*, in our County of *Kent*; and also Aid of like armed Men now going

"with us through divers Parts of our Realm for divers Causes: We, willing to provide for the Indemnity of the said Mayor and Men of our City of *London* in this Behalf, have granted to them, for us and our Heirs, that the said Aids, to us so thankfully done, shall not be prejudicial to the said Mayor and good Men, their Heirs and Successors; nor shall they be drawn into Consequent for Time to come. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at *Aldermansbury*, the twelfth Day of *December*, in the fifteenth Year of our Reign."

It is probable, that this Favour prevailed upon the Citizens to give *Edward* the Sum of two thousand Marks towards his War in *Scotland*.

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.  
A.D. 1311.

But these Favours of the loyal Citizens were not able to defend them from the rapacious Courtiers: For, the King having defeated the Barons, and beheaded the Earl of *Lancaster* and the other Chiefs of the Faction, and resolved to protect the *Spencers*, recalled from Banishment, not only commanded the Mayor to keep all Persons suspected of Disaffection to his Government out of the City; but, availing himself of the City Dissentions, that still subsisted on the Footing of the last Presentment, endeavoured to wrest from them a Sum of Money to redeem their Liberties, which he now caused to be seized into his Hands; but with this Moderation, that the Aldermen and Commonalty might chuse their Mayor at the next Election. This produced the designed Effect; for the Citizens were thereby prevailed upon to advance the King the Sum of two thousand Marks, by way of Aid towards the *Scottish* War, which *Edward* pretended to pursue with Vigour.

Rym.  
Foss.  
Con. Lib.

Obliged to  
pay the  
King a  
large Sum  
of Money.

Mad. Hist.  
Exch.

The Queen, after the Re-establishment of the *Spencers* in the Favour and about the King's Person, disdaining the Parsimony in which those Favourites obliged her to live, so craftily managed her Affairs, as to obtain Leave for herself and Son to visit her Brother, the King of *France*, and a Commission to negotiate the Business of her Husband at the *French* Court: But, her real Intention being to seek foreign Aid to drive the *Spencers* out of the Kingdom, she so conducted her Negotiations abroad, that in the Year 1326 the King received Advice of the Conclusion of a Treaty between his Consort and the Earl of *Flaynault*; whereby the said Earl obliged himself to supply her with a certain Number of Troops, for the invading of *England*. *Edward*, to prevent the impending Storm by a timely Preparation, amongst others, compelled the Citizens of *London* (notwithstanding the above-mentioned Charter) to supply him with one hundred Men at Arms, to be maintained at their own Expence, and to march wherever commanded, in open Defiance of his late Charter granted to the Citizens: Which they highly resented, as it soon after discovered itself to *Edward*'s no small Disadvantage: For, upon News of the Queen's Landing, he sent and demanded a Supply of Men and Money of the City; but the Citizens, instead of answering his Demands, after some Deliberation, returned for Answer; "That they would at all Times revere their Sovereign Lord the King, the Queen, and the Prince their Son, the indubitable Heir of the Crown, and shut their Gates against, and to the utmost of their

Feb.  
Ch. on.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1326.

Edward  
demands a  
Supply of  
Men.

Refuse to  
answer the  
King's De-  
mands.

Tho.  
Wall.  
Hist. Angl.

"Power



"Power resist, all Foreigners and Traitors:" But added, "that they were not willing to march out to fight, unless, according to their ancient Privileges, they could return Home the same Day before Sun-set."

The King, not satisfied with this Answer, gave immediate Orders for storing the Tower of London with all military Provisions; left his Son *John of Eltham* therein, under the Government of Sir *John de Wesson*; and committed the Custody of the City to *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*. He then set out from London to raise an Army in the Western Parts of England for the Defence of himself, and his iniquitous and baneful Favourites the *Spencers*, the Father and Son.

In the mean Time, the Mayor and Citizens received a Letter from the Queen, requiring their speedy and powerful Assistance, to reduce the Oppressors of the Nation: But they returned no Answer to it. However, their Silence did not prevent her from sending another, wherein she exhorted them, in the most pathetic Manner, to exert themselves in the common Cause, for the Relief of their distressed Country. This Letter was stuck upon the Cross in *Westcheap*, or *Cheapside*; and many Copies, taken therefrom, were put up in other Places. Upon which, the Bishop aforesaid, by virtue of his Commission, having in the King's Name demanded of the Mayor the Keys of the City, the Populace, suspecting some underhand Dealings between them, assembled in a riotous Manner, and, seizing the Mayor, compelled him to ransom his Life, by swearing faithfully to obey their Orders; and, entering into a more strict and solemn Confederacy, resolved upon the Destruction of the Queen's Enemies of all Degrees, wherever they could find them: And in Consequence of their Engagements, they first apprehended *John Marshall*, a Domestick of *Spencer* the younger, and without further Ceremony cut off his Head. Then in an enraged and furious Manner they ran to the Bishop of *Exeter's*, and, by firing the Gates, entered his Palace; but, not finding him, carried off his Jewels, Plate and Household-Goods. The unfortunate Prelate in the mean Time returning from the Fields, with an Intent to take Sanctuary in *St. Paul's Church*, was seized near the North Door there, and dismounted by the Rabble, who beat and bruised him in a very cruel and inhuman Manner; and dragging him into *Cheapside*, they first proclaimed him a Traitor, and then barbarously cut off his Head, and the Heads of two of his Domesticks; and, drawing their Bodies from the Place of Execution, buried them in the Rubbish of a Tower, which the Bishop was erecting near the River *Thames*. They were the more revengeful towards this Bishop, because, being High Treasurer, he had persuaded the Council that the Itinerant Judges might sit in the City; by whose Inquisition, the Citizens had been found guilty of divers Malversations; for which their Liberties were seized, and many of the principal fined in pecuniary Mulcts, whilst many others suffered in Durefs.

The Day after the Bishop's Execution, the Mob accidentally met with Sir *John de Wesson*, Constable of the Tower of London, from whom they took the Keys by Force, and, having possessed themselves of that Fortrefs, not only discharged

the Prisoners, but likewise all the King's Officers; and appointed others under *John of Eltham*, the King's second Son, whom they constituted Guardian of the City and Kingdom; yet did they not cease to commit divers Ravages and Insolencies.

Soon after, *Robert Baldock*, the Chancellor, to whom most of the Miseries of the Kingdom were owing, was brought Prisoner from *Hertford* to London, where he met with severe Treatment from the Populace; who imagining him not secure in the *Bishops Prison*, to which he was committed, dragged him thence, and, in carrying him to *Newgate*, beat him so unmercifully, that he soon after died in that Prison, in the greatest Misery and Torment, occasioned by his Bruises.

The King not being able to resist the Power of those that joined with the Queen and his Son, and at last reduced to hide himself in *Wales*, where the Earl of *Lancaster* found him out, and had him seized; the Queen, with Prince *Edward* her Son, attended by many of the Nobility and Prelates, came to London, and were received by the Citizens with great Joy and many rich Presents; and, a Parliament being summoned upon the Occasion, the captive King was obliged to resign his Crown to his Son *Edward*.

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#### CHAP. XIV.

*K. Edward III. begins his Reign. Grants a Charter of Confirmation, with additional Liberties, with Consent of Parliament. Charter concerning the Farms of Southwark. Riots, and King's Letters for suppressing them. Comparison between ancient and present Times. King's Orders concerning adulterated Wines, Provisions and Regrators. Price of Provisions. Charter concerning Merchant Strangers. Petition of Richard Bettoyne. An Assessment of twenty thousand Marks on the Wards. Two beheaded for assaulting the Lord-Mayor. Confirmation of King Henry the Third's Charter for chusing Mayor and Sheriffs, and of Edward the Second, concerning the Government of the City. King's Writ to call the Citizens to the Order of Knighthood, and their Excuse. Fines to be paid by Mayor and Aldermen. Great Plague. Several Burying-Grounds purchased. Complaint granting Gold and Silver Maces. Complaint against the King's Steward of the Household. King's Order concerning the Slaughter of Beasts. Concerning Archery. Ordinance concerning Goods moveable by Tenants. Petition to Parliament against Licences to foreign Dealers. Charter concerning the Choice of Aldermen. Charter concerning Strangers, Brokers, Buying and Selling. Prosecutions against such as obtained illegal Licences. Proceedings against Wickliff. Disgust of the City with the Duke of Lancaster. Its bad Consequences. Death of the King.*

**E**DWARD the Third was no sooner peaceably seated upon his Throne, and received into his City of London with great Demonstrations

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1327.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Ibid.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
*The Queen  
disgraces their  
Assistance.*

Ibid.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

*Citizens  
declare for  
the Queen.*

Angl. Sac.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
Ran. Hig.  
Polych.  
Fab.  
Chron.

p. 7.  
*Edward the  
Bishop of  
Exeter.*

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Ibid.

*Enter upon  
the Tower.*

Edw. III.  
begins his  
Reign.

of



of Joy at his Return from an unsuccessful Expedition against the Scots, than his Majesty expressed his Thankfulness to the Citizens for their Attachment and Affections, by granting the following Charter, with the Consent of Parliament :

King Edward III's  
first Charter,  
by Consent of Par-  
liament.

Rot. Parl.

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of  
"England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aqu-  
"tania, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots,  
"Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers,  
"Ministers, and other his Bailiffs and faithful  
"Subjects, greeting.

"Know ye, that we for the bettering of our  
"City of London, and for the good and laudable  
"Service which our beloved Mayor, Aldermen  
"and Commonalty of the said City heretofore  
"have often done to us and our Progenitors,  
"with the Assent of the aforesaid Earls, Barons,  
"and all the Commonalty of our Realm, being  
"called to this our present Parliament at West-  
"minster, have granted, and by this our Charter,  
"for us and our Heirs, confirmed to the Citizens  
"of the aforesaid City, the Liberties here under-  
"written, to have and to hold to them and their  
"Heirs and Successors for ever.

Liberties  
granted by  
former  
Charters  
confirmed.

"First, Whereas in the Great Charter of the  
"Liberties of England it is contained, that the  
"City of London have all their ancient Liberties  
"and Customs; and the same Citizens, at the  
"Time of the making of the Charter, from the  
"Time of St. Edward the King and Confessor,  
"and William the Conqueror, and of other our  
"Progenitors, had divers Liberties and Customs,  
"as well by the Charters of those our Progeni-  
"tors, as without Charter by ancient Custom,  
"whereupon in divers the Circuits, and other  
"the Courts of our said Progenitors, as well by  
"Judgments as by Statutes, were invaded, and  
"some of them adjudged; we will and grant, for  
"us and our Heirs, that they may have the Li-  
"berties according to the Form of the above-said  
"Great Charter; and that Impediments and  
"Usurpations to them in that Behalf made shall  
"be revoked and annulled.

Mayor  
made use of  
the Justice  
of Gaol-  
Delivery.

"We have further granted, for us and our  
"Heirs, to the said Citizens, their Heirs and  
"Successors aforesaid, that the Mayor of the  
"aforesaid City, which for Time shall be one  
"of the Justices to be assigned of the Gaol-De-  
"livery of Newgate, and be named in every  
"Commission thereof to be made; and that the  
"said Citizens may have Infangtheft and Out-  
"fangtheft, and Chattels of Felons, of all those  
"which shall be adjudged before them within the  
"Liberties of the same City, and of all being of  
"the Liberty aforesaid, at the aforesaid Gaol to  
"be adjudged.

To hold the  
Sheriff-  
wicks of  
London and Mid-  
dlesex, at  
300l. per  
Annum.

"And whereas also, by the Charters of our  
"Progenitors, it was granted to the same Cit-  
"izens, that they should hold the Sheriffwicks of  
"London and Middlesex, for three hundred Pounds  
"yearly, to be paid at our Exchequer, and they  
"are charged with the Payment of four hun-  
"dred Pounds yearly, every Year to be paid at  
"our Exchequer, for the Sheriffwicks, contrary  
"to the Form of the said Charters;

"We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that  
"the said Citizens, their Heirs and Successors  
"may henceforth the aforesaid Sheriffwicks hold  
"for three hundred Pounds yearly, to be yearly

"paid at our Exchequer, according to the Tenor  
"of the aforesaid Charters; and that they may  
"be from henceforth acquitted of the said hun-  
"dred Pounds.

"Furthermore, we have granted, for us and our  
"Heirs, to the said Citizens, that their Heirs and  
"Successors may bequeath their Tenements with-  
"in the Liberties of the aforesaid City, as well  
"in Mortmain as in other Manner, as of ancient  
"Time they have been accustomed to do.

To bequeath  
in Mort-  
main.

"And whereas in a certain Charter of the Lord  
"Edward, late King of England, our Father, to  
"the said Citizens made (amongst other Things)  
"it is contained, that the Sheriffs of the said City,  
"as often as they shall happen to be amerced for  
"any Offence in the Court, shall be amerced ac-  
"cording to the Measure and Quantity of their  
"Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our Realm  
"were wont to be amerced for like Offences;  
"and the Sheriffs of the aforesaid City, after the  
"making of that Charter, were otherwise amer-  
"ced for the Escape of Thieves, than other Sher-  
"iffs were on this Side Trent for such-like Es-  
"capes, are amerced only, as it is said, one hun-  
"dred Shillings :

Sheriffs to  
be amerced  
as other  
Sheriffs on  
this Side  
Trent.

"We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that  
"the Sheriffs of the same City, which for the  
"Time shall be in no wise amerced or charged  
"for the Escape of Thieves, in any otherwise  
"than as other the Sheriffs on this Side Trent;  
"and that the aforesaid Citizens shall not be  
"charged for the Custody of those that fly to the  
"Churches within the aforesaid Liberty, for to  
"have Immunities, otherwise than of old hath  
"been accustomed to be charged; any thing in  
"the last Circuit at the Tower of London made  
"or adjudged notwithstanding.

Not to be  
charged for  
those that  
fly to the  
Churches.

"And that the said Citizens may remove and  
"take away all the Weirs in the Waters of Thames  
"and Medway, and may have the Punishments  
"thereof to us belonging.

May take  
away all  
Weirs in  
Thames  
and Med-  
way.

"Also we will and command straightly, that all  
"Merchant Strangers, coming to England, shall  
"sell their Wares and Merchandizes within forty  
"Days after their coming thither; and shall con-  
"tinue and board with free Hosts of the said Ci-  
"ty, and other Cities and Towns in England,  
"without any Households or Societies by them  
"to be kept.

Merchant  
Strangers  
to sell their  
Wares  
within  
forty Days.

"And also we will and grant, for us and our  
"Heirs, that the Marshal, Steward or Clerk of  
"the Market of our Household, may not sit from  
"henceforth within the Liberty of the aforesaid  
"City, nor exercise any Office there, nor any  
"way draw any Citizen of the said City to plead  
"without the Liberties of the said City, or any  
"Thing that happen within the Liberties of the  
"same, and that no Escheator, or other Officers,  
"may, from henceforth, exercise the Office of  
"the Escheator within the Liberties of the said  
"City: But that the Mayor of the said City for  
"the Time being may do the Office of the Es-  
"cheator within the said Liberty; so as always  
"he take his Oath that he exercise the said Office,  
"and that he answer thereof to Us and our Heirs,  
"as he ought to do. And that the said Citizens,  
"from henceforth, shall not be compelled to go  
"or send to War out of the said City. And that  
"the Constable of the Tower of London for the

No Citizens  
allowed to  
plead  
without  
the City.

Mayor to  
be Eschea-  
tor.

No Citizens  
to be com-  
pelled to  
go out of  
the City.

"Time



*Constable  
of the  
Tower not  
to make  
Prizes of  
Vintners, or  
arrest  
ships, &c.*

"Time being shall not make any Prizes, by  
"Land or by Water, of Victual or other Thing  
"whatsoever, of the Men of the said City, nor of  
"any other coming towards the said City, or  
"going thence; neither shall or may arrest, or  
"cause to be arrested, the Ships or Boats bring-  
"ing Victuals, or other such-like Goods, to or  
"from the said City.

*May hold a  
Court of  
Exchequer  
in all  
Fairs.*

"And forasmuch as the Citizens, in all good  
"Fairs of England, were wont to have among  
"themselves Keepers to hold the Pleas touching  
"the Citizens of the said City assembling at the  
"said Fairs: We will and grant, as much as in  
"us is, that the same Citizens may have such-  
"like Keepers, to hold such Pleas of their Cove-  
"nants, as of ancient Time they had, except the  
"Pleas of Land and of the Crown.

*Sheriffs not  
compelled to  
take an  
Oath, ex-  
cept when  
yielding up  
their Ac-  
counts.*

"Furthermore, we grant, for us and our Heirs,  
"that the Sheriffs of the said City for the Time  
"being shall not be compelled to take any Oath  
"at our Exchequer, but upon the yielding up of  
"their Accounts. Also, whereas the said Citi-  
"zens, in the Circuit of Henry Stanton, and his  
"Fellow-Justices of the Lord Edward, late King  
"of England, our Father's last Circuit at the  
"Tower of London, were compelled, contrary to  
"their ancient Customs, to claim their Liberties  
"and free Customs, and thereupon did claim  
"divers Liberties, by the Charters of our said  
"Progenitors, and of other their Liberties and  
"free Customs, of old Use and Custom; which  
"said Claims do as yet hang before us unde-  
"cided:

*Old Liber-  
ties allow-  
ed to be re-  
covered.*

"We will and grant, for us and our Heirs,  
"that the same Citizens, their Heirs and Succes-  
"sors, may have the Liberties and free Customs,  
"and may use them, as of old Time they were  
"wont; and that they may record their said Li-  
"berties and free Customs before us, our Justices,  
"and other Ministers whatsoever, in such sort as  
"they were wont to do before the said Circuit;  
"notwithstanding that the said Citizens in the  
"said Circuit were impeached upon some like  
"Record and Liberties and free Customs afore-  
"said; and also notwithstanding any Statutes or  
"Judgments made or published to the contrary.

*No Sum-  
mons, &c.  
but by City  
Officers.*

"And that to the Allowance of their Charters to  
"be had before us in our Exchequer, and other  
"Pleas whatsoever, one Writ shall suffice in all  
"Pleas for every King's Time. And that no  
"Summons, Attachments, or Executions be  
"made by any of the Officers whatsoever of us  
"or our Heirs, by Writ, or without Writ,  
"within the Liberty of the said City; but only  
"by the Ministers of the said City. And that  
"the Sheriffs of the same City (which shall be  
"towards the Aid of the Fame of that City) may  
"lawfully have the Forfeitures of Victuals, and  
"other Things and Merchandizes, according to  
"the Tenor of the Charter thereof made to the  
"said Citizens, and shall not be debarred thereof  
"hereafter, contrary to the Tenor of the same  
"Charter.

*To be  
guided by  
the Laws  
of K. John  
and King  
Henry.*

"And that the same Citizens, in the Circuits  
"of the Justices, from henceforth sitting at the  
"Tower of London, shall be guided by the same  
"Laws and Customs, whereby they were guided  
"in the Circuits holden in the Time of Lord

*John and Henry, sometime Kings of England,*  
"and other our Progenitors; and if any Thing  
"in the last Circuit was done or attempted, con-  
"trary to their Liberties and free Customs, we  
"will not that they be prejudicial to them, but  
"that they may be guided as of old Time  
"they were.

*To be taxed  
as other  
Commoners.*

"We have also granted, for us and our Heirs,  
"that the same Citizens, from henceforth, in and  
"towards Subsidies, Grants and Contributions  
"whatsoever, to be made to the Use of us or our  
"Heirs, shall be taxed and contributory with  
"the Commonalty of our Realm, as common  
"Persons, and not as Men of the City. And  
"that they be quit of all other Tallages. And  
"that the Liberties of the said City shall not be  
"taken into the Hands of us or our Heirs, for  
"any personal Trespass, or Judgment of any  
"Minister of the said City. Neither shall a  
"Keeper in the said City for that Occasion be  
"deputed; but the same Minister shall be pu-  
"nished according to the Quality of his Of-  
"fence.

*Quit of  
Tallages.*

*Liberties  
not to be  
forfeited for  
personal  
Trespass.*

"And that no Purveyor and Taker, Officer  
"and other Minister of us or our Heirs, or of  
"any other, shall make any Prices in the said  
"City, or without, of the Goods of the Citizens  
"of the same City, contrary to their Will and  
"Pleasure, unless immediately they make due  
"Payment for the same, or else may have Re-  
"spite thereof, with the Good-will of the Seller.  
"And that no Price be made of the Wines of  
"those Citizens, by any the Officers of us or our  
"Heirs, or otherwise against their Wills; that is  
"to say, of one Tun before the Mast, and an-  
"other behind it, nor by any other Means; but  
"shall be quit thereof for ever.

*King's  
Purveyors  
not to in-  
terrupt the  
Sale of Ci-  
zens  
Goods, &c.*

"Furthermore, we forbid, that any Officer of  
"us or our Heirs shall merchandize by himself  
"or others within the said City, or without, of  
"any Thing touching their Offices.

"Also we grant, that the Lands and Tene-  
"ments (lying without) of the said Citizens,  
"which have been, or hereafter shall be Mini-  
"sters of the said City, be bound to keep the said  
"City harmless against us and our Heirs, of those  
"Things which concern their Offices, as their  
"Tenements be within the said City; and that no  
"Market from henceforth shall be granted by us  
"or our Heirs, to any within seven Miles in  
"Circuit of the said City. And that all Inqui-  
"sitions, from henceforth to be taken by our  
"Justices or Ministers of the said City, shall be  
"taken in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London, and  
"not elsewhere; except the Inquisitions to be  
"taken in the Circuits at the Tower of London,  
"and for the Gaol-Delivery at Newgate; and  
"that none of the Freemen of the said City shall  
"be impleaded or troubled at our Exchequer, or  
"elsewhere by Bill, except it be by those Things  
"which touch us or our Heirs.

*No Market  
to be kept  
within se-  
ven Miles  
of Lon-  
don.*

"Wherefore we will and straightly command,  
"for us and our Heirs, that the said Citizens,  
"their Heirs and Successors, have all their Li-  
"berties and free Customs, and the same may  
"use and enjoy for ever, in Form aforesaid.

"These being Witnesses, W. Archbishop of  
"Canterbury, J. Bishop of Ely, our Chan-  
"cellor,

H h



"cellor, and others. Given at *Westminster*,  
"the sixth Day of *March*, in the first Year  
"of our Reign. A. D. 1327."

Also, at the same Time and Place, the said King  
graciously granted to the Citizens the following  
Charter:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
King Edward III's  
second  
Charter.

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of  
"England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine;  
"To all to whom these present Letters shall  
"come, Greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved the  
"Citizens of the City of *London*, by their Peti-  
"tion exhibited before us and our Council, in  
"our present Parliament at *Westminster* assembled,  
"have given us to understand, that Felons,  
"Thieves, and other Malefactors and Disturbers  
"of the Peace, who, in the said City and else-  
"where, have committed Manslaughters, Rob-  
"beries, and divers other Felonies, privily de-  
"parting from the said City, after those Felonies  
"committed, into the Village of *Southwark*,  
"where they cannot be attached by the Mini-  
"sters of the said City, and there are openly re-  
"ceived, and so, for Default of due Punishment,  
"are more bold to commit such Felonies; and  
"they have beseeched us, that, for the Confirma-  
"tion of our Peace within the said City, bridling  
"the Naughtiness of the said Malefactors, we  
"would grant unto them the said Village, to have  
"to them, their Heirs and Successors for ever,  
"for the Farm and Rent therefore yearly due to  
"us, to be yearly paid at our Exchequer: We  
"having Consideration to the Premises, with the  
"Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and Com-  
"monalty, being in our present Parliament afore-  
"said, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the  
"said Citizens, the said Village of *Southwark*,  
"with the Appurtenances, to have and to hold to  
"them and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens,  
"of the said City, of us and our Heirs, for ever,  
"to pay to us by the Year, at the Exchequer of  
"us and our Heirs, at the accustomed Times, the  
"Farms therefore due and accustomed.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these our  
"Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at  
"*Westminster*, the sixth Day of *March*, in the first  
"Year of our Reign. A. D. 1327."

The Grant  
of South-  
wark for a  
certain  
Farm or  
Rent.

Contents of  
this 1000  
Charters.

The first of these Charters may justly be termed  
the Golden one; for in it is contained not only a  
Confirmation of all the ancient and valuable Li-  
berties and Immunities of the Citizens, but likewise  
the following additional and advantageous Privile-  
ges: 1. That the Mayor shall, at all Times there-  
after, be one of the Judges of Oyer and Terminer,  
for the Trial of Criminals confined in *Newgate*. 2. The  
Citizens to have the Right of *Infangthefe* and  
*Outfangthefe*; the former being a Privilege of  
trying a Thief or Robber, taken within the Juris-  
diction of the City; and the latter a Right of re-  
claiming a Citizen apprehended elsewhere for Fe-  
lony, in order to try him within the City. 3. A  
Right to the Goods and Chattles of all Felons  
convict within the Jurisdiction of the City. 4. A  
Remission of one hundred Pounds per Annu. here-  
tofore unjustly extorted from the Citizens, for the  
Fee-Farm of their City and County of *Middlesex*,  
contrary to their Charters. 5. A Privilege of de-  
vising in *Mortmain*, which is an Alienation of  
Lands and Tenements to any Guild, Corporation

or Fraternity, and their Successors, without the  
King's Leave, according to ancient Custom.

6. The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* to be  
amerced no otherwise than their Brethren South  
of the River *Trent*. 7. All foreign Merchants to  
dispose of their Merchandizes within forty Days,  
thereby to prevent enhancing the Prices of their  
several Commodities. 8. The Citizens not  
chargeable with the Custody of those that take  
Sanctuary in Churches. 9. The King's Marshal,  
Steward, nor Clerk of the Household, to exercise  
any Authority in the City. 10. The Office of  
Escheator conferred upon, and given in Perpetuity  
to the Mayor. 11. For the greater Convenience  
of the Citizens resorting to Country Fairs, they  
have granted to them the valuable Privilege of  
holding a Court of *Pye-Powder* in such Places, for  
the Determination of all Contests that happen in  
each of the said Fairs. 12. That the Citizens shall  
be free from all Tallages, other than being assessed  
in common with their Fellow-Subjects, towards  
general Subsidies, Grants and Contributions. 13.  
A great and just Privilege, that the City Liberties  
shall not hereafter be seized for a personal Offence,  
or iniquitous Judgment of any of its Magistrates.  
14. That none of the King's Purveyors, &c. pre-  
sume to rate any Sort of Goods belonging to the  
Citizens, nor to deal in any Sort of Merchandize  
within the City. 15. And that no Market be  
kept within seven Miles of the City of *London*,  
And, by the second Charter, *Southwark* is granted  
for the Good and Benefit of the Citizens.

Yet in this same Year there passed an iniquitous  
Grant from the Crown to one *Simon*, a Merchant  
of *London*, to exempt him not only from serving  
the Offices of Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff and  
Coroner of *London*, but likewise from the Charge  
of all Taxes and Duties whatsoever, in all Parts  
of this Kingdom.

Licence of  
Exemption  
granted to  
private  
Persons.

The Princess *Philippa* of *Hainault*, Royal Bride  
to *Edward*, being arrived at *London*, she was re-  
ceived in a very pompous Manner, and magnifi-  
cently entertained by the Mayor and Citizens.  
And about the same Time a dangerous Insurrec-  
tion happened in *London*, of the Brewers, Vintners,  
Bakers, Millers, Cooks, Poulterers, Fishmongers,  
Butchers, Cornchandlers, and divers other Trades,  
(but upon what Occasion my Author does not  
mention) who, being joined by a villainous Crew,  
justly denominated Malefactors, or Evil-doers,  
(whose chief Pleasure was in doing of Mischief)  
they rambled about the Streets, armed with  
Swords and Bucklers, committing many great  
and violent Outrages, by beating and abusing  
many, and killing some; for the remedying of  
which, and preventing such wicked Practices for  
the future, the King, by his Writ to the Mayor  
and Sheriffs of *London*, commanded them to ap-  
prehend all Rioters, and to prosecute them with  
the utmost Severity: But, that not proving effec-  
tual to quell those incorrigible Villains, the King  
sent the following Letter to the Mayor and She-  
riffs:

Procl. H.8.  
A.D. 1328

Riots.

"The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of  
"*London*, greeting. Whereas it is given us to  
"understand, that very many Evil-doers, and  
"Disturbers of our Peace, have made divers  
"Knots, Confederacies and unlawful Conven-  
"ticles

Rec. Tol.  
Pat.  
Ed. III.  
p. 2.  
mi 11.

K. Letter  
against  
Rioters.



"ticles within the foresaid City, and Suburbs of  
 "the same, since we have taken the Government  
 "of our Realm, and do wander about, and run  
 "here and there, beating, wounding and mis-  
 "using the People, and wickedly killing some  
 "of them, and spoiling others of their Goods and  
 "Possessions; and taking and imprisoning others,  
 "as well of the City and Suburbs, as those that  
 "come to the said City and Suburbs about their  
 "Business, and detaining them in Prison until  
 "they have made them give Fines and Redemp-  
 "tions; and committing other Misdemeanors,  
 "and not desisting daily to commit them, to the  
 "Breach of our Peace, and the Terror of our  
 "People in those Parts, and manifestly tending  
 "to Commotion: We, willing to have such  
 "Malefactors punished, and the Tranquillity of  
 "our people to be inviolably kept, as we are  
 "bound to do by our Oath, command you, that,  
 "by the Oath of honest Men in your Bailiffwick,  
 "ye diligently enquire of the Names of the fore-  
 "said Malefactors, and of them that knowingly  
 "receive and maintain them, and find out the  
 "Truth concerning other Articles more fully  
 "touching the Premises. And all those whom  
 "thereupon it shall happen to be judged, and  
 "also those whom ye shall find doing such  
 "Things as are premised, ye cause, without De-  
 "lay, to be taken, and to be safely kept in our  
 "Prison, until ye shall have some further Com-  
 "mand from us hereupon; and that ye so behave  
 "yourselves in this Behalf, that the Damages  
 "and Lewdnesses aforesaid may not happen there  
 "any more: Whereby we might take heavily of  
 "you, as of them to whom we have committed  
 "the Custody of the said City under the Danger  
 "that is incumbent. In Witness whereof, &c."

In Obedience to the above Precept, the Mayor  
 and Sheriffs apprehended a considerable Number  
 of the Seditious: And the King, in Conformity  
 to the late Charter granted by him to the City,  
 directed his Letters to the Judges, Mayor, Sher-  
 riffs and Aldermen, (for thereby the Mayor, in  
 all Places of Judgment within the Liberties,  
 was to sit as chief Judge, and the Aldermen  
 past the Chair to be Justices of the Peace within  
 London and Middlesex) for their speedy Prose-  
 cution, as follows:

"To Oliver de Ingham, John Matravers, John  
 "de Stoner, Robert de Mabbertorpe and John de  
 "Grantbarn; To the Mayor, &c. Forasmuch  
 "as our City of London is our Chamber; and,  
 "on that Account, the Men of the said City of  
 "London are more firmly obliged to the Defence  
 "of our Person, and Conservation of our Rights;  
 "we more heavily bearing the Premises, and  
 "willing that they be punished, as it is fit, have  
 "commanded you our said Mayor and Sheriffs  
 "of London, that ye shall enquire diligently of  
 "the Premises, and should take those whom ye  
 "should find culpable by the same Inquisition,  
 "and keep them safe, until ye should have some  
 "further Command thereupon from us. And  
 "because the Premises do specially touch us and  
 "the State of our Crown, willing to determine  
 "the said Inquisitions, and all other Things  
 "touching the Premises, according to the Exi-  
 "gence of Law, we have assigned you our  
 "Justices to hear and determine the Inquisitions

"and Indictments made by the same Inquisitions,  
 "&c."

We need only compare the Morals and Be-  
 haviour of this present Age with the riotous  
 and wicked Lives and Practices of those in an-  
 cient Times, to be convinced, that not only the  
 present Government, but the Morals and Beha-  
 viour of the Citizens now far excel those of the  
 Times we are writing of: For, notwithstanding  
 the Severity of their Punishments, and the Vigi-  
 lance of the supreme Power, and the Interposi-  
 tion of Royalty itself, in order to clear the City  
 of such Malefactors or Evil-doers, we shall find  
 that the Peace of the City continued to be inter-  
 rupted by such Ruffians, as above-mentioned;  
 and that in a more daring and cruel Manner,  
 than any Examples amongst us of late Years can  
 be produced.

Divers Ambassadors from France being in Lon-  
 don, the King, to shew them the Gallantry of his  
 Subjects, entertained them with a solemn Tour-  
 nament of thirteen Knights on a Side, which was  
 performed in Cheapside, between the Cross at the  
 End of Wood-street, and that of Seper-lane or Queen-  
 street; on which Occasion the Street was covered  
 with Sand, to prevent the Horses slipping; and  
 across the Street, near the Cross, was erected a  
 stately Scaffold, resembling a Tower, whereon  
 the Queen and chief Ladies of the Court sat to  
 behold the Performance. During this Shew, the  
 Scaffold broke down, which might have proved  
 fatal to the Queen, and the Ladies with her Ma-  
 jesty; but by good Providence they were only  
 put into a terrible Fright. However, the King  
 was with great Difficulty, and only by the imme-  
 diate and earnest Intercession of his Royal Consort,  
 prevailed upon from punishing the Builder in an  
 exemplary Manner; which Condescension greatly  
 engaged the Love and Affection of the Spectators.

Adulterating of Wine appears not to be of a  
 modern Invention, no more than the Practice of  
 it is peculiar to this Time; for, in the Second of  
 Edward the Third, it appears, that the Custom  
 of Brewing prevailed in a very dangerous Degree,  
 as appears by the following Letter:

"The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of  
 "London, Greeting.

"Whereas it is given us to understand, that  
 "Vintners (Wine-Merchants) of the same City,  
 "and their Taberners (Tavern-keepers) selling  
 "Wine at Retail in the same City and Suburbs,  
 "do mingle and corrupt Wines with other Wines;  
 "and are not afraid to sell the Wines so mixed  
 "and corrupted at the same Price as they sell  
 "the good and pure, not permitting Men,  
 "drinking in their Taverns, or otherwise buy-  
 "ing Wine of them, to look whether the Wines  
 "are drawn out of the Hogsheads into the Mea-  
 "sures, or taken elsewhere, to the Scandal of  
 "you and the Commonalty of the City afore-  
 "said, and to the corrupting of the bodily Health  
 "of those that buy Wine by Retail in the same  
 "City, and drink in the Taverns, and the Dan-  
 "ger of their Lives; whereat we are not with-  
 "out just Cause, offended: We, willing to pre-  
 "vent these Dangers, command you, that in  
 "the said City and Suburbs, in Places where ye  
 "shall see it expedient, ye do, on our Behalf,  
 "cause it to be publickly proclaimed and pro-  
 "hibited,

Compari-  
 son of an-  
 tient and  
 the present  
 Times.

Tyr. Gen.  
 H. B. Angl.  
 Jo. Triem.  
 Hist. Aur.  
 A.D. 1329

A Tourna-  
 ment in  
 Cheapside.

Pat.  
 2 Ed. III.  
 p. 2. m. 11.  
 King  
 Edw. III.  
 Order con-  
 cerning  
 Wine.

Pat.  
 2 Ed. III.  
 p. 2. m. 11.  
 d. 10.

Mayor, Sec.  
 directed to  
 judge the  
 Rulers.



*Must not  
be adulter-  
ated.*

"hibited, that none presume in any Manner to  
"mingle such Wines, nor to sell any mixed, but  
"good and pure; and that all and singular  
"drinking Wine in Taverns, or otherwise buy-  
"ing Wine thence, may look, as they will,  
"whether the Wines so sold, as aforesaid, in  
"Taverns, be drawn out of the Hogheads, or  
"taken elsewhere. And if, after the said Pro-  
"clamation and Prohibition, ye shall find any  
"doing the contrary, ye so punish them, by le-  
"vying a Forfeit upon them for our Use, that  
"that Punishment may terrify others from of-  
"fending in the like Case; and that we for your  
"Default may have no Need to lay on heavier  
"Hands for the regulating of this Matter.

"Witness the King at *Westminster*, the twenty-  
"eighth Day of November."

*Cot.  
Abridg-  
Rec.  
A.D. 1333*

*Rints con-  
tinued.*

In the sixth Year of the Reign of *Edward*,  
the above-mentioned wicked Practices of assault-  
ing, wounding, robbing and killing People in  
the Streets of the City, still continuing, a Pro-  
clamation was published by special Command  
of the King, strictly enjoining, that no Person  
whatsoever presume to wear any Coat of Plate,  
or other Weapon, in the City of *London*, or Town  
of *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof, on Pain of  
forfeiting all his Possessions.

*Hollinf.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1335*

*King's Or-  
der con-  
cerning  
Provisions.*

Corn received so much Damage by the great  
Rains which fell in the Spring, that an excessive  
Dearth ensued, wherein Wheat was sold at forty  
Shillings the Quarter; and Provisions of all Sorts  
became so very scarce in *London*, that it occasioned  
the King severely to reprimand the Mayor and  
Sheriffs for not having a greater Regard to the  
Welfare of the City, by making a proper Provi-  
sion against a Time of Scarcity. He likewise  
upbraided them for the little Regard they had to  
their Oaths, by suffering Bread, Wine, Beer, and  
other Kinds of Victuals, to be sold in the City  
at such excessive Rates; and also censured them  
for not inspecting and reforming the Abuses com-  
mitted by bad Weights and Measures, according  
to their several Oaths; by which Neglect of Duty,  
most of all of them hitherto were perjured, to the  
great Reproach and Scandal of the City, and De-  
testation of all who have the least Regard to Truth  
and Justice. Wherefore he strictly commanded  
the Mayor, upon the Penalty of his All, forth-  
with to convene the Aldermen and Commonalty  
of the City, to deliberate upon, and regulate the  
Prices of all Sorts of Provisions, according to the  
prime Cost, thereby to prevent the Citizens from  
being imposed upon for the future. He likewise  
strictly enjoined the Mayor and Sheriffs to reform  
all Abuses in respect to Measures and Weights;  
and at the same Time gave the following Charge  
to the Mayor:

*King's Or-  
der con-  
cerning  
Regrators.*

"That your Oath as Mayor remain inviolable,  
"do you chastize and punish all from Time to  
"Time who act against Right, and reform all  
"other Things which you shall know to be re-  
"pugnant to the good Government of the said  
"City and Suburbs; that, by your Diligence ex-  
"hibited in this Behalf, the City may be reduced  
"to its due State, and excessive Regrators wholly  
"taken away: And that you publicly proclaim  
"all and singular the Premises in the aforesaid  
"City and Suburbs, in the accustomed Places.  
"But, if they should not appoint a speedy Re-

"medy for all these Excesses, that then the  
"grieved should complain thereof to him and his  
"Council; and he, in that Defect, would cause  
"a Remedy to be applied to these Excesses with-  
"out Delay."

This Command of the King, and the great  
Scarcity of Money occasioned by the Sums levied  
throughout the Kingdom for the *Scottish* War,  
presently reduced the Price of Provisions of all  
Kinds, as will appear by the following Prices soon  
after settled in *London*:

*Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 72*

	s.	d.	
The best Wheat, the Quarter, at	—	2	0 Price of
The best Ox, at	—	6	8 Provisions.
The best Sheep, at	—	0	8 Ran. Hig.
The best Pigeons, six for	—	0	1 Polych.
The best Goose, at	—	0	2 Hen. Key.
The best Pig, at	—	0	1 Chron.
			Fab.
			Chron.

Whence 'tis observable, that the Cheapness of  
Victuals at this Time was not so much owing to  
their Plenty, as to the Scarcity of Money.

All the just and laudable Measures taken by  
the King and the Magistrates of *London*, to sup-  
press the villainous Proceedings of incorrigible  
Rogues in this City, still proving ineffectual, it  
occasioned the King to write from *Scotland*, to the  
Mayor and Sheriffs, "Concerning many Male-  
"factors in the City, and Disturbers of the Peace,  
"as well of the City as elsewhere, that made  
"mutual Confederacies, Assemblies and unlaw-  
"ful Conventicles, as well by Day as by Night,  
"going armed, and carrying Arms, and leading  
"an armed Power, and procuring them to be  
"led, wandered and ran about, beating and  
"wounding Men, and depriving some of their  
"Limbs, and spoiling others of their Goods and  
"Properties; and taking others, and detaining  
"them in Prison privily, until they should make  
"certain Fines and Redemptions, according to  
"their Wills; and wresting from some, by  
"Threats and Fear of Death, and other such-  
"like Hardships, great Sums of Money. The  
"King therefore commanded the Mayor, &c.  
"to remedy these Transgressions; and, if it were  
"more than he could do, to certify his Council  
"under the Common Seal of the City. Witness  
"the King at *St. John's Town*."

*Order en-  
cerning  
Rogues,  
&c.  
A.D. 1336  
Rog. Scit.  
10 Ed. III.  
m. 14-  
dors.*

The Citizens of *London* being greatly alarmed  
at a Privilege granted to Foreigners; the King,  
to satisfy them that their Liberties and Immu-  
nities should not be thereby affected, granted them  
the following Charter:

*A.D. 1337*

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of  
"England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aqu-  
"tains; to all to whom these present Letters shall  
"come, Greeting.

*Roy.  
Char.  
Lond.*

"Know ye, whereas in our Parliament at *York*  
"holden the Morrow after the Ascension of our  
"Lord, in the ninth Year of our Reign, it  
"was enacted, That all Merchant Strangers and  
"English-born, and every of them, of what Estate  
"or Condition soever, who would buy or sell  
"Corn, Wine, powderable Wares, Fish or other  
"Victuals, Wool, Cloth, Wares, or other vend-  
"ible Things whatsoever, wheresoever they were,  
"either in Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Ports of  
"the Sea, Fairs, Markets, or other Places in  
"the

*King  
Ed. III's  
third  
Charter,  
with the  
Consent of  
Parlia-  
ment, con-  
firming the  
City Lib-  
erties and  
Customs,  
especially  
in regard  
to Mer-  
chant  
Strangers.*



"the Realm, whether within Liberties or without, might, without Impediment, freely sell the same Victuals or Wares, to whom they would, as well to Foreigners, as English-born; the Enemies to us and our Realm only excepted, notwithstanding of the Charters of Liberties to any Cities or Places aforesaid, granted to the contrary, or Custom or Judgment upon the said Charters, as in the foresaid Statute is more plainly contain'd; yet nevertheless, because in the Statutes, as well in our said Parliament, as in other Parliaments of our Progenitors, sometimes Kings of England, made by us and our Progenitors, with the common Consent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and Commonalty of our Realm, it was granted and established, that the Great Charter of the Liberty of England, in all and singular its Articles, should be maintained and firmly observed.

"And in the same Charter, amongst other Things, it is contained, the City of London may have its antient Liberties and free Customs unhurt; and it hath been the Intent and Meaning, as well of us as our Progenitors, and yet is, that the said Great Charter, in all the Articles thereof, may be still observed; and that by Pretext of the said Statute, or any other, nothing shall be done to the Prejudice or Infringement of the said Charter, or of any Article therein contained, or of the antient Liberties or Customs of the said City may be unjustly burthened; touching their said Liberties and free Customs, contrary to such Intent, with the Consent of the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, assistant with us in this our Parliament.

"Have granted, for us and our Heirs, that the Citizens of the said City, their Heirs and Successors, may have all their Liberties and free Customs unhurt and whole, as before these Times they more fully had the same; the foresaid Statute for the said Merchants, made to the Hurt of the Liberties and Customs of the said City, notwithstanding.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at Westminster, the twenty-sixth Day of March, in the eleventh Year of our Reign."

At this Time a very extraordinary Affair happened in the City, as will appear by the following Petition:

*The Petition of Richard de Bettoyne, of London, to the Parliament, as rendered from the French into English.*

"To our Lord the King, and his Council, Richard de Bettoyne, of London, sheweth,

"That whereas at the Coronation of our Lord the King, that now is, he, [Richard de Bettoyne] being then Mayor of London, performed the Office of Butler, with three hundred and sixty Valets, clothed in one Livery, each carrying a white Silver Cup in his Hand, as other Mayors of London, Time out of Mind, used to do at the Coronation of the Kings your Progenitors; and the Fee appendant to that Service, that is to say, a

"Gold Cup with a Cover, and with an Ewer of Gold enamelled, was delivered to him by Assent of Council, by the Hands of Sir Robert Woodhouse: And now there comes an Eltreut out of the Exchequer to the Sheriffs of London, for levying of eighty-nine Pounds twelve Shillings and six Pence for the said Fee upon the Goods and Chattels of the said Richard; wherein he prays that Remedy may be ordained him.

"And the Mayor and Citizens of Oxford are bound by Charter to come to London at the Coronation, to assist the Mayor of London in serving at the Feast, and so have always used to do. Or, if it please our Lord the King and his Council, we will willingly pay the Fee, so that we may be discharged from that Service."

As by this Petition it appears, that the State antiently used at Coronations by the Chief Magistrate of this City was very great; so does the Royal Return at this Time shew itself to have been as mean and pitiful, by endeavouring to recover the said Fee.

A. D. 1339, the Parliament granted the King a great Subsidy for the Support of his War, and Conquest of France; but, present Money being wanted, the City of London, at the King's Desire, advanced him twenty thousand Marks, upon the Credit of that Part of the Aid to be raised upon the Citizens. This being the first general Assessment upon the City that I can find published, it cannot be unacceptable to the Reader, to shew him the Proportions the several Wards were charged with; by which he'll perceive which of the said Wards were then esteemed the most opulent: And, by comparing a modern Assessment with the underwritten, he will thereby also find the Increase and Decrease of the several Wards in point of Riches.

*The Assessment.*

	l.	s.	d.	
Tower-Ward	365	0	0	Ibid.
Billinggate-Ward	763	0	0	Rates by which each Ward was assessed.
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8	
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0	
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8	
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0	
Bishopsgate-Ward	559	6	8	
Lymestreet-Ward	110	0	0	
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0	
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0	
Broadstreet-Ward	588	0	0	
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8	
Breadstreet-Ward	461	16	8	
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4	
Cordwaynersstreet-Ward	2195	3	4	
Faringdon-Ward within	730	16	8	
Faringdon-Ward without	114	13	4	
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0	
Colemanstreet-Ward	1051	16	8	
Candlewickstreet-Ward	133	6	8	
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0	
Portoken-Ward	27	10	0	
Castle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8	
Bassishaw-Ward	79	13	4	
Aldersgate-Ward	57	10	0	
Sum Total	12385	13	4	



My Author, in adding up the several Sums above-mentioned, has over-reckoned one thousand Pounds, whereby he has given a Balance of fifty-one Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence to the King; whereas, by the Sum Total of the above, there appears to have been due to the City fourteen hundred and twenty-one Marks six Shillings and eight Pence, to make up the Sum of twenty thousand Marks.

And it may be a Matter of Enquiry, how the City was by this Assessment found divided into twenty-five Wards, when we are certain there were no more than twenty-four in the Year 1285; and that the Division of *Faringdon-Ward*, into *Faringdon within*, and *Faringdon without* the Walls, was not made till the seventeenth of Rich. II. A. D. 1393, by Order of Parliament.

Rym.  
Ferd.  
Con. Lit.  
Commission  
for pre-  
serving the  
Peace of  
the City.

The King, having taken a Resolution of going beyond Sea, granted a Commission to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of London (dated in the preceding Year) for the Conservation of the Peace in the City, 'till his Return; commanding them at their Peril to exert themselves to the utmost of their Power, for the Good and Quiet of the City, during his Absence; and that, if they should apprehend any Malefactors and Disturbers of the said City, they should cause due and speedy Punishment to be done upon them.

Riot.

Soon after the King's Departure, a great Contest happened between the Companies of *Fishmongers* and *Skinner*s, inasmuch that, both assembling in the Streets, a hot Skirmish ensued; for the suppressing of which, the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. with their Attendants, hastened to the Place of Riot, and apprehended divers of the Malefactors and Disturbers of the Peace, as required by their Office and Duty. But *Thomas Haunsart* and *John le Brewe*r, two bold and desperate Fellows, and some others their Accomplices in this Riot, resisted the Power of the Magistrates, and not only rescued the Malefactors attached by the Mayor and Sheriffs, but *Thomas*, with a drawn Sword, laid violent Hands on *Andrew Aubrey*, the Mayor, and endeavoured to overthrow him; and in the mean time the said *John* grievously wounded one of the Servants of the said City, then obeying the said Mayor and Sheriffs, in Contempt of the King, and Danger of the Commotion of the said City: For which they were immediately apprehended, and, in Obedience to the Royal Command, carried directly to *Guildhall*, where they were indicted and tried before the Mayor, &c. and having severally pleaded guilty, they were condemned to die, and forthwith carried into *West Chepe* or *Cheapside*, and there beheaded.

Two Men  
beheaded  
for assault-  
ing the  
Mayor.

This Severity of the Mayor was so well timed for the Preservation of the Peace within the City, and for deterring those frequent Outrages and Riots, and so agreeable to the Intention of the King, that we find the following Patent, signed by the King himself on the fourth of June, at the Tower, in Justification and Commendation thereof:

Tower  
Record.  
The King's  
Approba-  
tion of the  
Execution.

"We considering, if so great Rashness of the forefaid *Thomas* and *John* had been passed over unpunished, it had yielded Boldness to others of doing the like Things; and so thinking the said Punishment very seasonable for the

"Conservation of our Peace, and to be well done; and willing, by the Consideration afore-  
"said, that the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen  
"and Commonalty be secure; and to provide  
"that they may not be troubled, by reason  
"hereof, in future Times; what hath been done  
"by the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. as much as be-  
"longs to us, we approve and confirm. So  
"that they may not hereafter be sued, either by  
"ourselves, our Heirs, Successors, or our Justices,  
"on occasion of these Deaths. *Teste Rege, apud*  
"*Turrim Lond. 4 Jun.*"

Some Time after, the King commanded his Itinerant Judges to make Inquisition in every County of the Kingdom concerning the Conduct of the Collectors of his Duties. But the Citizens of London, imagining this Precept to be contrary to their Liberties, would not suffer any of those Justices to sit in the City. Wherefore the King commanded them to repair to the Tower of London, to make Inquisition into the Management of those who had been his Collectors in the City. But the Citizens, who were summoned, refused to obey, as being directly contrary to their Rights and Privileges: And the Populace became so tumultuous, that the Judges thought fit to declare, that they would not hold a Session in respect to that Inquisition till after *Easter*. Which so irritated the King, that he commanded a strict Scrutiny to be made after the Authors of that Sedition: But, being informed that they, who were all of the baser Sort, had no other View in their late tumultuous Behaviour, but to preserve their Liberties from being incroached upon by the said Judges, the King remitted his Resentment; and the Itinerant Judges in the Tower broke up their Sitzings, without resolving upon any thing.

Hollings.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1341

The King's  
Judges not  
suffered  
to sit in  
the City.

A. D. 1342, Anno 15 Edw. III. there was a general Inspecimus made of the Charters of *Henry III.* concerning the Mayoralty and Sheriffs of London and *Middlesex*; and likewise of the Articles for the better Government of the City in King *Edward Ild's* Reign, with this concluding Clause, viz. *Præterea, volentes Civibus Civitatis prædictæ Gratiâ facere uberiorem, concessimus eis pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, et hac Charta nostra confirmavimus, quod licet ipsi vel eorum Prædecessores, Cives Civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus Libertatibus, Quietanciarum, Articulorum, seu liberarum Consuetudinum, in dictis Charta et Literis contententur, aliquo Casu emergente, hactenus plene usi non fuerint; ipsi tamen Cives, et eorum Heredes et Successores, Cives Civitatis illius, Libertatibus, Quietanciis, Articulis, et liberis Consuetudinibus illis et eorum quolibet de cetero plene gaudeant in perpetuum.* Which we thus translate into English: "More-  
"over, We, being willing to shew more abundant  
"Favour to the Citizens of the City aforefaid,  
"have granted to them, for us and for our  
"Heirs, and by this our Charter have con-  
"firmed, That, although they or their Predeces-  
"sors, Citizens of the City aforefaid, have not  
"hitherto fully used, upon any emergent Occa-  
"sion, any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Arti-  
"cles, or Free Customs, contained in the said  
"Charter and Letters; yet the same Citizens,  
"and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of  
"that City, may henceforth fully enjoy those  
"Li-

Confirma-  
tion of K.  
Hen. III's  
Charter  
concerning  
Mayor and  
Sheriffs,  
and King  
Edw. II's  
Articles  
for Go-  
vernment.



"Liberties, Acquittals, Articles, and Free Cuf-  
"toms, and any of them, for ever." 15 Edw. III.  
3 Junii, apud Tarrim Lond. Ex vet. Mammf.

A.D. 1344

The King being in Want of Money for the  
Prosecution of his War in France, among other  
Ways and Means of raising it, he judged it would  
be the readiest Way to oblige every Citizen of  
London, possessed of forty Pounds *per Ann.* to  
take upon him the Order of Knighthood.

This Command of the King's was grounded upon  
a Statute made in the first Year of Edward II.  
whereby it was ordered, that all Persons who  
were qualified for the Equestrian Order (that  
is, he that was possessed of twenty Pounds *per  
Ann.* in Fee, or for Term of Life) should take  
upon him the Title of Knight. But it seems, that  
Edward, willing to favour the Citizens, only  
insisted, that such of them as enjoyed forty Pounds  
*per Ann.* should become of that Order; and for  
this Purpose sent the following Writ to the Sher-  
iffs of London:

Writ to call  
the rich  
Citizens  
to the  
Order of  
Knigh-  
t-hood.

"We command, firmly enjoining you, that  
"in the City aforesaid, when you shall think  
"convenient, ye cause it publicly to be pro-  
"claimed, that all who have forty Pounds of  
"Land or Rent, as they have Revenue by the  
"Year, and have held them for three whole  
"Years, and are not Knights, take upon them  
"the Order of Knighthood, about the Feast of  
"St. Laurence next, (August 10) or at most on  
"the Feast, upon Danger which followeth: And  
"that ye diligently enquire of the Names of  
"those who have forty Pounds *per Ann.* of Land  
"or Rents in the said City; and that ye certify  
"us of those Names in our Chancery before the  
"aforesaid Feast: And by no Means omit ye this.  
"Witnes Myself at Westminster, the thirtieth  
"Day of June, in the Year of our Reign  
"over England the eighteenth, but of our  
"Reign over France the fifth."

To which Brief the Sheriffs returned the fol-  
lowing Answer:

The Cit-  
izens Ensigne  
not to  
be made  
Knights.

"We have caused to be proclaimed throughout  
"our whole Bailiffwick all the Articles contained  
"in the Brief, as it is commanded in the same.  
"We have caused also Inquisition to be made,  
"by the Oath of honest and lawful Men of our  
"said Bailiffwick, if any have forty Pounds of  
"Land or Rent, by Year, in our said Bailiff-  
"wick, and have held them for three whole  
"Years; and of those that hold a Part in our  
"Bailiffwick, and a Part elsewhere, of the said  
"Value. By whose Oath we find, that all the  
"Lands and Rents in the said City are held of  
"the Lord the King in Capite, as free Burgage  
"in Fee-Farm. Nor is there any that hath  
"forty Pounds in Land or Rent in the same  
"by the Year certain; because the Lands in the  
"said City, some are lett for more, some for less,  
"and often stand empty, and are not lett, yet  
"frequently have divers Burdens, and require  
"Repairs and Amendments. And for those  
"Causes, and the Burning of Houses, and di-  
"vers other Dangers happening, the Certainty  
"of the true Value of them cannot be known.  
"And as to the Lands and Rents which the  
"Citizens have out of our Bailiffwick, the  
"sworn Men say, that they know nothing of the  
"Value of them by the Year, nor can enquire."

In which Answer, calculated to evade the  
King's Attempt to drain their Purfes for empty  
Honours, the Citizens also availed themselves on  
the Exceptions of the foresaid Statute of 1 Edw.  
II. wherein such were excused from Knighthood,  
that had held their Lands but a small Time, or  
that were bounden in certain Debts in the Exche-  
quer, to be paid yearly out of their Lands; and  
that held in Manors in antient Demefne of the  
Crown, as a Sokeman; and that must give  
Tallage, when the King's Demefnes were tallied;  
and such as held Burgage Lands, although they  
did amount to twenty Pounds yearly; not being  
willing to purchase Honours upon such chargeable  
Terms.

Reginald de Conduell, whom Arnold calls Roger  
Conduyt, and others Reginald at Conduyt, who had  
served the Office of Mayor in the 9th and 10th  
of Edw. III. having expended great Sums for the  
Honour of the City, to the involving his Estate,  
and Prejudice of his Family, owing to the Cessa-  
tion of certain Perquisites, which former Mayors  
used to receive of foreign Merchants resorting  
hither with the Merchandize of their respective  
Countries; which Advantages were lost by the  
frequent Wars with Scotland and France; in Con-  
sideration whereof the King granted the said Re-  
ginald an Annuity of twenty-one Pounds *per Ann.*  
arising from divers Messuages and Shops belong-  
ing to the Crown in the City.

Fab.  
Chron.

As this Account, which is taken from the  
City Records, confirms that of Fabian, so doth it  
detect the Incorrectness of the Catalogue of the  
City Mayors, given us by Stow, in his Survey of  
London.

A. D. 1345, Richard Lacer Mayor, it was  
ordered, that from henceforth the new Mayor  
should be chosen by the Mayor and Aldermen for  
the Time being, and by the discreeter or wiser  
Sort of each Ward, or such only as should be  
summoned thereunto: That if he who shall be  
so chose on St. Edward's Day (13 Oct.) shall  
be absent at the Election, or refuse to serve the  
said Office of Mayor, should forfeit an hundred  
Marks, to be levied on his Goods, &c. by the  
Serjeants of the City, and to be paid to him  
who shall be chosen in his Place, on the Feast  
of St. Simon and Jude: And also that every  
Alderman, who shall absent himself at the Elec-  
tion of a Mayor, on the said Feasts of St. Ed-  
ward and St. Simon and Jude, without a rea-  
sonable Cause, to be allowed by the Mayor and  
Aldermen, shall pay to the Chamberlain of the  
said City the Sum of twenty Pounds.

Lib. F.  
Fines for  
not serving  
Mayor and  
Aldermen,  
&c.

The Year 1346 is memorable for a terrible  
Battle, fought at Nevil's Cross, at the N. W. En-  
trance into the City of Durham; wherein the Scots  
Army was entirely defeated, and David, their  
King, after a brave Resistance, taken Prisoner:  
He was thence conveyed to the Tower of London  
in the following Manner, viz. Sir John Copland,  
who took the said Prince, raised his Friends and  
Tenants, who, being joined by the Militia of  
Northumberland, formed an Army of about twenty  
thousand Men; with whom Sir John, and the  
Lords Nevil and Percy, conducted the said King  
to the Borders of Yorkshire; where, on the twen-  
tieth of December, he was delivered to Sir Thomas  
Rokeby, Sheriff of that County, who received him  
from

Tyr. Hist.  
Rot. Scot.  
18 Ed. III.  
m. 2.  
A.D. 1346  
David,  
King of  
Scotland,  
taken Pri-  
soner, &c.



from the Lord *Nevil* by Indenture; and, being attended by the aforefaid Troops, he conveyed him to *London*; where, mounted on a ftately Horfe, he was received by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and all the Companies, in their Formalities, with great Pomp and Solemnity, amidft an infinite Number of Spectators, who, with joyful Countenances, beheld the triumphant Spectacle of this brave, tho' unfortunate Prince.

Proclamation concerning Lepers.

In the twentieth Year of his Reign, *Edward* commanded the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* to make Proclamation in every Ward of the City, that all leprous Perfons inhabiting therein should depart the fame within fifteen Days; and that no Perfon whatsoever should fuffer any Leper to remain in his Houfe, on Pain of the King's fartheft Difpleafure; and that they should caufe all the faid Lepers to be removed into fome of the Out-parts, from the Company and Converfation of the Healthy. Whereupon the Citizens claimed the Right left them by *Queen Matilda*, the Foundrefs, to fend fourteen leprous Perfons to be maintained in *St. Giles's* Hofpital.

Lib. G. fol. 60. a.

Petition to the King againft being tried out of the City.

A. D. 1348, and 21 *Edw.* III. This Year the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City reprefented to the King and Council, That, whereas by *Magna Charta* all the Franchifes and Free Ufages are confirmed to the City by the King and his Progenitors, there are now fome new Ordinances made, to the great Prejudice of thofe their Franchifes, &c. viz. that Matters done in *London* should be tried by Perfons of foreign Countries; and therefore the good People of the faid City refufe to be Mayor, Aldermen, or other Officers, and to live and merchandize in the City, for fear of the great Penalty contained in thofe faid Ordinances. And, becaufe all Statutes made againft *Magna Charta* were to be null and void, they prayed to be difcharged from the Statute of 28 *Edw.* I. But it does not appear that they received any favourable Anfwer: On the contrary, from the fining of a Mayor for not ferving that high Office in 1368, it may be fupposed that they met with no Redrefs. And this Petition may ferve to account for the Reason why the Citizens [in the Year 1345] made the firft Ordinance for fining Officers refufing to ferve, when chofen.

Great Plague. Hen. Knight. Chron. A.D. 1348

The Rejoicings, which had fpread over the whole Nation, for the late Conqueft of *Calais*, and other great Exploits and Successes of King *Edward* in *France*, were foon damped, efpecially in this his capital City, where a terrible Peftilence, that broke out in *India*, and in its Western Progreffs ravaged all the Countries through which it paffed in the moft horrible Manner, by fweeping away near all the Inhabitants of each, and at length arriving in this City, carried off fuch a Multitude of People, that it not only reduced Provisions of all Sorts very low, as may be feen in the following Specimen;

Price of Provisions.

	s.	d.
A fine Horfe, formerly worth forty Shillings, at 6	8	
The beft fed Ox at	—	4 0
The beft Cow at	—	1 0
The beft Heifer, or Steer, at	—	0 6
The beft Weather at	—	0 4
The beft Ewe at	—	0 3

	s.	d.
The beft Lamb at	—	0 2
The beft Hog at	—	0 5
A Stone of Wool at	—	0 9

but continued to rage in a moft deplorable and dreadful Manner, till the common Cemeteries were not capacious enough to receive the vaft Number of Bodies; fo that feveral well-difpofed Perfons were induced to purchafe Ground to fupply that Defect: Amongft whom we find *Ralph Stratford*, Bifhop of *London*, who, in 1348, bought a Piece of Ground called *No-Man's-Land*, which he inclofed with a Brick Wall, and dedicated to the Burial of the Dead; adjoining to which was a Place called *Spittle-Croft*, the Property of *St. Bartholemew's Hofpital*, containing thirteen Acres and a Rod of Ground, which was alfo purchafed and appropriated to the fame Ufe of burying the Dead by *Sir Walter Manny*; in which were buried 50000 Perfons, who died of the Plague, as recorded by antient Hiftorians below, in the Margin, and was long remembered by the following Infcription fixed on a Stone Crofs upon the Premifes:

A. D. 1349  
Arnold.  
Chron.

Burial-Grounds purchafed

Anno Domini 1349, regnante magna Peftilentia, confecratum fuit hoc Cameterium, in quo, et infra fepta prefentis Monasterii, feputa fuerunt mortuorum Corpora plusquam quinquaginta millia, preter alia multa ab hinc ufque ad prefens: Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

In English:

A great Plague raging in the Year of our Lord 1349, this Burial-Ground was confecrated, wherein, and within the Bounds of the prefent Monastery, were buried more than fifty thoufand Bodies of the Dead, befides many others thenceforward to the prefent Time: Whoſe Souls the Lord have Mercy upon. Amen.

There was alfo another Piece of Ground purchafed at the Eaft End of the City, juft without the Wall, by one *John Corey*, a Clergyman, for the fame Ufe, in the Year 1348; on which Spot was afterwards, in this fame Reign, founded the Abbey of *St. Mary of Grace*, for *Ciftertian* Monks; but now it is covered by the Victualling-Office, and fome adjoining Houfes. *Corey* dedicated this Burial-Ground by the Name of the *Church-yard of the Holy Trinity*; in which were alfo buried innumerable Bodies, during the Time of this Peftilence: All which, with the Addition of thofe buried in other Grounds, Church-yards, and Churches, may convince us of the Affertion, that not one in ten furvived this divine Viſitation, and that there could not die lefs than 100000 Perfons in the whole.

Rec. Tur.  
25 Ed. III.  
m. 34.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
Stow. Ann.  
Engl.

King *Edward*, in the twenty-eighth Year of his Reign, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of *London*, granted them the following Charter:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom theſe our Letters ſhall come, greeting.  
"Know ye, that we being worthily careful of the Conſervation and Increaſe of the Name and Honour of our City of *London*, and at the Supplication of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Com-  
"monalty

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1354

King Edward III's fourth Charter.



Mayor's  
Serjeants  
to carry  
Maces of  
Gold or  
Silver.

"monalty of the said City to us humbly made,  
"will and grant for us and our Heirs, that the  
"Serjeants appointed to bear the Maces in our  
"said City may lawfully carry them of Gold  
"or Silver, or silvered or garnished with the  
"Sign of our Arms, or others, every where in  
"the said City, and in the Suburbs of the same,  
"and in the County of *Middlesex*, and other Pla-  
"ces to the Liberties of the said City apper-  
"taining; and also without the said City to  
"meet with us, our Mother, Confort, or the  
"Children of us or our Heirs, or other Royal  
"Persons, when we or any of us shall come to  
"the said City, and also in going forth with us,  
"or any of us, when we shall depart from the  
"said City; as also in the Presence of us, our  
"Mother, or Confort, or our Children, when  
"the said Mayor, or Sheriffs, or Aldermen of the  
"said City, or any of them, shall come to us or  
"our Heirs, at or without the Command or  
"Warning of us, or any of us; and as often as  
"it shall happen any of the said Serjeants to be  
"sent to foreign Places, and without the City,  
"to do their Offices, at the Command of us, or  
"of the Mayor and Sheriffs aforesaid, they may  
"lawfully carry going and coming publicly, as  
"our own Serjeants at Arms, attending our Pre-  
"sence, do carry their Maces; any Ordinance  
"or Commandment made to the contrary not-  
"withstanding.  
"In Witnes whereof, we have caused these  
"our Letters to be made Patents. Witnes  
"Myself at *Westminster*, the tenth Day of  
"June, in the twenty-eighth Year of our  
"Reign of *England*, and of *France* the fif-  
"teenth."

Cott. Abri.  
Rec.

This great Favour of having gold or silver  
Maces carried before the chief Magistrate of  
the City, was a Privilege peculiar to *Lon-*  
*don*; for all other Cities and Towns in the  
Kingdom were, by a royal Precept, expressly  
commanded not to use Maces of any other Metal  
than Copper.

Our Historians, as well as Charters, being  
silent in respect to the Time when the Appellation  
of Lord was added to that of Mayor, I imagine  
that no Time bids so fair for it as the present,  
when the chief Magistrate of the City had the  
Honour conferred upon him to have Maces,  
in all Respects the same as royal, carried before  
him.

Holm.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1355

*Edward* having prepared a great Army for the  
more effectual Prosecution of his Designs in *France*,  
the Citizens on that Occasion, to shew their great  
Affection to their heroick King, generously raised,  
at their own Expence, and sent to his Army, five-  
and-twenty Men at Arms, and five hundred  
Archers, all in one Livery; a rare Sight in those  
Days!

City's  
Present to  
the King.

Proff. Cro.  
de Fran.  
Mezer.  
Hist. de  
Fran.  
A.D. 1357

Reception  
of the  
Black  
Prince, and  
the King of  
France, his  
Prisoner.

*Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, or the Black Prince,  
having routed the *French* Army at *Poitiers*, and  
taken *John* their King Prisoner; he and his royal  
Captive, upon their Arrival in the Neighbourhood  
of this City, were met in *Southwark* by above a  
thousand of the Citizens on Horseback, richly  
accoutred: King *John*, clothed in royal Apparel,  
was mounted on a stately white Courser, as a  
Symbol of Sovereignty; whilst the generous  
Hero, the Prince of *Wales*, (to avoid all Suspicion

of Triumph) chose to ride by him in an humble  
Manner upon a little black Galloway; and they  
were received at the Foot of *London-Bridge* by the  
Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the several Com-  
panies of Citizens in their Formalities, with  
stately Pageants; and the Streets, through which  
the Cavalcade passed, were not only adorned with  
the richest Tapestries, but likewise, on this joyful  
Occasion, and to honour the captive Prince, the  
Citizens exposed to publick View all their Riches,  
such as Plate, Silks, &c. but in a more especial  
Manner they gloried in their martial Furniture,  
by exposing in their Shops, Windows, and Bal-  
conies, such an amazing Quantity of Bows, Ar-  
rows, Shields, Helmets, Crosetts, Breast and  
Back-Pieces, Coats of Mail, Gauntlets, Varn-  
braces, or Armour for the Arms, Swords, Spears,  
Battle-Axes, Harness for Horses, and other  
Armour offensive and defensive, that the like had  
not been seen in the Memory of Man: The Con-  
course of People on this Occasion was so prodigi-  
ously great, that the Cavalcade held from Three  
in the Morning till Noon; so that it may be  
justly affirmed, that such a pompous Entry, or  
stately Procession, had never been seen in *London*  
before.

Barn. Hist.  
Ed. III.

Hen.  
Knight  
Chron.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

As *Edward* the Black Prince appears to have  
been the greatest and most illustrious Prince that  
ever *England* produced, I cannot forbear add-  
ing a few Words more in Commemoration of  
him.

*Edward*, Son of King *Edward* the Third, and  
Prince of *Wales*, was denominated the Black  
Prince from the Colour of his Armour: He was  
possessed of all the Virtues in a very eminent De-  
gree; a Prince the greatest for Magnanimity,  
Valour, and Bravery; the noblest for Huma-  
nity, Courtesy, and Wisdom; a good Soldier,  
and a great General; brave without Cruelty,  
bold in the most dangerous Enterprizes, and  
modest without Affectation; generous, libe-  
ral in rewarding Merit, and never better pleased,  
than when he had an Opportunity of doing  
Good: In short, he was allowed, both by his  
Friends and Enemies, to have had all the Quali-  
fications necessary to form a good Man and a great  
Hero.

With this great Prince died the Hopes of all  
*Englishmen*, (as will appear in the unfortunate  
Reign of *Richard* his Son, who succeeded to *Ed-*  
*ward* his Grandfather) whose Sorrow for his  
Death was inexpressible; but more particularly,  
that of his aged royal Father, whom he had never  
offended.

And the *French* King, (notwithstanding the  
Prince's having overcome that Nation in divers  
great Battles) in Commemoration of his great  
Worth, solemniz'd his Obsequies at *Paris*, in a  
very magnificent Manner.

A Difference subsisting between the King and  
the Pope, relating to the Collation to Bene-  
fices, *Edward*, by his Writ to the Mayor of *Lon-*  
*don*, commanded him to apprehend and imprison  
all Persons, whereon were found any of the Pope's  
Bulls; which Precept was dated at *Westminster*,  
October 10, 1357.

Rymer's  
Fæder.

When a Controversy happened, wherein a Ci-  
tizen of *London* was concerned, and the Matter  
in Dispute to be tried before the Steward of the  
K k royal



Complaint  
against the  
Steward  
of the  
Houſhold.

royal Houſhold, he uſed frequently to draw them out of the City to plead, contrary to the known Liberties of the Citizens; for the preventing of ſuch pernicious Practices for the future, the City, after this joyful Occaſion, petitioned the King for Redreſs, and received the following moſt gracious Answer:

Lib.Horn.  
fol. 302.

The King's  
gracious  
Answer.

"To the Petition of the Citizens of London asking Remedy, in that the Steward and Marshal of the King's Houſhold drew them into Plea without the ſaid City, againſt the Form of the Liberty, and againſt the Tenor of the Charters made to them upon this by the King and his Progenitors; it was thus answered, That the King willeth, that, if a Tranſgreſſion be made to any of the King's Houſhold, within the Liberty of the City of London, and within the Verge of the King, the Plea of ſuch Tranſgreſſion be held before the Steward and Marshal of the King's Houſhold; and if Inquiſition muſt be made, let that Inquiſition be taken within the ſaid City; and it is enrolled in the Rolls of *John de Kirkeby*, of the Parliament of the King, held in the Quinden of *St. John Baptiſt*, in the thirteenth Year of his Reign. And further,

"Be it remembered, that at the Parliament of our Lord King *Edward*, in the thirtieth Year of his Reign, by the ſaid King it was granted and commanded, that this Conceſſion be firmly obſerved; namely, that whereas before the Steward of the ſame Lord the King and his Marshal, the King at London or at *Weſtmiſter*, or elſewhere near the ſoreſaid City, certain Inquiſitions ought to be made upon Tranſgreſſions, or other Faſts within the ſoreſaid City, between any of the ſaid City, or between them and other Foreigners, or between ſome of the King's Houſhold and another of the City, or any Foreigner whatſoever; and of which Tranſgreſſion the Cognizance belongs to the ſame Steward and Marshal by Right:

"That all thoſe Inquiſitions be taken within the City, and not elſewhere, although the Parties of thoſe Inquiſitions have pleaded without the City before the Steward and Marshal, and have put themſelves in the former Inquiſition, whiſt ſome Jurors of that Inquiſition were of the ſaid City, and remained within the ſame.

"And this the Lord the King granted in Favour of the poor Workmen of the ſaid City, who lived of the Work of their own Hands; that they want not their Food, or be more impoverished: And it was enrolled in the Rolls of Lord *Gilbert Fitz-Robert*, the King's Juſtice."

Stryp.  
Edit.  
Stow. Sur.  
b. 5. p. 361.

A certain Author mentions this to have happened in the Reign of *Edward* the Second; but that's a Miſtake, for that Prince only reigned twenty Years.

A. D. 1358. It was found by an Inquiſition made this Year, that *Simon Francis*, Mercer, and Mayor of this City in 1343, was poſſeſſed of theſe Manors and Eſtates in London and *Middleſex*, viz. *Northall* Manor, *Northall*; *Blanchepleton* Manor, *Hertford-Court*; *Doane* Manor, *Allen*;

*Fulbam* Manor, *Harwe* or *Harrow*; *Harwe* Manor, *Fynchiſſe*; *Stammere* Manor, *Riſſeley*; beſides what he had elſewhere.

A. D. 1359. Corn became ſo very ſcarce, that Wheat was ſold at one Pound ſix Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter at London. And in the next Year the French landed in *ſuſſex*, with an Army of twenty thouſand Men, where they committed the moſt unheard-of Cruelties, by ſacking and burning of Towns, killing the Men, and raviſhing the Women. Theſe terrible Depredations and Barbarities enraged the Nation to ſuch a Degree, that in a ſhort Time the City of London, and other Ports of the Kingdom, fitted out a potent Fleet of one hundred and ſixty Sail, whereon were embarked fourteen thouſand Men; who failing to the Coaſt of France, without Oppoſition from the French Fleet, they landed where they pleaſed, and ravaged, burnt and ſpoiled the Country at Pleaſure.

The Plague making its Appearance again in France, King *Edward*, amongſt other Precautions to preſerve his Britiſh Subjects from the direful Effects of the like Contagion, from which his City of London was ſcarce recovered, ſent the following Letter to the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon an Apprehenſion, that the noiſome Smells inceſſantly emitted from the putrid Blood and Entrails of Beaſts (killed in London, and thrown into the Streets) contributed much to produce the Plague.

"Beauſe by killing of great Beaſts, &c. from whoſe putrid Blood running down the Streets, and the Bowels caſt into the Thames, the Air in the City is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and moſt filthy Stinks proceed, Sickneſſes and many other Evils have happened to ſuch as have abode in the ſaid City, or have reſorted to it; and great Dangers are feared to fall out for the Time to come, unleſs Remedy be preſently made againſt it:

"We, willing to prevent ſuch Danger, and to provide as much as in us lies for the Honesty of the ſaid City, and the Safety of our People, by the Conſent of our Council in our preſent Parliament, have ordained, that all Bulls, Oxen, Hogs, and other groſs Creatures, to be ſlain for the Suſtentation of the ſaid City, be led as far as the Town of *Stratford* on one Part of London, and the Town of *Knightsbridge* on the other; and there, and not on this Side, be ſlain; and that their Bowels be there cleaned, to be brought, together with the Fleſh, to the ſaid City to be ſold: And if any Butcher ſhall preſume any Thing raſhly againſt this Ordinance, let him incur Forfeiture of the Fleſh of the Creatures which he hath cauſed to be ſlain on this Side the ſaid Towns, and the Punishment of Imprisonment for one Year. This Ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all Butchers doing otherwiſe to be chaſtized and puniſhed according to the Form of the Ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs the King at *Weſtmiſter*, the twenty-fifth Day of February."

But no human Precautions were able to ſtay the Hand of the deſtroying Angel. The Plague reached England, and raged in ſo dreadful and destructive

Chro. Pre.  
A.D. 1359

Tho. Wal.  
Hiſt. Angl.  
A.D. 1360

French  
Invaſion.

Hen.  
Knight  
Chron.

How  
ravaged by  
the Lon-  
doners.

A.D. 1361

Tur. Rec.  
Clauſ. 35.  
Edw. III.

King's  
Order  
concerning  
the Slaugh-  
ter of  
Beaſts.



Tyr. Hist.  
Engl.  
Dog Mon.  
Augl.

Plague  
returns.

Tho. Walf.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1302

Ad. Polyc.  
Tho. Walf.  
Hist. Angl.  
Stow Ann.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1363

Henry  
Picard  
entertains  
four Kings,  
&c.

Arnold  
Chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1365

Lib. B.  
fol. 174.

Ordinance  
ascertain-  
ing what  
a Tenant  
may not  
move.

See  
Arnold  
Chron.

Confirmed  
by the  
Mayor and  
Aldermen.

destructive a Manner, especially in this City, that in the Space of two Days it swept away no less than twelve hundred Persons; by which, and the great Mortality in other Parts, Corn was so exceeding plenty, that Wheat was sold at two Shillings a Quarter, and two Hens for a Penny. Yet, in the Month of May, we read of a great Tournament held in *Smithfield*, that was honoured with the Presence not only of a great Number of Knights from *France* and other Countries, but of the King and Queen.

A. D. 1363, the Kings of *Scotland*, *France* and *Cyprus* came into *England* to visit King *Edward*, who, together with the said Kings, the Prince of *Wales* his Son, and most of the Nobility, were sumptuously entertained at Dinner by *Henry Picard*, late Mayor of *London*; and Lady *Margaret* his Wife kept her Chamber, says our Author, for the same Intent: Which ought not only to be commemorated to the Praise of that publick-spirited Citizen, but also to the Honour of the City, in having had so generous and worthy a chief Magistrate. Though this was a very expensive Entertainment, yet it was such an Honour, as never *English* Subject had before, nor perhaps none of any other Nation.

*Adam Bury*, who was Mayor of the City in 1364, was, by an expresse Command of the King, discharged from the Office of Mayoralty in the Month of *January*, (but for what Offence my Author does not mention) and *John Lovekin*, or *Lewken*, was chosen in his Stead.

In the Mayoralty of *Adam de Bury*, and the 39th of *Edward III.* the following Ordinance was made, to ascertain what Things a Tenant in *London* might not move at his leaving the House he had rented in the City or its Liberties:

"It is ordained, that if any Person hire a Tenement, House, or Houses, in the City of *London*, or in the Suburbs of the said City, to hold the same for the Term of Life, or of Years, or only from Year to Year, or from Quarter to Quarter; if the said Tenant shall make, or cause to be made, any Pentyfes or other Easements in the said Tenement, House, or Houses, fixed with Nails of Iron or wooden Pegs to the Premises, or to the Soil thereof; it shall not be lawful for such Tenant to remove such Pentyfes or Easements at the End of the Term, or at any other Time to destroy them; but they shall always remain to the Landlord of the said Premises, as a Parcel thereof."

This Ordinance, translated from the *Latin* Original, was confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen in the following Words:

"Whereas nowe of late amonge divers People was spongen Matter of Doubt upon the most olde Custome had and used in this Cyte of *London*, of such Thynghs which by Tenauntys Terms of Lyfe or Yerys been affixed unto Houses, without specyall Lycence of the Owner of the Soyle, whether they owe to remayne unto the Owner of the Soyle, as Parcel of the same, or ellys whether it shall be lawfull unto such Tenauntys on thende of her Terme all such Thynghs affixed to remove.

"Wherupon olde Bokys seen, and many Records, olde Proceffys, and Jugementys of the

sayd Cyte, it was declared by the Mayre and Aldermen, for an olde prescrybed Custome of the Cyte aforseyd, that all suche Easementys fixyd unto Houses, or to Soyle by suche Tenauntys, without specyall and expresse Lycence of the Owner of the Soyle, yf they be affixed with Nayles of Irne or of Tree, as Pentyfes, Glasse, Lockys, Benchys, or any suche other, or elles yf they be affixed with Morter or Lyme, or of erther or any other Morter, as Forneys, Leedys, candorous Chemyneys, Corbels, Pavementtis, or suche other; or elles yf Plantys be roctyd in the Grounde, as Vines, Trees, Graffe Stounks, Trees of Frut, &c. it shall not be lafull unto suche Tenauntys in the End of her Terme, or any other Tyme therin, nor any of them, to put awaye more, or plucke up in any wyfe, but that they shall alway remayne to the Ownar of the Soyle, as Parcels of the same Soyle or Tenement."

Notwithstanding the great Advantages accruing to the Nation by the Use of Archery, it was at this Time so much in Disuse, that the King, to inforce the Practice thereof, sent the following Letter to the Sheriffs of *London*:

"The King to the Sheriffs of *London*, greeting. "Because the People of our Realm, as well of good Quality as mean, have commonly in their Sports before these Times exercised the Skill of shooting Arrows; whence it is well known, that Honour and Profit have accrued to our whole Realm, and to us, by the Help of God, no small Assistance in our warlike Acts; and now the said Skill being, as it were, wholly laid aside, the same People please themselves in hurling of Stones and Wood and Iron; and some in Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, and in Cambuck, or Cock-fighting; and some also apply themselves to other dishonest Games, and less profitable or useful; whereby the said Realm is likely, in a short Time, to become destitute of Archers:

"We, willing to apply a seasonable Remedy to this, command you, that in Places in the foresaid City, as well within the Liberties as without, where you shall see it expedient, you cause publick Proclamation to be made, that every one of the said City, strong in Body, at leisure Times on Holidays, use in their Recreations Bows and Arrows, or Pellets, or Bolts, and learn and exercise the Art of Shooting; forbidding all and singular on our Behalf, that they do not after any Manner apply themselves to the throwing of Stones, Wood, Iron, Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, Cambuck, or Cock-fighting, nor such other like vain Plays, which have no Profit in them, or concern themselves therein, under Pain of Imprisonment. Witnes the King at *Westminster*, the twelfth Day of *June*."

About the same Time arrived in *London* above an hundred and twenty *Dutch* Enthusiasts, wearing Hats with red Crosses before and behind; the upper Parts of their Bodies were naked, and the lower covered with a Linen Garment, with a Whip of three-knotted Cords in each of their Hands: Thus accoutred, they walked in Procession through the Streets of the City, with four

See  
Sagittandi.  
Rot. Clauf.  
39 Ed. III.  
Duf.

King's  
Order  
concerning  
Archery.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
Rod. de  
Avil. Ad.  
Meri.  
Mod En-  
thusiasti.



of their Company finging before them; and, being answered by the rest, they unanimously fell a lashing and cutting their Bodies with their Whips in a cruel and most surprizing Manner, infomuch that the Blood issued from their Wounds very plentifully. This wholesome Discipline they practised twice a Day, sometimes in St. Paul's Church, and at other Times in the Streets.

A.D. 1368  
Lib. G.  
fol. 216.  
Walter  
Berneye  
first for  
Mayor.  
In the 42d Edw. III. *Walter Berneye* was elected Mayor; but, he not appearing at the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, to take upon him the Office, *Simon de Mordon* was elected in his Stead, and the Day following accordingly admitted by the Barons of the Exchequer: Whereupon an Order was issued for levying, by Distress of the said *Walter's* Goods, one hundred Marks, for the Use of the said *Simon* the Mayor, pursuant to an Ordinance of the City, made in the Year 1345, in the Mayoralty of *Richard Lacer*, as I have remarked before.

Th. Wall.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1369  
The Plague broke out again in the Year 1369, and swept away Abundance of People; yet, thro' the great Scarcity of Corn, a Dearth prevailed to that Degree, that Wheat was sold at one Pound four Shillings the Quarter; and Corn continuing to rise, by reason of a wet Harvest, Wheat the succeeding Year was sold at the excessive Price of one Pound six Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

Th. Wall.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1371  
City  
advanceth  
a large  
Sum.  
In the forty-fifth Year of *Edward*, the Parliament granted a very considerable Subsidy, for the enabling him to prosecute his War in *France*. But, present Money being wanting, Application was made to the City to advance a certain Sum upon that Aid; which being readily agreed to, the Mayor and certain Aldermen advanced four thousand six hundred and one Pounds three Shillings and four Pence.

Brad.  
Treat. Cit.  
A.D. 1372  
The Citizens, thinking themselves aggrieved by some Encroachments on their Liberties by private Grants from the Crown, as particularly by such as had been given to Foreigners in the Year 1337, presented the following humble and moving Petition to the King and Parliament:

Ibid.  
City's  
Petition to  
Parliament  
against  
unjust  
Licences to  
Foreigners.  
"To our Lord the King, and his Noble Council, the Citizens of the City of *London* do shew, That they have nothing to live upon but their Industry and Franchise, upon which Franchise the said City was founded; and by reason of which Franchise they were wont to travel by Land and by Sea, in divers Countries, for their Profit; by which Travel they used to bring divers Merchandizes, to the great common Profit of the whole Realm of *England*, to the great Aid and Maintenance of the said City, Sustainance and Increase of the Navy of the said Land. And of late their Franchises are taken from them, against the Grant of our said noble Lord the King, and his noble Progenitors, sealed with their Seals, and against the Great Charter; to the great Destruction as well of the said City, common Damage of the Land, as also of the Navy.

"Whereupon they pray, that the King would please to have Regard, and take Notice, that the said City was founded upon the said Fran-

chises, without which they could not maintain the City, nor bear the Taxes and other Charges, as they were wont to do: For which Cause they pray they may have their Franchises, according to the Grant of the King, and his noble Progenitors, and the Great Charter; and that all such Grants and Confirmations of Franchises may be made to all other Cities and Burghs of the Realm."

The Parliament being soon after adjourned, this Petition was not answered till the following Year, when the Citizens received this Answer: "Let them particularly shew the Breach of any Liberty, and they shall be answered."

About this Time, at a great Wrestling Match held by the Citizens on *Blackheath*, *John Northwood*, a Citizen and Mercer, was killed; which Misfortune occasioned Abundance of ill Blood among the several Corporations of the City, to their great Disturbance, for a long Time after.

The Citizens having ran too much into the abominable Practice of Usury, to the great Hurt of Trade in general, and the Oppression of their Fellow-Subjects, Mr. *John Not*, the Mayor, devised and published such Ordinances for the putting of the Laws in Execution against the Extortioners, that an effectual Stop was put to this growing Evil. And this Proceeding was so highly approved of by the King and Parliament, that all the rest of the Nation were strictly enjoined to follow the Example.

The King, in his old Age, this same Year, fell in Love with *Alice Perrers* or *Pierce*; who having soon got the Ascendant, she made him commit many Things very unbecoming his Character; and, this female Favourite having ingrossed most of the Money which was raised for the Service of the Publick, it occasioned a general Discontent. However, the old amorous Monarch, being bent upon pleasing his Mistress, studied nothing more than how to divert her; and, among other publick and costly Diversions, appointed a Tournament to be held in *Smithfield*. *Alice*, dignified with the Appellation of *Lady of the Sun*, on this Occasion appeared in a triumphant Chariot, in pompous Apparel, attended by a Number of Ladies of Quality, each of whom led a Knight by his Horse's Bridle; and, being also attended by a great Number of the principal Lords, most richly accoutred, the glorious Procession set out from the Tower of *London*, thro' *Cheapside*, to *Smithfield*, where many gallant Feats were performed by the young Nobility and Gentry for seven Days successively.

By the *Inspeimus* of *Richard II.* by which that King, in the seventh Year of his Reign, confirmed all the Liberties, Franchises, &c. of the City of *London* in Parliament, we find there was another Charter granted by *Edward III.* dated November 12, in the fiftieth Year of his Reign, in these Words:

"*Edward*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all Men to whom we send, greeting. Among other Articles which our Lord *Edward*, some Time King of *England*, our Father, the Year

Parliament's  
Answer.  
Cot. Abrid.  
Rec.

Feb. Chro.  
P. 7.

Laws  
against  
Usury  
enforced.  
A.D. 1374

King  
Edward's  
Amour.

Stow. 8th.  
Lond.

The Lady  
of the Sun.

Arnold  
Chron.

King  
Edw. III's  
fifth Chart.  
concerning  
the Choice  
of Alder-  
men.

"of



"of his Reign XII. by his Letters Patents hath granted and confirmed to the Citizens of the said City of London, for the Amendment and common Profit of them that dwell in the same City, and of them that repair thereto. In the same Letters it is contained, that the Aldermen of the foresaid City, that every Year they be removed on the Day of St. Gregory, by the Commonalty of the said City, and that they so removed be not chosen again the next Year ensuing; but, instead of them that have been removed, others be chosen by the same Wards from which such Aldermen were removed, as in the same Letters plainly it is contained; concerning which, on the Part of the Commonalty of the foresaid City, by their Petition before us in our great Council, now again asked, to us meekly it is besought, that since divers Opinions and divers Strifes have been sprung between the Aldermen and the Commonalty of the said City upon the removing of Aldermen, for the wrong Interpretation of Words in the foresaid Articles contained, that is to say, that the foresaid Aldermen affirm, that by the two Words, *viz. sint amovibiles per Communitatem*, &c. i. e. let them be removed by the Commonalty, they ought not to be removed from the Office of Aldermanship, without sufficient Reason, or for some notorious Offence to be found in them. But others of the said Citizens being of a contrary Opinion, and willing to abolish this Article, they have besought us to explain the said Article, so as to remove all Doubt about the Premises: We being willing, as much as lieth in us, to contribute to the Peace and Tranquillity of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and their Successors, henceforward, concerning the Interpretation of the said Article, do, by and with the Advice of our said Council, declare, that all and every Alderman of the said City, every Year, for ever, on the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, from the Office of an Alderman utterly and precisely shall cease, and shall not be chosen again; but that, instead of those removed, other Aldermen shall be chosen every Year, for ever, out of the discreet Citizens of good Fame, by the said Wards from which the said Aldermen were removed. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at Westminster, the twelfth Day of November, the fiftieth Year of our Reign in England, and the thirty-sixth over France."

AD. 1376 The King's Answer to the City Petition to the last Parliament, *viz.* That the Citizens should shew the Breach of any of their Liberties, and they should be answered, occasioned their presenting the Petition inserted in the under-mentioned Charter:

Roy. Char. "Edward, King of England and France, and Lord. "Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these Letters shall come, greeting.

King Edw. "Know ye, that whereas, amongst other Liberties granted to the Citizens of our City of London, by the Charters of our Progenitors, sometime Kings of England, which we have confirmed, and by ours, it hath been granted unto them, that all Merchant Strangers coming into

NUMB. XII.

England, shall remain at Board with the free Hosts of the City aforesaid, and of other Cities and Towns in England, without keeping any Houses or Societies by themselves; and that there should be no Brokers of any Merchandizes from henceforth, unless they were chosen thereunto by the Merchants in the Mysteries in which the said Brokers exercise their Offices, and thereupon at the least do take their Oaths before the Mayor of the said City: And also, that the Merchants who are not of the Freedom of the said City, should not sell by Retail any Wines or other Wares within the said City, or the Suburbs thereof. And now our well-beloved Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens of the said City, have humbly beseeched us and our Council in the last Parliament by their Petition exhibited in these Words:

"To our Lord the King and his good Council, your Liege Subjects the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, shew, That whereas they have often sued in divers Parliaments to have Consideration how that they are impoverished and undone, by reason their Liberties by him and his Progenitors to them granted are restrained, and great Part taken away; and now at the last Parliament held at Westminster, it was answered to them, That they should declare their Grievs specially, and they should have good Remedy therefore: Of which Grievs (amongst divers others) these be; That every Stranger might dwell in the said City, and keep a House, and be a Broker, and sell and buy all Manner of Merchandizes by Retail; and one Stranger to sell to another to sell again, to the great increasing the Prices of Merchandizes, and a Cause to make them remain there more than forty Days; whereas, in Time past, no Merchant Stranger might use any of these Points, contrary to the Franchises of the said City, before these Times had and used: By which Grievance the Merchants of the said City are greatly impoverished, and the Navy impaired, and the Privities of the Land by the said Strangers discovered to our Enemies by Spies and other Strangers into these Houses received.

"May it therefore please your Majesty and Council to ordain in this Parliament, that the Merchant Strangers may be restrained in the Points aforesaid, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in the said City may enjoy the said Franchises.

"We, for the special Affection we bear to the said Citizens, willing to provide for the Tranquillity and Profit of the said Citizens in that Behalf, with the Assents of our Prelates, Nobles, &c. have granted for us, and our Heirs, to the said Mayor and Aldermen, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, upon Condition that they put the said City under good Government, to our Honour, and the Profit of our Realm of England, and right govern the same, That no Strangers shall from henceforth sell any Wares in the same City, or Suburbs thereof, by Retail, nor shall keep any House, nor be any Broker in the said

L 1

"City,

Should board with Freeman, and not keep Houses.

What Brokers should sell for Merchants.

No Foreigners to sell by Retail.

City Petition to King and Parliament

Confirmation of the foresaid Liberties concerning Buying and Selling, and the Qualifications of Brokers.



*Saving the Liberties of the Merchants of High Almaine.*

"City, or the Suburbs thereof; any Statute or Ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving always to the Merchants of High Almaine their Liberties by us and our Progenitors to them granted and confirmed. "In Witnes whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witnes Myself at Westminster, the fourth Day of December, in the fiftieth Year of our Reign over England, and of our Kingdom of France the thirty-seventh."

*Cot. Abrid Rec.*

*Prosecutions entered against Richard Lyons, for divers Deceits, Extortions, &c.*

In Consequence of this Application to the King and Parliament, and their gracious Returns, several Prosecutions were commenced against those who had any ways abused the royal Authority, by suing for and obtaining deceitful Grants or Charters from the Crown: As Richard Lyons, Merchant, of London, who was, by the Commons, impeached of divers Deceits, Extortions, and other Misdemeanors, as well at the Time when he repaired to certain of the King's Council, as when he was Farmer of the Subsidies and Customs; and especially for his obtaining Licences for the Exportation of large Faizons of Wool and staple Ware; for procuring new Impositions upon staple Ware; for devising the Change of Money; for making the King, for one Chevizance of twenty Marks, to pay thirty Pounds; for buying Debts of divers Men due by the King for small Values; for taking Bribes by Way of Brokage for paying the King's just Debts. All which, it seems, he was guilty of, by tampering with the Council.

To some Part of which Articles Richard answered, and to the rest submitted himself to the King's Mercy: Whereupon he was committed to Prison, and his Estate, both real and personal, confiscated, and for which Crimes he was also disfranchised.

*And against John Peach for procuring and selling Licences from the Crown.*

John Peach of London was soon after impeached for procuring a Licence under the Great Seal, for the sole Privilege of selling sweet Wine in London; and that, by Colour of this Grant, he took of every Vintner four Shillings and four Pence for every Tun he sold. The which he justified, as lawfully he might; yet nevertheless he was adjudged to Prison, and to make Restitution to all Persons aggrieved. Whereupon the Grant was reversed, and the Citizens restored to their antient Right of selling such Wine, under the Restriction of having the Price thereof always regulated by the Mayor.

*Tyr. Hist. Engl. Rot. Parl. Edw. III. n. 32. A.D. 1377 City petition to have the late Charter confirmed by Parliament.*

Tho' the City Interest, at this Time, seems to have been but upon an indifferent Footing at Court; yet it was greatly in Favour with the House of Commons, then sitting at Westminster; who addressed the King to have the Charter, lately granted the Citizens, confirmed by Parliament. To which Answer was returned, "The King will be farther informed." Which shews, that Edward had no great Inclination to confirm it in this Way.

*For Choice of a Coroner.*

At the same Time the House of Commons, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of London, in Consideration of frequent Mischiefs which happened in the City, occasioned by the Coroner's not being punishable by the Mayor, humbly petitioned the King, that the Citizens might chuse that Officer from amongst themselves, and remove him when they pleased, (as was practised

in divers Cities and Towns in the Kingdom) they answering to the King in Manner as appertained to the said Office. The Answer was, "The King will not depart from his antient Rights."

*Cot. Abrid Rec.*

Nor had they any better Success, when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens petitioned the King to confirm their Liberties for punishing all Misdemeanors in Southwark; and that Command should be given, that the Marshal do not intermeddle with that Part of Southwark which is guildable: For his Majesty replied, "The King cannot do it, without doing Wrong to others." By this and the other Answers, it is evident, that the Citizens then had not Interest enough to obtain any Favour from the King.

*For Confirmation of their Liberties in Southwark.*

However, these Rebuffs at Court did not lessen their Esteem and Regard to the Royal Family; which they shortly after endeavoured to shew in a publick Manner. Hence it was resolved by the Citizens to divert Prince Richard, his Mother the Princess of Wales, the Nobility and their Attendants, at Kennington. For which Purpose, on the Sunday before Candlemas, one hundred and thirty-two Citizens on Horseback in Masquerade, attended by Trumpets, a Variety of other musical Instruments, and a vast Number of Flambeaux, marched from Newgate through the City and Borough of Southwark, to the Prince's Residence aforesaid. In the first Division rode eight-and-forty Persons dressed in the Habits of Esquires, with Red Coats, Say Gowns, and beautiful Vizards. Then followed the same Number of Persons apparelled like Knights, in the same Livery as the former. Then rode one in a very pompous Imperial Habit, followed at some Distance by a Person resembling the Pope, attended by four-and-twenty Cardinals; followed by ten Persons in hideous black Vizards, as Legates from an infernal Pontiff.

*Stow. Sag. Lond.*

*A Grand Masquerade.*

This Cavalcade of Masquers being arrived at the Palace, they dismounted and entered the Hall, whither instantly repaired the Prince, the Princess of Wales, and the Nobility their Attendants. They were saluted by the Masquers, who, producing a Pair of Dice, shewed their Inclination of playing with the Prince. The Dice were so artfully prepared, that, whenever the Prince threw, he was sure to win, and having thrown three Times, he won a Bowl, a Cup and a Ring, all of massy Gold; after which the said Masquers set the Princess, the Duke of Lancaster, and all the other Lords, each a Gold Ring, which they likewise won: Whereupon they were most sumptuously entertained at Supper; and, after having the Honour of dancing with the Prince and Nobility, they joyfully returned to the City.

Wickliff's Doctrine having greatly prevailed in England, the Pope was thereby so highly incensed, that, by his Bulls directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, he strictly commanded them to get the said Wickliff apprehended or cited, in order to examine and censure his Opinions: Pursuant to this Order, he was accordingly summoned by the Archbishop, to appear at a certain Time, to answer for the same in his Court at St. Paul's Church.

*Tho. Wal. Hist. Angl.*

*Proceedings against Wickliff.*

Wickliff, accompanied by John Duke of Lancaster, a Son of the King, and the Lord Piercy, Marshal of England, two of his Disciples, attend-

*For Ad. Mon.*

ed



Protected  
by the  
Duke of  
Lancaster  
and Lord  
Piercy.

ed by a vast Concourse of People, appeared at the Time and Place prefixed; when *Courtney*, Bishop of *London*, observing that the Marshal endeavoured to prepossess the People with a favourable Opinion of *Wickliff* and his Doctrines, maliciously and haughtily told him, that, had he been apprized of his masterly Behaviour, he would have taken Care to have prevented his coming thither. This Deportment of the Bishop was highly reſented by the Duke, inſomuch that he warmly told him, that the Marshal ſhould continue to act in that Affair as he thought proper, notwithstanding it was not agreeable to his Sentiments. And being come into the Chapel, the Duke and the Lords his Attendants, ſat themſelves down with the Archbishops and Bishops: And *Wickliff* ſtanding before them to answer what ſhould be objected againſt him, the Lord Marshal, with great Humanity, deſired him to ſit down; alledging, that, as he had many Things to answer, he had the more Need of a little Repoſe. But *Courtney*, with a ſupercilious and imperious Air, declared he ſhould not ſit; and inſiſted, that it was both contrary to Law and Equity, for a Perſon cited before his Ordinary to ſit during the Time of his Examination.

Tho Wal.  
Hill Angl.  
Fox. Act.  
Mon.

This Declaration occaſioned hot Words on both Sides, eſpecially between the Duke and the Biſhop; who threatningly told the Prelate, that he would bring down his Pride and that of all the Prelates of *England*; adding, though he preſumed ſo much upon his Parentage, that ſhould not help him. To which the Biſhop replied, that he only acted in Defence of the Truth, and that his Confidence was not in his Parentage, but in the living God. The Duke finding himſelf out-done in Words, whiſpered one that ſat next him, that he had rather drag the Biſhop out of the Church by the Hair, than to be ſo uſed by him; which being overheard by ſome of the Citizens, they were thereby ſo highly exaſperated, that they loudly cried out, they would rather loſe their Lives than ſuffer their Biſhop to be thus treated. Theſe Differences occaſioned the Court to break up ſooner than otherwiſe: However, *Wickliff* was diſmiſſed, tho' not without a ſtrict Prohibition from the Biſhop, never to preach or write any more in Defence of thoſe Articles wherewith he had been charged.

Stow. An.  
Engl.

About the ſame Time the Lord Marshal having his Priſon in *London* (I ſuppoſe my Author means in that Part of *Southwark* called *Guildable*, as above cited from *Cotton's Records*) he committed a Citizen, contrary to the Rights and Immunities of the City. Whereupon the Mayor and Common-Council aſſembled to deliberate upon that Affair, by inquiring into the Marshal's Power in that Reſpect; but the Populace in the mean Time being acquainted with the Dureſs of their Fellow-Citizen, they, at the Inſtigat of the Lord *Fitzwalter*, the City Standard-Bearer, ran in a tumultuous Manner to the *Marſhalſey*, and, breaking open the ſame, carried off the Priſoner; and after a ſtrict Search, not finding Lord *Piercy*, the Marshal, they ſpoiled his Houſe. But their Fury not ſtopping here, they, in the Height of their Frenzy, ran to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* Palace, with an Intent to revenge themſelves upon him, not only for the Indignity offered their Biſhop, but likewiſe for his having

A dan-  
gerous Riſt.

endeavoured, in Parliament, to retrench the Liberties of the City, by having the Office of Mayor aboliſhed, and a Cuſtos, as anciently, ſet over it; and that the Marshal of *England* ſhould have the Liberty of arreſting therein, as well as in any other Part of the Kingdom.

City's Dis-  
like of the  
Duke of  
Lancaster.

A Knight of the Duke's being acquainted with the Deſign of the Rabble, for the Safety of his Lord, haſtened, with the utmoſt Expedition, to the Houſe of *John de Ipres* in the City, where he was at Dinner, and informed him of the dangerous Deſign of the Populace againſt his Perſon: Whereupon the Duke, accompanied by the Lord Marshal, inſtantly aroſe from Table, and, repairing to the *Thames*, took Boat for *Kennington*, a Royal Manor near *Lambeth*, where the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*, with her young Son Prince *Richard*, reſided. In the Interim the Mob, being got to the *Savoy*, were interrogated by a Prieſt, What they wanted? It was answered, they were come to ſeiſe the Perſons of the Duke and Marshal, to compel them to releaſe Sir *Peter de la Mere*, unjuſtly detained in Priſon. To which the Prieſt imprudently replied, That Sir *Peter* was a Traitor, and had juſtly deſerved to be hanged; whereupon the Cry immediately ran, that this was *Piercy* the Traitor in Diſguiſe, and that his Speech betrayed him; then falling upon the ſimple Prieſt, they immediately murdered him.

The Duke  
eſcapes the  
Mob.

A Prieſt  
murdered.

The Biſhop of *London*, hearing of this dangerous Tumult, haſtened to the *Savoy*, where he intreated the People to remember, that it was then the holy Time of *Lent*, and that they ſhould deſiſt from ſuch ſeditious Practices; promiſing, that all Things ſhould be fairly accommodated for the Good of the City: By which Perſuaſions they were gained upon to forbear aſſaulting the Duke's Palace; but, in all Probability, had they found him, no Intreaty would have prevailed upon them to have ſpared his Life, or that of *Piercy*, the Lord Marshal.

Tho Wal.  
Hill Angl.

The Tumult  
appeaſed.

The Princeſs of *Wales* being willing to have Matters accommodated between the Duke and the Citizens, ſhe ſent three Knights of her Retinue to perſuade them to make their Peace with the Duke. To whom they answered, That, out of the great Reſpect they bore to their Miſtreſs, they would ſubmit to her Commands; however, they deſired ſhe would prevail upon the Duke, to allow the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Sir *Peter de la Mere* to answer for themſelves according to Law.

Fox. Act.  
Mon.

The Mayor and Commonalty, perceiving a Cloud gathering, reſolved, if poſſible, to prevent the approaching Storm; and in order to which, they ſent a Deputation of their principal Citizens to attend the King; when, after ſome Oppoſition from the Duke, they were admitted to an Audience, wherein they endeavoured to excuſe themſelves with reſpect to the late Inſurrection, ſincerely declaring, that it was done without their Privy, and that they did exert themſelves to the utmoſt to ſuppreſs the ſame, though without Succeſs.

Stow. An.  
Engl.

They likewiſe acquainted *Edward* with the great Uneaſineſs of the Commonalty of the City on their being informed that their Liberties were to be taken from them by Parliament. The King thereupon told them, that it had never entered into his Thoughts to infringe their Liberties, but,

City endeavours  
to excuſe the  
late Com-  
motion.

on



*The King  
promises to  
maintain  
the City  
Liberties.*

on the contrary, rather desired to enlarge them, desiring them not to be uneasy in that Respect, but to return and keep the City in Peace. Well satisfied with this gracious Answer, they joyfully returned to report their Success to their Fellow-Citizens, who received it with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy.

Notwithstanding the laudable Precautions taken by the Magistrates to preserve the Peace of the City, they found it hitherto impracticable to prevent a few Incendiaries from writing and sticking up Pasquils in several Parts of the City, to incense the Populace against the Duke of Lancaster; therefore, to put an effectual Stop to this dangerous Practice, the Bishop of Bangor, assisted by the Mayor and Aldermen, publicly excommunicated all those, who, for the future, should presume to write or disseminate any Libel, whereby the Duke's Honour should be affected. And thus Matters remained 'till the Dissolution of the Parliament, when the Duke's Resentment against the City began more fiercely to appear; for the Mayor and Aldermen being summoned to attend the King at *Shene* (*Richmond*) they were adjudged to submit themselves, and ask Pardon of the Duke, whom they had so grievously offended; but, instead of complying therewith, they now, as before, pleaded their Innocence, earnestly intreated his Majesty not to punish the Innocent with the Guilty, and faithfully promised, that they would, to the utmost of their Power, endeavour to apprehend and bring to Justice all such as had offended, and to compel such Malefactors to make Satisfaction, as should be consistent with the Duke's Honour; adding, that more they could not do. Whereupon they were not only dismissed the Court; but likewise *Adam Staple*, the Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, were discharged their Offices, and others, by the King's Writ, appointed in their Places.

*The Mayor  
and several  
Aldermen  
discharged  
their  
Offices.*

*Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
The King  
on his  
Death-bed.*

The Citizens being informed that the King was past all Hopes of Recovery, and that he could not live many Hours, they sent a Deputation to attend Prince *Richard*, then at *Kennington*, with the Princess Dowager of *Wales*, his Mother; at the Head of which was *John Philpot*, a very eminent Citizen; who acquainted the Prince, that, in all Probability, their good and gracious Sovereign, his Grandfather, was now expiring, having all the Symptoms of Death attending him: Wherefore they humbly besought his Royal Highness's Favour and Protection to their City, his Chamber; assuring him, that they were not only ready to devote their Fortunes to his Service, but, upon Occasion, their Lives also; and, expressing their great Concern for his Remoteness from the City, humbly begged he would be pleased to come and reside amongst them; and likewise prayed, that he would be graciously pleased to interpose for the better accommodating all Differences between the Duke and them.

*The Citizens  
address Prince  
Richard,  
and invite  
him into  
the City.*

accommodated. *The King's grand Entry into London. Sir John Philpot's Expedition against the Pirates. Wat Tyler's Insurrection, Barbarities, Demands, Death. Jack Straw's Confession. Parliament's Address to the King for a Confirmation of the City Charters. The Confirmation, and the Lord-Mayer's Proclamation thereon. Privileges granted and confirmed to the Constable of the Tower. Fishmongers prosecuted in Parliament, disfranchised, and restored. Northampton's Riot and Treason. Reasons why the Sheriffs refused the Oath at the Exchequer.*

AS soon as it was known that *Edward the Third* was dead, the City of *London* declared for, and proclaimed his Grandson *Richard*, the Son of Prince *Edward*, otherwise called the *Black Prince*, deceased. This *Richard*, the second of that Name, was only eleven Years old when he ascended the Throne, on the twenty-second of *June, A. D. 1377*. And, in order to strengthen their Interest at Court, the Citizens, notwithstanding the ill Usage of *Richard de Bessyng*, on the like Occasion in the late Reign, (*A. D. 1338*) claimed the Right to serve the King in the Day of his Coronation, fixed for the fifteenth Day of *July* following, in the Office of Chief Butler of *England*; which was allowed.

*Rich. II.  
A. D. 1377*

*Citizens  
Claim of  
Chief  
Butler.*

*Rot. Clauf.  
1 Rich. II.  
m. 44.  
pro Civ.  
Civitat.  
Lond.*

The late King dying while the City Petition for a Confirmation of their Charters was depending, they immediately renewed it to the new King, and were seconded in their Application to the Throne by the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, as soon as it met, who addressed his Majesty, that the City of *London* might entirely and peaceably enjoy all their Franchises and Usages, that the noble Kings his Progenitors had granted before that Time. To which the King answered, That, as to the City of *London*, the Citizens had delivered another Bill, containing this Article and many others, the which the King had caused to be examined, and graciously to be answered; as may more fully appear by the following Charter of Confirmation, granted to the Citizens in the same Parliament:

*Rot. Parl.  
1 Rich. II.  
No. 52. &  
No. 126.*

*Petition for  
a Confirmation  
of their Li-  
berties.*

"Whereas the said Citizens, by their Petition exhibited to us in Parliament, did set forth, That although they, for a long Time past, have used and enjoyed certain free Customs, until of late Years they have been unjustly molested; which Customs are as followeth, viz. That no Foreigner do sell or buy of another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the said City, upon Pain of forfeiting the same. Nevertheless, being desirous, for the future, to take away all Controversies about the same, We do by these Presents, with the Assent aforesaid, will and grant, and by these Presents, for us and our Heirs, do confirm unto the said Citizens, and their Successors, that, for the future, no Foreigner sell to another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the said City; nor that any Foreigner do buy of another Foreigner any Merchandize, upon Pain of forfeiting the same; the Privileges of our Subjects of *Aquitaine* in all Things excepted, so

*King  
Rich. II's  
Charter to  
the City  
confirmed  
in Parlia-  
ment, con-  
cerning  
Buying and  
Selling.*

## CHAP. XV.

*King Richard II's Accession to the Throne. City's Claim to the Chief Butlership of England. City Charters confirmed in Parliament. The Difference with the Duke of Lancaster*



"that such buying and selling be made betwixt  
"Merchant and Merchant."

*Rym. For.  
Con. Lit.* Soon after the young King sent his Mandate to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, for maintaining the Widows of Citizens in their Privileges of being exempted from all Tallages and Contributions.

*Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.*  
*An Accommodation proposed between the Duke of Lancaster and the City of London.*  
In Answer to that Part of the above-mentioned Speech made by *John Philpot* to Prince *Richard*, just before the Demise of the late King, relating to an Accommodation between the Duke and the City, the King sent the Lord *Latimer*, Sir *Nicholas Bond*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Richard Adersbury*, to assure the Citizens, in his Name, of the great Respect he bore their City, and of his speedy Return, according to their Desire, to reside there; and that he had, according to their Request, spoke to his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaster* in their Behalf, who had readily submitted all Differences between himself and the Citizens to his Determination; he therefore hoped they would do the same on their Part, not doubting but he should happily accommodate all Matters between them and the Duke.

But the Citizens being apprehensive, that, if they should submit their Cause to Royal Arbitration, they would, in all Probability, become very great Sufferers; considering that the King, on Account of his tender Years, was incapable of judging in that Affair; therefore wisely concluded, that the Differences in Controversy must be decided by the Duke's Friends and their Enemies: Wherefore they were unwilling to accept of the Proposal. However, after a long Debate, they came to this Resolution, That, if the Honourable Personages who brought the Message would oblige themselves, that their Submission should no ways prove prejudicial to the City, then they would as willingly submit all Matters in Dispute to his Majesty's Determination, as the Duke himself had done. Those worthy Gentlemen, willing to accomplish so good a Work, readily became Sureties to the Citizens, that the Decision of the Affair in Dispute should no ways prove detrimental to them, but, on the contrary, rather to their Advantage.

*Accepted by  
the Citizens.*  
In Confidence of this Security, a Deputation of the principal Citizens was sent to *Shene*, where they found the young King and his Mother, the Duke of *Lancaster*, with his Brother, together with some Bishops who attended the Body of the late King. *Richard* was no sooner acquainted with the Arrival of the Citizens, than he ordered them immediately to attend him; when they declared, that they willingly submitted all Differences to his Determination; which the Duke no sooner observed, than he became reconciled to the Citizens, by not only remitting all past Offences; but likewise he intreated his Majesty, that all the Citizens that were in Dureſs upon his Account might be discharged. And, as a further Proof of his sincere Reconciliation, he embraced all the Citizens in Presence of the King: Whereupon they returned to the City with joyful Hearts for their happy Success, in making an End of this troublesome and dangerous Affair. And the Friday after, this Accommodation between the Duke and Citizens was proclaimed at *Westminster*.

Matters thus happily accommodated between

the Duke and the City, the King, mounted upon a stately Horse, attended by the Duke of *Lancaster*, Lord High Steward of the Kingdom, Lord *Piercy*, Earl *Marshall*, and many of the prime Nobility, set out for London, Sir *Simon Burley* carrying the Sword of State, and Sir *Nicholas Bond* leading the King's Horse, followed by a numerous Train of the young Nobility about the King's Age, each Division having Trumpets sounding before it; and, entering the City, *Richard* was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, with the utmost Splendor and Magnificence. A stately Pageant being erected in *Cheapside*, in Form of a Castle, it ran with Wine, during the March of the Cavalcade thro' the City. The King and Nobility were served with Part thereof in golden Cups, by four beautiful young Ladies, about the Age of his Majesty, who also bestrewed his Head with gilt Leaves, and threw amongst the Populace Florins resembling Gold; whilst the Princes of the Blood and the Nobility, but especially the Duke of *Lancaster*, endeavoured all they could, by their extraordinary Complacency and Easiness of Address, to gain the Love and Good-will of the Citizens.

*A. D. 1378*, the Naval Affairs of England were in so bad a Condition, that *John Mercer*, a Scots Privateer, was thereby encouraged to prey upon the English Merchant Ships, and, having entered the Port of *Scarborough*, carried off all in that Harbour: Flushed with this Success, he continued to infest the Coast, carrying off many considerable Prizes. The great Damage the Merchants sustained by *Mercer*, occasioned frequent Complaints to Court for Redress; but not being able to obtain any thing besides fair Promises, that brave and worthy Citizen Sir *John Philpot* was thereby so highly affected to see, that, by the Indolence of the King and his Ministry, the Merchants were exposed to the Ravages of *Mercer*, inſomuch that he fitted out, at his own Expence, a potent Fleet, on board of which he put one thousand Men completely armed, and, going on board himself as Commander in Chief, sailed in quest of *Mercer*: Whom in a short Time he fell in with, greatly embarrassed with a Number of Ships which he had taken at Sea and at *Scarborough*, among which were fifteen Spanish Ships richly laden. *Philpot* having engaged *Mercer*, a long and desperate Fight ensued, wherein he overcame and took the said Privateer, with most of his Ships; and returning to London in Triumph, he was by the Citizens received in a very grateful and joyful Manner. However, tho' by this generous and noble Action he gained the Applause of the People, the indolent Ministry, careless of the Interest and Honour of the Nation, highly resented this Proceeding; inſomuch that Sir *John* was soon after summoned before the King and Council, to answer for his Presumption and Contempt, in undertaking an Affair of so high a Nature, without the King's Permission: For which Expedition he assigned so many strong and nervous Reasons, and that with the greatest Modesty, that he was soon acquitted.

In a Subsidy granted at this Time by Parliament, all Degrees of Men were assessed according to their several Qualities or Stations of Life. On which Occasion the Lord-Mayor of London was

*Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.*

*King Richard's  
grand Entry into  
London.*

*Tho.  
Walf.  
Hist. Angl.  
A. D. 1378*

*Sir John  
Philpot's  
Expedition  
against  
Scotch  
Privateers  
at his own  
Expense.*

*His Success.*

*Cot. Abridg.  
Rec.*



A new  
Poll-Tax.

Feb. p. 7.  
p. 293.

Gravefend  
burnt by a  
French  
Fleet.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1379

A Genoa  
Merchant  
murdered.

Ibid.

Expedition  
against the  
French.

Stow. Ann.  
Engl.  
Feb.  
p. 7.

Sir John  
Philpot's  
Character.

rated, as an Earl, at four Pounds; and the Aldermen, as Barons, at two Pounds each; which seems in some measure to confirm, that the Epithet of *Right Honourable* was then ascribed to the Mayor: And every Tradesman, &c. Wives and Children, being of the Age of fourteen Years and above, were taxed at four Pence per Head; which occasioned great Murmurs among the Commonalty, and proved the Foundation of a Rebellion, headed by *Wat Tyler*, as you will read hereafter.

In the Month of May, a French Fleet penetrated up the River Thames, and spoiled and burnt the Town of *Gravefend*, and did other considerable Damage, threatening the very Capital itself.

A rich Genoa Merchant proposed to the King, that, if he would grant him Leave to erect a Castle at *Southampton*, for the Defence of that Port, and better Security of the Merchandize he intended to lay up there, he would make that Place one of the most famous Ports in Europe, by the great Refort of foreign Merchants, who would plentifully supply this Nation with the Riches of the East, and in Return thereof would carry back the Produce of England. But, several Merchants of the City being apprehensive that this Project would very much redound to their Disadvantage, they wickedly and perfidiously conspired the Death of that worthy Foreigner, whom they, in a most barbarous and detestable Manner, caused to be murdered in the Street near his own House, as he was returning home by Night. However, this horrid Piece of Villainy did not go long unpunished; for *John Kirby*, one of the infamous Perpetrators of that execrable Murder, was soon after punished in an exemplary Manner.

In this same Year, (and not in the next following, as *Stow* by Mistake has placed it) a powerful Fleet and Army were sent to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bretagne* against the French; to the fitting out of which that celebrated and worthy Citizen Sir *John Philpot*, being Mayor, contributed very largely; for he not only hired a considerable Number of Ships at his own Expence for that Expedition; but likewise redeemed the Armour and Arms of above one thousand Soldiers which, thro' Necessity, they had pawned, to purchase the common Necessaries of Life. He also caused the City Ditch to be cleansed, at the small Charge of five Pence rated upon each House-keeper. This I have taken Notice of, to shew the Wages given to a Labourer at that Time, which was the Sum paid by each Householder.

This wise, brave and rich Citizen appears, for many Years, to have been the Head, Heart and Hand of the City; for by his bold Deportment in Parliament, in defending the Rights of his Fellow-Citizens, and his indefatigable Zeal in the well-governing of the City, 'tis evident, that he had nothing more at Heart than the Honour and Interest of the same; the latter whereof is manifest, by his having exposed both his Life and Fortune in the late glorious Expedition; and the former, by the brave Opposition he made to a Bill in Parliament, (in 1377) whereby the City was to be deprived of its Mayor, and governed by a Custos; and that the Lord Marshal should have the Execution of Writs and Actions in London, as well as

in other Parts of the Kingdom; which Attempt on the City Liberties was quashed by the brave and resolute Opposition of this truly worthy Citizen.

And that this great Man was not only the Darling of the City, but likewise of the Publick, I imagine, will appear from his, and his Brother Alderman *Wakworth's* being, in the preceding Year, by Parliament, appointed joint Treasurers of the Money given that Session.

In the fourth Year of *Richard II.* at a full Assembly in the upper Chamber of *Guildhall*, summoned by *William Wakworth*, Mayor, it was agreed by common Consent, and ordained, that the antient Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of the said City, forasmuch as it was judged to be too small, ill-made, trifling, and unbecoming the Honour of the said City, should be broken; and that another new one, which the said Mayor had ordered to be made, in a much better and masterly Manner, for the said Office, should for the future be used in its stead. In which new Seal, besides the Images of *St. Peter* and *Paul*, was placed the Shield of the Arms of the said City, well engraved, supported by two Lions, and with two more on each Side of the Arms, and two Tabernacles, or Niches, containing two Angels, between whom, over the said Images of *St. Peter* and *Paul*, sat the Image of the glorious Virgin. Then the old Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty was delivered to *Richard Odyham*, the Chamberlain, who broke it; and the said new Seal was given to the said Mayor for his Use, as the Office of his Mayoralty demanded and required.

The Poll-Tax granted in the preceding Year, by Parliament, of four Pence, [some say, one Shilling] per Head, of all Persons above fifteen [*Fabian* says fourteen] Years of Age, such as took Alms only excepted, stirred up a dangerous Insurrection; which was not only owing to the grievous Oppressions and intolerable Exactions of the Collectors of that Tax, farmed out to some of the Nobility; but also to their unparalleled Insolence, which carried some of them to such a Degree of unheard-of Impudence, as to turn up Girls, to see if they were of Age to pay, or not.

This rude and scandalous Experiment so highly provoked *Wat Hilliard*, alias *Tyler*, (so denominated from his Occupation) of *Dartford* in *Kent*, that he not only knocked out the Brains of one of the shameless Collectors, who had served his Daughter after that Manner; but, to save himself from a Prosecution, persuaded the Populace to rise in his Defence, and to endeavour to extricate themselves from the Yoke of heavy Taxes they had so long groaned under.

The People, upon this Alarm, prone enough for such Undertakings, resorted from the neighbouring Towns and Villages, and quickly became so numerous, as to break out into the most dangerous Rebellion that had ever been known in England; to which they were greatly encouraged, on their Arrival at *Maidstone*, by *John Ball*, an excommunicated, factious and seditious Priest, who was released by the Populace from a long Confinement in the Gaol of that Town. *Ball* was no sooner at Liberty, than he assumed the Office of Chaplain to his Benefactors; and, as an Encouragement

Hist.  
Mona.  
S. Albani.

Cot.  
Abrid.  
Rec.

Lib. H.  
fol. 132. b.

4 Rich. II.  
A.D. 1380

De Word.  
ad Polych.  
Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.  
Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
Lib. S.  
Alb.  
A.D. 1381

Wat Ty-  
ler's In-  
surrection.

His march  
to Maid-  
stone.



John Ball's  
Sermon.

ment for them to proceed in their villainous Designs, preached a Sermon to them, taking for his Text the following Proverb:

*When Adam delo'd, and Eve span,  
Who was then a Gentleman?*

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

From these Words he pleaded, that all Men were equal by Nature; and that, as Children of Adam, all Mankind were upon a Par; that, if God had appointed any Man to Slavery, he would have declared who should be Lords, and who Servants; and that Servitude, which is acquired by an unjust Power, is confirmed by as unjust Laws: He therefore advised them to go to the King, and require Liberty, which if they could not obtain by fair Means, to recover the same with their Swords. This Discourse was highly applauded by the Multitude; who, thus animated, took Arms, and unanimously chose *Wat Tyler* for their Leader. *Wat* was no sooner vested with that Dignity, than he caused the Rabble to take an Oath "for their mutual Defence; to be true to King *Richard* and the Commons of England; never to receive a King whose Name was *John*; (This was in Despite of *John* Duke of Lancaster, stiled King of *Castile*, whom they mortally hated) "to persuade their Neighbours to join in "the common Cause; and never to submit to the "Payment of any other Tax than a Fifteenth."

In bad  
Effet.Rebels  
Oath.

Ibid.

Feb. p. 7.  
March to  
Black-  
heath.

Then leaving *Maidstone*, they marched to *Blackheath*, where they were joined by an infinite Mob from *Essex*, and other Parts; and his Rebel Army encamped, to the Number of one hundred thousand Men, composed of Villains, Bond Tenants, Clowns, insolvent Debtors, run-away Apprentices, Out-laws, Vagabonds, and other Criminals. The Pretences of this wicked and desperate Crew of *Banditti* were for Liberty, and the abolishing of evil Laws and Customs; especially that of Villainage, (by which in Truth they were mightily oppressed) and likewise to abolish the intolerable Exactions and Corruptions of Lawyers; which *Ball*, their wicked Chaplain, told them, could not be so effectually done, as by destroying all the Nobility and Lawyers: And accordingly they beheaded all they could find, if they had but so much as Pen and Ink in their Possession.

Receive a  
Message  
from the  
King.Demand  
his Person.

The King sent to *Blackheath* to know the Reason of that Commotion, and what it was they wanted. They desired the Messengers to acquaint the King, that they were assembled to speak with him about Matters of the greatest Importance; therefore desired he would come to them forthwith. This peremptory Request was debated in Council, whether *Richard* should go or not. Some were of Opinion, that his Presence would be the only Means to appease them; but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hales*, Prior of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and Lord High Treasurer, strenuously opposed the King's going, as inconsistent with the Safety of his Person; which Advice, as the most rational, was approved of. But the Rebels were so enraged to have their Request rejected, that they vowed the Destruction of those Counsellors; broke up from *Blackheath*; pursued their Rout to *London*; entered *Southwark* (on the tenth of June); broke open the *King's-Bench* and *Marshalsea* Prisons; released the

March to  
London.Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.

Prisoners, who immediately joined them; and, having discovered the Houses of Lawyers, Jurors and Questmongers, they instantly levelled them with the Ground. Then the Body of *Essex* Rebels were sent to *Lambeth*, where they burnt the archiepiscopal Palace, with all its rich Furniture, together with all the Books, Registers and Writings relating to Chancery Affairs; whilst those in *Southwark* destroyed the common Stews or Bawdy-Houses along the *Bankside*, which were kept by *Flemish* Bawds, who farmed the fame of the City.

Level all  
before  
them.

In this dreadful Confusion the Mayor caused the Bridge-gate to be shut and fortified against the Rebels; but by their terrible Threats of destroying the Borough of *Southwark*, and the great Assistance of their Friends, the baser sort of Citizens, they were admitted the next Day, being *Corpus Christi*, into *London*, and the Shambles and Wine-Cellars were set open to them for their Accommodation: Being joined by the City Rabble, they hastened to the *Savoy*, the Duke of *Lancaster's* Palace, the most magnificent Edifice in the Kingdom; and, firing the same, they caused Proclamation to be made, that none should presume to appropriate any thing belonging to the said Palace to his own Use, upon Pain of Death; to shew the Publick, that their Designs were not founded upon mercenary Views; and, as an Instance thereof, they flung one of their People into the Fire, for having reserved to his own Use a curious Piece of Plate; at the same time declaring, that they came not to enrich themselves by Plunder; but to do Justice to an injured People, by revenging them upon their cruel and inveterate Enemies. But it seems this equitable People were not so scrupulous in respect of Liquor; for two-and-thirty of them having got into the Duke's Cellar, they caroused in Mirth and Jollity, forgetting where they were, till the Rafter was consumed, and the House fell down, which so effectually stopp'd up the Passage, that they could not return. They continued there seven Days, incessantly calling for Help, but in vain; for they were all suffered to perish without Pity or Remorse. This stately Palace was consumed, with all its Plate, Jewels, and other inestimable Furniture.

Hist. de  
Frois.  
Tho.  
Walf.  
Hist. Angl.Received  
into Lon-  
don by the  
Mob.Fire the  
Savoy.Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.

This Crew, in the Height of their Frenzy, ran to the *Temple*, (then belonging to the Lord High Treasurer) which they likewise destroyed by Fire, together with all the Records of Chancery, and Books and Papers belonging to the Students of the Law. All the other Inns of Court they served in the same Manner.

Ibid.

The Tem-  
ple, and  
other  
Places.

And dividing themselves into three Bodies, for the more easily accomplishing their intended Villainy; one Part thereof hurried to the rich Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem* (at *Clerkenwell*) near *Smithfield*, which they also burnt, together with the stately Manor-House at *Highbury*, thro' Hatred to Sir *Robert Hales*, the High Treasurer, Prior of the one, and Proprietor of the other. The second Division encamped on *Tower-Hill*; whilst the third, which were the *Essex* Party, did the like at *Mile-End*. The former of which entered the *Tower of London*, notwithstanding its being strongly garrisoned with six hundred Men at Arms, and the same Number of Archers, all Veterans, for the Security of the King's Per-  
son;

Tho.  
Walf.  
Hist. Angl.Divide  
into three  
Bodies.



One Party  
demands  
the King.

The King  
meets them  
at Mile-  
End.

Archbishop  
Sudbury,  
&c.  
beheaded.

King's  
Parley  
with the  
Essex Re-  
bels at  
Mile-End.

They dis-  
perse.

Wat Ty-  
ler's Cru-  
elties in  
London,  
&c.

son: But another Author writes, That the King, being retired with his Family and Council to the Tower, was commanded by the Rebels, encamped at *Mile-End*, to come immediately to them, unarmed, and without any Force; or they would pull down the Tower, and take away his Life. His Majesty, with Advice of his Council, who were now intimidated, obeyed the Summons, and went unarmed on Horseback to *Mile-End*: And, the Tower-Gates being opened upon that Occasion, the Rebels lying on the Hill forced their Way thro' into the Tower; which so intimidated the Garrison above-mentioned, that they shamefully and tamely, without Resistance, suffered the monstrous Rabble, and the meanest Scum of the People, to enter the Royal Apartments, abuse every Thing and Person at their Pleasure, even to ask the Queen-Mother to kiss them, and after strict Search to take from thence *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Sir Robert Hales*, Prior of *St. John's*, &c. as above-mentioned, whom they dragged out of the Chapel, while employed in their Devotions, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

The Archbishop, who was an eloquent Man, endeavoured to deter them from their Purpose of shedding innocent Blood, with many fair Speeches; but, not able to work upon their abandoned Hearts, he submitted his Neck to the Ax: At the first Stroke of which, he, putting up his Hand to the Wound, said, *Aha, it is the Hand of God*: At the second Stroke, the Executioner cut off his Fingers Ends, as they lay upon the Wound, and Part of the Arteries, so that his Body sunk down: But this great and good Man did not yield up the Ghost, 'till he was barbarously mangled, with eight Strokes of the Ax, on his Neck and Head. His Body was left on the Place of Execution, all that, and Part of the next Day, 'till the Afternoon, none daring to bury it; and his Head was placed by the Rebels on a Pole, upon *London-Bridge*.

Upon the King's Arrival at *Mile-End*, it was demanded by the Rebels, (1.) That all Men should, from thenceforth, be free from Servitude or Bondage, so as there should be no Bondsmen: (2.) That there should be a general Pardon to all Men, of all manner of Actions, and Insurrections, Treasons, Felonies, Transgressions, and Extortions: (3.) That all Men from thenceforward should be enfranchised to buy and sell in every County, City, Borough, Fair, Market, and other Place, within the Realm of *England*: And, (4.) That no Acre of Land, held in Bondage or Service, should be holden but for four Pence; and, if it had been holden for less in former Times, it should not hereafter be increased. His Majesty heard these and many other Demands and Threatenings; which indicating their Resolution to force his Concession, he regained his Liberty and Permission to return, by yielding to them all. On the same Day, which was *June* the fifteenth, this Party of the Rebels dispersed, and returned homewards.

In the mean Time, *Wat Tyler*, with his desperate Crew, committed the greatest Outrages and Barbarities in *London* and *Westminster*, under the plausible Pretences of reforming publick Abuses, by murdering many of the most eminent Citi-

zens; amongst whom was *Richard Lyons*, a noted Jeweller and Goldsmith, and late one of the Sheriffs of *London*; particularly shewing their Dislike to foreign Merchants, especially the *Flemish*, whom they dragged from the Churches, where they had fled for Refuge, and, without further Ceremony, beheaded in the Street, if they could not pronounce *Bread* and *Cheese*, for which the *Flemish* were accustomed to say *Brot* and *Cause*. Nor did their villainous Cruelty stop here; for they proceeded in murdering and burning, in a most horrid and dreadful Manner, in many Places of the City; and, breaking open the *Fleet* and *Newgate* Prisons, released all the Prisoners; and made Proclamation for the decolating of all Lawyers, and Persons concerned in the Exchequer, and even all such as were capable of writing a Letter.

The King, upon his Return to the City, where he met with his Mother, and the remaining Part of his Council and Friends, at the *Wardrobe* in the Royal of *London*, whither they had retired in the Confusion, having reported the Issue of his Parley with the Rebels at *Mile-End*, it was resolved, in this great Perplexity and dreadful Confusion, to offer thelike Terms to the others, who were now posted about *West-Smithfield*. *Wat Tyler* pretended to accept of Peace, provided he liked the Conditions; but that was what he never intended, (as will presently appear); for three Charters being sent him, he approved of none: For his Drift was, to gain Time to execute his diabolical Designs, first by murdering the King and all the Nobility, and then to have pillaged the City of *London*, and burnt it that very Night.

The Court, though still ignorant of his Designs, yet willing to try all Ways and Means to satisfy this imperious and perfidious Traitor, sent *Sir John Newton* to invite him to a Conference with the King in *Smithfield*, relating to the Articles he would have inserted in the Charter he insisted on: One of which was, that he should have a Commission to behead all Lawyers, Escheators, and others, whosoever were learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law; willing, as he had boasted four Days before, that, all the Laws of *England* being destroyed, the Nation should receive their Laws from his Mouth only. And when *Sir John* desired him to hasten his Departure, he impudently answered, *That, if he was so much in Haste, he might go and tell his Master, he would come when he thought proper*.

However, he followed a slow Pace on Horseback, at the Head of his Army: But, at the first Sight of the King, setting Spurs to his Horse, he left his Companions, and stooped not, till his Horse touched the Crouper of the King's Horse, whom he accosted in this Manner: "Sir King, seest thou all yonder People?" "Yea truly," quoth the King: "Wherefore sayst thou so?" "Because," said he, "they be all at my Command, and have sworn to me their Faith and Truth, to do all that I would have them." "In good Time," replied the King, "I believe it well." "Then," said *Wat Tyler*, "believest thou, King, that these People, and as many more as be in *London* at my Command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy Letters?" "No," said the King. "Ye shall have

King's  
Return to  
the City.

Proposals  
to Wat  
Tyler.

Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.  
Hist. de  
Froiss.  
Tho.  
Walf.  
Hist. Angl.  
Wat's  
Demands.

Rides up  
to the  
King.



"have them, they be ordained for you, and shall be delivered to every one of them." But, at these Words, *Wat* observing that *Sir John Newton*, who carried the King's Sword, was near him on Horseback, arrogantly told him, That it would better become him to be on Foot in his Presence. *Newton* replying, he thought there was no Harm in that, it so highly incensed *Wat*, that he drew his Dagger, with an Intent to stab him, and called him Traitor. *Sir John* gave him the Lye, and drew his Dagger also. He then demanded from him the Sword he carried: "No," replied the Knight, "it is the King's Sword, of which thou art not worthy; neither durst thou ask it of me, if we had been by ourselves!" Which put *Wat* quite out of Patience, so that he swore he would have *Sir John's* Life before he should eat; and was running upon him, when the King, to prevent Consequences, caused the Knight to dismount, in order to pacify the Clown.

Disputes  
with Sir  
John  
Newton.

Hen.  
Knight  
Chron.

Further  
Demands.

In the Conference held between the King and *Tyler*, on Horseback, it appeared, that as his Deportment was very rude, so were his Demands as unreasonable; for besides the general Manumission granted by the King to the Bondmen, he imperiously insisted upon the cruel Article above-mentioned, and the Abolition of all the antient Laws of the Kingdom, and that all Forests, Parks and Warrens should be made free and common to all; so that the Poor, as well as the Rich, might have the Liberty to hunt, fish and fowl in all Places; with several other very extravagant Demands.

Ibid.  
Th. Wall.  
Hist. Angl.

Hist. de  
Proff.  
p. 2.

Whilst *Richard* was deliberating upon these wicked and absurd Terms, *Tyler* behaved himself with such a brutish Insolence, that those about the King could not forbear telling him, that the Behaviour of that vile and impudent Traitor was as intolerable as dangerous; wherefore they advised him to get him arrested, which *Richard* approving of, with some Reluctance. (for fear of the impending Danger) he commanded *William Walworth*, the Mayor of *London*, to execute the same, as being within his Jurisdiction, which he readily and boldly performed, by giving *Tyler* a furious Blow upon the Head with his Sword, whereby he was so dangerously wounded, that he fell from his Horse; and the same being seconded by *John Sandewich*, and others, he was soon dispatched: Which his Men observing, they furiously cried, *Our Captain is murdered, let us revenge his Death*; and to that End immediately bent their Bows.

Wat Tyler  
seized  
and killed.

Rebels cry  
out for  
Revenge.

Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.  
Hist. de  
Proff.  
p. 2.

King's Be-  
haviour  
prevents  
further  
Danger.

Th. Wall.  
Hist. Angl.

Rebels fol-  
low the  
King's  
Command  
into St.  
George's  
Fields.

The King seeing the great Danger he and his Followers were exposed to, with a Prudence and Boldness far superior to the Age of fifteen, rode bravely up to the Rebels, and with a noble Resolution said, *What, my Friends, will you kill your King? Be not troubled for the Loss of your Leader; I will be your Captain, and grant what you desire.* These Words had so good an Effect upon them, that they soon changed their Resolution, and marched under his Conduct into *St. George's Fields*; whilst the bold and indefatigable *Walworth* the Mayor, and the brave *Philpot*, hastened to the City; where with an amazing and incredible Celerity they raised a thousand Citizens completely armed, and committed them to the Conduct of that brave and experienced Officer *Sir Robert*

*Knots*; who marching with his little Army to the King's Assistance, the Rebels at the Sight thereof (though near thirty thousand in Number) were so amazingly struck with a Panick Fear, that they threw down their Arms, and begged for Mercy; which the King not only granted, (though contrary to the Sentiments of his Ministers) but he likewise gave them a Charter of Manumission, as he had to those of *Essex*. Thus ended this Rebellion, the most dangerous that ever happened in *England*, or perhaps in any other Kingdom, as will appear from the following Confession of *Jack Straw*, a little before his Execution, being in a few Days after tried and condemned by the Lord-Mayor:

Threw  
down their  
Arms.

That when they assembled on *Blackheath*, and sent to the King to come to them, they had resolved to have killed all his Attendants, and carried him along with them wheresoever they went, that the Populace might with the greater Assurance join them; and when, by Help of the King's Presence, sufficient Numbers had got together in the several Counties of *England*, they were to have murdered all those from whom they could expect Resistance, the Nobility and Gentry, and at last the King, with all the Clergy, both Regular and Secular, except only the Friars Mendicants, whom they thought were sufficient for the Celebration of Divine Service throughout the Kingdom: These Things performed, they would have made such Laws as they judged proper for the Government of the People. *Wat Tyler* was to have been made King of *Kent*, and the other Ringleaders of the Rebels were to have been appointed Kings over the other Counties, each being to be made a distinct Kingdom: And in the Evening of that Day whereon *Wat Tyler* was killed, they were to have been joined by the *London* Rabble, when they were to have sacked and burnt the City. This *Straw* before his Execution affirmed to have been their real Design, as he desired God to have Mercy on his Soul.

Th. Wall.  
Hist. Angl.

Jack  
Straw's  
Confession.

As soon as Peace was restored to the City, the Archbishop's Head was taken down, and the Head of *Wat Tyler* placed in its stead; to which was added the Head of his Associate *Jack Straw*, and some others.

This appears to have been a Scheme so black and shocking, that surely the infernal Conclave could not have devised a worse; for, by the Execution thereof, this noble, opulent and populous Kingdom would have inevitably been destroyed; the Preservation of which, under God, was immediately owing to the Bravery of the *Londoners*: Wherefore the King, in Reward of this great and ever-memorable national Deliverance, (the greatest that ever happened to this Kingdom) not only conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *William Walworth* the Mayor, *John Philpot*, *Nicholas Brembre* and *Robert Laund*, Aldermen of this City; but he likewise granted to the first a Fee-Farm of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and to the other three, forty Pounds *per Annum*, each of the same Tenure.

Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

Several Writers ascribe to the Action of this Day the Addition of the *Dagger* to the Arms of the City of *London*, in remembrance of the great Assistance given to the King by the City, and



the Overthrow of the Chief of the Rebels by their Mayor, at the Peril of his own Life.

To what has been said of this Rebellion, I shall add some judicious Remarks made thereon by an ingenious and learned Foreigner, viz.

Rapin.  
Hist.  
Engl.

"It is doubtless beyond the common Course of the Events of this World, that a single Man, as the Mayor of London, should dare to kill this Leader, attended by thirty thousand Men; it is still more surprising, that a young Prince, but fifteen Years of Age, should have the Presence of Mind, and the Resolution, Richard shewed on this Occasion, and that his Boldness should produce so happy an Effect: In fine, that so numerous a Multitude, just glutted with Blood and Slaughter, should disperse on a sudden by a Panick Fear at the Sight of a Handful of armed Citizens, is what cannot be considered without Astonishment, and without ascribing the Cause to Him who holds the Hearts of the People in his Hand."

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
Fab.  
part 7.

Soon after, Anne Princess of Bohemia, Sister to the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, and Royal Bride to King *Richard*, being arrived at *Dover*, she was on her Journey to London met at *Blackheath* by the Mayor, Aldermen and a great Number of the principal Citizens on Horseback richly accoutred, by whom she was conducted to the City, where she was received with the greatest Pomp, and thence conducted in Triumph to *Westminster*.

Ibid.

The  
Mayor's  
Prosecution  
of Lewd-  
ness, &c.

Opposed by  
the Clergy.

The brave *Walworth* was succeeded this Year by *John Northampton*, as Mayor of this City, who, observing that Lewdness and Debauchery were connived at by the Bishops and their Subordinates, set about reforming the Licentiousness and Immoralities of the Citizens, severely punishing those found guilty of Whoredom, by causing the Women to be carried through the Streets with their Heads shaven, with Pipes and Trumpets sounding before them. However, these Proceedings of the Mayor drew upon him the Hatred of the Bishops and inferior Clergy, for usurping their Authority, as they pretended, and breaking in upon their Jurisdiction. Wherefore they strictly enjoined him to desist from such Practices for the future. But *Northampton*, without regarding this Order, or the Threats attending it, proceeded in the Work of Reformation, in Opposition to the Practices of the Mendicant Friars, who, instead of discouraging Vice, (according to some) were the chief Promoters of it; and in order to enrich themselves, tho' contrary both to their Institution and Oaths, they approved of the Vices of the Nobility and Gentry, and encouraged the Commonalty in all manner of Wickedness, calling Good Evil, and Evil Good, by which they became Gainers by the Vices of both; and whose Practice was to seduce Princes by Flattery, and the Populace with Lyes, precipitately hurrying both to Destruction, by corrupting their Manners, and debauching their Morals.

Stat. Larg.  
4 Rich. II.  
No Victual-  
ler to exer-  
cise a judi-  
cial Office.

The said Mayor procured an Act of Parliament, that no Victualler should exercise any judicial Office in London, nor in any other City, Borough, Town or Sea-Port in the Kingdom; unless in such Towns, where no other sufficient Person could be found qualified for such an Office; in which Case every such Person was to

abstain from the Exercise of such Trade, during the Time of his Office, upon Pain of forfeiting all the Victuals he should sell during that Time; by which Act all those who were deemed Victuallers, such as Fishmongers, Butchers and Grocers, were rendered incapable of serving the Office of Mayor.

This Mayor appears to have been a great Enemy to the Fishmongers; for by his Management an Act of Parliament was obtained to lay that Trade open, by which all Foreigners in Amity with the King were allowed to sell their Fish in London, and elsewhere, both by Wholesale and Retail, by which the Company, which before had been justly esteemed one of the most flourishing of the City, was thereby reduced to be one of the poorest: Nor did his Ill-will to this Corporation stop here; for he compelled them to acknowledge, that their Occupation was no Craft, and therefore unworthy of being reckoned amongst the other Mysteries.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
Stat. Larg.  
4 Rich. II.

Fishmongers  
Company  
disfranchi-  
sed.

Upon the Exhibition of the Bills to Parliament, whereon the two above-mentioned Acts are founded, the Mayor and Aldermen were not only present at the Reading thereof, but also most of the Fishmongers, who, by their Advocate *Nicholas Exton*, humbly intreated the King to take them and their Company into his Protection, so that no corporal Hurt might befall them: Whereupon the King strictly enjoined both Parties to keep the Peace, upon Pain of losing all their Possessions.

Co. Abrid.  
Rec.

*Walter Sibell*, a Fishmonger, praying to be heard, he declared, that those Petitions were not exhibited with a View to serve the Publick, but rather out of Pique to the Fishmongers, because, when the principal Petitioners were convicted of divers high Crimes and Misdemeanors in the preceding Reign, they were therefore committed to Prison by certain Fishmongers, then the chief Magistrates of the City, for which they had bore them an irreconcilable Hatred ever since. This Speech nettled *John Moore*, a Mercer, to such a Degree, that he said, the Citizens of London intended nothing more than to live in Peace with them, unless they went about to let into the City again the Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex*, as the said *Walter*, and others, had lately done; which *Walter* laying hold of, desired the Lords to bear Witness; whereupon *Moore* explained himself, by saying, as the Report went, praying the same might be inquired into, which was granted.

Ibid.

In the sixth Year of this same Reign, the King granted to Sir *Thomas Murrius*, Constable of the Tower, the Privileges set forth in the following Instrument, directed to the Mayor and Commonalty of London; which we present as a valuable Piece of Antiquity, and expressive of those Privileges, enjoyed by the Chief Officer of the Tower, which afterwards proved the Subject of great Contention between him and the Citizens.

"*Richard*, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London sendeth, Greeting: Forasmuch as we have understood, that the Constables of our Tower of London, Time out of Mind, even to the Time now last past; and in particular *John Darcy*, *John de*

King  
Rich. II's  
Letter to  
the Mayor  
&c. of  
London,  
to confirm  
the Con-  
stable of  
the Tower's  
Privileges.

"*Beaucamp*,



Ex Rot.  
Clauſſ.  
de Ann.  
6 Reg. n.  
Reg. R. II.

"Beaucamp, Robert le Morle, Richard la Vacbe,  
"and Alan de Buxbil, heretofore Conſtables of  
"the ſaid Tower, have had the Cuſtoms, Pence  
"and Profits underwritten, by Right belonging  
"to the ſoreſaid Tower; and in quiet Manner  
"taking them by themſelves, or their Servants;  
"to wit, of every Boat laden with Ruſhes  
"brought to the ſoreſaid City, ſuch a Quantity  
"of Ruſhes to be laid upon Tower Wharf, as  
"may be contained within a Man's Arms; of  
"every Boat accuſtomed to bring Oyſters, Muſ-  
"cles, and Cockles to the ſoreſaid City, one  
"Maund thence to be brought and laid upon the  
"ſaid Wharf; from every Ship laden with  
"Wines coming from *Bordeaux*, or elſewhere,  
"unto the ſoreſaid City, one Flagon before the  
"Maſt, and another behind the Maſt: Whatſo-  
"ever Ship, Barge or Boat, or other Veſſel,  
"which ſhall go looſe by reaſon of Storm or  
"Wind, or the Ropes and Cordage being broke,  
"ſhall float from *London-Bridge* to *Graveſend*, or  
"from thence to the ſaid Bridge, to be taken by  
"the Conſtable of the ſaid Tower, or his Ser-  
"vants, and to be applied to the Uſe of the ſaid  
"Conſtable: What Swans ſoever coming under  
"the ſaid Bridge towards the Sea, or from the Sea  
"toward the ſaid Bridge; all manner of Horſes,  
"Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep, which have  
"fallen from the ſaid Bridge into the Water of  
"*Thames*, which the ſoreſaid Conſtable, or his  
"Servants, may take any ſuch-like Creature  
"ſwimming thorough the Middle of the ſaid  
"Bridge to the ſoreſaid Tower; which the ſame  
"Conſtable or his Servants aforeſaid have taken;  
"of every Foot of ſuch-like Creature feeding  
"within the Ditch of the ſaid Tower, one  
"Penny: Every Cart, empty or laden, which ſhall  
"fall into the ſoreſaid Ditches, as Forfeiture or  
"Fee of the Conſtable, and that the ſoreſaid  
"Conſtables, as well thoſe before-named as  
"others, have uſed and enjoyed the Uſages un-  
"der-written, from the Time beforeſaid; to wit,  
"That no Cart, empty or laden, ought to come  
"from the End of the Street called *Petty Wales*,  
"upon the ſaid *Tower-Hill*, nor near the ſoreſaid  
"Ditch, to the High-Street called *Tower-Street*,  
"unleſs it be taken and brought within the ſaid  
"Tower: And that no Cart ſhall paſs beyond  
"the Bridge, between the Ditch of the ſaid Caſtle,  
"and the Ditch of the Hoſpital of *St. Catharine's*,  
"without the Licence of the Conſtable of the  
"ſaid Tower; and if it do, and break the Bar,  
"that Cart ought to be brought within the ſaid  
"Tower, and to make Satisfaction for the Tranſ-  
"greſſion, according to the ſaid Conſtable's  
"Will. We, willing to maintain all and ſingu-  
"lar the Rights and Liberties of our Tower  
"aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be unlaw-  
"fully taken away, command you, that you per-  
"mit our beloved and loyal Sir *Thomas Mur-  
"rieux*, our Conſtable of the Tower, to take  
"and have the Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits by  
"himſelf, and his Servants, in Form aforeſaid,  
"and to uſe and enjoy the ſoreſaid Uſages freely,  
"without any Impediment, as he ought to take  
"and have ſuch Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits,  
"and to uſe and enjoy the ſoreſaid Uſages; as  
"he, and all other Conſtables of the ſaid Tower,  
"have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have

"theſe Cuſtoms, Pence and Profits, and to uſe  
"and enjoy the ſoreſaid Uſages, from the Time  
"beforeſaid; and that by no means ye neglect  
"this. Witneſs Myſelf at *Eltham*, the ſixteenth  
"Day of *November*, in the ſixth Year of our  
"Reign.

"By the KING."

[It agrees with the Record.]

The City of *London* looked upon this Grant to be an abſolute Infringement of its antient Rights and Privileges, granted and confirmed by former Kings; eſpecially by the firſt Charter of *Edward III.* dated the ſixth of *March*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, by Conſent of Parliamēt; which probably might be one Reaſon for the Application made to the King for a Confirmation of all their Rights, Liberties, Free Cuſtoms, Ordinances, Articles, Letters, and Charters, by the Mediation of the next Parliamēt. And yet, tho' the Citizens obtained their Requeſt; and the ſaid Charter of Confirmation in its ſeventy-third Article ſets forth, That the Conſtable of the *Tower of London* ſhould make no Prizes by Land, nor by Water, of Viſtual, or other Thing whatſoever, of the Men of the ſaid City, nor of any other coming towards the ſaid City, or going thence, or cauſe to be arreſted the Ships or Boats bringing Viſtuals, or other ſuch-like Goods, to or from the ſaid City; we ſhall find that the King, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Parliamēt, did confirm this ſoreſaid Grant to the Conſtable of the Tower, in the very Year after he had granted and confirmed the City Charter, as above.

In the ſeventh Year of this Reign, we have another Inſtance of the great Intereſt the City of *London* had in Parliamēt; for the Commons diſcovering, as is ſuppoſed, ſome Intention of the Crown to ſhake the antient Government of the City, again petitioned the King to confirm the Liberties, &c. thereof. The Petition is recorded to Poſterity in *French*, and its Contents are as follow: "Alſo, the Commons in this preſent Parliamēt aſſembled pray, for the greater Quiet and Nouriſhing of the Peace amongſt your liege Subjects, and for common Benefit, That your Citizens of your City of *London* be entirely in this preſent Parliamēt reſtored to their Franchiſes and free Uſages, and that it may pleaſe your Highneſs, of your ſpecial Grace, to grant and confirm to your ſaid Citizens, and to their Succeſſors, by your Letters Patents, all their Liberties and free Uſages, as entire and full as they or their Predeceſſors have enjoyed at any time by the Favour of your noble Progenitors, with the Clause of *Licet uſi non fuerint, vel abuſi fuerint*; i. e. whether the ſame were not uſed, or ever abuſed; in like manner with the Franchiſes, which they enjoy by your own moſt gracious Charter, and are confirmed, any Statutes, Judgments, Surrenders, Ordinances, or any Charters or Grants of your Maſteſty, or your Progenitors aforeſaid, in Time paſt made and granted, to the contrary notwithstanding, &c."

To which the King answered, *Le Roi le veſt*, So it pleaſeth the King: And accordingly there paſſed in this preſent Parliamēt a Charter, reciting by *Inſpecimus* the ſeveral Charters of Confirmation

Parliament  
Petition for  
confirming  
City Char-  
ters.  
Rot. Parl.  
7 Rich. II.  
N. 1. per  
Inſpec.  
8vo Jaco-  
bi in  
Theſſ.  
Civit.  
remanen.

Ibid.



Confirmation  
of the  
City Char-  
ters in  
Parlia-  
ment.

Arnold.  
Chron.

firmation and others passed in the preceding Reigns by King *Edward the Second* and *Third*, and by King *Henry the Third*, which are printed at large in the IX, X, XII, XIII, and XIVth Chapters of this History; as also that other Charter of Confirmation of the City Liberties, passed by himself in Parliament in the first Year of his Reign: And this his last Charter of Confirmation, in the seventh Year of his Reign, King *Richard* concludes thus: "We forsothe the Grauntys, Yettis, Confirmacyons, nor Wynges and Ordynauncis abovesayd. And alsoe all Artycles and other Thyngs, in all the Chartours and Lytters abovesayd, as well ours as of our Progenytours aforefaid, whatsoever be contented, reherfed and opayned, havyng free hym, all and syngler at the Instaunce and Request of the Commonalte of our Realme of *England*, in our present Parliament, for the more Quyet and Pese bytwayne our Legis to be norished, and for the Good publiclyck, of the Assent of the Prelatis, Lordis, and Perys by us beyng in the same Parlement, for us and our Eyers, as moche as is in us. To the Citezens of the same Cite, her Eyers, and her Successours, Citezens of the same Cite, of our specyal Grace, by the Tenor of this present Lytters, we graunt and confyrme, as the Chartours and Lytters abovesayd playnly witnessed. Willynge thereupon, and grauntynge, at the Instaunce and Request forsayd, with the Assent forsayd, and also by this Chartour confyrmyng, for us and our Eyers forsayd, to the Citezens, her Eyers, and her Successours, Citezens of the sayd Cite, to all her Fraunches and Free Usages as hoely and fully be they restytuted, as they or her Predecessours the Time of other our Progenytours more fre and more ful hade him. And thought the sayd Citezens, or her Predecessours, Citezens of the same Cite, any of the Fraunches, Quitaunces, Grauntys, Ordinauncis, Artycles, or free Usages, or of any other Thyngs in the same Chartours containyed, ony Case fallynge sythens have noughtful used, or ony Quytaunces, Grauntys, Ordynauncys, Artycles, or free Usages, or other, in the same Chartours or Lytters as it is aforefaid containyed, haply they have mysused; nevertheless the same Citezens, her Eyers and Successours, Citezens of the forsayd Cite, all and syngular Fraunches, Quytauncys, Grauntys, Ordynauncys, Artycles, free Usages, and all manner other Things ther forsayd Chartours and Lytters containyed, or not used, or also mysused, and eche of hym, from hens forth fully and freely they mowe anjoye and use, without Occasyon or Lettyng of us, or of our Eyers, of Justicis, Schekers, Sherefs, or other our Baylyfs, or Mynisters, whatsoever they ben; ony Statutis or Ordinauncis made, or Domes gyven, or ony of our Chartours, or of our Progenytours forsayd, in Tymes passed made and graunted, to the contrary notwithstanding. Moreover, at the Instaunce and Request forsayd, we wol, and by this our Chartour conferme, that all maner Wynes in that forsayd Cyte to be sholde, and also Vytaylars, as well Fishmongers as others, in the Cyte dwellyng, and to the same Cite fro nowe

"forthwith Vitayles to come from hens forth, that he be under the Regiment and Governance of the Mayr and Aldyrmyn of the same Cyte, as they were wont to be of olde Tyme. Furthermore, not wylling that ony Mayers of the Cyte forsayd fro now forth to make ony other Othe than in the Tyme of our Lord Kyng *Edward the Thyrde*, our Ayal, he was wont to make at our Scheker of our Eyers, or other Places, in any maner be compellyed to done or make, ony Statutes or Ordynauncys in contrary made notwithstanding. By this Witnesse, Worshypful Fader *Wylliam*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. Gyven by our Hande at *Westminster* the xxvi Day of *Novembre*, the Yere of our Regne vii."

Upon the passing of this great Law for the ratifying and confirming of the antient Liberties and Customs of the City, a Proclamation was set forth and published by Sir *Nicholas Brembre*, Knight, then Lord-Mayor, as well on behalf of the King as of himself. The Proclamation is very memorable, (1.) Because it was published by *Brembre*, who, as Historians, and even the Parliament Rolls, assure us, was highly devoted to the Interest of *Richard the Second*. (2.) Because that Proclamation was a full and true Comment, Exposition, and Declaration of the then present Sense and Understanding, not only of the King and Parliament, when they enacted this Law, 7th *Rich. II.* but of the Generality of the City of *London*.

This Proclamation entered and enrolled, as a Matter of great Consequence to Posterity, is preserved among the City Records to this Day in *Lib. H. fol. 169 a and b* in the *Latin* Tongue, of which the following is a Translation:

*A Proclamation made in the Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, Knight, Mayor, on Friday after the Feast of the B. V. Mary, and in the seventh Year of the Reign of Richard II. concerning the Liberties lately granted to the Citizens of London, by the Lord the King in his Parliament, and also concerning certain antient Liberties renewed by the Lord the King, and newly confirmed to the said Citizens by his Royal Charter.*

Lord-  
Mayor's  
Proclamation  
of the  
said Char-  
ter.

"It is proclaimed, on the Part of the Lord our King, and of the Mayor of the City of *London*, by virtue of the Confirmation and Concession made by the said Lord the King, concerning the Liberties and antient Customs of the said City, as well by Charters of the Kings of *England* granted unto them, as without Charters, that it may be made known to all Foreigners concerning the following Liberties of the said Citizens, especially touching as well the said Foreigners as the Citizens of the City aforefaid:

"So that no Summons, Attachment, or Execution be made by any Ministers or Officers of the Lord the King, or of his Heirs, either with or without a Warrant, within the Liberties of the City aforefaid, but by the Officers of the City only.

"Also the same Lord our King has, out of his special Grace, by his Charter granted and confirmed, as will fully appear by having recourse to the said Charters and Letters, the Gifts,

"Grants,



"Grants, Confirmations, Innovations, and the Ordinances aforesaid; and also all the Articles, and all other and every Thing contained, recited, explained in all the Charters and Letters as well of him the Lord the King, as any of his Progenitors, ratifying and granting all and each thereof, at the Instance and Request of the Commons of the Realm of England, in his last Parliament, for the nourishing greater Quiet and Peace among his liege Subjects, and for the publick Good, and by and with the Assent of the Prelates, Lords, Nobility, and great Men, assisting him in the same Parliament, for himself and his Heirs, as much as in him lies, to the Citizens of the foresaid City, and to their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the same City.

"Also the same our Lord the King has further granted, at the Instance and Request as aforesaid, and by the Assent aforesaid, and also by his own Charters confirmed, for himself and his Heirs aforesaid, that the foresaid Citizens, and their Successors, Citizens of the City aforesaid, shall be as entirely and fully restored to all their Liberties and free Customs, as ever they or their Predecessors have at any Time more freely and fully enjoyed the same under the Predecessors of him the Lord the King.

"Also the same the Lord our King willeth, That, altho' the same Citizens, or their Predecessors, Citizens of the City aforesaid, have not, on any Occasion whatsoever, hitherto fully used any or either of the Liberties, Acquittances, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Customs, or other Things granted in the said Charters or Letters, or perhaps have abused any or all of the Acquittances, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Customs, or any other Things, in the same Charters or Letters, as aforesaid, contained; nevertheless the same Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the City aforesaid, may for the future fully enjoy and use all and singular the Liberties, Acquittances, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, free Customs, and whatsoever else is contained in the Charters and Letters aforesaid, whether the same were not used, or perhaps abused, and every one of them, without Let or Impediment of the same the Lord the King, or of his Heirs, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or of any other his Bailiffs or Ministers whomsoever, any Statutes or Ordinances published, or Judgments given, or any Charters of the same the Lord the King, or of his Progenitors aforesaid, in Times past made and granted, to the contrary notwithstanding."

It may be observed, from the Tenor of this Proclamation, that it was not penned or published according to the mere Will and Understanding of *Brembre*, the Lord-Mayor, or of his Council, but that it had its original Authority from the King.

The Fishmongers, who in the preceding Year had been grievously pestered by *Northampton*, the Mayor, were now by Parliament restored to their antient Rights and Privileges, except the Liberty of holding Courts; all Affairs belonging to the said Company being to be decided in the Mayor's Court, conformable to the late Charter.

NUMB. XIII.

About the Beginning of February, *John Northampton*, alias *Cumbertown*, or *Troubletown*, (the late Mayor) so denominated from his factious Temper, raised a great Sedition in the City, by frequently walking the Streets in a riotous Manner, attended by a vast Concourse of People. While *Nicholas Brembre*, the Mayor, was employed in taking the necessary Precautions for preventing the bad Consequences thereof, *John Constantine*, a Shoemaker, was apprehended for encouraging the Populace to stand by *Northampton*; and, being carried directly by Sir Robert Knowles to *Guildhall*, he was immediately arraigned, and, as one of the chief Fomenters of the Insurrection, by Evidence and his own Confession, convicted, and presently beheaded. And *Northampton* being impeached by his own Chaplain, of conspiring against the King and Government, and of being the principal Author of the late Sedition, he was carried before a Convention of the Nobility at *Reading*; where he was sentenced to perpetual Imprisonment, at the Distance of one hundred Miles from *London*; and all his Effects were seized to the King's Use. The Sentence was rigorously executed, and he sent Prisoner to *Tintagel Castle in Cornwall*. As for the rest of these Rioters, they obtained a free Pardon of all Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes regarding Life, by the King, at the Intercession of Parliament, except *Northampton*, *John Moore*, and *Richard Northbury*, Mercers; his Majesty reserving to himself all Forfeitures, Escheats, and the Right of selling Pardons for petty Offences.

In the seventh Year of King *Richard II.* at a great Meeting of the Commons, or a Common Hall, Petitions were presented to the Mayor, setting forth, that, for Want of sufficient Persons chosen, divers Things were passed in Common-Council more by Clamour than Reason; for Prevention whereof, several Articles were proposed to be experimented, and, if found good and useful, to be confirmed: Amongst which one is, that the Common-Council might consist of sufficient People: And it was ordained, that the Alderman of each Ward should cause to be chosen four of each Ward for Common-Councilmen. Which Choice of Common-Councilmen appears by the *Liber Albus* to have been aforesaid in certain *Mysteries or Crafts*; some of which chose six, others four, and others only two.

By the Means of *Nicholas Brembre*, then (8th of *March*) Mayor, most, if not all the Aldermen of the City, were turned out by the Common-Council, and new ones chosen in their Room for the respective Wards: The first Return whereof begins thus:

Bread-Street—*Dominus Nicholas Brembre, Miles, electus est in Alderman Wardæ prædictæ per probos Homines ejusdem Wardæ*; i. e. "Bread-Street—Sir *Nicholas Brembre*, Knight, was chosen Alderman of the said Ward by the discreet Men of the said Ward." Which Proceedings and Elections were confirmed by a Warrant from the King, dated the 8th of *March*, at *Westminster*, *An. Reg. 7mo*.

The Citizens of *London* lent the King four thousand Marks; for the Security and Re-payment of which, he granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City an Obligation in

O o

French,

Northampton's Riot and Punishment.

Tyr. Hist. Engl. Rot. Parl. 7 Rich. II. m. 16. Tho. Wal. Hist. Angl.

Cot. Abridg. Rec.

7 Rich. II. Choice of Common-Councilmen by Wards. Lib. Alb. fol. 10.

7 Rich. II. Aldermen turned out by the Common-Council. Lib. H. fol. 174.

Tho. Wal. Hist. Angl.

Fishmongers restored.



*French*, under the Broad Seal, dated this same Year.

*Mad. Hist. Exch. A.D. 1385* John Gyffers, the Mayor, together with the Aldermen and Citizens, presented to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer *Hamon Godebeap* and *William de Buddle* for Sheriffs; but, when required by the Barons to take an Oath for their good Deportment, the Mayor replied, that the Persons presented by them to that Office, were not obliged, nor ought they, to take an Oath concerning the Exercise of their Office any where but before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City; and that, since the first Concession made to the Citizens of chusing the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, and of discharging them at Pleasure, it had not been known that ever any such Oath had been taken, except once, when the City was seized in the Hands of *Edward the First*: Therefore they prayed, that the said *Hamon* and *William* might be admitted to the said Office upon their Presentation, according to Custom.

To which it was answered, That altho' it belonged to the Citizens, by Virtue of their Charters, to chuse Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, and to present them at the Exchequer; yet the Persons so chosen were not exempt from taking the afore-said Oath, unless a particular Exemption in that Behalf were granted by the King; therefore the Mayor, &c. were told by the Treasurer and Barons, that, unless the said *Hamon* and *William* took the Oath, they could by no Means accept of, or admit them for Sheriffs, without the King's special Command, although they did not thereby impeach or make void the said Election; and that, if the said Persons should presume to execute the Office of Sheriffs, without being sworn as afore-said, it would be at their Peril.

Nor was this the only Mortification received by the Citizens; for the Constable of the Tower, notwithstanding the late Confirmation of their Charters in Parliament, continued to demand the Customs, Pence, and Profits, granted to his Office in the sixth Year of this Reign; a Privilege so prejudicial to the City, that it was resolved to petition his Majesty to revoke the said Grant. But, instead of Redress, the Citizens were mortified by not only the King's, but the Parliament's Confirmation also of the said Grant unto the Constable of the Tower, in this Form, taken from the Original:

*Ex. Rot. Clauff. An. 9 Rich. II.*

*Privileges of the Constable of the Tower confirmed.*

"We, with the Advice and Assent of the Prelates and other Noblemen in our Parliament, have graciously consented on our Part to the fore-said Supplication of the Constable, according to his Petition. And therefore we command you, That on your Part ye take Care that all and singular the Liberties and Franchises belonging to our said Tower be published, proclaimed, and pronounced distinctly within your City afore-said, and its Suburbs, in such Places as shall be most proper: And that we will, that our said Tower may enjoy and use the Liberties and Franchises afore-said in the Form afore-said; the Liberties and Franchises granted by us to the said Citizens and the Commonalty notwithstanding: And that ye permit the said Constable to have and receive, by himself or by his Servants, the

"Rights and Profits afore-said, belonging unto the said Tower. Witness Myself at *Westminster*, the twenty-second of November, in the ninth Year of our Reign."

By Petition granted by the King himself in Parliament. *Et erat Patens.*

[Agrees with the Record.]

This, however, proved a Bone of Contention for several Ages, till the Reign of King *James I.* when the Affair was settled by his Majesty in Favour of the City.

Nor can we in any wise wonder at this royal Favour, which at this and other Times has granted and supported the Privileges of this Fortrefs, and of which *Fitz-Stephens* writes, that "it was a most strong and very great *Pala-tine Tower*; whose Turrets and Walls do rise from a very deep Foundation, and its Mortar is tempered with the Blood of Beasts;" if we take a cursory View of it, from its Foundation to the present Time.

## CHAP. XVI.

*History of the Tower of London. Its Situation, Liberties, Extent, Foundation, Buildings, Reparations, and Improvements. City's Right on Tower-Hill. The Church of St. Peter ad Vincula. The White Tower, and St. John Evangelist's Chapel. Office of Ordnance, its Establishment and Officers, both antient and modern. Their Appointments, and several Regulations. The Mint, its Officers antient and modern. Their Appointments. Manner of stamping Money. Price and Value of Coins in the Saxon Times, and after the Conquest. Queen Elizabeth's Regulation of the Mint. Weight and Finesse of the Silver Coins, from the Conquest to the present Time. Tables of all the Gold and Silver Coins within the same Time. The Office of Records, its antient and present State, Officers, Regulations, and Contents. The Jewel-Office. The Crown stolen by Blood and his Associates. The Spanish Armory, Small Armory, Train of Artillery, Horse Armory. The Lions, &c. The Constable of the Tower, and the principal Officers under him. Tower Hamlets.*

THIS famous Tower of London is situated on the East of the City, near the *Thames*; whose Limits are not circumscribed by the scanty Boundary of the Tower-Wall nor Ditch, but contain all that Plot of Ground called the *Tower-Liberty*, because subject to no Jurisdiction but that of the Tower itself. This Extent of Ground includes both the *Tower-Hills*, Part of *East-Smithfield*, *Rosemary-Lane*, *Welleclose-Square*, *Little Minories* and *Artillery-Street*, *French-Alley*, *Duke-Street*, *Steward-Street*, *Gun-Street*, *Fort-Street*, and the other Courts and Alleys within their Compass in *Spital-Fields*, &c. But the Tower, properly so called, is surrounded with a broad and deep Ditch, in some Places an hundred and twenty Feet broad, supplied

*Tower of London here situated.*

*Its Liberties.*



plied with Water from the *Thames*, which washes its South Bounds, within which is a strong and lofty Wall.

Extent of the Tower.

The Contents of the Plot, within the Walls, measure twelve Acres and five Rods. And the Circumference, on the Outside of the Ditch, measures three thousand one hundred and fifty-six Feet: On which Ground stand eighteen Towers, commonly known by these Names, the *White Tower*, *Bloody*, *Hall*, *St. Thomas's*, *Lamborn*, *Cradle*, *Well*, *Salt*, *Broad Arrows*, *Castle*, *Martin's*, *Bower*, *Flint*, *Dwelling*, *Beauchamp*, the *Bell*, the *Middle*, and the *Lions Tower*, &c. and a spacious Wharf next the River.

If within the City Bounds.

It has been a Matter of great Debate, whether this royal Fortrefs be within the City of *London*: But that was finally determined, upon a View and strict Examination, in *Michaelmas Term*, 13 Jac. I. in the Trial of the Murderers of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, who was poisoned in a Chamber situate on the *West Part* of the antient Wall of *London*, which is yet discoverable, and extendeth through the Tower; when it was adjudged, that all that Portion of the Tower which is environed within the said Wall, or on the West Part thereof, is within the City of *London*, within the Ward of the Tower, and Parish of *All-Saints, Barking*; and that the Residue of this Fortrefs, lying on the East of the said antient Wall, is within the County of *Middlesex*. And accordingly the Murderers were tried in *London*.

White Tower built.

This Tower, which has been, without any credible Authority, vulgarly assigned to a Roman Original under *Julius Caesar*, consisted at first of no more than what at this Time is called the *White Tower*, at its first Foundation by *William the Conqueror*, as we have noted before in Page 38; as it is supposed, either to overawe the *Londoners*, or to defend the City on that Side, where the Wall and the Towers, originally built for its Defence on the South-East, were subverted by the Flux and Reflux of the Tide, and the City lay most exposed to an Enemy both by Land and Water, and for a Place of Safety and Retreat of the Royal Family in Case of Need: And this first Fortrefs, or great square Tower, stands upon the Spot where the second Bulwark once stood, in the East Part of the Wall from the *Thames*. It was greatly shaken in the next Reign, *A. D.* 1090, by a violent Tempest of Wind, which, amongst other Damages, (see Page 39) blew down six hundred Houses in the City: Which Misfortune was repaired, and a Castle was built under the same Tower, on the South Side; which was incastellated round about, at a great Expence: For History informs us, that *William Rufus* challenged the Investiture of Prelates, and pillaged and shaved the People by Tribute, especially to spend it about the Tower of *London* and the *Great Hall* at *Westminster*. These Repairs and Additions were not finished till the Reign of King *Henry I.* his Successor: And yet this Tower stood in need of further Help in 1155, when *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor to King *Henry II.* caused it to be repaired again. In 1190 Lord Chancellor *Lang-champ*, Bishop of *Ely*, encompassed the Premises with a Wall and Ditch; and in this Work, in a very arbitrary Manner, broke into and deprived

Damaged by a great Wind.

Will. Malmf. Mat. Paris. J. Lond.

Repaired in 1155. Roger Wiclave.

Enclosed with a Wall and Ditch.

John Bever.

both the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, the Hospital of *St. Catharine*, and the City of *London*, of some of their Properties: For, after he had enclosed the Tower and Castle with an outward Wall of Stone embattled, he caused a deep Ditch to be dug round, from the South-East Point by the North Side to the South-West Corner of the said Wall, in order to environ it with the River *Thames*: In which Work the Mill belonging to the Brethren of the Hospital of *St. Catharine's*, and standing on the Site of *Iron-Gate*, as at present called, was removed, and Part of a Garden, which they had lett to the King at six Marks per Ann. was rooted up, and, for the most Part, laid waste; and another Piece of Ground next *Smithfield*, belonging to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* without *Aldgate*, worth half a Mark per Annum, was taken from it; and the City was deprived of all the Ground from the *White Tower* to the *Postern Gate*.

In 1239 King *Henry III.* in order to overawe the Citizens, and to make them the more readily submit to his Exactions, added several Bulwarks to the foregoing: But they were so much damaged by an Earthquake in the following Year, that his Majesty commanded them to be restored and augmented; which, when finished, consisted of a Stone Gate, Bulwark, &c. on the West Side or Entrance. But this new Work, which is recorded to have cost upwards of twelve thousand Marks, fell down in the same Manner a few Years after.

The same King also commanded the Keepers of the Tower Work to repair the Garner within the said Tower, and to amend it well throughout, wherever it stood in Need; and so to lengthen the leaden Gutters of the great Tower, from the Top, for the Conveyance of Rain Water, that they should reach to the Ground, to prevent the dripping of the said Rain Water upon the new Plaster Work, to the great Detriment and Decay thereof; and to make upon the said Tower, on the South Side above, deep *Alures*, of good and strong Timber, and to be well leaded all over; by which People might see even to the Foot of the said Tower, and, if needful, to ascend and descend the better: Also to whiten the whole Chapel of *St. John Evangelist* in the same Tower; and to whiten all the old Wall about the often-mentioned Tower, as hereafter is more particularly related; from whence it is probable this Building took the Name of the *White Tower*.

King *Edward I.* so highly approved of the Improvements made to this Fortrefs by King *Henry*, that he, in the second Year of his Reign, commanded his Treasurer and Chamberlain certain Sums of Money out of his Exchequer for finishing the Work of the Ditch, then new made about the said Bulwark, now called the *Lion Tower*; so called from the *Lions* and other wild Beasts lodged therein by the King's Command, supposed to be the Fancy of *Henry I.* who greatly delighted in those foreign Animals. *Henry III.* whose regal Shield of Arms bore three Leopards, received a Present from the Emperor *Frederick* in 1235 of three living Animals of that Species, which were committed to the same Place under proper Keepers: And King *Edward II.* commanded the Sheriffs of *London* to pay out of the Fee-Farm of the

Mat. Paris.

See p. 55.

White Tower, &c. repaired.

Rot. Liberat. 23 Hen. III. m. 20.

Mat. Paris.

Lions in the Tower.



the City six Pence *per Day* to the Keeper of the Leopards for their Maintenance, and three Halfpence for the Diet of their Keeper. In the 16th of *Edw. III.* there remained in this Tower only one Leopard; but one *Robert Bowre* was charged with the Custody of one Lion, one Lioness, and two Cattes Lions. This Bulwark is still continued in the same Use, and much better stocked, as shall be more particularly shewn below.

*West Brick Wall built.*

King *Edward IV.* added to the Fortifications of this Tower of *London*, and inclosed with a Brick Wall that Parcel of Ground, which before was only encroached upon by a *Mud Wall*, as mentioned on Page 114, taken out of *Tower-Hill*, West from the *Lions-Tower*, now called the Bulwark. In the fifth Year of this Reign, the King's Officers erected a Scaffold and a Gallows for the Execution of Offenders: Of which when the City complained, the King commanded the following Proclamation to be published:

*Scaffold and Gallows on Tower-Hill.*

*Edw. IV's Proclamation asserting the City's Right on Tower-Hill.*

*W. Dunthorn.*

"Forasmuch as on the seventh Day of this present Month of *November* Gallows were erected and set up besides our *Tower of London*, within the Liberties and Franchises of our City of *London*, in Derogation and Prejudice of the Liberties and Franchises of this City; the King our Sovereign Lord willeth, that it be certainly understood, that the Erection and Setting-up of the said Gallows was not done by his Commandment. Wherefore the King our Sovereign Lord willeth, that the Erection or Setting-up of the said Gallows be not any Precedent or Example, thereby hereafter to be taken in Hurt, Prejudice, or Derogation of the Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges of the City, which he at all Times hath had, and hath in his Benevolence, tender Favour, and good Grace, &c.

*Lib. L. fol. 40.*

"At *Westminster*, the ninth of *November*, in the fifth Year of our Reign."

From which Time the City has always a large Scaffold and Gallows of Timber, prepared at their own Expence, for the Execution of such as are ordered to be hanged or beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

There are other Repairs recorded to have been done to this Fortrefs, particularly in the Year 1484, when *Masons*, *Bricklayers*, and other Workmen were pressed by the Surveyor of the King's Works to expedite the Buildings therein, commanded by King *Richard III.* In 1532 *Henry VIII.* repaired the *White Tower*, and some other Parts. And in the next Reign a *Frenchman*, who lodged in the round Bulwark, between the *West Gate* and the *Postern* or *Draw-Bridge*, called the *Warders Gate*, blew up the said Bulwark, and himself therewith, without further Damage; which Bulwark was immediately rebuilt.

*A Bulwark blown up.*

*Encroachments removed.*

The Encroachments on the Soil of this royal Fortrefs in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, by a great Number of Tenements erected over the Ditch, and upon the waste Ground within its Liberty, became such a Nuisance, Incumbrance, and Weakening to the *Tower*, that, after a strict Enquiry into its present State, there issued an Order from the Privy Council for the pulling of them all down; which was accordingly executed, to the great Improvement and Advantage of the Fortification.

But the most thorough Repairs have been made since the Restoration: For in 1663 the Ditch was scoured, all the Wharfing about it was new built of Brick and Stone, and Sluices contrived for letting in and retaining the *Thames Water*, as Occasion may require. The Walls and Windows of the *White Tower*, being very much decayed, were mended: Two of the Turrets were wholly taken down, and new Funds set up, with the *King's Arms* and *Imperial Crowns* over them: All which were made entirely new, the old having been defaced by the Garrison in the Time of the late Rebellion.

*King Char. II's Repairs, &c.*

The Buildings at present within the Walls are, the Church, the *White Tower*, the Offices of Ordinance, of the *Mint*, of the Keepers of the Records, the *Jewel Office*, the *Horse Armory*, the *Grand Storehouse*, the *New or Small Armory*, handsome Brick Houses for the chief Officers residing in the Tower, with many lesser Houses for other Officers, Barracks for Soldiers on Duty, besides Prisons for Prisoners of State, which are commonly delivered to the Care of some Warder. In digging the Foundations of those large Storehouses, which are situate on the South Side of what is called *Cesar's Chapel*, the Workmen (in 1720, or thereabout) met with old Foundations of Stone, above three Yards in Breadth, supposed to be the Remains of some antient Tower on that Spot, of which History gives no Account; and so cemented together, that it was with much Difficulty they were forced up by Beetle and Wedges.

The Church was founded by King *Edward III.* and dedicated in the Name of *St. Peter-in-Chains*, commonly called *St. Peter ad Vincula* within the *Tower*; who, as appears by the *Tower Records*, in the twenty-eighth Year of his Reign, granted certain Rents, at a certain Custom of *Stabotes* or *Stalboters*, a Kind of *Fiber-Boats*, for the Maintenance of a Rector and three Chaplains, settled here by his royal Appointment. To these he added two more Chaplains in his thirtieth Year; and, for the Maintenance of these five Chaplains and a Rector, he granted also certain Allowances, to be paid for some Tenements in *London*, and at *Tower-Hill*, and *Petty-Wales*; and ordained certain Fees to be paid by the Constable, Officers, and Moneyers, for the same Purpose, which is further explained by an old Record of 8 *Hen. V.* of a Grant to *John Salmonby*, Rector of the Chapel in the *Tower*; whereby is granted to him sixty Shillings Rent, and the Appurtenances in *Candlewick-Street*, *London*, for and towards his Subsistence; thirty-eight Shillings and eight Pence for a Tenement on *Tower-Hill*, and *Little Wales*; fifty-eight Shillings *per Ann.* from the Hospital of *St. Catharine*; ten Marks *per Ann.* to be paid by the Constable of the *Tower*, twenty Shillings *per Ann.* of his Good-will; thirteen Shillings *per Ann.* from the Master of the *Mint*; and of every Artificer and Stipendiary a certain Tithe out of their Wages and Stipends.

*The Church of St. Peter in the Tower. Its Foundation.*

*Tithes.*

*Pat. 8. Hen. V. m. 5.*

From which and other Records it has been collected, that the Bounds of this Rectory are all the Compass of the *Tower*; and it hath some Territories without, as *Little Tower-Hill*, which was therefore called the King's Soil of *Little Tower-Hill*, adjoining unto which was a Place called

*Parish of St. Peter's.*

*The*



*The King's Waife of Rosemary-Lane, or Hog-Lane.* But these Boundaries, as well as the Precinct of the *Tower*, which contains all the Soil or Liberty between *Barking Church* and *Crutbet-Friars*, *St. Mary Grace's*, and *St. Catherine's*, have been an old Controversy between the Magistrates of the City, and the Officers of the *Tower*.

What this Church was in former Times.

As to the Capacity and Ornaments of this Church; it is very evident to have been a large and spacious Building, frequented by the Kings themselves for their Devotion, and adorned with Chancels, Shrines, and Images; as more particularly appears from a Letter mandatory of the King to the Keeper of the *Tower Works*, in the 25th of Hen. III. A. D. 1241, for the repairing and adorning of this Church, in this Form, *Rex eisdem [Castrodiabus Operationis Turris] Salutem precipimus, &c.*

King Hen. III's Letter for the Repair thereof.

Liberat. 25 H. III. m. 20.

"The King to the Keepers of the Tower Works sendeth, greeting. We command you to brush or plaister with Lime, well and decently, the Chancel of *St. Mary*, in the Church of *St. Peter*, within the Bailiffwick of our *Tower of London*, and the Chancel of *St. Peter* in the same Church, and from the Entrance of the Chancel of *St. Peter* to the Space of four Feet beyond the Stalls made for our own and our Queen's Use in the said Church; and the said Stalls to be painted; and the *Little Mary*, with her Shrine, and the Images of *St. Peter*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Catharine*, and the Beam beyond the Altar of *St. Peter*, and the *Little Cross*, with its Images, [*i. e.* of *Christ*, *John*, and *Mary*] to be coloured anew, and to be refreshed with good Colours: And that ye cause to be made a certain Image of *St. Christopher* holding and carrying *Jesus*, where it may best and most conveniently be done and painted in the foresaid Church: And that ye cause two fair Tables to be made, and to be painted of the best Colours, concerning the Stories of the blessed *Nicholas* and *Catharine*, before the Altars of the said Saints in the same Church: And that ye cause to be made two fair Cherubims, with a cheerful and joyful Countenance, standing on the right and left of the great Cross in the said Church; and moreover one Marble Font, with Marble Pillars, well and handsomely wrought. And the Cost that for this you shall be at, by the View and Witnes of liege Men, shall be reckoned to you at the Exchequer. Witnes the King at *Windsor*, the tenth Day of December."

In Situation, &c.

This Church is situate at the North-West Angle of *Northumberland Walk*, at the End of the new Armory, and fronting the Parade: Its Walls are built of bolder and squared Stone, and its Roof supported by Arches and Columns of the *Gotbick Order*: The Floor is paved with Stone, and there are two Isles.

The East End, and more than half down the Sides, is wainscoted, and the Pillars cased with Oak about eight Feet high: It is also pewed, and the Pulpit and Altar-piece are all of the same Wood; the latter is about fourteen Feet high, with a Cornish and Pediment; but the Decalogue is not there dependicled, though the Tables are arched, as those usually for the Commandments, and placed under a Cherub between two Fes-

toons, &c. The Roof is ceiled with Timber. The Dimensions are, Length sixty-six Feet, Breadth fifty-four, Altitude about twenty-four.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at about sixty Pounds *per Ann.* The present Incumbent is the Rev. Mr. *Hervey*, paid by the King as Minister of the *Tower Garrison*, rated in the King's Books eighteen Pounds three Shillings and four Pence. There is no Lecture, nor Organ: Prayers are on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, about Eleven. The Rector hereof has no Institution and Induction, and the Living is exempt from Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction.

The antientest Monument in this Church is that of Sir *Richard Cholmondeley*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and of his Wife *Elizabeth*, as appears by the Inscription round the Table-Stone Edge—*Jacent Corpora Richardi Cholmondeley, Militis, et Domine Elizabethæ, Conjugis sue: Qui—Quarum Animabus [Animabus] Deus propitiatur. Amen.* Upon which lies his Figure in Armour, and hath a Collar gilded (which seems to be a Collar of SS) about his Neck, and a Rose hanging before. This Monument formerly stood in the Middle of the Church, but now is removed to the Side against the North Wall. In the Chancel is a very stately Monument of the *Blounts*; under which were interred Sir *Richard Blount*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, who died *August 11, 1564*, and Sir *Michael Blount*, his Son and Successor in the same Post, and Dame *Mary*, Sir *Michael's* Wife, deceased *December 23, 1592*.

Monuments in this Church of St. Peter.

Sir *Alan Appy*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Victualler of his Majesty's Navy, departed *May 14, 1630*.

On the Pavement are flat Stones in the Name of *Frances*, Wife of *William Powoy*, Gent. and Daughter to *Edward Sherborn*, Esq; Clerk of the Ordnance. She deceased *October 22, 1669*.—Of *John Agges*, Yeoman, Warder of the *Tower*, aged thirty-three Years, *January 20, 1640*.—Of *Cobham Deves*, late of *Dover*, Mariner, *Aug. 20, 1608*.—And of *Talbot Edwards*, late Keeper of his Majesty's Regalia, *September 30, 1674*, aged eighty.

There is also on the North Wall a Monument, with this Inscription, done in gold Letters on black Marble:

"Erected in Memory of Capt. *Valentine Pyne*, late Master-Gunner of *England*; second Son of *George Pyne*, of *Currimallet*, in the County of *Somerset*, Gent. who following the Footsteps of his Father, in Loyalty and Obedience to his Sovereign, trailed a Pike, under the Command of his said Father, in the late Expedition at *Calais*, in the Year 1625; and in the Year 1627, in the Expedition of the Isle of *Rhee*. After that he betook himself to his Majesty's Fleet, where he served at Sea till the late unhappy Rebellion, and, during that Rebellion, in his Majesty's Service by Land; after whose Death he voluntarily followed the Command of Prince *Rupert*, for the Space of fifteen Years, both in his Expedition at Sea, and in the Wars of *Germany*, till his now Majesty's happy Restoration; since which Time he commanded some of his Majesty's Ships in



"the first War against the Dutch: And in Re-  
 "compence of his faithful Service, his Majesty  
 "was graciously pleas'd to elect him Master-  
 "Gunner of England. In which Capacity he  
 "departed this Life, (which he led single) the  
 "last Day of April, Anno Dom. 1677, in the  
 "twenty-eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign.  
 "Aged seventy-four Years.

*Under which is the following ACROSTICK.*

U ndaunted Hero, whose aspiring Mind,  
 A s being not willing here to be confin'd,  
 L ike Birds in Cage, in narrow Trunk of Clay,  
 E ntertain'd Death, and with it soar'd away.  
 N ow he is gone, why should I not relate,  
 T o future Age, his Valour, Fame and Fate?  
 I uft, Loyal, Prudent, Faithful; such was he,  
 N ature's Accomplish'd, World's Epitome.  
 P roud he was not; and tho' by Riches try'd,  
 Y et Virtue was his safe, his surest Guide.  
 N or can devouring Time his rapid Jaws  
 E re eat away those Actions he made Laws.

Adorned with two great Guns instead of Co-  
 lumns, and a Ship under Sail.

Against a Pillar fronting Southward, is a great  
 white Marble Monument, enriched with Trophy  
 Work, an Urn, Cherub, and Palm Branches,  
 with this Inscription:

M. S.

"JONÆ MORI Equitis aurati, in agro Lan-  
 "castriensi apud Vicum Whitelee nati viii die  
 "Februarii, Ann. à partu Virginis MDCXVII.

"Qui ob egregiam erga principem suum fide-  
 "litatem, summam in rebus mathematicis scien-  
 "tiam, & singularem in negotiis peragendis fole-  
 "tiam & industriam, à rege Carolo II. ad officium  
 "Supervisoris Generalis rei Tormentariæ bel-  
 "licæ evocatus est.

"Quo Munere dum dignè fungitur, ingenuas  
 "etiam disciplinas, artesque Mechanicas, non  
 "magis ad animi sui oblectamentum quam pub-  
 "lica patriæ commoda studiosissime excoluit. Et  
 "imprimis Astronomiæ & Nauticæ artis fautorem  
 "beneficentissimum se præbuit, easque promo-  
 "vendi causa speculum Grenovicensem (Jubente  
 "rege) extruit, curavit, instrumentis idoneis lo-  
 "cupletavit, editisque Mathematicis operibus uti-  
 "lissimis orbi inclaruit.

"Vixit annos 62. devixit 27. Aug. An. Christi  
 "MDCLXXIX.

"Filiū unicū de uxore charissima suscep-  
 "tum post se reliquit, qui fundum quem pater  
 "tenuerat & locum & honoris gradum adeptus,  
 "præpropere Morte extinctus, hic unā sepultus  
 "est. Maria filia è duabus natu Major, ejus-  
 "que maritus Gulielmus Hanway, Generos. pa-  
 "tri optimo, & fratri, Monumentum hoc, L.L.  
 "MM. PP."

At the North-East Angle of the Church, a  
 Monument of white Marble, with his Bust, is  
 erected for William Bridges, Esq; on which is  
 this Inscription:

To the MEMORY of

"William Bridges, Esq; late Inhabitant of  
 "this Place, and Surveyor-General of the Ord-  
 "nance.

"In that, and other considerable Offices,

"through which he pass'd, at different Times,  
 "a diligent and faithful Servant to the Crown,  
 "and to his Country in Parliament; assiduous  
 "in publick Business, and, in his private Life,  
 "possessing an happy Equality of Temper, ad-  
 "orned with exemplary Sobriety and Virtue.  
 "He died October 30, 1714, and lies buried at  
 "the East End of this Chapel.

"Elizabeth Bridges, his only surviving Sister  
 "and Executrix, hath caused this Monu-  
 "ment to be erected, as a grateful Memorial  
 "of the best of Friends and Brothers. Anno Dom.  
 "1716."

In the Pavement in the South Isle is a Stone  
 with this Inscription:

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Sil-  
 "vester, the youngest Daughter of Mr. Thomas  
 "and Sarah Silvester, who departed this Life  
 "the 7th of January, 1717, aged sixteen Years,  
 "three Months, and three Days."

Near that, another with the following In-  
 scription:

"Here lie the Bodies of Elizabeth and Han-  
 "nah, Daughters of John and Elizabeth Jones,  
 "of the Tower. They departed this Life, Eli-  
 "zabeth on the 6th of August, 1704; and Han-  
 "nah on the 31st of January, 1706: As also the  
 "Body of Mr. John Bristow, who departed this  
 "Life the 30th of November, 1718."

How soon alas! for in his early Bloom,  
 In Prime of Life he meets an earthly Tomb;  
 As by the Number of his Days appears,  
 Which reach'd but just to one and twenty Years.  
 O! where's that stubborn Soul that can forbear,  
 Hearing this Loss, and not let fall a Tear!

Near the Communion-Table is a Stone thus  
 inscribed:

"Here lies the Body of Mr. Edward Sil-  
 "vester, eldest Son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs.  
 "Sarah Silvester, who departed this Life the  
 "12th of October, 1718, in the twenty-eighth  
 "Year of his Age.

"Also the Body of Thomas Silvester, the  
 "youngest Son of Thomas and Sarah Silvester,  
 "who departed this Life the 27th Day of  
 "May, 1727, in the twenty-eighth Year of his  
 "Age."

A little lower in the South Isle, on a white  
 Marble Stone in the Pavement, is this Inscrp-  
 tion:

"Here lies Catherine, the beloved Wife  
 "of the Honourable Colonel Williamson, De-  
 "puty-Lieutenant of the Tower, who lived  
 "esteemed, and died lamented by all who  
 "knew her, March the 25th, 1729."

In the same Isle, a whole Family lies buried  
 under a Stone, with this Inscription:

"To the Memory of Elizabeth, Wife of James  
 "Whittaker, who died September the 11th, 1731,  
 "aged thirty-nine; and of William, their second,  
 "and Thomas, their third Son. And to the  
 "Memory of James Whittaker, eldest Son of the  
 "said James and Elizabeth, who died April the  
 "7th, 1732, aged nine.



*Memor ejus brevis avi.*

"And to the Memory of *James Whittaker*,  
"Gent. Husband of the abovefaid *Elizabeth*,  
"and Father of the faid Children, who died  
"December the 4th, 1732, aged thirty-nine.

See how the Just, the Virtuous, and the Strong,  
The Beautiful, the Innocent, the Young,  
Here, in promiscuous Dust, together lie.  
Reflect on this, depart, and learn to die.

The last Person mentioned on this Grave-Stone  
died of the Bite of a mad Dog.

Besides these are the Ashes of many noble, and  
some royal Personages, executed in this Tower or  
on the Hill, deposited in Obscurity; namely,

*John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rockester*, who was  
beheaded on *Tower-Hill* the 22d of *June*, 1535.

*George Bullen*, Lord *Rockford*, beheaded on the  
17th of *May*, 1536, on *Tower-Hill*.

*Anna Bullen*, Wife to King *Henry VIII.* be-  
headed two Days after, viz. on the 19th of *May*,  
1536, on a Scaffold erected on the Green within  
the Tower, being accused of Incest and Adultery  
with her own Brother, *George Lord Rockford*,  
abovementioned; who, it is said, coming to her  
Bed-Side to solicit a Suit, leaned down to whis-  
per her in the Ear, which the Spies gave out he  
did to kiss her; but it is the most probable, that  
her Death was rather sought after, than merited  
by her, forasmuch as that the King was married  
to the *Lady Jane Seymour*, the next Day after her  
Death.

*Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, who, from a  
Blacksmith's Son at *Putney*, came to be a great  
Favourite of King *Henry VIII.* but at last lost his  
Head on *Tower-Hill*, and was here buried, Anno  
1540.

*Catharine Howard*, the fifth Wife of King *Henry*  
*VIII.* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, on the 13th of  
*February*, 1541.

*Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, who was  
beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *January* the 24th,  
1552.

*John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, who lost  
his Head at the same Place, on the 22d of *August*,  
1553.

Under the Communion-Table lies the Body of  
*James Scott*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Son of King  
*Charles II.* beheaded for asserting his Right to the  
Crown against *James II.* He lost his Head on  
*Tower-Hill* on the 15th of *July*, 1685. And  
within the Altar-Rails was buried *George Lord*  
*Jefferies*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord Chancellor of  
*England*; who, being committed Prisoner at the  
Revolution, died here of Grief, as reported, about  
the End of the Year 1688.

The White  
Tower.

The *White Tower* is a large, square, irregular  
Building, topped with four Watch-Towers, not  
uniform; one of which is at present well adapted  
to the Science of Astronomy, being converted  
into an Observatory. This Building consists of  
three very lofty Stories, under which are most  
spacious and commodious Vaults, filled chiefly  
with *Salt-Petre*. The Roof is flat, and covered  
with Lead, affording an extensive and delightful  
Prospect. In the first Story are two noble Rooms;  
one contains the small Arms for the Sea Service,  
curiously laid up, to furnish 10000 Men upon  
any Emergency: In the other Rooms are Abun-

dance of Closets and Presses, filled with warlike  
Tools and Instruments of Death. There are two  
other Stories above, which are converted to the  
like Use; one being filled principally with small  
Arms, the other with Arms or Armourers Tools,  
such as Chevaux de Frize, Pickaxes, Spades,  
and Shovels. The upper Story serves for keeping  
a Store of Match, Sheepskins, tanned Hides, &c.  
Here also are kept Models of the new-invented  
Engines of Destruction, which have from Time  
to Time been presented to the Government, and  
examined by the Officers of the Ordnance. Be-  
sides these, there is another lesser Room, called  
*Julius Caesar's Chapel*; in which are deposited  
Records, and other antient Charters and Tran-  
scripts, made and done before and since the Con-  
quest, to the Reign of King *John*.

Julius  
Cæsar's,  
or St.  
John's  
Chapel.  
Rot.  
Liberat.  
25 Hen III  
m. 20.

This Chapel was intended originally for the  
more private Use of the royal Family residing in  
the Tower, and was dedicated to *St. John the*  
*Evangelist*; as more largely appears from King  
*Henry III's* Letter for its Repairs; where it is  
ordered to be whitened, and to have three Glass  
Windows; one on the North Side, with a little  
*Mary* holding her Child; one on the South, with  
the Image of the *Trinity*; and another on the same  
Side, with the Image of *St. John the Apostle*  
and *Evangelist*. He also ordered the Cross and  
the Beam [*i. e.* the Rood] beyond the Altar of  
the same Chapel to be painted well and with good  
Colours; and two Images to be made and painted,  
where more conveniently and decently they might  
be done in the said Chapel, one of *St. Edward*  
holding a Ring, and reaching it out to *St. John*  
*Evangelist*, &c. which Representation alludes to  
the Legend of the Power pretended to be given  
to King *Edward the Confessor* of curing the King's  
Evil, in Reward of his great Charity, which re-  
lieved *St. John*, in the Appearance of a poor Beg-  
gar, with his Ring from his own Finger; and  
probably this Chapel was in After-times set apart  
by his Successors for performing the Ceremony of  
*Touching* for that Evil; but can't be admitted to  
signify, as *Mr. Styrpe* writes in *Stow's Survey*,  
P. 69. B. I. that this *Edward* was the Founder of  
the Chapel, when the Tower itself did not exist  
till after the Conquest.

On the Top of this Tower is a large Reservoir  
for supplying the Garrison with Water in Case of  
Need, about seven Feet deep, nine broad, and  
sixty long, filled by an ingenious Contrivance  
from the River *Thames*.

The Office of Ordnance is a modern Building,  
a little to the N. E. of the last-mentioned Tower;  
to which all other Offices for supplying Artillery,  
Arms, Ammunition, or other warlike Stores,  
to any Part of the *British* Dominions, are ac-  
countable; and from which Office all Orders for  
the Disposition of warlike Materials for every  
Kind of Service are issued: By which it must  
appear, that this Office is of very great Account  
and Importance; forasmuch as it at all Times  
contains Ammunition for as many Land and Sea-  
Forces as may not only defend the Kingdom,  
but protect our Allies, and terrify our Enemies.  
In antient Times, before the Invention of great  
Guns and Use of Gunpowder, we find this Office  
supplied by Officers under the following Names;  
the *Bowyer*, the *Cross-Bowyer*, the *Galeator*, the *Bowyer*,  
*Armourer*, and the *Keeper of the Tents*. Thus in the

Office of  
Ordnance.



22d of Richard II. Robert Bridford was by Patent appointed the Officer for keeping and making the Bows, and allowed certain Houses belonging to his Office; and in the 13th of Edw. IV. the like Patent passed to Thomas Maſburgh, with the Grant of a House situate between Wakefield Tower and the Tower called West Smithfield, for the Exercise of the foreſaid Office.

Croſs-  
Bowyer.

The Officer belonging to the Croſs-Bow, called in the Records *Attiliator Ballistarum*, ſeems to have provided Harneſs and Accoutrements for thoſe Bows, and was allowed ſeven Pence Halfpenny per Day in the Reign of Edw. I.

Galeator.

One Richard Glover, Eſq; was the Galeator, or Purveyor of Helmets or Head-pieces, in the 5th of Hen. IV.

Armurer.

In the 1st of Richard II. William Snell, and in the 12th Edw. III. John Fleet, were appointed the Keepers of the King's Armour in the Tower, with the Fee of twelve Pence per Day. And in 19th of Henry VI. we read of the Tent-Keeper's Place granted to Richard Lound for Term of Life, with a Meſſuage appropriated to his Office, and ſituate upon the Wharf near St. Catharine's Hoſpital.

Smith.

Befides theſe were other Patent-Officers; as, the Maſter Smith; whoſe Fee in 1st of Edward I. was four Pence Halfpenny per Day from the Crown, and three Pence per Day from the Warders or Tower-Guards. He alſo had an Appointment of two Meſſuages on Wharfbam, i. e. on Tower-Wharf, and a Parcel of Land within the Palace of Weſtminſter, in the 24th of Henry VI.

Maſon and  
Carpenter.

The Maſter Maſon and Maſter Carpenter: For in the 10th of Edw. III. William de Ranſey was made chief Maſon of the King at the Tower, and chief Overſeer of all the King's Works in all his Caſtles on this Side Trent, with an Appointment of one Robe yearly, and twelve Pence per Day paid at the Exchequer. And at the ſame Time and Manner William Harle was made chief Carpenter.

Officers  
appointed  
by King  
Hen. VIII.

In this State continued the Office of Ordnance, till King Henry VIII. placed it under the Management of a Maſter, a Lieutenant, Surveyor, &c. as it continues to this Day, with ſome Improvements.

Civil  
Branch  
of the Office  
of Ordnance.

The principal Officer at this Time is called the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, under whom is a Lieutenant-General, Surveyor-General, Clerk of the Ordnance, Store-Keeper, Clerk of the Deliveries, Treasuſer, and Pay-Maſter; who all hold their Places by Patent from the Crown, under the Great Seal of England, and are allowed Clerks, for the better Execution of the Duty in each reſpective Office.

Maſter-  
General.

The Maſter-General is inveſted with a peculiar Jurisdiction over all his Maſteſty's Engineers employed in the ſeveral Fortifications of this Kingdom; to whom they are all accountable, and from whom they receive their particular Orders and Inſtructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Maſteſty and Council.

Lieuten-  
ant Gen-  
eral.

The Lieutenant-General receives all Orders and Warrants ſigned by the Maſter, and from the other principal Officers, and ſees them duly executed; makes Orders, as the Occaſions of the State may require; and gives Orders for diſcharging the great Guns, when required at Co-

ronations, on Birth-Days, Feſtivals, and other ſolemn Occaſions. And it is his particular Office to ſee the Train of Artillery and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, when ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor's Office is to inſpect the Stores and Proviſions of War in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper; and to ſee that they are ranged and placed in ſuch Order and Diſtinction, as ſhall be beſt for their Preſervation and Safety. He is to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artiſicers Work; and to ſee that all Proviſions received be good and ſerviceable, duly proved, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought ſo to be; taking to his Aſſiſtance the reſt of the Officers and Proof-maſters.

The Clerk of the Ordnance records all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office; all Patents and Grants; the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artiſicers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, &c. who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fee for the ſame; draws all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Maſteſty's Service; makes all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction for Work done and Proviſions received in the ſaid Office; all Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, &c. belonging to the ſaid Office; and keeps Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts and Returns of his Maſteſty's Stores, to ſerve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

Clerk of the  
Ordnance.

The Store-Keeper takes into his Cuſtody all his Maſteſty's Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores belonging thereto, and indents and puts them in legal Security, after they have been ſurveyed and approved of by the Surveyor: And he muſt not deliver any Part of the ſaid Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, without a Warrant ſigned by the proper Officers; nor muſt he receive back any Stores formerly iſſued, till they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and regiſtered by the Clerk of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains: And he muſt take Care, that whatever is under his Cuſtody be kept ſafe, and in ſuch Readineſs, as to be fit for Service upon the moſt peremptory Command.

Store-  
Keeper.

The Clerk of the Deliveries draws all Proportions or Orders for Deliveries of any Stores and Proviſions, and is to ſee them duly executed: He alſo charges by Indenture the particular Receiver of the ſaid Stores delivered; and, in order to diſcharge the Store-keeper, he regiſters the Copies of all Warrants for the Deliveries, as well as the Proportions delivered.

Clerk of the  
Deliveries.

The Treasuſer and Paymaſter receives and pays all Monies, both Salaries and Debentures in and belonging to this Office. This Officer was created in the Reign of King Charles II.

Treasurer.

The foreſaid Officers are called the Civil Branch of the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London: Befides whom there is a military Branch, conſiſting of a chief Engineer, two Directors, two Sub-directors, nine Engineers in Ordinary, ſeven Engineers Extraordinary, ſix Sub-engineers, ſix Practitioner-

Military  
Branch  
of the  
Ordnance.



tioner-Engineers, and a Superintendent of the Foundaries.

*The present Officers in both these Branches, with their Clerks, Salaries, or Appointments.*

	Salaries per Ann.	l.
Master-General, vacant,	—	1500
Lieutenant-General, General Sir J. Ligonier, Knight of the Bath,	—	1100
Surveyor-General, Charles Frederick, Esq., F. R. S.	—	700
Clerk of the Ordnance, William Rawlinson Erle, Esq.,	—	500
And as Check to the Store-keeper,	—	100
Store-keeper, Andrew Wilkinson, Esq.,	—	400
Clerk of the Deliveries, John Staunton Charlton, Esq.,	—	400
Treasurer and Paymaster, Francis Gashry, Esq.,	—	500
Secretary to the Master-General, James Cockburn, Esq.,	—	200
Under Secretary to ditto	—	150
Minuting Clerk to ditto, William Hawtayne,	—	50
Clerks in Ordinary under the Lieutenant-General,		
John Hayter,	—	150
John Gamball,	—	40
Extraordinary Clerk to ditto, John Spencer,	—	40
Clerk in Ordinary under the Surveyor-General, Jeaffreson Miles,	—	150

*Clerks of the Fortifications,*

Capt. J. P. Desmaretz, and Edward Miles, at 60l. each,	—	120
George Ayres, at	—	40
Extra. Clerks under ditto, Richard North, David Stephenfon, Francis Day, John Barns, at 40l. each	—	160

*Clerks in Ordinary under the Clerk of the Ordnance,*

William Bogduni, F. R. S.	—	180
Daniel Kemp,	—	150
John Boddington and John Humfreys, at 60 l. each,	—	120
Harvey Bassett	—	50

*Extraordinary Clerks under ditto,*

William Arnold, William Adams, Joseph Sparrow, Thomas Bradshaw, John Bullock, Roger Blount, Anthony Forman, at 40l. each,	—	280
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*Leidger-Keeper to the Out-Ports, George Gregory,*

*Home Leidger-Keeper, Thomas Thornbury,*

*Clerks in Ordinary under the Store-Keeper,*

Johnson Robinson,	—	150
William Cooke,	—	60

*Clerks Extra. under the Store-Keeper.*

William Gregory, Samuel Swan, Thomas Day, at 40l. each,	—	120
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*Clerks in Ordinary under the Clerk of the Deliveries,*

Stillingsfleet Durnford,	—	150
John Croome,	—	70

*Clerk Extraordinary under the Clerk of the Deliveries, John Woodward,*

*Clerks in Ordinary under the Treasurer,*

Polydore Plumtree	—	150
Lightfoot Fisher,	—	60

James Cooper,	—	—	l.	50
John Reynolds,	—	—	—	40
El. Durnford,	—	—	—	40
Thomas Haberfield,	—	—	—	40
Proof-Master General of England, Jeaffreson Miles,	—	—	—	—
Proof-Masters, Rob. Hartwell, Rob. Bennet, at 40l. each.	—	—	—	80
Clerk of the Works, Dugal Campbell,	—	—	—	120
Purveyor for Land, Charles Buth,	—	—	—	100
Purveyor for Sea, Robert Bennet,	—	—	—	40
Affiant Recorders, J. Boddington, J. Humfreys, at 20l. each,	—	—	—	40
Archibute, James Gibbs, F. R. S.	—	—	—	120
Draughtsman, John Peter Desmaretz,	—	—	—	100
Deputy, William Brazier,	—	—	—	54
Armourer, James Cooper	—	—	—	50
Furbisher, Thomas Hatcher,	—	—	—	80
Messenger, William Severn,	—	—	—	60
Barrack-Master, John Jones,	—	—	—	40
Store-keeper of the Salt-Petre, Josiah Allen,	—	—	—	60
Astronomical Observer, James Bradley, D.D. and F. R. S.	—	—	—	100

The first Lieutenant of the Ordnance was Sir Christopher Morrice, appointed with a Fee of 56l. 13s. 4d. in the 36th of Henry VIII. and two Years before one Henry Johnson had been appointed Surveyor, with a Fee of 36l. 10s. or 2s. per Day.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, otherwise called the Clerk of the Armory, was about the same Time appointed, with a Salary of 12l. 13s. 4d. per Ann. or 8d. a Day. But we don't find any of the other Officers upon Record till the 7th of Edw. VI. when Fleming and Anthony were first appointed to this Office, with a Fee of 18l. 5s. per Ann. or 12d. a Day. Tho' this Place did not pass by Patent till the 16th of Elizabeth.

The first Patent for Office of Store-keeper bears Date the 14th of Eliz., at 54l. 15s. per Ann. or 3s. a Day; when Richard Rowland, the Gunner, was promoted to this Place.

There was also in that Queen's Reign a Patent-Officer named the Keeper of the Small Guns, with a Fee of 15l. 4s. 2d. or 10d. a Day.

However, these Fees were not all the Allowances to those Officers; for we find that the said Queen granted to each of them, in Proportion to their respective Charges and Stations, a reasonable Allowance for their Diet, Coals, Riding Expences, Boat-hire, Wood, Ink, Paper, Book-keeping, Clerks Wages, &c. as appears from several Bills paid in the Exchequer; in one of which it there is allowed,

	l.	s.	d.
To the Lieutenant	—	72	0 0
Surveyor,	—	32	3 4
Clerk of the Ordnance,	—	68	5 0
Clerk of Deliveries,	—	18	5 0
		190	13 4

But more particularly in the following Account, which seems to have been granted in Consequence of the Officers Petition in June 1584, for Augmentation of their Salaries, and for the Establishment of the Allowances of their Clerks:

Q<sup>a</sup>

To



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Salaries augmented.</i> To the Lieutenant, for Riding Charges	133	6	8
For Diet — — —	100	0	0
To Deputy to the Master of the Ordnance, for Riding Charges	50	0	0
Boat-hire — — —	20	0	0
Diet — — —	70	0	0
To the Surveyor, for Diet	70	0	0
For Riding Charges and Boat-hire — — —	25	13	4
To the Clerk of the Ordnance, for Riding Charges, travel in the Books and Accounts of the Office — — —	6	13	4
For Diet — — —	70	0	0
To the Keeper of the Stores, for Riding Charges and Boat-hire — — —	40	0	0
For Diet — — —	70	0	0
To the Keeper of the Small Guns, for Diet — — —	36	10	0
For Keeping of Books — — —	12	3	4
To the Clerk of the Deliveries, for his Diet — — —	40	0	0
To Harman Harrison, Deputy to the Lieutenant, for Riding Charges and Boat-hire — — —	40	0	0
For Diet — — —	36	10	0
For Keeping of Books — — —	18	5	0

Queen Elizabeth's Commission for regulating the Office of Ordnance. Chart. D. Thes. Burgh.

About the same Time this provident Queen appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the State and Management of the said Office of Ordnance; in which any three of them, including one of the Auditors, were empowered, (1.) to make a perfect Survey of all the Ordnance then remaining in the Charge of the Officers of the Ordnance, and to deliver the same in Charge to those Officers to whom the Custody thereof belonged, by such Book or Books as to the said Commissioners should be thought meet; to the End that they might yearly account, as well for the Store presently remaining, as thereafter to be provided. (2.) To make Allowance and Determination of all Accompts and Charges. (3.) To set down such Orders in Writing as they should think meet for the better Ordering of the said Office. (4.) To cause such Things as have been lent out of the said Office (by Warrant or otherwise) to be restored, or Money to be answered to the Lieutenant to the Value of the same, and to put the same in Charge with the said Officers. (5.) To appoint Persons to survey and take account of all Ordnance, &c. remaining in any Castle or Block-house; and the broken and unserviceable to exchange or repair, as they should see Cause. (6.) Authority was given to any of the said Commissioners (whereof the Lord Treasurer to be one) by Bill subscribed by their Hand, to gain Allowance for the Travel and Pains of any Person used in that Service, or any otherwise, touching the Execution of this Commission, to be paid by the Lieutenant of the Ordnance; and that the Bills so subscribed should be allowed him upon his Account.

Which Commission was, in Consequence of various Complaints or Informations of Embezzlements of the Queen's Gunpowder and Saltpetre, lodged with the Lord Treasurer in 1578, and frequently afterwards.

The next Regulation we read of in this Office

was [in 1587] concerning the Gun-founders, especially those in *Suffex*, who were grown very numerous, and, in Defiance of an Ordinance of the Privy-Council, and the express Command of the Master of the Ordnance, continued to cast and export by Stealth great Guns to the Enemy abroad. Wherefore the Earl of *Warwick*, then Master of the Ordnance, summoned all the said Founders before him, and obliged them to give Bond not to work in the said Business without Licence from her Majesty, and under and by some necessary Orders and Penalties; so as to prevent the Casting of any more Ordnance than what should be found needful, nor transport it without Intelligence. But it does not appear that the Government was ever able to restrain that illicit Trade.

*Regulation of Gun-founders.*

The *Mint* is the Office in which the King's Coin of Gold, Silver, or Copper is made, and which at present is restrained to the *Tower of London*, and is managed by divers Officers, formed into a Corporation; which consisteth of a Warden, Master-Worker, Comptroller, Master of the Assay, Auditor, Surveyor, Clerk of the Irons, Engraver, Melters, Blanchers, Provost, Moniers, &c.

*The Mint.*

The *Warden* receives the Silver, &c. from the Goldsmiths, and pays for it, and oversees all the rest that belong unto this Office; and he generally has been a Person of Quality.

*The Warden.*

The *Master-Worker* receives the Silver, &c. from the Warden, orders it to be melted, delivers it to the Moniers, and receives it back from them again.

*Master-Worker.*

The *Comptroller* sees that the Money be made of a just Assize; oversees the Officers, and controuls them, if the Money does not prove as it ought to be.

*Comptroller.*

The *Master of the Assay* weighs the Bullion, and takes Care it be according to Standard.

*Master of Assay.*

The *Auditor* takes the Accompts, and makes them up.

*Auditor.*

The *Surveyor* of the *Melting* is to see the Bullion cast out, and that the Metal be not altered after the Assay-Master has made trial of it, and it is delivered to the Melter.

*Surveyor of the Melting.*

The *Clerk of the Irons* Business is, to see that the working Irons are kept clean, and fit for Work.

*Clerk of the Irons.*

The *Engraver* graveth the Stamps for the Money.

*The Engraver.*

The *Melters* melt the Bullion before it comes to the Coining.

*Melters.*

The *Blanchers* assneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

*Blanchers.*

The *Provost* of the *Mint* provides for all the Moniers, and oversees them.

*Provost.*

The *Moniers* are they who shear the Money, and forge it; some beat it broad, others round it, and some stamp or coin it.

*Moniers.*

The Manner of stamping is all we are permitted to see; and this is very quickly performed, by an Engine worked by three Men. This Engine works by a Spindle, like that of a Printing-Press, to the Point of which the Head of the Die is fixed with a Screw; and in a little Kind of Cup, which receives it, is placed the Reverse. Between these two Parts the Metal to be stamped, being already cut to the Size, and exactly weighed, is placed; and,

*Manner of stamping the Money.*



and, by once pulling down the Spindle with a Jirk, is completely stamped. The whole Process is performed with an amazing Dexterity: For, as fast as the Men, who work the Engine, can turn the Spindle, so fast does another with his Finger and Thumb put in a Piece unstamped, and twitch out with his middle Finger that which has been stamped. The Manner of stamping all Metal is the same; but a little more Care is taken in one more than in the other, according to their Value, to prevent Waste. And the Silver and Gold thus stamped are delivered to be milled round the Edges by a Method which no Person is permitted to see performed.

*Keeper of the King's Coin.*  
*Leidger K.*  
King Richard III. granted to one John Wood, Esq; the Coinage of the King's Money of Gold and Silver in the Tower of London, &c. in the first Year of his Reign.

*Pardon for Mint-Officers.*  
*MSS. de Turr.*  
In 1552, there passed a Pardon from Edw. VI. on the twenty-first of July, to several of the Mint-Officers for all manner of Transgressions, Abuses and Offences, touching or concerning the said Mint.

*Officers and Fees of their Offices.*  
It appears by an Establishment thereof made and dated on the sixth of Dec. 1561, that the Officers serving the Mint, and their Fees, were as follows:

*In the Upper Mint.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Treasurer — — —	133	6	8
Assay-Master — — —	40	0	0
Surveyor of the Melting — —	26	13	4
Purveyor — — —	13	6	8
Three Clerks at 10 <i>l.</i> each —	30	0	0
Two Melters at 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	26	13	4
Two Under Melters at 12 <i>l.</i> each	26	0	0
One ditto at 10 <i>l.</i> — —	10	0	0
Five Blanchers at 12 <i>l.</i> each —	60	0	0
Eight Tellers at 26 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each	213	6	8

*The Nether Mint.*

High Treasurer — — —	200	0	0
Under Treasurer — — —	100	0	0
To ditto, during the Queen's Pleasure, for extraordinary Trouble	136	6	8
Comptroller — — —	66	13	4
To ditto, during Pleasure, for extraordinary Work — — —	100	0	0
Assay-Master — — —	66	13	4
Auditor — — —	10	0	0
Teller — — —	33	6	8
Eight Tellers at 26 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each	213	6	8
Surveyor of the Melting House —	26	13	4
Engraver — — —	30	0	0
Finer — — —	20	0	0
Clerk of the Irons — — —	13	6	8
Sinker of the Irons — — —	20	0	0
Purveyor — — —	13	6	8
Six Blanchers at 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	71	0	0
Four Melters at 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	53	6	8
One ditto at 10 <i>l.</i> — —	10	0	0
Four Labourers at 10 <i>l.</i> each	40	0	0
A Smith — — —	10	0	0
A Pot-Maker — — —	10	0	0
A Porter — — —	10	0	0
Clerk of the Indentures — —	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

*The Officers, and their Names and Salaries, at present are,*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	
Warden, vacant, for himself and a Clerk	450	0	<i>Present Officers and their Salaries.</i>
Master and Worker, Hon. Will. Chetwynd, Esq; for himself and three Clerks —	650	0	
Comptroller, Henry Lord Aylmer, for himself and Clerk — —	350	0	
King's Assay-Master, Joseph Harris, Esq; for himself and Clerk — —	225	0	
Chief Engraver, J. Sigismund Tanner, Esq; — — —	200	0	
Assistant Engravers, — Deslier, Richard Yeo, — — —	80	0	
Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons, George Selwyn, for himself and Clerk — — —	132	10	
Deputy, Harvey Basset			
Weigher and Teller, Capt. John Phillips, for himself and Clerk — —	142	10	
King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers, Mr. Thomas Hill — — —	100	0	
Solicitor, Fountaine Cook — — —	60	0	
The Master's Assay-Master, Joseph Lucas	60	0	
Provost to the Comp. of Moneyers, acting as Engineer, Daniel Kemp — —	100	0	
The Company of Moneyers, each — —	40	0	
Warden's Deputy and Clerk, Richard Morgan, Esq; — — —			
Master's Deputy and Clerk, Henry Vander Esch, Esq; — — —			
Comptroller's Deputy and Clerk, Anthony Pollet, Esq; — — —			
Surveyor, John Verdie — — —			
Deputy Weigher, Teller, and Clerk, John Sandell — — —			
Deputy to the King's Clerk, James Porter — — —			
Another Clerk to the Warden, John Berresford — — —	100	0	
Clerks to the Master, William Gregory, Harvey Basset — — —			
Smith, Assistant to the Engraver, Ruben Fletcher, — — —	40	0	
Surveyor of the Money-Presses, William Vaughan — — —	40	0	
Two Auditors, each — — —	20	0	
Porter, John Sandell — — —	45	0	

Before the Norman Conquest the Kings of this Nation ordained and set apart certain Monasteries for Mints, presuming that the Coinage would in those Places be the best secured from Frauds and Corruption. But Edward I. ordered a Mint of thirty Furnaces to be erected in the Tower of London, and others in Canterbury, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, and Exeter. Thus the State of the Mint continued fluctuating, sometimes in one Place, and sometimes at another Place, according to the Will and Pleasure of the Prince, who, for a Sum of Money, was frequently prevailed upon to grant the Privilege of Coining to some Bishop, Nobleman, or Corporation: Which promiscuous Coinage of the current Money was attended with so many Inconveniences to the Publick, that Queen Elizabeth, in the Beginning of her Reign, endeavoured to rectify those Abuses, by reducing all the Mints to the Tower of London;

*Mints set fore the Conquest.*

*After the Conquest.*

*Reduced by Q. Elizabeth to the Tower of London.*



Exceptions.

Price and Value of Coins in Saxon Times.

Davis's Reports fol. 23. Sir Mat. Hales' Sher. Acc. p. 9.

After the Conquest.

Statute de Assisa Panis et Cerv. Sect. 3. 51 H. III. Keb. Stat. fol. 10 & 68. Poult. Stat. Weights and Measures. 12 H. VI. c. 5. Koble, fol. 329. n. 4. Hales, ib. c. 2.

9 Ed. III.

Hales, ib. Davis's Report, fol. 24. Vaughan's Coinage.

don; where the Coinage of Money has been confined ever since, except when King Charles I. by the Confusion of those Times, was obliged to erect new Mints at those Places, Oxford, York, and Newark upon Trent, where he occasionally quartered, when reduced to a Necessity of coining Money to supply his present Wants: And when King William III. having called in all the base and light clipped Money, was, for more Expedition, and Service of distant Parts of the Nation, obliged to erect Mints at Exeter, Bristol, York, and Winchester.

The same Power, which at all Times has fixed and settled the Places for Coining in this Nation, has also frequently altered and raised the Price and Value of the Coins. The Saxon King Offa, who reigned two hundred Years before the Conquest, ordained that an Ounce Troy Weight of Silver should be divided into twenty Pieces or Pence; so that an Ounce Troy of Silver was then of no more Value than twenty Pence, or five Groats.

After the Conquest, and not before the Reign of King Henry III. it was enacted, That an English Penny, called then a Sterling, round, and without any Clipping, should weigh thirty-two Wheat-Corns in the midst of the Ear; and that twenty of these Sterlings or Pence should make an Ounce. This was re-enacted in 51 Edw. I. with this Addition, that twelve such Ounces should make a Pound; which was also agreed on, by the Statute of 12 Hen. VII. concerning Weights and Measures; so that a Pound Troy at that Time contained two hundred and forty Pence.

This was a commendable Regulation, but far from adjusting the true Value of the Metal; because these Grains or Corns of Wheat sometimes weighed more, sometimes less, according to their Growth and Fulness, and being subject to the Influence of hot and moist Air. They were therefore reduced to Artificial Grains, cut out of thin Brads, marked with 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. according to their Weight, or Number of Grains: Each of those thin Plates or Pieces of Brads did weigh according to the King's Standard. Where observe, that as these Brads Grains had, and still retain the Names of Grains, from the Grains of Wheat formerly used in Weight; so the Penny Weight or the twentieth Part of an Ounce Troy, still remains and keeps its old Name, tho' the Value of such Penny Weight now is three Pence, which then was but a Penny. But King Edw. III. observing that foreign Nations raised the Value of their Coins, ordained that the Ounce of Silver should be raised also in England to 26 Pence: So that a Pound Weight contained 312. King Hen. VI. raised it to 30 Pence, making a Pound to contain 360 Pence, each Penny being then worth three Halfpence. King Edw. IV. in his fifth Year advanced it to forty Pence, or ten Groats, the Ounce; which brought every Penny Weight to two Pence: And the Pound Weight to 480 of these Pence, and King Hen. VIII. brought the Ounce of Silver to five-and-forty Pence, or, according to Sir Richard Baker, to four Shillings, in Value or Currency: So that the old Penny Weight was now worth two Pence Farthing, and the Pound contained 540 of these Pence. But his Necessities afterwards induced him to coin base Money; so that, after his Death, this Money

would go for only three fourths of its first Currency. To remedy which, King Edw. VI. called it in: And Queen Mary, finding the Nation in great Distress for Coin, ordered the Groat, Half-Groat and Penny to be coined of Silver, Currency as before her Father's Debasement thereof. Yet the Perfection of this great Work was reserved for the happy Reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, in the second Year of her Reign, called in all the base Money; and to deliver her Subjects from the Inconvenience and Damage, which they had laboured under for above two hundred Years, by the bad Money of this Nation, she resolved to refine the Coin, not according to the legal, but natural Estimation of the Metal; and therefore ordered all the base Money to be marked, some with a Greyhound, others with a Portcullis, and other some with a Lion, Harp, Rose or Fleur de Lys. Then, with all convenient Speed, she having received all this Money so marked into her Majesty's Mint, repaid the Owners thereof so much pure Sterling Silver, as the base Money was intrinsically worth in Silver, and no more. She then raised the Ounce of Silver to sixty Pence or five Shillings, which brought every Penny Weight to the old Standard of three Pence in Value, as it continues to this Day, to our Benefit, and a Memorial of that great Princess's Wisdom.

A Table shewing, at one View, the several Alterations before-mentioned, which have been made from Time to Time in the Weight and Fineness of our Silver Coins.

Years.	Money by Tale in a lb. wt. Troy	Fine Silver in a Pound Weight	Alloy in a Pound Weight	Weight and Fineness of Silver Coins.
From the Conquest to the Reign of Edward III.	s. d. oz. dwt.	oz. dwt.	oz. dwt.	
20 Edward III.	20 — 11 2	— 18	— 18	
27	25 — 11 2	— 18	— 18	
9 Henry V.	30 — 11 2	— 18	— 18	
1 Henry VI.	37 6 11 2	— 18	— 18	
4	30 — 11 2	— 18	— 18	
39	37 6 11 2	— 18	— 18	
1 Henry VIII.	45 — 11 2	— 18	— 18	
34	48 — 10 —	2 —	—	
36	48 — 6 —	6 —	—	
37	48 — 4 —	8 —	—	
3 Edward VI.	72 — 6 —	6 —	—	
5	72 — 3 —	9 —	—	
6	60 — 11 1	— 19	—	
1 Mary I.	60 — 11 —	1 —	—	
2 Elizabeth	60 — 11 2	— 18	—	
43	62 — 11 8	— 18	—	

A Table expressing the true Values and Weights of the Silver Coin, according to the Account of the Mint in the Tower of LONDON.

Pieces of	s. d. dwt. grs.	Mites	Draughts	Perits	Blanks
50	19 8 10	8 —	—	—	—
26	9 16 5	4 —	—	—	—
10	3 20 18	1 10 —	—	—	—
6	1 22 9	— 15 —	—	—	—
2	— 15 9	16 5 —	—	—	—
1	— 7 14	20 2 12	—	—	—
—	— 3 17	10 1 6	—	—	—

Note, This Table is set forth in an Ordinance of Parliament, passed 17 July, 1649.

A Table

Base Coin of King Hen. VIII.

Camden's Remains tit. Money, Speed's Chron. l. 9. c. 24. 2. Eliz. Regulation of the Mint and Coin.

Weight and Fineness of Silver Coins.

Value and Weight of Silver Coins in 1649.



*A Table of the SILVER and GOLD COINS of the Kings of England, which have been current in the Kingdom of England, from the Conquest to the Reign of King George II.*

*Silver Coins Current from the Conquest to King George II.*

\* So called because they were the greatest or greatest Money then in Use.

From the Conquest it does not appear that the Silver Coins had any other Name or Value, than a Penny or Sterling, till 25 Edward III. who coined

Edward III. Pennies—Groats \* or Groats—Half Groats.

Richard II. Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Sterlings.

Henry IV. The same. In this Reign it was enacted, That a third Part of the Bullion should be coined in Half-Pence and Farthings.

Henry V. The same. After the Battle of Agincourt he coined *Blankets*, or white Pieces, rated eight Pence, or two Groats.

Henry VI. The same. He was the first that coined Brass Money in Ireland.

Edward IV. Groats—Three Pennies, in the 18th Year of his Reign—Two Pennies—Pennies.

Edward V. Groats—Pennies.

Richard III. Groats. *N. B.* This King's is the most rare of all other Coins.

Henry VII. To the former Coins added the *Shilling*, which weighed one Third more than ours at this Time. [Anno 20.]

Henry VIII. Crown Pieces, one of which was lately preserved by the Earl of Pembroke—Testoons or Shillings—Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Pence—Farthings.

Edward VI. Crowns—Half Crowns—Testoons or Shillings—Six Pennies—Groats—Three Pennies.

Q. Mary I. Shillings—Six Pennies—Groats.

Q. Elizabeth. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pennies—Groats—Three Pennies—Two Pennies—Pennies.

James I. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pennies—Two Pennies—Pence—Half Pence.

Charles I. The same. And after his Troubles began, he coined Groats, Three Pennies, and other various Kinds of Money, which the Distraction of the Times and his urgent Necessities invented. *N. B.* This King's Coin appears with the most Variety.

After the 30th of January, 1648, the Parliament agreed upon a new Sort of Coin, by the Name of *Crowns*, *Half Crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six Pennies*, with this Inscription, *The Common-wealth of England*; on the Reverse, *God with us*. *Two Pennies*, *Pennies*, *Half Pennies*, with no Inscription, only the initial Figures. Their Six Pence in 1651 was the first milled Money in England. Oliver, usurping the Government, coined the first English Crown Piece milled, with an Inscription on the Rim, inscribed

NUMB. XIV.

Oliver. *D. G. Ang. Scot. Hib. Sec. PRO.* on the Reverse, *Pax Quæritur Bello*: A Half Crown and a Shilling also milled.

Charles II. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pennies—Groats—Three Pennies—Two Pennies—Pennies.

*N. B.* In this Reign private Persons were indulged with a Liberty they had obtained in 1653 of coining their own Pennies, Half Pence, and Farthings, till *Anno* 1672, when the King's Copper Half Pence and Farthings took Place.

James II. The same. *N. B.* He coined Tin Farthings and Half Pence.

William III. } The same. He found the Coin so diminished, that Half a Crown would scarce weigh a Shilling, and so effectually cured and removed that Abuse, that we have enjoyed good Coin ever since.

Q. Anne }  
K. George I. } The same.  
K. George II. }

Edward III. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble. *N. B.* His Son Prince Edward coined Gold in *Aquitaine*.

Richard II. The same.

Henry IV. The same.

Henry V. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute [coined in *France*.]

Henry VI. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute—Half Salute. These two last were coined in *France*.

Edward VI. Spurr Royal—Half Spurr Royal—Angel [first coined *Anno* 1465]—Half Angel.

Richard III. Spurr Royal—Angel—Half Angel.

Henry VII. Quadruple Rose Noble—Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Angel—Half Angel.

Henry VIII. Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, (*viz.*) on his Throne—Half Sovereign—George Noble—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel—Crown with the Rose, *H. R.*—Half Crown with the Rose, *H. R.*—Crowns with *H. I. H. K.* and *H. A.* on the Reverse.

Edward VI. Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign—Half Sovereign—Angel—Half Angel—Broad Piece with his Demi Effigies in Armour—Half Broad Piece, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece with the Crown on his Head—Half 10s. or Crown Piece, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, exhibiting him bare-headed—Half 10s. or Crown, ditto—Quarter of Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, bare-headed, with the Rose, instead of the King's Arms, on the Reverse.

Q. Mary I. Double Rose Noble, 1553—Spurr Royal, 1553—Angel—Half Angel

R r

Philip

*Gold Coins of the Kings of England, to King George II.*



Philip and Mary I. } Angel—Half Angel—Crown, with *Mundi salus unica*.

Q. Elizabeth. Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece—Quarter Broad Piece—Half Quarter Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece and Quarter neatly wrought and milled. [Those grained or indented on the Edges are rare.]—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel.

James I. Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, or 30s. Piece—Half Sovereign, or 15s. Piece—Scepter and Globe Piece, or 28s. with *Rex Angliæ & Scotiæ*—Half of the same—Scepter and Globe, or 25s. Piece—Half Scepter, or 12s. 6d. Piece—Quarter of the same—Half Quarter of the same—Broad, or 20s. Piece, Head Laureated—Half, or 10s. Piece, Head Laureated—Quarter of the same, or 5s. Piece—Angel—Half Angel—Crown, called the Thistle Crown.

Charles I. Spurr Royal—Broad, or 20s. Piece—Half, or 10s. Piece—Quarter, or 5s. Piece. Of these there are three particular Sorts, viz. with the Ruff plain, and smart Ruff with the Garter Robes, and Broad Band, of 20s. 10s. 5s.—Angel. In his Troubles he coined 3l. or 3 Broad, with the Sword and Laurel Branch; and also 20s. or single Broad; and Half Broad, or 10s. Pieces of the same. In Scotland he coined a Broad Piece with the Scepter and Globe of 25s.

Commonwealth. Broad, or 20s. Pieces—Half—Quarter.

Oliver. Twenty Shilling Piece milled, excellently done by Symonds, 1656.

Charles II. Broad, or 20s. Piece with the small Crown. The Mint Mark—Ten Shilling—Five Shilling Piece, ditto—Broad Piece milled of 20s. by Symonds, An. 1662—Half—and Quarter of the same. He was the first that coined 5 Pound or 5 Guinea Pieces, Double or 2 Guineas, Guineas, and Half Guineas, milled.

James II.  
William III.  
and Mary II. } The same.  
Q. Anne.  
K. Geo. I.  
K. Geo. II.

Office of Records.

In Antiquity.

The Office of Records is of very antient Date, and mentioned in a Roll of the 33d of Edw. I. A. D. 1304. in these Words, *Scrutentur Rotuli de Scotia que sunt in Custodia apud Turrim London*. And the Place where these Records were kept, appears, by another antient Record of the 34th of Edw. III. to be a certain House, afterwards called a Tower, now known by the Name of Wakefield's Tower, wherein that King, it is said, "caused to be laid up the Rolls, and other memorable Matters of the Chancery, as well from

"the Time of his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of England, as in his own, for the safe and secure Custody of the said Rolls and memorable Things."

In the first Year of the said Edw. III. Robert de Hoton was commanded to array and set in Order the Charters, Writings and Monuments in two Chests in the White Chamber, contiguous to a Hall, called the White Hall, whose Roofs, Doors and Windows were ordered to be repaired in the 36th Year of the said Reign; and is probably the same little House mentioned in another Record of the 14th of Hen. VI. in these Words: *Joannes Malpas habuit Officium Custodis Armature infra Turrim London. una cum una parva domo tunc vacante. infra dictam Turrim, juxta Turrim infra quam Rotuli Cancellarie Regis continentur; i. e.* "John Malpas, possessed the Office of Keeper of the Armory in the Tower of London, together with one little House then empty within the said Tower, near to the Tower within, which are kept the Rolls of the King's Chancery."

We also learn its Antiquity from the Mention of the Keepers of those Records, one of whom was Walter Reginald, the King's Treasurer, who was commanded by Edward II. to deliver to one Bensted all the Writings and Instruments touching the Negotiation of Peace between King Edward his Father, and the King of France, which were in his Custody in the Tower, An. Reg. 2. Robert de Hoton, above-mentioned, seems to have been another Keeper of the Records in the 1st of Edw. III. who by Writ was directed to bring into the Exchequer all the Writs, Muniments, &c. belonging to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, deceased, and in his Custody. In the fourteenth Year of the same Reign, William de Kildesby, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, seems also to have been Keeper of the Records; for John St. Paul, alias Powel, Keeper of the Rolls of the Chancery, was commanded to send all the Rolls, Bundles, and Memoranda of Chancery to the Tower, and to deliver them there to the said William de Kildesby. One John Burton, Clerk, enjoyed the same Office in the 10th of Rich. II. And in the Reign of Hen. VI. Thomas Smith, Clerk, after a Prosecution and Conviction in the Star-Chamber, for the razing of a Record of the Chancery in his Custody in the Tower of London in the Reign of Edw. III. was discharged his Office, and was probably succeeded by John Malpas above-mentioned. Ralph Pextal, Keeper of the Records in the 20th of Hen. VIII. erased, by Command of the said King, certain Words negligently written long before in the Rolls of the Chancery of the 22d of Edw. IV. then being in the Tower, viz. in a Levy granted to Edmund Cheurb.

In the 3d of Edw. VI. Edward Hales was Keeper of the Records: In whose Time one Hoby, an Officer in the Ordnance, gave Notice to him, that he had accidentally discovered a great many Records in an old empty House in the Tower, as he searched for a convenient Place to lay up Gunpowder; which, by laying damp, and many of them against the Walls, were much damaged and eaten with the Lime.

But it is to the glorious Reign of Q. Elizabeth that Posterity is indebted for the Advantages the Publick

Keepers.

Walter Reginald.

Robert de Hoton.

William de Kildesby.

John Burton.

Thomas Smith.

Ralph Pextal.

Edward Hales.



William  
Bower  
diggs and  
sets the  
Records.

Publick has reaped from this Office: For these Records, which were in no Order, and consequently but little serviceable to any who desired to consult them, as not knowing where to find what they looked for, were reduced first into Order, and then digested into Repertories, making six large Volumes in Folio, by *William Bower*, Esq; in which Work, now lost, he spent eight Years, and above a thousand Pounds of his own Estate. He also solicited to have all the antient Records in Chancery, till that Time, removed from the *Rolls* into the *Tower*; but this Motion, how reasonable soever it might be, met with no Success; tho' assisted both in this, and in the Work of methodizing, &c. by that learned Nobleman Lord *Henry Stafford*.

This Method of Mr. *Bower* encouraged many Antiquarians, Lawyers, and others, whom either Curiosity or Interest led to search into the Papers and Transactions of former Times, to have frequent Recourse to this Office, which before had been almost useless: And as these Records became of greater Service to the Publick, so the Office grew more and more into Reputation: Which was thence-forward filled successively by *Thomas Hentage*, and *William Hentage*, *Roger Wilbram*, Esq; *Robert Bower*, and *Henry Effing*, Esq; *John* (afterwards Sir *John*) *Burroughs*, and *Nicholas Parker*, Esq; *William Prinn*, Esq; *William Petyt*, Esq; *George Holmes*, Esq; *David Polhill*, Esq; and the present Keeper of the Records.

King *Charles II.* soon after his Restoration, of his own mere Motion, and without Fees, conferred the Office of Keeper of the Records in the *Tower* upon *William Prinn*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, by Letters Patent, during his Life; and appointed him an honourable annual Salary, to be paid in the Exchequer, to enable him to peruse, calendar, and improve the Records for the publick Good, and to rescue them from Obscurity and Oblivion. How far Mr. *Prinn* answered this great End, may be seen by his three great Tomes in *Folio*, collected partly out of the Office where the Records and *Rolls* lay, and partly out of the loose, rude Heaps of Instruments in the Chapel of the *White Tower*. In which Collection, all great Officers both in Church and State, Common Lawyers, Canonists, Members of Parliament, Historians, Herald, Divines, may find some Antiquities and Rarities worth their Attention. He also added fourteen Tables to his third Volume (which made a Volume of itself) for the better finding out and knowing the multifarious Matters contained in the Body of his Work.

William  
Petyt.

*William Petyt*, Esq; his Successor, employed his Clerks for many Years in making Extracts of such Records and *Rolls* in his Office, as might be of publick Use in these Times both to Church and State, which filled a great Number of Volumes. These, with his Books, are, pursuant to his last Will, placed in a Library in the *Inner-Temple*, towards the Building of which he bequeathed one hundred and fifty Pounds.

Dignity of  
the Keeper's  
Office.

From the Premises it appears, That the Keepers of the Records have usually been such as have been skilled in the Law, and studious in Antiquity, addicted to the Perusal of antient Records and Instruments, and withal Persons

of great Faithfulness. He that hath the Custody of these Records, is nominated and appointed thereto by the Sovereign on the Throne; who grants a Warrant to the Master of the *Rolls* to admit and swear him, and then confirms him by Letters Patents. His Salary is five hundred Pounds per Ann. and he is allowed a Deputy and several Clerks.

The Records at present are deposited in *Julius Caesar's Chapel* within the *White Tower*; and in *Wakefield's Tower*, where the Office is kept, joining to the *Bloody Tower*, near *Traitor's Gate*: And their present good Order is principally owing to the Care and Direction of Queen *Anne* and her Parliament in the Year 1703, &c. By whom it was appointed, That proper Care should be taken to provide a convenient and safe Place for the depositing of all the Records in this Tower, and a sufficient Number of Clerks to clean, sort, digest, &c. the same, under the Inspection and Direction of *William Petyt*, Esq; above-mentioned.

These Records in the Tower, among other Things, contain the Foundations of Abbies, and other religious Houses, Leagues of foreign Princes, and Treaties with them: Whereof several Volumes have been transcribed and printed at the publick Expence by Mr. *Rymor*, in his *Fœdera*: All the Atchievements of this Nation in France, and other foreign Parts: The Originals of all the Laws that have been enacted, or recorded, unto the Reign of *Edw. III.* The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*: The Establishment of *Ireland*; its Laws and Dominions: The Dominion of the *British Seas*, totally excluding both *French* and *Dutch* from Fishing therein, without Licence from *England*; proved by several Prescriptions and Records before the Conquest: The Interests of the Isles of *Man*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*, being only the remaining Parts of the *Norman Possession* left to the Crown of *England*: The Title to the Realm of *France*; and by what Means obtained: And what all the Kings or Princes of *England*, to the Time aforesaid, have done abroad, or granted and confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad: Tenures of all the Lands in *England*: Extents or Surveys of Manors or Lands: Inquisitions *post Mortem*, of great Use upon Trials of Interest or Descent: Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men; as Courts Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it: Several Writs, Pleadings and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of Common Law and Exchequer: *Inspecimus's* and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest: Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party; and the just Establishment of all the Offices in the Nation: The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common Pasture, &c. besides many other Privileges and Evidences.

The following Records are, or have been in the Office, as they are mentioned in an old Book, called, *The Repertory of Records*, wherein is contained whatsoever may give Satisfaction to the Searcher for Tenures or Titles, viz.

Records  
where now  
deposited.

To whom  
their pre-  
sent Order  
is owing.

Contents  
of the  
Records;

Repertory  
of Records.



Kalendar  
of these  
Records.

One Kalendar, called, *The Book of Names*, made by way of Alphabet, containing the Names of all Men, whose Offices or Inquisitions (taken after their Deaths) are there to be found: In which you may see what Lands any such died seized of, with the Tenure of the same; and in many of them, the last Wills and Testaments of such Persons recited in the same; which Wills are sometimes to be found no where else.

Item, Divers Kalendar of Escheators Bundles; as one of each of these Kings, viz. *Henry III. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II. one of Henry IV. and Henry V. and lastly, one of Edward IV.*

Item, The Book of Heirs of *Henry III's* Time, containing the Names of such Persons as had Offices found at that Time, declaring who were their Heirs, and their Age; and sometimes mentioning their Wives, with the Counties wherein they had any Lands.

Item, The like Books, severally made up, of the Times of *Edward I. II. and III. and of Richard II. Henry IV. and V.*

Item, A little Kalendar, by way of Alphabet, containing such Manors and Lands as were found in any of the aforesaid Offices or Inquisitions, in the County of *Essex*, but not perfect.

Item, The like Book of the County of *Lincoln*; the like Books of the Counties of *Berks* and *Buckingham*; and one great Book for the Counties of *Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall*; but not by way of Alphabet.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection out of the old Rolls, called *Charta Antiqua*, without Date.

Item, A like Kalendar of the Rolls of King *John*, and another of King *Henry III.* unto the 11th of his Reign.

Item, A Kalendar and Collection of all Grants of Inheritance, granted by any of our Kings before *Richard III.* and as antient as there are any Records here. This, with the like, was transmitted hither out of Chancery.

Item, Certain Rolls of *Edward I.* for his whole Reign.

Item, Two Books, or Kalendar, of Free-Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets, and other Liberties, gathered out of the Charter Roll of the Time of *Edward I.* and during his whole Reign.

Item, An old Kalendar of Charters of Corporations, and other Liberties, granted, of Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, during the said King *Edward's* Reign.

Item, A Kalendar, or Collection, of the Parliament Rolls of Attainders, Restitutions, Resumptions, from the 29th of *Hen. III.* till the End of his Reign.

Item, Certain Paper Rolls, for Confirmations of Charters, and Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houses; and for Licences of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, from the first of *Edward I.* till the last of *Edward IV.* done by way of Alphabet.

Item, One Book of Confirmations of Charters, of Liberties of Colleges, Corporations, and Religious Houses; and for Licences of Lands to be given in *Mortmain*, as aforesaid, collected out of the Patent and close Rolls of all the Time of *Edward II.* except two or three of the last Years.

Item, Certain small Bundles of loose Papers of like Nature, by way of Alphabet, of sundry Kings Times, confusedly laid together.

Item, A Collection of the Patent Rolls gathered, of all Presentations made by the King to any Church, Prebendary, or Chapel, as well in the Right of the Crown, as in the Right of any other, the same being, for that Time, in the Hands of the King, from the first of *Edward I.* till the Middle of the Reign of *Edward III.*

Here are also two Books, the one of the Taxation of all the Spiritual Livings in *England*, the other of the Temporalities.

Item, The antient Perambulations of the Forests.

Some Parliament Busineses, &c.

Some foreign Busineses, as Treaties.

Here are also these particular Rolls, viz. *Particular Rolls.*

*Computus totius Reversionis Principis Wallie, i. e.* An Account of the whole Revenue of the Prince of *Wales*, in the Time of *Edward III.* A Visitation of the Hospital of *Bethlem*, Anno 4 *Henry IV.* another, *De Superioritate Maris Anglie*, Anno 26 *Edward I.* Franchises of *LONDON*, confirmed by Parliament in the Time of *Edward III.* Roll 15; the Process of the Court Military, in the Cause of Arms between *Richard le Scrope*, Knight, and *Grosvenor*, in the Time of *Richard II.*

Among the printed Books belonging to this Office of Records, is a Book of Common-Prayer, under the Great Seal; which was that which was printed and authorized to be used in the Church of *England*, upon King *Charles II's* coming in: To which Recourse might be had, as the antient Common-Prayer then established.

The Sum Total of all the Rolls now in the Office, reckoning several lately rescued from the rude Heaps in the *White Tower*, and brought in thither, are as followeth:

In the Reign of	Rolls.
King <i>John</i>	68
<i>Henry III.</i>	305
<i>Edward I.</i>	242
<i>Edward II.</i>	157
<i>Edward III.</i>	575
<i>Richard II.</i>	210
<i>Henry IV.</i>	126
<i>Henry V.</i>	93
<i>Henry VI.</i>	285
<i>Edward IV.</i>	150

These *English* Records, preserved here, were, for some Time, accompanied with the Treasure of those of *Scotland*. For *Oliver Cromwel*, after he had beat the *Scots* in their own Nation, seized all the publick Registers, Records, and Rolls of that Kingdom, and sent them up to the Tower, where they lay for some Years, till King *Charles's* Restoration: And Pity it was they continued not there longer; since, being sent back by that King's Order, to be laid up in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, they most unhappily perished, together with the Ship that carried them, being cast away near *Holy-Island*.

This Office is kept open, and Attendance constantly given here, from the Hour of Seven o'Clock to One, every Day in the Week, except in the Months of *December, January, and February*;

Original  
Copy of the  
Common-  
Prayer.

Number of  
the Rolls in  
the Tower  
at this  
Time.

Scotch  
Records  
brought to  
the Tower.

Returned  
by Sea.

Loft.



bruary; and in them, from Eight till One; fasting on Sundays, Holidays, Publick Fasting and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

The Chief Officer, or Keeper of these Records, is *William Hay*, Esq; with a Salary of 650*l.* for himself and Clerks; and his Deputy *Mr. Horcker*, at 100*l. per Ann.*

Orders for  
the Regulation  
of this  
Office.

The good Orders made for this Office, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, whereof a Table was hung up, were, "That the Deputy and Clerks should duly and diligently attend in the Office, during the Times aforesaid, and give their best Attendance and Expedition, to all Persons resorting thither, in their Searches, in copying and examining Records. That they should not procure, or suffer any Books, Writs, Rolls, Memorandums, or Records, to be embezzled, falsified, corrupted, rased, blotted, torn or defaced: Nor carry, or cause any of them to be carried out of the Office; unless by special Order of the Queen, or Lord Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, or of her Majesty's Judges, Barons of her Exchequer, or her learned Counsel at Law, or some other great Officers of State, for her Majesty's Service upon special Occasions. Special Entry to be made in a Book for that Purpose, of any particular Book, Writ, Roll, or Record, sent out; of the Person that sent for it, and that carried it out of the Office; the Day of the Month when carried out, and when returned: To be subscribed by the Clerk who carried and returned it; and to be brought back without Delay, when done with. Every Book, Writ, Roll, &c. removed out of its Classis, or Place, by reason of any Search, Examination or Transcript, to be returned to its proper Place immediately after made use of. That, if any *Membrana*, or Schedule, be unstitched, or torn off, to be new stitched, or fastened again by the Clerk. All Books, Bundles of Writs, Rolls and Records, to be diligently inspected once every Quarter of the Year, to see if any be missing or misplaced. No Person to be suffered to tittle, or take Tobacco in the Office. No Fee to be taken from any Person for a Search, who thro' Ignorance desires to search any Book or Record not kept in the Office. No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations of Records, other than the antient Fees of the Office. A particular Entry to be duly made of all Searches, Copies, and Examination of Records, and of Fees taken for the same. No clandestine Searches, and Examinations and Copies to be made, concealed, or entered by the Deputy, or any Clerk. No Person to peruse any Record in private, but only publicly in the Office. The first Comer to be first served, and dispatched without Delay, or Preference given to another that comes after. The Rooms in the Office to be kept clean, and swept once, or more, every Week; and the Writs and Records therein preserved from Cobwebs, Dust, Filth, and Putrefaction; and the outward Doors duly locked every Night, for the Preservation of the Records. The Deputy and Clerks to spend their vacant Time in the Office, in making exact Kalen-

dars and Tables to the Records, for publick Good; and in reducing the loose Records in the Office and *White-Tower* Chapel, that are useful, into Order and Bundles, as the Master of the Office shall direct them. Every Deputy and Clerk of the Office, before his Admission, voluntarily to make and subscribe such an Oath before the Master of the Office, as is suitable to his Trust."

I shall conclude the Account of this Office, by observing, That the Repairs thereof cost two thousand Pounds in *Queen Anne's* Reign. The Entrance into it is now very graceful and clean, through a small Yard paved with Free-Stone, and a fine carved Stone Door-Case. The Stair-Case is made more commodious and light-some; and the antient Gothic Windows are converted into Sashes, for the Benefit of the Light. The Rooms are all wainscoted in a very durable and beautiful Manner, framed in such a Manner as to form Presses for the Reception of Records, both those already deposited, and others that henceforward may be repositied for the Time to come.

The *Jewel-Office* is a dark strong Stone Room about twenty Yards to the Eastward of the grand Store-house, or new Armory. It is not certain whether this was always the identical Repository of the Crown Jewels: But the Records inform us, that they have been kept in this Fortrefs from very antient Times: For in the 14th of *Hen. III.* *William* Bishop of *Karliall* was commanded to receive four little Coffers with the King's Jewels to be laid up in the Tower, as aforetime had been usual. And in 12 *Edw. III.* we find one *John Flete* Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of *London*, with a Fee of twelve Pence per Day.

The Jewel-Office.

Record-Turr.

The Jewels, which are at this time shewn to Visitors, are,

1. The Imperial Crown that all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with since *Edward* the Confessor, in 1042. It is of Gold, enriched with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls. The Cap within is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffaty, turned up with three Rows of Ermine.—They are mistaken in shewing this as the antient Imperial Diadem of *St. Edward*; for that (with the other antient Regalia of this Kingdom) was kept in the arched Room in the Cloysters in *Westminster-Abbey* till the grand Rebellion, when in 1642 *Harry Martin*, by Order of the then Parliament, broke open the Iron Chest in which it was secured, took it thence, and sold it, together with the Robes, Sword, and Scepter of *St. Edward*. After the Restoration, King *Charles II.* had one made like it, which is this now shewn.

Imperial Crown.

2. The Golden Orb or Globe, put into the King's Right Hand before he is crowned; and borne in his Left, with the Scepter in his Right, upon his Return into *Westminster-Hall*, after he is crowned. It is about six Inches in Diameter, edged with Pearl, and enriched with precious Stones. On the Top is an Amethyst, of a Violet Colour, near an Inch and a Half in Height, set upon a rich Cross of Gold, adorned with Diamonds, Pearls, and precious Stones. The whole Height of the Ball and Cap is eleven Inches.

Golden Globe.

S f

3. The



Golden  
Scepter.

3. The *Golden Scepter*, with its *Cross*, set upon a large *Amethyst*, of great Value, garnished round with *Table Diamonds*. The Handle of the Scepter is plain, but the Pommel is set round with *Rubies*, *Emeralds* and small *Diamonds*. The Top rises into a *Fleur de lis* of six Leaves, all enriched with precious Stones, from whence issueth a Mound or Ball made of the *Amethyst* already mentioned. The Scepter is a very antient Ensign of Kingly Power. Among the *Jews*, it was used as an Emblem of Power and Royalty, and spiritually as a Weapon to oppose the Wicked, and protect the Good. The Cross is quite covered with precious Stones.

Scepter  
and Dove.

4. The Scepter with the Dove, the Emblem of Peace, perched on the Top of a small *Jerusalem Cross*, finely ornamented with *Table Diamonds* and Jewels of great Value. This Emblem was first used by *Edward the Confessor*, as appears by his Seal. It is also marked on the Seals of *Henry I.* *Stephen* and *Henry II.* but omitted by *Richard I.* *Richard II.* assumed it again on his Seal; and it was used also by *Edward IV.* and *Richard III.* The antient one was sold with the rest. This now in the Tower was made after the Restoration.

St. Ed-  
ward's  
Staff.

5. *St. Edward's Staff*, in Length four Feet seven Inches and a Half, and three Inches and three Quarters in Circumference, all of beaten Gold, which is carried before the King at his Coronation.

Salt-Seller.

6. A rich *Salt-Seller* of State, in Form like the square *White Tower*, and so exquisitely wrought, that the Workmanship of modern Times is in no Degree equal to it. It is of Gold, and used only on the King's Table at the Coronation.

Curtana.

7. The *Curtana*, or *Sword of Mercy*, the Blade thirty-two Inches long, and near two broad, is without a Point, and is borne naked before the King at his Coronation, between the two Swords of Justice, Spiritual and Temporal.

Silver  
Font.

8. A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt with Gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the Royal Family are christened.

Silver  
Fountain.

9. A large *Silver Fountain*, presented to King *Charles the Second* by the Town of *Phymouth*, very curiously wrought, but far short of that already described.

Crown of  
State.

10. The rich *Crown of State*, that his Majesty wears in Parliament; in which is a large *Emerald*, seven Inches round; a *Pearl*, the finest in the World; and a *Ruby* of inestimable Value.

Prince of  
Wales's  
Crown.

11. His Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales's Crown*. These two last-named Crowns, when his Majesty goes to the Parliament-House, are carried by the Keeper of the Jewel-Office, attended by the Warders, privately in a Hackney-Coach to *White-Hall*; there they are delivered to the Officers appointed to receive them, who, with some Yeomen of the Guard, carry them to the Robing Rooms, where his Majesty and the Prince robe themselves. The King wears his Crown on his Head as he sits upon the Throne; but that of the *Prince of Wales* is placed before him, to shew that he is not yet come to it. As soon as the King is disrobed, the two Crowns are reconducted to the Tower by the same Persons that brought them.

12. The late *Queen Mary's Crown*, *Globe*, and *Scepter*, with the *Diadem* she wore in proceeding to her Coronation with her Consort the late King *William*.

Queen  
Mary II's  
Crown,  
&c.

13. An *Ivory Scepter* with a *Dove* on the Top, made for the late King *James the Second's Queen*, whose Garniture is Gold, and the Dove on the Top Gold, enamelled with white.

Ivory  
Scepter and  
Dove.

14. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armillas*, which are Bracelets for the Wrists, very antique, and worn at the Coronation.

Golden  
Spurs.

15. Lastly, The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, finely engraved, which holds the Holy Oil, the Kings and Queens of *England* are anointed with; and the *Golden Spoon* that the Bishop pours the Oil into. These are two Pieces of great Antiquity. The *Golden Eagle*, including the Pedestal, is about nine Inches high, and the Wings expand about seven Inches; the whole weighs about ten Ounces. The Head of the Eagle screws off about the Middle of the Neck, which is made hollow, for holding the Holy Oil; and when the King is anointed by the Bishop, the Oil is poured into the Spoon out of the Bird's Beak.

The Am-  
pulla.

Of this Eagle, take the following Legend: *St. Thomas Becket* being in Disgrace at *Sens* in *France*, the holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a Stone Vessel of Oil enclosed in a *Golden Eagle*, and bid him give it to *William* a Monk, to carry to *Pisavia*, and there hide it in *St. Gregory's Church* under a great Stone, where it should be found for the Use of pious and prosperous Kings: Accordingly *Henry III.* when Duke of *Lancaster*, received it from a Holy Man in *France*; and *Richard II.* finding it among other Jewels, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was supplanted by Archbishop *Arundel*, who afterwards anointed *Henry IV.* Such is the fabulous History of the *Ampulla*.

There are in the Jewel-Office, besides those commonly shewn, all the Crown Jewels, worn by the Prince and Princesses at the Coronations, and a vast Variety of curious old Plate; but what is already described is sufficient to gratify any moderate Curiosity, tho' it must be confessed that the Eye can never be satisfied with seeing, where the Objects are worthy of Notice.

Here we shall subjoin one of the most daring Attempts that ever was recorded of the like Sort, *Captain Blood's* Contrivance to steal the Crown, &c. This happened in the Year 1673. The Captain who was a Gentleman of *Ireland*, having spent his Substance in the King's Service, during the late Troubles, and finding himself neglected after the Restoration, resolved to reimburse himself by engaging in several desperate Plots, first to surprize the Castle of *Dublin*, and to seize the Person of the Duke of *Ormond*, and others; which not proving successful, he thought to make himself amends by this following Scheme. For this Purpose *Blood* assumed the Habit of a Reverend Clergyman, and with a Woman, whom he called his Wife, came to see the Curiosities of the Tower, especially the *Regalia*. This pretended Wife, at the Time of seeing the Crown, feigned to have a Quailm come upon her Stomach, and desired Mr. *Edwards* (who was Keeper of the *Regalia*) to send for some Spirits, who immediately caused his Wife to fetch some; whereof

when



when she had drunk, she courteously invited her up Stairs to repose herself upon a Bed: Which Invitation she accepted, and soon recovered. At their Departure they seemed very thankful for this Civility.

About three or four Days after, *Blood* came again to Mrs. *Edwards*, with a Present of four Pair of white Gloves from his Wife: And having thus begun the Acquaintance, they made frequent Visits to improve it; she professing, that she should never sufficiently acknowledge her Kindness.

Having made some small Respite of his Compliments, he returned again, and said to Mrs. *Edwards*, that his Wife could discourse of nothing but of the Kindness of those good People in the Tower: That she had long studied, and at length bethought herself of a handsome Way of Requital. You have, said he, a pretty Gentlewoman to your Daughter, and I have a young Nephew who hath two or three Hundred a Year in Land, and is at my Disposal. If your Daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him hither to see her, and we will endeavour to make it a Match.

This was easily assented to by old Mr. *Edwards*, who invited the Parson to dine with him that Day; and he as readily accepted of the Invitation; who, taking upon him to say Grace, performed it with great Devotion, and, casting up his Eyes, concluded his long-winded Grace, with a hearty Prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After Dinner he went up to see the Rooms, and seeing a handsome Case of Pistols hang there, he expressed a great Desire to buy them to present to a young Lord who was his Neighbour. That was his Pretence; but his Purpose, probably, was to disarm the House against the Time that he intended to put the Design in Execution.

At his Departure, (which was with a Canonical Benediction of the good Company) he appointed a Day and an Hour to bring his young Nephew to his Mistress, and it was that very Day that he made his Attempt, viz. the ninth of May, about seven in the Morning, Anno Dom. 1673.

The old Man was got up ready to receive his Guest, and the Daughter had put herself into her best Dress to entertain her Gallant; when, behold, Parson *Blood*, with three more, came to the Jewel-House, all armed with Rapier-Blades in their Canes, and every one a Dagger, and a Pair of Pocket-Pistols. Two of his Companions entered in with him, and the third staid at the Door, it seems, for a Watch. The Daughter thought it not modest for her to come down till she was called; but she sent the Maid to take a View of the Company, and to bring her a Description of the Person of her Gallant. The Maid conceived that he was the intended Bridegroom who staid at the Door, because he was the youngest of the Company, and returned to her young Mistress with the Character that she had formed of his Person.

*Blood* told Mr. *Edwards*, that they would not go up Stairs till his Wife came, and desired him to shew his Friends the Crown to pass the Time till then. As soon as they were entered the Room, where the Crown was kept, and the Door, as

usual, was shut behind them, they threw a Cloak over the old Man's Head, and clapped a Gag into his Mouth, which was a great Plug of Wood, with a small Hole in the Middle to take Breath at; this was fastened on with a waxed Leather, which went round his Neck. At the same Time they fastened an Iron Hook to his Nose, that no Sound might pass from him that Way neither.

When they had thus secured him from crying out, they told him, that their Resolution was to have the Crown, Globe, and Scepter; and that, if he would quietly submit to it, they would spare his Life, otherwise he was to expect no Mercy. He thereupon forced himself to make all the Noise that possibly he could, to be heard above: Then they knocked him down with a wooden Mallet, and told him, that, if he would lie quietly, they would spare his Life; but if not, upon the next Attempt to discover them, they would kill him, and pointed three Daggers at his Breast. But he strained himself to make the greater Noise. Whereupon they gave him nine or ten Strokes more upon the Head with the Mallet, for so many Bruises were found upon the Skull, and stabbed him into the Belly.

Whereat the poor Man, almost eighty Years of Age, fell and lay some Time entranced; one of them kneeled on the Ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any Breath come from him, said, *He is dead, I'll warrant him.* Mr. *Edwards*, come a little to himself, heard these Words, and conceived it best for him to be so thought, and lay quietly.

Then one of them, named *Parrot*, put the Globe into his Breeches. *Blood* held the Crown under his Cloak. The third was designed to file the Scepter in two (because too long to carry); and, when filed, it was to be put into a Bag brought for that Purpose.

But, before this could be done, young Mr. *Edwards* (Son of the old Gentleman) who had attended upon Sir *John Talbot* into *Flanders*, and upon his first Landing in *England*, was, with Sir *John's* Leave, come away Post to see his old Father, chanced to arrive at the very Instant that this was acting, and coming to the Door, the Person that stood Centinel for the rest, asked him, with whom he would speak? He made Answer, he belonged to the House. But young *Edwards* perceiving, by his Question, that he himself was a Stranger, told him, that if he had any Business with his Father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and so went up, where he was welcomed by his Mother, Wife and Sister.

In the mean Time, the Centinel gave Notice of the Son's Arrival, and they forthwith hastened away with the Crown and Globe, but left the Scepter, not having Time to file it. The old Man, recovering himself, got upon his Legs, pulled off the Gag (for they concluded him dead, and, surprized with the Son's unexpected Arrival, had omitted to tie his Hands behind him) and cried out, *Treason! Murder!*

The Daughter, hearing him, hastened down, and, seeing her Father thus wounded, ran out upon the *Tower-Hill*, and cried, *Treason! The Crown is stolen!* This gave the first Alarm; and *Blood* and *Parrot*, making more than ordinary

Haste,



Haste, were observed to jog each other with their Elbows as they went, which caused them to be suspected and pursued.

By this Time young Mr. Edwards and Capt. Beckman, upon the Cry of their Sister, were come down, and left their Father likewise, to run after the Villains; but they were advanced beyond the Main-Guard, and the Alarm being given loudly to the Warder at the Draw-Bridge, he put himself in a Posture to stop them. Blood came up first, and discharged a Pistol at him. The Bullet (if any there were) missed him; but the Powder, or Fear, made him fall to the Ground; whereby they got safe to the little Wardhouse-Gate, where one Sill, who had been a Soldier under Cromwell, stood Centinel; who, although he saw the Warder shot, made no Resistance: By whose Cowardice, or Treachery, the Villains got over that Draw-Bridge, and through the outward Gate upon the Wharf, and made all possible Haste towards their Horses, which attended at St. Catharine's Gate, called the *Iron Gate*, crying themselves, as they ran, *Stop the Rogues*. And they were by all thought innocent, he being in that grave canonical Habit, till Capt. Beckman got up to them. Blood discharged his second Pistol at Capt. Beckman's Head; but he, stooping down, avoided the Shot, and seized upon the Rogue, who had the Crown under his Cloak: Yet had Blood the Impudence, although he saw himself a Prisoner, to struggle a long while for the Crown, and, when it was wrested from him, said, *It was a gallant Attempt, how unsuccessful soever; for it was for a Crown*.

A Servant belonging to Capt. Sherburn seized upon Parrot, before Blood was taken.

There was such a Confusion in all Men, and so much Confusion in the Pursuit, that it was a Wonder some innocent Persons had not suffered for the Guilty; for young Edwards overtaking one that was bloody in the Scuffle, and supposing him to be one of those who had murdered his Father, was going to run him through, had not Capt. Beckman cried, *Hold, he is none of them*.

And, as Capt. Beckman made more than ordinary Haste in the Pursuit, the Guards were going to fire at him, supposing him to be one of the Rogues; but one of them, who by good Fortune knew him, cried out, *Forbear, he is a Friend*.

Blood and Parrot being both seized, as hath been said, Hunt, Blood's Son-in-Law, leaped on his Horse, with two more of the Conspirators, and rid far away; but a Cart standing empty in the Street chanced to turn short, and Hunt ran his Head against a Pole that stuck out: But he recovering his Legs, and putting his Foot in the Stirrup, a Coffer running to enquire after the Disaster, said, *This is Tom Hunt, who was in that bloody Attempt upon the Person of the Duke of Ormond; let us secure him*. A Constable, being accidentally there, seized him upon that Affirmation, and carried him before Justice Smith; who, upon his confident Denial of himself to be Hunt, was about to let him go; but the Hue and Cry coming, that the Crown was taken out of the Tower, he was committed to safe Custody.

Hunt (as has been said) was Son-in-Law to Blood, and trained up in his Practices.

Parrot was a Silk-Dyer in *Southwark*; and, in the Rebellion, had been Major-General Harrison's Lieutenant.

Blood was the Son of a Blacksmith in *Ireland*; a Fellow that thought small Villainies below him: One of his virtuous Comrades having received Sentence of Death in *Yorkshire* for some Crime, he was rescued out of the Hands of the Sheriff's Men, as they were leading him to the Gallows.

In the robustious Struggle for the Crown, as was shewed before, the great Pearl and a fair Diamond fell off, and were lost for a while, with some other smaller Stones: But the Pearl was found by Catharine Maddox (a poor Sweeping-Woman to one of the Warders) and the Diamond by a Barber's Apprentice, and both faithfully restored. Other smaller Stones were by several Persons picked up, and brought in. The fair Ballas Ruby belonging to the Scepter, was found in Parrot's Pocket; so that not any considerable Thing was wanting; the Crown only was bruised, and sent to repair.

His Majesty was persuaded by some about him to hear the Examination himself; and the Prisoners were forthwith sent for to *Whitehall*. Nothing but that could possibly have saved Blood from the Gallows: But that which ought to have been his surer Condemnation, proved to be his Safety. For all Men concluding, that none but those who had the Courage to venture upon such a daring Villainy as that of the Crown, could be guilty of the Practice upon a Peer of that Magnitude, as was the Duke of Ormond, especially as the Parliament was then sitting; amongst other Questions therefore it was thought fit to interrogate him, Whether he had not a Hand in that Assault? for the Authors of it were as yet altogether in the Dark.

Blood, as if he had valued himself upon the Action, and possibly suspecting that the King might have made some Discovery of it already, without any Manner of Scruple or Hesitation, confessed he had. It was then asked him, Who his Associates were? He answered, That he would never betray a Friend's Life; nor ever deny a Guilt, in Defence of his own. It was next asked him, What Provocation he had to make so bold an Assault upon the Duke of Ormond? He said, The Duke had taken away his Estate, and executed some of his Friends; and that he and many others had engaged themselves by solemn Oath to revenge it.

He moreover confessed, that he had been engaged in a Design to shoot his Majesty from out of the Reeds by the *Thames* Side above *Battersea*, where he often went to swim, because his Majesty had exercised too great Severity over the Consciences of the Godly, in suppressing their religious Assemblies; but that, after he had taken his Stand in the Reeds for that Purpose, his Heart was so overawed with the Majesty of his Person, that he did not only himself relent, but diverted his Associates from the Design. He then added, that he was now in his Majesty's Power, and might expect the utmost Rigour of the Law upon his own Confession; for which he was prepared, without



without much Concern of his own; but that he was leagued with some hundreds more, who were tied by Oath to revenge the Death of each other upon those who should bring them to Justice; which would expose both his Majesty and Ministers to the daily Fear and Expectation of a Massacre. On the other Side, he promised, in the Name of himself and Friends, that if his Majesty would pardon and receive into his Favour a few, he should engage the Hearts of many, who would perform eminent Services for the Crown. This produced such an Effect on the Mind of his Majesty, that these Ruffians and Robbers were not only pardoned and set free, but five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* was settled upon Blood in Ireland, and he was admitted into all the Privacy and Intimacy at Court; whereas Mr. Edwards had no more than a Gratuity of two hundred Pounds, and his Son, who saved the *Regalia*, but an hundred.

Spanish  
Armory.

Near the South-West Angle of the *White Tower* is the *Spanish Armory*. In it are repositied the Spoils of the *Invincible Armada*, as it was stiled, of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, in order to perpetuate to latest Posterity the Memory of that signal Victory obtained by the *English* over the whole Naval Power of *Spain*, which will ever make the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* glorious in the *British* Annals. Of an hundred and thirty-two Ships that arrived in the *British* Channel, scarce seventy of them returned home again; and of thirty thousand Souls on board, upwards of twenty thousand were either killed, drowned, or remained Prisoners in *England*.—Such was the Fate of this vain-glorious Enterprize.

The Reliques that are preserved here of this memorable Victory, so glorious for our Country, together with some other Curiosities of the like Kind, are,

1. The common Soldiers Pikes, eighteen Feet long, pointed with long sharp Spikes, and shod with Iron, which were designed to keep off the Horse, to facilitate the Landing of their Foot.

2. The *Spanish* Officers Launces, finely engraved: These were formerly gilt, but the Gilding is now almost worn off with cleaning.—There is a Story current concerning these, that when Don *Pedro de Valdez* passed his Examination before Lord *Burleigh*, he told his Lordship, that those fine polished Launces were put on board to bleed the *English* with; to which that Nobleman replied jokingly, that, if he were not mistaken, the *English* had performed that Operation better on their good Friends the *Spaniards* with worse Instruments.

3. The *Spanish* Ranceurs, made in different Forms; which were intended either to kill the Men on Horseback, or pull them off their Horses.—At the Back is a Spike, with which, they tell you, they were to pick the Roast Beef out of the *Englishmens* Teeth.—On one of them is a Piece of Silver Coin, which they intended to make current; on it are three Heads, supposed to be the *Pope's*, *Philip II's*, and *Queen Mary's*.—This is a Curiosity that most *Spaniards* come to see.

4. An uncommon Piece of Arms, being a Pistol in a Shield, so contrived as to fire the Pistol, and cover the Body at the same Time

with the Shield. It is to be fired by a Match-lock, and the Sight of the Enemy is to be taken thro' a little Grate in the Shield, which is Pistol Proof.

5. A small Train of ten Pieces of pretty little Cannon, neatly mounted on proper Carriages, being a Present from the Foundry of *London* to King *Charles I.* when a Child, to practise the Art of Gunnery with. These, tho' no Part of the *Spanish* Spoils, are yet a great Curiosity.

6. The Banner, with a Crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the *Spanish* General. On it is engraved the *Pope's* Benediction before the *Spanish* Fleet sailed; for the *Pope's* Nuncio came to the Water-Side, and on seeing the Fleet, blessed it, and, as has been said, stiled it INVINCIBLE.

7. *Danish* and *Saxon* Clubs, which Weapons those People jointly are said to have used in the Conquest of *England*, and are, perhaps, Curiosities of the greatest Antiquity of any in the Tower, having lain there above 742 Years. The Warders call them the *Womens Weapons*, because, say they, the *British* Women made Prize of them, when in one Night they all conspired together, and cut the Throats of 35000 *Danes*; the greatest Piece of Secrecy the *English* Women ever kept, for which they have ever since been honoured with the right Hand of the Man, the upper End of the Table, and the first Cut of every Dish of Victuals they happen to like best.—Indeed in 1012, a prodigious Slaughter was made of the *Danes* on the Feast of *St. Brice*; not by the secret Conspiracy of the Women alone, but by the private Orders of *Etihelred II.* who commanded his Officers on that Day to extirpate the whole Race of the *Danes* out of his Dominions, at once, sparing neither Man, Woman, nor Child; which Orders were so punctually obeyed, that only about sixteen, who got on board a Ship, escaped; but these alarming their Countrymen, afterwards returned, and took a severe Revenge.

See before,  
Page 34.

8. The *Spanish* Cravats, as they are called: These are Engines of Torture, made of Iron, and put on board to lock the Feet, Arms, and Heads of *English* Hereticks together.

9. *Spanish* Bilboes, made of Iron likewise, to yoke the *English* Prisoners two and two.

10. *Spanish* Shot, which are of four Sorts; Spike-shot, Star-shot, Chain-shot, and Link-shot; all admirably contrived, as well for the Destruction of the Masts and Rigging of Ships, as for sweeping the Decks of their Men.—But some attribute the Invention of those to Admiral *Drake*, to be employed against the *Spaniards*.

11. *Spanish* Spada's, or long Swords, poisoned at the Points, so that, if a Man received but ever so slight a Wound with one of those, it proved certain Death.

12. *Spanish* Halberts, or Spears, some whereof are curiously engraven, and inlaid with Gold.

13. The Ax, with which Queen *Ann Bullen* (Mother of Queen *Elizabeth*) was beheaded. This was performed May 19, 1536, a little before Noon, by an Executioner sent for on Purpose from *Calais*. At the Time of her Death

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she was not quite thirty Years of Age, and fell a Sacrifice to the Jealousy, or rather the Caprice of *Henry VIII.* to whom she was lawfully married.—The Earl of *Essex* (Queen *Elizabeth's* Favourite) was likewise beheaded with the same Ax.

14. A *Spanish* Poll-Ax, used in boarding of Ships.

15. Thumb-screws, of which there were several Chests full on board the *Spanish* Fleet. The Use they were intended for is said to have been, to extort Confession from the *English* where their Money was hid, had that cruel People prevailed.—Certain it is, that, after the Defeat, the whole Conversation of the Court and Country turned upon the Discoveries made by the *Spanish* Prisoners of the Racks, the Wheels, and the Whips of Wire, with which they were to scourge the *English* of every Rank, Age, and Sex. The most noted Hereticks were to be put to Death; those that survived were to be branded on the Forehead with a hot Iron; and the whole Form of Government, both in Church and State, was to be overturned.

16. The *Spanish* Morning-star, a destructive Engine, resembling the Figure of a Star, of which there were many thousands on board, and all of them with poisoned Points; and were designed to strike at the Enemy, as they came on board, in Case of a close Attack.

17. The *Spanish* General's Halbert, covered with Velvet. All the Nails of this Weapon are double gilt with Gold, and on its Top is the Pope's Head, curiously engraven.

18. A *Spanish* Battle-Ax, so contrived as to strike four Holes in a Man's Skull at once; and has besides a Pistol in its Handle with a Match-lock.

19. King *Henry* the VIII's Walking-Staff, which has three Match-lock Pistols in it, with Coverings to keep the Charges dry. With this Staff, the Warders tell you, the King walked round the City sometimes, to see that the Constables did their Duty; and one Night as he was walking near the Bridge-Foot, the Constable stooped him, to know what he did with such an unlucky Weapon at that Time of the Night: Upon which the King struck him; but, the Constable calling the Watchmen to his Assistance, his Majesty was apprehended and carried to the *Poultry-Compter*, where he lay confined till Morning, without either Fire or Candle. When the Keeper was informed of the Rank of his Prisoner, he dispatched a Messenger to the Constable, who came trembling with Fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn, and quartered: But, instead of that, the King applauded his Resolution in honestly doing his Duty, and made him a handsome Present. At the same Time he settled upon St. *Magnus* Parish an annual Grant of twenty-three Pounds and a Mark, and made a Provision for furnishing thirty Chaldron of Coals, and a large Allowance of Bread, annually for ever, towards the comfortable Relief of his Fellow-Prisoners and their Successors, which, the Warders say, is paid them to this Day.

20. A large wooden Cannon, called *Policy*, because, as we are informed, when *Henry VIII.* besieged *Bulloign*, the Roads being impassable for

heavy Cannon, he caused a Number of these wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper Batteries before the Town, as if real Cannon; which so terrified the *French* Commandant, that, when he beheld such a formidable Train, as he thought, just ready to play, he gave up the Town without firing a Shot.—The Truth is, the Duke of *Suffolk*, who commanded at this Siege under the King, soon made himself Master of the lower Town; but it was not till seven Weeks afterwards that the upper Town capitulated; in which Time the *English* sustained great Loss, in possessing themselves of the *Braye*: After which, springing some Mines with good Success, and the Garrison losing *Philip Corse*, their best Officer, at length surrendered on honourable Terms. The lower Town was taken July 26, 1544, and the upper Town surrendered September 14, the same Year.

22. The last Thing they shew of these memorable Spoils, is the *Spanish* General's Shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an Ensign of Honour. On it are depicted, in most curious Workmanship, the Labours of *Hercules*, and other expressive Allegories, which seem to throw a Shade upon the boasted Skill of modern Artists. The Date is 1376, near an hundred Years before the Art of Printing was known in *England*.

The Small Armory adjoins to the East End of the Tower Chapel; the Ascent to which is by a grand Stair-Case of fifty easy Steps. On the left Side of the uppermost Landing-place is the Work-shop, wherein are constantly employed about fourteen Furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the Arms. When you enter the Armory itself, you will see what they call a Wilderness of Arms, so artificially dispersed, and so admirably ranged, that at one View you behold Arms for near 80000 Men, all bright and shining, and fit for Service at a Moment's Warning: A Sight that no one ever beheld without Astonishment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the World. Besides those exposed to publick View, there are sixteen Chests shut up, each Chest holding about one thousand two hundred Muskets. Of the Disposition of the Arms Description can convey no adequate Idea; but, as what we have to say may assist the Spectator to view it to Advantage, and help him to retain what he sees, take it as follows:

The North and South Walls are adorned with sixteen Pilasters (each Side eight) of Pikes sixteen Feet long, with Capitals of Pistols in the *Corinthian* Order. At the West End, on the left Hand as you enter, are two curious Pyramids composed of Pistols, standing upon Crowns, Globes, and Scepters, finely carved, and placed upon a Pedestal five Feet high. At the East, or farther End, in the opposite Corner are two Suits of Armour, one made for *Henry V.* the other for *Henry VI.* over each of which is a Semicircle of Pistols: Between these is represented the Figure of an Organ, the large Pipes composed of Brass Blunderbusses, the small of Pistols. On one Side of this Figure is the Representation of a fiery Serpent, the Head and Tail of carved Work, and the Body of Pistols, winding round in the Form of a Snake; and on the other a Hydra, or seven-headed Monster, whose



whose Heads are very artificially combined by Links of Pistols.

The Inter-columns which compose the Wilderness, are,

1. Some Arms taken at *Bath* in the Year 1715. These are distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what they call Dog-locks; which Kind of Locks have a Catch, to secure them from going off at Half-cock.

2. Bayonets and Pistols put up in the Form of Half-Moons and Fans, with the Imitation of a Target in the Center, made up of Bayonet-blades: These Bayonets, of which you will observe several other Fans composed, are of the first Invention, having Plug-Handles, which go into the Muzzle of the Gun, instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the Piece without shooting away the Bayonet. These were invented at *Bayonne* in *Spain*, from whence they take their Name.

3. Brass Blunderbusses for Sea-Service, with Capitals of Pistols over them. The Waves of the Sea are here represented in old-fashioned Bayonets.

4. Bayonets and Sword-Bayonets, in the Form of Half-Moons and Fans, and set in Scalloped-Shells, finely carved. The Sword-Bayonet is made like the old Bayonet, with a Plug-Handle, only differing from it by being longer.

5. The rising Sun, irradiated with Rays of Pistols, set in a chequered Frame of Marine Hangers of a peculiar Make, having Brass Handles, and the Form of a Dog's Head on their Pommels.

6. Four beautiful twisted Pillars, made with Pistols up to the Top, which is about twenty-two Feet high, and placed at right Angles, with the Form of a falling Star on the Ceiling exactly in the Middle of them, being the Center of this magnificent Room. Into this Place opens the grand Stair-Case Door, for the Admission of the Royal Family, or any of the Nobility, whose Curiosity may lead them to view the Armory; opposite to which opens another Door into the Balcony, that affords a fine Prospect of the Parade, the Governor's House, the Surveyor-General's, Store-Keeper's, and other General Officers Houses in the Tower.

7. The Form of a Pair of large Folding-Gates, made of Serjeants Halberts, of an antique Make.

8. Horsemen's Carbines, hanging very artificially in Furbelows and Flounces.

9. *Medusa's* Head, commonly called the Witch of *Endor*, within three regular Ellipses of Pistols, with Snakes represented as flinging her. The Features are finely carved, and the whole Figure contrived with curious Art.—This Figure terminates the North Side.

10. Facing the East Wall, as you turn round, is a grand Figure of a lofty Organ, ten Ranges high, in which are contained upwards of two thousand Pair of Pistols.

11. On the South Side, as you return, the first Figure that attracts Attention is that of *Jupiter*, riding in a fiery Chariot drawn by Eagles, as if in the Clouds, holding a Thunder-bolt in his left Hand, and over his Head is a Rainbow. This Figure is finely carved, and decorated with Bayonets.

Note, The Figures on this Side answer pretty nearly to those on the other, and therefore need no further Description 'till you come again to the Center; where, on each Side the Door leading to the Balcony, you will see,

12. A fine Representation, in carved Work, of the Star and Garter, Thistle, Rose and Crown, ornamented with Pistols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with Birds and other Creatures.

13. The Arms taken from Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, *Charnock*, and others concerned in the Assassination Plot, in 1696; among which they shew the very Blunderbuss with which they intended to shoot King *William* near *Turnham-Green*, in his Way to *Hampton-Court*; also the Carbine with which *Charnock* undertook to shoot that Monarch as he rode a hunting.

14. Lastly, the Highlanders Arms, taken in 1715, particularly the Earl of *Mar's* fine Piece, exquisitely wrought, and inlaid with Mother of Pearl: Also a Highland Broad-Sword, with which a Highlander struck General *Evans* over the Head, and at one Blow cut him through his Hat, Wig, and Iron Scull-cap, on which that General is said to have shot him dead: Others say he was taken Prisoner, and generously forgiven for his Bravery. Here is also the Sword of Justice (having a sharp Point,) the Sword of Mercy (having a blunt Point,) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in *Scotland* in 1715: Some of the Highlanders Pistols, the Barrels and Stocks being all Iron: Also a Highlander's *Loughaber* Ax, with which it is said Col. *Gardiner* was killed at the Battle of *Preston-Pans*.

A discerning Eye will discover a thousand Peculiarities in the Disposition of so vast a Variety of Arms, which no Description can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a Taste for the admirable Combinations of Art, should gratify that darling Passion with the Sight of a Curiosity, the noblest in its Kind the World affords.

Beneath the small Armory, on a Ground-Floor of equal Dimensions, is the Royal Train of Artillery, which one cannot view without a Kind of awful Dread.

First, here are two large Pieces of Cannon, employed by Admiral *Vernon* before *Carthage*: They have each a large Scale driven out of their Muzzles by Balls from the Castle of *Bocca-Chica*.

2. Two carved Pieces, of excellent Workmanship, presented by the City of *London* to the young Duke of *Gloucester*, Queen *Ann's* Son, to learn him the Art of War.

3. Four small Mortars in Miniature, for throwing Hand-Granadoes, the Invention of Colonel *Brown*. They are fired with a Lock, like a common Gun; but have not yet been introduced into Practice.

4. Two fine Brass Cannon, taken from the Walls of *Vigo* by the late Lord *Cobham*, in 1704. Their Breeches represent Lions Couchant, with the Effigy of St. *Barbara*, to whom they were dedicated.

5. A Petard, for the bursting open City or Castle Gates.

Royal  
Train of  
Artillery



6. A large Train of fine Brads Battering-Cannon, twenty-four Pounders, never yet used.

7. A Parcel of Cannon of a new Invention, from six to twenty-four Pounders. Their superior Excellence consists, first, in their Lightness, the twenty-four Pounders weighing not quite 1700 Weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000: The rest are in Proportion. And, secondly, in the Contrivance for levelling them, which is by a Screw, instead of Beds and Quoins.—This new Method is more expeditious, and saves two Men to a Gun, and is said to be the Invention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

8. Brads Mortars of thirteen Inches Diameter, which throw a Shell of 300 Weight; with a Number of lesser Mortars, and Shells in Proportion.

9. A Carcase, which they fill at Sieges with Pitch, Tar, and other Combustibles, to set Towns on Fire. It is thrown out of an eighteen Inch Mortar, and will burn two Hours where it happens to fall.

10. A Spanish Mortar, of twelve Inches Diameter, taken on board a Ship in the *West-Indies*.

11. Six French Pieces of Cannon, six Pounders, taken from the Rebels at the Battle of *Culloden*, fought April 16, 1745. This Battle lasted but thirty-five Minutes, but the Slaughter was so great, that three thousand Rebels fell on the Spot. It is said, that Lord *Kingston's* Horse killed ten or twelve of them a-piece in the Pursuit.

12. A beautiful Piece of Ordnance, made for King *Charles I.* when Prince of *Wales*. It is finely ornamented with several emblematical Devices, among which is an Eagle throwing a Thunder-bolt in the Clouds.

13. A Train of Field-pieces, called the Galloping-Train, carrying a Ball of one Pound and a Half each.

14. A destroying Engine, that throws thirty Hand-Granadoes at once, and is fired by a Train.

15. A most curious Brads Cannon made for Prince *Henry*, eldest Son of King *James I.* the Ornamenting whereof is said to have cost 200*l*. It is inscribed with the Makers Names, *Thomas* and *Richard Pitt*, 1608; who, no Doubt, were proud of the Performance, which is indeed admirable.

16. A Piece with seven Bores, for throwing so many Bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as *Henry VIII's* Time.

17. The Drum-major's Chariot of State, with the Kettle-drums placed. It is drawn by four white Horses at the Head of the Train, when upon a March.

18. Two French Field-pieces, taken at the Battle of *Hochstadt*, in 1704; in which the French had 12000 Men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 20000 taken Prisoners.

19. An Iron Cannon of the first Invention, being Bars of Iron hammered together, and hooped from Top to Bottom with Iron Hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no Carriage, but was to be moved from Place to Place by Means of six Rings, fixed to it at proper Distances.

20. A huge Mortar, weighing upwards of 6600

Weight, and throwing a Shell of 500 Weight two Miles. This Mortar was fired so often against *Namur* in King *William's* Time, that the very Touch-hole is melted, for Want of giving it Time to cool.—This Siege is one of the most memorable in History. The Place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a complete Army within, headed by a Marshal of *France*, in the Sight of 100000 Men without, that came to relieve it. Lord *Cutts* commanded the English at the general Assault of the Castle, where he acquired the Name of the English Salamander. Scarce an Officer or Soldier in his Corps came off unhurt: The greatest Part fell in the Action, than which none was ever more desperate.

21. A fine twisted Brads Cannon, twelve Feet long, made in *Edward VI's* Time, called Queen *Elizabeth's* Pocket-pistol; which, the Warders, by Way of Joke, will tell you, she used to wear on her right Side when she rode a hunting.

22. Two Brads Cannon, three Bores each, carrying six Pounders, taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* at the Battle of *Ramellies*. Here the famous French Household Troops, which had been boasted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined. The French lost 8000 Men killed, and 6000 Prisoners.

23. A Mortar that throws nine Shells at a Time; out of which the Balloons were fired at the late Fire-works.

Besides those above enumerated, there are in this Store-room a vast Number of Brads Cannon, all new; together with Sponges, Ladles, Rammers, Hand-spikes, Wad-hooks, &c. wherewith the Walls are lined all round; and under the Ceiling there hang on Poles upwards of 4000 Harness for Horses, besides Mens Harness, Drag-ropes, &c. This Room, which is at least three hundred and eighty Feet in Length, fifty wide, and twenty-four high, has a Passage in the Middle sixteen Feet wide, on each Side of which the Artillery are placed. In it are twenty Pillars for supporting the Small Armory above, all hung round with Implements of War: And besides the Trophies of Standards, Colours, &c. taken from the Enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured Pictures brought hither from the Fire-works played off at the Conclusion of the late Peace.

These two last Armories, which form a grand Store-house, is a noble Building to the Northward of the White Tower, and extends in Length two hundred and forty-five Feet, in Breadth sixty. It was begun by King *James II.* and by that Prince built to the first Floor; but finished by King *William*, who erected that magnificent Room called the *New or Small Armory*; in which he, with Queen *Mary* his Consort, dined in great Form, having all the Warrant Workmen and Labourers to attend them, dressed in white Gloves and Aprons, the usual Badges of the Order of *FREE MASONRY*. This noble Structure is of Brick and Stone, and on the North Side is a stately Door-Cafe, adorned with four Columns, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Doric* Order. Under the Pediment are the King's Arms, with Enrichments of Trophy-Work, very ornamental.

A little



*Horſe  
Armory.*

A little Eaſtward of the Office of Ordnance is the Horſe Armory, where the Spectator is entertained with a perfect Representation of thoſe illuſtrious Kings and Heroes of our own Nation, of whoſe gallant Actions he has heard and read ſo much; all of them equipped, and ſitting on Horſeback, in the ſame bright and ſhining Armour they were uſed to wear at the very Time when thoſe glorious Deeds were performed.—In aſcending the Stair-caſe, juſt as you come to the Landing-place, by caſting your Eye inward you will ſee the Figure of a Grenadier in his Accoutrements, as if upon Duty, with his Piece reſted upon his Arm; which, at the firſt Glance, you will be apt to miſtake for real Life. Having entered the Room, you firſt behold a vaſt Number of Iron Caps and Breaſt-plates, moſt of which were in Uſe in the late War: But they were not thought neceſſary at firſt, till the Want of them was felt at the Battle of *Dettingen*; when the Black Muſketeers of the Enemy, being covered with their Cuiraffes, (the ſame Piece of Armour, with the Addition of a Back-piece) pierced the very Lines of our Army, and rode up undaunted to the Muzzles of our Guns; till being flanked by our Foot, and ill-ſupported by their own Troops, they were forced to retire, tho' with an inconfiderable Loſs, conſidering their deſperate Attempt. This plainly diſcovered the great Uſe of Breaſt-plates, and Orders were ſent to *England* for the immediate Embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for Service. In the Wars of *Queen Ann* there was the ſame Omiſſion, till the Duke of *Marlborough*, being convinced of the Diſadvantage his Horſe fought under, againſt an Enemy entrenched, as it were, in Iron, ſent Lord *Cadogan* over; who went himſelf to the Tower, and choſe out as many Breaſt and Back-plates as he could find fit for his Purpoſe: But the Duke would not ſuffer the latter to be worn, being, as he ſaid, an uſeleſs Incumbrance; for he was ſure *His Men* would never ſhew their Backs to the Enemy. Moſt of thoſe Breaſt-plates are Muſket-Proof; they are quilted on the Inſide, and ſo contrived as to cover the whole Trunk of the Body, and yet, by the Manner of fixing them on, are very little Trouble to the Wearer. There are likewiſe to be ſeen here a great many Cuiraffes, taken from the *French* out of a Ship called the *Holy Ghoſt*, and marked *Terraz*, perhaps the Admiral's Name.

When you enter the Room, the firſt Thing your Conductor preſents to your Notice is,

1. The Figures of the Horſe and Foot, on your left Hand, ſuppoſed to be drawn up in military Order to attend the Kings on the other Side of the Houſe. Theſe Figures are as big as the Life, and have lately been new painted, and look indeed very nobly.

2. A large Tilting-Launce of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, King *Henry VIII's* General in *France*.—This Nobleman excelled at the then fashionable Diverſion of Tilting, and, engaging King *Henry VIII.* who was likewiſe paſſionately fond of that royal Exerciſe, gave the King ſuch a Shock with his Spear, that had like to have coſt him his Life.—The Duke's Valour had indeed been ſufficiently tried in *France*, when he attended *Princeſs Mary of England* on her Marriage with

NUMB. XV.

*Lewis XII.*—On this Occaſion *Francis de Valois*, prefumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*, being willing to give ſome Proof of his Valour, cauſed Juſts to be proclaimed. Theſe Juſts continued three Days, in which three hundred and five Men at Arms were answered by their Defendants; of whom ſome were ſo hurt, that they died ſoon after. *Francis* had choſen the Duke and the Marquis of *Derſet* two of his Aids, and, being hurt himſelf at firſt, deſired the Duke and Marquis to fight at Barriers, who therefore took the firſt Place againſt all Comers. In the mean Time *Francis*, as was thought, intending an Affront to the Duke, cauſed a *German*, the ſtrongeſt about the Court, to be armed ſecretly, and to preſent himſelf. They both did well: Yet the Duke, at laſt, with the But-End of his Spear, ſtruck the *German* till he ſtaggered, when the Rail was let fall. Having breathed a while, they renewed the Fight, when the Duke ſo mauled the *German* about the Head, that the Blood guſhed out at his Noſe and Ears, and then he was ſecretly conveyed away. Before this Encounter, the Duke had likewiſe unhorſed a Gentleman at Tilts, and hurt him deſperately.

3. A complete Suit of Tilting-Armour, ſuch as the Kings, Nobility, and Gentlemen at Arms uſed to exerciſe in on Horſeback; at which Diverſion one of the Kings of *France* is ſaid to have been killed, by a Shiver of a Spear ſtriking him in the Eye.—Likewiſe the Tilting-Launce, the Reſt for the Tilting-Launce, with the grand Guard, and the Slits before the Eye, thro' which they take the Sight.

4. A complete Suit of Armour made for King *Henry VIII.* when he was but eighteen Years of Age, rough from the Hammer. 'Tis at leaſt fix Feet high; and the Joints in the Hands, Arms and Thighs, Knees and Feet, play like the Joints of a Rattle-Snake, and are moved with all the Facility imaginable. The Method of learning the Exerciſe of Tilting was upon wooden Horſes ſet on Caſtors, which, by the Sway of the Body, could be moved every Way; ſo that by frequent Practice the Rider could ſhift, parry, ſtrike, unhorſe, and recover with ſurpriſing Dexterity. Some of the Horſes in this Armory had undoubtedly been made Uſe of for this Purpoſe; and it is but lately that the Caſtors have been taken from their Feet.

5. A little Suit of Armour made for King *Charles II.* when he was Prince of *Wales*, and about ſeven or eight Years of Age, with a Piece of Armour for his Horſe's Head; the whole moſt curiouſly wrought, and inlaid with Silver.

6. Lord *Cesary's* Armour, who was grand Champion in *Ireland*, and his very Sword which he took from the Champion of *France*; for which valiant Action he, and all his Succeſſors, have the Honour to wear their Hats in the King's Preſence; which Privilege is enjoyed by Lord *Kinsale*, as Head of that antient and noble Family, at this Day.

7. Real Coats of Mail, called Brigandine Jackets. They conſiſt of ſmall Bits of Steel, ſo artfully quilted one over another, as to reſiſt the Point of a Sword, or even, I believe, a Muſket-Bullet; and yet they are ſo flexible,

U u



flexible, that you may bend your Body in them any Way, as well as in ordinary Cloathing.

8. An *Indian* Suit of Armour, sent as a Present to King *Charles II.* from the Great Mogul. This is indeed a great Curiosity: It is made of Iron Quills, about two Inches long, finely japanned, and ranged in Rows, one Row slipping over another very artificially; they are bound together with Silk Twist very strong. They are used in that Country as a Defence against Darts and Arrows, poisoned or unpoisoned.

9. A neat little Suit of Armour, in which is a carved Figure, representing *Richard Duke of York*, King *Edward IV.*'s youngest Son, who, with his Brother *Edward V.* were smothered in the Bloody Tower, by Order of *Richard III.* commonly called *Crook-back'd Richard*, their Uncle and Guardian. The Manner of their Deaths was this: One Sir *James Tyrrel*, a strong, resolute Fellow, having a Commission from the King for that Purpose, and employing one *Miles Forrest*, a common Ruffian, and *John Dighton*, his own Groom, those two Wretches, by Night, entered the Room where the young Princes, attended only by one Servant, were confined, and, while they slept, smothered them in their Bed-Cloaths. After this, *Tyrrel* ordered them to be buried at the Stair-Foot, deep under Ground; where their Bones were actually found in the Reign of King *Charles II.*

10. The Armour of the Great *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *LANCASTER*, who was the Son of a King, the Father of a King, and Uncle of a King, but was never King himself. *Dugdale* says, that more Kings and sovereign Princes sprung from his Loins, than from any King in *Christendom*. The Armour here shewn is seven Feet high, and the Sword and Launce of an enormous Size.

We come now to the Line of Kings, and, to follow the Order of our Conductors, we must reverse the Order of their Chronology, and describe the last first; as,

1. His late Majesty King *George I.* in a complete Suit of Armour, sitting with a Truncheon in his Hand on a white Horse richly caparisoned, having a fine *Turkey* Bridle gilt with Gold, with a Globe, Crescent, and Star, Velvet Furniture laced with Gold, and Gold Trappings.

2. The late King *William III.* dressed in the very Suit of Armour worn by *Edward the Black Prince*, Son of *Edward III.* in the famous Battle of *Cressy*, wherein the *French* lost eleven Princes, eighty Bannerets, one thousand two hundred Knights, one thousand five hundred Gentlemen at Arms, four thousand 'Squires, who were mounted on Horseback, and thirty thousand common Men. He is mounted on a sorrel Horse, whose Furniture is green Velvet embroidered with Silver, and holds in his right Hand a flaming Sword.

3. King *Charles II.* dressed in the Armour that was worn by the Champion of *England* at the Coronation of his present Majesty. He sits with a Truncheon in his Hand, on a fine Horse, richly caparisoned with Crimson Velvet laced with Gold.

4. King *Charles I.* in a rich Suit of his own proper Armour, gilt with Gold, and curiously wrought, presented to him by the City of *London* when he was Prince of *Wales*, and is the same Armour that was laid on the Coffin at the Funeral Procession of the late great Duke of *Marlborough*; on which Occasion a Collar of SS was added to it, and is now round it.

5. *James I.* of *England*, and *VI.* of *Scotland*. He sits on Horseback, with a Truncheon in his right Hand, dressed in a complete Suit of figured Armour.

6. King *Edward VI.* the first Protestant Prince that ever reigned in *England* (if the Father of the Reformation be excepted.) He is said by some to have been cut out of his Mother's Belly (*Lady Jane Seymour*;) but that Queen lived twelve Days after her Delivery. The memorable Acts of his Reign are those of Charity and Beneficence. He gave to the Citizens of *London* three Hospitals; to wit, that of *Christ-Church*, for the Maintenance and Education of poor Citizens Children; that of *Bridewell*, for breeding them up to Trades; and that of *St. Thomas*, for healing the Sick and Diseased. He is dressed in a most curious Suit of Steel Armour, whereon are depicted, in different Compartments, a vast Variety of Scripture Histories, alluding to Battles and other memorable Passages. He sits on Horseback, like the rest, with a Truncheon in his right Hand. He was born *October 12, 1537*, proclaimed King *January 31, 1547*, and died *July 6, 1553*.

7. King *Henry VIII.* in his own proper Armour, being of polished Steel, the Foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with Gold. In his right Hand he bears a Sword.

8. *Henry VII.* who killed *Richard III.* in the memorable Battle of *Bosworth Field*, and by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* united the two famous Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. This Prince holds likewise a Sword in his Hand, and sits on Horseback in a complete Suit of Armour, finely wrought, and washed with Silver.

9. King *Edward V.* who, with his Brother *Richard*, was smothered in the Bloody Tower. He was proclaimed King, but never crowned; for which Reason a Crown is hung over his Head. He is in a rich Suit of Armour, finely decorated, and holds in his right Hand a Launce.

10. King *Edward IV.* Father to the two unhappy Princes above-mentioned. His Reign is stained with Blood and Lust; and though he was fortunate in most of his Battles, yet his Victories were all at the Expence of his own Subjects. At the Battle of *Tewton* 36000 *English* are said to have been killed; and, during his Reign, *Guthrie* says, no less than 200000 *English* lost their Lives, in the Contest betwixt *Henry of Lancaster* and this *Edward of York*. He was equally formed for Love and War; and his Gallantries with the Citizens Wives, among whom was the famous *Jane Shore*, are still remembered with Detestation. He is here distinguished by a Suit of bright Armour studded, and by holding in his right Hand a drawn Sword.



11. King *Henry VI.* who, tho' crowned King of *France* at *Paris*, lost all that Kingdom. The Rebellion of *Jack Cade*, who entered *London*, and beheaded Lord *Say*, happened in this Reign.

12. Warlike and Victorious *Henry V.* who, by his Conquests in *France*, gained immortal Glory. He caused himself to be acknowledged Regent and presumptive Heir of that Kingdom. With only nine thousand *English* he defeated an hundred and fifty thousand *French* at the Battle of *Agincourt*, where he took more Prisoners than he had Men in his Army. Near *Harfleur*, fifteen thousand *French* were defeated by one thousand five hundred *English*. This Prince was Sir *John Falstaff's* Companion. He was born in 1389, began to reign *March* 20, 1412, and died *August* 31, 1422. A short Reign, but full of Glory!

13. *Henry IV.* Great *John* of *Gaunt's* Son. Four Insurrections against him were defeated, the greatest of which he quelled himself by the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, wherein *Harry Hotspur* and ten thousand Rebels fell, besides as many of his own Troops. He twice beat the *Welch* under *Owen Glendower*.

14. *Edward III.* *John* of *Gaunt's* Father, and Father to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, is represented here in a venerable grey Beard, and in a Suit of plain bright Armour, with two Crowns on his Sword, alluding to the two Kingdoms, *France* and *England*; of both which he was crowned King, and was the first who quartered the Arms of *France* with his own, adding the Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*.

15. *Edward I.* in a very curious Suit of gilt Armour, with this Peculiarity, that the Shoes thereof are of Mail. He is represented with a Battle-Ax in his Hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest, he being the only King in the Line that had employed his Arms against the *Turks* and *Infidels*, by an Expedition to the *Holy Land*. This warlike Prince conquered *Wales*, asserted a Right of Sovereignty over *Scotland*, raised *Balliol* to the Throne of that Kingdom, and afterwards cited him before the Parliament at *Westminster*, to answer to a Complaint made against him by the Earl of *Fife*. He was every where victorious, and his Reign is famed for Acts of Justice, and is one of the fairest in the *English* History.

16. First in the Line sits *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*, in a Suit of plain Armour. This valiant Prince having with his *Normans*, on some Pretence of Right to the Crown, invaded *England*, by one decisive Battle accomplished his great Design. This memorable Battle was fought *October* 14, 1066, near *Hastings* in *Sussex*; in which King *Harold*, with the Flower of the *English* Nobility and best Warriors, were slain.

17. Over the Door, as you go out of this Armory, is a Target, on which are engraved, by a masterly Hand, the Figures, as it should seem, of Fortune, Fortitude, and Justice; and round the Room the Walls are every where lined with various old, uncommon Pieces of Armour, such as Targets, Caps, Horns Heads, Breast-Plates, and many other Sorts, for which the very Names are now wanting,

There remains nothing more to be added concerning the Curiosities in the Tower, but some short Account of the Lions and other wild Beasts, &c. kept in a Place that bears the Name of the *Lions Tower*, at the West Entrance, as before remarked; over whom has been appointed a Keeper from very early Time, as may be learned from Records already recited; and more particularly from the Appointment of *Robert Marfield*, Esq; to that Office by King *Henry VI.* And it further appears by the said Records in the Tower, that this Office was continued by Letters Patents by succeeding Kings to some Person of Distinction and Quality, with an Allowance of six Pence a Day, and an Apartment for himself, Conveniences for the wild Beasts, and six Pence a Day for the Maintenance of every Lion and Leopard; which seem to have been the only Beasts kept here for many Ages, except a white Bear and an Elephant in the Days of King *Henry III.* (See Page 88.) who, in the thirty-sixth Year of his Reign, issued Orders to the Sheriffs of *London*, dated at *St. Edmund's*, *Sept.* 13, and again at *Windfor*, *Sept.* 29, for them to allow four Pence a Day for the Maintenance of a white Bear and his Keeper in the Tower of *London*; whom also he next Year commanded to provide a Muzzle and an Iron Chain to hold the Bear out of the Water, and a long and strong Cord to hold the same Bear fishing [or washing] himself in the River *Thames*; which Command was dated at *Windfor*, on the 30th of *October*. And in the Years 1255 and 1256 came out the following Precepts:

"The King to the Sheriffs of *London* greeting. We command you, that of the Farm of our City ye cause (without Delay) to be built at our Tower of *London* one House of forty Feet long and twenty Feet deep, for our Elephant." Dated *February* 26.

Again, the next Year the King, on the 11th of *October*, commanded the said Sheriffs "to find for the said Elephant and his Keeper such Necessaries as should be reasonably needful."

Anno 1604, June 3, King *James I.* taking with him the Duke of *Lenox*, (with divers Earls and Lords) went to see the Lions at the Tower. And here he caused two of them, a He-Lion and a She, to be put forth; and then a live Cock was cast to them, which being their natural Enemy, they presently killed it, and sucked the Blood. Then the King caused a live Lamb to be put to them; which the Lions, out of their Generosity, (as having Respect to its Innocence) never offered to touch, although the Lamb was so bold as to go close to them. Then the King caused the Lions to be taken away, and another Lion to be put forth, and two Mastiffs to be turned to him. The Mastiffs presently flew upon the Lion, and turned him upon his Back; and tho' the Lion was superior to them in Strength, yet, it seems, they were his Match in Courage.

There was a Spaniel Dog, for some Offence or other, cast into the Lion's Den; but the Lion did not attempt to hurt him: And this Dog continued in the Den with the Lion several Years, and there died.

In the Month of *June*, 1609, a Resolution was taken to make Trial of the Valour of the

Lions and other wild Beasts.

Tower Rec. 16Hen.VI  
Ret. Pat. 16Hen.VI  
p.2. m.34.

Liberat. 36Hen.III  
m. 4.

Record. Alb. Ter. 37Hen.III  
m. 15.

Liberat. 39Hen.III

King James I. goes to the Tower, where the Courage of the Lion is tried before him.

Abridg. of Engl. Chron.



the Lion; which was by turning him loose to a Bear.

The Bear was brought into an open Yard, and the Lion was turned out of his Den to him; but he would not assault him, but fled from him: And so it was done with other Lions, one after another: And, lastly, two together were turned to him; but none set upon him, but rather fought to return to their Dens. A Stone-Horse soon after being put into the Yard with the first Lion and the Bear, the Horse fell to grazing between them. After he had gazed a little upon them, two Mastiff Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with the Lion. Afterwards six Dogs more were let in; who flew upon the Horse, being most in Sight, at their first Entrance, and would soon have worried him to Death, had not three stout Bearherds entered, and rescued the Horse, and brought away the Dogs, while the Lion and Bear stood staring upon them. At this Sight were present King James I. the Queen, the Prince, and divers great Lords.

*Wild Beasts  
now in the  
Tower,  
1754.*

The wild Beasts and other savage Animals in the Tower at this Time, March 25, 1754, are,

Two Egyptian Nightwalkers, and two Apes from Turkey.

Three beautiful Tygers, and a fine Leopard.

A Golden Eagle, which has been kept here upwards of ninety Years.

Several other Eagles, brought from different Parts.

A horned Owl, which is indeed a rare and wonderful Bird. Its Head seems full as big as that of a Cat, its Eyes large, having Circles round them, of a bright shining Gold Colour. The Feathers that compose the Horns begin just above the Eyes, and rise intermixed with a little White, but as they extend onward, beyond the Head, they become of a red Brown, clouded with Dusky, and tipped with Black. The Spaces round the Eyes, which compose the Face, is of a light Brown, confusedly mixed with Orange Colour, gradually becoming dusky, as it borders on the Eyes. The Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a dark Brown, spotted, and intermixed with some confused transverse small Lines of Ash Colour and reddish: The greater Wing Feathers and the Tail are barred a-crofs with dusky Bars of Half an Inch in Breadth, less or more. Between the Back and Wings the Feathers are of an Ash Colour. The fore Part of the Neck and Breast are a bright Brown, inclining to Orange, which gradually grows fainter on the Sides. This brown Part is spotted with pretty large dark Spots, and intermixed between the Spots with the same dusky Colour. The Middle of the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and under Side of the Tail, are a faint Ash Colour, barr'd transversely with dusky Lines pretty regularly. The Inside of the Wings are coloured and variegated in the same Manner. The Legs and Toes, almost to the Ends, are covered with light Ash-coloured Feathers. The Ends of the Toes and Claws are of a dark Horn Colour, and very strong and sharp. I have been the more nice in this Description, as there is not, perhaps, another such Bird in England.

The Lion Pompey, and the young Lionses Helen, about seven Years old.

Two Bears.

A young Man-Tyger, a curious Animal, of astonishing Strength, and very mischievous if affronted. He has an admirable Art of throwing Stones, and will throw any Lead or Iron that happens to be within his Reach with such Force as to split Stools, Bowls, or any such wooden Utensils, in an hundred Pieces. When he came over, he killed a poor Boy on board the Ship that brought him, by throwing a Cannon Shot of nine Pounds Weight at him, upon some Disgust. He is fed in the nicest Manner, with as good Bread as the Keeper eats at his Table; and, if his Feeder brings him bad Bread, he never fails to shew his Repentment. He has a Stool to sit upon, is as big as a Boy of ten or eleven Years old, and has many Actions nearly approaching to those of the human Species.

Another Man-Tyger, but neither so large nor so dextrous.

A Guiney Racoen, much more beautiful than those that come from America; a Jackall; and a fine Tyger Cat. This last is a beautiful Creature, larger than the largest Boar Cat, delightfully coloured, and fierce beyond Description.

An Ostrich, which was sent as a Present to his Majesty from the Dey of Tunis.

All these Creatures are regularly fed with Food proper for them, and as carefully tended, as if they were indeed of royal Dignity.—This takes off much of their savage Nature, and makes them tame and submissive; and, perhaps, contributed not a little to disappoint the Expectations of King James I. when he made Trial of the fierce Nature of the Lion.

Besides the divers Custodies in the Tower described above, we read of another of the *Little Wardrobe*, in the 36th of Henry VI. and another Patent passed in the 25th of Henry III. to the Keeper of the Work of the Tower.

The Tower is, perhaps, the best chosen Situation for such a Fortrefs of any in the World. It lies to the Eastward of London, near enough to cover that opulent City from Invasion by Water, being eight hundred Yards only from the Bridge, and to the North of the River Thames, from which it is parted by a narrow Ditch, and a convenient Wharf, to which it has a Communication by a Draw-bridge, for the readier issuing and receiving Ammunition, and Naval or Military Stores. This Wharf is now mounted with upwards of sixty Pieces of heavy Cannon, chiefly used to fire upon Days of State. Parallel to the Wharf, within the Walls, is a Platform seventy Yards in Length, called the *Ladies Line*, because much frequented by the Ladies in the Summer, as *within* it is shaded with a lofty Row of Trees, and *without* it has a delightful Prospect of the Shipping, with Boats passing and repassing on the River Thames. You ascend this Line by Stone Steps, and, being once upon it, you may walk almost round the Walls of the Tower without Interruption; and in your Course will pass three Batteries, the first called the *Devil's Battery*, where is also a Platform, on which are mounted seven Pieces of Cannon, tho' on the Battery itself are only five; the next is called the *Stone-Battery*, and is defended by eight Pieces of Cannon; and the third

*Other  
Custodies.*

*Tower's  
Distance  
from  
London-  
Bridge.*

*Tower-  
Wharf.*

and



and last is called the *Wooden-Battery*, mounted with six Pieces of Cannon: All these are nine Pounders.

*Principal Gate.*

*Other Entrances.*

The principal Entrance into the Tower is by a Gate to the West, large enough to admit Coaches and heavy Carriages; but these are first admitted through an outer Gate, and must pass a stout Stone Bridge, built over the Ditch, before they can approach the main Entrance. There is besides an Entrance for Persons on Foot, over the Draw-bridge already mentioned, to the Wharf, which Wharf is only divided from the main Land by Gates at each End, opened every Day at a certain Hour, for the Convenience of a free Inter-course between the respective Inhabitants of the Tower, the City, and its Suburbs. There is also a Water-Gate, commonly called *Traitors-Gate*, through which it has been customary to convey Traitors and other State-Prisoners to or from the Tower, perhaps, for greater Privacy, and which is seldom opened on any other Occasion; but the Lords, committed to the Tower on Account of the late Rebellion, were publicly admitted at the main Entrance. Over this Gate is a regular Building, terminated at each End by two Bastions, or round Towers, on which are Embrasures for pointing Cannon; but there are at present none mounted. In this Building there are the Infirmary, the Mill, and Water-Works that supply the Tower with Water.

*Ceremony at opening and shutting the Tower Gate.*

Great Ceremony is used at opening and shutting the principal Gate Night and Morning. A little before Six in the Morning in Summer, and as soon as well light in the Winter, the Yeoman-Porter goes to the Governor's House for the Keys; from whence he proceeds to the innermost Gate, attended by a Serjeant and six Men from the Main-Guard: This Gate being opened to let them pass, is again shut, while the Yeoman-Porter and the Guard proceed to open the three outermost Gates; at each of which the Guards rest their Firelocks, as do the Spur-Guard, while the Keys pass and repass. Upon the Yeoman-Porter's Return to the innermost Gate, he calls to the Warders in Waiting to take in King George's Keys; upon which the Gate is opened, and the Keys lodged in the Warders Hall till the Time of locking, which is usually about Ten or Eleven at Night, with the same Formality as when opened. After they are shut, the Yeoman and Guard proceed to the Main-Guard, who are all under Arms, with the Officers upon Duty at their Head: The usual Challenge from the Main-Guard to the Yeoman-Porter is, *Who comes there?* His Answer is, *The Keys.* The Challenger says, *Pass Keys.* Upon which the Officer orders the Guard to rest their Firelocks. The Yeoman-Porter then says, *God save King George.* *Amen,* is loudly answered by all the Guard. From the Main-Guard the Yeoman-Porter with his Guard proceeds to the Governor's, where the Keys are left; after which no Person can go out or come in, upon any Pretence whatsoever, till next Morning, without the Watch-Word for the Night, which is kept so secret, that none but the proper Officers, and the Serjeants upon Guard, ever come to the Knowledge of it; for it is the same on the same Night in every fortified Place throughout the King's Dominions. When that is given by any Stranger

to the Centinel at the Spur-Guard, or outer Gate, he communicates it to his Serjeant, who passes it to the next on Duty, and so on till it comes to the Governor or commanding Officer, by whom the Keys are delivered to the Yeoman-Porter, who, attended as before, the Main-Guard being put under Arms, brings them to the outer Gate, where the Stranger is admitted, and conducted to the Commandant. Having made known his Business, he is reconducted to the outer Gate, dismissed, the Gate shut, and the Keys re-delivered with all the Formality as at first.

The principal Officers to whom the Government and Care of the Tower is committed, are, first, the *Constable of the Tower*, who is usually of the highest Quality, as his Post at all Coronations and other State-Ceremonies is of the utmost Importance, having the Crown and other Regalia in his Custody. He has under him a Lieutenant and a Deputy-Lieutenant, commonly called Governor, whose Offices are likewise of great Dignity; a Tower-Major, Gentleman-Porter, Yeoman-Porter, Gentleman-Gaoler, four Quarter-Gunners, and forty Warders, whose Uniform is the same with the King's Yeomen of the Guard: Upon their Heads they wear round flat-crowned Caps, tied round with Bands of Party-coloured Ribbands. Their Coats are of a peculiar Make, but very becoming, with large Sleeves and flowing Skirts, and are made of fine scarlet Cloth, laced round the Edges and Seams with several Rows of gold Lace, and girt round their Waists with a broad laced Girdle. Upon their Breasts and Backs they wear the King's silver Badge, representing the Thistle and Rose, on which are the Letters G. R. in Capitals.

*Principal Officers of the Tower.*

Besides these and other inferior domestick Officers, if I may be allowed to call them so, there is always a Battalion of Foot-Guards on Duty, quartered in Barracks.

The first and principal Officer of this Fortress, and under whom all these particular Custodies are held, is called the *Constable*, a Place of high Honour and great Trust. The first upon Record that enjoyed this Post was one *Otbouenus* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who was succeeded by *Acolivillus*, *Otbo*, and *Godfrey Magnaville* Earl of *Essex*, in the same Reign. We afterwards find *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* the Earl of *Oxford* in 1485, and the Earl of *Lincoln* in the Reign of *Edward VI.* amongst these Constables, of whom History does not afford any perfect List.

*Constable of the Tower.*

King *Richard III.* intending the black Design of murdering his Nephews the two young Princes *Edward* and *Richard*, appointed *Robert Brakenbury*, Esq; Constable of the Tower in 1483, as one well attached to his Interest, and ready to obey all his Commands; and, to keep him the more tight to him, his Majesty gave him also the Office of *Master and Operator of Monies*; the Office of *Keeper of the Exchange* within the Tower of *London*; the Office of keeping the *Lions*, as mentioned before; the Constableship of *Tunbridge Castle* in *Kent*, with a Fee of ten Marks; the Stewardship of the Lordship of *Ware*, with a Fee of an hundred Shillings; the Manors of *Mote*, *Morden*, *Delbing*, *Newington* in *Kent*, and

*Ledger Book, 1 Rich. III. A.D. 1483.*



all the other Lands late the Earl Rivers's, to the Value of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; the Manors of *Croftbury* and *Cobereide*, and other Tenements and Lands in *Rumney-Marsh*, of the yearly Value of 50*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* the Manor of *Glasfenbury*, and all other Lands and Tenements in the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Suffex*, which were *Walter Roberts's*, Value 40*l.* per Annum. besides a yearly Salary of 100*l.* to be paid him out of the Revenues of *Writtle*, &c. But all these Favours were not sufficient to engage him to perpetrate that black Design: Wherefore he was, by a special Warrant from *Richard*, commanded to surrender up the Keys of the Tower, which, in Effect, was all his Power in that Fortrefs, to *Sir James Tyrrel*, for the Space of one Night, under the Pretence of ordering some special Matters therein: In which Night *Tyrrel*, a Man of a profligate Conscience, and loaded with great Promises of Advantage, being constituted Constable, during that short Sequestration of the Office, undertook and executed the Treason upon the two Princes. *Richard*, having by this bloody Means secured the Crown to himself, shewed his Liberality to the Traitor and Murderer, by conferring on him great Favours. But the scrupulous *Brakenbury*, notwithstanding his Patent of Constable of the Tower was granted for the Term of his Life, was discharged from that honourable Post in the Year 1485.

Privileges  
of the  
Constable  
of the  
Tower.

This Officer had many great Privileges due to him from the Ships of the Merchants of London; as more particularly is set forth by the Instruments granted by King *Richard II.* and his Parliament, to *Sir Thomas Murriex*, recited in Pages 143, 146.

He was enjoined in 10 and 11 *Henry III.* to compel those who brought Fish in Ships to sell at London, to deliver the said Fish at *Queen-bithe*.

The Power of the Constable of the Tower extended to the five Ports, and to arrest their Ships in the *Thames*, if there were Occasion. A Precept was sent to him in the 9th of *Henry III.* to arrest those Ships in Time of Dearth of Corn, to prevent the Transportation of it.

In the 52d of *Henry III.* the King commanded the Abbot of *Westminster*, *carriare Buscam, Blada, & alia Viſualia tam per Terr. quam per Aquam, usq. ad Abbiem prædict. ita quod nulla inde fiat Priza ad Opus Regis*: That is, to carry Bruſh or Underwood, Corn, or other Viſuals, as well by Land as by Water, to the said Abbey, so that no Prizal be made to the King's Use.

In the 14th of *Edward III.* there were Letters Patents for making Allowances to the Constables of the Tower for the Wages of the King's Prisoners there, viz. for a Knight two Pence a Day, and for a Squire one Penny.

In the 38th of *Edward III.* there were Orders for the Constable of the Tower to repair the Defects in the Water [the River *Lea*,] or the Banks thereof, running from *Ware* to *Waltham*, and so to London.

Salary and  
Fees of the  
Constable in  
Q. Mary's  
Days.

These Fees were ordered by *Philip* and *Mary*, in the second and third Years of their Reign; That the Constable shall have of their Majesties at the Receipt of the Exchequer, for his Entertainment, the yearly Fee or Wages of an hundred Pounds, and an hundred Pounds by the Year for

the Diet of poor Prisoners, who have not wherewithal to pay for their Diets. So that the said poor Prisoners may be examined within seven Days after their coming into his Custody, and be discharged again from his Custody within seven Days after they have been examined.

The said Constable shall have of every Duke, if there be any committed by their Majesties to the said Tower, for the Suit of his Irons, twenty Pounds; and for a Marquis sixteen Pounds; and for the Board of every such Duke or Marquis, weekly, three Pounds ten Shillings; and for the Chaplain's Board of every such Duke or Marquis every Week six Shillings and eight Pence; and for every of his Gentlemen six Shillings and eight Pence; and for every of his Yeomen waiting upon him five Shillings before his Attainder, and after his Attainder as their Majesties shall appoint.

Item, The said Constable shall have for every Earl and Viscount, for the Suit of his Irons, twenty Marks; and for their Board every Week forty-six Shillings and eight Pence; and for the Gentlemen and Yeomen, as in the Duke's Diet, before the Attainder; and after, at their Majesties Will.

Item, The said Constable shall have for every Baron and Lord, of the Degree, as the younger Son of a Duke or Marquis; and for a Knight of the Garter, for the Suit of Irons, ten Pounds; and for his Board weekly thirty-five Shillings, and for his Gentleman and Yeoman as before.

Item, The aforesaid Constable shall have for every other Knight or Gentleman of above an hundred Pounds Estate, for Suit of his Irons, five Pounds; and also for his Board weekly twenty-three Shillings and four Pence; and for every of his Gentlemen and Yeomen as before.

Item, The said Constable shall have of every Gentleman of the Estate of an hundred Pounds by the Year, and under, for the Suit of his Irons, forty Shillings; and his Board weekly seventeen Shillings and six Pence. And other Men, not having Lands and Possessions, and yet having Goods sufficient to find themselves, for Suit of Irons, twenty Shillings; and for their Week's Board thirteen Shillings and four Pence.

Item, All other to live of the House, except their Majesties appoint the same a better Diet by Warrant.

Item, The Porter shall have, of every Prisoner committed by the King and Queen's Majesties for Treason to the said Tower, his uppermost Garment, or agree with him for it.

Item, He shall have of every Person delivered out of the Tower five Shillings.

Item, It is ordered, That the Constable shall no more take Bedding, Goods, and Plate, or Money of any Person attainted, or not attainted, except that he may stay the same for the Time that he be answered, and contented for his Fees and Diets after the Rate aforesaid; and except that, upon the Attainder of every such Prisoner, the said Constable shall have the Wearing Apparel and Bedding of the same Prisoner so attainted, and the Plate and Jewels of the same, if any do remain, to be kept to their Majesties Use.

The Porter's Fee.

These



These Orders were made through the Queen's Frugality. For these Allowances to the Prisoners were, for the most Part, out of the Princes Purves.

It is very evident from many Passages in the Records, that the Office of Constable was frequently suspended, and supplied by a Keeper, who had the same Authority, and was inferior to the Constable only in Title, and at other Times by a Lieutenant. Thus *Thomas Iggreve* was appointed Keeper both of the Tower and City of London in the 25th of *Henry III.* and *Randolph de Sandwich* was in the same Station in the 13th and 17th of *Edward I.* *William*, Archbishop of *York*, was Keeper of the Tower in the 1st of *Edward I.* and in the 31st of *Henry VI.* we find Mention made of *John Chauncy*, Lieutenant to the Duke of *Exeter*, then Constable of the Tower: And again, a royal Mandate was sent to *John Winwicke*, Lieutenant to the Constable of the same, in the 16th of *Edward III.*

There is also recorded, that the Constable was sometimes the Keeper, and was then paid his Fees as for two distinct Places. Thus *Henry Fitz-Aucher*, the Constable, received 50*l.* per Annum, particularly for keeping the Tower, in the 13th and 14th of *Henry III.*

Rec. Tur.  
13 Hen. III.

Lieutenant  
of the  
Tower.

Rec. Tur.

In the long Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* there was no Constable of the Tower: His Place was supplied by a Lieutenant: The Importance of which Office cannot be better collected than from the Declaration of *Sir Michael Blount*, who succeeded *Sir Owen Hopton* in that Place of Trust in the Year 1590, and declared, that if the Queen should die, and her Majesty was then very sick, he should not think himself bound to obey any Counsellor, for then all Counsellors would be private Men; but would keep his Post till the Successor should be established, according to the Justice of his Title; and that he would permit none of the Officers of the Ordnance to enter into the Tower, unless they were sworn to take the same Side with himself, for then the whole Charge would be his: And, because he looked upon several of the Warders to be Knaves, he would turn them out, and call the rest before him; and such as would not be sworn to obey him, as by their Oath, he said, they were obliged to, he would turn them out also, and supply their Places with his own Friends; that by this Means, and having Ammunition in his Power, he should be able to arm more than half the Realm beside. All this was testified by *Edmond Nevyl de Latimer*, Esq; before the Lord *Cobbam* and Lord *Buckburgh*, two of the Privy-Council appointed to examine him. He also testified, that the Lieutenant had often asked him his Opinion how many Men would serve to keep the Tower, and what Course was best to take for victualling it. These Things looking very suspiciously, raised Jealousies in the State against him, and brought him into Trouble.

Modern  
State of  
this Officer.

As to the modern State of this great Officer of the Tower, he is, by Virtue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Middlesex*: He is High Steward of a Court held within the Tower; he may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*; he may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the Tower, *infra Reg-*

*num Anglie*; he hath the Privilege, before spoken of, to take one Flagon, that is, two Gallons and a Pint, before, and as much behind the Mast, of all Wine Ships that come to London. Some hold, that he is to be *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middlesex*. His Salary is two hundred Pounds per Annum. His Perquisites are large. His usual Fee for every Prisoner sent to the Tower is twenty Pounds; and three Pounds a Week for an Earl, and five Pounds for a Knight; for a Baron, or a Degree higher, fifty Pounds at his Entrance; to whom the King allows weekly ten Pounds, whereof two Parts go to the Prisoner, and the other Third to the Lieutenant for Lodging and Diet; and fifty Pounds to the Lieutenant upon the Prisoner's Discharge.

The present Lieutenant is the Right Hon. Lord *Harry Powlett*.

A third chief Officer of the Tower is the Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, and, at the Entrance of any Prisoner, hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, (his upper Garment) or a Composition for the same.

Gentleman-  
Porter.

This Office is at least as old as the Time of King *Edward III.* for in the Tower Records Mention is made, in that King's Reign, of the Custody of the Tower-Gate being granted to *John de London*.

This Officer had allowed him, out of the King's Wardrobe, yearly, Broad-Cloth for a Watching-Gown, as appears by this Extract out of King *Edward's* Book of Warrants: "A Warrant to *Sir Rose Sadler*, Knight, (who was Master of the King's Wardrobe) to deliver to *Henry Webb*, Porter of the Tower of London, and to fourteen Yeomen of the Chamber attending there, and to every of them, five Yards of Broad-Cloth, of *London-Ruffet*, at four Shillings and one Penny the Yard, for their Watching-Gowns."

Allowed a  
Watch-  
Gown.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it appears, by a Complaint made by the Occupiers of certain Houses built within the Liberties, some at the Postern-Gate, some within and some without the Bulwark, and others on Tower-Wharf, that the Gentleman-Porter had lett as much Ground upon Building-Leases as was covered with forty Houses, built within the Space of ten Years, and produced a Ground-Rent of seventy-six Pounds nineteen Shillings and six Pence.

Enjoyed the  
Benefit of  
Ground  
within the  
Liberties.

The Gentleman-Jailer is an Officer put in by the Lieutenant of the Tower. His Fee is forty Shillings for a Gentleman, and five Pounds for a Knight.

The Gentle-  
man-Jailer

There are likewise forty Warders of the Tower, who are accounted the King's domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque. They are all habited with the same Caps and Coats as those of the Yeomen of the Guard that attend the King, and come into Waiting ten every Day.

Warders;

*The present Officers of the Tower of London, their Names, and Salaries.*

The Right Honourable Earl *Cornwallis*, Constable, 1000*l.* a Year.

Lord *Harry Powlett*, Lieutenant, 700*l.* a Year.

*Charles Rainsford*, Esq; Deputy-Lieutenant, 11*l.* a Day.

*Charles*



Charles Hen. Collins, Esq; Tower-Major 10 s. a Day.

Rev. Mr. Edw. Hervey, Chaplain, 6 s. 8 d. a Day.

Dr. Gideon Harvey, Physician, 10 s. a Day.

Sir Tho. Panson, Gent. Porter, 84 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Mr. Scott, Gent. Goaler, 70 l. a Year.

Lieutenancy of the Tower.

As to the Lieutenancy of the Tower, or Military Government thereof, the Constable or Lieutenant hath the Command of the Militia, for a considerable Compass about it, in divers Divisions, called Hamlets, lying in the Parishes of Hackney, Stepney, Whitechapel, Minorities, St. Catharine's, Wapping, Shadwell, Shoreditch, and the Liberty of Norton-Falgate, and Bromley. The Names of which Hamlets are as follows :

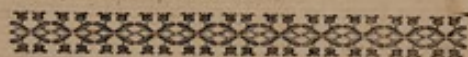
Hackney.	Ratcliff.
Norton-Falgate.	Shadwell.
Shoreditch.	Limchouse.
Spital-Fields.	Poplar.
Whitechapel.	Blackwall.
Trinity-Minorities.	Bromley.
East-Smithfield.	Bow.
Tower Extra.	Old Ford.
Tower Intra.	Mill-End.
St. Catharine's.	Bednal-Green.
Wapping.	

The Hamlets.

These one-and-twenty Hamlets, being all the Hundred of Osulfston, in the County of Middlesex, are exempted from the said County by Act of Parliament, 14 Car. II. to be the standing Militia of the Tower. The Constable, or Lieutenant, is Lord-Lieutenant of the same. They raise two Regiments, consisting of eight hundred Men each. And this, Time out of Mind, hath been the constant Militia and standing Force of the Tower; and was confirmed by a Clause in an Act of Parliament under King Charles II. in these Words :

Statutes at Large.

" Provided also, and be it enacted, That  
" whereas the Militia of the Tower-Division in  
" the County of Middlesex, commonly known by  
" the Name of the Tower-Hamlets, are, and al-  
" ways have been, under the Command of his  
" Majesty's Constable or Lieutenant of the  
" Tower, for the Service and Preservation of that  
" his Royal Fort; that it shall and may be law-  
" ful for his Majesty's Constable or Lieutenant of  
" the Tower, for the Time being, to continue  
" to levy the Trained-Bands of the said Division,  
" or Hamlets of the Tower, in such Manner and  
" Form, as to the Number and Quality of Per-  
" sons, as was observed in forming the present  
" Forces thereof."



## CHAP. XVI.

Choice and Duty of Common-Councilmen. City-Walls, &c. repaired. Conspiracy against the Duke of Gloucester detected by the Lord-Mayor. City Address to the King, concerning Publick Grievances. King's Answer, and Proceedings thereupon. Revenge on the City for refusing a Loan to the King.

The Mayor, &c. imprisoned and fined. Liberties seized, and a Custos appointed. Liberties restored for Money. The King received into the City with great Magnificence. Act of Parliament restraining Slaughter-Houses, &c. for preserving the City Liberties, continuing Aldermen in their Offices, and for preventing Frauds in Malt. Graiers Complaint against the City Officers. More Troubles threatening the Citizens. Henry Duke of Gloucester received into London. Is proclaimed King.

ON the last Day of July, in the eighth Year of Richard II. in a Common-Council held before the Mayor and Aldermen, it was ordained, That the Common-Council should be chosen by the Wards fifteen Days after St. Gregory; and that they should chuse those who had served the Year before, or others; and that once a Quarter at least the Common-Council should be assembled to consult and take care of the Affairs of the City.

In the ninth Year of the said King, there was a Confirmation and Settlement of the Choice of Common-Councilmen by the Wards, by four, six, and eight, according to the Bigness of each Ward.

Richard, at the pressing Instances of the King of Portugal, as also to support the Pretences of his Uncle the Duke of Lancaster to the Crown of Castile, sent the said Duke with an Army of twenty thousand Men into Spain. The King of France thought it a proper Time to make a fresh Attempt to conquer England, concluding that, as it was then deprived of the Assistance of its best Troops, he should find it no difficult Matter to accomplish his Designs: With which View he made such prodigious Preparations, that all Europe stood in Amaze, expecting the Event of this mighty Undertaking, which, by contrary Winds, and the vast Preparations made in this Kingdom to oppose them, vanished into Smoke. In which Time of great Confusion and Danger, the King sent the following Writ to the City :

" The King to his beloved the Mayor and  
" Aldermen, and the rest of the Citizens of Lon-  
" don, sendeth Health. Know ye, that as well  
" the Walls and other (Afforciamenta) Forts of  
" the said City be old and weak, and, for Want  
" of Repair, are fallen down in some Places; as  
" also the Ditches of the same City are exceed-  
" ingly filled with Dirt, Dunghills, and other  
" Filth, and with Grass growing in the same,  
" not only to the evident Danger of the said  
" City and Inhabitants thereof, (and chiefly  
" at this present Time of War) but also to the  
" manifest Disgrace and Scandal of us and the  
" whole City, &c."

And for the more effectual repairing the same, the King empowered the Mayor and Citizens to take, not only of Merchandize, but also of all Sorts of Victuals brought to the City, a certain Toll (as King Edw. I. had done before, A. D. 1276) for the Term of ten Years: Whereupon the Citizens set heartily to work about repairing the Wall, Bulwarks, and cleansing the Ditch, demolishing

8 Ric. II.  
Lib. Alb.

Choice and  
Duty of  
Common-  
Council-  
men.

9 Ric. II.  
Lib. Alb.

Hen.  
Knight  
Chron.  
A. D. 1385

A French  
Invasion  
threatened.

DeMarig.  
pro Civit.  
Lond. Pat.  
10 Ric. II.  
Pl. 1.  
m. 31.  
in the  
Tower.

City Walls,  
&c. ordered  
to be re-  
paired.

Toll allowed  
for it.



Hist. de  
Froiss. p. 3.Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.  
Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.Conspiracy  
against the  
Duke of  
GloucesterDetailed  
by the  
Lord  
Mayor.Hist. de  
Froiss. p. 3.City's De-  
putation  
to the D.  
of Glou-  
cester.

Ibid.

Ibid.

molishing several Houses contiguous to the Wall without, to prevent their being of Service to the Enemy, in case of their advancing this Way. But the French Expedition was no sooner laid aside, than the Citizens retired from their Works of Fortification, and, with a Joy inexpressible, began to regale themselves and Friends in the most sumptuous Manner.

The Differences between the King and his Nobility now rose to a very great Height, occasioned by his Male-Administration, under the Management of his two Favourites, *Robert de Vere*, and *Michael de la Pole*: The former whereof being created Duke of *Ireland*, and the latter Earl of *Suffolk* and Lord High Chancellor; these perfidious Men, perceiving that they could not with Safety ingross all the Royal Favours during the Life of *Thomas Duke of Gloucester*, the King's Uncle, entered into a Conspiracy to remove him, and others of their Enemies, by Death: And, for the more effectually accomplishing their wicked Intentions, they resolved to try if they could engage *Nicholas Exton*, the Mayor of *London*, in their Measures, who might intrap the said Duke, and divers of his Friends, by inviting them to sup at the House of one of his Friends in the City, (which is supposed to be that of *Nicholas Brembre*, who was Mayor in the preceding Year, and who was deeply concerned in that wicked Contrivance) and there to assassinate them all. But *Exton* not only rejected this wicked Proposal with the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence, boldly declaring that he would never consent to such a flagitious Piece of Villany as the Shedding of innocent Blood; but is thought to be the first that acquainted the Duke therewith; whereby he was enabled to provide for the Security of himself and Friends, against the wicked Machinations of his Enemy. The Duke, to spirit up the Nation to carry their Complaints against the Favourites to the Throne, caused a Rumour to be spread, that an excessive Poll-Tax of a Noble a Head was to be raised throughout the Kingdom. Which Report soon had the desired Effect: For the Citizens of *London* immediately thereupon sent a Deputation to the Duke of *Gloucester*, desiring him to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom, and to bring to Justice all those who were concerned in the bad Management thereof, by ruining the People with intolerable and grievous Taxations, in order to enrich themselves at the Charge of the Publick.

The Duke replied, That tho' he could not comply with their Request; yet he was very much troubled they had so just Reason to complain; and that tho' he was the King's Uncle, he was nevertheless incapable of redressing their Grievances, by reason the King was intirely governed by his two Favourites. However, he advised them to engage the other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom severally to address the King upon Account of their Grievances, and that he would be sure to attend the King on *St. George's Day* following, when they should find him and his Brother ready to assist them.

At the Time prefixed the Mayor and Citizens sent a Deputation of about sixty of their principal

Members to attend the King at *Windsor*, accompanied by the Deputies of divers other Towns and Cities. The King, being acquainted with their Arrival, would have departed without seeing them: But the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, and the Earl of *Salisbury*, prevailed upon him to grant them an Audience; wherein Sir *Simon Sudbury*, in Behalf of the rest, acquainted his Majesty with their Grievances, and humbly intreated, that a Parliament might be speedily summoned, for calling to an Account all such as had misbehaved in the Administration of publick Affairs, and to substitute in their Stead Men of Worth and Probity, according to the Advice of Parliament.

To which the King answered; That their Supplications being long, he had not Time to answer; therefore desired them to bring their Requests at the ensuing *Michaelmas*, when he would communicate them to the Parliament that should then be held at *Westminster*, and what were judged reasonable should be granted them; but that his Subjects should not be his Masters by prescribing to him; for he never perceived, that either himself, or those about him, had ever intended any thing else but Right and Justice.

To which one of the zealous Deputies boldly replied, "That, with humble Submission to his Majesty, Justice was never less practised in *England* than at present; and that, by the subtle Management of certain Persons, 'twas impossible for him to come at the Truth of Things, seeing his Ministers found it their Interest to conceal from him the Management of his Affairs as much as possible; in Consideration of which, they did not think it consistent with their Interest, nor that of the Kingdom, to wait the Meeting of the Parliament, seeing a speedier Remedy might be applied, by calling to an Account those Plunderers, who had embezzled the publick Treasure; and to inquire how those immense Sums, raised for nine Years past, had been applied; and that all those who could not discharge themselves honourably, should stand to the Judgment of Parliament."

The King, greatly surprized at this bold and unparalleled Speech, turned to his Uncles, to hear what they would say. The Duke of *Gloucester* said, "That he could not see any thing unreasonable in this Demand of the Commonalty of his Realm." Then turning to his Brother, the Duke of *York*, desired his Opinion of this Affair: Who replied, "That he was of the same Mind." Then all the Nobility present being asked their Sentiments, they unanimously declared, "That they were of the same Opinion with the Princes." Whereupon the Parliament was appointed to meet at *Westminster* on the third Day of *May* following, to inquire into the State of the Nation.

But the King in the mean time retired to *Bristol*, and, in order to screen his darling Favourite, the Duke of *Ireland*, from a Parliamentary Inquiry, took him along with him, and gave him a secret Commission to levy Troops in *Wales*, to enable him to reduce the City of *London*, and his Uncles, who were supported by it, to his Obedience. The favourite Duke presently assembled an Army of fifteen thousand Men,

Their respo-  
late ad-  
dressed to his  
Majesty.Ibid.  
The King's  
Answer.Ibid.  
Citizens  
Reply.Ibid.  
Supported  
by the  
Nobility.Ibid.  
King re-  
turns to  
Bristol.



*Civil Wars  
began.*

and marched with them towards London; but was routed at Oxford by an Army of twenty thousand, chiefly Londoners, conducted by the Duke of Gloucester. As for his Majesty, upon Advice of his Favourite's Defeat, not judging himself safe in the Country, he resolved, with his Consort, and the Archbishop of York, &c. to shut himself up in the Tower of London, to wait the further Issue of this Civil War. But, on the News of his Approach to his Capital, he was met, at a considerable Distance from the City, by a great Number of the Citizens on Horseback, richly accoutered, and conducted to St. Paul's Church in a pompous Manner, and thence to his Palace at Westminster. But he soon after receiving Intelligence of the Approach of the Barons Army from Haringeye (Hertsey) Park towards London, was advised by his Favourites not to rely upon the Fidelity of the Londoners, and to think of a Place of greater Security. He therefore retired to the Tower; but was not carried there a Prisoner, as Stow has through Mistake asserted. And in the mean Time, to distress the confederate Army as much as possible, he caused Proclamation to be made in London, That no Person, upon Pain of Death, and Confiscation of Effects, should dare to supply their Army with any sort of Arms, Ammunition, or Provisions. By which Proceeding the Nobility perceived, that the King was not only resolved not to accommodate Matters with them, but likewise to screen from Justice his rapacious and wicked Favourites. Wherefore the confederate Barons endeavoured to bring over the City of London to their Side, by the following Letter, in French, to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens of London, subscribed by the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick. In English thus:

*Ibid.*

*The Barons  
invitation to  
the City to  
join with  
them.*

"That they the Lords above-mentioned were, and always would be, obedient and loyal Subjects to the King; yet, that they the Mayor, &c. should not wonder at the Cause of their assembling in that Manner, they thought good to let them know, that it had been ordained by the King in the last Parliament, that certain Lords, thereunto appointed and sworn, were to have the Governance of the King's Council and Realm, for the Honour and Profit of both, during the Space of one Year; which Government had been, and was then, disturbed and interrupted by Alexander Archbishop of York, Robert Vere Duke of Ireland, Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk, Robert Tresilian that false Justice, and Nicholas Brembre a false Knight of London, every one of them being Traitors to the King and Kingdom; who falsely and traiterously, by their wicked Advices, and Conduct of the King's Person, had carried him into divers remote Parts, far from his Council, to the Ruin of him and his Realm; and falsely counselled him, against their Oaths, to do divers Things in Disinheritance and Disfranchising of his Crown, he being ready to lose his Heritage beyond Sea by their Means, to the great Infamy and Destruction of the whole Nation; and had also wickedly made several Differences betwixt the King and the Lords of his Council, so as some of them were in great Fear and Danger of their Lives, as they had lately

"informed the King by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of York, the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, and divers other Lords: Wherefore, to redress those Things, and punish these Traitors according to Law, they were now assembled, requiring and charging the Mayor and Citizens, by Virtue of their Allegiance, that they should make Proclamation through the whole City, that this was their true Intent, and no other; and that, for the Honour, Profit, and Safety of the King, and all his loyal Lieges, they would be aiding and assisting with all their Power to the said Lords, not favouring or aiding the said Traitors, or any of them, as they tendered the Honour of God, the King and Kingdom, and the Safety of their City; and that they neglect not this Advice, as they would avoid the Dangers that may happen in Time to come: And then warned them to certify the said Lords of their Resolutions in this Matter, on Friday next, which was the fifteenth of November."

This Letter was favourably received by most of the Aldermen and principal Citizens, who, without requiring much Time to deliberate upon this Message, not only immediately sent them the Keys of the City by Nicholas Eston, the Mayor, but likewise supplied their Army with Plenty of all sorts of Provisions.

As soon as the Parliament met, Sir Nicholas Brembre, late Mayor of London, one of the wicked Favourites of Richard, was condemned for High Treason, and was adjudged to be drawn and hanged; which Sentence was accordingly executed upon him at Tyburn: And not (according to that idle Story mentioned by Holingshead, Stow, and others) beheaded with an Ax, which he had prepared for the Execution of all such as opposed his Measures. If this perfidious and cruel Man, and his Accomplices, had succeeded in their wicked Schemes, he was to have been made Duke of New Troy or London, so denominated by the fabulous Geoffrey of Monmouth.

A.D. 1389, the Streets of London were so abused with common Lay-stalls, to the great Annoyance of the Citizens, that a Proclamation was made throughout the City, by Authority of Parliament, That no Person whatsoever should presume to lay any Dung, Guts, Garbage, Offals, or any other Ordure, in any Street, Ditch, River, &c. upon Penalty of twenty Pounds, to be recovered by an Information in Chancery.

The Civil War being over, King Richard appointed a great Tournament to be held at London, to commence on the Sunday after Michaelmas; and, for the better publishing his Intentions, sent divers Heralds to proclaim the same in all the principal Courts of Europe: On which Occasion divers Princes, and many of the prime Nobility, resorted hither from Germany, France, the Netherlands, &c. to participate of the Solemnity; which began on Sunday Afternoon, from the Tower of London, with a pompous Cavalcade of sixty Ladies, magnificently dressed, and mounted on the same Number of stately Horses, richly accoutered, each leading an armed Knight by a Chain of Silver, attended by their Esquires of Honour: Who passing thro' Cheapside, rode to Smithfield; where the Jests continued four Days

*Joined by  
the Citizens.*

*Brad.  
Cont.  
Comp.  
Hist.  
Rot. Parl.  
11 Ric. II.  
p. 3.  
Execution  
of Sir  
Nicholas  
Brembre,  
&c.*

*Stat. Larg.  
11 Ric. II.  
A.D. 1389  
Order of  
Parliament  
to keep  
London  
Streets  
clean.*

*Hist. de  
Froiss. p. 3.  
A.D. 1390*

*A great  
Tournament  
appointed by  
the King.*

(and



(and not, according to *Higden*, twenty-four) in a most sumptuous Manner, with a great Variety of noble Entertainments, in the Presence of the King, (who justed himself on the second Day) Queen, and the whole Court, besides an infinite Number of Spectators of all Conditions: Open House being kept the whole Time, at the King's Expence, at the Bishop of *London's* Palace, in a very sumptuous Manner, for the Entertainment of all Persons of Distinction; where the Diversions every Night concluded with a Ball.

By an Act of Parliament made in the Year 1391, for removing the Staple from *Calais* to *England*, to be held in the several Places appointed by the Statutes relating to the same, the Exportation of Wool was so greatly discouraged, that the Price thereof fell to twenty Pence the Stone.

The Price of Wheat being very high, at sixteen Shillings and eight Pence per Quarter, *Adam Bamme*, the Mayor, to prevent a Famine in the City, took out of the Orphans Fund in the Chamber of *London* two thousand Marks, to which twenty-four of the Aldermen added twenty Pounds each, wherewith they procured Corn from abroad, and the Wants of the Poor were effectually supplied. By which good Conduct the City was preserved in Peace, and those worthy Magistrates universally applauded as the common Parents of the Poor.

*Richard*, by his excessive Luxury and immoderate Profuseness, had so reduced his Treasury, that he found himself necessitated to apply to the City of *London* for a Loan of one thousand Pounds, or, according to some, ten thousand. Be the Sum what it will, he had not only the Mortification of receiving a flat Denial, but also to hear that the Citizens did barbarously and inhumanly beat and abuse a certain *Lombard* Merchant, for offering to advance the Sum required. *Richard* was highly incensed against the Citizens for this undutiful and intolerable Behaviour; yet, tho' prompted by all about him to inflict an exemplary Punishment, he waved his Resentment, till another Opportunity should offer to revenge himself effectually upon them; which soon after happened, on the following Account:

A Baker's Man carrying Bread along *Fleet-street*, as he passed by the Bishop of *Salisbury's* House, had a Loaf taken out of his Basket by *Walter Roman*, one of the Bishop's Servants; and, as the Baker endeavoured to recover it, he was wounded in the Scuffle by the said *Roman*. Divers Persons, seeing this Robbery and Abuse, attempted to secure the Offender, in order to bring him to Justice. His Fellow-Servants rescued him, and, running him into the House, secured him from further Danger, though a Constable was sent to demand him; which so enraged the Populace, that they threatened to fire the Episcopal Palace, if he was not immediately delivered up to them.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs no sooner received Advice of this dangerous Riot, than they immediately repaired thither, and with much Persuasion and great Difficulty, appeased and sent home the People, without much Violence committed. All would have happily ended here, had it not been for that implacable

Son of Revenge, *Waltham*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, (whose villainous Servant was the Cause of the whole Disturbance) who rekindled the Fire, as it is said, out of an old Grudge he bore the Citizens for being Favourers of *Wickliff's* Doctrine. But, whatever the Motive might be, the furious Prelate, without troubling himself to enquire into the Bottom of the Affair, full fraught with Rage and Malice, went to the King with a loud Complaint against the Citizens; affirming, that it was not only the highest Indignity offered to the Church, but it would likewise endanger the State, if the *Londoners* were suffered to go on with Impunity. The King, as glad of this Opportunity to punish the Citizens, as the Bishop could be, on Account of the late Indignity offered him in the Person of the *Italian* Merchant above-mentioned; to which being added the reiterated Aggravations of the Clergy; *Richard* furiously threatened to plunder, and even to raze the City. But, by the Interposition of many of the prime Nobility, his Anger being in some measure alleviated, he commanded the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and four-and-twenty of the principal Commoners of the City, to attend him at *Nottingham*, to answer to such grievous Crimes and Disorders objected against them, as were more than sufficient (as was given out) to cancel all Obligations on the King's Part, and of so high a Nature, that nothing could be offered as a satisfactory Atonement for their Offences.

The Citizens, before their Arrival at *Nottingham*, came to a Resolution of faithfully standing by each other, in order to justify their Innocence. But the King's Threats and severe Deportment soon dissolved the Confederacy; for some of its timorous Members, to ingratiate themselves with the King, impeached others of their Brethren, who recriminated upon them. By which surprizing Conduct, they found themselves in the direct Road to Destruction; and therefore it was judged the safest Way to throw themselves intirely upon the King's Mercy. Pursuant to which, the Mayor was committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Windsor*, and the rest to other Prisons; and a Commission under the Great Seal was directed to *Edward Duke of York*, and *Thomas Duke of Gloucester*, (the King's Uncles) and others, for enquiring into all and singular the Errors, Defects, and Misprisions committed in the City, through the bad Conduct of the said Magistrates; and *William Venour*, the late Mayor, *John Lovynge*, and *John Walcote*, late Sheriffs, and *William Baret*, and *Nicholas Exton*, &c. Aldermen, were indicted before the said Commissioners, for Male-Administration in the Government of the City; and, after Conviction, they were for the first Fault adjudged to pay the King one thousand Marks, for the second two thousand, and for the third the Liberties of the City to be seized to the King's Use. The last of which was directly contrary to Justice, and the Immunities of the Citizens; for by the first Charter of *Edward* the Third, he granted, "That the Liberties of the City should not be seized upon by him, or his Heirs, nor a Custos set over the same, for the Offences of its Magistrates; but that every Person so offending be punished according to the

Complained  
of by the  
Bishop of  
Salisbury.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Used by the  
King as a  
Pretext to  
oppress the  
City.

Hon.  
Knight.  
Chron.

Mayor, &c.  
commanded  
to appear  
before the  
King.

Cant.  
Chron.

Submit to  
the King's  
Mercy.

Imprisoned.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Rym. Foe.  
Con. Lit.  
Mad. Firm.  
Burg.

Prosecuted  
and fined.

Roy.  
Char.  
Lond.

As before  
Ch. XIV.

Stat. Large  
14 Ric. II.  
A.D. 1391

Statute  
concerning  
Wool.  
Chron.  
Preci.  
Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.

Lord.  
Mayor's  
Relief of  
the Poor in  
Time of  
Dearth.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
A.D. 1392

Citizens  
refuse to  
lend the  
King Mo-  
ney.

Richard  
wrote Re-  
venge.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Cant.  
Chron.

Riot in  
Fleet-  
street.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Appeased.



City Liberties joined.

Rym. Fee.  
Con. Lit.

Custos, &c.  
appointed.

Ibid.

De Word.  
Ad Poly-  
chron.

Restored  
for a Sum  
of Money.  
Rym. Fee.  
Con. Lit.

Feb.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

King re-  
turns, and  
is magnifi-  
cently re-  
ceived into  
the City.

Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.  
Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Hen.  
Knight.  
Chron.

Feb.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

"the Nature of his Crime." However, by Virtue of this arbitrary Decree, the King seized upon the City Liberties, discharged *John Hynde* the Mayor, and appointed *Baldwyn Radington* Custos in his stead. Whereby are shewn the Mistakes of *Knighton* and *Walsingham*, in asserting, that *Sir Edward Baleryge*, or *Dalyngrygge*, was first appointed Custos of the City.

At the same Time *Henry Vanner*, or *Vamer*, and *John Shadworth*, or *Chadworth*, Sheriffs, were likewise degraded, and in their stead were constituted *Gilbert Magbefeld* and *Thomas Newington*: And *William Venour*, *William Baret*, *William Brampton*, *William Olyver*, *William More*, *Thomas Wylford*, *John Frauncys*, *John Leveneys*, *William Sheryngham*, *Adam Bamme*, *Henry Bamme*, *Adam Changerour*, *Thomas Vynent*, *Adam Karhyll*, *Drugo Barentyn*, *Gilbert Magbefeld*, and *Thomas Newington*, by the King's Precept, were appointed Aldermen, to be continued during the Royal Pleasure. And, as a farther Mortification to the City, the King not only withdrew himself and his Nobility from it, but he likewise removed the Courts of Justice to *York*. However, upon the Payment of the Fine of three thousand Marks, the City Liberties were all restored, exclusive of the Privilege of chusing its Mayor. And the King returning to the City, he was met at *Sbene*, or *Richmond Heath*, by four hundred Citizens on Horseback, richly dressed in one Sort of Apparel, with the Recorder at their Head, who, in an ingenious Speech, humbly begged Pardon for past Offences, and earnestly intreated his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to honour his Chamber of *London* with his Presence: Which he condescending to, they attended him to *St. George's Church* in *Southwark*; where he was received by a solemn Procession of the Clergy and five hundred Boys in Surplices, with the Bishop of *London* at their Head. Whence he proceeded to *London-Bridge*, where he was presented with a stately Courser, richly trapped with a Golden Brocade, and likewise his Queen with a stately white Pad, with a very rich Furniture. Never was the City so richly embellished as on this Occasion; for the Citizens of all Ranks, both as to Houses and Apparel, strove to outvie each other, for the Honour and Entertainment of their reconciled Sovereign; and all the Streets, through which the Cavalcade passed, were lined by the City Companies in their Formalities; the Conduits all the while running with Variety of Wines, and the Populace with loud Acclamations incessantly crying, *King Richard for ever*.

At the Standard in *Cheapside* was erected a very magnificent Pageant, whereon was placed a Boy in white Apparel, representing an Angel, who, upon the King's Approach, presented him with Wine in a Golden Cup, and put on his Head a rich Crown of Gold, most curiously garnished with a Variety of precious Stones and Pearls of an inestimable Value, and likewise another on the Head of the Queen. And thence riding to *St. Paul's Church*, he made an Offering. After which, he was conducted to his Palace of *Westminster* by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who the Day after presented *Richard* with two gilt Silver Basons, and in each of which a thousand Nobles of Gold, together with a curious

Picture of the Trinity, valued at eight hundred Pounds. They also presented him with a Silver Tablet for an Altar, gilt with Gold, with the Story of *St. Edward the Confessor*, worth one thousand Marks, besides other Gifts of great Value, to procure them a Remission of all past Offences, and an intire Restoration of all their valuable Rights and Privileges. But they soon found themselves mistaken; for, though the Queen generously and graciously exerted herself to accomplish an intire Reconciliation between the King and them, yet they found there was no other Way of recovering the Right of chusing their Chief Magistrate, but by paying the King his own Price, which, according to my Author, they soon came to know, that it was no less a Sum than ten thousand Pounds.

*Richard* by this severe Usage intirely lost the Affections of the Citizens ever after; and at last, when too late, he was made sensible, how dangerous it is for a King of *England* to have the City of *London* for his Enemy.

The Parliament, which now was held at *Winchester*, enacted, That all the Filth of a certain Lay-stall upon the Bank of the River *Thames* be forthwith removed; and, for preventing the like for the future, the Butchers of *London* were, before the ensuing *Easter*, to erect a House or Houses, in a proper Place, fit for the Reception of all their Ordure, whence 'twas to be carried in Boats into the middle of the said River, and there to be thrown in at the Turn of the Tide at High Water; and that no Person whatsoever should presume to throw any Muck, Rubbish, Laystige, or other Ordure, in at the Sides of the *Thames*, or lay any Filth or Nastiness on the Banks of the same, between the Palace of *Westminster*, and the Tower of *London*, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds. Whence 'tis observable, that at that Time a greater Regard was had to the Cleanness of the River at the Sides, than to its Navigation.

On *Christmas-Day* following a great Dolphin, of ten Feet in Length, was taken at *London-Bridge*. His coming so far up the River was looked upon as a Prefage of that stormy and tempestuous Weather which soon after happened.

In the seventeenth of the same Reign, upon the City's being restored to the King's Favour and their ancient Privileges, the Courts of Justice, which upon the King's Displeasure had been removed to *York*, were now again brought back to *London*. And, for the better preserving the City Liberties against all future Attempts of the Prince, 'twas at this time by Parliament enacted, "That it is not the King's Meaning or Intent, nor the Meaning of the Statute made in the twenty-eighth of *Edward the Third*, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, that have been, now are, or hereafter shall be, should incur the Penalty contained in the said Statute, for any erroneous Judgment given, or to be given, in the said City." But as to all other Defects respecting the Government of the City, they were to be answerable for.

This Act is explanatory of the former, for the Ease and Satisfaction of the Citizens, who were sadly apprehensive, that the future Malversation of their Magistrates would likewise endanger the

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Obliged the  
Citizens  
to pay  
10000*l*.

Cot.  
Abrid.  
Rec.

Act of  
Parliament  
concerning  
Butchers.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1393

Cot.  
Abrid.  
Rec.

Several  
Acts of  
Parliament  
against  
seizing  
the City  
Liberties.



For continuing  
Aldermen  
in their  
Offices.

Dividing  
Faringdon  
into two  
Wards.

Ascertaining  
the  
Manner of  
Taxing the  
15th in the  
City.  
Arnold.  
Chron.  
Number of  
Wards, and  
their Pro-  
portions in  
Taxes.

Re-seizure of their Liberties; but by this Act they were rendered entirely easy on that Head. It was likewise by the said Parliament enacted, That from henceforth the Aldermen of the City shall not be annually elected, but shall remain in their Offices during their good Behaviour. And that the great Ward of *Faringdon* should be divided into the *Out* and *In-Wards*; with a Right for each to chuse its Aldermen. By this Division a five-and-twentieth Ward was constituted.

It was also enacted in this Parliament, That the said twenty-five Wards should be rated or assessed in the following Proportions:

*The Charge of every Ward in London at XV.*

The Wards in the West of *Wallbrook*.

The Ward of *Cheap*, taxed in *London* at 72*l.* 16*s.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 72*l.*

The Ward of the *Vintry*, in *London* at 36*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 35*l.* 5*s.*

The Ward of *Queenhithe*, in *London* taxed at 20*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 20*l.*

The Ward of *Baynard-Castle*, taxed in *London* at 12*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 12*l.*

The Ward of *Cordwainers-Street*, in *London* at 72*l.* 16*s.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 72*l.*

The Ward of *Bread-Street*, taxed in *London* at 37*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 36*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Faringdon Without*, in *London* taxed at 35*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 34*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Faringdon Within*, in *London* taxed at 54*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Ward of *Aldrychgate*, taxed in *London* at 7*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 7*l.*

The Ward of *Cripplegate*, taxed in *London* at 40*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 39*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Cripplegate without*, in *London* taxed at 10*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 10*l.* *N. B.* This was not a separate Ward, but only a Liberty, or Part of the former, under one Alderman, as at present.

The Ward of *Bassinghawke*, taxed in *London* at 7*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 7*l.*

The Ward of *Coleman-Street*, taxed in *London* at 19*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 19*l.*

The Wards on the East Side of *Wallbrook*.

The Ward of *Wallbrook*, taxed in *London* at 40*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 39*l.*

The Ward of *Dowgate*, taxed in *London* at 36*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 34*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Brydge*, taxed in *London* at 50*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 49*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Byllinggate*, taxed in *London* at 32*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 31*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of the *Tower*, taxed in *London* at 46*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 45*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Portfoken*, taxed in *London* at 9*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 9*l.*

The Ward of *Aldgate*, taxed in *London* at 6*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 5*l.*

NUMB. XVI.

The Ward of *Lyme-Street*, taxed in *London* at 40*s.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 40*s.*

The Ward of *Byshopsgate*, taxed in *London* at 22*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 21*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Broad-Street*, taxed in *London* at 27*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 25*l.*

The Ward of *Cornhill*, taxed in *London* at 16*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 16*l.*

The Ward of *Langborne*, taxed in *London* at 21*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 20*l.* 10*s.*

The Ward of *Candlewick-Street*, taxed in *London* at 16*l.* and in the Exchequer accounted for 16*l.*

It was also enacted, That all Malt, coming from the several Counties of *England* to *London*, for the domestick Uses of the King, Nobility, and Citizens, should be thoroughly cleaned from all Dust and Filth, so that the Buyer might have eight Bushels of clean Malt to the Quarter. And for the more effectual Execution of this Act, the Mayor of *London* was empowered to search all the Malt brought to the City; to prevent the great Frauds of the Country Maltsters.

*Stow* in his *Annals* relates, that about this Time three *Scottish* Gentlemen challenged the same Number of *English* to fight at Jufts, viz. the Earl of *Mar*, the Lord *Nottingham*, Sir *William Darrell*, the King of *Scotland's* Banner-bearer, Sir *Pierce Courtney*, the King of *England's* Standard-bearer, *Cockburn*, Esq; and Sir *Nicholas Hawkirke*. These Challenges were decided in *Smithfield*, wherein the *English* remained Victors; for the Earl of *Mar* and *Cockburn* were unhorsed by their Opponents, the former being so bruised and wounded by the Fall, that he died on his Return home; but *Darrell* and *Courtney* were so equally matched that neither were Victors.

The Country Graiers frequenting *Smithfield* Market petitioned the Parliament, complaining of the grievous and intolerable Exactions of the City Officers belonging to the said Market, by their unjustly extorting from many Persons carrying Cattle thither the third Beast; for which scandalous and detestable Imposition, the Mayor and Sheriffs were ordered to answer before the Council.

In the ninth, twelfth and fifteenth Years of King *Richard*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London* presented their Sheriffs to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer for Admittance, with their Reasons, as mentioned in the Year 1385, for the said Sheriffs not taking an Oath in the Exchequer, nor any where else, but in the City; wherefore they were refused to be admitted, and at the said Times were severally cautioned by the Barons not to act as Sheriffs at their Perils, without qualifying themselves as is necessary and customary on such Occasions.

It seems, the Mayor and Citizens had better considered of this Affair; for in this Year *Nicholas de Farendon*, the Mayor, &c. presented *Adam de Saresbury* and *John Oxford* for their Sheriffs, who were admitted and sworn to behave themselves

Rail. Stat.  
17 Ric. II.  
A.D. 1394

To prevent  
Frauds in  
Malt.

Stow Ann.  
Engl.  
A Fight at  
Jufts.

Cot.  
Abrid.  
Rec.

Complaint  
of Graiers  
against the  
Impositions  
of the City  
Officers in  
Smithfield.

Mad. Hist.  
Excheq.

Relating  
to the  
Sheriffs  
Oath.

Ibid.



selves well and truly. For, if a Sheriff of *London*, being chosen, did not go to the Exchequer, in Obedience to the King's Command, to take upon him the Office of Sheriff, he was to be amerced for the Contempt; as is manifest in the Case of *Philip de Taylor*, who was fined in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of *Edward* the First in the Sum of fifty Pounds, for his Contempt in not appearing at the Exchequer to qualify himself as aforesaid.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1396  
City's Re-  
ception of  
Queen  
Isabella.

The Mayor of this City having received Advice of the King's Arrival at *Dover*, with his young Consort *Isabella*, a Daughter of *France*; he, with his Brethren the Aldermen, accompanied by a select Body of Citizens well mounted and dressed in one Sort of Apparel, with a Symbol of their respective Mysteries richly embroidered on each of their Sleeves, met them on *Blackbeatb*, where the Recorder, on Behalf of the City, in a congratulatory Oration, joyfully welcomed and conducted them to *Kennington*; from whence, soon after, the young (then but eight Years of Age, therefore called *the Little*) Queen was brought to the Tower of *London* with the utmost Pomp and State. On which Occasion the Crowds of Spectators were so exceeding great, that nine Persons were crowded to Death on *London-Bridge*, among whom were the Prior of *Tiptree* in *Essex*, and a worthy Lady of *Cornhill*. And the Day following the Queen passed through the City, with the greatest Magnificence, to *Westminster*.

Hollingsh.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1397

*Richard*, being apprehensive of new Broils, was desirous to know what Power the City of *London* could bring into the Field upon an Emergency; for which End he caused the Citizens to be mustered upon *Blackbeatb*; where having reviewed them, he was exceedingly delighted with their fine and numerous Appearance.

Rym.  
Fæd.  
Com. Lit.

*Adam Banne*, the Mayor, dying soon after, and before the Completion of his Mayoralty, the King, by his own Authority, and in an arbitrary Manner, without consulting the Citizens, put into that Office for the remaining Part of the Year *Richard Whittington*; who was afterwards chosen by the Citizens to that Office for that Time.

Hist. de  
Froiss. p. 4.  
A.D. 1398

City's Ad-  
dress to the  
King.

According to a foreign Author, the Citizens of *London*, at the Instigation of the Duke of *Gloucester*, the King's Uncle, petitioned the King, that, seeing the War with *France* was happily ended, they might have all grievous Taxations annulled; and also that his Majesty would not enter into any Treaty with the King of *France* about the delivering up of *Calais*.

Referred.

Which Proceedings of the Citizens were in a proper Time highly resented by the King, who intended to punish them severely for their Insolence: But by the Mediation of their good Friends, *Roger Walden*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and their own worthy Bishop *Robert Braybrooke*, they were again taken into Favour. However, many of the richest and most eminent Citizens were obliged to sign and seal sundry blank Charters sent them by the Ministry, who afterwards in a shameful Manner filled them up at their Pleasure, some with large Sums, and others with such Sums as would effectually drain them: By which oppressive and tyrannical Government,

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

*Richard* became at last so odious to his Subjects, that the principal of the Nobility, Gentry and People invited *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, late Duke of *Lancaster*, and Grandson to *Edward* the Third, then an Exile in *France* (who some time before was unjustly banished the Kingdom) to come over and head them, in order to extricate an oppressed Nation from an Abyss of Slavery they were sunk into. *Henry* accepted of their Invitation, and, landing at *Ravenspurre* in *Yorkshire*, was quickly joined by the Nobility and Gentry of those Parts, and by Persons of all Ranks on his March Southward; so that his Army in a few Days increased to sixty thousand Men. With these he hastened to *London*; wisely concluding, if the Capital should declare for him, he would have nothing to fear from the King or his Adherents. The Citizens received their Deliverer with open Gates, Hearts and Hands, (supplying his Army with a Superfluity of all Sorts of Provisions) expressing their Joy with magnificent Shews, solemn Processions of the Clergy, and loud Acclamations of the People.

Hist. de  
Froiss. p. 4.  
A.D. 1399

Henry  
Duke of  
Hereford  
invited to  
take upon  
him the  
Govern-  
ment.

Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
Lands in  
Yorkshire.

Tyr. Gen.  
Hist. Engl.  
MSS. in  
Bib. Lamb.

Is received  
into Lon-  
don.

Froiss.  
Hist. p. 4

The Duke, having his Interest greatly strengthened by the Accession of this potent and opulent City, thought he might safely march thence to secure the Western Parts of the Kingdom; where *Richard*, soon after, arrived with his Army from the Reduction of *Ireland*. But the King, being soon deserted by most of the Great Men about him, thought proper to accept of the Terms offered him by the Earl of *Northumberland*, on behalf of the Duke of *Lancaster*, which the Earl solemnly swore to see performed: Nevertheless he perfidiously seized upon the King's Person, carried him Prisoner to *Roteland* Castle, and thence to that of *Flint*; and there delivered him to the Duke, who brought the King to *London*. At some Distance from which, he was met by the Recorder of the City, accompanied by a great Number of Knights and Esquires, who, in a most inhuman and barbarous Manner, desired the Duke, in the Name of the whole Community of *London*, to behead the King, and all those that were taken with him: But the Duke would by no means oblige them in the Perpetration of such an unparalleled and horrid Act of Cruelty; telling them, that, if he should agree to their unreasonable Request, it would be an eternal Reproach to him and all his Adherents; wherefore he would leave him and them to the Disposal of the ensuing Parliament. But other Authors only write, that the *London* Rabble intended to have assassinated *Richard*, on his Approach to the City, had they not been prevented by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Securin the  
King's  
Person.

Rejects the  
Proposal to  
behead the  
King.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.

Tyr. Gen.  
Hist. Engl.

MSS. in  
Bib. Lamb.

At the Duke's Approach to *London* with his Prisoners, he was received in great Pomp by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the several Companies in their Formalities, with the People incessantly crying, *Long live the good Duke of Lancaster our Deliverer!* And the Duke, having secured the King in the Tower of *London*, went to *St. Paul's* Church, to return Thanks to God for his great Success!



## C H A P. XVII.

Henry IV's Accession to the Throne. Imprisonment and Murder of Richard II. Act concerning Fish. Henry's Regard for the City. Grants them several Privileges. The City assist him in reducing the Rebels. Charter granting the Custody of the City Gates, Gathering of Tolls, Weighing of Lead, &c. Conduit in Cornhill built. Privileges granted to Italian Merchants, and Country Traders by Parliament. Contests between the Goldsmiths and Cutlers. Sir John Woodcock's Regulation of the Thames-Fishery. Plays, Tournaments and Riots. The Burning of John Bradby in Smithfield. Building of Guildhall. Three Tides of Flood.

Feb. p. 7.  
438, 443.

Henry's  
Accession  
to the  
Throne.  
Coronation.

**H**ENRY, Duke of Hereford, and Son of John of Gaunt, late Duke of Lancaster, being recognized King of England, and all the Dominions belonging to that Crown, by the States in Parliament assembled, after they had obliged Richard to resign; he took Possession of the Throne on the last Day of September, A. D. 1399, and was crowned on the thirteenth of October following in Westminster Abbey. After which a splendid Entertainment was provided in the Hall adjoining; and the Mayor and Aldermen of London were admitted to their Seats next the Side-board, in Right of the Office of Chief Butler of England.

All of  
Parliament  
concerning  
Fish.

After these Rejoicings were over, the Parliament sat again to do Business, and among other Things enacted, That all Reppers and other Fishers from Rye and Winchelsea, and other Parts on the Sea-Coasts, should sell their Fish themselves in Cornhill and Cheap, and other Streets of London, unto all Men that would buy them, except Fishmongers and others that would buy the said Fish to sell it again. And also it was enacted, That the deposed King Richard should be kept in such Prison during his natural Life, as King Henry, then reigning, should assign; which was afterwards resolved to be the Castle of Leeds in Kent; and from thence Richard was removed to Pontefract Castle in Yorkshire, on the Discovery of a Plot by certain of the Nobility to assassinate Henry: Which proved fatal to the Royal Prisoner. For, as most ancient Writers affirm, Richard was murdered in this Place of Confinement by one Sir Piers of Exton, assisted by eight other Ruffians; four of whom he slew in his own Defence, before they could overpower him in his Chamber, with an Ax he wrested out of one of their Hands.

His Mur-  
der.

Holin.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1399

Henry's  
Regard for  
the City.

In the first Year of Henry the Fourth, on the thirteenth of October, being the Day appointed for his Coronation, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, dressed in Scarlet, and mounted upon stately Horses, rode to the Tower of London, where they received and attended the King to Westminster; where the Mayor, assisted by his Brethren the Aldermen, officiated as Chief Butler of the Kingdom. And Henry, to declare his great Affection to the Citizens, caused all the Blank Charters that had been extorted from them in the

late Reign, to be burnt at the Standard in Cheapside.

And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made in the seven-and-twentieth of Edward the Third, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London, in Default of good Government in the City, were to be tried as Delinquents by a foreign Inquest, to be taken out of the Counties of Kent, Essex, Suffex, Hertfordshire, Bucks and Berks; and who, upon their being found guilty, for the first Default were to pay one thousand Marks; for the second two thousand Marks; and for the third the Franchises of the City to be forfeited to the King: He also caused these several Forfeitures to be repealed by Parliament. As a further Encouragement to them, it was by the same Parliament enacted, that the Merchants of London should have the same Liberty of packing their Cloths, as foreign Merchants have within the City; and that all foreign Fishermen in Amity with the King, as well as domestick, shall have the Privilege of retailing their Fish in the City, either whole, or in Pieces, to all Persons whatsoever, exclusive of Fishmongers. By which Favours the King won the Hearts of the Citizens, and effectually secured them in his Interest; as may be more fully collected from the following Circumstances.

Stat. 7. Ed. III.

Repeals se-  
veral For-  
feitures,  
&c.

A Conspiracy was formed a little before Christmas by the Abbot of Westminster, and entered into by the Dukes of Albemarle, Surrey and Exeter, the Earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, the Bishop of Carlisle, and Sir Thomas Blunt, to assassinate the King; and, in order to carry it into Execution the more effectually and privately, they agreed upon a Tournament to be held at Oxford, under a Pretence of diverting the King; and the Duke of Exeter humbly intreated Henry, that he would be pleased to honour them with his Presence, and likewise to be Judge, if any Dispute should occur in their Exercise. To which Henry, not in the least suspecting any Treachery, readily assented, and promised to be there at the Time prefixed. But the Duke of Albemarle, in his Way to Oxford, called to visit his Father the Duke of York; and staying to dine, the Duke, seeing a Paper in his Son's Bosom, asked him what it was: The Son, confounded at this unexpected Question, replied, but with a visible Concern, that it was a Thing of no Consequence. The Duke, observing the great Confusion his Son was in, snatched it from him; and by its Contents discovering its dangerous Tendency, immediately posted to Windsor, to acquaint the King with this unnatural Conspiracy. The Son, knowing that he should be utterly undone, if the Plot should be discovered by any but himself, resolved to prevent his Father in the Discovery; and by setting out immediately, and taking a different Way, arrived at Windsor, before the old Duke; and casting himself at the King's Feet, he humbly implored Mercy, and discovered the whole Design. The King told him, if what he said were Fact, he readily pardoned him; but if he found it to be a malicious Information, he should find no Favour. The Duke of York, arriving soon after, put Henry out of all Doubt, by delivering him the Paper he took from his Son. In this Situation of Affairs, the

De Word.  
Ad. Polye.  
Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.  
Hall.  
Chron.

A Conspi-  
racy a-  
gainst the  
King.

How dis-  
covered.

Stow. Ann.  
Engl.

See p. 182.



K. Henry  
informs the  
City thereof

the King, to provide for his own Security, retired to London; and, sending for the Mayor, acquainted him with the impending Danger, and commanded him with the utmost Expedition to raise the Citizens for his and the City's Defence. The Mayor effectually executed these Orders in a very short Time, by bringing before Henry six thousand Citizens completely armed, and ready to march wheresoever it should be judged necessary, besides those he had appointed for Defence of the City.

Conspirators  
become  
desperate.

In the Interim the Conspirators at Oxford became very uneasy, and apprehensive that their Plot was discovered; which was soon after confirmed, by Advice, that both *Albemarle* and the Duke of *York*, his Father, had been with the King at *Windsor*. However, they becoming desperate, resolved to accomplish by Force what they could not by Treachery, and marched to *Windsor*, with such Troops as they on a sudden could draw together, with an Intent to surprize the King; but were disappointed, his Majesty having left that Place the Night before.

Henry  
marches  
against  
them.

Henry, receiving Intelligence of this bold Attempt, marched out of London at the Head of his Citizens and the neighbouring Auxiliaries, to the Number of twenty thousand, completely armed, to *Hounslow-Heath*; where he encamped, expecting the Rebels. But they retired at his Approach with so potent an Army; and the Duke of *Surrey* and the Earl of *Salisbury*, two of the chief Leaders, being surprized at *Cirencester*, their Army was dispersed, and the other Conspirators were left to shift for themselves; all of whom were soon after taken and executed. Thus, by the timely and potent Assistance of the Citizens, an End was put to this Rebellion, which otherwise might have been attended with very bad Consequences.

The  
Rebellion  
quelled by  
the Help of  
the London-  
ers.

Beside the above-mentioned Favours conferred upon the Citizens, the King, willing to the utmost of his Power to oblige them, at this Time granted them a Charter, dated the twenty-fifth of May, in the first Year of his Reign; wherein is contained the following Clause:

King  
Hen. IV's  
Charter  
concerning  
the City  
Gates,  
Gathering  
Toll,  
Weighing  
of Lead, &c.

"And moreover, of our ample Grace, we have granted for us and our Heirs, as much as in us is, to the same Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, as aforesaid, that they shall have the Custody, as well of the Gates of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, as all other the Gates and Posterns of the same City; and also the Office of Gathering of the Tolls and Customs in *Cheap* and *Billingsgate* and *Smithfield*, there rightfully to be taken and accustomed; and also the Tronage, that is to say, the Weighing of Lead, Wax, Pepper, Allom, Madder, and other like Wares, within the said City for ever; as by the said Charters, amongst other Things, more plainly may appear." Dated the 25th of May, 1399.

Tho. Wals.  
Hist. Angl.  
Arrival of  
the Grecian  
Emperor

Towards the Close of this Year *Emanuel Palæologus*, the Grecian Emperor, arrived in England, to solicit Succours against *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*. He was met by the King and Nobility in great State at *Blackheath*, who conducted him to London; where he was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, in a very pompous Manner.

A. D. 1401, the Prison called the *Tun* in *Cornhill* was converted into a Cistern or Conduit for *Tyburn* Water; on one Side of which was erected a Cage, with a Pair of Stocks over it, for the Punishment of Night-Walkers; together with a Pillory, for punishing of cheating Bakers and thievish Millers.

Tun in  
Cornhill  
converted  
into a  
Conduit.

The Merchants of *Jeane* or *Genoa*, upon their petitioning the Parliament, had the Privilege granted them of Importing their Merchandise into London, without paying to the City the Duty called *Scavage*, provided they landed their Goods first at *Southampton*. And in the same Year we read, that the Citizens petitioned against the Liberty of *St. Martin's le Grand*, as a Receptracle of Murderers, Thieves, Bankrupts, &c. humbly praying, that their Privileges might be annulled. To which it was answered, that, upon Sight of their Liberties, Order should be taken therein by the King's Council. But I cannot find that ever there was any Thing farther done in this Affair for the present.

Coe. Abrid.  
Rec.  
A. D. 1404  
Privileges  
granted to  
Italian  
Merchants.

Complaints  
against the  
Liberty of  
St. Martin  
le Grand.

A Contest happened in the Year 1405 between the Companies of *Goldsmiths* and *Cutlers*, concerning certain Privileges challenged by the former, of inspecting all the gold and silver Work made by the latter. This being strenuously opposed by the Cutlers, the Goldsmiths applied to Parliament, to have their Right in that respect ascertained. The Matter in Dispute was by the King referred to the Mayor of London; who, having carefully examined into the Affair, made his Report, That the Cutlers had a Right of working in Gold and Silver; yet all such Things as were made by them were to be assayed by the Goldsmiths, according to their antient Immunities. And the Goldsmiths had their Charter of the first of *Edward III.* confirmed by Parliament, with additional Privileges, and the Clause of *Licet*.

Contest  
between  
Goldsmiths  
and Cutlers.

The Italian Merchants in London finding themselves greatly aggrieved by a late Act of Parliament obtained by the Citizens of London, whereby they were obliged to lodge in such Houses as the Mayor and Aldermen should think proper to appoint for them, applied also to Parliament, and obtained a Repeal thereof: By which they were not only restored to their antient Liberty of chusing Lodgings for themselves, but likewise they had the Privilege granted them of disposing of their Merchandizes as they saw proper; and also that the said Merchants should, in all Actions of Debt, Accompts, or Trespases, be tried before the King's Council, Mayor, or Aldermen of London, according to the Laws of Merchants, and not by Inquest. And the Mayor and Citizens of London having for a long Time debarred Country Chapmen from selling their Goods in London to foreign Merchants, they, regarding this as an unjustifiable Imposition, had Recourse also to Parliament for Redress; by which they had their antient Privileges restored, of selling their several Commodities to all Persons whatsoever within the City of London, in a wholesale Way.

Further  
Privileges  
of Italian  
Merchants.

Stat. Larg.  
7 Hen. IV.

Country  
Dealers  
allowed  
wholesale  
Trade in  
London.

Great Abuses were now committed in the River *Thames* by Fishermen and others, in erecting great Numbers of Weirs in the said River, which proved not only destructive to the young Fry, but also greatly endamaged the Navigation there-

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

of:



Sir John Woodcock's Order concerning the Fishery in the River Thames.

of: For the remedying of which, Sir John Woodcock, the Mayor, caused all the said Weirs, from *Stanes* to the River *Medway*, to be destroyed, and the Nets burnt; which Proceeding occasioned a great Controversy at Law between *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. and the Mayor and Citizens of *London*; when, at last, by Virtue of the City Charter, it was adjudged in their Favour. See the City's Jurisdiction on Page 58, &c.

Tho. Wal. Hist. Angl. Chron. Preci.

The Year 1407 is memorable for a dreadful and destructive Plague which raged in this City, and carried off thirty thousand of its Inhabitants; whereby Corn became so cheap, that Wheat was sold at three Shillings and four Pence the Quarter. But this Affliction did not prevent the publick Diversions; for we read, that the Company of Parish-Clerks of this City acted with great Applause for eight Days successively, at *Skinners-Well* near *Clerkenwell*, a Play concerning the Creation of the World; at which were present most of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; who from thence went to *Smithfield*, where solemn Jufts were holden between the Marshal of *Hennault*, and divers of his Countrymen, Challengers, and the Earl of *Somerset*, and the like Number of English Gentlemen, Defendants; in which Engagement the last gained Abundance of Honour, being all Victors, save one. Two of each Side, after a long and sharp Engagement, were parted by the King, without a Decision in Favour of either Party. However, *Henry* was so well satisfied of the Gallantry of those foreign Gentlemen, that he not only entertained them in a very sumptuous Manner, but likewise made them divers Presents of great Value; whilst he rewarded his own Subjects Bravery with the Honour of Knighthood; which, on such Occasions, is more acceptable to the Magnanimous than Loads of Treasure.

Stow. Sur. Lond. A.D. 1410. Rist in London.

The Princes *Thomas* and *John*, two of the King's Sons, being at an Entertainment in *Eastcheap*, a Difference happened between their Servants and some belonging to the Court; which at last got to such a Head, that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other Citizens, found it necessary to repair thither to appease the Tumult; and it may be presumed, that, during the Confusion, some Indignity was offered to the said Princes, because the King appointed Commissioners to enquire into their Conduct in that Affair. When the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in Obedience to a Summons, attended the said Commissioners, they were advised by the Chief Justice *Gascoyne* to submit themselves, in Behalf of the Citizens, to the King's Mercy: But, being conscious of no Guilt, they strenuously asserted their Innocence, by alledging, they had done no more than their Duty, by exerting themselves to the utmost of their Power to preserve Peace: With which Answer the King being fully satisfied, they joyfully returned to the City. And the King granted to his Son, the Prince of *Wales*, by a Writ of Privy Seal, a magnificent Building in *Thames-Street*, in the Ward of *Dockgate*, called *Cold Herbergh*, (that is, *Cold Inn*) probably so denominated from its Vicinity to the River. The Place where this stately Fabric antiently stood, is at present called *Cold-Harbour-Lane*, in *Thames-Street*.

Rym. Fod. Con. Lit.

In the Month of *March* *John Bradby*, alias *Bradley*, a Taylor, and Follower of *Wickliffe's* Doctrine, was convicted before *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of Herefy, (so called at that Time) which he resolutely persisting in, was carried to *Smithfield*, and there in a Pipe or Cask burnt to Ashes: At whose Execution was present *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*; who, sincerely compassionating the Sufferings of this pious Man, was very desirous of saving him; and, to that End, offered him a Pardon, if he would recant, before the Fire was kindled; which he refusing, he was then tied to the Stake, and Fire put to his Funeral Pile; the Flames whereof soon reaching him, occasioned his making a most lamentable Outcry, with which the Prince was so greatly affected, that he immediately commanded him to be taken out of the Fire, and earnestly exhorted him to renounce his Errors, and he should be saved; and in regard the Fire had rendered him impotent, *Henry* graciously promised to allow him a Pension of three Pence per Day (a very handsome Allowance at that Time) during Life: But this generous Offer of the Prince's being rejected by the resolute Martyr, he was reconducted to the Flames; and, with an admirable Constancy, sealed the Doctrine he had so resolutely defended, with his Blood.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 350. Tho. Wal. Hist. Angl.

Execution of John Bradby in Smithfield.

In this Year also the Market-House called the *Sticks*, near the Church called *St. Mary Woolchurch*, was begun to be built; and the Parliament proposed to the King to secularize all the Ecclesiastical Benefices, and a Bill was brought into the House of Commons for that Purpose; but it was dropt.

Fab. Chron. Part 7. P. 351.

The Mayor and Court of Aldermen considering the many Inconveniences arising from, and great Obstructions given to, the publick Business of the City, which daily increased with Inhabitants, occasioned by the Want of Room in that despicable Cottage the *Guildhall* in *Aldermanbury*, set about erecting the present *Guildhall*; which is a spacious Structure, well accommodated for the transacting of all publick Affairs belonging to the City.

Guildhall rebuilt.

On the twelfth Day of *October*, within the Space of twenty-four Hours, three Tides of Flood happened in the River *Thames*; the like of which had never been seen before.

Three Tides of Flood.

## CHAP. XVIII.

Death of Henry IV. Henry V's Accession to the Throne. A Conspiracy detected and punished. City's Petition to Parliament against Nuisances in the Thames, &c. Rejoicings on various Occasions. Streets ordered to be lighted. King pawns his Crown, &c. Contest at Church about Precedency, how punished. Leadenhall built, and for what Purposes. Death and Funeral of Henry V. Sir Robert Chichley's Charity.

HENRY IV. having vowed to visit the Sepulchre of *Christ* at *Jerusalem*, and the Parliament ordered a proper Convoy of Men of War, and other Necessaries for that Voyage, he soon after *Christmas*, in the fourteenth Year of his

Death of Henry IV.



Fab.  
Part 7.  
P. 353.

Reign, repaired to St. Edward's Shrine in Westminster Abbey; where, as his Majesty was deeply engaged in his Devotions, he was struck with Death, and carried into the Jerusalem Chamber in a Swoon. Being come to his Senses, and neither knowing what had passed, nor the Place in which he lay, he demanded where he was; and, hearing that the Apartment was called Jerusalem, he replied, *God's Will be done*, for here I am brought to finish my Life, according to the Prophecy which has gone before of me, That I should die in Jerusalem. And he accordingly gave up the Ghost there on the 20th Day of March.

Henry V's  
Accession to  
the Throne.

His eldest Son was immediately proclaimed, by the Style and Title of Henry V. of whom the People had conceived but a very mean Opinion; his former Life being led in Debauchery, and all Kind of Vice and Licentiousness, in Company of the most Profligate, Wicked, and Riotous. But he no sooner touched the Reins of Government, than he became a new Man, and resolved to practise the Virtues he expected in his Subjects: He dismissed his former Companions with Means to live upon, and commanded them, under Pain of Death, not to approach within ten Miles of his Presence, from a certain limited Time then prescribed. However, his former vicious Course of Life had given a Plea to the Enemies of his Family to stir up some Trouble in the Beginning of his Reign: And, being informed of a Conspiracy against his Life, he commanded Sir Thomas Falconer, Mayor of London, to shut the City Gates, and apprehend all suspicious Persons. Pursuant to this Order, Falconer caused a strong Guard to be kept by every Alderman in his Ward; and, about Midnight following, went with a sufficient Power to the *Ar* without Bishopsgate, and apprehended John Borgate, a Carpenter, and seven others, who, upon Examination, readily acknowledged their Guilt. And, to prevent the City's being surprized in this Time of common Danger, he, with the utmost Expedition, caused the City Ditch to be cleansed, which at that Time in many Places was levelled with Mud and Dirt.

Great Mortality  
in Newgate.

At the same Time a great Mortality raged in the Prison of Newgate, which carried off the Keeper, Turnkeys, and sixty-four of the Prisoners.

Cot. Abrid.  
Rec.  
City's Petition to  
Parliament against  
Nuisances in the  
Thames.

Many publick Nuisances being again set up in the River Thames, the City petitioned the Parliament for the Removal of all Kiddals, Wears, Fishgarths, Stanks, Milnes, Stakes, and all other Machines whatsoever, in the Rivers of Thames, Medway, and Lea. Whereupon the Mayor and Citizens were impowered rigorously to execute all the Statutes in Force against all such Offenders; and that in all Commissions relating to the Office of Water-Bailiff, the Mayor or Custos always to be one.

See Page  
59, &c.

This Parliament revived the Bill brought into the House of Commons in the late Reign, for secularizing or seizing upon the Ecclesiastical Benefices. But the Bishops found Means to ward off the Blow, by persuading the King to reclaim the French Dominions formerly subject to the Crown of England, and to use all the Power of his Crown to recover them; which had its desired Effect.

As Nicholas Wotton, on the Lord-Mayor's Day, was riding to Westminster to qualify himself for the Office of Mayor, he received from one of the King's Messengers a Letter, acquainting him of the great Victory obtained by the King at Agincourt in France; and, returning from Westminster, accompanied by the Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor, &c. they repaired to St. Paul's Cathedral, where Te Deum was sung with great Solemnity: And on the Day following a very pompous and solemn Procession was performed by the Queen, Nobility, Clergy, Mayor, Aldermen, and the several Corporations of the City, with the utmost Devotion, from St. Paul's Church to Westminster, on Foot; where the illustrious Company made a great Oblation at the Shrine of St. Edward, and returned in Triumph.

The Gate called Moorgate was built this Year. See Page 24.

The King soon after returning from France, with great Numbers of the French Nobility, his Prisoners, was met on Blackheath by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, in scarlet Robes, attended by three hundred of the principal Citizens, mounted on stately Horses, richly accoutred; and, at St. Thomas of Watering, he was met by a solemn and pompous Procession of the London Clergy, with rich Crosses, magnificent Copes, and massy Censers; and the City, on this joyful Occasion, was embellished, in a very sumptuous Manner, with rich Tapestry, containing the glorious Actions of his Majesty's illustrious Predecessors; with a beautiful Variety of stately Pageants, in some of which sat very amiable Children, dressed in Imitation of Angels, chanting Praises to the eternal King; to whom Henry, justly and humbly, ascribed all the Honour and Glory of the late great Victory. During this magnificent Cavalcade, the City Conduits ran with divers Sorts of Wine, for the Entertainment of the Populace; and, the Day following, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens presented the King at Westminster with one thousand Pounds in Gold, in two rich Basons of the same Metal and Value. The Citizens also, for the Honour of their King and Country, received the Emperor Sigismund in the like magnificent Manner, who came into England, out of a pious Design to make Peace between England and France. He was met on the Road to London, on the 7th of May, at Blackheath, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the principal Citizens on Horseback, gorgeously apparelled; who, conducting him to London, were met upon the Road at St. Thomas of Watering, (Fabian says, at St. George's, Southwark), by the King and principal Nobility; whence they brought him to the City; where he was received in a very pompous and stately Manner.

This Year Sir Henry Barton, the Mayor, first ordered Lanthorns to be hung out for illuminating the Streets by Night, for the Convenience and Safety of the Citizens: And Wheat was sold at sixteen Shillings the Quarter.

The King's Charge for his second Expedition into France having vastly exceeded the Aid granted him by Parliament; he therefore, finding himself obliged to raise more Money, pawned

Fab.  
Chron.  
Part 7.  
P. 358.  
A.D. 1415

Rejoicings  
on the  
News of  
the King's  
Success in  
France.

De Wood.  
Ad. Poly.  
chron.  
Tho. Wal.  
Hist. Angl.

At his  
Return to  
London.

At the  
Arrival of the  
Emperor  
Sigismund

Stow. Ser.  
Lond.  
Streets or-  
dered to be  
lighted.

Fab. Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1417



*King  
pawns his  
Crown, &c.*  
pawnd his Crown to the Bishop of *Winchester* for the Sum of twenty thousand Marks, and his Jewels to the Citizens of *London* for ten thousand.

*Stow. An.  
Engl.*  
*Quarrel at  
Church be-  
tween two  
Women for  
Precedency.*  
The Ladies *Grange* and *Trussell*, inflamed by an old Grudge about Precedence, being in a Pew in the Church of *St. Dunstan in the East*, they imperiously vied for Superiority, and became so shamefully outrageous, that the Lord *Grange* and Mr. *Trussell*, their Husbands, interesting themselves in the Quarrel, instantly drew their Swords, and endeavoured to revenge the Indignity offered to each other's Wife; and, not listening to any Terms of Accommodation, murdered *Thomas Petwarden*, a Fishmonger, and wounded many others: But, being both apprehended, they were committed to the *Poultry Compter*, and, soon after, excommunicated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Church of *St. Paul*, and, by his Order, in all the Parish Churches in *London*; and not absolved till due Submission was made, both to the Church in which the Murder was committed, and to the Widow of Mr. *Petwarden*, as we read in *Fabian*, Part 7. P. 361. by Lord *Grange* and his Lady; who, after due Inquisition made into the Affair by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, were found culpable.

*Leaden-  
hall built.  
A.D. 1419*  
This Year Sir *Simon Eyre*, some time Mayor of *London*, built *Leadenhall*, at his proper Expence, as it now appears, and gave the same to the City, to be employed as a publick Granary for laying up Corn against a Time of Scarcity. In the East Side of this Structure originally was a Chapel, which not being endowed according to the Design of the Founder, *William Rouse*, *John Rishy*, and *Thomas Afsby*, Priests, by Licence from *Edward IV.* in the seventh Year of his Reign, founded therein a Fraternity of the Trinity, consisting of sixty Priests, besides other Brethren and Sisters; Part whereof performed the Divine Offices every Market-Day, to such Persons as frequented the Market. In this Hall was afterwards kept the common Beam for weighing of Wool, and a publick Market for many foreign Commodities; and, since that, it has been employed as an Armory, or common Repository for the military Utensils belonging to the City; but, at present, it is converted into Warehouses, and the Area thereof into a Meat and Leather-Market.

*Fab Chro.  
Part 7.  
P. 362.  
A.D. 1420*  
King *Henry* having concluded a Peace with *Charles*, King of *France*, on Condition that he should have in Marriage the Princess *Catharine*, Daughter of the said *Charles*, and that, after his Demise, *Henry* should immediately succeed to the Crown of that Kingdom; and having effectually settled every Thing in that Country, he set out with his Royal Consort for *England*. The Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the principal Citizens, mounted on stately Horses, most sumptuously apparelled, meeting them on the Road, conducted their Majesties to the City; where they were, by the Citizens, received in a very magnificent Manner; on which joyful Occasion the City was adorned with rich Carpets, fine Silks, and a Variety of stately Pageants.

In the Year 1422, on the last Day of *August*, died that celebrated Hero *Henry V.* in the Flower

of his Age, in *France*; from whence his Corpse was brought thro' *London* (with a funeral Pomp suitable to the Grandeur and Honour he enjoyed while alive) on an open Chariot, drawn by four stately Horses, sumptuously accoutred. On the upper Part of the Chariot lay an Effigy, representing his Person, in Royal Robes, with an Imperial Crown of Gold, beset with Jewels of an inestimable Value, on its Head, with a Scepter in the right Hand, and a Globe in the left. The Covering of the Bed whereon this Figure lay, was a golden Brocade, and the Canopy over it of an immense Richness, supported by divers of the principal Nobility. This stately Funeral was accompanied by *James*, King of *Scotland*, as chief Mourner, attended by the Princes of the Blood, all the Nobility, and most of the principal Gentry of the Kingdom, to *St. Paul's Church*; where his Obsequies being performed with the greatest Solemnity, the Procession set out for *Westminster*, where the royal Corpse was deposited amongst his Ancestors.

*Sir Robert  
Chicheley's  
Donations  
to the City.*  
*Sir Robert Chicheley*, Mayor of this City, by his Will, dated this same Year, appointed, that, on his Birth-Day, a sufficient Dinner should be given to two thousand four hundred poor Citizens, Housekeepers, besides two Pence to each in Money.

## C H A P. XIX.

*Henry VI's Accession to the Throne. Newgate rebuilt. Dispute between the Duke of Gloucester and Bishop of Winchester. Baynard-Castle burnt. The King's Demand, and the City's Answer, concerning its antient Liberties. Water brought from Tyburn, &c. into the City. Burgundian Merchants murdered. Dispute about the Sanctuary of St. Martin's le Grand. Sir Richard Wick burnt. Riot in Fleet-Street, and at the Election of a Mayor. King's Letter concerning the Election of the Mayor. King's Letter and Acts of Common-Council for building and repairing Conduits, and against the Profanation of the Lord's Day. The Story of William Catur, and John David his Apprentice. Murder of the Duke of Gloucester. Rebellion of Jack Cade. First Use of Barges on Lord-Mayor's Day. Riots by the Men of St. Martin's le Grand, and the Mercers Servants. Five thousand Citizens mount Guard. The King's Army refused Admission; and his Competitor, the Earl of March, is admitted into the City. Various Battles. Earl of March chosen King in the Place of Henry VI. deposed.*

**U**PON the Demise of *Henry V.* his Son, then but eight Months and odd Days old, was advanced to the Throne by the Name of *Henry VI.* under the Guardianship of his Uncles, the Dukes of *Gloucester* and *Bedford*; and, on the 14th of *November*, was carried on his Mother's Lap in an open Chair thro' the City in great State to the Parliament,

*Henry VI's  
Accession to  
the Throne.*



Parliament, then sitting at *Westminster*, who recognized his Accession to the Throne, &c.

Newgate rebuilt by the Executors of Sir Richard Whittington.

A.D. 1423

The City this Year petitioned the King's Council for Leave to remove the Prisoners out of *Newgate*, in order to rebuild that Prison, according to the Will of Sir *Richard Whittington*, some time Lord-Mayor of this City; and accordingly they gave Leave to *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, *John White*, and *William Grove*, Executors of *Richard Whittington*, to do it.

About the same Time Water-Conduits were first erected at *Billinggate*, *Paul's Wharf*, and *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, for supplying those Neighbourhoods with Water.

Disputes between the Duke of Gloucester and Bishop of Winchester.

Every thing seemed to prognosticate a happy Reign; when, on a sudden, a great and dangerous Quarrel happened between the Duke of *Gloucester*, the Protector of the Kingdom, and the haughty and imperious Bishop of *Winchester*, his Uncle, and Great-Uncle to the King; which had like not only to have proved fatal to this City, but likewise to have involved the whole Nation in Blood.

Cost. Lon. A.D. 1426 The Bishop's Design to surprize the City.

The Protector having received Intelligence of the Bishop's Design to surprize the City of *London* in the Night of the Lord-Mayor's Day, when the Citizens were engaged in banqueting and rejoicing in Honour of their new Magistrate; he sent for the Mayor, and strictly enjoined him, for the Safety of the City, immediately to raise such a Body of Citizens, as were sufficient to baffle all the Attempts that should be made against them.

How prevented.

This Information soon appeared to be well-grounded; for the next Morning a great Number of the Bishop's Faction endeavoured to enter the City from *Southwark*, by the Bridge; and, being denied Admittance, were so highly enraged, that they assembled a great Number of Archers and Men at Arms, in order to force their Way. The Citizens immediately shut up their Shops, and, arming with the greatest Expedition, ran to the Bridge to oppose the Assailants, and would have fallen out upon their Enemies, had they not been prevented by the prudent Conduct of *John Coventry*, the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen; which happily prevented the Effusion of much Blood.

Obliges the Duke of Bedford to interpose.

The Prince of *Portugal* being at this Time on his Travels in *England*, he, with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, generously undertook to compose the Difference between the Protector and the Bishop; but, their Endeavours proving unsuccessful, the Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, and Brother to the Protector, for the Good of the Publick, judged it necessary to come over to accommodate the Affair in Controversy. At his Landing, he was met by a great Number of the Nobility, and, at *Merton*, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the principal Citizens of *London*, on Horseback, who conducted him to and through the City in great State to *Westminster*; where, the Day after, the Mayor and Citizens presented him with one thousand Marks in Gold, in two gilt silver Basons. However, they met with a very cold Reception; for their inveterate Enemy, the Bishop of *Winchester*, had prepossessed the Duke with false Notions of the Citizens.

Sir *John Rainwell*, the Mayor, having received an Information of the Male-Practices of the *Lombard Merchants*, in adulterating their Wines, to the great Prejudice of the Health of his Majesty's Subjects; he caused to be seized, in divers Parts of the City, one hundred and fifty Buts of that pernicious Liquor; the Heads whereof being knocked out, the Wine, or putrid Matter, ran into the Street Channels, and emitted such a very noxious Smell, that it infected the Air to a great Degree.

Bad Wines seized and destroyed.

This worthy Mayor gave certain Lands and Tenements for defraying parliamentary Taxes, for the Ease of the Poor in the Wards of *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, and *Dowgate*, provided they did not exceed three Fifteenths.

Sir John Rainwell's Charity.

The Bishop of *Winchester*, lately made Cardinal of *St. Eusebius* in *France*, being returned from thence, was, on his Approach to *London*, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many of the chief Citizens, on Horseback, who conducted him in great State to his Palace in *Southwark*.

Bishop of Winchester's Reception into London.

*Stow*, in his Annals, relates, that in this Year *Jaqueline*, the Duchess of *Gloucester*, being detained a considerable Time in Prison by the Duke of *Burgundy*, without the Duke her Husband giving himself the least Uneasiness in that Respect, and who, instead of endeavouring to have her released, lived in open Adultery with a certain Woman; this vile Treatment of his Duchess was so highly resented by the *London Virago's*, that they drew up a Petition against the Duke, and, with one Mrs. *Stokes* at their Head, presented the same to the Parliament. But what the Result of that Petition was, my Author does not mention; and, perhaps, it is one of his Mistakes: And, if ever such an Affair was transacted, it must have been two Years before; for *Jaqueline*, instead of being a Prisoner at this Time, was divorced from the Duke, and he married again to the Daughter of *Reginald Lord Cobham*.

London Petition against the Duke of Gloucester.

In this Year the stately Palace of *Baynard's Castle* was destroyed by Fire; but, in a short Time after, magnificently rebuilt by the said Duke of *Gloucester*.

Baynard-Castle burnt.

We being almost entirely ignorant of the ancient Customs of the City of *London* before the Conquest, I shall therefore subjoin a Letter from *Henry VI.* to the Mayor and Aldermen, with their Answer; wherein appears one of the antientest Immunities of this City.

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of "*England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to "*the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London*, "*greeting. Willing, for certain Causes, to be "*certified upon the Tenors of divers Liberties "*and Customs of the aforesaid City, and con- "*cerning the Records and Memoranda of Ser- "*vants and Natives coming to the foresaid City, "*and tarrying there for a Year and a Day, with- "*out Complaint of their Lords or Masters before "*you had, and inrolled in our Court of our "*Chamber of Guildhall of the foresaid City, as is "*said: We command you the Mayor, distinctly "*and openly, to send the Tenor of the Liberties, "*Customs, Records and Memoranda before said, "*to us in our Chancery, under your Seal, and "*this our Brief. Witness myself at *Westminster*,

K. Henry's Letter concerning the antient Liberties of the City before the Conquest.



"the twentieth of January, in the seventh Year  
"of our Reign."

To which the Mayor and Aldermen returned  
the following Answer:

*The City's  
Answer  
thereto.*

"We, *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and the Alder-  
men of the City of *London*, send before the Lord  
the King in his Chancery, as within is com-  
manded us, the Tenors of divers Liberties,  
Customs, Records, and Memorials, concern-  
ing Servants and Natives had and inrolled in  
our Court in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the  
said City; which Tenors lie open in a Sched-  
ule fastened to this Brief, of the following  
Tenor:

"Be it remembered, That in the Time of  
"holy King *Edward*, heretofore King of *Eng-  
land*, and before from all Time no Memory  
"of Man, then was extant such Dignity, Liberty  
"and royal Custom, among others was had,  
"used, and approved in the City of *London*, which  
"is, and from all Time hath been called, *The  
free Chamber of the King of England*, as from  
"antient Time it was used and had in the great  
"City of *Troy*; to wit, That every Servant,  
"whosoever he were, that came to the City of  
"*London*, and tarried in it for a Year and a Day,  
"without Reclamation of his Lord there, after-  
"wards he may, ought, and hath accustomed  
"through his whole Life, so freely and securely  
"to tarry there, as it were in the House or  
"Chamber of the King: And thence it is, that  
"the same holy King *Edward*, amongst other  
"Things, by his Laws remaining of Record in  
"the Treasury of *Guybold* of the said City, and  
"reciting the City itself to be the Head of his  
"Kingdom, and that it was founded like and  
"after the Manner of *Old Troy*; and that it  
"containeth in it the Laws, Liberties, Dignities,  
"and royal Customs of great *Troy*: He ap-  
"pointed and ordained, that the said City of  
"*London* may have and keep every where, by  
"one Inviolability always, all her old Usages  
"and Customs, whosoever the King him-  
"self shall be, whether in an Expedition or  
"otherwise.

"And afterwards King *William the Conqueror*,  
"King of *England*, by his Charter, which re-  
"maineth of the Record in the same Treasury,  
"granted to the Men of *London*, that they be  
"worthy of all that both Law and Right, as they  
"were in the Days of the aforesaid *Edward*. And  
"moreover, the said *William* the King, among  
"other Laws at the said City made, with the  
"Consent of noble and wise Men of the whole  
"Kingdom, and remaining in the said Treasury,  
"likewise remaining of Record, appointed and  
"ordained, that if Servants remain, without  
"Complaint, by a Year and a Day in a Burgh  
"compassed with a Wall, or in Castles, or in  
"the Cities of the said King; whence the said  
"City of *London*, to that Time, and from all  
"Time before, was one, and the more princi-  
"pal of the whole Kingdom, as is said before;  
"from that Day let them become Freemen, and  
"let them be for ever free and quit from the  
"Yoke of their Servitude. And the Record con-  
"tinues, viz. It is to be noted, that the Laws,  
"Recitements, and Statutes of holy King *Ed-  
ward*, of which Mention is made above, are

"contained in Folio 34 of this Book, in the Title  
"*De Heretochis & Libertatibus London*; and in  
"Folio 113 of the Book of Customs of the said  
"City; and in Folio 36 of the Book called  
"*Recordatorium London*, &c. It is also had in  
"Folio 162 of the Red Book of the Exchequer,  
"called *The true Charter*; by which the foresaid  
"Lord the Conqueror hath confirmed to the  
"Citizens of *London* all Rights and Laws which  
"they had in the Time of holy King *Edward*,  
"together with certain other Charters, by which  
"the said Lord, immediately after the Conquest,  
"gave the whole Hyde and Land of the City of  
"*London*, whereof he had then been possessed in  
"his Demefne, to the Men of the said City,  
"patent and remanent under the Seal of the said  
"King, in the Custody of the Chamberlain, in  
"the Treasury of the said City; which Charters  
"are contained and incorporated in the Great  
"Charter of the Liberties and Customs of the  
"City of *London*, and are confirmed by the  
"Lord the King (*Henry the Sixth*) and his  
"Progenitors. But the Tenors of the said Char-  
"ters are patent in the *Latin* Tongue, in Folio  
"238 of the Book of Ordinations of the said  
"City."

The Citizens of *London* finding themselves  
greatly aggrieved by an Act of Parliament made  
in the seventh of *Henry the Fourth*, whereby all  
Persons whatsoever, who were not possessed of  
Land to the Amount of twenty Shillings *per  
Annum*, were expressly forbid to put out any of  
their Children as Apprentices to any Trade; and  
likewise, all Persons that should presume to take  
as Apprentices the Children of Parents so dis-  
qualified, were liable to the grievous Penalty  
mentioned in that Statute: Wherefore, to get  
rid of this slavish and oppressive Law, the Mayor  
and Citizens applied to Parliament to have the  
Act repealed: And, in Consideration of the  
many great and faithful Services performed  
by the City of *London* to the King, it  
was reversed, to the great Satisfaction of the  
Citizens.

*Statute of  
Apprentices  
repealed.*

*John Upton*, a Notary in *Feverham*, accused  
*John Downe*, Gent. his Neighbour, of a Design  
of murdering the King on the Day of his Cor-  
onation; but he, not being able to prove the  
same, offered to make good the Accusation  
by Combat; which being accepted of by  
*Downe*, they met in *Smithfield*, on the four-  
teenth of *January*; where, in the Presence of  
the King and Nobility, they fought a long  
and desperate Battle; which moving the King  
with Compassion, he graciously pardoned them  
both.

*A Duel  
between  
Upton and  
Downe.*

The King, being crowned at *Paris*, on his Re-  
turn from *France* was, on the twenty-first Day  
of *February*, met on *Blackheath* by the Mayor  
of *London*, dressed in Crimson Velvet, with a  
large furred Velvet Hat, a Girdle of Gold about  
his Middle, and a Bawdrick of Gold about his  
Neck, waving down his Back. He was followed  
by three Horsemen on stately Horses, cloathed  
in Scarlet bespangled with Silver, and attended  
by the Aldermen in scarlet Gowns, with sanguine  
Hoods, and the Citizens in white Gowns and  
scarlet Hoods, with the Symbol belonging to  
each Mystery richly embroidered upon their

*Reception  
of the  
King on  
his Return  
from Paris.*



Sleeves, and all on Horseback, sumptuously accoutred; whence they preceded his Majesty to London, where he was received with the utmost Pomp. The City on this Occasion was decorated with rich Silks and Carpets; and on the Bridge, and Streets thro' which the Cavalcade passed, were erected a Variety of stately Pageants, filled with Persons representing the *Lares*, Graces, and Sciences; who, by their curious Orations and charming Melodies, added very much to the Elegancy of the Procession. Two Days after, the Mayor and Aldermen attended the King at Westminster, and presented him with a golden Hammer, containing one thousand Pounds in Nobles.

At this Time the Tyburn Water was laid into the Standard in Cheapside, at the Expence of Sir John Wells, the late Mayor.

A. D. 1434, a great Frost began on the 24th of November, and held till the 10th of February following; whereby the River Thames was so strongly frozen, that all Sorts of Merchandizes and Provisions brought into the Mouth of the said River were unladen, and brought by Land to the City.

By the great Rains that fell in the preceding Autumn, Corn was so greatly damaged, that a very great Dearth ensued, wherein Wheat was sold at the excessive Rate of one Pound six Shillings and eight Pence per Quarter.

The Duke of Burgundy having not only perfidiously broke his Alliance with the English, but likewise openly joined his Troops to those of France, their professed Enemy; the Citizens of London, who knew they could not revenge themselves upon the Duke, fell like so many enraged Furies upon his innocent Subjects residing in this City, and, before the Tumult could be repressed, they, with an unheard-of Barbarity, cruelly murdered many Burgundians, Hollanders, and Flemings. The King immediately caused Proclamation to be made for restraining his Subjects from all Cruelties and Disorders under the severest Penalties, and effectually prevented the Effusion of more innocent Blood.

The Company of Fishmongers of this City having again intended to impose upon their Fellow-Citizens in selling their Fish, by preventing all foreign Fishermen from cutting to Pieces, or otherwise selling their Fish by Retail; the Parliament enacted, That no Person whatsoever should presume to hinder or obstruct any Fisherman, either foreign or domestick, from disposing of his Fish as he should see convenient, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds.

A. D. 1436, Philip, Duke of Burgundy, intending in good earnest to act against his old Friends the English, in favour of his new Ally the French King, resolved upon the Siege of Calais; which so alarmed the Nation in general, that all the Cities and Towns of the Kingdom were commanded, against an appointed Time, to have in Readiness a certain Number of Men, completely armed, to march to its Relief, under the Command of the Duke of Gloucester. Upon this Emergency, the Citizens of London distinguished themselves in an extraordinary Manner; for they not only got their Quota ready against the Time prefixed, but likewise undertook to maintain them at their own Expence.

This Army effectually answered the End for which it was raised; for, upon its Arrival in the Neighbourhood of Calais, the Burgundians were so intimidated, that they raised the Siege, and fled with the utmost Precipitation.

About the same Time two Arches at the South End of London-Bridge, together with the Bridge-Gate, fell down: The Ruins of the latter still remaining, one of the Locks, or Passages for the Water, is thereby almost rendered useless; wherefore it has received the Appellation of the Rock-Lock, which has occasioned the Citizens to take it for a natural Rock. These Ruins, though they have lain in Water for three Centuries, are still as impenetrable as a solid Rock.

At every uncommon low Neap-Tide (such as happened in the Year 1716, when People walked through divers Arches of the Bridge with dry Feet) as many Hands are set to work, to demolish these Ruins, and remove the Obstruction, as can conveniently labour: But all Attempts hitherto proving abortive, they will, in all Probability, out-last the Bridge.

A. D. 1438, Sir William Eastfield, Knight of the Bath, and Mayor of this City, at his proper Cost, brought Water from Tyburn and Highbury-Darn to London; where he caused to be erected Conduits in Fleet-Street, Aldermanbury, and at Cripplegate, for the Convenience of his Fellow-Citizens.

By excessive Storms of Wind and Rain that happened this Year in Harvest-Time, Corn suffered so very much, that in many Places the Poor were necessitated to make Bread of Fern-Roots and Ivy-Berries: At which Time Wheat was sold in London at the excessive Rate of one Pound six Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter. But by the laudable Care of Stephen Brown, the Mayor, who, at the Beginning of that dreadful Calamity, sent divers Ships to Prussia to fetch Rye, the City by this wise Precaution was so plentifully supplied, that, to his great Honour, the Famine was but little felt in London.

This publick Calamity was attended with a terrible Storm of Wind, which happened on the 25th of November; whereby not only many Churches and Houses were uncovered, but likewise almost one half of the Houses in the Old Change in Cheapside were blown down.

A. D. 1439, the Abbot of Westminster granted to Robert Large, the Mayor, and Citizens of London, and their Successors, one Head of Water, containing twenty-six Perches in Length, and one in Breadth, together with all its Springs, in the Manor of Paddington: In Consideration of which Grant, the City is for ever to pay to the said Abbot and his Successors, at the Feast of St. Peter, two Pepper-Corns. But, if the intended Work should happen to draw the Water from the ancient Wells in the Manor of Hida, then the aforesaid Grant to cease, and become entirely void. This Grant Henry VI. not only confirmed to the Mayor and Citizens, but likewise, by a Writ of Privy Seal, granted them further Advantages towards the performing thereof, as will be seen in the Year 1441.

Water brought from Tyburn to Cheapside.

A great Frost.

Chron. Preci.

Hollingsf. Chron. A.D. 1435

Burgundian Merchants murdered.

Laws in favour of foreign Fishermen.

Londoners assist the King in his Wars with France.

Siege of Calais raised.

Bridge-Gate and two Arches fall down.

Rock Lock, what.

Water brought in Fleet-Street, Aldermanbury, and Cripplegate.

De Word. Ad. Poly-chron.

The Mayor provides Corn for the City in Time of Famine.

Great Storm of Wind.

Rym. Fz. Con. Lit.

Abbot of Westminster's Grant of certain Springs, &c. in the Manor of Paddington to the City.



*A Prisoner  
refused and  
carried  
into the  
Sanctuary  
of St. Mar-  
tin le  
Grand.*

On the 1st of September in this Year, as an Officer led a Prisoner from *Newgate* to *Guildhall*, in order to take his Trial, five of his Companions rushed out of *Pannier-Alley* in *Newgate-Street*, wrestled him from his Keeper, and ran him into the College of *St. Martin le Grand*, where they all took Sanctuary. But *Philip Malpas* and *Robert Marbal*, the Sheriffs of *London*, were no sooner acquainted with the Violence offered their Officer, and the Rescue of the Prisoner, than they, at the Head of a great Number of Citizens, repaired to the said College, and forcibly took from thence the Criminal and his Refcuers, whom they carried in Fetters to the Compter, and thence, chained by the Necks, to *Newgate*.

*Taken  
forcibly  
out of the  
Sanctuary.*

*Complained  
of by the  
Dean and  
Chapter.*

The Dean and Chapter, in a great Rage, went and complained of this Breach of Privilege to the King, remonstrating, that their sacred Immunities were trampled upon; wherefore they earnestly intreated *Henry*, as their Patron, to maintain them in their antient Rights and Privileges, as his royal Predecessors had hitherto done.

*The An-  
swer of the  
Citizens.*

In Answer to this, the Mayor and Citizens undertook to prove, that the Collegiate Church of *St. Martin* had no peculiar Privilege more than any other Church in the City. However, after long Debates on that Head, the King, by the Advice of his Council, commanded the Sheriffs to bring the Prisoners before him in his Court of Chancery, on the Vigil of *All-Hallows*, together with the Reasons of their being apprehended and detained.

*The King  
commands  
the Sheriffs  
to attend  
him.*

In Obedience to this Command, the Sheriffs, accompanied by the Recorder and the City Council, appeared at the Time and Place prefixed, and delivered up the Delinquents; whom the Chancellor, by Command of the King, remanded back to *St. Martin le Grand*, there to remain in Sanctuary during Pleasure.

*The De-  
linquents  
remanded  
back to the  
Sanctuary.*

*Sheriff  
Malpas's  
Legacy.*

*Philip Malpas*, one of the Sheriffs in 1440, gave by his last Will and Testament 125*l.* to the Relief of poor Prisoners, and every Year, for five Years, four hundred Shirts and Shifts, forty Pair of Sheets, and an hundred and fifty Gowns of Frize to the Poor: To five hundred poor People in *London* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; to poor Maids in Marriage 100 Marks; to Highways 100 Marks; 20 Marks a Year for a Graduate to preach; 20*l.* to Preachers at the *Spital*, on the three *Easter* Holidays. In which Charities he was imitated by *Robert Large*, Mayor, in the same Year; who gave 200*l.* to his Parish-Church of *St. Olave* in *Surrey*; 25*l.* to *St. Margaret's, Lothbury*; 20*l.* to the Poor, and 100 Marks to the Bridge; 200 Marks towards the vaulting over the Water-Course of *Wallbrook*; to poor Maids in Marriage 100 Marks; to poor Householders 100 Marks, &c.

*A Lord-  
Mayor's  
Charity.*

A. D. 1440, *Sir Richard Wick*, Vicar of *Hermesworth*, in *Essex*, was burnt on *Tower-Hill* for Religion; and, being by the People reputed a pious and holy Man, the Vicar of *Barking* Church, a fraudulent and covetous Priest, in that Neighbourhood, embraced this Opportunity to impose upon the credulous Multitude, by mixing Ashes with the Powder of odoriferous Spices, which he secretly strewed on the Place where the

*Sir Rich-  
ard Wick  
burnt.*

*The Arti-  
fice of the  
Vicar of  
Barking.*

Vicar was burnt, and industriously published the pretended Miracle of the Fragrancy of the Ashes: Which was no sooner known, than it produced the desired Effect; for the People, in great Numbers, from all Parts, hurried to the Place of Execution; where finding the Ashes answerable to the Report, they began in a tumultuous Manner to arraign the Justice of the Judges for condemning that holy Man: And, by the Address and dextrous Management of the crafty Vicar, the People were inadvertently drawn into Idolatry; for great Numbers resorted thither, and not only invoked him as a God, but likewise at his Shrine profusely offered considerable Sums of Money, Statues of Wax, &c. in Return for which, they were by the roguish Priest plentifully supplied with odoriferous Ashes, as sacred Relicks; which he carefully reinstated before the next Morning. This Practice continued about a Week, when, by an Order of the Government, 'twas suppressed by the Mayor and Aldermen; who, apprehending the Vicar, and many of those he had gulled, committed them to Prison: Whereby the Impostor was detected and punished, and an End put to the Fraud; and the whole Scene of Villainy laid open, by the Confession of the said Vicar, the iniquitous Contriver.

*Detected  
and  
punished.*

The Cross which had been erected in *Cheapside*, or *West-Cheap* as then called, in *Faringdon* Ward *Within*, in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, at the Charge of her royal Husband King *Edward I.* in the Year 1290, and adorned with the Queen's Image and Arms, being greatly decayed by Time, *John Hatherly*, Mayor of *London*, in 1441 applied to King *Henry VI.* for Leave to re-edify the same in a more beautiful Manner, by Way of Ornament to the City; and at the same Time petitioned the royal Aid towards repairing the common Granary of the City, the Conduits, and the finishing other Improvements for the Supply of Water to the Citizens: All which the King granted in the following Letter:

A.D. 1441  
Cross  
in Cheap  
new built.

"The King to whom these shall come, greeting. Know ye, That whereas our beloved *John Hatherly*, Mayor, and the Citizens of *London*, do intend, for the common Utility and Decency of all the said City, and for the universal Advantage, likewise for the well-pleasing of all liege Subjects flowing thither from other Parts, at convenient Places therein, as it well becomes them so to do, to build and erect divers Aqueducts of fresh Water, with Standards, and other Machines and leaden Pipes, which have and do run under and above the Earth for above three Miles; and to rebuild a certain common Granary, and a certain beautiful Cross in the *West-Cheap* of the said City, which may serve for a Recevoir, or, as it were, a Mother to the said Conduits or Aqueducts; which Works cannot be performed without a very large Quantity of Lead, and Workmen proper to carry on the said Works: We, well considering the Utility, Decency, and Advantage of the said Works, do, of our special Grace, grant and give our Licence for com-pleting the same; and for the said Citizens to take up two hundred Fodder of Lead for the building thereof, and to impress Plumbers and

Pat. 21  
Hen. VI.  
p. 2. m. 14.

"Labourers,



Riot in  
Fleet-  
Street.

"Labourers, &c. for carrying on the said Work, "paying them their Wages."

A. D. 1442, in the Month of August, a nocturnal Tumult happened in Fleet-Street, between the Students of the Inns of Court, and the Citizens of that Neighbourhood, occasioned by one *Harbottle of Clifford's-Inn*. Many were killed and wounded on both Sides. But the Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs and a great Body of Citizens, repaired thither towards the Approach of Day, and happily put an End to that dangerous Riot, which had like to have involved the whole City in the Fray.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Merchant-  
Taylors en-  
deavour  
to get aside  
the Choice  
of a Mayor.

The Citizens having chosen, and returned to the Court of Aldermen, *Robert Clopton*, Draper, and *Ralph Holland*, Merchant-Taylor, for their Choice of one for the Office of Mayor for the ensuing Year; the said Court, according to an antient Custom, chose the former: However, the Merchant-Taylors then present, having drawn in many of the simple and unwary Citizens to side with them, behaved in a very insolent Manner, by crying out, *They would not accept of their Choice, but would have the latter, as being a Member of their Company*. Sir *John Paddesley*, the Mayor, perceiving that they were not to be wrought upon by fair Means, caused several of the Rioters to be apprehended and committed to *Newgate*; which effectually put an End to the Disturbance; for which those in Dureff were soon after punished in an exemplary Manner. But this does not seem to have prevented the Malecontents from caballing for the future, as may be inferred from his Majesty's Letter under-written, purporting,

The Riot-  
ers punish-  
ed.

A.D. 1443  
Lib. Alb.

The King's  
Letter con-  
cerning the  
Choice of a  
Mayor.

"That whereas the Mayors of London used to be chosen by the Aldermen, and certain more discreet Persons of the said City, especially summoned and warned for that Purpose; yet some that had not, nor ought to have, any Interest in such Elections, came, and with their Noise and Clamour disturbed them, with an Intention to choose such who might afterwards favour their Evil-doing and Errors: He therefore, willing to provide for the Quiet and Peace of his Subjects, and to apply a suitable Remedy on this Behalf, did command and firmly enjoin the Mayor and Sheriffs, to make Proclamation through all the City and Liberty, before the Time of the Election of the Mayor, strictly forbidding, that none be present at such Election, or any way, or under any Colour, thrust himself into it, but such as by Right, and according to the Custom of the City, ought to be there; and that such Election be made by the Aldermen and other of the more discreet and able Citizens, especially warned and summoned, according to the Custom aforesaid: Letting them know for certain, that if any, some other way elected, were presented to him, or his Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, they would by no means admit him: And that they should arrest and commit to Prison all those who should act contrary to the said Proclamation and Prohibition."

Arnold.  
Chron.  
Ad of  
Comm-  
Council for

The Common Council granted one thousand Marks toward erecting a new Conduit near *St. Paul's Gate* at the upper End of *Cheapside*, and for the repairing of others. About the same

Time, the King, by his Letters Patent, empowered *Thomas Knowles*, *John Chickie*, Sec. Executors of *John Wells*, some time Mayor of London, to repair the Highway leading from London, to *Westminster*, before and near the Palace of the Survey, which, for the Space of five hundred Feet, they substantially performed with Stones and Gravel.

And the said Common Council with great Concern observing the general Profanation of the Sabbath-Day by Victuallers and petty Artificers, they made a severe Law, to be observed within the City and Liberties thereof, for preventing all Persons from buying and selling any Sort of Goods, and even Victuals, on that Day; and also for restraining all Mechanicks from doing any Manner of Work on the said Day. However, according to my Author, it was but little regarded; for it seems this Ordinance was too good to be observed in a Time of general Depavity.

On the *Candlemas Eve* following, by a dreadful Storm of Thunder and Lightning, the Steeple of *St. Paul's Church* was set on Fire; but, timely Assistance coming, 'twas thought to be happily extinguished: But, thro' the Carelessness of the People employed in quenching the same, it broke out again between the Hours of Eight and Nine at Night, when it raged with such Violence, that it consumed the greatest Part of the wooden Frame before it could be extinguished.

*Margaret*, Daughter of *Rayner*, Duke of *Anjou*, and titular King of *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Jerusalem*, newly espoused to King *Henry*, was on her Way to London met at *Blackbeath* by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and principal Citizens of London: The former were richly clothed in Scarlet, and the latter in Violet-coloured Gowns, with embroidered Sleeves, all mounted on stately Horses. Whence they conducted her to London, where she was received in the utmost Pomp and Magnificence; the City on that Occasion being richly decorated with a Variety of rich Silks and Tapestry, and a great Number of stately Pageants.

*John David* impeached *William Catur*, his Master, an Armorer, of *St. Dunstan's in the West*, of High Treason: But not being able to make good his Charge, other than by Combat; for the performing thereof, both Time and Place being appointed, the Master, who was well-beloved, had many Friends, who, knowing him to be of a timorous Nature, plied him with Wine to support his drooping Spirits; and *Catur*, entering the Lists in Liquor, was soon overcome, and killed by his perfidious Servant, who not long after being convicted of Felony, he confessed that he had falsely and unjustly accused and killed his late Master. Hence 'tis observable, what a miserable Government England was then under, when a bold and malicious Miscreant had the Liberty of impeaching any Man of Treason, without producing the least Evidence; and that for no other Reason (as is manifest in the Case before us) than to murder the Person he had an Aversion to, with Impunity. But, Thanks to Heaven, it is now otherwise! for, instead of a Man's being obliged to vindicate his Innocence by Arms against a desperate, profligate and bloody Villain, he can now justify himself in a

building  
Cheapside  
Conduit,  
Sec.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
For keep-  
ing the  
Lord's Day.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
A.D. 1444  
Stow. An.  
Eng.

St. Paul's  
Steeple  
burnt by  
Lightning.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
A.D. 1445

Citizens  
receive  
Queen  
Margaret  
with great  
Pomp.

Hollings-  
Chron.  
Graft.  
Chron.  
Stow. Ann.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1446

Story of  
William  
Catur, and  
John Da-  
vid his Ap-  
prentice.

more



more safe, honourable and laudable Way, by Law and the strictest Justice.

*The Murder of the Duke of Gloucester*

A. D. 1447, the great and worthy Duke of Gloucester, the King's Uncle, was by the Queen's Faction apprehended, under a Pretence of High Treason, for endeavouring to murder the King, as was falsely and maliciously insinuated, with a wicked Design to cut off that good Prince, who was deservedly beloved by the whole Nation, being a Lover of the Commons, a Friend to the Learned, a continual Defender of the Innocent, and a Terror to the Guilty; therefore was deemed a fit Sacrifice to make room for the Execution of the wicked Schemes of a detestable Party, who well knew, that during his valuable Life they could not be put in Execution. But, being conscious of the Falsity of the Charge, they durst not bring him to an open Trial: Wherefore they murdered him in Prison the Night after his Commitment, and, exposing his Body to the Publick, gave out, that he died of an Apoplexy. His Domesticks being seized at the same Time, five of them were sent to London, where they were tried and convicted, and then drawn to Tyburn and hanged, cut down alive, stripped naked, and marked with a Knife, in order to be quartered; but they were saved by a Pardon produced by the Duke of Suffolk; which it is supposed, was procured by him out of a Remorse of Conscience for the Murder of their Master, as well as on Account of their Innocence. Whereupon they all recovered, and were brought back to the City, to the great Joy of the Citizens. However, their Estates were divided among the King's Domesticks, and their Cloaths kept by the Hangman.

*Speed. Hist. Great Bri.*

The King made the Queen a Present of ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Profits arising from the *Ripæ Regiæ*, or *Queenbithe*, in *Thames-street* in this City.

Gross Ignorance and Want of Learning had so far prevailed, that at this Time the antient Schools of publick Foundation were quite neglected and gone to Decay: Wherefore, for the Restoring of Learning, four Clergymen, the Parsons of Parishes in the City, petitioned the Parliament sitting in the twenty-fifth Year of this King's Reign, that they and their Successors might be allowed to set up Schools in their four respective Churches, and appoint School-Masters in them, *viz.* in *Great Alballoes*, *St. Andrew's Holborn*, *St. Peter's in Cornhill*, and *St. Mary Colechurch*.

The Petition is now among the Records in the Tower, and ran in these Words:

*Petition to the Parliament for setting up Schools. 25 H. VI. Rec. Tur. n. 19.*

"To the ful worthe and discrete Communes  
"in this present Parlement assemblyd, to confide  
"the grete Nombre of Gramer Scholes that  
"sometyme were in divers Parties of this  
"Realme, beside those that were in LON-  
"DON, and how few ben in these Dayes,  
"and the grete Hurt is caused of this, not oonly  
"in the Spiritual Partie of the Chirche, where  
"oftentyme it apperith to openly in som Persones  
"with grete Shame, but also in the Temporal  
"Partie; to whom also it is full expedyent to  
"have competent Congruite for manie Causes, as  
"to your Wisdomes apperith.

"And forasmuche as to the Cite of LON-  
"DON is the common Concourse of this

NUMB. XVII.

"Land, som lake of Schole Maistres in ther own  
"Contree, for to be enfourmed of Gramer ther,  
"and som for the grete Almes of Lordes,  
"Merchants, and others, that which is in  
"LONDON more plenteously, sooner than  
"manie other Places of this Reaume, to such  
"pouere Creatures as never should have be  
"brought to so greet Vertu and Counyng as thei  
"have, ne had hit been by the meane of the  
"Almes abovefaid:

"Wherefor it were expedyent, that in London  
"were a sufficient Number of Scholes, and  
"good Enfourmers in Gramer; and not, for  
"the singular Avail of two or three Persones,  
"grevously to hurt the Moltitude of yong Pe-  
"ple of al this Land. For wher there is grete  
"Nombre of Lerneris and few Techers; and al  
"the Lerneris be compelled to go to the few  
"Techers, and to noon others, the Maistres  
"waxen rich of Monie, and the Lerneris pouerer  
"in Counyng, as Experyence openlie shewith  
"ayenst all Vertue and Ordre of Well Publik.

"And these Premises moven and sturen of  
"grete Devocion and Pitee Maistre William  
"Lycchefeld Person of the Parich Chirche of  
"*Al Hallowen the More* in London, Maistre  
"Gilbert, Person of Seint *Andrew Holbourne*,  
"in the Suburbs of the said Citee, Maistre  
"John Cote, Person of Seint *Petre* in Cornhill  
"of London, and John Neel, Maistre of the  
"Hous or Hospital of Seint *Thomas of Acres*,  
"and Person of *Colchirche* in London; to com-  
"pleyne unto you, and for Remedie besechyn  
"you, to pray the Kyng our Sovereign Lord,  
"that he bi the Advys and Assent of the Lords  
"Spirituel and Temporel in this present Par-  
"liament assemblyd, and bi Authoritie of the  
"same Parliament, will provide, ordeyne, and  
"graunt to the said Maistre William and his  
"Successors, that they in the seid Parich of  
"*Al Hallowen* to the said Maistre Gilbert, and  
"his Successors, that they in the seid Parich of  
"*Seint Andrew* to the said Maistre John and  
"his Successors, that they in the seid Parich of  
"*Seint Petre*, and to the seid John Maistre,  
"[of the seid Hospital] and his Successors;  
"that they within the foreseid Parich of our  
"Ladie of *Colchirche*, in the which said Hous  
"of *St. Thomas* is sette; may ordeyne, create,  
"establissh, and set a Person sufficientlie lerned  
"in Gramer, to hold and exercise a Schole in  
"the same Science of Gramer, and is there to  
"teche to al that will learn.

"And that everiche of the said Maistres,  
"Maistre William, Maistre Gilbert, Maistre  
"John, and John Neel, Maistre; such Schole-  
"Maistre, so bi him sett, and everche of their  
"Successors, such Schole-Maistre bi him, or bi  
"any of his Predecessors so established and sett,  
"specialle as is above rehersed, may in his own  
"Parich or Place remove, and another in his  
"Place substitute, and sett, as any of the said  
"Persones, or their Successors semith, [and]  
"the Cause reasonable so requireth.

"And so to do ich of the said Persones and  
"their Successors, as often as it happenyth any  
"of the said Scholes to be voyd of a Schole-  
"Maistre in any manner wyse, to the Honour  
"of God, and encreasyng of Vertue."

C c c

"*Responsio,*



"*Responsio.* The Kyng wille, that it be done, as it is desired, so that it be done bi th' Advyse of the Ordinary, the Relles of Archbishops of *Canterbury* for the Time being."

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A.D. 1450

The Re-  
bellion of  
Jack Cade.

The Duke of *York* taking Advantage of the Death of the Duke of *Suffolk*, the King's Incapacity to govern, and the Male-Administration of the Queen, judged it a proper Time for him to put in for the Crown. To which End he began to found the Inclinations of the People; and for the carrying on his Design with the greater Security, he pitched upon *Jack Cade*, an *Irishman*, who much resembled *John Mortimer*, a Prince of the Blood of the Family of *March*, who was beheaded in the Beginning of this Reign. Under this fictitious Name, *Cade* went into *Kent*, (where the Duke had many Friends): And, under the specious Pretence of reforming Abuses in the Government, and rescuing the People from the great Grievances and Hardships they laboured under, he soon prevailed upon the Populace to join him, for the attaining so salutary an End: And having faithfully promised to free them from all Taxes and Impositions, his Army soon increased to such a Degree, that he found himself in a Condition to march towards *London*. Being arrived at *Blackheath*, he encamped there for near the Space of a Month, frequently sending out Parties to prey upon those that would not join him. At this Time, there seems to have been a good Understanding between *Cade* and some of the Citizens; for he often sent Letters of Safe-conduct to *Thomas Cook*, a Draper, to repair to him for the transacting of certain Affairs; and in one of which he strictly enjoined the said *Cook* to charge all the *Genoa*, *Venetian* and *Florence* Merchants, to send him Horses, Arms, and one thousand Marks in Money; threatening, in case of Refusal, to destroy as many of the said Merchants as should fall into his Hands. This Command was undoubtedly complied with; for, upon *Cade's* Arrival at, and during his Stay in the City, I cannot learn that he offered the least Violence or Indignity to any of the said Merchants.

His Corre-  
spondence  
with the  
Citizens.

Ibid.

The King assembled an Army of fifteen thousand Men, with whom he marched, in order to fight the Rebels: But *Cade*, receiving Intelligence of his Approach, retreated (as if afraid) into a Wood in the Neighbourhood of *Seven Oaks*, where he formed an Ambuscade, expecting the King's Army would be emboldened at his Retreat, and pursue him in Disorder. This Stratagem had the desired Effect; for the King in reality believed, that the Rebels fled for fear of his Army, and would soon dissolve, and return to their respective Homes. Wherefore he returned to *London*, contenting himself with sending a Detachment against them, under the Conduct of Sir *Humphry Stafford*, with Orders, that whatever Part of the Rebels he should light of, to disperse them: But *Stafford*, falling into their Ambuscade, had the Misfortune to lose his Life, together with those of his best Officers; and his Army was cut to Pieces.

His Stra-  
tagem and  
Success  
against the  
King's  
Forces.

Ibid.

Marches  
to Black-  
heath.

*Cade's* Success increased his Army by the Accession of great Multitudes; and, being puffed up by his Victory, he armed himself with Sir *Humphry's* Brigandine, finely embellished with

gilt Nails, and set out for *London*. On his Arrival at *Blackheath*, he was met by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Humphry Duke of Buckingham*, from the King, in whose Name they desired to know his Demands, and endeavoured to persuade him to lay down his Arms, and submit to the King's Mercy; which he refused to do, unless *Henry* would come to him in Person, and grant all his Demands. The King no sooner received this Answer, than he set out with his Queen for *Killingworth-Castle*, leaving no other Troops behind, but those in Garrison in the Tower of *London*.

Receives a  
Message  
from the  
King.

His De-  
mands.

*Cade*, upon Advice of the King's Flight, straight began his March for *London*; and, arriving in *Southwark*, took up his Quarters in the *White-Hart Inn*. His near Approach occasioned a great Commotion in the City: Some were for opening the Gates to receive him, whilst others were for opposing him to the utmost. In this great Confusion, the Mayor summoned a Council to deliberate upon the present Emergency; when most of the Members, either thro' Fear or Faction, were for admitting *Cade*. But *Robert Horn*, an Alderman and Fishmonger, boldly and strenuously opposed his Reception into the City: And the Rebels were so highly enraged, that the Mayor found himself not only obliged to commit the brave *Horn* to *Newgate*, in order to pacify those Miscreants, but also to open the Gates, and admit them into the City.

Ibid.

Received  
into the  
City.

*Cade*, to ingratiate himself with, and engage the Citizens in his Interest, at his entering the City, caused Proclamation to be made, strictly commanding all his Followers not in the least to molest, or offer any Violence to the Citizens, nor extort any thing from them without Payment, upon Pain of Death. In his March through *Canon-street*, he struck *London-Stone* with his Sword, saying, *Now is Mortimer Lord of this City*: And, to confirm the Citizens in a good Opinion of him, he returned at Night to his Quarters in *Southwark*. From whence he returned the Day after, and caused the Lord *Say*, High-Treasurer of *England*, to be apprehended and brought to *Guildhall*, and to be arraigned before the Lord-Mayor and divers of the Judges, who sat there by his Command to try that noble Lord. But, he refusing to plead before such improper Judges, and insisting upon his Right of Peerage, to be tried by his Peers; *Cade* caused him to be instantly taken from the Bar, and led to the Standard in *Cheapside*; where, without allowing him Time to finish his Confession, (according to the Custom of those Times) he had him beheaded, and his Head, fixed upon a Spear, was carried before the Rebels in Triumph; and his Body, at a Horse's Tail, was drawn through the City to *Thomas of Watling's*; which, after having some time hung upon a Gibbet, was afterwards quartered.

Behaviour  
in the City.

Beheaded  
Lord Say  
and others.

The next Sacrifice to this Rebel's Vengeance was Sir *James Cromer*, the late Chancellor's Son-in-Law, and Sheriff of the County of *Kent*, whom he fetched out of the *Fleet Prison*, and beheaded at *Mile-End*, amidst the Rebels of *Essex*. This Head being also fixed upon a Pole, 'twas with the former carried before that vile Wretch thro' the principal Streets of the City; where he sportingly made them kiss in each

Ibid.



each Street, to the Detestation of all the Spectators.

*Ibid.*

*Plunders the Citizens.*

Having thus glutted himself with Blood, *Cade* now began to think of enriching himself by Plunder (which soon accomplished his Destruction): For being invited by *Philip Malpas*, an Alderman, to an elegant Entertainment at his House, and the Day after to a sumptuous Feast at Mr. *Ghersey's*; in Return for these Acts of Generosity, the ungrateful Villain caused both their Houses to be spoiled and stripped of all their valuable Furniture and Treasure. He also robbed many others of the principal Merchants: And wherever he had a Suspicion of Persons concealing rich Goods or Treasure, he compelled such to ransom their Lives at his own Price. As for the worthy Alderman *Horn*, who had exposed himself most to the Rage and Fury of this abandoned Crew of Robbers, by his brave and laudable Zeal for the Safety of the City, he was, with great Difficulty, permitted to live, by the Interposition of his Friends, and on the Payment of five hundred Marks.

*Ibid.*

However, these Miseries at last awakened the Mayor, Aldermen and principal Citizens; who, seeing no End of them, and that no Citizen of Distinction could be sure of Life or Estate, except proper and resolute Measures should be taken to prevent the further Encroachments and Depredations of this Rebel and known Robber (besides the great Danger their Wives and Daughters were exposed to, of having their Honour violated by the brutish Rabble) it was unanimously agreed, that, as soon as *Cade* was marched into *Southwark*, they would shut the Gates, and oppose his Return. This Resolution was communicated to the Lord *Scaler*, Constable of the Tower of *London*, and Sir *Matthew Gough*, a celebrated Warrior, his Lieutenant; who greatly encouraged the Citizens to persevere in their laudable Design; and not only promised them his utmost Assistance, under the Conduct of the famous *Gough*, but likewise assured them, that, if the Rebels should attack the Bridge, he would endeavour to drive them from thence by his Artillery in the Tower.

*Shut out of the City*

*Ibid.*

*Attempts to force the Bridge.*

*Cade* was no sooner acquainted with the Execution of this Resolution, than he advanced to attack and force his Passage over the Bridge: But the Citizens being prepared to receive him, there ensued a dreadful Battle, which was maintained with equal Desperation and great Loss on both Sides; for, by the many Advances and Repulses, there were killed on the City Side the brave Alderman *Sutton*, *Robert Haysand*, and the renowned *Gough*, Lieutenant of the Tower, besides a great Number of brave Citizens that were killed and drowned in Defence of the Drawbridge. By this gallant Action of the Citizens, the Rebels were greatly discouraged; and *Cade*, by the great Loss he had sustained, found himself obliged to recruit his Army with the Prisoners of the *King's-Bench* and *Marshalsea* Prisons.

*Repulsed by the Citizens.*

*Hall. Chron.*

*All of Indemnity.*

*John Stafford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and High Chancellor of the Kingdom, then residing in the Tower of *London* for his Security, being informed, that the Rebels by their bad Success in the late Engagement were greatly dispirited, wisely judged, that it was then a proper Time,

by the Offer of a general Pardon, to prevail upon the People to return to their respective Habitations. This being communicated to the Bishop of *Winchester*, they immediately drew up an Act of Indemnity, and, giving it the Sanction of the Great Seal, caused it to be proclaimed in *Southwark* the Night following; which produced so sudden and wonderful an Effect, that before Day *Cade* was deserted by most of his Followers; who, returning Home, left him to shift for himself, with a small Number of his Adherents.

*Cade's Army disbanded itself.*

*Ibid.*

*He flies in Disguise.*

*Jack*, perceiving that his Affairs were now become desperate, thought it not advisable to wait for the Succours promised him by the Partizans of the Duke of *York*; but rather to provide for his own Safety, together with that of his rich Booty, which he sent by Water to *Rocksey*; and he himself in Disguise fled into the woody Part of *Sussex*. Which was no sooner known, than a Proclamation was issued by the Government, with a Reward of one thousand Marks to any Person that should bring him, either dead or alive. And he was discovered lurking in a Garden at *Hothfield* in *Sussex*, by *Alexander Eden*, a *Kentish* Gentleman; who, endeavouring to apprehend him, killed him in Fight; and, having put his Corpse into a Cart, brought the same to *London*, where he received the promised Reward. Thus happily ended this dangerous Rebellion, by the Bravery and gallant Deportment of the Citizens of *London*, which the Royal Army was not able to effect.

*Is killed by a Kentish Gentleman.*

*His Character.*

By the above Transactions, and Proclamation for apprehending *Jack Cade*, he appears to have been one of the worst of Miscreants: For in the Year preceding his Rebellion he murdered a Woman with Child; for which he took Sanctuary in a Church; but having, through the Intercession of Friends, obtained Leave to transport himself, he obliged himself, by Oath, never to return to *England*; and set out for *France*; where he immediately qualified himself to the Government of that Country: But, as no Oath was sufficient to bind him, he soon after returned to *England*; where he fomented the above-mentioned Insurrection under a fictitious Name.

The King informed of this Success, marched his Army through the City on the fourth of *December* following: On which Occasion the gallant Citizens were under Arms, ranged on each Side the Streets through which the Royal Army passed. And though *Henry* had not been able to prevent the Rebels Entry into *London*, he was now resolved to bring their Ringleaders to Punishment: So continuing his March to *Kent*, attended by the Judges, he caused (after a legal Conviction) six-and-twenty of the principal to be executed. But in his Return to *London*, being met on *Blackbeath* by a Multitude of *Kentish* Yeomanry in their Shirts, who, with pitiful Cries and Tears, humbly implored Mercy, he was graciously pleased to pardon them all. And the Citizens, as a further Proof of their sincere Joy, had erected on Poles upon the Bridge the Heads of ten of the chief Rebels, among which was that of *Jack Cade*, their Leader; to congratulate him at his Entrance into *London*.

*Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1451*

*Godfrey Fielding*, Mayor of this City, was so highly in Favour with the King, that he appointed him one of his Privy-Counsellors.

*A.D. 1452*

*Godfrey*



*Godfrey Bullein*, Lord-Mayor of London in 1451, left by his Will a thousand Pounds to the poor House-holders in this City, besides two hundred Pounds to the poor House-holders in Norfolk, and very handsome Legacies to the Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazar-houses.

A.D. 1453  
Arnold.  
Chron.  
Sheet E.  
Offerings  
granted by  
the Pope's  
Bull to the  
Clergy of  
London.

We find, in the Year 1453, a Bull from Pope *Nicolas*, to confirm the Offerings to be paid by the Parishioners of every Parish of London, at the Rate of one Farthing for every House, Shop or Tenement, of the yearly Rent of ten Shillings; and to advance the Offering a Farthing for every ten Shillings more Rent of each House, Shop or Tenement; and to command the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Citizens and Inhabitants, to pay the same to the Curates of their respective Parishes, and to oblige every one to do the same, as much as in their Power, under the Pain of the Greater Excommunication to be *ipso facto* incurred; in Conformity to a Constitution made by *Roger* Bishop of London, confirmed and approved by *Thomas* Archbishop of Canterbury, and enjoined by a Bull from his Predecessor Pope *Innocent* the Seventh. By which said Bull it was further ordained, That Heirs should be accountable for what should be left unpaid of those Offerings at the Death of any of the said Parishioners; and that the Ordinaries of the said Churches might proceed for the Recovery of the said Offerings in a summary Manner, without Citation, and to excommunicate, and otherwise to punish all those who should do any thing contrary to the said Bull; which *Arnold* rehearses at large.

In Consequence of this Bull, it appears, that the Clergy in London insisted rigorously on the Offerings therein allowed to them by the Pope; and the Laity, not being able to withstand the Power by which they acted, proposed an Arbitration and Composition for the same, which was concluded and signed on the seventeenth Day of December, 1457.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
A.D. 1453

On the thirtieth of October, 1453, Queen *Margaret* was delivered of a Son, who was soon after baptized by the Name of *Edward*; on which Occasion the Rejoicings in the City were very extraordinary. But the Joy of the Court was greatly allayed with a Report and Slander raised by the Common People, who ran away with an Opinion, that he was not the real Son of *Henry*, but had been secretly placed in the Cradle to impose a Prince upon the Nation.

A.D. 1454

*John Norman* being chosen Mayor of London for the Year ensuing, he changed the Custom of riding to *Westminster*, (to qualify himself for that Office) to that of going by Water: To which End he caused to be built a stately Barge at his own Expence, and on the usual Anniversary was rowed thither, attended by the several Companies of the City, who, in Imitation of their Chief Magistrate, had likewise built their own Barges; which, being all magnificently adorned, formed a most beautiful aqueous Triumph. This Alteration proving very advantageous to the Watermen, they were so highly pleased therewith, that they made a Song in Praise of the said Mayor, beginning with *Row thy Boat Norman, row to thy Lemman*, &c. which Custom of going by Water has been practised ever since.

First use of  
a Barge on  
Lord-  
Mayor's  
Day.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

This Year, 1454, proved fatal to the King, who permitting himself to be carried away by the evil Counsel of the Queen, and her Junto the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Buckingham*, &c. to the great Detriment of his Subjects, they called in the Assistance of the Duke of *York*; who, with an Army of *Welshmen*, and disaffected *English*, gave his Majesty Battle at *St. Alban's*, in the Week before *Whitsontide*; and, after an obstinate Engagement, the Royal Army was routed, and the King taken and sent Prisoner by the Duke to London, and lodged in the Bishop of London's Palace, till the Parliament called to sit at *Westminster* constituted the victorious Duke of *York* Protector of the Kingdom, and removed from the King all his evil Counsellors.

Fab.  
Chron.  
part 7.  
p. 412.

Duke of  
York made  
Protector of  
England.

These Commotions of State, which are most frequently attended with Disorders among the People, countenanced the Mob in divers Places to breed Riots; amongst whom we read of one begun by divers Persons of *St. Martin's le Grand*, who in a riotous Manner assaulted the Citizens, and, having beat and wounded several, returned to their Habitations in the Sanctuary. The Mayor and Aldermen being advised of this barbarous and vile Treatment of their Fellow-Citizens, some of them, attended by a great Number of People, instantly repaired to the Monastery, forced it open, and carried off the Authors of the late Riot. The Dean made a heavy Complaint to the King, against the Mayor and Citizens, for a Breach of Privilege; wherefore they were summoned to attend the Council to answer the same. In Obedience to this Command, the Recorder, with a Deputation of the Aldermen, attended the King then at the Castle of *Egle* in *Hertfordshire*; who, after a long Examination of both Parties, dismissed the City Deputies with a Letter to the Mayor, commanding him to keep the said Rioters in Custody till his Return to London, when he intended to have that Affair more strictly inquired into.

Ibid.  
page 415.  
Riots by  
the Men of  
St. Mar-  
tin's le  
Grand.

Id. ibid.  
A.D. 1455

Rioters  
taken out  
of the  
Sanctuary.

Ordered to  
be kept in  
Custody  
of the  
Mayor.

In May 1456, a simple and passionate young Mercer, who having been denied the Liberty, or punished for wearing a Dagger in *Italy*, contrary to the Laws of that Country, where he had resided for some Time, being returned to this City, met an *Italian* in *Cheapside* with a Dagger by his Side; which so enraged him, that, without considering the different Laws and Customs of Countries, he insolently told him, that, as the *English* were not allowed to wear Swords in *Italy*, neither ought he to wear any Weapon in *England*: And the *Italian*, somewhat irritated at this manner of Address, returning him an Answer not agreeable to the furious Temper of the young Censor; he not only snatched the Stranger's Dagger from his Side, but broke his Head therewith. The injured Foreigner applied to the Lord-Mayor for Redress, who, greatly concerned at the Indignity offered to the Stranger, summoned the Mercer to appear and answer to the Complaint, on the next Day, at *Guildhall*, before him and a full Court of Aldermen; who committed the Aggressor to the Prison of *Newgate*, he not being able to alledge any thing in Alleviation of his Guilt. But the Servants of the *Mercery*, says *Fabian*, way-laid them near the End of *Laurence-Lane* in *Cheapside*, and rescued

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
A.D. 1456

A Riot in  
*Cheapside*.



Italian  
Merchants  
plundered.

the Prisoner in a very tumultuous Manner. After which, the baser Sort of the Populace, laying hold of the Confusion of this Proceeding, rose in a great Body, and running to the Houses of the most eminent Italian Merchants, pillaged them. The Mayor and Aldermen, assisted by a Number of the principal Citizens, seized upon divers of the Ringleaders, and committed them to Newgate. But the Tumult was not appeased without some Bloodshed. In the mean Time the Offender made his Escape, and took Sanctuary in St. Peter's Westminster, till the Affair was finally determined.

Fab.  
Chron.  
De Word.  
Ad. Poly.

The Court  
alarmed.

The Court were so alarmed with the Report of this Riot, that, fearing it might be the Beginning of some Troubles fomented against the State by the Faction of the Duke of York, the Queen sent into the City the Dukes of Exeter and Buckingham, and others of the Nobility, with a special Commission to assist the Mayor and Aldermen in the Trial and Punishment of the Transgressors in an exemplary Manner. But, while the Mayor, as Chief Judge, assisted in the Commission by the forefaid most noble Lords and the Chief Justice, was calling the Pannels of the Inquests at Guildhall, the Rabble assembled in greater Numbers than before, threatening that, if they proceeded in the Commission to try their Fellow-Citizens, then in Prison on account of the late Tumult, it would be attended with fatal Consequences. The Commissioners were so greatly intimidated, that they, without executing their Commission, hastily took leave of the Mayor, and retired from the Bench. As soon as the Mayor was informed of the Cause, he, wisely considering that, if a Stop were not suddenly put to the dangerous Practices of the Multitude, all manner of Government in the City would soon be at End, summoned a Common-Council, and commanded all Wardens of Fellowships to appear on the Morrow at Guildhall; and, assisted by the Recorder, he then and there ordered each Warden to assemble his whole Fellowship that same Afternoon in their respective Halls, and there to charge every Member of their Community both to keep, and to use the best of his Endeavours to maintain, the Peace of the City; and that, if they should discover or suspect any Person or Persons to favour any riotous Assemblies, or the forcible Delivery of such Persons as were committed to Prison, the said Wardens should with good Words try to dissuade him or them from their evil Intentions, and give their Name or Names privately and expeditiously unto the Mayor. By such excellent Measures an effectual Stop being put to the villainous Proceedings of the Mob, the above-mentioned Commissioners returned to the City, and, in Conjunction with the Mayor, tried and condemned divers Persons; three whereof were soon after hanged at Tyburn, and several others amerced in pecuniary Mulcts.

See page  
193.

In the thirty-fourth of Henry VI. five other Schools were set up in other Churches in London, by the Care of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London, confirmed by the King's Letters Patents; to wit, one within the Church-yard of St. Paul's, a second at the Collegiate Church of St. Martin's le Grand, another at St. Mary de Arcubur, that is, Bow-Church in Cheapside, ano-

ther at St. Dunstan's in the East, and the fifth at the Hospital of St. Anthony's.

This was done to check and suppress other smaller Schools set up by illiterate Men, who did the Youth more Harm than Good, as is hinted in the said Letters Patents.

About the End of this Year, there were taken in the River Thames, at Erith, two Whales, a Sword-Fish, and one called *Mors Marina*, which by the Superstitious were regarded as so many Prodigies and Prognosticks of future Troubles.

The Prisoners in Newgate, having broke out of their several Wards, got upon the Leads, where they defended themselves with great Obstinacy against the Sheriffs and their Officers, insomuch that these were obliged to call the Citizens to their Assistance, before they could be reduced to their former State.

The Contests between the Clergy and Laity, which arose in London by the Power given to the Curates of this City to levy certain Offerings or Rates, as above, in the Year 1453, were now finally adjusted after this Manner, according to Arnold:

*The Composition of all Offryng within the City of London, and Suburbs of the same.*

"First, That every Person, Dweller and Inhabitant in ony Houses in London, or Suburbs of the same, hyred and occupied as for the full Rente and Pensyon of x s. yerly, shal offer to God, and to the Chyrche in whose Paryshe suche Place standeth, one Ferthyng every Day in the Festis that folowyng: That is to say, in every Sunday in the Yere, *Christmase-Day*, *Circumcision*, *Epyphanie*, *Purification of our Lady*, the *Assencion of our Lorde*, *Corpus Christi*, *Saynt Mathewe*, *Apostle Symon and Jude*, *Albawen*, *Andrew Apostle*, *Concepcion of our Lady*, *Thomas Apostle*, *John Baptyst*, *Peter and Pawle*, *James Apostle*, *Bartylmeu Apostle*, *Assumpcion and Nativity of our Lady*, *Dedicacion-Day*, whiche from the Day forward shal be through all London, and for the Parish-Chyrcches in London that be hallowed the iii Day of *Octobre*: Also one Day of the princypal Festes of the Patron of every Chirch through London, and the Suburbs of the same, yerely, without Contraddiction. And, if such inhabited Houses be letten for xx s. one *Halfpenny*; and if for xxx s. three *Farthings*; for xl s. 1 d. for 1 s. one *Penny Farthing*; and so every assending and dyssending by x s. into what Somme that ever it be, shal alwai offer a *Farthing* after the Rate of x s. in the Feasts abovefayd. And, yf suche Dwellyngs, occupied and inhabited Houses, be not letten, but peradvente the Owner that dwelle therein, or frely let, or otherwys occupied, as for a Dwellyng, that then the Offryng shal be as it was letten before, or else after a comon Value: And Dowte thereof the Rent to be exemptyd by the Chirch-Wardeins for the Tyme beyng. And, yf a Man dwell and inhabit dyvers Places and Houses within the sayd Cyte, in one or divers Paryshes, he than shal, after the Rate and Dayes aforefayd, offer every House to the Chirch in whoes Paryshe they stonde. Provided alway, That when two of the Festes aforefayd falle upon one Day, than

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Whale, &c.  
in the  
Thames.

Tbid.  
A.D. 1457  
De Word.  
Add. Poly.  
Chron.

Newgate  
broke open.

Arnold,  
ut supra.



"the Offeryng shal be for one Day. *Item*,  
 "Where any dwelled in the sayd Cyte, inhaby-  
 "ted or occupyd a Dwellyng-Place, an Howse  
 "under the Prys, Rent or Pensyon of vi s.  
 "viii d. that than he shal be bounde to offer  
 "iiii Dayes in the Yere, in the iiii princypall  
 "Festys of the Chirch there as he is Parishes  
 "of. And, yf suche Pensyon or Rente extend  
 "to the ful Somme of vi s. viii d. or above,  
 "and not fully to the Somme of x s. that than  
 "them habytant for every S. shal pay to the  
 "Chyrch i. d. ob. onys in the Yere. Provyded  
 "alway, That, yf the sayd Dweller com before  
 "his Curat, and say upon his Fayth and Trouthe,  
 "that he may not pay his sayd Money, ac-  
 "cording to the Ordinance afore sayd, be nether  
 "x s. that the sayd Curat shal holden hym con-  
 "tent with such as he wyll gyve hym, aught or  
 "naught, and the Dweller thereupon shal be  
 "quyte. Also, and the Pensyon of Rent of  
 "such inhabytant Houfes extend above the  
 "Somme of x s. and not fully to the Somme of  
 "xxx s. and so to any Somme beyng betwene x  
 "and x, than the Inhabytant shall pay onys a Yere  
 "to the Curat for every Shelyngis of the sayd  
 "Somme, beyng betwene x and x, i. d. ob. yerely  
 "*Item*, Where as a dwellyngis House, is hyred  
 "of gret, and after leten out by Partyes to  
 "sundry Folkis, that than the Hyrer in grete,  
 "yf that he dwell in the princypal Parte of the  
 "same House, shal offer to God and to the  
 "Chirch in the Dayes asor sayd, for the Rent  
 "of all the holy Rent, yf the sayd House be  
 "inhabyted and occupyd as dwellyng Places  
 "and ellis, after the Rule that followeth: And,  
 "yf the sayd Hyrer in grete dwelle not in any  
 "Parte thereof, but lete it oute agayne, that than  
 "he that dwelleth in the princypal Parte shall  
 "offer all, and the remenant iiii d. by Yere.  
 "*Item*, Altho' in the sayd Cyte, or Suburbis,  
 "or that occupyd Houfes not inhabyted as  
 "Shoppys, Celars, Shadys, Warehouses, Sta-  
 "bles, Wharves, Kranes, Tymbre-Hawes,  
 "Teynter-Places for Fullers, or other Places,  
 "Gardeyns, shal onys in the Yere, for every  
 "Pounde that they be leten for, yf they be hyred,  
 "or after a comon Value, yf they be not hyred,  
 "gyve unto the Curat of the Chirche there, as  
 "suche Houfes ben, vi d. without any other  
 "Offryngis for the sayd Houfes, assendyngis  
 "and desendyngis after the Rate of vi d. of the  
 "Pounde, and for x s. iiii d. and so after the  
 "Rate assendyngis and desendyngis, without  
 "more Charge of Offerynge for it. *Item*, That  
 "all Apprenticyes, Servauntys, and hyred Men  
 "within the sayd Cite, not sharged with suche  
 "Rent and Houfyngys, whyche shal be Houfel-  
 "der at *Ester*, or about *Ester*, shall iiii Tymes in  
 "the Yere, at iiii princypal Festys, offer to  
 "God, and to the Chirche. Also, as for Personal  
 "Tythes, the Paryshens by this Ordynance  
 "shal neyther be charged nor discharged; savyng  
 "that hereafter shal no Curat vex, trouble, sue,  
 "ordayne Sacramentis or Service for no Pay-  
 "ment of the same, but leve them to good  
 "Devocyon and Conscience of the Paryshens.  
 "*Item*, All Offryng is undone before this Day,  
 "or any other attempted contrarye, besyde, or  
 "agaynst thys present Wrytyng, by any Person

"or Persons, shall stonde quyte, and not be  
 "remembred as unto any Sute or Stryf; but all  
 "suche Thyngs before thys Day done shal cleere  
 "be remet and forgyven on bothe Pertyes.

"Be it in Mynde, That thys Bonde and Arbi-  
 "tremment is made the xvii Day of Decembre, the  
 "Yere of the Incarnacyon of our Lord M. iiii. c. lvi.  
 "by Master Laurence Bothe, Master William Rad-  
 "chf, Master Lucas Lancok, Master John Aleyn,  
 "Master John Lyleford, Geffrey Feldyng, William  
 "Taylour, Master Robert Kent, Arbytrators cho-  
 "sen upon the Premisse, as in the Tenor of the  
 "Compremyse thereupon openly made it may  
 "appere." N. B. At this Time there were 118  
 Parish-Churches in London and its Suburbs.

The King and Queen, together with the Dukes  
 of York, Exeter and Somerset, the Earls of War-  
 wick, Northumberland and Salisbury, and the Lords  
 Egermond and Clifford, being arrived in the City,  
 and the smallest of their Retinues consisting of  
 four hundred Men, as their respective Guards;  
 Godfrey Buloine, the Mayor, for the better securing  
 the Peace of the City during the Stay of these  
 potent Guests, caused five thousand Citizens com-  
 pletely armed to mount Guard daily under his  
 own Command, and two thousand by Night, under  
 the Command of three Aldermen. By this wise  
 Precaution Peace was preserved in all Parts of the  
 City, during the Stay of those Personages and  
 their respective Troops.

About the same Time happened a great Tu-  
 mult in Fleet-Street, between the Students of the  
 Inns of Court and the neighbouring Inhabitants;  
 wherein was killed the Queen's Attorney: Where-  
 fore the Principals of *Furnival's*, *Clifford's* and  
*Barnard's* Inns were committed Prisoners to the  
 Castle of Hertford; and William Taylor, Alderman  
 of Farringdon Ward Without, and others were  
 committed to the Castle of Windsor. At the  
 same Time, all the Genoese Merchants in this  
 City were by the King's special Command com-  
 mitted close Prisoners to the Fleet, by way of  
 Reprisal for the Capture of an English Ship in the  
 Levant, by a Ship of War of that Nation:  
 And, to make good all Damages sustained by the  
 Master and Owners of the said Ship, the said Mer-  
 chants were amerced in the Sum of six thousand  
 Marks.

The King, with the Advice of his Council, re-  
 sumed the Enquiry into the Privileges of the  
 Sanctuary of St. Martin's the Great; whose Deter-  
 mination is recorded in divers Articles preserved  
 in Lib. K. p. 299. to be seen in the Guildball of  
 London, and will be given at large under the  
 Title of St. Martin's le Grand, in the Course of  
 this Work.

The King also receiving Advice at Coventry  
 of the Landing of the Earls of March, War-  
 wick, Salisbury, &c. at Sandwich in Kent, from  
 Calais, immediately commanded the Lord Scales  
 to march with a considerable Body of Troops,  
 and possess himself of the City of London, as the  
 most important Place of the Kingdom; which,  
 if he could secure it, would of itself be suffi-  
 cient to baffle all the Efforts of the Rebels. The  
 said Lord, accompanied by the Earl of Kendal  
 and Baron Lovell, set out forthwith for this City;  
 where being arrived, he in the King's Name  
 demanded Admission, assuring the Mayor and  
 Citizens,

Fab.  
Part 7.  
De Word.  
Ad. Poly.  
chron.  
A.D. 1453

5000 Cit-  
izens must  
Guard.

Fab.  
Chron.  
Part 7.  
P. 417.

Reprisals  
made on  
Genoa  
Merchants.

Fab. Chron.  
Part 7.  
P. 418.

De Word.  
Ad. Poly-  
chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.  
Hall.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1450



City refuses  
to admit  
the Royal  
Army.

Earl of  
March's  
Army re-  
ceived into  
the City.

The King's  
General  
fires upon  
the City  
from the  
Tower.

The King  
routed and  
taken  
Prisoner.

Tower sur-  
rendered.

Lord Scales  
murdered.

The Queen's  
Army beats  
the Duke  
of York's.

Citizens, that his Master, out of his great Love to them, had sent him to protect the City from being pillaged by a great Body of rebellious Traytors, that were now almost at their Gates. The Mayor, who secretly favoured the Designs of the above-named Lords, answered, That he wanted no Help, either to defend or govern the City; and therefore would not permit an armed Power to come within his Jurisdiction. This resolute Answer highly enraged Scales, who perceived the Disloyalty of the Citizens, and plainly foresaw, that they intended to admit the Malecontents at their Arrival. For the preventing of which, he possessed himself of the Tower of London, and threatened, that, in case they admitted the Rebels, he would batter and lay the City in Ashes. However, it appears that those Menaces had but little Weight with the Citizens; for, upon the Arrival of the Earl of March with his Army, they immediately opened their Gates, and received him with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy.

This mighty Point gained, of having the City declare for him, March set out with an Army of twenty-five thousand Men in Quest of the King; having left the Earl of Salisbury with a considerable Power to defend the City against the Attempts of the Lord Scales in the Tower, who incessantly from thence plied the City with his Ordnance, and beat down and destroyed a Number of Houses with their Inhabitants. Wherefore Salisbury block'd up that Fortrefs on all Sides; and, by erecting a Battery on the adverse Bank of the Thames, he reduced the Garrison to such Straights, that Scales was soon obliged to desist from firing upon the City.

The Earl of March came up with, engaged, and routed the King's Army near Northampton; and, taking the King Prisoner, brought him to London, and lodged him in the Bishop's Palace. The Lord Scales, now despairing of Relief, delivered up the Tower upon Terms. However, imagining that the Articles of Surrender were not sufficient to secure him from the Fury of the enraged Citizens, whom he had so highly injured during his late Government, he endeavoured to get off in Disguise by Water; but, being unfortunately discovered by some of the Earl of Warwick's Watermen, they knocked him on the Head, and stripping him, left his naked Corpse on the Shore, where it continued many Days, without the least Pity or Compassion.

The Queen, after the fatal Battle of Northampton, wherein the King was taken Prisoner, retired into the Northern Parts; where, in a short Time, she raised a considerable Army for releasing the King. The Duke of York marched against her with the utmost Expedition; but, in the Neighbourhood of Wakefield, inconsiderately engaging a Power far superior to his own, he had the Misfortune of being killed, with most of his principal Adherents, and his Army cut to Pieces. Upon this lucky Turn of the Queen's Affairs, she forthwith began her March Southward: But, on her Arrival at Barnard's Heath near St. Alban's, she was met by the Earl of Warwick's Army from London. A terrible Battle ensued; which, by the Treachery of Lovelace, in keeping back the

principal Part of Warwick's Army, went in Favour of the Queen; who not only became a second Time victorious thereby, but also recovered the King from his State of Captivity.

Whilst the Queen lay at St. Alban's, a great Scarcity of Provisions happened in her Army; for the remedying of which, she, in the King's Name, commanded the Mayor of London to send her a sufficient Quantity of Lent Provisions (that great Fast being just begun) for the Sustainance of the Soldiery. The Mayor, being a great Favourer of the Queen, readily complied with her Order; and, having loaded a great Number of Carts with all Sorts of Provisions proper at that Season, ordered them to proceed to St. Alban's. But the Citizens had a strict Eye over the Mayor, and seized the afore said Carts and Provisions at Cripplegate, declaring it was not reasonable to feed those that intended to rob the City, (as they had done that of St. Alban's) and possess themselves of all they were Masters of.

The Mayor, under a very great Concern at this Proceeding, earnestly exhorted the Populace to let them pass; acquainting them with the Danger they exposed themselves and Fellow-Citizens to, by denying Relief to an Army flushed with Victory. However, the Citizens being assured by the Favourers of the Earl of March, that he was marching with a potent Army to their Assistance, they rejected every Thing said by the Mayor, and resolved, let the Consequence be what it would, to defend the City against the Queen and all her Adherents; firmly believing, that she, upon her Admission into the City, intended to spoil the same: Which, in some Measure, they had Reason to believe, by the great Depredations committed by her Cavalry in the Suburbs; who, not being satisfied with the Pillage of those Parts, endeavoured in a forcible Manner to enter the City at Cripplegate; but were repulsed by the Citizens with great Loss.

The Mayor, being justly apprehensive of the Queen's highest Resentment, sent a Deputation of Aldermen, accompanied by the Recorder, to Barnet, to intercede with the King's Council in Behalf of the City, and to endeavour to mitigate the Queen's Displeasure, justly conceived against the Citizens; and to assure her Majesty, that he would admit her into the City, as soon as the Commonalty were brought to a little better Temper: Withal making Request, that she would dismiss the Northern Men, who were suspected of an Intention to rob the City.

The Queen, like a great Politician, wisely concealed her Resentment of this great Indignity, and seemingly satisfied herself with sending only four hundred Men to prepare for her Entry into the City; concluding that, if she could become Mistress of this important Place, she would, without any great Difficulty, soon restore all Matters to their pristine State. During this Transaction, the Queen had the Unhappiness to receive Advice of the entire Discomfiture of her Army, under the Conduct of the Earls of Pembroke and Ormond, by the Earl of March. Upon the Receipt of this disagreeable News, she judged it not safe to wait the Earl's Approach, therefore immediately

and the  
Earl of War-  
wick's.

Mayor of  
London  
sends Pro-  
visions to  
the Queen  
at St.  
Alban's.

Seized by  
the People.

Ag. Reg.

The Mayor  
excuses this  
Violence.

Promises to  
admit her  
into the  
City.

Queen pre-  
pares for  
her Entry.

Is routed by  
the Earl of  
March.



The Earl is  
received  
into  
London.

immediately decamped, and marched toward the North. The Earl, tho' advised of this precipitate Retreat, did not judge it convenient to pursue; but, marching directly to London, was received by the Citizens on Thursday, in the first Week of Lent, with a Joy inexpressible; where, in a Convention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Citizens, held at Baynard's-Castle, (which had been rebuilt by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, and by his Death and Attainder devolved to the Crown) King Henry was deposed, as incapable of governing; and the Earl of March, the eldest Son of the Duke of York, unanimously chosen King in his Stead, under the Name of Edward the Fourth; and, on the 5th Day of March, he was proclaimed at the usual Places in the City.

## CHAP. XX.

King Edward IV. proclaimed. His Charter to the City, appointing the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen past the Chair, perpetual Justices of the Peace, and Justices of Oyer and Terminer: Ascertaining the Manner of proving the City Customs: Exempting the Mayor and Aldermen from foreign Services, &c. Confirming the Tenure of Southwark, with certain great Privileges thereunto belonging. His second Charter, granting the Privilege of Tronage, Weighing and Measuring, and Houghing of Wool. An Excommunication for wearing long-toed Shoes. Several arbitrary Prosecutions. The Combat between the Earl of Roch and Lord Scales. Marriage of Princess Margaret. Earl of Warwick's Conspiracy. Sir Geoffrey Gale's Insurrection. Earl of Worcester's Execution. Troubles in the City. Lord Falconbridge's Riot. Attempts to restore King Henry. Stocks erected in every Ward. Number of Serjeants, Yeomen, &c. appointed. Death of King Henry VI. City Walls, &c. repaired. A French War. The Mayor and Sheriffs to be chosen by the Livery, &c. King Edward's third Charter for the purchasing of 200 Marks per Annum in Mortmain. His fourth Charter, granting the Package, Portage, Garbling, Gauging, and the Offices of Wine-Drawer and Coroner. A great Plague. A Person fined for marrying an Orphan without Licence from the City. Lord Mayor, &c. entertained by the King.

Fabian.  
Part 7,  
p. 425.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

EDWARD IV. the same Day he was proclaimed, dined at the Palace at Paul's, (i. e. Baynard's-Castle, near St. Paul's) in the City, and continued there till his Army was ready to march in Pursuit of the late King: During which Stay in the City, he caused Walter Walker, an eminent Grocer in Cheapside, to be apprehended and tried for a few harmless Words innocently spoken by him, viz. That he would make his Son Heir to the Crown, inoffensively

meaning his own House, which had the Crown for its Sign; for which imaginary Crime he was beheaded in Smithfield, on the eighth Day of this Reign.

On the same Day Edward marched his Army through Bishopsgate toward the North, in Quest of King Henry, who, by this Time, had assembled a mighty Army of sixty thousand Men; and, both Armies meeting at Tewkesbury, or Skerrybourn, in Yorkshire, after a terrible and desperate Engagement, which continued fourteen Hours, with a prodigious Slaughter, Victory declared in Favour of Edward. After Edward had taken Care for preserving the Peace in the North, he began his March back Southward; and in the Beginning of June he arrived at his Manor of Shene, now Richmond, in Surrey, till all Things were got ready for his Coronation. On the 27th of June his Majesty set out from thence for London, and was on the Way met at Lambeth by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, dressed in Scarlet, attended by four hundred Citizens on Horseback, all in Green, richly accoutred, by whom he was conducted to the Tower of London; from whence, two Days after, he rode thro' the City to Westminster, and was crowned with very great Solemnity at St. Peter's; on which Occasion the publick Rejoicings in the City were exceedingly great.

In the Month of July following one John Dary, Servant of the King's Household, had one of his Hands cut off at the Standard in Cheapside, for striking a Man within the Palace of Westminster.

Fabian.  
ib. p. 427.

Edward, in the second Year of his Reign, to shew his Gratitude to the Citizens of London, for the many great and signal Services done to him, granted them the following Charter:

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland; to all Archbishops, &c. greeting.

King Edward IV's first Charter.

"Altho' as we understand such Things all together, as ought to be holden and determined by Conservators of the Peace, and Justices assigned for hearing and determining divers Felonies, Trespases, and Misdemeanors in all the Counties of our Realm of England by the King's Authority, by Virtue of the Ordinances and Statutes of our Realm aforesaid, made for the Good of the Peace, and Rule of our People, have always, Time out of Mind, been used and well affirmed, and yet be in our City of London: Nevertheless, to the End that from henceforth one good, certain, and undoubted Manner may be continually had in our said City, for the Conservation of the Peace, and governing our People of the same, and that the same may always be and remain a City of Peace and Quietness; we will, of our mere Motion, and, by Tenor of these Presents, do grant, for us, and as much as in us is, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City aforesaid, and to the Citizens of the same, and to their Successors for ever, that they may have and hold all and singular their Liberties and free Customs, as whole and sound as ever they had and held them in all Time of our Progenitors.

Confirmation of former Liberties and free Customs.

"And



*The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen pass the Chair, made perpetual Justices.*

"And further we grant, for us and our Heirs aforefaid, to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and to their Succellors, the Liberties and Authorities, Acquittals and Franchifes under-written; that is to say, that from henceforth the Mayor and Recorder of the faid City who now be, and their Succellors, and the Mayors and Recorders which for the Time fhall be, as well thofe Aldermen which before this Time have been Mayors of the fame City, as other Aldermen who fhall hereafter fustain the Charge of Mayoralty, and fhall be thereof difmiffed, as long as they fhall there remain Aldermen for ever, fhall be Confervators of the prefent Peace of our City, and the Peace of our Succellors of the faid City, and Liberties thereof, as well by Land as by Water; and to keep or caufe to be kept all Ordinances and Statutes, made and to be made for the Good of our Peace, and for the Quietnefs, Rule, and Government of our People in all their Articles, as well within the City aforefaid as the Liberty and Suburbs of the fame, as well by Land as by Water, according to all the Force, Form, and Effect of the fame, and to chaftize and punifh whom they fhall find offending, contrary to the Form and Effect of the faid Ordinances and Statutes, as according to the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforefaid fhall be done.

*And they, or any four of them, to be Juftices of Oyer and Terminer for ever, to enquire, hear, and determine of all Felonies, Treafpaffes, &c.*

"We will alfo, and grant to the faid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succellors, that the now Mayor and his Succellors aforefaid, and the Recorder of the faid City, which for the Time fhall be, and fuch Aldermen as aforefaid, or four of the fame, Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of whom we will, that fuch Mayor for the Time being and his Succellors, to be one, be Juftices, and have fo affigned them Juftices for us and our Succellors for ever; to enquire, hear, and determine, as often and at fuch Times as to them fhall feem meet, of all Manner of Felonies, Treafpaffes, Foreftalling and Reagratings, Extortions, and other Mifdemaneors within the faid City, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, as well by Land as by Water, by whomsoever, or after what Manner foever, done or committed, and which from henceforth fhall happen to be done; and alfo to hear, and determine, and execute all and fingular other Things, which fhall pertain to our Juftices of the Peace within our Realm of England; fo always that the faid Mayor and Citizens, and their Succellors, may have and hold all and fingular their antient Liberties and Customs, whole, free, and found, the Premifes in any Thing notwithstanding, given to our Sheriffs of the City aforefaid for the Time being, and to their Succellors, and to all whatfoever, Citizens of the faid City, which now be, and which hereafter for the Time fhall be, by Tenor of thefe Prefents, freightly in Commandment, that they be attendant, counfelling, anfwering, and aiding the faid Keepers of the Peace aforefaid, the now Mayor, Recorder, and their Succellors, and to fuch Aldermen as aforefaid, in all Things they do, or may pertain to the Office of Confervator of the Peace,

"and of fuch Juftices within the faid City and Liberties thereof, according to the Form aforefaid, as often and at fuch Times as fhall be by them or any of them on our Behalf duly required: Saving always to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the fame City, and to their Succellors, their Customs, Liberties, and Franchifes, which we will and freightly command inviolably be obferved in all Things, as they and their Predeceffors, before the making of thefe Prefents, have obferved the fame.

"And becaufe we underftand, that by the moft antient Custom of the faid City, it is there had, and in the Circuits of the Juftices of our Progenitors, fome times Kings of England, it is allowed to the faid Citizens, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the faid City, for the Time being, ought to record all their antient Customs by Word of Mouth, as often and at fuch Time as any Thing fhall be moved in Aét or Queftion before any Judges or Juftices touching their Customs aforefaid, as in their Claims in the laft Circuit of Juftices holden at our Tower of London, it is more fully contained: We, confidering the fame Thing, being willing rather to enlarge than diminifh the Customs of the faid City, of our fpecial Grace have granted, for us and our Heirs and Succellors, unto the faid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succellors, that whensoever any Ifsue fhall be taken in any Plea of or upon the Customs of the City of London between any Parties in Pleading, (yea, tho' themfelves be Parties) or if any Thing in Plea, Aét, and Queftion, touching the faid Customs, be moved or happen before us, or our Heirs, to be holden, the Juftices of the Common Bench, the Treafurer and Barons of our Exchequer, or of our Heirs, or before the Barons of fuch-like Exchequer, or any other the Juftices of us, or of our Heirs, which fhall exact or require Inquifition, Recognizance, Certificate, or Trial; the fame Mayor and Aldermen of the faid City for the Time being, and their Succellors, fhall record, teftify and declare, whether fuch be a Custom, or not, by the Recorder of the fame City for the Time being, by Word of Mouth; and that there may be speedy Procefs by that Record, Certificate, and Declaration, fuch Custom fo alledged fhall be allowed for a Custom, or accounted not for a Custom, without any Jury therefore to be taken, or further Procefs thereupon to be made.

*Diffutes concerning City Customs to be determined in Court, upon hearing the Recorder's Report thereof.*

"And furthermore, we have granted to them, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, that though they and their Succellors, or the faid Mayor and Aldermen, and their Predeceffors in Times past, or their Succellors hereafter, have, for fome Caufe, perchance fully not ufed, or abufed any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Customs, or other Thing contained in thefe our Writings, or in other our Writings, or of our Progenitors fome times Kings of England, to the fame Mayor and Commonalty granted, notwithstanding we will not, that the fame Mayor and Commonalty, Aldermen and Citizens, or their Succellors, fhall therefore incur

*No Forfeiture to be taken for any Crime or Default in the Mayor, &c.*

E c c

" the



"the Forfeiture of any of the Premises; but that they and their Successors may, from henceforth, fully enjoy and use all and singular the Liberties, Grants, Acquittals, Ordinances, Articles, free Customs, and other Things whatsoever, so not used or abused, in the Charters aforesaid contained, and every of them, without Impachment or Let of us or our Heirs, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or other our Bailiffs and Ministers, or of any other whatsoever Ally, Statutes or Ordinances made, or Judgments given, or any other Charters, or any the Charters of our Progenitors whatsoever in Times past granted to the contrary notwithstanding.

*All Inhabitants of the City liable to be assessed in all Taxes.*

"And we, being willing further to do the same Mayor and Commonalty a greater Pleasure, and also for the Bettering and common Profit of our said City, will and grant to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, that from henceforth all and singular Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, abiding within the said City, and the Liberties and Suburbs of the same, and exercising Merchandizing or Occupations there by any Means, by themselves or others, tho' they be not of the Liberty of the same City, shall be Partakers, shall be taxed and contribute according to their Faculties in Subsidies, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions whatsoever by any Means to be assessed for the Need of us, or of our Heirs, or of the said City, for the Maintenance of the State, and Profit of the same, with the Citizens of the same City: Yet notwithstanding that this our present Grant be not in Prejudice or Derogation of any Grants by us, or any of our Progenitors, made or granted to those Merchants of *Almain*, which have an House in the City of *London*, which is commonly called the *Guildhall* of the *Almains*, or their Successors.

*But not in Prejudice to the Grants to the Merchants of Almain.*

*Aldermen not to be put upon Assizes, Attaints, or Juries, nor to be appointed Collectors or Taxers, out of the City.*

"And further, because it is well known and manifest, that those of the said City which are called, elected, and taken to the Degree of Aldermen, proper for the Conditions and Merits requiring the same, have sustained and supported great Charges, Cost, and Pains for the Time they make their Abode and Residence in the same City, being vigilant for the common Good, Rule, and Government of the same, and for that Cause oftentimes do leave their Possessions and Places in the Counties there, that therefore they, and every of them may, without all Fear of Unquietness or Molestation, peaceably abide and tarry in such their Houses, Places, and Possessions, when they shall return thither for Comfort and Recreation's Sake.

"We have, of our special Grace, granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors aforesaid, that all and every of these, which be Aldermen of the said City, and their Successors, which for the Time shall be Aldermen there, for the Term of their Lives, shall have this Liberty; that is to say, that as long as they shall continue Aldermen there, and shall bear the Charge of Aldermen proper; and also those which before had been Aldermen,

and have also with their great Costs and Expences borne the Office of Mayoralty, shall not be put in any Assizes, Juries, or Attaints, Recognizances, or Inquisitions, out of the said City; and that they, nor any of them, shall be Trier or Triers of the same, altho' they touch us, or our Heirs or Successors, or other whomsoever.

"And that, without that City, neither they, nor any of them, be made Collectors or Collector, Assessor, Taxer, Overseer, or Controller of the Tenths, Fifteenths, Taxes, Tallages, Subsidies, or other Charges or Impositions whatsoever, to us, our Heirs or Successors hereafter to be granted or given; and if they or any of them be elected to any of the Offices or Charges aforesaid, and that the same Mayor or Aldermen do deny, refuse, or not do the Offices or Charges aforesaid, then they or any of them shall not, by any Means, incur any Contempt, Loss, Pain, Fine, Imprisonment, or Forfeiture, by Occasion of their so refusing or not doing, nor shall, for that Cause, forfeit any Issues by any Means.

"And further, as we understand, Lord Edward, some time King of England, the Third after the Conquest, our Progenitor, with the Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realm of England assembled in Parliament holden at *Westminster*, in the first Year of his Reign, at the Petition of the then Citizens of the said City, by his Letters Patents granted for him and his Heirs to the same Citizens the Town of *Southwark*, with the Appurtenances, to have and hold to them and their Successors, Citizens of the same City, of the same our Progenitors and their Heirs forever, paying unto him by the Year, at the Exchequer of him and his Heirs, at the Terms accustomed, the Farm therefore due and accustomed, as in the said Letters Patents more fully is contained: And now the Mayor and Commonalty of the same City, and their Predecessors, have and hold certain Liberties and Franchises in the Town aforesaid, by Virtue of those Letters Patents, and do use the same as their Predecessors have had and held them, and have used and enjoyed them; and they now fear that divers Doubts, Opinions, Varieties, and Ambiguities, Controversies, and Dissensions, may light, and be likely to spring, grow, be imagined, holden and had in Time to come, in and about the Use and Exercise of such Liberties and Franchises, for Want of more clear and full Declaration and Expressing of the same, for that divers diversly interpret, judge, and understand: We therefore, to the End to take away from henceforth, and utterly to abolish all and all Manner of Causes, Occasions, and Matters, whereupon such Opinions, Ambiguities, Varieties, Controversies, and Dissensions may spring, be holden and moved in this Behalf, have, of our special Grace, and from our mere Motion, granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty of the said City which now be, and their Successors, Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of that City, which for the Time

*Southwark, with the Waifs, &c. granted to the City.*

"being



*Office of  
Bread, &c.  
there.*

*Execution  
of Writs.*

*To hold a  
Fair and  
Court of  
Pyepowders  
for  
three Days.*

"being shall be for ever, the Town of *Southwark*,  
"with the Appurtenances, with all Chattels  
"called Waif and Estray, and also Treasure  
"found in the Town aforesaid, and all Manner  
"of Handiwork, Goods and Chattels of Trai-  
"tors, Felons, Fugitives outlawed, condemned,  
"convicted, and of Felons defamed and deny-  
"ing the Law of our Land, wheresoever, or  
"before whomsoever Justice shall be done upon  
"them; and also Goods disclaimed, found, or  
"being within the Town aforesaid; and also all  
"Manner of Escheats and Forfeitures which may  
"there pertain unto us, as fully and wholly as we  
"should have them, if the same Town were in  
"our Hands: And that it shall be lawful to the  
"same Mayor and Commonalty, and to their  
"Successors, by their Deputy and Ministers of  
"the same Town, to put themselves in Posses-  
"sion of and in all the Handiworks and Chattels  
"of all Manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives,  
"Outlaws condemned, convicted, and of Felons  
"defamed and denying the Laws of our Land;  
"and also of and in all Goods disclaimed, found,  
"and being within the same Town; and also of  
"and in all the Escheats and Forfeitures to us and  
"to our Heirs there pertaining: And that the  
"same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens,  
"and their Successors, by themselves, or their  
"Deputy or Ministers, may have in the Town  
"aforesaid Assay, and Assize of Bread, Wine,  
"Beer and Ale, and all other Victuals and Things  
"whatsoever saleable in the said Town; and  
"also all and whatsoever doth and may apper-  
"tain to the Office of Clerk of the Market of our  
"House or of our Heirs, together with the Cor-  
"rection and Punishment of all Persons there  
"selling Wine, Bread, Beer, Ale, and other Vic-  
"tuals, and of all other inhabiting and exercising  
"any Arts whatsoever; and with all Manner of  
"Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments to be for-  
"feited, and all other which there do, and in  
"any Time to come may there pertain to us,  
"our Heirs or Successors: And that they shall  
"have in the said Town the Execution of all  
"Manner of Writs of ours, or of our Heirs and  
"Successors, and of all other Writs, Command-  
"ments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with  
"the Return of the same by such their Ministers  
"or Deputy whom they shall thereunto choose;  
"so always that the Clerk of the Market of our  
"House, or of the House of our Heirs, or the  
"Sheriff or Escheator of the County of *Surrey*,  
"which now is, or hereafter shall be, do not, by  
"any Means, intermeddle, enter, or do any Exe-  
"cution.

"We have also granted to the same Mayor  
"and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Suc-  
"cessors for ever, that they shall and may have  
"yearly one Fair in the Town aforesaid for  
"three Days; that is to say, the seventh,  
"eighth, and ninth Days of *September*, to be  
"holden, together with a Court of Pyepowders,  
"and with all Liberties and free Customs to such  
"Fair appertaining; and that they may have and  
"hold there at their said Courts, before their said  
"Ministers or Deputy, the said three Days,  
"from Day to Day, and Hour to Hour, from  
"Time to Time, all Occasions, Complaints, and  
"Pleas of a Court of Pyepowders, together

"with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests,  
"Issues, Fines, Redemptions and Commodities,  
"and other Rights whatsoever to the same Court  
"of Pyepowders any Way pertaining, without  
"any Impediment, Let, or Hindrance of us,  
"our Heirs, or Successors, or other our Officers  
"and Ministers whatsoever; and also that they  
"may have there a View of Frankpledge, and  
"whatsoever thereto pertaineth, together with  
"all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues,  
"Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Pro-  
"fits, Commodities, and other Things what-  
"soever, which there may or ought there-  
"fore to pertain to us, our Heirs or Suc-  
"cessors.

"And furthermore, the aforesaid Mayor and  
"Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succef-  
"sors, may, by themselves, or by their Mi-  
"nister or Deputy in the said Town ap-  
"pointed, take and arrest all Manner of Felons,  
"Thieves, and other Malefactors found within  
"the said Town, and may lead them to  
"our Gaol of *Newgate*, safely to be kept,  
"until they shall be by Process of Law de-  
"livered.

"And further, the said Mayor and Common-  
"alty and Citizens, and their Successors, may,  
"for ever, have in the Town aforesaid all Man-  
"ner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Ac-  
"quittals, Customs, and Rights, which we should  
"or might there have, if the said Town were  
"and remained in our Hands, without any Thing  
"to be by any Means given or paid to us or our  
"Heirs, beside only ten Pounds for the antient  
"Farm therefore due, and without Impeach-  
"ment, Let, Molestation, or Disturbance of us,  
"or our Heirs or Successors, Justices, Eschea-  
"tors, Sheriffs, Officers, or Ministers of ours, or  
"of our Heirs or Successors whatsoever; the  
"Rights, Liberties, and Franchises of Right be-  
"longing to the most Reverend Father and Lord  
"in Christ, *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canter-*  
*bury*, and of other Persons there, always saved;  
"altho' expresse Mention be not here made of  
"the true yearly Value of the Premises, or of  
"any other Gifts or Grants to the Mayor or  
"Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens, or to their  
"Successors, or any of them made, according  
"to the Form of the Statute thereof had, made,  
"and provided, or any other Statute, Ordinance,  
"Act, Thing, Cause, or Matter whatsoever not-  
"withstanding.

"These being Witnesses, the Reverend Fa-  
"ther *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,  
"*William* Archbishop of *York*, *George* of  
"*Exon*, Chancellor, and *William* Bishop of  
"*Ely*, and our dear Brothers *George* of *Clare-*  
*rence*, and *Richard* of *Gloucester*, Dukes,  
"*&c.* Given by our Hand at *Westminster*,  
"the ninth Day of *November*, in the second  
"Year of our Reign."

By this Charter all the antient Rights and Li-  
berties of the Citizens are not only confirmed, but  
likewise the following additional Privileges grant-  
ed: 1. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen past  
the Chair, are appointed perpetual Justices of the  
Peace of the City, during their continuing Alder-  
men of the same. 2. The Mayor, Recorder, and  
Aldermen past the Chair, are constituted Justices

*To carry  
Thieves  
thence to  
Newgate.*

*Archbishop  
of Canter-  
bury's  
Right  
reserved.*



of Oyer and Terminer, for the trying of all Malefactors within their own Jurisdiction. 3. For the better ascertaining the Customs of the City, when a Plea is brought in any of the superior Courts touching the said Customs, the Mayor and Aldermen are hereby impowered, by the Mouth of their Recorder, to declare whether the Point in Controversy be a Custom of London, or not; and if, upon Enquiry, it be found to be such, then the same to be recorded, and remain an established Custom to all Futurity. 4. The Mayor and Aldermen are for ever exempt from serving in all foreign Assizes, Juries, or Attaints, and also from the Offices of Assessor, Collector of Taxes, or Overseer or Comptroller of all publick Duties without the Jurisdiction of the City. 5. The Concession of the Borough of *Southwark*, with its Appurtenances, is confirmed; with the Right of Waifs, Strays, and Treasure Trove. The first purports, all Goods dropp'd by Thieves and fugitive Felons, when pursued, and Goods lost when an Owner cannot be found. The second implying all tame Beasts strayed into a foreign Lordship, which not being reclaimed by the Owner within a Year and Day, after their being legally cried in the neighbouring Market-Towns, they become the Property of the Lord of the Manor wherein they were found. And the third signifies all hidden Money, which by the Civil Law is given to the Finder, but by the Law of England 'tis annexed to the Crown; wherefore the King disposes of it by Grant at Pleasure. 6. The Citizens are intitled to the Goods and Chattels of Traitors, Felons, &c. with a Privilege of holding an annual Fair in the said Borough, together with a Court of Pye-powder, with the Rights and Customs thereunto belonging, all at the antient Fee-Farm Rent of ten Pounds per Annum.

A.D. 1463 Edward, still willing farther to endear himself to the Citizens of London, granted them the under-mentioned Charter:

King Edward IV's second Charter, granting Tronage, Weighing, and Measuring.

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that for certain and notable Causes us specially moving, of our special Grace and certain Knowledge, we have granted to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our said City of London, That the Tronage and Weighing, and Measuring, Laying-up, and Placing, and Housing of whatsoever Wools, by whomsoever, from whatsoever Parts, brought or to be brought to the City aforesaid, or which have beforetime been accustomed to be brought to the Staple at Westminster, shall from hence be, and be made in the Place called *Leadenhall*, within our City aforesaid, and in no other Place within three Miles of the said City, to have the Laying-up, Placing, and Housing aforesaid, together with all Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to the same Laying-up, Placing, and Housing, or any of them due, used, or accustomed to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the same City, and their Successors, for ever, without any Account to be made, or any other Thing therefore to us to be paid, although express Mention be

Weighing of Wool confined to Leadenhall.

"not in these Presents made of the clear yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of any other Gifts or Grants by us or our Progenitors to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, by any Means made, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, or any other Thing whatsoever made to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In Witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness Ourself at Westminster, the twenty-seventh Day of August, in the third Year of our Reign."

In pursuance of this Charter, *Thomas Cook*, Mayor of London, the City Council, *Geoffrey Fielding*, Mayor of the Staple at Westminster, and the King's Council, were appointed to regulate the Prices to be paid for Warehouse-room and Tronage in *Leadenhall*.

On a Call of new Serjeants at Law, a great Entertainment was given by them at *Ely-House* in *Holborn*; to which were invited the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and divers of the principal Citizens; who, upon their entering the Place of Entertainment, perceived that *Baron Rutben*, the Lord High-Treasurer, had assumed the most honourable Seat at Table, in Derogation of the Dignity of the Lord-Mayor, who at all Times, and on all Occasions, as the King's Representative, in Honour of his Principal and Sovereign, assumes the Pre-eminence or most honourable Place of all Subjects, of what Denomination soever, within the City and Liberties thereof. However, the imperious Treasurer, tho' in Detraction to his Master's Honour, keeping Possession of the Place, this undutiful and ungenerous Behaviour was by the Mayor and Citizens no otherwise resented than by their withdrawing from the Hall, and returning to the City, where they were by the Mayor entertained in a very elegant Manner; whilst the Lords of the Feast were left to bewail the rude and insolent Deportment of their Guest *Rutben*.

The Lord-Mayor insists upon his Right of Pre-eminence in the City.

On the 15th of May, 1465, and the Night before the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Relict of the late Sir *John Gray*, and Daughter of Lord *Rivers*, whom his Majesty had married on the first of this Month, *Thomas Cook*, then Lord-Mayor of London, was, amongst many others, in the Tower installed a Knight of the Bath.

Lord-Mayor created Knight of the Bath.

Edward this Year, 1465, repaired the Fortifications of the Tower, and performed other Things relating thereto, as already noted on Page 148.

A very ridiculous Fashion now prevailed in London, of wearing Shoes with Toes turned up of a monstrous Length: For preventing the Use of which, Proclamation was made in the City, strictly enjoining, that, for the future, the Beaks or Toes of Shoes and Boots should not exceed two Inches in Length, upon Pain of Excommunication, (a Punishment in Terrorem then much in Fashion) and Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for each Offence, to be divided between the King, Chamber of London, and Company of Cordwainers. Hence 'tis observable, that a greater Regard was then had to the Make of Mens Shoes, than to the Salvation of their Souls; whom they

People excommunicated for wearing long-toed Shoes.

on



on this Occasion delivered over to Satan to be buffeted, on Account of the ridiculous Dimensions of the Toes of their Shoes.

King Henry VI.  
Prisoner  
in the  
Tower.

The deposed King Henry VI. was taken in a Wood in the North by one *Cantlowe*, after the Defeat of an Army lately raised in Scotland, and brought this Year to the Tower of London, and kept a Prisoner there a long Time.

Sir Tho.  
Cook's  
unjust Pro-  
secution.

This Year Sir Thomas Cook, late Lord-Mayor, and others, were impeached of High Treason by one *Hawkins*, a Servant to Lord *Wenlock*; which said Sir Thomas was admitted to Bail: But, after the Departure of his Friend *Margaret*, the King's Sister, to *Flanders*, where she was married to *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, or *Burgundy*, he was arrested, committed to the Tower, his Goods seized, and his Wife committed to the Care of the present Mayor. Yet, though Sir Thomas, upon his Trial at *Guildhall*, was acquitted of the Treason, his Riches, which the Courtiers chiefly aimed at, influenced the Prosecutors and his Judges to keep him a close Prisoner, till he purchased his Liberty at the exorbitant Price of eight thousand Pounds to the King, eight hundred Marks to the Queen, and the Loss of much Treasure and Goods by the Servants of his Enemies, who were in Possession of all his Estates.

Alderman  
Derbyan  
fined.

*John Derbyan*, Alderman, for opprobrious Language given to the Mayor, and his Obstinacy in refusing to remove, or pay for removing, the noisome Carcass of a Dog from before his Door, was, by the Court of Aldermen, fined in the Sum of fifty Pounds, and was obliged to pay it.

Princess  
Margaret  
married.

The Earl of *Roche*, natural Son to the Duke of *Burgundy*, being sent his Father's Plenipotentiary to *Edward*, to treat of a Marriage between the Earl of *Charolois*, the Duke's eldest Son, and the Princess *Margaret*, Sister to the King, soon accomplished his Embassy, by espousing the Princess in Behalf of his Brother.

A Combat  
between  
the Earl of  
Roche and  
the Lord  
Scales.

*Roche*, who was better known by the Appellation of the Bastard of *Burgundy*, being greatly celebrated for his Acts of Chivalry, challenged the Lord *Scales*, Brother to the Queen, to just with him; which *Scales* readily accepting, the King commanded Lifts to be prepared in *Smithfield* (wherein to perform the Combat) of the Length of three hundred and seventy Feet, and Breadth of two hundred and sixty, with magnificent Galleries for the Reception of the illustrious Spectators; where assembled the King, the Nobility, and principal Gentry of both Sexes. The first Day they justed with Spears, without a visible Advantage on either Side. The second Day they tourney'd on Horseback; when the Lord *Scales*, having a long Spike fixed on his Chaffron, (Pommel of his Saddle) this, as they enclosed, ran into the Nostrils of the Bastard's Horse; by the Anguish whereof he reared himself with such Violence, that he tumbled backwards, whereby his Rider was unfortunately unhorsed, which occasioned him to cry out, that he could not hold by the Couls; and that, tho' his Horse had failed him, he would not fail to meet his Adversary the next Day; which being accordingly performed, they fought on Foot with Pole-axes, when *Scales* soon penetrating the Bastard's Helmet, the King

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threw down his Warder; whereupon they were immediately parted by the Marshal. But, the Bastard insinuating upon fighting out that Weapon, a Council was held to deliberate thereon; the Result whereof was, that if he persisted in renewing the Combat, he must, according to the Law of Arms, be delivered to his Adversary, in the same Condition he was in at his Horse's Misfortune. But, rather than submit to those Terms, he waved his Pretension.

In the Year 1468, divers of the London Jury were tried and convicted before the Lord-Mayor of Perjury; for having taken Bribes to favour a certain Person, whose Cause was to be tried before them: For which Crime they were sentenced to ride from *Newgate* to *Cornhill*, with Paper Mitres upon their Heads; where having been exposed the usual Time, they returned in the same Manner.

On the 18th of June following, the Princess *Margaret*, espoused by Proxy, as above, to *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, set out on her Journey thither from the Wardrobe in London. At her entering into *Cheapside*, she was met by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, who, in the Name of the Citizens, presented her with two rich Basons, containing one hundred Pounds in Gold.

In the same Year Sir William Taylor, the Mayor, gave divers Tenements, the Rents whereof to be appropriated towards the discharging of *Cordwainer-Street Ward* from all Fifteenths.

The Year 1469 was again the Beginning of more Troubles, stirred up by the Earl of *Warwick*, disgusted with the King's Marriage; who, assuming a Power to make and depose Kings at his Pleasure, deserts the Interest of *Edward*, and resolves to attempt to force him to resign the Crown of England to his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, who had married the Earl's Daughter. He began his Rebellion by raising an Insurrection under one *Robbin Ryddysdal* in *Lincolnshire*, who was bold enough to march to the Capital; and, surprizing the Lord *Rivers* and his Son Sir *John*, in the Palace called the *Mews*, near *Charing-Cross*, carried them away, and beheaded them at *Northampton*. However, these Rebels soon after dispersed, upon the King's granting them a general Pardon; which obliged the Earl of *Warwick* to act with more Vigour, and more openly; who engaged such a powerful Confederacy with the Nobility, and raised so potent an Army, that the King thought it most prudent to try to obviate the bad Consequences of his Discontent by way of Negotiation: During which, his Majesty, trusting too much to the Honour of his Enemies, suffered himself to be surprized by the Earl in the Night; who carried him off, and committed him to *Middleham Castle*, under the Custody of the Archbishop of *York*. Soon after *Edward* found Means to escape, and repaired with his Friends to *York*, and thence to *Lancaster*; where joining the Lord *Hastings*, his Chamberlain, who had raised some Troops for his Service, he marched directly for London, (his sure Refuge;) where, being arrived with a considerable Army, he was by his sincere and hearty Friends, the Citizens, received in a triumphant Manner.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1468

A Jury  
prosecuted  
for Perjury.

City's Pre-  
sent to  
Princess  
Margaret.

Sir Wil-  
liam Tay-  
lor's Gift.

Rebellion  
raised by  
the Earl of  
Warwick.

F f f

The



The Earl of *Warwick* instantly began to re-assemble his Army. However, the pacifick Lords propos'd renewing the Negotiation, which was set on Foot before the King's Captivity. But, the Conference being spent in mutual Invektives and bitter Reproaches, both Parties prepared anew for War; which ended with the Battle of *Stamford*, in favour of the King. This great Success of *Edward's* occasioned both *Clarence* and *Warwick* to fly into *France*: From whence they returned with a powerful Aid; which, being joined by a numerous Army in *England*, soon made *Edward* sensible of his Error, in not making a timely Provision against all Events; therefore, instead of being able to make Head against the Earl, he, with many of his Adherents, were forced to fly the Kingdom, and in a few Days landed in *Holland*.

Fab.  
Chron.  
Part 7.  
P. 452.

*Elizabeth*, his Consort, went privately by Night from the Tower of *London* by Water, and took Sanctuary at *Westminster*. Whereupon the Custody of the said Tower was immediately surrendered to Sir *Richard Lee*, the Mayor of this City, and his Brethren the Aldermen; who instantly entering the same, on the 12th Day of *October*, removed King *Henry* from the Place of his Confinement to the Royal Apartments there.

During these public Distractions, Sir *Geoffrey Gates*, an abandoned Miscreant, assembled, from the Houses of ill Repute and Prisons in *London*, a great Number of the most wicked Profligates; by whose Assistance he spoiled the *Flemings* and other foreign Merchants Houses in *Blanch Appleton* (now *Mark-Lane* in *Fenchurch-Street*), and from thence running into the County of *Kent*, they joined a great Body of Thieves and Robbers, as desperate as themselves, and, without declaring in Favour either of *Henry* or *Edward*, they began their Rout to *London*, with a Design to enrich themselves with the Spoil of the City: But, being beat off by the Citizens, they pillaged *Southwark*, and, crossing the River *Thames*, fell upon *Limehouse*, *Ratcliff*, and *St. Catherine's*; where they robbed and burnt Houses, ravished the Women, and murdered all that made the least Resistance. But the Duke of *Clarence* and the Earl of *Warwick* entering *London* in the mean Time, the Earl of *Warwick* marched out against the before-named numerous Body of Robbers, whom he easily dispersed; and, taking many of the Ringleaders, hanged them forthwith; and, returning to the City, went on the sixteenth of *October*, accompanied by the Duke of *Clarence*, and divers of the Nobility, and a vast Concourse of People, to the Tower of *London*, and released King *Henry*, after a Confinement of above six Years, and lodged him in the Bishop's Palace.

K Hen. VI  
restored.

Trial and  
Condemnation  
of the  
Earl of  
Worcester.  
Fab. ibid.  
P. 451.

*Henry* being restored to the Crown, the Earl of *Worcester* was immediately arrested, and, after a full Conviction before his Peers at *Whitehall*, *Westminster*, was beheaded on the 18th Day of the same Month of *October*. As this noble Earl, who, for his Cruelties, had the Name of the Butcher of *England*, was led by the Sheriffs from the Place of Judgment to his Execution, the People pressed so strongly upon him, that he was obliged to be laid in the *Fleet* for that Night, to prevent their pulling him to Pieces.

The Parliament, which was summoned by those now in Power to meet at *Westminster* on the 26th of *November*, in 1471, was prorogued to *Paul's*, where it continued till *Christmas*; and where Sir *Thomas Cook*, before mentioned, was admitted to his Seat, and restored to his Estates. King *Edward* was declared an Usurper, and, with his Brother the Duke of *Gloucester*, attainted by the said Parliament. Which violent Proceedings were so much dreaded by the Lord-Mayor, *John Stockton*, Esq; that, to keep himself clear of joining therein, he feigned himself sick, and Sir *Thomas Cook* was admitted his *Locum Tenens*, or Deputy, for a considerable Time.

King Ed.  
ward IV.  
and Duke  
of Glou-  
cester  
declared  
Traitors.

Policy of  
the Lord-  
Mayor.

*Edward*, on his Part, prevailed upon the Duke of *Burgundy*, his Brother-in-Law, to supply him with some Ships and a small Body of Troops; wherewith he sailed from *Vere* in *Holland*, and landed soon after at *Ravensthorpe* in *Yorkshire*, with his petty Army of two thousand Auxiliaries; and, advancing Southward, was joined by the Army of the Duke of *Clarence*, (who had just abandoned the Earl of *Warwick*) who together continued their March to *London*. Being arrived at *St. Albans*, *Edward* wrote to his Friends in the City, to use their utmost Efforts with the Citizens to receive him. *Warwick*, on the other Hand, sent Letters to his Brother the Archbishop of *York*, and the Duke of *Somerset*, both then in *London*, to use their best Endeavours with the Citizens not to admit *Edward* into the City, and, in Case of an Attack, to defend themselves against him; faithfully promising to come to their Assistance, with a powerful Army, in two or three Days at farthest. The Archbishop, for the more effectually prevailing upon the Citizens not to admit *Edward*, caused King *Henry* to ride thro' the City to shew himself, imagining that his Presence would be a Means to confirm them in their Loyalty: But the Citizens on that same Day, being *Shrove-Tuesday*, readily opened their Gates, and received *Edward*. Therefore that Prelate, judging it convenient to provide for his own Security, dispatched a Messenger privately to treat with *Edward*; who, upon his Submission, the Surrender of the Tower of *London*, and of the unfortunate King *Henry*, (who was still reserved to be the Sport of Fortune) received him into Favour again; and Sir *Thomas Cook* endeavoured to escape to *France*, but was taken, and delivered to *Edward*; who, taking up his Residence in the same Palace with King *Henry*, put him again under Arrest, and continued there till *Easter-Even*, the 13th Day of *April*, to the general Satisfaction and Joy of the Citizens; whom he not only thanked for their sincere Attachment to him, but likewise, as a Demonstration of his hearty Acknowledgments, freely pardoned all those who had been his most strenuous Opposers; notwithstanding the great Sums advanced by them for the Service of *Henry*, and his own Destruction.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

*Edward*, having settled every Thing to the entire Satisfaction of the Citizens, and taken proper Measures for the Security of the City, began his March to fight *Warwick*, who was advancing toward *London* to give him Battle. The Armies meeting early on *Easter-Day* near *Barnet*, there ensued a dreadful and desperate Battle, which

continued



continued 'till Noon; when *Warwick's* Army was discomfited, and himself killed; which effectually decided the Fate of the contending Parties, and *Edward* was thereby restored to his Crown and Dignity. He posted to *London* in Person, to carry the first News of this great and decisive Victory to his loving Citizens himself, by whom he was received with a Joy inexpressible; being freed from their late Anxieties, and the Danger they would inevitably have been exposed to, if *Warwick* had obtained the Victory. After *Edward* had returned Thanks in *St. Paul's* Church for his late Success, he re-committed, for Life, the most unfortunate King *Henry* to his old Prison in the Tower of *London*, who was obliged to ride through the City in a long blue Velvet Gown. But this was not the End of the City's Troubles: For, while *Edward* was obliged to march after, and give Battle to, another Army commanded by King *Henry's* Queen and Son, &c. which he routed; and took Prisoners the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke of *Somerſet*, and the Prior of *St. John's*; *Thomas Nevil*, Natural Son to the Lord *Falconbridge*, therefore generally called *The Bastard Falconbridge*, a Person as debauched in his Morals as wicked in his Practices, who had been a Pyrate for several Years, thought it was then a proper Time to enrich himself at once; and, in order thereto, landed a considerable Number of Seamen in *Kent*; who being joined by a Body of Freebooters from all Parts, under the specious Pretence of restoring the captive King *Henry* (by which Stratagem, the Partisans of the House of *Lancaster* were artfully cajoled to join the Bastard) his Army soon increased to seventeen thousand Men, with whom he easily possessed himself of *Southwark*; and, being denied Admittance into the City, caused three thousand of his Men to cross the *Thames* at *St. Catharine's*, in order at once to attack *Aldgate* and *Bishopsgate*; whilst he, with the other Part of his Army, were employed in storming *London-Bridge*. Those three Attacks were carried on by that infamous Crew of Robbers with the utmost Desperation; who, storming the Bulwark at *Aldgate*, repulsed the Citizens, and entered the Gate with them: But, the Portcullice being let down, those that had entered were soon cut to Pieces. Whereupon *Robert Bassett*, an Alderman, and the commanding Officer there, being reinforced by a great Number of Citizens, sallied out, and repulsed the Enemy with great Loss. At which Time the Earl of *Rivers* sallied out at the Postern on *Towerhill*, with five hundred Men of the Tower Garrison, and flanked the Rebels; who, finding themselves violently attacked on both Sides, fled with the utmost Precipitation as far as *Blackwall* and *Stratford*; but, being closely pursued, they had abundance killed and taken Prisoners. Those Thieves were not only repulsed at *Aldgate*, but likewise at the Bridge, by that gallant Citizen *Ralph Jocelin*, late Mayor of the City, who, after having bravely defended his Post against the terrible Fire and furious Assaults of the Enemy, compelled them to retreat; and, falling upon their Rear, pursued them with great Slaughter as far as *Redriff*.

The King being returned to the City from his late Expedition against Queen *Margaret*, he was

by the Citizens received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy; and he knighted the twelve following Aldermen for their gallant Behaviour in defending the City against the Bastard, viz. *John Stockton*, the Mayor, *Ralph Verney*, *John Young*, *William Taylor*, *Richard Lee*, *Matthew Philips*, *George Ireland*, *William Stoker*, *William Hampton*, *Thomas Stallbrooke*, *John Crosby* and *Bartholomew James*, Aldermen, and *Thomas Urswick*, Recorder. But what chiefly confirmed the peaceable Possession of the Throne to *Edward*, was the Death of *Henry* his Competitor; who departed this Life, some write, naturally; others that he was murdered with a Dagger by the Hands of the Duke of *Gloucester*, who succeeded to the Crown after *Edward IV.* The Royal Corpse was exposed to publick View in *St. Paul's*, on Ascension Day.

Upon the Monday following, King *Edward* marched in pursuit of the Bastard above-mentioned, who fled before the Royal Army, as it advanced to *Canterbury*; and his Rebel Accomplices deserting of him, his Majesty seized upon many of them both in *Kent* and *Essex*, who, after a fair Trial, were executed, and their Heads set on *London-Bridge*: Where also the Head of their Leader, the Bastard, at length bore them Company, having been discovered and taken near *Southampton* about three Months after.

There being at this Time only one Pair of Stocks in *London* (and those at the Market from which it received its Name) for the punishing of Vagrants, Sir *William Hampton*, the Mayor, caused Stocks to be erected in every Ward, for the more effectual Punishment of Strollers.

In 1473, it was ordained, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* should each have sixteen Serjeants, and every one his Yeoman; and also six Clerks, viz. a Secondary, Clerk of the Papers, and four others, besides the Under-Sheriff's Clerks.

Sir *William Hampton*, Knight of the Bath, Lord-Mayor of *London*, did his Endeavours this Year (1473) to clear the City and Liberties of disorderly Women; for which Purpose he gave the notorious Bawds and Whores corporal Punishment, and ordered them to be led through the chief Streets, and exposed in a most shameful Manner.

King *Edward* having entered into an Alliance with the Duke of *Burgundy* for the Recovery of his Rights in *France*, he called a Parliament to enable him to put the same in Execution, by carrying on a vigorous War against that Nation. But the Parliament two Years before having granted a Tenth of all the Revenues and Profits of the Kingdom, besides the Sum of fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventeen Pounds four Shillings and seven Pence; which, together with the great Depredations committed in the late Civil War, whereby the Country was almost entirely ruined; they found themselves not in a Condition to grant a new Subsidy at that Time, other than by making an Ordinance for the more effectual and speedy Raising of the above-mentioned Supply, which *Rapin* erroneously calls a Subsidy granted in this Session.

The King, for the above Reasons, not judging it proper to urge them to a Compliance with his Demands, contrived a new Method for supplying his

Stow. Ann.  
Engl.

Twelve  
Aldermen  
knighted.

Death of  
K. Hen. VI.

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1472

Stocks  
erected in  
every  
Ward.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1473

Serjeants,  
Yeomen,  
&c. ap-  
pointed.

Fab. ib.  
P. 455.

Rym.  
Ford.  
Com. Lit.

Cot.  
Abrid.  
Rec.

Rapin.  
Hist.  
Engl.

Hall.  
Chron.  
Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Lord Fal-  
con-  
bridge's  
Riot.

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Hall.  
Chron.



Bacon.  
Hist. del.  
Guerr.  
civil.  
d'Inghill.

The King's  
Method to  
raise Mo-  
ney to  
support a  
French  
War.

Assisted by  
the Citi-  
zens.

Hollingsh.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1475

Fab.  
Chron.  
P. 7.

Cot. Abrid  
Rec.  
Antient  
Merchants.

See Anno  
1220,  
or P. 78.  
Lond.  
Libert.

Mayor and  
Sheriffs  
to be cho-  
sen by the  
Livery,  
&c.

Care and  
Improve-  
ment of the  
City, and  
Repairs of  
the Walls.  
Fab. ib.  
p. 459.  
A.D. 1476

his Necessities (hitherto unknown) under the specious Appellation of a Benevolence; to which End he caused Lifts secretly to be made of all the rich and most opulent of his Subjects, whom he prevailed upon, either by publick Intreaties or private Menaces, largely to contribute. Upon which Occasion he sent to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London, whom he in a very pathetic Speech exhorted to set a good Example to others by their generously contributing. The Mayor, in obedience to his Majesty's Request, gave thirty Pounds, divers of the Aldermen twenty Marks, and the least ten Pounds each. Then he sent for the principal Commons of the City, to whom he addressed himself in the aforesaid Manner; which had so good an Effect, that the major Part gave him the Sum of four Pounds eleven Shillings and four Pence each: Which, according to Computation, amounted to half the Charge of a Soldier for one Year. By these great Contributions, together with those from the Country, Edward was enabled to raise an Army of thirty-one thousand Men, which he transported to Calais: But, by the ill Performance of the Duke of Burgundy, and perfidious Dealings of the Constable St. Paul, Edward found it necessary, without striking a Stroke, to clap up a Peace with Lewis, the French King, more to the Advantage of his Courtiers, than to his own Honour: Tho', on his Return with his Army to London, he was met at Blackheath by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet Robes, attended by five hundred of the most eminent Citizens on Horseback, clothed in Murrey, and richly accoutered; by whom he was conducted thro' the City to Westminster in a very pompous Manner.

In the above-mentioned Sessions of Parliament, a great House in the Parish of Alballoes the Great in Thames-street, antiently known by the Appellation of Guyballa Threutonicorum (at present the Stilliard) was confirmed to the Antient Merchants and their Successors for ever, together with the other Tenements thereunto belonging, they paying annually for the same to the Mayor and Citizens of London seventy Pounds, and some petty Rents to others.

By another Act of Common-Council made at this Time, the Masters, Wardens and Liveries of the City Corporations were empowered to assist as Electors at all future Elections of Mayor and Sheriffs of London, &c. Since which Time, the said Magistrates have been chosen by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council-Men and Liverymen.

In the Year 1476, we find the Citizens very active both in regard to the Security and Well-governing of their City: For they not only agreed to purchase several valuable Privileges from the Crown at a great Price, as will appear by the following Charters; but the Mayor, Sir Ralph Joceline, by the Consent of the Bench and Common-Council, came to a Resolution to repair the City Walls with Brick, made of Earth, dug, tempered and burnt in Moorfields; and ordained, that in every Parish-Church, on every Sunday, every Parishioner should pay towards the Charge of the said Repairs six Pence; and, for an Example unto other Companies, prevailed with his own Company of Drapers to

build as much of the said Wall as reached from the Church of Alballoes within the said Wall unto Bishopsgate; who were imitated in some measure by other Companies: And likewise Richard Rawson, one of the Sheriffs in 1477, gave by his Will large Legacies to the Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazars, to the Poor, Highways, and Water-Conduits, besides 340 l. to marry poor Maids, and Money to be applied by his Executors in building a large House, in the Yard of St. Mary Spital, for the Mayor, &c. to sit during the Time of Sermon. The Town-Ditch was this Year cast and cleaned throughout.

Edward in the fourteenth of his Reign granted to the Citizens the two following Charters, on certain Conditions therein mentioned:

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas the Sum of twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence is by us, amongst other Things, due to our beloved and faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more plainly appeareth, of which Sum the said Mayor and Commonalty are willing to remit and release unto us nineteen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, to the Intent we should vouchsafe to grant them Licence, that they and their Successors might purchase Lands, Rents and Services, and other Possessions whatsoever, to the Value of two hundred Marks by the Year, over all Charges and Reprizes, although they should be holden of us or of others by any manner of Service, of whatsoever Person or Persons willing to give, bequeath or assign the same to them; to have and to hold to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors aforesaid, for ever, in Form following:

"We inwardly pondering, not only the Premises, but also the manifold Pleasures to us by the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City before this Time acceptably done, and willing (as we are bound) before all other Things wholly to pay and recompence our Debts, have, of our special Grace, and for that the said Mayor and Commonalty, for them and their Successors, have remitted and altogether released unto us the said Sum of nineteen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, granted and given Licence, and by these Presents do grant and give Licence, for us and our Heirs (as much as in us is) to the said Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their Successors may purchase Lands, Revenues, Rents, Services, and other Possessions whatsoever, to the Value of two hundred Marks by the Year, over all Charges and Reprizes, of any Person or Persons willing to give, grant, bequeath or assign the same unto them, although they be holden of us or others by any manner of Service, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of nineteen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, to them by us due, without

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1479  
KEA IV.  
third  
Charter.

On Condi-  
tion of  
1923 l.  
9 s. 8 d.  
released to  
the King.

Gives Li-  
berty to  
purchase  
Lands in  
Mortmain  
to the Va-  
lue of 200  
Marks  
per Ann.



"without any Fine or Fee to be paid to the Use of Us or our Heirs, to have and to hold to the same Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors for ever.

"And we have by Tenor of these Presents given special Licence to the same Person and Persons, that he or she may give, grant, bequeath or assign Lands, Tenements, Rents, Possessions and Services, to the yearly Value aforesaid, over and above all Reprises and Charges as aforesaid, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors as aforesaid, for ever, without Hindrance of Us or our Heirs, our Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, or other the Ministers of Us or our Heirs whatsoever; and this without any other the King's Letters Patents, or Inquisitions upon any Writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other the King's Commandments in this Behalf, by any means to be had, prosecuted and taken; the Statute concerning Lands and Tenements not to be put in Mortmain, or any other Statute, Act or Ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And we also will and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their Successors may have so many and such Writs *ad quod damnum*, and other Royal Letters Patents executory, from time to time, upon the Licence aforesaid, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of nineteen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at Westminster, the twentieth Day of June, in the eighteenth Year of our Reign."

Ibid.

KE. IV's  
fourth  
Charter.

"Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present Letters Patents shall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas the Sum of twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, is, amongst other Things, due by us to our well-beloved the Mayor and Commonalty of our City of London, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more fully appeareth; of which Sum the Mayor and Commonalty are willing to remit and release unto us the Sum of seven thousand Pounds, to the Intent we should vouchsafe to grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, the Offices and Occupations underwritten, to be had in Form following:

"We inwardly pondering, not only the Premises, but also the manifold Pleasures to us by the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City before-time acceptably done, and willing, as we are bound, before all other Things, to pay or recompence our Debts, have, of our special Grace, and for that the said Mayor and Commonalty have, for them and their Successors, remitted and released unto us seven thousand Pounds, Parcel of the said twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence, granted, and by these Presents do grant, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, in full

"Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of seven thousand Pounds, to them by us due, the Offices or Occupations of packing of all manner of woollen Cloths, Sheep-skins, Calveskins, Goat-skins, Vessels of Amber, and of all other Merchandizes whatsoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barrelled, or anywise to be included, with the Oversight of opening all manner of customable Merchandizes arriving at the Port of Safety, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs of the same, as well of the Goods of Denizens as of Aliens, whereforever they shall be accustomed; and also the Office of packing all woollen Cloths, Sheep-skins, Lamb-skins, Goat-skins and Calves-skins, with picking and poundering of the same, and all Amber Vessels, and of all other Merchandizes to be packed, picked and poundered in London, or the Suburbs of the same, or to be carried by Land, or to be accustomed, as well concerning the Goods of Merchants Denizens, as of Aliens; and also of the Office of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Sheep-skins, Tynn Bails, and other Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be carried in London from the Water of Thames unto the Houses of Strangers, and contrariwise from the same Houses to the said Water, or of other Merchandizes which ought to be carried, being in any House for a Time.

Grants the  
Office of  
Packing,

Carriage,  
Portage,

"And also the Office of Occupation of Garbling of all manner of Spices, and other Merchandizes coming to the said City at any Time, which ought to be garbled; and the Office of Gauger within the said City; and also the Office of Wine-drawers, to provide for the carrying of Wines brought to the Port of the said City, and laid on Land whereforever it be, and elsewhere to be carried, to have the Occupations and Offices aforesaid, and every of them, and the Dispositions, Ordinances, Overights and Corrections of the same, together with all Fees, Profits and Emoluments to the same Offices or Occupations, and other the Premises, and every of them due, used and accustomed to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the same City, and their Successors for ever; and also the exercising of the same Offices by themselves, or by their sufficient Deputies, without any Account or any other Thing to us or our Heirs therefore to be given or made, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of seven thousand Pounds.

Garbling,  
Gauging,  
Wine-  
drawers,

"And further, Whereas our most dear Cousin Anthony Earl Rivers hath of our Grant, by our Letters Patents, the Office of our Chief Butler of England, under a certain Form in the said Letters Patents specified; by reason of which Office, the Earl hath granted, and pretendeth to grant, the Office of Coroner within the said City and Suburbs of the same; we likewise, in Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of seven thousand Pounds, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, as is aforesaid, due, have of our special Grace granted to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors may lawfully and safely grant the said Office of Co-

Office of  
Coroner.

G g g

roner

On Condi-  
tion of  
7000 l.  
released  
and remit-  
ted to the  
King.



"roner to any Person who shall please the said Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors, and may make a Coroner there whom shall please them, immediately, and as soon as the said Office of Chief Butler of England, or the Office of Coroner aforesaid, shall happen to be void, or to come to our Gift, by the Surrender of the said Earl, or by any other Cause whatsoever.

"And we will by these Presents, that the same Office of Coroner be from henceforth severally and distinctly and altogether separated from the Coroner so made by the said Mayor and Commonalty, or their Successors, may have full Power and Authority to exercise and do all and singular Things, which to the Office of Coroner within the said City, and the Suburbs of the same, do pertain to be exercised and done; so that none other our Coroner, nor of our Heirs or Successors, shall by any means intermeddle within the said City or Suburbs of the same; although express Mention of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or any of them, or of any other Gift or Grants, by Us or our Progenitors to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or to their Predecessors before this Time by any means made, be not in these Presents made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance or Provision thereof made, published or ordained to the contrary, or any other Thing whatsoever notwithstanding.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the twentieth Day of June, in the eighteenth Year of our Reign."

By the first of the above-recited Charters it appears, that the Citizens of London purchased (at the extravagant Rate of nineteen hundred and twenty-three Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence) the Liberty of purchasing in Mormal, Lands, &c. to the Amount of two hundred Marks per Annum, clear of Reprizes.

It likewise by the second Charter does appear, that for the Sum of seven thousand Pounds the Citizens purchased of the King the Offices of Package, Portage, Garbling, Gauging, Wine-Drawer and Coroner, to be enjoyed by them and their Successors for ever.

In the same Year a very great Pestilence raged in London, which (begun about the End of September in the preceding Year, and lasted to the Beginning of November in this Year) swept away an incredible Number of People. During this Calamity, Sir Bartholomew James, the Mayor, being at his Devotion before St. Erkenwald's Shrine in St. Paul's Church, Robert Byfield, one of the Sheriffs, kneeled down hard by him, in like manner to perform his Devotion to the said Saint: But, whether the Mayor imagined himself thereby affected in his Devotion, or in his Honour, is not certain: However, he highly resented this Proceeding of the Sheriff, and with some Warmth asked him, *How he could be guilty of such an Indignity towards him?* The Sheriff, instead of acknowledging himself guilty of a Crime, treated the Mayor in a very opprobrious Manner, who complained thereof to the Court of Aldermen; which Court amerced him in

the Sum of fifty Pounds for his rude Deportment, to be appropriated towards repairing the City Conduits. And in the following Year we read an extraordinary Sentence by the same Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; who fined one Robert Deyns the Sum of twenty Pounds, to be paid unto the Chamber, for presuming to marry an Orphan in the City without their Licence.

This Year also gives a notable Example of a Punishment inflicted on four Robbers of Churches, who were hanged on Towerhill, and their Bodies burnt to Ashes, with the Gibbet, as they hung.

In the Year 1481, being invaded by the Scots, King Edward raised an Army of two-and-twenty thousand Men, for the Support of which he applied to the City of London for a Loan; where, in a Consultation of the Citizens, it was resolved to advance him the Sum of five thousand Marks: For the rating and levying of which, a Commissioner was chosen out of each Ward; who, together with two of the Inhabitants of each Parish, were appointed the Assessors.

A House fell in this Year from off London-Bridge, whereby five Persons were destroyed.

The Citizens of London, by their many great and faithful Services, had so endeared themselves to the King, that he appointed a great Hunting-Match in Waltham Forest, for the Entertainment of William Hareot, alias Haryat, a Draper, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and many of the chief Citizens; where, after the Chase was over, (wherein were killed a great Number of Deer, both Red and Fallow) they were elegantly entertained in a beautiful and stately Arbour, erected for that Purpose. And in the Month of August following his Majesty, in great regard to the said Mayor, who by his great Trade with foreign Countries encreased the Royal Customs very largely, and other Things that had given great Contentment, sent two Harts, six Bucks, and a Tun of Wine, for the Entertainment of the Lady Mayores, and the Wives of the Aldermen and principal Citizens; wherewith they sumptuously regaled themselves in Drapers Hall.

## CHAP. XXI.

*Proceedings of the Duke of Gloucester on the Death of King Edward IV. The Duke declared Protector. Bebeads Lord Hastings. His Dealings with the City to cover his treasonable Intentions. Excuse for the Murder of Lord Hastings. Doctor Shaw's traitorous Sermon. Duke of Buckingham's Speech at Guildhall, recommending Richard Duke of Gloucester to the Crown. The Behaviour of the City on this Occasion. Richard's Mock-Election.*

UPON the Demise of Edward the Fourth, his Eldest Son Edward, a Prince of thirteen Years of Age, should have succeeded him: But, upon his Accession to the Crown, Richard Duke of Gloucester, his perfidious Uncle, seized upon his Person at Stoney-Stratford, as he was returning from Ludlow in Shropshire to London. Upon the News whereof the whole City was in

A.D. 1480  
A Man  
found for  
marrying  
an Orphan  
without  
Licence  
from the  
Mayor.

Feb. 25.  
page 460.

Rym.  
Fod.  
Con. Lit.  
Feb.  
Chron.  
part 7.  
A.D. 1481  
Loan of  
5000  
Marks.

Stow Sur.  
Lond.

A.D. 1482  
Feb. 25.  
p. 461.

Lord  
Mayor, &c.  
entertained  
at a Feast  
by the  
King.

Feb.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
A great  
Pestilence.

A Sheriff  
found for  
misbehaviour  
to the Mayor.

Sir Tho.  
More's  
Life of  
Edward IV.  
Feb.  
Chron.  
p. 7.  
Richard IV's  
Death.



*His Son  
Edward  
joined by  
the Duke  
of Glou-  
cester.*

*More Lif.  
Edw. V.*

*The Duke's  
Proceedings  
excited to  
the Citi-  
zens by  
Lord  
Hastings.*

*The King's  
Reception  
into Lon-  
don.*

*Fabian  
part 7.  
p. 462.*

*Duke of  
Glou-  
cester's  
Political  
Conduct.*

*Is declared  
Protector.  
Id. ib.*

*Fabian  
ib.*

the greatest Commotion; and many of the Nobility taking Arms, were joined by a vast Number of Citizens, for their mutual Defence, 'till they knew what Gloucester intended by seizing the King's Person. However, the Lord Hastings, a Man in great Favour with the Citizens, being sent into the City to assure them that the King was not in the least Danger, and that the Earl of Rivers, Lord Grey, and the Knights that were apprehended with him, were arrested for certain Conspiracies formed against the Dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham, which would soon be made appear in a legal Way; and to represent to the Citizens, that their taking Arms in such a riotous and seditious Manner would prove of dangerous Consequence to themselves, if they did not speedily lay them down, and return to their several Habitations, and not take upon them to censure the Proceedings of their Superiors, (who intended nothing more than the Publick Good) lest they themselves should be deemed the only Enemies of the Nation, Violators of the Publick Tranquillity, and Obstructors of the King's Coronation, which the Duke and other Lords were coming to London to celebrate; this Speech had so good an Effect upon the Citizens, that they immediately dispersed and returned to their respective Habitations.

The King, on his Way to London, was on the fourth of May met at Hornsey-Park (now Highgate) by Edmund Shew, the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and five hundred Citizens on Horseback, richly accoutered in purple Gowns; whence they conducted him to the City; where he was received by the Citizens with a Joy inexpressible, and lodged in the Episcopal Palace. In this solemn Cavalcade the Duke of Gloucester's Deportment was very remarkable; for, riding before the King, uncovered, he frequently called to the Citizens, with an audible Voice, to behold their Prince and Sovereign. This Behaviour of Gloucester's not only gained him the Affection of the Citizens, but likewise persuaded them, that the late Misrepresentations of his Conduct were purely the Effects of Malice: And, in order to confirm this good Opinion of him in the Minds of the Londoners, he not only did Homage to the King himself, but also invited all the Nobility to do the same; which Deportment put his Loyalty beyond Dispute both with the Nobility and Citizens; and gained their unanimous Consent to make him Protector of the Kingdom during the young King's Minority. He then engaged the Archbishop of Canterbury to prevail with the Queen, who, dreading the Consequences, had taken Sanctuary at Westminster, to deliver to his Care also the Infant Duke of York. Richard Duke of Gloucester lodged the King and his young Brother in the Tower of London, and took up his Residence in Crosby's Place, where now Crosby-Square is, in Bishopsgate-Street. Whose Person he had no sooner got Possession of, than he wickedly set about usurping the Crown, at the Expence of the Blood of his innocent Nephews, the King and his Brother. But, dreading the Influence and Honesty of Lord Hastings, one of the King's best Friends, and not finding any thing to accuse him of, so as to strike at his Life in a judicial Manner, he had

him seized by a Parcel of Ruffians, upon their Outcry of Treason in the Tower: Who, by the Protector's Order, dragged the said Lord out of his Presence to the Platform near the Chapel within the Tower, and without Conviction or Trial, or giving his Lordship Time to prepare for Death, cut off his Head on the Butt-End of a large Piece of Timber, which lay there accidentally for the repairing of the said Tower. The Protector then, in order to obviate the bad Consequences which might be justly apprehended would follow the News of this Murder in the City, put on a rusty Suit of Armour, as did also the Duke of Buckingham, his Accomplice in this tragical Scene, and immediately sent for the Mayor and Aldermen of London to the Tower, where he gave them a specious Account of the justly deserved Sufferings of Hastings; to whom, at their Coming, Gloucester addressed himself in the following Words:

"That the Lord Hastings and several other Persons had conspired and contrived together suddenly to kill him and the Duke of Buckingham that Day in Council, for what Cause or for what Design he could not guess, and had not yet Time to search it out, because he had no certain Knowledge of the intended Treason before Ten o'Clock of the same Day; so that he had enough to do, to stand upon his own Guard, and provide for his own Defence; which though they had both done in an undecent Manner, by putting on such filthy Armour, yet, Necessity obliging them to it, they were forced to take what was next at Hand: That God had wonderfully protected them from the Danger, he hoped, now the Lord Hastings was dead, against whom though there might seem to be something of Cruelty used in so sudden an Execution, without any legal Trial and Hearing; yet there appearing to the King and the Lords of his Council many Reasons to believe, that if he had been kept in Prison, his Complices would have made a formidable Insurrection in the Country to rescue him, and his Guilt being very evident, they judged it best to inflict the deserved Punishment of his Crimes upon him immediately, that the Peace of the Nation might not be in Danger.

"This is the real Truth of the Business, and we have therefore called you hither to inform you of it, that you may, as you see Cause, satisfy the People of the Justice of the Lord Hastings's Sufferings; which tho' we are no ways obliged to do, yet, out of our Care to please them, we have condescended to it, and we require you thus to report it."

This Speech they seemingly approved of, by declaring their Readiness to obey his Commands, as if in Reality they had believed every Word he said to be Truth: However, they tacitly concluded, that what he had said to extenuate the Murder, by unjustly aspersing the Deceased, were detestable Falshoods. Gloucester, soon after perceiving that the above Stratagem had not the desired Effect, sent into the City an Herald at Arms, to make Proclamation in all publick Places of the same, to the following Effect:

"That the Lord Hastings, with divers other wicked Conspirators, had traiterously con-  
trived

*Rebels  
the Lord  
Hastings.*

*More's  
Life of  
Edw. V.*

*His Mes-  
sage and  
Speech to  
the Citi-  
zens on  
that Occa-  
sion.*

*Ibid.  
Had not  
its desired  
Effect.*

*Ibid.  
Proclama-  
tion in  
Publick-  
Places.*



tion of the  
Death of  
Lord  
Hastings.

"trived the same Day to have slain the Protector  
"and Duke of *Buckingham* sitting in Council,  
"with a Purpose and Design to take upon him  
"the Government of the King and Kingdom,  
"and rule all Things at his Pleasure, hoping  
"that, when they were dead, they should meet  
"no Opposition in their Designs: And in how  
"miserable a Condition this Nation had been,  
"if God had left them in his Hands, appeared  
"from the former Actions of the said Lord, who,  
"being so ill a Man, could not make a good  
"Governor; for he it was, that by his ill Ad-  
"vice enticed the King's Father to many Things  
"much redounding to his Dishonour, and the  
"universal Damage and Detriment of the Realm,  
"leading him into Debauchery by his exemplary  
"Wickedness, and procuring lewd and ungra-  
"cious Persons to gratify his Lusts, and particu-  
"larly *Shore's* Wife, who was one of his secret  
"Council in this Treason; by which lewd Liv-  
"ing the said King not only shortened his Days,  
"but also was forced to oppress and tax his Peo-  
"ple, that he might have sufficient to gratify his  
"Expences; and since the Death of the said  
"King, he hath lived in a continual Incontinency  
"with the said *Shore's* Wife, and lay nightly  
"with her, and particularly the very Night be-  
"fore his Death; so that it was no Marvel, if  
"his ungracious Life brought him to as unhappy  
"a Death, which he was put to by the special  
"Command of the King's Highness, and of his  
"honourable and faithful Council, both for his  
"own Demerits, being so openly taken in his  
"intended Treason; and also, lest any Delay  
"of his Execution might have encouraged other  
"mischievous Persons, who were engaged in  
"the Conspiracy with him, to make an Insur-  
"rection for his Deliverance; which being  
"wisely foreseen, and as effectually prevented,  
"was the only Means under God's Providence  
"to preserve the whole Realm in Peace and  
"Quietness."

Ibid.  
Reflections  
on this  
Proclama-  
tion by the  
Citizens.

This Attempt had no better Success than the former; for the Citizens reflecting on the great Length of the Proclamation, the Elegancy of its Composition, and the beautiful Manner of its being ingrossed on Parchment, and yet published within two Hours after *Hastings's* Execution, concluded that his Death was predetermined, and that the Proclamation had been prepared before his Execution; therefore were confirmed in Opinion, that he had not fair Play. He then had recourse to other Means to engage the City of *London* in the wicked and detestable Conspiracy; without whose Concurrence, *Gloucester* plainly foresaw, that it would be impossible for him to obtain the Crown: Therefore, he made Sir *Edmund Shore*, the Lord-Mayor, a Privy-Counsellor: Which succeeded according to Wish; for he was not only easily prevailed upon himself, but he likewise drew in his Brother Dr. *Shaw*, a celebrated Preacher, and one *Pinker* a Monk, Provincial of the *Augustine* Friars. The Protector's Interest being greatly strengthened by the Accession of those three eminent Men; the next Step to be taken was, that Dr. *Shaw* should preach a Sermon the Sunday after at *St. Paul's Cross*; wherein he should open the Matter, by endea-

The Lord-  
Mayor  
bribed by  
the Duke.

Dr. Shaw's  
traitorous  
Sermon.

vouring to the utmost of his Power to bastardize the Children of the late King, and to shew the Citizens that none of them had any Right to the Crown. On the Sunday Morning following, the wicked Doctor, taking his Text from the *Wisdom of Solomon*, preached upon these Words, *Bastard Slips shall take no deep Root*: From which he endeavoured to shew the great Blessings usually conferred by God upon lawful Marriages; and, on the contrary, by raking both sacred and prophane Histories, shewed the many and great Calamities that befel the Offspring of unlawful Marriages; and inferred, that the late King's was one of the latter, because he had promised Marriage to the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, before he could obtain his Ends of her, and by her having a Child by him, he was told by his Mother the Duchess of *York*, that he was her Husband before God; consequently, that the Children he had by his Queen were spurious, and could be no otherwise looked upon than as so many Bastards; therefore, that 'twas to be feared, that the Reign of *Edward the Fifth* would prove fatal to the Kingdom of *England*.

Irony  
against the  
late King's  
Marriage.

Declares  
his Off-  
spring ille-  
gitimate.

Ibid.

But, lest this should not weigh with the Citizens, *Shaw* received from the abandoned Protector the most detestable, wicked and infamous Command, that can be shewn in History, which was to accuse his own Mother of Adultery; whereby it would appear, that neither the late King, nor the late Duke of *Clarence*, Brothers to *Gloucester*, had any Right to the Crown, and consequently none of their Descendants; whereby at one Blow were cut off the King, his Brother, and the Earl of *Warwick*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*; and, in order to confirm the Duchess of *York* their Mother's Incontinence, the Preacher declared, that it was well known to divers Persons acquainted with her Intrigues with some Persons of her Husband's Court, whom the two Brothers exactly resembled; therefore, they were not to look for true Heirs of the Duke of *York*, either in the Children of the late King, or in those of the Duke of *Clarence*: And, raising his Voice, he said, *But my Lord Protector, that Noble Prince, the Pattern of all Virtue and Heroick Actions, carries in his Air, in his Mien, and in his Soul, the perfect Image of his illustrious Father the Great Duke of York*. It was designed, that when *Shaw* entered upon this Panegyrick, *Gloucester* should appear, as if he came by Chance; in Hopes that the Citizens, moved by the Preacher's Eloquence, would salute him King: But the Protector staying longer than he ought, the Doctor had gone through that Part of his Oration. However, upon the Duke's Approach, he unseasonably reassumed his Encomium, by inculcating the aforesaid Words, which, instead of being received by the Citizens with an Huzza of *Long live King Richard*, he had the Mortification to see the Audience stand like so many Mutes; and, instead of approving of what was said, they conceived it to be a wicked Discourse, stuffed with the most fulsome and servile Adulation; and which soon after appeared to have been an impious Prologue to the most detestable and horrid Murder of the two innocent young Princes, the King and his Brother, in the Tower of *London*.

Accused the  
late King's  
Mother of  
Adultery.

Recom-  
mends the  
Duke of  
*Gloucester*  
to the  
Crown, as  
the only  
and right  
Heir.

Had no  
Effect upon  
the Ci-  
zens.

*Shaw's*



*Fabian. ib.* *Shew's* Sermon not having had the desired Effect, Orders were sent to the Mayor to convene the Aldermen, Common-Council, and principal Citizens in *Guildhall*; to whom repaired the Duke of *Buckingham*, a celebrated Orator, and one of the Protector's best Friends, accompanied by divers of the Nobility of the same Faction; and, mounting the *Huttings*, he spoke to the Assembly to this Effect:

*The Duke of Buckingham's Speech at Guildhall, recommending the King's Uncle to the Council.*

*Devotion against the late King.*

"Gentlemen, Out of the Zeal and sincere Affection we have for your Persons and Interests, we are come to acquaint you with a Matter of high Importance, equally pleasing to God, and profitable to the Commonwealth, and to none more than to you the Citizens of this famous and honourable City; for the very Thing which we believe you have a long while wanted and wished for, what you would have purchased at any Rate, and gone far to fetch, we are come hither to bring you, without any Labour, Trouble, Cost or Peril to you; and what can this be but your own Safety, the Peace of your Wives and Daughters, the Security of your Goods and Estates, which were all in Danger till now? Who of you could call what he had his own; there were so many Snares laid to deceive you, so many Fines and Forfeitures, Taxes and Impositions, of which there was no End, and often no Necessity? or, if there was, it was occasioned by Riots and unreasonable Waste, rather than a just and lawful Charge for Defence or Honour of the State: Your best Citizens were plundered, and their Wealth squandered by profuse Favourites: Fifteenths and the usual Subsidies would not do; but, under the plausible Name of Benevolence, your Goods were taken from you by the Commissioners against your Will; as if by that Name was understood, that every Man should pay not what he pleased, but what the King would have him, who never was moderate in his Demands, always exorbitant, turning Forfeitures into Fines, Fines into Ransoms, small Offences into Misprision of Treason, and Misprision into Treason itself. We need not give you Examples of it; *Burder's* Case will never be forgot, who, for a Word spoken in Haste, was cruelly beheaded. Did not Judge *Markham* resign his Office, rather than join with his Brethren in passing that illegal Sentence on that honest Man? Were you not all Witnesses of the barbarous Treatment one of your own Body, the worshipful Alderman *Cook*, met with? And your own selves know too well, how many Instances of this Kind I might name among you.

"King *Edward* gaining the Crown by Conquest, all that were any ways related to those that were his Enemies, lay under the Charge of Treason: Thus half of the Kingdom became at once Traitors, for half of the Kingdom were either Friends to King *Henry*, or Relations or Friends to some that were so. Though open War with Invaders is terrible and destructive to a Nation, yet civil Dissentions are much more fatal, and to be dreaded; with which his Reign was more disturbed, than the Reigns of all his Predecessors: But he is dead and gone, and God forgive his Soul! It cost the People

"more Blood and Treasure to get the Crown for this, than it had done to conquer *France* twice: Half of the Nobility of the Realm lost their Lives or Estates in his Quarrel; and, when the Dispute was over, the Peace that followed was not much safer than the War; every rich and landed Man was in Danger; for whom could he trust, that distrusted his own Brother? whom spare, that killed his own Brother? or, who could perfectly love him, whom his own Brother could not love? We shall, in Honour to the Memory of one that was our Sovereign, forbear to mention, who were the Persons on which he was so lavish of his Favours; only 'tis well known, that those that deserved them most, had the least of them. Was not *Shore's* Wife his chief Minister? Was there not more Court made to her than all the Lords of *England*, except those that were the Strumpet's Favourites? who, poor Woman! was herself chaste and of good Reputation, till he deluded her to his Lust, and tempted her from her Husband, an honest substantial young Man, whom you all know. Indeed, I am ashamed to say it, the King's Appetite in that Point was insatiable and intolerable; no Woman could escape him; Young or Old, Rich or Poor, Wife or Virgin, all fell Victims to his Lust; by which Means the most honourable Houses were defiled, and the most honest Families were corrupted.

"You of this renowned City suffered most; you who deserved most from him for your Readiness to serve the House of *York* with your Lives and Fortunes; which tho' he ill requited, there is of that House, who, by God's Grace, shall reward you better. I shall not enlarge on this Subject: You have heard it from one whom you will hearken to more, as you ought to do; for I am not so vain as to think what I can say will have so great Authority with you, as the Words of a Preacher; a Man so wise and so pious, that he would not utter a Thing in the Pulpit, especially which he did not firmly believe it was his Duty to declare. You remember, I doubt not, how he set forth the last Sunday the Right of the most excellent Prince *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*, to the Crown of this Realm; for, as he proved to you, the Children of King *Edward IV.* were never lawfully begotten, the King leaving his lawful Wife, the Lady *Lucy*, to contract an illegal Marriage with the Queen. My noble Lord the Protector's Reverence to the Dukes his Mother will not permit me to say any Thing further concerning what the worthy Doctor alledged of her Familiarity with others besides her own Husband, for fear of offending the Duke of *Gloucester* her Son; tho', for these Causes, the Crown of *England* is devolved to the most excellent Prince the Lord Protector, as the only lawfully begotten Son of the Right Noble Duke of *York*. This, and the Consideration of his many high Qualities, has prevailed with the Lords and Commons of *England*, of the Northern Counties especially, who have declared they will not have a Bastard reign over them, to petition that High and Mighty Prince to take on him the sovereign Power, for the

H h h

Good



"Good of the Realm, to which he has so right-  
ful and lawful a Title. We have Reason to  
fear he will not grant our Request, being a  
Prince whose Wisdom foresees the Labour,  
both of Mind and Body, that attends the su-  
preme Dignity; which is not a Place for a  
Child, as that wise Man observed, who said,  
*Ve Regno cuius Rex Puer est*; Woe is to that  
Realm that has a Child for their King. Where-  
fore we have Reason to bless God, that the  
Prince, whose Right it is to reign over us, is  
of so ripe Age, so great Wisdom and Expe-  
rience, who, tho' he is unwilling to take the  
Government upon himself, yet the Petition  
of the Lords and Gentlemen will meet with  
the more favourable Acceptance, if you, the  
worshipful Citizens of the Metropolis of the  
Kingdom, will join with us in our Request,  
which, for your own Welfare, we doubt not  
but you will. However, I heartily entreat  
you to do it for the common Good of the  
People of England, whom you will oblige by  
choosing them to good a King, and his Majesty,  
by shewing early your ready Dispositions to his  
Election; in which, my most dear Friends,  
I require you, in the Name of myself and these  
Lords, to shew us plainly your Minds and In-  
tentions."

*Desires the  
Concurren-  
ce of the  
Citizens to  
set the Un-  
cle on the  
Throne.*

*The Citi-  
zens struck  
with As-  
tonishment.*

*The Duke  
recites his  
Speech  
without  
Effect.*

*The Re-  
corder or-  
dered to  
repeat the  
Heads  
thereof.*

*The Duke  
of Buck-  
ingham's  
final Re-  
quest.*

The Oration being finished, the Duke expected to have heard the Assembly cry out, God save King Richard; but all remaining silent, as if struck with Horror at the Injustice, Extravagancy, and Absurdity of the Proposal, the Duke, being greatly amazed, took aside the Mayor, with others of the Conspirators, and whispering, asked them, How it came the Citizens were so silent? The Mayor replied, Perhaps they don't understand you. This occasioned the Duke to recite his Speech with some Variation, yet with such a graceful Energy of Eloquence, that it was not possible for any Man to have said more in Behalf of so bad a Cause: However, the Assembly continued as before. Whereupon the Mayor acquainted the Duke, that the Citizens were not accustomed to hear any other Orator but their Recorder, and therefore imagined their Silence was owing to that. He then ordered *Fitz-William*, the Recorder, to speak to the Citizens upon the aforesaid Subject; which he, with great Reluctance, did, by repeating the Heads of the Duke's Speech, without the least Addition. But this having no greater Effect upon the Auditory than the two former, it occasioned the Duke to whisper to the Mayor, that the Citizens were amazingly obstinate; and, turning to the Audience, he further added:

"Dear Friends, we came to acquaint you  
with a Thing which we needed not have  
done, had it not been for the Affection we  
bear you. The Lords and Commons could  
have determined the Matter without you,  
but would gladly have you join with us,  
which is for your Honour and Profit, tho'  
you do not see it, or consider it: We re-  
quire you therefore to give your Answer one  
Way or another, whether you are willing, as  
the Lords are, to have the most excellent  
Prince the Lord Protector to be your King, or  
not?"

Upon this the Assembly began to murmur;  
and at last divers of the Protector and Duke's  
Servants, together with some Apprentices, and  
the Rabble who crowded into the Hall, cried out,  
*King Richard, King Richard!* and, as a Demon-  
stration of their Joy, threw up their Hats in the  
Air. The Duke, perceiving from what Quarter  
the Noise came, laid hold of the Opportunity,  
as if the Acclamation had been general; and said,  
"Tis a goodly and joyful Cry, to hear every  
Man with one Voice agree to it, and nobody  
say no. Since therefore, dear Friends, we  
see you are all, as one Man, inclined to  
have this noble Prince to be your King,  
we shall report the Matter so effectually to  
him, that we doubt not it will be much for  
your Advantage. We require you to attend  
us To-morrow, with our joint Petition to  
his Grace, as has been already agreed on be-  
tween us."

Then the Duke and the Lords withdrew, and  
left the Assembly to break up with woeful Hearts  
and weeping Eyes; for the concealing of which,  
they hurried home to vent their Grief in private,  
to prevent the dangerous Consequence a publick  
Lamentation would have been attended with.  
Thus, by the vile Practices of that wicked Man,  
the innocent Citizens of London were brought in,  
as if assenting to that unjust and iniquitous Pro-  
ceeding, of deposing their young and harmless  
King, and choosing in his Stead one of the most  
perfidious Monsters of Cruelty and Barbarity that  
ever lived; and who, having no sooner usurped  
the Crown, than he caused his two infant and  
innocent Nephews, the King, and his Brother  
the Duke of York, to be cruelly and barbarously  
murdered in the Tower of London, by the Hands  
of that infamous and execrable Villain Sir James  
Tyrrel.

The Day after the above-mentioned mock  
Election, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and di-  
vers of the Common-Council, repaired to *Bay-  
nard's Castle*, the present Residence of Gloucester;  
whither the Duke of Buckingham, attended by  
several of the Nobility, also resorted; who, by a  
Messenger, acquainted Gloucester, that a great  
Company waited to address his Highness about  
an Affair of the greatest Importance; therefore  
desired his Grace would be pleased to admit them  
to an Audience. Gloucester, seeming jealous of  
what they came about, made some Difficulty of  
admitting them; which gave Buckingham an Op-  
portunity of letting the Mayor and Citizens  
know how ignorant the Protector was of their  
Design; and sending another Messenger, with an  
earnest and humble Supplication to the Protector,  
he was, seemingly with great Difficulty, pre-  
vailed upon to come forth, yet with such an  
affected Air of Diffidence, that he appeared as if  
unwilling to approach them till he knew their  
Business: Whereupon the Duke of Buckingham,  
in the most suppliant Manner, humbly begged  
Pardon for himself and the Company for the pre-  
sent Trouble, and that his Grace would be gra-  
ciously pleased to hear what they had to offer, be-  
cause it not only highly affected his Grace's  
Honour, but likewise the Good and Welfare of  
the whole Nation. Gloucester replied, he was of  
Opinion that none of the Company wished him  
any

*The Ser-  
vants of the  
Citizens at  
this Pro-  
ceeding.*

*See the  
History of  
the Tower,  
on P. 107.*

*The Duke  
of Glouc-  
ester's mock  
Election in  
the Throne.*



any Harm, therefore he permitted them to propose what they thought proper. Upon this *Buckingham*, in an elegant and elaborate Speech, set forth the Grievances of the People, and prayed him to redress them, by assuming the royal Authority, which, of Right, belonged to him, and which the whole Kingdom, with an unusual Unanimity, desired he would take upon him, for the Good of the Commonwealth, as much as for his Grace's Honour.

*Duke of Gloucester's political Refusal of the Crown.*

*Gloucester*, seemingly greatly surprized at this Proposition, with the utmost Hypocrisy, replied, "That tho' he knew the Things he alledged to be true, yet he loved King *Edward* and his Children above any Crown whatsoever, and therefore could not grant their Request; however, he pardoned their Petition, and thanked them for their Love; but desired them to be obedient to the Prince under whom himself and they lived at that Time, and whom he would advise to the best of his Capacity, as he had already done, to the Satisfaction of all Parties."

*The Duke of Buckingham's Demand of the Protector's positive Answer.*

*Buckingham*, seemingly dissatisfied with this Answer, after having asked and obtained Pardon for what he had further to offer, declared to *Gloucester*, "That they were all agreed not to have any of King *Edward's* Line to reign over them; that they were gone too far to go back; for which Reason, if his Grace would be pleased to take the Crown upon him, they humbly beseeched him to do it; or, if he would give them a resolute Answer to the contrary, which they should be loth to hear, they must and would look out for some other Person that would accept of their Proposal." At which Words *Gloucester* began to yield to their Request, and delivered himself as followeth: "Since we perceive that the whole Realm is bent upon it, not to have King *Edward's* Children to govern over them, of which we are sorry; and knowing that the Crown can belong to no Man so justly as to ourself, the right Heir, lawfully begotten of the Body of our most dear Father *Richard*, late Duke of *York*; to which Title is now joined your Election, the Nobles and Commons of this Realm, which we, of all Titles possible, take for the most effectual; we are content, and agree favourably to receive your Petition and Request, and, according to the same, take upon us the royal Estate, Preheminence, and Kingdoms of the two noble Realms of *England* and *France*, the one, from this Day forward, by us and our Heirs, to rule, govern and defend; the other, by God's Grace and your good Help, to get again, subdue, and establish for ever in due Obedience to this Realm of *England*; and we ask of God to live no longer than we intend to procure its Advancement."

*The Duke of Gloucester accepts the Crown.*

*Foreigners. A Dispute about the Vicarage of Stepney. A great Fire.*

FROM the before-mentioned mock Election *Richard* commenced his Reign, in the Month of *June*; and, on the sixth Day of *July* following, he rode thro' the City, accompanied by his Queen, in a pompous Manner, to *Westminster*, where they were crowned with greater Solemnity than Affection of the People; having been obliged, for the Security of their Persons, to send for five thousand Men from the Northern Parts of the Kingdom; who, being arrived in the Neighbourhood of the City, in a very ragged, contemptible, and ridiculous Condition, with sorry Horses and rusty Arms, were mustered in *Finsbury-Fields*. *Fabian*, who was an Eye-witness of these Transactions, writes, That these Guards were almost four thousand, and were mustered in *Moorfields*, and were countermanded home, with sufficient Rewards for their Trouble, shortly after his Coronation: For which Bounty, rather than stoop to ask a Supply from his new, unsettled, and male-content Subjects, he chose to dispose of the following Parcels of the Crown Plate to *Sbarro*, his Friend in Iniquity, viz. seven Pots, Parcel gilt, five Bowls with a Cover, twelve Dishes, twelve Plates, eight Chargers, twenty-two Sauces, and an Ewer, Parcel gilt, weighing together two hundred and seventy-five Pounds and four Ounces, at three Shillings and four Pence per Ounce, five hundred and fifty Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; which Sum *Richard* acknowledged to have received from the said *Sbarro*, by the Hands of his trusty Chaplain *Edmund Chatterton*.

*Richard the Third crowned.*

*His ragged Guard.*

*Chron. Part 7. P. 464.*

Between the Election and Coronation of *Richard*, it seems as if the Citizens of *Winchester* had renewed their Claim to the Office of Chief Butler at the Coronation, in Prejudice to the Citizens of *London*; as in some Measure will appear by the following Letter:

*Citizens Claim of the Office of Chief Butler of England.*

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, Seneschal of England.

"Shewen unto your good and gracious Lordship, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of *London*, that where, after the Liberty and commendable Customes of the said Citee, of Time that no Man's Mind is to the contrary, used, enjoyed, and accustomed, the Mair of the same Citee for the Time being, by reason of the Office of Mairalty of the said Citee, in his own Person, oweth of Right and Dury to serve the Kyng our Sovereigne Lord in the Day of his ful noble Coronation, in such Place as it shall please his Highness to take his Spices, and the same Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer [Ewer] of Gold, the said Mair to have, and with him to bear away at the Time of his departing, for his Fee and Reward.

*Lib. I. fol. 191 a & b.*

*See also Lib. K. fol. 17. a. 8 Hen. VI.*

"And also that divers other Citezeins, that by the said Mair and Citee shal therto be named and chosen, owen of Right by the same Custom, at the same Day to serve in the Office of Butlership, in helping of the Chief Butler of *England*, to the Lords and Estates that shall be at the said Coronation, as well at the Table

"in

## CHAP. XXII.

King *RICHARD* the Third crowned. An Account of his sorry Guards. Citizens Claim of the Office of Chief-Butler. Laws against



"in the Hall at Meat, as after Meat in the Chamber.

"Beseeching your said Lordship, that *Edmund Sbaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the Citee aforesaid, to the said Office and Service now chosen, whose Names, in a Schedule hereunto annexed, be specified, may be admitted to do the same Service, as their Predecessors Mairs and Citezeins of the said Citee, in Case semblable, have used in Days past.

"Also the said Mair and Citezeins praying, that they may sit, in the Day of the said Coronation, at the Table next the Cupboard, of the left Side of the Hall, lykes as of late Tyme it hath been used and accustomed; and that the said Mair may have and enjoy the said Fee and Reward, according to the Dutie."

Which Privilege was confirmed, by admitting the Mayor and Citizens to officiate at the Coronation, according to their antient Rights and Immunities. (See the first Year of *Richard II.*)

The Names of the Citizens nominated by the Common-Council on this Occasion to represent the City, as Chief Butler of England, were, *Henry Cole*, Goldsmith; *John Tote*, Mercer; *William Sanders*, Grocer; *William Sparke*, Clothworker; *John Swane*, Ciffor, i. e. Taylor; *Thomas Ostriche*, Haberdasher; *William Mariner*, Salter; *Richard Knight*, Fishmonger; *John Pasmer*, Pellipar, i. e. Skinner; *Thomas Bretayn*, Ironmonger; *Roger Ford*, Vintner.

Commerce  
injured by  
foreign  
Merchants.

The Number of Italian and other foreign Merchants being at this Time greatly increased in the City, they usurped many Liberties peculiar to the Citizens, by not only selling most of the Goods they imported by Retail, but likewise caused great Quantities of Wool to be manufactured into Cloth by their own Countrymen, brought hither for that Purpose, whereby they ingrossed most of the Trade, both foreign and domestick; besides, having the Balance of Trade on their Side, they drained the Kingdom of Cash by their vast Remittances.

Commerce having continued on this Foot for divers Years, it occasioned a great Resort both of Merchants and Artificers, from most Parts of Europe, to this City; insomuch that they not only became the general Traders and Manufacturers of the Kingdom, but likewise kept most of the Inns and Publick-houses for the Entertainment of Strangers, and that without employing any English Person in their Service; by which Practice, many of the meaner Sort of Citizens were reduced to very great Streights; wherefore it was judged proper to apply to Parliament for Redress: By whom (for the more effectual preventing such Practices for the future) it was enacted, That no Merchant Alien should be concerned in any Manufacture in this Kingdom, or sell Cloth, or other English Commodity, to an Englishman, either by Wholesale or Retail; and also not to remit any Money on Account of the Balance of Trade; but, in lieu thereof, Merchandize of the Produce of England: Likewise all foreign Artificers were commanded to depart the Kingdom, other than those who should become Servants to English Masters of their several Professions.

Act of Par-  
liament for  
Remedy  
thereof.

A Commission was directed to the Surveyor of the King's Works, upon the first News of the Earl of *Richmond's* Invasion, for him to press into his Service all necessary Workmen to expedite the Repairs of the Tower of London.

Ledger-  
Book of  
Rich. III.  
A.D. 1484

In this same Year, about Christmas, there happened a great Dispute between one *Nicholas Sudbury* of London, Haberdasher, to whom *Williams Kemp*, Rector of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, had granted the next Presentation to the Vicarage of the said Parish, concerning *Degory Watour*, Cl. presented to the said Vicarage by *Nicholas Sudbury* aforesaid, and the Bishop of London, for delaying the Institution of the said *Degory Watour*, till one *Richard Fox*, then in the Earl of *Richmond's* Army, and afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, was also presented; Wherefore, upon Complaint thereof by *Degory Watour* to King *Richard* and his Council, a Mandamus was issued out from his Majesty to the Bishop of London, to grant Institution of the foresaid Vicarage to the Complainant *Degory Watour*. But, notwithstanding this Command, *Watour* was rejected; and *Fox*, who soon after triumphed with the Conqueror and his Patron the Earl of *Richmond*, obtained the same, as appears by the Bishop of London's Register, where his Name stands immediately after the Name of *Richard Luke*, the Vicar last deceased.

Dispute  
about the  
Presenta-  
tion to the  
Vicarage of  
Stepney.

In this Year a Fire happened in this City, which consumed a great Number of Houses, together with *Leadenhall*, the Magazine of Arms, and all the Stores therein.

Great Fire.

## CHAP. XXIII.

King *Henry VII.* crowned. The Sweating-Sickness. Deaths of two Lord-Mayors. City lends the King 3000 Marks. Simnel, the Pretender to the Crown. An Act of Common-Council repealed by Parliament. The Qualifications of such as might be taken Apprentices. The grand Entry of the King, &c. into London. Loan of 2000 l. Acts concerning Butchers, and confirming the Conservancy of the River Thames. City assailed for a French War. Perkin Warbeck, a new Pretender. Riots, and their Punishment. The King entertains the Lord-Mayor, &c. on Twelfth-Day. Oppressive Measures to raise Money. The hard Case of Alderman Capel. Laws concerning Jurymen. Large Sums granted for a Scotch War. Cornish Rebellion. Perkin surrenders. A great Plague. Lord-Mayor's first Dinner at Guildhall, and Riding to the Water-Side on Lord-Mayor's Day. Taylors Company purchase the Title of Merchants. Fires in London. The Charge of confirming the City Charter by King *Henry VII.* King *Henry's* Letter to the Lord-Mayor concerning a Spanish Match for his Daughter *Mary*. Oppressions of *Empson* and *Dudley*.

AFTER the Death of the Usurper, who was slain in the Battle of *Bosworth-Field* near *Leicester*, *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* being, by his



King  
Hen. VII.  
proclaimed.

Received  
into Lond.

Hall's  
Chron.

Fab. Chron.  
Part 7.  
Hall's  
Chron.

The Sweating-  
Sickness.

Seow. An.  
Engl.  
Fabian.  
Part 7.  
Hollingsh.  
Chron.

The King  
borrows  
Money of  
the City.

Repays it  
punctually.

Ld. Verul.  
Life of  
Hen. VII.

Simnel the  
Pretender.

By whom  
set up and  
supported.

his victorious Army, proclaimed King on the 22d Day of August, he soon after set out for London; and, on the Way, was met at Hornsey-Park, (now Highgate) on the 28th of the same Month, by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in their scarlet Robes, accompanied by a great Number of Citizens on Horseback, in violet-coloured Gowns; whence they conducted him to Shore-ditch; where he was received by the several Corporations of the City in their Formalities, and thence by them conducted to St. Paul's Church; where, after having offered his three Standards, he took up his Residence in the Episcopal Palace.

On the 11th Day of October following an unheard-of Distemper began violently to rage in this City, which, from its Symptoms and Quality, was denominated the Sweating-Sickness, and carried off the Afflicted in twenty-four Hours; but those that survived that Time, generally recovered. This hitherto-unknown Distemper swept away a great Number of Citizens; among whom were the new Mayor, Thomas Hylle, and his immediate Successor Sir William Stokker, and one Sheriff; so that the City had in this Year three Mayors and three Sheriffs.

Henry Earl of Richmond, being advanced to the Throne, bethought himself of the Marquis of Dorset and Sir John Bourchier, whom he had left at Paris as Pledges for the Money advanced him by the King of France towards his late Expedition to England; on which Account he sent his Treasurer and Mr. Bray to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London, to solicit a Loan of six thousand Marks. This Demand met with great Difficulties at first, because the People were, as yet, unacquainted with his Temper; however, the Citizens advanced him half the Sum demanded, (of which the Companies of Mercers, Grocers, and Drapers lent nine hundred thirty-seven Pounds six Shillings) wherewith Henry seemed well satisfied, and punctually paid the same according to his Time.

Henry had no sooner, for his own Security, committed Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, (Son to the late Duke of Clarence, and Nephew to Edward IV. and Richard the Usurper) Prisoner to the Tower of London, than a Rumor was spread, that he had made his Escape out of Prison, to the universal Joy of the People: Wherefore Richard Simon, an Oxford Priest, in Concert with other Enemies of Henry, laid hold of this Opportunity, and set up Lambert Simnel, a Baker's Son, his Pupil, a Youth of a beautiful Personage and majestick Air, to personate the Earl of Warwick: But, lest the Fraud should be detected before he had given the Impostor proper Instructions, he retired with him into Ireland; where, on his Arrival at Dublin, he was not only received with all the Demonstrations of Joy by the Populace, but likewise by the Nobility, who soon after got him crowned, and raised an Army for his Support, which was in a short Time joined by the Earl of Lincoln, (who is believed to have been the principal Contriver of this Plot, in order thereby to advance himself to the Crown) and his Friends, with a Body of two thousand Germans, sent over by Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, Sister to Ed-

ward IV. and Aunt to the said unfortunate Earl of Warwick.

King Henry, in order to undeceive the People in respect to this Imposture, caused the unhappy young Earl to ride from the Tower through the principal Streets of London, and then in a solemn Procession to St. Paul's Church, where an incredible Number of People were assembled to behold him; who being well known to many of the Nobility and others, produced a good Effect, by preventing an Insurrection in these Parts in favour of Simnel. No sooner had the Citizens and others satisfied their Curiosity in beholding that unfortunate Prince, than he was re-conducted to his former Lodgings in the Tower.

At the same Time there was such a Dearth of Corn, that Wheat was sold at one Pound four Shillings the Quarter.

This Year, and not before, was finished the beautiful Cross in West-Cheap, curiously wrought at the Charge of divers Citizens; amongst whom one John Fisher, a Mercer, contributed six hundred Marks.

Amongst other Regulations for the Well-being of the Citizens, and to keep out of the Freedom mean and improper Persons, it was now, in the Mayoralty of Nicholas Exton, renewed and confirmed, That no Apprentice should be taken, nor Freedom given, but to such as were Gentlemen born, agreeable to the Clause in the Oath given to every Freeman at the Time he was made free, in these Words; *Ye shall take none Apprentice, but if he be free-born; that is to say, no Bondman's Son, nor the Son of any Alien.* Such was the Care of the Citizens at this Time to keep out a foreign Attachment or Interest.

In the Year 1487 his Majesty rebuilt Baynard's Castle, not after its former Manner with Imbatlements and Towers, but much more beautiful and commodious for the Entertainment of any Prince or great Estate.

In the second of Henry VII. February 1, Anno 1487, an Act of Common-Council was passed by the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of this City, whereby the Citizens were enjoined, upon the Penalty of one hundred Pounds, (one Third to the Informer) not to carry any Goods or Merchandize to any Fair or Market within the Kingdom for the Term of seven Years: Which scandalous and mercenary Act was so highly resented by the Legislature, that in the Year following it was set aside by an Act of Parliament, (to the great Dishonour of the City) which empowered the Citizens to carry on their Commerce to the several Parts of the Nation as usual, with a Penalty of forty Pounds upon every Person that should molest any of the Citizens in their said Trade.

After the Defeat of Lambert Simnel, the sham Earl of Warwick, and new King of Ireland, at Stoke near Newark in Lincolnshire, the King with his Queen, on their Return to London, were met at Hornsey-Park by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and most of the eminent Citizens, on Horseback, richly accoutred in one Sort of Apparel: On which Occasion Henry was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon William Littlebury, alias Horn; (so denominated by Edward IV. for his inimitable Performance upon

Fab. Chron.

A.D. 1486  
Cheapside  
Cross  
finished.

Lib. C.  
fol. 88.

None but  
Gentlemen  
to be taken  
Apprentices

Baynard-  
Castle re-  
built 1487.

Rec. Guild  
Jour. Com.  
Council.  
A mercen-  
nary Act of  
Common-  
Council.

Repealed  
by Parlia-  
ment.

Stat. Larg.  
3 Hen. VII.

K. Henry  
and his  
Queen's  
Reception  
by the Ci-  
tizens of  
London  
after the  
Defeat of  
Simnel.

Stow. An.



that Instrument) the Mayor, and *John Percival*, Alderman. Against his publick Entry, the Streets of the City, through which the Cavalcade was to pass, were new gravelled, and lined by the several Corporations in their Formalities; by whom, and the rest of the Citizens, he was received in a very pompous and triumphant Manner; and, proceeding to *St. Paul's Church*, he heard *Te Deum* sung with the greatest Solemnity, and the Day after went in Procession to *St. Paul's Cross*, and heard the Thanksgiving Sermon for his late Victory; being willing to render it as conspicuous as possible, thereby to strike the greater Terror into his Enemies.

Ld. Verul.  
Life of  
Hen. VII.

Fab. Chro.  
Part 7.  
A.D. 1488

A Loan of  
4000 l.

King *Henry* being resolved to assist his old Friend the Duke of *Britagne* with a considerable Number of Troops against the *French*, but Money being wanting, he applied to the Citizens for a Loan of four thousand Pounds; which they not only chearfully advanced, but likewise two thousand Pounds more soon after.

The Inhabitants of the Parishes of *St. Faith* and *St. Gregory* being greatly annoyed by an intolerable Stench, incessantly emitted from the putrid Blood of Beasts running through the said Parishes from the Butchery, or Slaughter-House, in the Parish of *St. Nicholas's Shambles*, (now *Newgate-Street*) together with the noxious Vapours arising from the Ordure and Scalding of Swine; whereby the Air was so much infected, that it not only occasioned frequent Distempers in that Neighbourhood, but likewise endangered the Health of the whole City: For the remedying of which Evil, Recourse was had to Parliament, wherein it was enacted, That, for the future, no Butcher shall presume to kill any Beast within the Walls of *London*, upon Penalty, for every Ox and Cow so killed, of one Shilling, and for every other Beast eight Pence. And the same Parliament confirmed to the Mayor of *London*, and his Successors, the Conservation and Authority in and over all the Issues, Breaches, and Ground overflowed, as far as the Water ebbeth and floweth from the River *Thames*, touching Punishments to be inflicted on Persons using unlawful Nets.

Stat. Larg.  
4 Hen. VII

No Beast to  
be killed in  
London on  
Penalty of  
1 s.

Ibid.

The City  
Confervancy  
over the  
Thames  
confirmed.

Ld. Verul.  
Life of  
Hen. VII.  
A.D. 1492

Parliament  
grants a  
Benevolence  
for a  
French  
War.

Fab. Chro.  
Part 7.

The Money  
offered in  
the City.

*Henry*, to all Appearance, being resolved to prosecute the War against *France* with Vigour, applied to Parliament for a Supply; who, firing with Zeal at the Motion, unanimously resolved, That the most expeditious Way of raising Money upon this Emergency would be by Way of Benevolence; which they accordingly granted: Whereupon the wealthier Sort of People were everywhere rated to the same, according to the Discretion of the Assessors; on which Occasion, the Aldermen of this City were assessed at two hundred Pounds each; and the Sum total collected among the Commonalty of the City amounted to nine thousand six hundred and eighty-two Pounds seventeen Shillings and four Pence; which, together with that paid by the Aldermen, came to near fifteen thousand Pounds. A very great Sum, considering that there were hardly any, or at most but very few, of the Citizens that were then possessed of a real Estate of ten Shillings per Annum.

The King considering the Inactivity of his Ally the King of the *Romans*, and the dangerous Practices of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, in setting up *Perkin Warbeck*, a Pretender to his Crown, was thereby so highly incensed against the *Flemish* Nation, that he not only banished all the Merchants of that Country from this City, but he likewise prohibited all Intercourse with that People; whereby the Company of *English* Merchant-Adventurers became very great Sufferers, by being deprived of the principal Part of their Commerce; which the *Anseatick* or *Easterling* Merchants taking Advantage of, they imported from their own Ports vast Quantities of Merchandize of the Produce of *Flanders*; by which (notwithstanding the above-mentioned Prohibition) they not only ingrossed the Commerce into their own Hands, but also chose other Servants than those formerly employed in the *Flemish* Trade. Wherefore the Outed becoming desperate, they entered into a Conspiracy against the said *Anseatick* Merchants, and, assembling in a riotous Manner, were joined by some Apprentices and others, who running to the *Guybalda Theatonicorum* (the Hall and Repository belonging to the aforesaid Merchants, now the *Still-Yard*) in *Thames-Street*, they broke in, and pillaged several Rooms and Warehouses. But, Assistance coming across the *Thames* from *Southwark*, they were prevented from putting their wicked Designs in Execution; and the Lord-Mayor having, with the utmost Diligence, raised a great Number of armed Citizens, marched to their Assistance, and having dispersed and taken a considerable Number of them, they confessed the Conspirators were above eighty in Number, who were all sworn to Secrecy: Whereupon they were committed Prisoners to the Tower of *London*, and, after a long Imprisonment, some were discharged, and others hanged.

Hall.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1493

Perkin  
Warbeck.

Trade with  
the Flemish  
prohibited.

Anseatick  
Merchants  
pillaged.

Rioters  
seized and  
punished.

Fab. Chro.  
Part 7.

*Robert Fabian*, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs in the Year 1494, collected out of divers good Authors, *Latin* and *French*, a large Chronicle of *England* and *France*; which he published in *English*, at a great Expence, for the Honour of the City, and Profit of the whole Realm.

Fabian the  
Historian.  
A.D. 1494

This same Historian informs us, that King *Henry VII.* in the ninth Year of his Reign, holding his Feast of *Christmas* at *Westminster*, on the twelfth Day, feasted *Ralph Austrey*, then Mayor of *London*, and his Brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great Number; and, after Dinner, dubbing the Mayor Knight, caused him with his Brethren to stay and behold the Disguisings and other Disports in the Night following, shewed in the great Hall, which was richly hang'd with Arras, and staged about on both Sides: Which Disports being ended, in the Morning, the King, the Queen, the Embassadors, and other Estates, being set at a Table of Stone, sixty Knights and Esquires served sixty Dishes to the King's Mefs, and as many to the Queen's, (neither Flesh, nor Fish) and served the Mayor with twenty-four Dishes to his Mefs, of the same Manner, with fundry Wines in most plenteous wife. And, finally, the King and Queen being conveyed, with great Lights, into the Palace, the Mayor, with his Company, in Barges, returned

Fabian.

The Mayor,  
&c. feasted  
by King  
Hen. VII.



turned and came to *London* by Break of the next Day.

*Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII. A.D. 1495. K. Henry's Avarice.*  
King *Henry's* excessive Avarice began to discover itself in a very oppressive Manner, by the scandalous Course he took to extort Money from his Subjects, by Forfeitures upon penal Laws; whereat the People were greatly surprized, as knowing it not to be the Effect of Necessity; for he then abounded in Money, having a little before received a prodigious Sum by Way of Benevolence, and then one hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred and fifty Pounds for the late *French* Peace: Wherefore every one justly concluded, that it was purely the Effect of his avaricious and insatiable Nature.

*Ibid. The Case of Alderman Capel.*  
The first remarkable Instance of this Kind was the Case of Sir *William Capel*, an Alderman of *London*, who, upon sundry penal Laws, was condemned in a Fine of two thousand seven hundred Pounds; but, by the powerful Intercession of Friends, it was mitigated to sixteen hundred Pounds. Yet, notwithstanding this severe and cruel Usage, *Empson*, an infamous Minister, and Master Court-Leech, intended to have had another Slice off Sir *William* for himself, had not his Master *Henry* died in the Interim.

*Fab. Chro. P. 7.*  
The great Plenty of Corn this Year lowered Wheat to four Shillings the Quarter; and white Herrings were sold at three Shillings and four Pence the Barrel.

*Stat. Larg. 11 Henry VII. A.D. 1496. Who to force on City Juries.*  
The wicked and detestable Crime of Perjury having at this Time greatly prevailed among the *London* Juries, to the great Dishonour of the City, it was therefore by Parliament enacted, That, for the future, no Person or Persons be impannelled or sworn into any Jury or Inquest in any of the City Courts, unless he be worth forty Marks; and if the Cause to be tried amount to that Sum, then no Person shall be admitted as a Juror worth less than one hundred Marks; and every Person so qualified, refusing to serve as a Jurymen, for the first Default to forfeit one Shilling, the second two, and every one after to double the Sum, for the Use of the City.

*Ibid. Unjust Verdict how to be punished.*  
And when upon Trial it shall be found, that a Petty Jury have brought in an unjust Verdict, then every Member of the same to forfeit twenty Pounds, or more, according to the Discretion of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; and also each Person so offending to suffer six Months Imprisonment, or less, at the Discretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen, without Bail or Mainprize, and for ever after to be rendered incapable of serving in any Jury.

*Ibid. Bribery in a Jurymen how to be punished.*  
And if upon Enquiry it be found, that any Juror has taken Money as a Bribe, or other Reward, or Promise of Reward, to favour either Plaintiff or Defendant in the Cause to be tried by him, then, and in every such Case, the Person so offending to forfeit and pay to the Party by him thus injured ten times the Value of such Sum or Reward by him taken, and also to suffer Imprisonment as already mentioned, and besides, to be disabled from ever serving in that Capacity; and that every Person or Persons guilty of bribe-

ing any Juror, shall likewise forfeit ten times the Value given, and suffer Imprisonment as aforesaid.

In the latter End of *October*, 1497, by a great Council held at *Westminster*, says my Author, was granted to the King for his Defence against the *Scots*, or to enable *Henry* to repel the *Scottish* Invasion in favour of *Perkin Warbeck*, the Sum of 120000*l.* and in *November* was granted to the King a Present by the City of 4000*l.* and, on the 16th Day of *January* following, a Parliament began, whereby was granted two Dynies and a half, two Aids and two Fifteenths, to levy the former 120000*l.* which was so much disliked by the Nation, that it occasioned a Rising in *Cornwall*. The Rebels, spirited up particularly by the Lord *Audley*, marched to *Wells*; where being joined by that Lord, they appointed him their Leader; and thence marching into *Kent*, they incamped on *Blackheath* on the 17th Day of *June*, threatening either to attack the King's Army, or reduce the City of *London*. This News put all into the greatest Commotion; but, by the indefatigable Application of the Mayor and Sheriff's, the Citizens were not only recovered from their Panic, but likewise prevailed upon to arm in Defence of the City; so that, in a short Time, by erecting of Batteries, and placing of Guards in proper Places, they put it into such a formidable Posture, as to be able to baffle all the Attempts of their Enemies: And, the more immediately to remove the Apprehensions of Danger from the Citizens, the King incamped his Army in *St. George's Fields*, covered the Borough of *Southwark* and the Bridge; and, soon after decamping, attacked and routed the Enemy, on the 22d of *June*, to the Safety and Satisfaction of the Citizens.

The King having entered into a League for the Defence of *Italy*, the Pope, as an Evidence of his Gratitude, sent, by his Nuncio, as a Present to *Henry*, a consecrated Sword, and a Cap of Maintenance; for whose magnificent Reception, his Majesty commanded the Mayor and Aldermen of this City to receive him at the Bridge Foot; on which Occasion the Streets thro' which the Cavalcade passed were richly embellished, and lined by the several Companies in their Formalities.

There was now such a Dearth of Corn, that Wheat was sold at twenty Shillings the Quarter.

In the Year 1498 many beautiful Gardens at *Finsbury* were turned into a spacious Field for the Use of the *London* Archers or Trained-Bands; Part whereof is now walled in, and denominated the *Artillery-Ground*; and the other Parts, to the North, consist of a large Burial-Ground belonging to the Dissenters, and divers handsome, new-built Streets, which reach to *Old-Street*.

The Impostor *Perkin*, receiving Advice of the King's Advance towards him, was thereby so intimidated, that, with the utmost Precipitation, he raised the Siege of *Exeter*; and, marching towards *Taunton*, deserted his Army by Night, and went and took Sanctuary at *Bewly* in *New Forest*. But, upon the King's Arrival in that Neighbourhood, and the Promise of Life and a Par-

*Fabian. Chro. Part 7. P. 477.*

*Aid and Present granted by the Parliament and City to the King.*

*A Rising in Cornwall.*

*Cornish Rebels routed.*

*Ld. Verul. Life of Hen. VII.*

*The magnificent Reception of the Pope's Present to the King.*

*Chron. Preci.*

*Stow. An. Reg.*

*Artillery-Ground.*

*Perkin takes Sanctuary at Bewly.*



*Surrenders.* don, he surrendered himself; and, being brought to London, his mock Majesty, for the Satisfaction and Diversion of the Citizens, was caused to ride a slow Pace thro' *Cheapside*, *Cornhill*, &c. to the Tower of London, [but not in such an ignominious Manner, as, through Mistake, is inserted by *Hollinsh.* *Chron. Engl.* in *Cheapside* in Fetters and Stocks, for that was not till his being retaken after his Escape from Prison] whence he returned thro' *Tower-Street*, *Cannon-Street*, &c. to *Westminster*, amidst the Scoffings and Reproaches of an infinite Number of People.

*Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1499.* By the two plentiful preceding Seasons, Corn became so cheap, that Wheat was again reduced to four Shillings the Quarter: At which Time Wine was sold at ten Shillings the Hoghead, and Bay Salt at four Pence the Bushel.

*Hall. Chro. A great Plague.* In the Year 1500 a dreadful Plague raged in many Parts of the Kingdom, but especially in this City, where it carried off about thirty thousand [*Fabian*, who was then in London, writes, that there died only somewhat more than twenty thousand] Persons. During this destructive Pestilence, the King, for Safety, removed from Place to Place, and at last, accompanied by his Consort, repaired to *Calais* in France; where *Philip*, King of France, admitted to an Interview with his Majesty, to evince his profound Respect to *Henry*, called him frequently his Patron, Father, and Protector; which tender and uncommon Expressions of great Love and Esteem the King soon imparted to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London by a Letter, wherein he likewise acquainted them with the most material Passages that occurred during the Interview. This extraordinary Favour and Condescension of the King gained him entirely the Love and Hearts of the Citizens, who, by their many Services and dutiful Behaviour, had induced *Henry* thus to honour them.

*Fab. ibid.* In this Year the Earl of *Warwick*, mentioned in the Beginning of this Reign, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; and, on the 21st of December, in the Night, the City and Parts adjacent were terrified greatly by a most violent Thunder and Lightning.

*Hall. Chro. Stow. An. A.D. 1501.* *Catherine*, Princess Royal of Spain, being espoused to *Arthur*, Prince of Wales, landed at *Plsmouth* on the 4th of October, 1501, and made her publick Entry into this City on the 12th of November; when she was received by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities: On which Occasion the Streets were adorned with pompous Decorations, and a Variety of stately Pageants. And, on the 14th of the same Month, their Nuptials were solemnized in *St. Paul's Church*; where were present the Lord-Mayor in a Robe of crimson Velvet, and the Aldermen in scarlet Gowns; who, after the Ceremony was over, were conducted into the great Hall of the Bishop of London's Palace, where they were entertained in a very sumptuous Manner at the Nuptial Banquet.

*Ibid.* Two Days after, the King and Queen went from *Baynard's-Castle* to Mass in *St. Paul's Church*, and from thence to dine with the Princess at the aforesaid Bishop's Palace; and, after Dinner, the

illustrious Company took Water at *Paul's Wharf* in their proper Barges, attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and City Companies in their several Barges, beautifully adorned with a Variety of rich and stately Flags and Streamers, to *Westminster*.

In the same Year Sir *John Shaw*, the Mayor, by a Contribution from the several Companies of the City, caused to be erected the Kitchens and other Offices at *Guildhall*; by the Convenience of which, he first entertained his Brethren the Aldermen, and principal Citizens, at a very magnificent Banquet in the said Hall; which Entertainments were formerly given at that of the Grocers. The said Mayor also caused his Brethren the Aldermen first to accompany him on Horseback to the Water-Side, to take Barge to *Westminster*.

On the 25th of January, the Espousals of the Princess *Margaret*, by Proxy, with *James IV.* of Scotland, being published at *St. Paul's Cross* in London, it occasioned an incredible Joy among the Citizens, by making of Bonfires, ringing of Bells, and every Thing else that could contribute to the publick Rejoicings; for, by this Match, the Citizens apprehended that all Causes of Difference would be removed from between the two Nations, and a happy Tranquillity restored; whereby all dreadful and destructive Wars for the future would be happily prevented, to the great Advantage of both Kingdoms.

Queen *Elizabeth*, Consort of *Henry VII.* died this Year of Childbirth in the Tower.

*Fleet-Dike*, now called *Fleet-Ditch*, the Remains of the old River of *Wells*, (See P. 83) was this Year well scoured down to the *Tbames*; so that it was navigable for large Boats laden with Fuel and Fish up to *Old-born* or *Holborn-Bridge*.

The like Care was taken of the Citizens on the East Part of the City, by paving over the filthy and noxious Place called *Houndsditch*: Of which more largely in our Account of *Portoken Ward*.

The *Taylors Company* in this same Year purchased a Charter of the King, by which they thenceforwards obtained the Stile of *Merchant-Taylors* of the City of London.

On the 21st of November, 1503, in the Beginning of the Night, there was a dreadful Fire on the North End of *London-Bridge*; and, on the 7th of January following, certain Houses were burnt down in *Tbames-Street*, facing *St. Botolph's Church*.

*Fabian* further writes, That the Citizens, in the Year 1505, granted to the King 5000 Marks for Confirmation of their Liberties; one thousand whereof they paid in Hand, and covenanted to pay the other four thousand in the Course of four Years; which is particularly levelled against the Encroachments upon the Liberties, Franchises, and Customs of the Citizens by Foreigners, in Buying and Selling, and concerning the Qualifications of Brokers, &c. in the same Form as that of *Edward III.* dated December 4, in the fiftieth Year of his Reign, and that of *Richard II.* confirmed by Parliament; and is dated on the 23d Day of July, in the twentieth Year of his Reign; wherein, amongst other Things, it is recited,

*Is con-  
firmed to  
West-  
minster  
Water.*

*Lord-  
Mayor's  
first Dinner  
at Guild-  
hall.  
Fab. Chro.  
Part 7.  
First rid-  
ing on Lord-  
Mayor's  
Day to the  
Water-Side.*

*Hall. Chro.  
Ld. Verul.  
Life of  
Hen. VII.  
A.D. 1502*

*Princess  
Marga-  
ret's Mar-  
riage with  
the King of  
Scotland  
proclaimed.*

*Fab. ibid.*

*City Rec.  
Fleet-  
Ditch  
cleaved.*

*Hounds-  
ditch  
paved over*

*Fab. Chro.  
Part 7.  
P. 480.  
Merchant  
Taylors  
Charter  
purchased.*

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.  
Confirma-  
tion of the  
City Char-  
ters cost  
5000  
Marks.*



King  
Hen. VII.  
Charter of  
Confirma-  
tion,  
touching  
Buying and  
Selling.

recited, "That of all Time, of which the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, for the Commonweal of the Realm and City aforesaid, it hath been used, and by Authority of Parliament approved and confirmed, that no Stranger from the Liberty of the City may buy or sell, from any Stranger from the Liberties of the same City, any Merchandise or Wares within the Liberties of the same City, upon Forfeiture of the same. The said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Predecessors by all the Time aforesaid, have had and received, and have been accustomed to receive, perceive, and have, to the Use of the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, all and all Manner of Merchandizes and Wares bought and sold within the Liberties of the same City as aforesaid, and Forfeitures of the same Merchandizes and Wares, until of late past Time they were troubled or molested.

"The same Lord Henry the Seventh, by his Letters Patents as aforesaid, for pacifying and taking away from henceforth Controversies and Ambiguities in that Behalf, and to fortify and by express Words to explain and declare the Liberty and Custom aforesaid to them the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, and willing the said Liberties to be peaceably and quietly had, possessed, and enjoyed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, with the Forfeitures aforesaid, against the said late Lord King Henry, his Heirs and Successors, granted, and by his said Charter confirmed to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that no Stranger from the Liberties of the same City may buy or sell, from any other Stranger to the Liberty of the same City, any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberties of the same City; and if any Stranger to the Liberty of the same City shall sell or buy any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the same City of any other Stranger to the Liberty of the same City, that the same Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, may have, hold, and receive all and all Manner of such-like Merchandizes and Wares, so bought and to be bought, sold or to be sold, within the Liberty of the said City, between whatsoever Strangers to the Liberty of the same City, as forfeited; and all the Forfeitures of the same, and also the Penalties, Fines, and Redemptions whatsoever any Ways forfeited, lost or to be lost, or to be forfeited or due thereon, to the Use and Profit of the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, without Hindrance of the same late King, his Heirs or Successors, and without any Account, or any other Thing to be rendered or paid thereof to the late King, his Heirs and Successors, any Statute, Act, or Ordinance of us or our Progenitors made to the contrary notwithstanding; although the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, or their Predecessors, have before that Time used, abused, or not used those Customs and Liberties: Saving always, that the great Men, Lords and Nobles, and other English and Strangers, of what

Forfeitures,  
&c. to the  
Use of  
the City.

"Condition soever they shall be, may freely buy whatsoever Merchandizes in gross for their Families and proper Uses within the Liberties of the said City, without any Forfeiture, Loss, or Hindrance whatsoever, so that they do not sell again the said Merchandizes to any other.

"And further, the same late King, of his ample Grace, by his said Letters Patents, amongst other Things, did give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the same City of London, and their Successors, the Office of Gauger within the said City, and the depoling, ordering, surveying, and correcting of the same, to have, hold, exercise, and occupy the said Office, and other Premises, with all Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to the said Office in any Manner belonging or appertaining to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, by themselves, or by their sufficient Deputy or Deputies, from the 22d Day of August, in the first Year of his Reign, for ever, without any Account to be made thereof, or any other Thing rendering or paying to the said Lord Henry the Seventh, his Heirs or Successors, as by the said Letters Patents doth more plainly appear."

Office of  
Gauger.

The Archduke Philip, in Right of his Consort, having succeeded to the Crown of Castile, set out with his Queen from Flanders with a considerable Fleet on his Way thither; but, meeting in the Channel with a dreadful Storm, was forced into Weymouth; from whence he came by Land to Windsor, to pay his Respects to King Henry, who from thence brought him to London, to see his capital City; where they were entertained by the Mayor and Citizens, with a Pomp and Magnificence proper for the Accommodation of such illustrious Guests.

Archduke  
Philip at  
London.

King Henry, being apprehensive of his approaching End, was seized with a Remorse of Conscience for his many, great, and grievous Exactions; wherefore he attempted to bribe Heaven with the Spoils of his Subjects, and to purchase Favour of the Almighty, by making (as he vainly imagined) an Atonement for his past Crimes, by hastening the Construction, and endowing his religious Foundations; giving much greater Alms than usual; and, at his own Expence, discharged all the Prisoners in London, whose Debts did not exceed forty Shillings.

Ld. Verel.  
Life of  
Hen. VII.  
A.D. 1507  
Hall. Chro.  
Fab. Chro.  
Part 7.

Thomas Knufworth, who had been Mayor two Years before, and Richard Sboare and Roger Grove his Sheriffs, were accused for Abuses committed in their Offices; for which they were dragged to the Marshalsea, and confined without any legal Process, till they redeemed themselves with the Payment of fourteen hundred Pounds. Also Christopher Haws, an Alderman of London, was secured for some imaginary Crime; but, being a timorous Man, soon died of an Excess of Grief.

Ibid.

Oppressions  
by Em-  
p-son and  
Dudley.

About the End of April died the Lord-Mayor, Sir William Browne, Mercer, and was succeeded by Sir Lawrence Aylemer; who, in the Year following, was imprisoned by Henry's rapacious Ministers, in order to extort a Sum of Money for

Ibid.

K k k

his



his Liberty: But the Death of the King, which soon after happened, delivered him and many others from their Troubles and Apprehensions.

Ld. Verul.  
Life of  
Hen. VII.  
A.D. 1508

King's Let-  
ter to the  
Lord-  
Mayor.

Fabian.  
Part 7.  
P. 82.

Stow. An.  
Engl.

Henry, once more willing to honour the City of London, sent the Mayor a Letter, wherein he acquainted him with his having concluded a Match between Charles Prince of Castile (afterwards the great Emperor Charles the Fifth) and the Princess Mary, his youngest Daughter: On which Occasion he commanded him to make all the publick Demonstrations of Joy imaginable; expressing himself with all the Signs of an unfeigned Joy, by saying, *That now he had built a Wall of Brass about his Kingdom, by having for his Sons-in-Law the King of Scotland and a Prince of Castile and Burgundy.*

Yet nevertheless his rapacious and infamous Ministers, Empson and Dudley, continued their grievous Extortions and Oppressions of the People with the utmost Rigour, by a second Prosecution of Sir William Capel, some time Mayor of London, for a Neglect in not discovering and prosecuting some false Coiners; for which pretended Crime he was amerced in two thousand Pounds: But, being a bold Man, he would not submit to such vile and arbitrary Proceedings; and, instead of paying his Fine, highly reflected on those iniquitous Ministers, the Authors of his Troubles; for which he was committed first to the Compter, and then to the Tower of London; where he continued a Prisoner during the King's Life.

#### C H A P. XXIV.

*King Henry VIII's Accession to the Throne. Beggars banished the City. Punishment of Empson, Dudley, and their Instruments. The pompous March of the City Watch at Midsummer. Sir William Fitzwilliam disfranchised. His Life and Charities. His Favour with the King. Moorfields levelled. Further Regulations of Juries. A great Mortality. Inclosures in Islington-Fields broken down by the Citizens. A great Frost. The King and Queen go a Maying. The Riot on Evil May-Day. A Court of Conscience appointed by the Common-Council. A Return of the Sweating-Sickness. King Henry VIII's Charter for moving the Sessions of Peace from St. Martin's le Grand to Guildhall. Reception of the Emperor Charles V. French Merchants seized and fined. Sir John Milborn's Almshouses. Woolley's arbitrary Scheme for raising Money rejected by the City. Foreigners prohibited to sell Wood. The Splendor, &c. of Cardinal Woolley. A great Famine, and the Magistrates Care of the Citizens. Act of Common-Council concerning Freeman and Apprentices. Instructions for Apprentices. Communication with Rome prohibited. Richard Rose boiled in Smithfield.*

UPON the Demise of Henry VII. on the 21st of April, 1509, his Son Henry was proclaimed King in London on the 23d of April, with the usual Solemnities; and, two Days after, all foreign Beggars were banished the City, and compelled to repair to their several Parishes; and, on the 20th of June following, the King and Queen, in a magnificent Procession, rode from the Tower to Westminster. On which Occasion the City was gorgeously embellished with rich Silks and Tapestry, and Part of Cornhill, and Goldsmiths-Row in Cheapside, with golden Brocades; and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, together with the City Companies, in their Formalities, attended and adorned this pompous Shew, whilst the Populace incessantly proclaimed their Joy with repeated Huzzas.

His Majesty, to rivet the Affections of his City of London, and of all his Subjects, the more securely towards him, committed Sir Richard Empson, Knight, and Edward Dudley, Esq; Serjeant at Law, to the Tower. These two were employed by King Henry VII. to raise Money, upon penal Laws, for filling his Coffers, which they did very rigorously, in a Commission of Forfeitures; for which they were now both condemned and attainted by Parliament, and, upon the 18th of August, 1510, beheaded on Tower-Hill. Divers of their inferior Agents, called Promoters, were set on the Pillory in Cornhill, with Papers on their Heads, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horse-Tails.

Henry, in the Habit and Arms of one of the Yeomen of his Guard, came into the City on St. John's Eve, to see the pompous March of the City Watch; wherewith he was so highly delighted, that, on the St. Peter's Night after, accompanied by his royal Consort, and attended by the principal Nobility, he returned to the City, and, in Cheapside, stood and saw the stately March of the aforesaid Watch; which was performed every St. John Baptist's Vigil, and on the Vigil of St. Peter and Paul, according to ancient Custom, in the following magnificent Manner:

The March was begun by the City Musick, followed by the Lord-Mayor's Officers in Party-coloured Liveries; then the Sword-Bearer on Horseback, in beautiful Armour, preceded the Lord-Mayor, mounted on a stately Horse richly trapped, attended by a Giant, and two Pages on Horseback, three Pageants, Morrice-Dancers, and Footmen; next came the Sheriffs, preceded by their Officers, and attended by their Giants, Pages, Pageants, and Morrice-Dancers. Then marched a great Body of Demi-Lancers, in bright Armour, on stately Horses: Next followed a Body of Carabineers, in white Fustian Coats, with a Symbol of the City Arms on their Backs and Breasts; then marched a Division of Archers, with their Bows bent, and Shafts of Arrows by their Side; next followed a Party of Pikemen in their Corsets and Helmets; after whom marched a Body of Halberdeers in Corsets and Helmets; and the March was closed by a great Party of Billmen, with Helmets and Aprons of Mail; and the whole Body, consisting of about

Hall Chro.  
Hollings.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1509

King Hen.  
VIII's Ac-  
cession to  
the Throne.

Beggars  
banished  
the City.

Ibid.

Punish-  
ment of  
Empson  
and Dud-  
ley.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1510

Ibid.  
Stow. Ser.

The pom-  
pous Shew  
of the City  
Watch.



two thousand Men, had between every Division a certain Number of Musicians, who were answered in their proper Places by the like Number of Drums, with Standards and Ensigns as veteran Troops. This nocturnal March was illuminated by nine hundred and forty Cressets, [large Lanterns fixed at the Ends of Poles, and carried over Mens Shoulders] two hundred whereof were defrayed at the City Expence, five hundred at that of the Companies, and two hundred and forty by the City Constables. The March began at the Conduit at the West End of *Cheapside*, and passed thro' *Cheapside*, *Cornhill* and *Leadenhall-Street* to *Aldgate*, whence it returned by *Penchurch-Street*, *Grasschurch-Street*, *Cornhill*, and so back to the Conduit. During this March, the Houses on each Side the said Streets were decorated with Greens and Flowers, wrought into Garlands, and intermixed with a great Number of Lamps.

Feb. p. 7.

Sir William Fitz-William.

Sir William Fitz-William was this Year disfranchised, because he refused to serve the Office of Sheriff. He was Alderman of *Bread-Street Ward*, and retired to *Milton* in *Northamptonshire*. In the Fall of the Cardinal, his former Master, he gave him kind Entertainment there at his House in the Country: For which Deed being called before the King, and demanded, How he durst entertain so great an Enemy to the State? His Answer was, That he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it; but only because he had been his Master, and (partly) the Means of his greatest Fortunes. The King was so well pleased with his Answer, that, saying, Himself had too few such Servants, immediately he knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy-Counsellor.

This worthy Knight dying, gave 100*l.* to poor Maids Marriages. His Debts and Debtors (over whose Names he had written, *Amore Dei remitto*) he freely forgave. He gave to the Universities 40*l.* to the Poor 30*l.* to mend the Highways betwixt *Chigwell* and *Copersall* in *Essex*, 50*l.* to mend other Highways, about *Torney* and *Savetry Chapel*, and the Bridge, 50*l.* more: And to the Merchant-Tailors, his Brethren, he gave his best standing Cup, as a friendly Remembrance of him for ever.

To mention a few more of this noble Knight's Legacies. He gave to King *Henry VIII.* his great Ship, with all her Tackles, &c. and his Collar of the Garter, with his best George, beset with Diamonds. He gave to Sir *Thomas Wriestley*, Knight, Chief Secretary of State, the best of his gilt Cups.

To *Mabel*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brown*, his Brother, for her Advancement in Marriage, 100*l.* per Annum, going out of his Manor of *Coudray*, &c.

To the Poor within four Miles of his Manor of *Guildford*, 100*l.*

He bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church of *Midhurst* in *Sussex*, if he died within an hundred Miles of it; and willed his Executor should build a new Chapel, joining to the said Parish-Church, and a Tomb to be erected therein for himself and *Mabel* his Wife.

He died *Anno* 1542. His Will was proved on the sixteenth of *February* that Year.

When he died, he had all these Places and Honours: He was Knight of the Order of the Garter; Lord Keeper of the King's Privy Seal; and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

*Roger Achley*, the Mayor, caused *Leadenhall*, the City Granary, to be plentifully stored with all Sorts of Grain, for preventing a Scarcity. The said Mayor likewise caused *Moorfields* to be levelled, and Bridges and Causeways to be erected over the same.

In this Year, the Chapel in the *White Tower* was burnt; and the Sheriffs of *London* and *Midsex* were first by Act of Parliament impowered to have the empanelling of Juries for the City Courts, each Juror so empanelled to be a Citizen worth one hundred Marks, and who, in case of Non-appearance upon the first Summons, to forfeit one Shilling and eight Pence, for the second three Shillings and four Pence, and for every Default afterwards the Penalty to be double.

A great Mortality raged in this City, which swept away a great Number of Citizens; but whether pestilential or not, my Author does not mention.

The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages of *Islington*, *Hoxton* and *Shoreditch*, having so inclosed their Grounds, that the Citizens were thereby not only debarred from their usual Exercises in those Fields, but likewise, when any of them endeavoured to divert themselves with Shooting, their Bows and Arrows were seized and destroyed before their Eyes, whilst others were indicted for Trespasses; the Citizens, greatly enraged at this rude Treatment, at the Instigation of a Turner, in a Merry-Andrew's Coat, who ran up and down the Streets, incessantly crying *Spades and Shovels*, assembled in great Numbers, and, running to the Fields, soon levelled Hedges, Banks and Ditches. The King sent Commissioners into the City to enquire into the Cause of the Tumult; and being met in the Convent of *Grey Friars* (now *Christ's Hospital*) they convened before them the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to know the Occasion of the late Sedition; which when acquainted with, they reprimanded the Mayor for not being careful of the Peace of the City, and strictly enjoined him to prevent all farther Mischiefs for the future.

In the Year 1515, the *Thames* was frozen over, and so hard, that Carriages of all Sorts might pass on the Ice between *Westminster* and *Lambeth*.

In the Month of *May*, on *May-Day*, there were used to be *May-Games*; all the Citizens, who were able, going into the Woods and Meadows to divert themselves. A notable Example of this is given by *Edward Hall*, who saith, That King *Henry VIII.* in the seventh Year of his Reign, on *May-Day* in the Morning, with Queen *Catharine* his Wife, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies, rode a *Maying* from *Greenwich* to the high Ground of *Shooter's-Hill*; where, as they passed along, they saw a Company of tall Yeomen, clothed all in Green, with Green Hoods, and with Bows and Arrows, to the Number of two hundred: One, being their Chieftain, was called *Robin Hood*, who desired the King and all his Company to stay and see his Men shoot; which the King consented to;

and

Ibid.  
A.D. 1511Moor-  
fields le-  
velled, &c.Stat. Long.  
4 H. VIII.  
A.D. 1512Laws con-  
cerning  
City Ju-  
ries.Hollinsh.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1513  
A great  
Mortality.Hall.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1514Fees  
about  
Islington,  
&c. de-  
stroyed.Feb. 16.  
A great  
Frost.Hall's  
Chron.  
A.D. 1515  
King  
Hen. VIII.  
goes a  
Maying.



and then *Robin Hood* whistling, all the two hundred Archers shot off at once, and when he whistled again, they likewise shot again. Their Arrows were so contrived in the Heads of them, that they all whistled when shot off; so that the Noise was strange and loud, and greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their Company.

Moreover, this *Robin Hood* desired the King and Queen, with their Retinue, to enter the Green Wood, where, in Arbors made with Boughs, and decked with Flowers, they were set and served plentifully with Venison and Wine, by *Robin Hood* and his Men, to their great Satisfaction.

About two Years after this, an Accident happened, which occasioned the Epithet of *Evil* to be added to this Day of Rejoicing, and that Day was afterwards noted by the Name of

*Evil May-Day.*  
Fabian ib.  
Hall ib.  
A.D. 1517

*Evil May-Day.* In the ninth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* A great Heart-burning, and malicious Grudge, grew amongst the *Englismen* of the City of *London*, against Strangers; and namely, the Artificers found themselves much aggrieved, because such Number of Strangers were permitted to resort hither with their Wares, and to exercise Handicrafts, to the great Hindrance and Impoverishing of the King's Liege People: Which Malice grew to such a Point, that one *John Lincolne*, a Broker, busied himself so far in the Matter, that about *Palm-Sunday*, or the fifth of *April*, he came to one *Dr. Standish*, with these Words; "Sir, I understand that you shall preach at the *Spital* on Monday in *Easter Week*; and so it is, that *Englismen*, both Merchants and others, are undone by Strangers, who have more Liberty in this Land, than they, which is against Reason, and also against the Commonweal of this Realm. I beseech you, therefore, to declare this in your Sermon, and in so doing you shall deserve great Thanks of my Lord-Mayor, and of all his Brethren." And herewith he offered unto the said Doctor a Bill containing the Matter more at large: But Doctor *Standish*, wisely considering, that there might more Inconvenience arise from it, than he would wish, if he should deal in such Sort, both refused the Bill, and told *Lincolne* plainly, that he meant not to meddle with any such Matter in his Sermon.

Whereupon the said *Lincolne*, went unto one *Dr. Bell*, or *Bele*, a Canon of the aforesaid *Spital*, that was appointed likewise to preach upon *Tuesday* in *Easter Week*, at the same *Spital*, whom he persuaded to read his said Bill in his Pulpit. Which Bill contained (in effect) the Grievances that many found from Strangers, for taking the Livings away from Artificers and the Intercourse from Merchants, the Redress whereof must come from the Commons united together; for, as the Hurt touched all Men, so must all set to their helping Hands: Which Letter he read, or the chief Part thereof, comprehending much seditious Matter, and then he began with this Sentence; *Calum Celi Domino, Terram autem dedit Filiis Hominum*, i. e. *The Heavens to the Lord of Heavens, but the Earth he hath given to the Children of Men*: And upon this Text, he shewed how this Land was given to *Englismen*, and, as Birds defend their Nests, so ought *Englismen* to cho-

rise and maintain themselves, and to hurt and grieve Aliens for Respect of their Commonwealth: And on this Text, *Pugna pro Patria*, i. e. *Fight for your Country*, he brought in, how (by God's Law) it was lawful to fight for their Country, and thus he subtilly moved the People to oppose Strangers. By this Sermon, many a light-headed Person took Courage, and spoke openly against them: And by chance there had been divers ill Things of late done by Strangers, in and about the City of *London*, which kindled the People's Rancour the more furiously against them.

The twenty-eighth Day of *April*, divers young Men of the City picked Quarrels with certain Strangers, as they passed along the Streets: Some they smote and buffeted, and some they threw in the Channel; for which the Lord-Mayor sent some of the *Englismen* to Prison, as *Stephen Studley*, *Skinner*, *Stevenfon Betts*, and others.

Then suddenly rose a secret Rumour, and no Man could tell how it began, that on *May-Day*, next following, the City would slay all the Aliens, inasmuch that divers Strangers fled out of the City.

This Rumour came to the Knowledge of the King's Council; whereupon the Lord Cardinal sent for the Mayor, and other of the Council of the City, giving them to understand what he had heard.

The Lord-Mayor, as one ignorant of the Matter, told the Cardinal, that he doubted not so to govern the City, but that Peace should be obtained.

The Cardinal willed him so to do, and to take heed, that, if any riotous Attempt were intended, he should by good Policy prevent it.

The Mayor coming from the Cardinal's House, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on *May-Eve*, sent for his Brethren to the *Guildhall*; yet was it almost seven o'Clock before the Assembly was set. Upon Conference had of the Matter, some thought it necessary, that a substantial Watch should be set of honest Citizens, which might withstand the Evil-Doers, if they went about any Mischief: Others were of contrary Opinion, as rather thinking it best, that every Man should be commanded to shut up his Doors, and to keep his Servants within. Before eight o'Clock, the Recorder was sent to the Cardinal with these Opinions, who, hearing the same, allowed the latter: And then the Recorder, and Sir *Thomas More*, late Under-Sheriff of *London*, and of the King's Council, came back again to the *Guildhall*, half an Hour before nine o'Clock, and there shewed the Pleasure of the King's Council; whereupon every Alderman sent to his Ward, that no Man, after nine o'Clock, should stir out of his House, but keep his Doors shut, and his Servants within, until nine o'Clock in the Morning.

After this Command was given in the Evening, as Sir *John Mundy*, Alderman, came from his Ward, he found two young Men in *Cheap*, playing at the Bucklers, and a great many young Men looking on them: for the Command seemed to be scarcely published: He ordered them to leave off; and, because one of them asked, Why? he would have them sent to the Compter: But the Prentices resisted the Alderman,



derman, taking the young Man from him, and cried, 'Prentices, 'Prentices! Clubs, Clubs! then out of every Door came Clubs, and other Weapons, so that the Alderman was put to Flight. Then more People arose out of every Quarter, and forth came Serving-men, Watermen, Courtiers, and others, so that by eleven o'Clock there were in *Cheap* fix or seven hundred; and out of *St. Paul's* Church-yard came about three hundred. From all Places they gathered together, and broke open the *Compter*, took out the Prisoners committed thither by the Lord-Mayor for hurting the Strangers; they went also to *Newgate*, and and took out *Studley* and *Betts*, committed for the like Cause. The Mayor and Sheriffs were present, and made Proclamation in the King's Name, but were not obeyed.

Being thus gathered in Crowds, they ran thro' *St. Nicholas's* *Shambles*; and at *St. Martin's* Gate Sir *Thomas More*, and others, met them, desiring them to return to their Homes, which they had almost persuaded them to do; when some within *St. Martin's*, throwing Sticks and Stones, hurt several who were with Sir *Thomas More*, particularly one *Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Arms, who, being much wounded, cried out, *Down with them*; and then all the unruly Persons ran to the Doors and Windows of the Houses within *St. Martin's*, and spoiled all they found. After that they ran into *Cornhill*, and so on to a House East of *Leadenball*, called the *Green-Gate*, where dwelt one *Mewtas*, a *Picard*, or *Frenchman*, with whom dwelt several other *Frenchmen*. These they plundered; and, if they had found *Mewtas*, they would have struck off his Head.

They ran to other Places, and broke open and plundered the Houses of Strangers, and continued thus 'till three o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time they began to withdraw; but by the Way they were taken by the Mayor and others, and sent to the *Tower*, *Newgate*, and the *Compters*, to the Number of three hundred.

The Cardinal, being advertised of this by Sir *Thomas Parre*, sent him immediately to inform the King of it at *Richmond*; and he forthwith sent to learn what Condition the City was in. Sir *Roger Cholmeley*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, during the Time of this Business, shot off certain Pieces of Ordnance against the City, but did no great Hurt. About five o'Clock in the Morning, the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Surrey*, *Thomas Dockery*, Lord Prior of *St. John's*, *George Nevil*, Lord *Abergavenny*, and others, came to *London*, with what Forces they could get together; so did the Inns of Court: But, before they came, the Business was all over.

Then were the Prisoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor *Bell* called in Question, and he sent to the *Tower*. A Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was directed to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords, for the Punishment of this Infurrection. The second of *May*, the Commissioners, with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices, went to *Guildhall*, where many of the Offenders were indicted; whereupon they were arraigned, and pleaded *Not Guilty*, having one Day given them, 'till the fourth of *May*.

On which Day, the Lord-Mayor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Surrey*, and others, came to sit in the *Guildhall*. The Duke of *Norfolk* entered the City with one thousand three hundred Men, and the Prisoners were brought thro' the Streets tied with Ropes; some Men, some Lads but of thirteen or fourteen Years old, to the Number of two hundred seventy-eight Persons. That Day *John Lincoln*, and divers others were indicted; and the next Day thirteen were adjudged to be drawn, hanged and quartered; for Execution whereof ten Pair of Gallows were set up in divers Places of the City, as at *Aldgate*, *Blanchapleton*, *Graft-Street*, *Leadenball*, before each of the *Compters*, at *Newgate*, *St. Martin's*, at *Aldersgate*, and *Bishopsgate*: And these Gallows were set upon Wheels to be removed from Street to Street, and from Door to Door, as the Prisoners were to be executed.

On the seventh of *May*, *Lincoln*, *Sherwin*, and the two Brothers named *Betts*, with several of their Confederates, were found guilty, and received Sentence as the former; when, within a short Time after, they were drawn upon Hurdles to the Standard in *Cheapside*; where *Lincoln* was first executed; but, as the rest were about to be turned off, a Reprieve came from the King to stay the Execution; upon which the People shouted, crying, *God save the King*; and thereupon the Prisoners were carried back to Prison, there to attend the King's farther Pleasure.

After this, all the Armed Men, which before had kept Watch in the City, were withdrawn; which gave the Citizens Hope that the King's Displeasure towards them was not so great as themselves conceived: Whereupon, on the eleventh of *May*, the King residing at his Manor of *Greenwich*, the Mayor, Recorder, and divers Aldermen, went in Mourning Gowns to wait upon him; and having Admittance to the *Privy-Chamber* Door, after they had attended there for some Time, the King, attended with several of his Nobles, came forth; whereupon they falling upon their Knees, the Recorder in the Name of the rest spake as followeth:

"Most Natural, Benign, and our Sovereign Lord, We well know that your Grace is highly displeased with us of your City of *London*, for the great Riot done and committed there; wherefore we assure your Grace, that none of us, nor no honest Person, were consenting to that Enormity; yet we, our Wives and Children, every Hour lament that your Favour should be taken from us; and forasmuch as light and idle Persons were the Doers of the same, we most humbly beseech your Grace to have Mercy on us for our Negligence, and Compassion on the Offenders for their Offences and Trespases."

To which the King replied; "Truly you have highly displeased and offended us, and therefore you ought to wail and be sorry for the same; and whereas you say that you the substantial Citizens were not consenting to what happened, it appeareth to the contrary; for you never moved to let them, nor stirred to fight with those whom you say were so small a Number of light Persons; wherefore we must think, and you cannot deny, but that



"you did wink at the Matter: Therefore at this Time we will neither grant you our Favour nor Good-will, nor to the Offenders Mercy; but refer to our Lord Chancellor, and he shall make you an Answer, and declare to you our Pleasure."

At this Speech of the King's, the Citizens departed very sorrowful; but, having Notice that the King intended to be at his Palace of *Westminster* on the twenty-second of May, they resolved to repair thither, which they did accordingly, though not without the Appointment of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was then Lord Chancellor; when as a Cloth of Estate being placed at the upper End of *Westminster-Hall*, the King took his Place, and after him the Cardinal, the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Earls of *Wiltshire*, *Surry*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Essex*, with several others; the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, together with many of the Commons, attending in their Liveries; when, about nine o'Clock, Order was given for the bringing forth the Prisoners, which was accordingly done; so that in they came in their Shirts, bound together with Ropes, and Halters about their Necks, to the Number of four hundred Men, and eleven Women, one after another; which Sight so moved several of the Nobility, that they became earnest Intercessors to the King for their Pardon.

When Silence was made, and they were all come into the King's Presence, the Cardinal sharply rebuked the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for their Negligence; and then, addressing his Speech to the Prisoners, he told them, That for their Offences against the Laws of the Realm, and against his Majesty's Crown and Dignity, they had deserved Death: Whereupon they all set up a piteous Cry, saying, *Mercy, Gracious Lord, Mercy*; which so moved the King, that, at the earnest Intreaty of the Lords, he pronounced them pardoned; upon which giving a great Shout, they threw up their Halters towards the Roof of the Hall, crying, *God save the King*. When this News was bruited abroad, several that had been in the Insurrection, and had escaped, came in upon their own accords with Ropes about their Necks, and received the Benefit of the King's Pardon; after which the Cardinal gave them several good Exhortations tending to Loyalty and Obedience; and so dismissed them, to their no small Joy; and within a while after the Gallowses that were set in the several Parts of the City, were taken down, which so far pleased the Citizens, that they expressed infinite Thanks to the King for his Clemency.

This Company was called the *Black Waggon*; and the Day whereon this Riot and Insurrection happened, bears the Name of *Evil May-Day* to these our present Times. And thus have you heard how the Citizens escaped the King's Displeasure, and were again received into Favour; though, as it is thought, not without paying a considerable Sum of Money to the Cardinal to stand their Friend, for at that Time he was in such Power, that he did all with the King.

These great *Mayings* and *May-games*, with the triumphant Setting-up the great Shaft, a

principal May-pole in *Leadenball-Street* before the Parish Church of *St. Andrew*, thence called *Underbush*, were not so commonly used after this Insurrection on *May-Day*, 1517, as before.

On the first of *February* this same Year, there passed an Act of Common-Council, enacting, "That the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being should monthly assign and appoint two Aldermen, and four discreet Commissioners, to sit at *Guildball*, in a judicial Manner, twice a Week, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, there to hear and determine all Matters brought before them, between Party and Party (being Citizens and Freemen of *London*) in all Cases where the due Debt or Damage did not exceed forty Shillings." This Act was to continue but for two Years: But, it being found of great Relief and Advantage to the Citizens, it was afterwards continued by several Acts of the said Council, with some little Variation as to the Number of Commissioners, 'till the first Year of King *James I.* when this laudable Institution was confirmed for all Debts in the City under forty Shillings, as will be more particularly noted in that Year.

About the same Time, *London* was again grievously afflicted with the *Sweating-Sickness*, which carried off a great Number of Citizens; and as this Distemper was peculiar to *England*, and to *Englishmen* in foreign Parts, it went by the Appellation of *Sudor Anglicus*, or the *English Sweat*.

King *Henry*, in the tenth of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

"*Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.

"Whereas *Edward* the Third, sometime King of *England*, our Progenitor, by his Letters Patents, amongst other Things, has granted to the Citizens of the City of *London*, that all Inquisitions from hence, to be taken by the Justices, and other the Ministers of the Men of the said City, should be taken at *Great St. Martin's* in *London*, and not elsewhere, except Inquisitions to be taken in Circuits in the Tower of *London*, and for the Gaol-Delivery of Newgate.

"Know ye, that we, for some urgent Causes reasonable us moving, at the Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty aforesaid, and of the Citizens of the same City, have, of our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, granted, and by these Presents do, for Us and our Heirs (as much as in us is) grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and unto their Successors, and unto the same Citizens of the same City, that all Inquisitions by the Justices, or other our Ministers, or of our Heirs, to be from henceforth taken of the Men of our City aforesaid, shall be taken at the *Guildball*, within the City aforesaid, or at any other Place within the same City, where it shall from Time to Time be thought to our Justices for the Time being, before whom those Inquisitions ought hereafter to be taken, most expedient and most convenient, and not elsewhere, except Inquisitions

Court of  
Conscience  
erected by  
Common-  
Council.  
City Rec.

Hall.  
Chron.  
Sweating-  
Sickness.

Roy.  
Char.  
Lon.  
A.D. 1519

K. Henry  
VIII's  
Charter,  
removing  
the Sessions  
of Peace  
from St.  
Martin's  
to Grand  
St. Guild-  
hall.

"be



"be taken at the Circuits of the Tower of London, and for the Gaol-Delivery of Newgate.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness myself at Westminster, the sixteenth Day of June, in the tenth Year of our Reign."

The Sessions of the Peace for London, which had hitherto been held in the Monastery of St. Martin's le Grand, (to the great Dishonour of the City, in having it kept in a foreign Liberty) was by this Charter removed to Guildhall, where it has ever since continued, to the great Convenience of the Citizens.

The Incorporation of the Physicians.

On the twenty-third of September, in this same Year, his Majesty granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Physicians, who hitherto had been under no Regulation; of which Charter, their Progress and their present State, we shall write more largely in their proper Place.

Ditch between Aldgate and the Tower cleaned.

In 1519, the tenth of Henry VIII. for cleansing and fowering the common Ditch, between Aldgate and the Postern next the Tower-Ditch, the Sum of 95*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was laid out. The chief Ditcher had by the Day 7*d.* The second Ditcher 6*d.* The other Ditchers 5*d.* And every Vagabond (for so were they then termed) one Penny, and Meat and Drink at the City's Charge.

Hall. Chron. A.D. 1521

An infectious Distemper.

Dearest of Corn.

Hall. Chron. Polyd. Virg. A.D. 1522

The Emperor Charles V. at Lond.

In the Year 1521, an infectious Distemper raged in this City, which carried off Abundance of the Citizens; yet nevertheless, by the great Scarcity of Corn, Wheat was sold at twenty Shillings the Quarter, and in some Places in the Country at six-and-twenty and eight Pence, an excessive Price at that Time!

Next Year, the Emperor, Charles the Fifth, came into England to pay a Visit to King Henry, who received him at Dover, and conducted him to Greenwich, where he was received by the Queen his Aunt; from whence he was conducted by their Majesties and the Nobility to London, which on that Occasion was embellished with the most rich and pompous Decorations that could be devised, with a Variety of magnificent Pageants; and as those great Princes approached the City, they were received by the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by a great Number of the principal Citizens on Horseback, richly accoutered; by whom they were conducted thro' the City to the Imperial Apartments in Black Friars; and the Princes and Nobility of his Retinue to theirs in the new Palace at Bridewell.

Polyd. Virg. Hist. Angl.

The English, in all Parts of France, but especially at Bourdeaux, having their Effects seized by Order of the French King; the French Ambassador, residing in London, was ordered to be confined to his House; and all the Merchants of his Nation were committed to Prison, and adjudged to pay large Sums for their Liberty: However, many of them, after a Confinement of ten Days, were released, upon their giving Security to appear before the Lord-Mayor against a certain Day, to pay their several Fines. The King, now engaged in War with France, had an immediate Occasion for Money, and, not willing to wait the Meeting of Parliament, borrowed of the City the Sum of twenty thousand Pounds; but the Lenders being in a manner compelled to advance the same, it was raised with great Difficulties and Heart-burnings among the Citizens.

French Merchants confined, &c.

Hall. Chron.

Sir John Milbern, Draper, Mayor, 1522, builded Alms-Houses, fourteen in Number, by the Crossed Friars Church in London, there to be placed fourteen poor People, and left to the Drapers certain Messuages, Tenements, and Garden-Plats, in the Parish of St. Olave in Hart-Street, for Performance of Stipends to the said Alms-People, and other Uses. See more hereafter in Aldgate Ward.

Ibid. Sir John Milbern.

At this Time, Christian King of Denmark, with his Queen (Niece to Queen Catharine) came into England to pay the King and Queen a Visit; and, being arrived in London, they were received by the Mayor and Citizens with the utmost Splendor, and by them conducted to the Bishop of Bath's Palace, the Place appointed for their Residence; from whence, on St. Peter's Eve following, they were attended by the prime Nobility, who conducted them to the King's Head in Cheap-side, where they beheld the pompous March of the City Watch; and afterwards were sumptuously entertained by Sir Thomas Baldry, the Mayor.

Ibid. A.D. 1523 King and Queen of Denmark at Lond.

King Henry being in great Want of Money for the Prosecution of his War in France, Cardinal Wolsey, his Prime Minister, in a very illegal and arbitrary Manner, issued out Commissions in the King's Name, for levying the sixth Part of all the Goods and Chattels of the Laity, and a fourth of those of the Clergy; by which absolute and tyrannical Proceeding, the whole Kingdom was so much inflamed, that the People in all Parts were ready to break out in a general Rebellion; which so greatly affected Henry, that he openly disavowed those irregular Proceedings; and by his Letter to the Mayor and Citizens of London declared, that he would not exact any Thing of his People by Compulsion, nor demand any Thing of them but by way of Benevolence, as had been practised by his Predecessors: But this soon discovered itself to be only an Artifice to extort large Sums under another Name; for what the People refused to pay to the Cardinal's Commission, they now found themselves obliged to raise by way of Benevolence.

Ibid. Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. A.D. 1525 Wolsey's Attempt to raise Money in an arbitrary Manner.

The Citizens of London being the first to be rated to this Benevolence, the Cardinal sent for the Mayor and Aldermen, and acquainted them in an expostulatory Manner of his Majesty's most gracious Condescension, in remitting the Payment of the sixth of all their Effects; and, in lieu thereof, had only appointed them to pay a certain Benevolence; therefore he desired them to return, and make proper Assessments in their several Wards for raising the same. To which the Recorder answered, That by a Statute of the first of Richard the Third such Benevolences were abolished. To which the Cardinal replied, That Laws made by Usurpers are not obligatory to legitimate Princes; that Richard was not only a Tyrant, but a Murderer of his own Nephews, therefore more fit to suffer by Law, than to make any; and who did that with no other View, than by a popular and licentious Way to ingratiate himself with the People, as the only Means to support his Usurpation: But our King, being the true and undoubted Heir to the Crown, could be thereby no farther affected than it pleased himself; it being absurd to imagine, that a Statute contrived by a factious Assembly, and confirmed by one of the

Hall. Chron. Applies to the City.



the greatest Criminals, should bind an absolute and lawful Monarch; wherefore, if they had no better Argument, they had as good have omitted one so ridiculously trifling.

Hall.  
Chron.  
*Treats with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen about the same separately.*

The Cardinal thereupon resolved to try the Mayor and Aldermen separately, to know what each were willing to contribute; and, having begun with the Mayor, he excused himself from making any Declaration in that Affair, 'till he had consulted the Common-Council thereon, who, by their former Deportment, the Cardinal had Reason to believe, they never would agree to; he therefore desired the Mayor and Aldermen in their private Capacities to give what they thought proper: However, before they complied with the Cardinal's Proposal, they communicated the same to the Common-Council, who, instead of agreeing to it, in a great Rage were for expelling *Richard Greyham, John Hewster and Richard Gibson*, three of their Members, for speaking in Behalf of so great an Imposition; yet, without coming to any Resolution in that respect, they broke up in the greatest Ferment: However, this Stand occasioned the Benevolence to be rejected in all Parts of the Kingdom. In this Year a great Mortality raged in London, which occasioned the King's removing to *Eltham*, and the Adjournment of the Term, whereby the City was so much deserted by its Inhabitants, that the great Festival was denominated the *Still Christmas*.

*The Proposal rejected by the Common-Council.*

Ibid.

*A great Mortality.*

Ibid.  
A.D. 1526

*All of Common-Council concerning Woad.*

The Citizens finding themselves greatly aggrieved by Foreign Merchants, who had purchased Licences for the Importation of Woad, contrary to Law; whereby the Freemen of the City were intirely deprived of that Trade; it was by the Mayor and Common-Council enacted, That for the future no Citizen whatsoever should presume to buy, sell, or have any Intercourse, in a mercantile Way, with any Foreign Merchants Importers of Woad.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1527

It becoming the general Talk of the City, that the King intended to repudiate his Consort, *Henry* seemed offended thereat; and, sending for *Sir Thomas Seymer*, the Mayor, strictly enjoined him to use his utmost Endeavours to prevent the like Discourse for the future.

Ibid.  
See. Am.  
Engl.  
Hollingh.  
Chron.  
Engl.

*The Splendor of Cardinal Wolfey.*

About the same Time, the Cardinal being appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France; on his Way thither he rode thro' the City in the greatest Pomp, attended by a numerous Train of the Prime Nobility, Gentry, and Prelates, who, together with his and their Domesticks, formed a Body of twelve hundred Horsemen. This magnificent Cavalcade was preceded by sixty Sumpter-Horses and Mules, and eighty Baggage-Carriages, which were followed by a great Number of Gentlemen, three in a Rank, richly dressed in Velvet, with large golden Chains about their Necks; then followed two Gentlemen, each carrying a very large Silver Crofs; next came two others, with a stately Silver Column each, followed by two other Gentlemen, one carrying the Great Seal of England, and the other the Cardinal's Hat; after them rode a Gentleman carrying the Cardinal's Portmanteau of Scarlet, richly embroidered, with a Cloak therein; then came the Cardinal gorgeously apparalled, mounted on a stately Mule, followed by a led Horse, and a Mule trapped with Crimfon Velvet;

then came the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, followed by his and their Domesticks, all clothed in dark Orange-coloured Coats, with *T. C.* embroidered on each, that is, *Thomas Cardinal*. And his Servants daily attending in his House were about four hundred, omitting his Servants Servants, which were many. He had in his Hall continually three Tables, or Boards, kept with three principal Officers; to wit, a Steward, who was always a Priest; a Treasurer, a Knight; and a Comptroller, an Esquire: Also a Cofferer, being a Doctor; three Marshalls; three Yeomen-Ushers in the Hall; besides two Grooms and Almoners: Then in the Hall-Kitchen, two Clerks of the Kitchen, a Clerk Comptroller, a Surveyor of the Dresser, a Clerk of the Spicery; all which together kept also a continual Mefs in the Hall. Also, in his Hall-Kitchen he had, of Master-Cooks two, and of other Cooks, Labourers, and Children of the Kitchen, twelve Persons; four Yeomen of the ordinary Scullery, two Yeomen of the Pastry, with two other Paftelers under the Yeomen.

See. See.

In the Privy-Kitchen, he had a Master-Cook, who went daily in Velvet and Sattin, with a Chain of Gold about his Neck, and two other Yeomen, and a Groom. In the Scalding-house, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Pantry, two Yeomen. In the Buttery, two Yeomen, two Grooms, and two Pages. In the Chandery, two Yeomen. In the Wafery, two Yeomen. In the Wardrobe of Beds, the Master of the Wardrobe, and ten other Persons attending. In the Laundry, a Yeoman, a Groom, thirty Pages, two Yeomen-Purveyors, and one Groom. In the Bake-house, a Yeoman and two Grooms. In the Wood-Yard, a Yeoman and a Groom. In the Barn one. In the Garden, a Yeoman and two Grooms: A Yeoman of his Stage; a Master of his Horse; a Clerk of the Stable; a Yeoman of the same; the Saddler; the Farrier; a Yeoman of his Chariot; a Sumpterman; a Yeoman of his Stirrup; a Muletier, and sixteen Grooms of his Stable, every one of them keeping four Geldings; Porters at his Gate; two Yeomen, and two Grooms. In the Armoury, a Yeoman and a Groom.

In his Chapel he had a Dean, a great Divine, and a Man of excellent Learning; a Sub-dean, a Repeater of the Choir, a Gospeller, a Pistler; of singing Priests, ten; a Master of the Children; twelve Seculars, being singing Men of the Chapel; ten singing Children, with a Servant to attend upon the Children. In the Vestry, a Yeoman and two Grooms over and beside divers Retainers, that came thither at principal Feasts.

For the Furniture of his Chapel, it exceedeth my Capacity to declare, or to speak of the Number of costly Ornaments and rich Jewels that were used in the same continually. There have been seen in Procession about the Hall, four and forty very rich Copes worn, all of one Suit, besides the rich Croffes and Candlesticks, and other Ornaments belonging to the Furnishment of the same. He had two Crofs-Bearers, and two Pillar-Bearers, in his great Chamber; and in his Privy-Chambers these Persons; first, The Chief Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain: Of Gentlemen-



men-Ushers (beside one in his Privy Chamber) he had twelve daily Waiters; and of Gentlemen-Waiters, in his Privy Chamber, he had six; of Lords nine or ten, who had (each of them) two Men allowed to attend upon them, except the Earl of Derby, who always was allowed five Men. Then had he of Gentlemen Cup-bearers, Carvers, Sewers, both of the Privy Chamber, and of the Great Chamber, with Gentlemen (daily Waiters there) forty Persons: Of Yeomen-Ushers six: Of Grooms in his Chamber eight: Of Yeomen in his Chamber forty-five daily. He had also Alms-Men, sometime more in Number than at other times.

There were attending on his Table, daily, of Doctors and Chaplains (besides them of his Chapel) sixteen: A Clerk of his Closet, two Secretaries, two Clerks of his Signet, and four Counsellors learned in the Laws. And forasmuch as it was necessary to have divers Officers of Chancery to attend upon him; that is to say, the Clerk of the Crown, a Riding Clerk, a Clerk of the Hamper, and a Clerk of the Wax; then a Clerk of the Cheek, as well upon the Chaplains, as on the Yeomen of his Chamber; he gave Allowance to them all. He had also four Footmen, who were clothed in rich running Coats, whenever he rode on a Journey. Then had he an Herald at Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, a Physician, an Apothecary, four Minstrels, a Keeper of his Tents, an Armourer, an Instructor of his Wards, two Yeomen of his Wardrobe and Robes, and a Keeper of his Chamber, continually in the Court.

He had also in his House the Surveyor of York, and a Clerk of the Green Cloth. All these were daily attending, down-lying and up-rising, and at Meals. He kept in his great Chamber a continual Table for the Chamberlains and Gentlemen Officers; having with them a Mess of young Lords, and another of Gentlemen. And besides all these there was not an Officer, Gentleman, or other Person of Worth, but was allowed in the House, some three, some two, and all other one at least, which amounted to a great Number of Persons; besides Retainers, Suitors, and who most commonly dined in his Hall.

Two Ambassadors Extraordinary arrived from France, and made their publick Entry into this City in a pompous Manner, attended by a great Number of their Countrymen of the first Quality, for whom Apartments were provided in the Bishop of London's Palace; where they were presented by the Mayor and Citizens with five fat Oxen, twenty Sheep, twelve Swans, twelve Cranes, twelve Pheasants, four Dozen of Partridges, twenty Sugar-loaves, eight Hogheads of Wine, and all Sorts of Spices, &c.

By a great Scarcity of Corn, a terrible Famine happened in this City, whereby many of the meaner Sort of Citizens were starved; and, had it not been for the King's paternal Care in sending a thousand Quarters of Corn to the City, and the laudable Care of the Mayor and Sheriffs in preventing the Bread-Carts of Stratford from being plundered by the Populace, many more must have suffered by this dreadful Calamity. In the mean Time, great Quantities of Wheat and Rye

NUMB. XX.

being imported by the *Anseatick* Merchants from *Dantzick*, Corn became much cheaper in this City than in any other Part of the Kingdom.

A War happening between *England* and the Emperor, it put an entire Stop to the Trade with *Spain*; whereby the Clothiers became such Sufferers, that, not being able to dispose of their Goods, they were obliged to dismiss their Servants; which had like to have occasioned Insurrections in divers Parts of the Kingdom: Wherefore the Cardinal Minister ordered several of the principal Merchants of this City to attend him, whom he simply threatened, that if they did not take off Cloths, &c. from the Clothiers, as usual, (notwithstanding the Merchants being as great Sufferers by the War as the Clothiers, by their not being able to export one Piece to the Imperial Dominions, where formerly their principal Commerce lay) the Cloth-Market should be removed from *Blackwell Hall* in the City, to *Westminster*: However, it was neither in the Power of the King, nor in that of his Minister, to execute the aforesaid Injunction; wherefore Commerce continued on the same Foot as before till the Conclusion of a Peace.

At a Common-Council, on the first of June, 18 Hen. VIII. it was agreed, granted, ordained, and enacted, "That, if hereafter any Freeman or Freewoman of this City take any Apprentice, and within the Term of seven Years suffer the same Apprentice to go at his large Liberty and Pleasure; and within or after the said Term agree with his said Apprentice for a certain Sum of Money, or otherwise, for his said Service, and within or after the End of the said Term, the said Freeman present the said Apprentice to the Chamberlain of the City, and by good Deliberation, and upon his Oath made to the same City, the same Freeman or Freewoman assureth and affirmeth to the said Chamberlain, that the said Apprentice hath fully served his said Term as Apprentice: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City take any Apprentice which at the Time of the said taking hath any Wife: Or, if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, give any Wages to his or her Apprentice, or suffer the said Apprentices to take any Part of their own Getting or Gains: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City hereafter colour any foreign Goods, or from henceforth buy or sell for any Person or Persons, or with or to any Person or Persons, being foreign or Foreigners, Cloths, Silks, Wine, Oils, or any other Goods, or Merchandize, whatsoever they be, whether he take any Thing or Things for his or their Wages or Labour, or not: Or if any Person or Persons being free of this City, by any Colour or deceitful Means, from henceforth do buy, sell, or receive of any Apprentice within this City, any Money, Goods, Merchandize, or Wares, without the Assent or Licence of his Master or Mistress; and upon Examination duly proved before the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, and the same reported by the Mouth of the said Chamberlain, at a Court to be holden by the Mayor and the Aldermen of the same City in their Council-Chamber: That as well the said Ma-

M m m

Tab. Ib.  
P. 487.

Hall.  
Chron.

The Cloth-  
ing Trade  
at a Stand.

Order of  
Common-  
Council for  
Freemen  
and Ap-  
prentices  
to be ob-  
served on  
Pain of  
Disfranchi-  
sement.

Hall.  
Chron.

Ibid.  
Hollingsh.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
Scow. An.  
Eng.  
A Famine.

Here re-  
ferred to in  
the City.

Tab. Ib.  
P. 487.  
Hollingsh.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
Scow. An.  
Eng.  
A Famine.



"ster, as the said Apprentice, shall for evermore  
"be disfranchised.

*God save the King!*"

To which were added the following Instructions:

*Instruc-  
tions for the  
Apprentices  
of the City  
of London.*

"Ye shall constantly and devoutly on your  
"Knees, every Day, serve God, Morning and  
"Evening, and make Conscience in the due  
"Hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour  
"the right Practice thereof in your Life and  
"Conversation. You shall do diligent and faith-  
"ful Service to your Master for the Time of  
"your Apprenticeship, and deal truly in what  
"you shall be trusted. You shall often read over  
"the Covenants of your Indenture, and see and  
"endeavour yourself to perform the same, to the  
"utmost of your Power. You shall avoid all  
"evil Company, and all Occasions which may  
"tend to draw you to the same; and make  
"speedy Return when you shall be sent of your  
"Masters and Mistresses Business. You shall be  
"of fair, gentle, and lowly Speech and Behavi-  
"our towards all Men, and especially to all your  
"Governors. And according to your Carriage,  
"expect your Reward, for Good or Ill, from  
"God and your Friends."

It is said in the *Liber Albus*, that none was made Apprentice, or at least admitted into the Freedom of the City, unless he were *Liberæ Conditionis*, that is, of the Quality of a Gentleman born. And that, if, after he was made free, it was known he was of servile Condition, he lost his Freedom: As certain Citizens, *Thomas le Bedel*, and others did, that held Lands of the Bishop of London in *Villenagio*.

*Fab. ib.  
A.D. 1528*

*Stow. An.  
Eng.*

*Sweating-  
Sickness.*

The Sweating-Sickness broke out anew in the City, with such Violence, that it carried off a great Number of People in the Space of five or six Hours; which not only occasioned the adjourning of the Term, but likewise suspended the annual Solemnity of the nocturnal March of the City Watch, which, on Account of its great Expence to the City, was afterwards forbidden by the King, and discontinued 'till the second of *Edward VI.*

*Hall.  
Chron.*

*A.D. 1529*

*The Fall of  
Cardinal  
Wolsey.*

In the Year 1529, a Court of Justice was erected in *Black-Friers*, for trying the Legality of the King's Marriage with *Queen Catharine* his Royal Consort, wherein sat, as Judges, the Legates *Campensis* and *Cardinal Wolsey*: And in *October Wolsey* was deprived of the Chancellorship.

*Holin.  
Chron.*

*Engl.*

*Intercourse  
with  
Rome for-  
bidden.*

In the same Year, Proclamation was made in *London*, strictly prohibiting all commerical Inter-  
course with the See of *Rome*, to prevent the Importation of Things from that Quarter, which might impede the intended Work of Reformation, and arraign the King's Authoritative and Royal Prerogative.

*Hall.  
Chron.*

*Richard  
Rose  
boiled to  
Death.*

*Richard Rose*, Cook to the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, according to his Sentence, was boiled to Death in *Smithfield*, in the Year 1531, for poisoning sixteen Persons with Porridge; which he had prepared for the Destruction of his Master, who fortunately escaped the intended Mischief by the Want of Appetite, which prevented his eating that Day.

## CHAP. XXV.

*A grand Entertainment at Ely House. Quarrel between the Bishop of London and his Clergy. King Henry VIII's Charter, confirming all former Privileges and Grants. A general Muster of the Citizens at Mile-End. Queen Anna Bullen's Coronation, and solemn Procession thro' the City, &c. The Lord-Mayor, &c. invited to the Christening of Princess Elizabeth. Foreign Butchers obliged to sell their Meat in Leadenhall Market. Bishop Fisher beheaded. Sir Thomas More beheaded. Aldgate Conduit built. Holborn-Street paved. Anna Bullen beheaded. Low Prices of Wines. A general Muster of able-bodied Men. The extraordinary Favour of the City towards Paul Wythyn Pool. King Henry VIII's Charter to the Archers. Anne of Cleve's pompous Reception. Salt Water above London-Bridge. Dispute with the House of Commons for arresting and detaining a Member. Aldgate, Whitechapel, Chancery-Lane, &c. paved. Mortality of Cattle. Act against luxurious Eating. A great Plague. Margaret Atkinson's Burial. Qualifications of the Grand Jury. Alderman Read's Prosecution for opposing arbitrary Power. Tythes ascertained. A Thousand Men raised at the City Expence. Water brought to Lothbury. Earl of Surry tried at Guildhall.*

ELEVEN Gentlemen of the Law being promoted to the Dignity of the Coif, they gave a splendid and elegant Entertainment in the Bishop of *Ely's* Palace in *Holborn* for five Days successively; at which were present the King, Queen, Foreign Ministers, Lord-Mayor, Judges, Master of the Rolls, Aldermen of the City, Masters of Chancery, Serjeants at Law, Principal Merchants of *London*, together with many Knights and Esquires, and a certain Number of Citizens belonging to the chief Companies of the City.

This being one of the greatest Entertainments recorded in History, an Account thereof can't be unacceptable to the Reader: But, as there were three Poulterers concerned in providing the same with Poultry, and only one of their Accounts to be come at, the Quantity of Provisions will thereby be considerably lessened: However, tho' the following be only Part of the Bill of Fare, it will nevertheless appear to have been one of the greatest Banquets that ever was given in this City, to one of the most numerous Companies, as above specified; and tho' the said Entertainment was given but about two hundred Years ago, the subjoined Account will shew the vast Disparity between the Prices of Provisions then and now:

	l.	s.	d.	
Four-and-twenty large Oxen, each at	1	6	8	
The Carcase of a large Ox from the				
Market at	—	—	—	4 0
				One

*A Table  
of the Pro-  
visions at  
this Feast,  
and their  
Prices.*

*Stow. Sen  
Lond.  
A.D. 1531*

*An Entertain-  
ment  
given at  
Ely House  
by the  
Serjeants  
at Law.*



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One hundred Sheep, each at —	—	0	2 10
One-and-fifty Calves, each at —	—	0	4 8
Four-and-thirty Hogs, each at —	—	0	3 8
Ninety-one Pigs, each at —	—	0	0 6
Fourteen Dozen of Swans, no Price	0	0	0
Capons of Greece ten Dozen, each at	0	1	8
Kentish Capons, nine Dozen and a	0	1	0
Half, each at —	—	—	—
Common Capons nineteen Dozen,	0	0	6
each at —	—	—	—
Seven Dozen and nine of Grose or	0	0	8
Heath Cocks, each at —	—	—	—
Common Cocks fourteen Dozen and	0	0	3
eight, each at —	—	—	—
The best Pullets, tho' no Number	0	0	2
be mentioned, each at —	—	—	—
Common Ditto, tho' not numbered,	0	0	2
each at —	—	—	—
Seven-and-thirty Dozen of Pigeons,	0	0	10
each Dozen at —	—	—	—
Larks 340 Dozen, each Dozen at	0	0	5

Hall.  
Chron.Tindal's  
Translation  
of the New  
Testament  
burnt.

Ibid.

Quarrel  
between the  
Bishop of  
London  
and his  
Clergy.

The Reformation of Religion advancing apace in this Kingdom, Mr. Tindal and others translated and published the New Testament in the English Tongue; but *Stokeley*, Bishop of London, ordered as many of the Copies thereof to be bought up, as could be got; which, out of a false and furious Zeal, he caused to be burnt at St. Paul's Cross. But the Clergy fell into a *Premunire*, for supporting Cardinal *Wolsey's* Legatine Power: Wherefore the Convocation petitioned the King to accept of the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds, in full Satisfaction for their Offence; which *Henry* agreeing to, they were soon after called upon for the Money. The Bishops, to ease themselves in raising the said Sum, endeavoured to draw in the parochial Incumbents of their respective Dioceses to contribute towards the same: And *Stokeley*, Bishop of London, attempting to lead the Way with the Priests of this City, they so highly resented the same, that in an outrageous Manner they forced themselves into the Chapter-house of St. Paul's Cathedral, where they beat and abused the Bishop's Servants. This so intimidated their Master, that, for the Security of his own Person, he not only forgave them, but, giving them his Blessing, exhorted them to depart in Charity. But the Bishop by this Artifice escaping unhurt, instead of adhering to the Remission granted by him, he applied to the Lord Chancellor for Redress, who thereupon sent to the Mayor to secure the Persons that were chiefly concerned in the Riot. Pursuant to this Order, fifteen Priests and their Accomplices were arrested and committed to the Tower and other Prisons; where they suffered a long Duress, to the no great Honour of that implacable Prelate.

The King, out of his great Affection to the Citizens of London, granted them the following Charter:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.King Hen.  
VIII's  
second  
Charter,  
confirming  
to the Ci-  
tizens their

"*Henry* the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

"Whereas we by our Letters Patents, the Date whereof is the eighteenth Day of June, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign, have of

"our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted for Us and our Heirs, forasmuch as in us then was, to Sir *William Sidney*, Knight, the Office of Keeper of the great Beam and common Balance or Weight within our City of London, for weighing all Merchandizes of Averdupoize, and also all Weights whatsoever within the same City; which Office one *William Stafford*, deceased, lately exercised and occupied, by what Name soever the same Office was named or known; and have ordained, made and constituted the said Sir *William Sidney* Keeper of the great Beam, Balance and Weight, and of all other Weights whatsoever; and also of the Weights of all Spices, Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes and Things in the City aforesaid, there to be weighed and accustomed, and used to be bought and sold by Weight.

Right of  
weighing  
at the  
Beam.

"And have granted also, by our said Letters Patents, to the said Sir *William*, Authority and Power to make, name and assign, from time to time, all manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants and Ministers of the great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard, and of the Weights aforesaid; and also all other Clerks, Porters, Servants and Ministers to the same Office belonging; and also to remove the same or any of them, and other or others to make, put and constitute in his or their Place, as often as to him shall seem expedient, to have, occupy and exercise the Office and Offices aforesaid, together with the Authority aforesaid, to the said Sir *William Sidney*, by himself, or by his Deputy or Deputies, during our Pleasure, to his proper Use and Behoof, with all and singular Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees and Emoluments to the said Office in our Time, or in the Times of any of our Progenitors, Kings of England, due and accustomed, pertaining or belonging, in as ample Manner and Form, as any Person, having or occupying such Office before this Time, had, received or enjoyed the same: And have given and granted the same Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees and Emoluments, and all and singular the Premises, for the Exercise and Occupation of the Office aforesaid, in Manner and Form aforesaid, to the said Sir *William*, during our Pleasure, to the Use and Behoof of the said Sir *William*, without Account, or any other Thing to Us or our Heirs, in this Behalf, for the Premises to be made, given or paid; altho' express Mention be not made of the true yearly Value, or of any Certainty of the Premises, or any Grant or Grants by us or any of our Progenitors to the said *William* before this Time made, contained in the said Letters Patents above specified, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Restraint or Provision before this Time made or provided to the contrary, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever in any Thing notwithstanding, as by our Letters Patents fully appeareth; which our Pleasure in that Behalf we will by these shall be determined; and which Letters Patents the same *William Sidney* hath surrendered into our Chancery to be cancelled, to the Intent we

"would



"would vouchsafe to grant our Letters Patents  
"to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of  
"our City of London.

"And because now of late we understand of  
"the grievous Complaint of our well-beloved the  
"Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our  
"said City of London, that the said Lord Ed-  
"ward, some time King of England, the Se-  
"cond, our Progenitor, by his Charter, dated  
"the 18th Day of June, in the 12th Year of his  
"Reign, amongst other Things, granted to the  
"then Citizens of our said City, Predecessors to  
"the now Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens  
"afore said, that the Weights and Beams for  
"the weighing of Merchandizes between Mer-  
"chants and Merchants, of which the Profits  
"growing and Knowledge of the same pertain  
"to the Commonalty of the said City, should  
"remain to be kept, at the Will of the said  
"Commonalty, in the Custody of two sufficient  
"Men of the same City, expert in that Office,  
"to be thereunto chosen by the Commonalty  
"of the same City; and that they should in  
"no wise be committed to any others, than to  
"such as should be so chosen; as by the same  
"his Letters Patents, which we have seen, more  
"fully appeareth.

"And because also the Lord Henry, some  
"time King of England, the Fourth, our Pro-  
"genitor, by his Letters Patents dated the  
"25th Day of May, in the first Year of his  
"Reign, of his favourable Grace, amongst  
"other Things, granted to the said Citizens of  
"the said City Tronage; that is to say, the  
"Weighing of Lead, Wax, Pepper, Alum,  
"Madder, and all other such Wares within the  
"said City for ever: Which Letters Patents we,  
"of our special Grace, by our Charter dated  
"the 12th Day of July, in the first Year of our  
"Reign, ratified and confirmed to the same  
"then Citizens, and to their Successors, as by  
"the same our Letters Patents more fully ap-  
"peareth: By which Letters Patents, and by the  
"continual Keeping of the Office of Beam, Ba-  
"lance, Weights, and of other the Premises  
"Time out of Mind, by the said Citizens and  
"their Predecessors, and by the Exercise and  
"Occupation of the same within the said City,  
"without any challenging, it is manifest, and  
"without any Difficulty evident and apparent  
"unto us, that said Office of the great Beam and  
"common Balance ordained for weighing between  
"Merchants and Merchants, and the Office of  
"Keeping of the great Balance or Weight within  
"our City of London, for the Weighing of all  
"Merchandizes of Averdupoize, and also of all  
"Weights whatsoever within the said City; and  
"also of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes, and  
"Things in the City afore said, there to be  
"weighed; and also the Authority and Power  
"to make, name, and assign all and all Manner  
"of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Ministers of  
"the said great Beam and Balance, and of the  
"Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard;  
"and also all other Clerks, Porters, Servants,  
"and Ministers to the said Office pertaining,  
"and the Issues and Revenues thereof coming,  
"and all and singular the Premises pertaining  
"and of antient Right belonging to the Mayor,

"Commonalty and Citizens, we will in no wise  
"be wronged.

"And to the End that from henceforth all  
"Ambiguities in such Case might be taken away,  
"and that the said Mayor and Commonalty,  
"and Citizens, and their Successors, may not in  
"Time to come be impeached, impleaded, or  
"grieved by us, or our Heirs or Successors, or  
"any of our Justices or Ministers, of or for the  
"Premises, or any of them, we will and grant  
"to the now Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi-  
"zens, and to their Successors, that the Weights  
"and Beams for weighing of Merchandizes be-  
"tween Merchant and Merchant, whereof the  
"Profits growing, and the Knowledge of them,  
"to pertain to the Commonalty of the City afore-  
"said, shall remain at the Will of the Common-  
"alty of the same City, to be kept in the Cus-  
"tody of good sufficient Men of the same City,  
"expert in that Office, and to be thereunto  
"chosen by the Commonalty afore said, and  
"that to others then so to be chosen in no  
"wise they be committed; and that they shall  
"have Tronage; that is to say, the Weighing of  
"Wax, Lead, Pepper, Alum, Madder, and all  
"other such-like Wares within the said City for  
"ever.

"Willing also to do the said Mayor and Com-  
"monalty a more ample Pleasure in this Behalf,  
"we have, of our favourable Grace, and from  
"our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given  
"and granted, and by these Presents do give and  
"grant to the same Mayor, Commonalty, and  
"Citizens of the City of London, the afore said Of-  
"fice of Keeper of the great Beam and common  
"Balance, ordained for weighing between Mer-  
"chant and Merchant; and also the Office of  
"the great Beam and Weights within the said  
"City, for weighing of Merchandizes of Aver-  
"dupoize; and also of all Weights whatsoever  
"within our said City, and of all Spices,  
"Wares, Merchandizes, and Things in our  
"said City, there to be weighed, by whatsoever  
"Name the said Office is named or known;  
"and do by these Presents make, ordain, and  
"constitute the same Mayor, Commonalty and  
"Citizens, and their Successors, Keepers of  
"the great Beam, Balance, and Weights  
"afore said, and other Weights whatsoever; and  
"also the Weighing of all Spices, Wares,  
"Merchandizes, and Things in the City afore-  
"said, there to be weighed, and accustomed  
"to be bought and sold by Weight within our  
"said City.

"And also we do give and grant to the Mayor,  
"Commonalty, and Citizens of our City afore-  
"said, Authority and Power to make, name,  
"and assign from Time to Time all and all Man-  
"ner of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Ministers  
"of the great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron  
"Beam, and of the Beam of the Stillyard, and  
"Weights afore said; and also all other Clerks,  
"Servants, and Ministers to the same Office per-  
"taining; and also to remove them or any  
"of them, and to make, constitute, and place  
"other in his or their Place, as often as to them  
"shall seem expedient, to have, occupy, and  
"exercise the Office afore said, together with  
"the Authority and Power afore said, to the  
"said



"said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens,  
 "and their Successors, by themselves, their  
 "Deputy or Deputies for ever, to their own  
 "proper Use and Behoof, together with all  
 "and singular Commodities, Houses, Ad-  
 "vantages, Profits, Wages, Fees, and Emo-  
 "luments in our Time, or in the Times of  
 "any of our Progenitors Kings of England,  
 "due and accustomed, pertaining or belong-  
 "ing to the same Office, in as ample Manner  
 "and Form as the same Citizens and their  
 "Predecessors, or any other Person or Persons  
 "having or occupying the same Office before  
 "this Time, had and received, or enjoyed the  
 "same.

"And also we give and grant by these Presents  
 "to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens,  
 "and their Successors, the Commodities, Houses,  
 "Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments,  
 "and all and singular the Premises, for the Exer-  
 "cise and Occupation of the said Office, to the  
 "proper Use and Behoof of the said Mayor,  
 "Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succes-  
 "sors, without Account, or any other Thing to  
 "us or our Heirs to be delivered, made, given,  
 "or paid in this Behalf for the Premises, or any  
 "of them, in these Letters Patents specified and  
 "contained; altho' express Mention be not in  
 "these Presents made of the true Value or Cer-  
 "tainty of the Premises, or of their Gifts or  
 "Grants by us to the said Mayor, Commonalty,  
 "and Citizens of the said City before this Time  
 "made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Pro-  
 "vision, or Restraint thereof made, ordained, or  
 "provided to the contrary, or any other Thing,  
 "Cause, or Matter whatsoever in any wise not  
 "withstanding.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these  
 "our Letters to be made Patents: Witness  
 "myself at Westminster, the 13th Day of April,  
 "in the twenty-second Year of our Reign."

This Charter appears to be a Confirmation of  
 former Grants, without any new or additional  
 Privilege.

City Rec.  
 Guildhall.  
 A.D. 1532

A general  
 Muster of  
 the Citizens.

In the twenty-third Year of King Henry, a  
 general Muster of the Citizens was held at Mile-  
 End; wherein were taken the Names of all the  
 defensible Men within the City of London, and  
 the Liberties thereof, from the Age of sixteen to  
 that of sixty; and also an Account of the Wea-  
 pons, Armour, and other military Accoutrements  
 belonging to the City.

The Citizens, on this Occasion, appeared in  
 white Apparel, with Caps and Feathers of the  
 same Colour; and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen,  
 Recorder, and Sheriffs, in white Armour, and  
 Coats of black Velvet, with the City Arms em-  
 broidered therein, and, having large golden  
 Chains, were mounted on stately Couriers, mag-  
 nificently accoutred. On their Heads were Vel-  
 vet Caps, and in their right Hands gilt Battle-  
 axes. Each of the Aldermen and the Recorder  
 was attended by four Halberdiers, in white Silk  
 or Buff Coats, with gilt Halberds; and the Lord-  
 Mayor by sixteen portly Men, in white Sattin  
 Jackets, with Caps and Feathers, and Chains of  
 Gold, with long gilt Halberds, together with  
 four Footmen in white Sattin, and two Pages in  
 crimson Velvet, with Gold Brocade Waistcoats,

mounted on stately Horses, with gorgeous Furni-  
 ture; one of whom carried the Lord-Mayor's  
 Helmet, and the other his Pole-ax, both richly  
 gilt. Most of the Citizens of Distinction, on this  
 Occasion, were apparelled in white Silk or Sattin,  
 with Chains of Gold, and a Variety of rich  
 Jewels.

The Citizens rendezvoused and were mustered  
 early in the Morning at Mile-End; and, before  
 Nine in the Forenoon, they began to march; and,  
 entering at Aldgate, proceeded through the City  
 in admirable Order to Westminster; where they  
 passed in Review before the King and most of  
 the Nobility, who were highly delighted to see  
 this splendid and most pompous Appearance:  
 From thence they marched round St. James's  
 Park, and down Holborn, to Leadenhall, where  
 they separated at Five o'Clock: Whereby it ap-  
 pears, that the March took up eight Hours.

The King, having divorced Catherine his Con-  
 sort, espoused Anne Bullen, or Bolaine (descended  
 from Godfrey Bolaine, Mayor of this City in the  
 Year 1457,) and intending her Coronation, he  
 acquainted the Lord-Mayor therewith by Let-  
 ter; wherein he commanded him not only to  
 make all the Preparations necessary for con-  
 ducting his royal Consort from Greenwich by  
 Water to the Tower of London, but likewise  
 to adorn the City after the most magnifi-  
 cent Manner, for her Passage thro' the same to  
 Westminster.

As the City on this Occasion appears to have  
 been decorated in a more pompous Manner than  
 at any Time heretofore, I shall, for the Satis-  
 faction of the Reader, insert a full Account of the  
 same.

In Obedience to the royal Precept, the Mayor  
 and Common-Council not only ordered the Com-  
 pany of Haberdashers (of which the Mayor was  
 a Member) to prepare a magnificent Barge for the  
 Bachelors, but they likewise enjoined all the  
 City Corporations to provide themselves with  
 Barges, and to get the same adorned in a more  
 sumptuous Manner than usual, and especially  
 to have the same supplied with good Bands of  
 Musick.

On the 29th of May, the Time prefixed for  
 this pompous Procession by Water, the Mayor,  
 Aldermen, and Commons assembled at St. Mary-  
 Hill; the Mayor and Aldermen in Scarlet, with  
 golden Chains, and those of the Equestrian Or-  
 der with Collars of SS. At One o'Clock they  
 went on board the City Barge at Billingsgate, which  
 was most magnificently decorated, and attended  
 by fifty stately Barges belonging to the several  
 Companies of the City, with each its own Corpo-  
 ration on board; and, for the better Regulation  
 of this luminous Procession, Orders were given,  
 that the Barges should keep at least twice their  
 Lengths asunder.

Thus regulated, the City Barge was preceded  
 by another, which was mounted with Ordnance,  
 and the Statues of Savages, Dragons, and other  
 monstrous Creatures, which incessantly emitted  
 Noise, Smoke, and Fire. Then the City Barge,  
 attended on the Right by the Haberdashers State  
 Barge, called the Bachelors, which was covered  
 with golden Brocades, and at its Yards silken  
 Sails appendant, with two rich Standards of the  
 King's

Stow. An.  
 Engl.  
 A.D. 1533  
 Order for  
 Anne Bul-  
 len's Cora-  
 nation.

Order of  
 the Lord-  
 Mayor &c.  
 for con-  
 ducting her  
 Majesty  
 from  
 Green-  
 wich by  
 Water.

Brought by  
 the Citizens  
 from  
 Green-  
 wich.



King's and Queen's Arms at her Head and Stern, besides an agreeable Variety of Streamers and Flags, containing the Companies Arms, and those of the Merchant-Adventurers; and the Shrouds and Ratlines being hung with a Number of small Bells, produced a pleasant Noise; and on the Left was a Barge which contained a beautiful Mount, on which stood a white Falcon crowned, perching upon a golden Stump, encircled with red and white Roses, being the Queen's Emblem; and round the Mount sat divers beautiful Virgins, singing and playing melodiously. Then followed the other Barges in pleasant Order, according to their Stations and proper Distances; in which beautiful Order they proceeded below *Greenwich*. But, in returning, the Procession began with the last Barge outward-bound, wherein were the Mayor's and Sheriffs Officers, which was followed by those of the inferior Companies, and so ascending to the Lord-Mayor's, which immediately preceded that of the Queen, which was closely attended by the Batchelors or State Barge, with the Magnificence whereof her Majesty was highly pleased; and, being arrived at the Tower of *London*, she returned the Mayor and Citizens hearty Thanks for their pompous Attendance.

Arrives at  
the Tower  
of *London*.

The grand  
Procession  
from the  
Tower.

Two Days after, the Lord-Mayor, in a Gown of crimson Velvet, and a rich Collar of SS, attended by the Sheriffs and two Domesticks in red and white Damask, went to receive the Queen at the Tower of *London*; whence the Sheriffs returned to see that every Thing was in Order for the Accommodation of the Cavalcade: For which Purpose the Streets were just before new gravelled, from the Tower to *Temple-Bar*, and railed in on each Side; within which, near *Grass-Church*, stood a Body of *Anseatick* Merchants, and next to them the several Corporations of the City in their Formalities, reaching to the Aldermens Station at the upper End of *Cheapside*; and on the adverse Side were placed the City Constables, dressed in Silk and Velvet, with Staffs in their Hands, to prevent the Breaking-in of the Mob, or any other Disturbance. *Grass-church-Street* and *Cornhill* were, on this Occasion, hung with crimson and scarlet Cloth, and *Goldsmiths-Row*, in *Cheapside*, with gold Brocades, Velvet, and rich Tapestry.

Every Thing being ready, the Procession began to move from the Tower of *London*, preceded by twelve of the *French* Ambassador's Domesticks in blue Velvet, whose Horses were trapped with blue Sarsnet, interspersed with white Crosses; after whom marched those of the Equestrian Order, two and two, followed by the Judges in their Robes; then the *Knights of the Bath*, in violet Gowns purfled with Meniver. Next came Abbots, Barons, Bishops, Earls, and Marquisses in their Robes, two and two; then the Lord Chancellor, followed by the *Venetian* Ambassador and the Archbishop of *York*; next the Ambassador of *France* and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, followed by two Gentlemen, representing the Dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*; after whom rode the Lord-Mayor of *London*, with his Mace and Garter in his Coat of Arms; then the Duke of *Sussex*, Lord High Steward, and the Lord *Howard* (in the Absence of his Brother the Duke of *Nor-*

*folk*) Deputy Marshal of *England*; next followed all the other great Officers of State in their Robes, carrying the Symbols of their several Offices; then the Nobility in crimson Velvet, and all the Queen's Officers in Scarlet, followed by her Chancellor, uncovered, who immediately preceded his Mistress, sitting in a Litter, covered on all Sides with a silver Tissue, and carried by two beautiful Pads, cloathed in white Damask, and led by her Footmen. Her Majesty was dressed in a silver Brocade, with a Mantle of the same furred with Ermine, with her Hair disheveled, and a Chaplet upon her Head, beset with Jewels of an inestimable Value; and over the Litter was carried a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, with a silver Bell at each Angle, supported by sixteen Knights alternately, by four at a Time; then came the Queen's Chamberlain, followed by her Master of Horse, leading a stately Pad, with a Side-Saddle and Trappings of silver Tissue. Next came seven Ladies in crimson Velvet, faced with a golden Brocade, mounted on beautiful Horses, richly trapped with Gold; then followed two Chariots covered with Cloth of Gold, in the first of which were the Duchesses of *Norfolk* and *Marchioness of Dorset*, and in the second four Ladies in crimson Velvet; then followed seven Ladies in the same Apparel on Horseback, with magnificent Trappings; next came the third Chariot all in white, with six Ladies in crimson Velvet; then followed a fourth all in red, with eight Ladies, in the same Dress with the former; next came thirty Gentlewomen, Attendants to the Ladies of Honour, on Horseback, dressed in Silks and Velvet; and the Cavalcade was closed by the Guards, well mounted and richly accoutred.

Her Dress.

The pompous Procession being arrived in *Fenchurch-Street*, the Queen stopped at a beautiful Pageant, crowded with Children in mercatorial Habits; who, addressing themselves to her Majesty, congratulated her upon the joyful Occasion of her happy Arrival in the City. Thence she proceeded to *Grass-church Corner*, where was erected a very magnificent Pageant, at the Charge of the Company of *Anseatick* Merchants; wherein was represented the Mount *Parnassus*, with the Fountain of *Helicon*, of white Marble, out of which arose four Springs about four Feet high, centering at the Top in a small Globe, from which issued Plenty of *Rhenish* Wine till Night; on the Mount sat *Apollo*, at his Feet *Calliope*, one of the Muses, and beneath, the rest of her Sister Deities, surrounding the Mount, and playing upon a Variety of musical Instruments; at whose Feet were inscribed, in Letters of Gold, divers curious Epigrams proper to the Solemnity.

The Page-  
ants in the  
several  
Streets.

Thence the Queen proceeded to *Leadenhall*, where stood a stately Pageant, representing a Hillock, encompassed with red and white Roses; above which was a golden Stump, and a little higher a Tippe, with a celestial Rose, from which descended a white Falcon, and perched upon the Stump; which was quickly followed by an Angel in a celestial Choir, who put a Crown of Gold upon his Head. A little lower on the Hillock sat *St. Anne*, surrounded by her Progeny, one of whom made a notable Oration to

to



to the Queen, touching the Prolificacy of its Mother, earnestly wishing, that her Majesty might be blessed with the same good Fortune.

Then the Proceſſion advanced to the Conduit in *Cornhill*, where the Graces ſat enthroned, with the Fountain of Grace inceſſantly playing with Wine before them, and underneath a Poet, who deſcribed the Qualities peculiar to each of them, and preſented the Queen with their ſeveral Gifts.

Thence the Cavalcade proceeded to the great Conduit, oppoſite *Mercers-Hall* in *Cheapſide*, which, on that Occaſion, was beautifully painted with a Variety of curious Emblems, and which, during the Solemnity, and remaining Part of the Day, ran with a Diverſity of Wines, for the Entertainment of the Populace.

Then moving forward to the End of *Wood-Street*, the Standard there was finely embellished with royal Portraits, encompassed by a Number of Flags, whereon were painted a Variety of Coats of Arms and Trophies, and above was a fine Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick. And, paſſing the Croſs at the End of *Gutter-Lane*, the Proceſſion proceeded to the Aldermens Station, near the little Conduit at the upper End of *Cheapſide*; where *John Baker*, the Recorder, in a very elegant Oration, addreſſed the Queen, and, in the Name of the Citizens, preſented her with a thouſand Marks in a Purſe of golden Tiſſue; which ſhe gratefully received.

Then advancing to the little Conduit aforeſaid, in a rich Pageant were ſeated the Goddeſſes *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Venus*; before whom ſtood the God *Mercury*, who, in their Names, preſented the Queen with a golden Ball trebly divided, purporting their three Gifts of Wiſdom, Riches, and Felicity. And, being come to *St. Paul's Gate*, a ſtately Pageant preſented itſelf, wherein ſat three Ladies in ſumptuous Apparel, with each a Chaplet on her Head, with this Inſcription:

*Regina Anna, proſpere procede, & regna.*

The middlemoſt of thoſe Ladies held a Tablet in her Hand, whereon was portrayed a crowned Angel, over whoſe Head was written,

*Veni amica, coronaberis.*

She on the right Hand ſupported a Tablet of Silver, on which was inſcribed,

*Domine, dirige greſſus meos.*

And ſhe on the Left held one of Gold, with an azure Inſcription,

*Confido in Domino.*

And underneath their Feet were the following Lines:

*Regina Anna, paris Regis de ſanguine nata,  
Et paries Populus aurea ſæcla tuis.*

From thence paſſing to the Eaſt End of *St. Paul's Church*, *Anne* was entertained by ſome of the Scholars belonging to *St. Paul's School* with Verſes made in Praise of the King and her; wherewith ſhe ſeemed highly delighted.

Thence proceeding to *Ludgate*, which was finely decorated, ſhe was diverted with divers Songs, adapted to the Solemnity, which were ſung in Concert by Men and Boys upon the Leads over the Gate; and, proceeding to the Conduit at the End of *Shoe-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, a handſome Tower with four Turrets was erected thereon; in each of which ſtood one of the cardinal Virtues, with their ſeveral Symbols; who, addreſſing themſelves to the Queen, promiſed they would never leave her, but be always her conſtant Attendants. Within the Tower was an excellent Concert of Muſick, and the Conduit all the while running with a Diverſity of Wines.

Then moving to *Temple-Bar*, ſhe was again entertained with various Songs, ſung in Concert by a Choir of Men and Boys; and from thence proceeding to *Weſtminſter*, whither ſhe was attended by the Lord-Mayor, ſhe returned him ſincere and hearty Thanks for his good Offices, and thoſe of the Citizens that Day. And the Day after being the Time appointed for her Coronation, the Lord-Mayor, in a Gown of crimſon Velvet, and his Collar of SS, attended by the Aldermen and Sheriffs in Scarlet, repaired to *Weſtminſter*, where they performed their ſeveral Offices belonging to that Ceremony.

On the *Wednesday* following the King ſent for the Mayor and Aldermen to *Weſtminſter*, where he returned them Thanks for their good Services both to him and his Queen; and, as a greater Mark of his Gratitude and ſincere Affection to the City, invited the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and forty of the principal Citizens, to the Chriſtning of the Princeſs *Elizabeth* his Daughter, at *Greenwich*; whither, at the Time prefixed, the Mayor, in his crimſon Velvet Gown and Collar of SS, and the Aldermen in Scarlet, with their Collars and golden Chains, repaired to the Celebration of the ſaid Ceremony.

Till this Time foreign Butchers, or Non-Freemen, kept their Stalls in *Leadenball-Street*, where they ſold their Meat on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* before the Citizens Houſes; and the Inhabitants thereof made a conſiderable Advantage of the Ground whereon they ſtood; which being obſerved by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, they obliged the ſaid Butchers to repair to *Leadenball-Market*, to diſpoſe of their Meat; and, Stalls being erected for their Accommodation, the Revenue of the City was thereby conſiderably increaſed. And the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament for regulating the Price of Proviſions, having aſcertained the Prices of Beef and Mutton, the former at one Halfpenny the Pound, and the latter at three Farthings, this Regulation rather enhanced than lowered the Price; ſo that Ordinance was ſoon after repealed.

In the Year 1534, *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rochester*, and *Sir Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, were committed to the Tower, for denying to ſwear to the Act of Succeſſion, made in the laſt Parliament; yet, both profeſſed a Readineſs to ſwear to the Succeſſion itſelf, but not to the whole Act; wherein the Marriage with Queen *Catharine*,

Hall.  
Chron.

Queen  
Anne  
crowned.

The King  
thanks the  
Citizens.

Invites the  
Mayor, &c.  
to the  
Chriſtning  
of Princeſs  
Elizabeth.

Foreign  
Butchers,  
&c. obliged  
to ſell in  
Leadenball  
Market.

Prices of  
Beef, &c.

Rapin.  
Hiſt.  
Engl.

The Recorder's  
Addreſs and  
Preſent to  
her Ma-  
jeſty.

The Pageant  
at St. Paul's  
Gate.

Stow. An.  
Engl.



Bishop  
Fisher and  
Sir Thomas  
More  
beheaded.

rine, the King's first Wife, was declared to be against the Law of God, and wherein also were some Touches against the Pope's Authority. For this Refusal they were attainted by Parliament. And afterwards, in another Parliament, an Act passed for the King's Supremacy, and for abolishing the Pope's Power in this Realm: This Act they also refused to swear to. Upon the said Attainder, they were both executed on Tower-Hill, the Bishop in June, 1535, and the Knight the Month following. Bishop Fisher was much lamented, being reputed a Man of great Learning, and of a good Life. The Pope had elected him Cardinal, and his Hat was come as far as Calais; but, before it could come to England, his Head was cut off. Sir Thomas More was both learned and wise, but so given to Jestings, that he could not refrain from it even under Misfortunes, and at the very Time of his Death. At his Entrance into the Tower, the Gentleman-Porter asking for his Fee, which is the upper Garment, he pulled off his Cap to give him, saying, *This is the uppermost Garment I have*: But that not sufficing, he pulled out a Handful of Angels, and gave him. A Knight, who was in his Company, saying, *He was glad to find that he was so full of Angels*: Yes, answered he, *I always love to have my best Friends about me*. When he had been close Prisoner for some Time, his Books were all taken from him, whereupon he shut up all his Windows; and being asked, why he did so? *It is Time*, answered he, *to shut up Shop, when the Ware is all gone*. When he was upon the Scaffold, the Headman kneeling down to ask him Forgiveness, *I do forgive thee*, said he, *but I promise thee thou wilt get no Credit by cutting off my Head, my Neck is so short*. And, when he was to lay his Head down upon the Block, having a great grey Beard, he stroaked it out, and said to the Headman, *I pray you let me lay my Beard over the Block, lest you should cut it; for, tho' you have a Warrant to cut off my Head, you have none to cut off my Beard*.

City Rec.  
Guildhall.  
Conduit at  
Aldgate.

Two Fifteenthhs were granted by the Common-Council of this City for defraying the Expence of bringing Water from Hackney to Aldgate, where a convenient Conduit was erected for it on the South Side of the Street, just without the Gate; which proved very useful to the Inhabitants in the Eastern Parts of the City.

Holborn  
paved.

In the same Year the high Street of Holborn was, by an Act of Parliament, first ordered to be paved from Holborn-Bridge to the Bars, and kept in Repair at the Charge of the Ground-Landlords.

His Majesty in this Parliament was pleased to sign the Act mentioned on Page 61, for the Conservation of the River Thames. See also Page 64.

Queen  
Anne Bul-  
len be-  
headed.

In the Year 1536 Queen Anne Bullen, King Henry VIII's second Wife, was, in the Month of May, brought to the Tower by Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Cromwell, Secretary, and Sir William Kingston, Lieutenant of the Tower. At the Tower Gate she fell on her Knees before the said Lords, beseeching God to help her, as she was innocent of what she was accused. She was arraigned in the Tower before the Duke of Nor-

folk, he sitting as High Steward of England. When her Indictment was read, she made such wife and discreet Answers, that she seemed fully to clear herself of every Thing laid to her Charge: But she was nevertheless found guilty, and beheaded in the same Month on a Scaffold upon the Green.

The Prices of Wines were ascertained by Parliament, viz. all French Wines at eight Pence the Gallon; Maltese and Romney Sacks, and all other sweet Wines, at one Shilling.

At the same Time, Coals were sold at Newcastle upon Tyne at two Shillings and two Pence the Chaldron; wherefore I imagine, that they were then sold in this City at about four Shillings.

The King having thrown off the spiritual Yoke of Rome, the Pope, at the Instigation of Cardinal Poole, was so highly enraged against him, that, to the utmost of his Power, he endeavoured to stir up both the Emperor and the French King for the Destruction of him and his Country; for the obviating of which, Henry, like a prudent Prince, began to provide against the worst, by fortifying the Coasts of his Kingdom, fitting out his Navy, and, by Commissions to the several Counties and principal Cities in England and Wales, caused all his male Subjects, from the Age of sixteen to sixty, to be mustered. One of which Commissions being directed to Sir William Ferman, Mayor of London, he immediately caused a general Muster of the Citizens to be held at Mile-End; on which Occasion they made as splendid an Appearance as in the Year 1532. This Army, consisting of three Divisions of five thousand Men each, exclusive of Pioneers and other Attendants, marched through the City in admirable Order to Westminster; where being reviewed by the King, Queen, and the Nobility, with the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction, they returned to the City by Way of Holborn.

This I imagine to have been the greatest Muster that ever was made by the Citizens of London till this Time; notwithstanding the absurd Relation of Fitz-Stephens, a fabulous Monk, who tells us, that, at a great Muster in the Reign of King Stephen, the City sent into the Field sixty thousand Foot and twenty thousand Horse; which I doubt not in its proper Place to refute, to the Satisfaction of the Reader.

The Common-Council of this City, in Consideration of the great Sagacity and Discretion of Paul Wythyn Pool, made an Order on the 22d of October, Anno 1539, whereby the said Pool was empowered to be present at all Common-Councils, as well as at the Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs.

This was an Honour so very great, that it never was granted to any other unqualified Citizen, that I can learn.

The King, who had lately forbid the annual March of the City Watch at Midsummer, on Account of its great Expence, endeavoured, by a Charter to the Company of Archers, to restore the manly, useful, and healthy Exercise of Shooting with the Long Bow; whereby (Anno Reg. 29.) he

Hall Chro.  
A.D. 1539

Another  
Muster at  
Mile-End.

FitzSteph.  
Descript.  
London.

City Grant  
to Paul  
Wythyn  
Pool.



*K. Henry's  
Patent for  
a Frater-  
nity of  
Archers.*

29.) he granted to Sir Christopher Morris, Master of his Ordnance, Anthony Kneyst and Peter Mewtas, Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber, (who were Overseers of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George) that they should be Overseers of the Science of Artillery, that is, for Long Bows, Cross Bows, and Hand Guns; and others were appointed to be Masters and Rulers of the said Science. And, for the Continuance of the same, he granted that the said Masters and Rulers, and their Successors, Masters and Rulers, might begin, found, and establish a perpetual Fraternity of St. George, and full Power to admit into the Fraternity all honest Persons, whosoever they were, and to be a Body Corporate. And, for the better Increase and Maintenance of this Science, they might, for their Disport and Pastime, from Time to Time, use and exercise Shooting at all Manner of Marks and Butts, and at the Game of the Propinjay, and other Games, as at Fowl and Fowls, as well in the City as Suburbs, and in all other Places. And there was one remarkable Passage in this Charter, that in Case any Person were shot and slain in these Sports by some Arrow shot by any of these Archers, he was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before he shot, used that common Word, *Fagß*.

The Citizens used to exercise their Sport of Shooting at *Mile-End*. The Chief of these Archers was called Prince *Arthur*, and the rest of them his Knights: The Exercise whereof was so manly and useful, that, as this King used it himself, so he disdained not sometimes to come to *Mile-End*, and see it.

*Princess  
Anne of  
Cleve's  
Reception  
by the City.*

Anne, Princess of Cleve, newly espoused to the King, being arrived in England, was, on the 3d of January, received at *Blackheath* by the *Antieatick* Merchants, and those of *Genoa*, *Florence*, *Venice*, and *Spain*, Inhabitants of this City, (the latter whereof were all dressed in Velvet) together with a Number of the principal Citizens, City Council, and Aldermen, about one hundred and sixty in Number, richly dressed in Velvet, with Chains of Gold, and mounted on stately Horses sumptuously trapped. Whence she was conducted by the King, divers foreign Princes, the Nobility, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, City Council, and Merchants, to the royal Palace at *Greenwich*: In her Way to which, she, with the greatest Pleasure, beheld the City Companies in their several Barges, richly adorned with a great Variety of Flags and Streamers, gliding along the *Thames*; and which, by their excellent Concerts of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, ravished the Ears of the illustrious Company with their melodious Sounds, whilst the Guns from all Quarters, like rolling Thunder, incessantly proclaimed her Welfare.

The 4th of February following being the Day appointed for their Majesties Removal to *Westminster*, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the City Barge, attended by the twelve principal Companies in their respective Barges, most pompously equipped, repaired to *Greenwich*; whence they conducted the King and Queen by Water to *Westminster*. By the Queen not making her publick Entry into the City, it shewed the King's little Esteem for her, which soon after ap-

peared. At this Time the River *Thames* was so destitute of fresh Water, by an excessive Drought, that the salt Water flowed above *London-Bridge*.

*Salt Water  
above Lon-  
don Bridge*

Mr. *Stow* writes, that in his Remembrance the *Moore Ditch* was cleaned in the Mayoralty of Sir William *Hollies*, A. D. 1540.

In 1542, George *Ferrers*, a Member of Parliament for *Plymouth*, was arrested in *London*, and committed to the Compter, at the Suit of one *White*, for the Sum of two hundred Marks; Complaint whereof being made to the House of Commons, they immediately sent their Serjeant at Arms with an Order of the House into the City to reclaim him. The Serjeant, in Obedience to the Command of the House, repaired to the Compter in *Bread-Street*, and demanded the said Member. But the Compter Officers, instead of complying with the Order, resisted the Officer: Whereupon a Quarrel ensued between *Ferrers*, the Prisoner, and the Compter Officers; on which Occasion the Serjeant at Arms and his Servant were assaulted, and his Mace broken.

*George  
Ferrers,  
a Member  
of Parlia-  
ment, ar-  
rested in  
London.*

*Reclaimed  
by the  
House of  
Commons.*

*Serjeant  
at Arms  
misled.*

In the Interim came the Sheriffs, to whom the Serjeant at Arms addressed himself, complaining of the rude and barbarous Treatment of him by their Officers; and, at the same Time, demanded the Release of the Prisoner, by Virtue of the above-mentioned Order. But the Sheriffs, instead of obeying, not only rejected the said Order, with the most opprobrious Language, but likewise maltreated the Officer; who returning, acquainted the House with the whole Proceedings. The Members, highly enraged against the Sheriffs for their unparalleled Insolence and Contempt, ordered the Serjeant at Arms forthwith to return to the said Sheriffs, and peremptorily to demand the Discharge of their Member, without Writ or Warrant for their so doing. The Sheriffs, in the mean Time, receiving Advice of the violent Ferment they had put the House into by their bad Conduct, in order to appease them, and prevent their just Resentment, upon the Return of their Officer, they immediately discharged the Prisoner. But this not being an Atonement adequate to their Crime, the Serjeant charged them, by a special Order of the House, not only to appear themselves the next Day before the Commons at *Westminster*, but likewise to bring along with them their Clerks and Officers concerned in the Assault upon their Officer, and especially *White*, at whose Suit *Ferrers*, their Member, was arrested.

*Prisoner  
detained.*

*The pre-  
sumptuous  
Order of  
the House.*

*Prisoner  
discharged.*

The Sheriffs, in Obedience to this Order, at the Time prefixed, appeared at the Bar of the House, with the Persons concerned in the late Breach of Privilege; where they were charged by the Speaker with their late vile and contemptuous Behaviour towards that honourable House: And, having little to say in their own Justification, they and *White* were committed Prisoners to the Tower of *London*; and one of their Clerks to a Room in the said Place, called *Little Ease*; and the arresting Officer, with four others, to *Newgate*; where they continued for a considerable Time, till, by the earnest Supplication of the Lord-Mayor, and other Friends,

*Sheriffs  
punished.*

O o o

they



they were discharged by an Order of the said House.

Rapin.  
Hist. Engl.  
Bible  
printed in  
English.

About the same Time the King granted a Privilege to a Bookseller in London, to print the Bible in English.

Rail. Stat.  
32 H. VIII  
Several  
Streets or-  
dered to be  
paved.

In the same Year the Streets called *Aldgate High-Street*, from the Gate to *Whitechapel Church*, *Chancery-Lane*, *High-Holborn*, *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, *Shoe-Lane*, and *Fetter-Lane*, being very ruinous, were so dangerous to pass, that they were almost rendered useless: For the remedying of which, it was by Parliament enacted, that the said Streets should be paved with Stone, as other Streets in the City were.

Stow. An.  
Engl.

On the 30th of December, the principal of the Scottish Prisoners taken in the late Battle in the North of England, before their Return home-wards, were sumptuously entertained by Sir *John Cotes*, the Mayor, and the rest by *Henry Habberborne*, and *Henry Amcotes*, the Sheriffs.

Holin.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1543  
Mortality  
of Cattle.

By Reason of a great Mortality among the Cattle, occasioned by great Rains in the preceding Season, Meat rose to such an excessive Price, that Mutton was sold at two Shillings and four Pence the Quarter, and a Lamb at three Shillings and four Pence. The Consideration whereof induced the Lord-Mayor and Common-Council to make a sumptuary Law, for preventing luxurious Eating; whereby the Mayor was restrained from having more than seven Dishes at either Dinner or Supper, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs to six, upon the Penalty of forty Shillings for every supernumerary Dish; the Sword-Bearer to have four, and the Mayor and Sheriffs Officers three Dishes.

Act of  
Common-  
Council  
against  
luxurious  
Eating.

It was likewise by the same Authority enacted, That, after the ensuing Easter, neither the Mayor, Aldermen, nor Sheriffs should buy any Cranes, Swans, or Bustards, upon Penalty, for every Fowl so bought, of the Sum of twenty Shillings: But the Person accused to have the Liberty of purging himself by Oath.

Rail. Stat.  
34 & 35  
Hen. VIII  
Other  
Streets or-  
dered to be  
paved with  
Stone.

At the same Time, the Streets called *Whitecross-Street*, *Chiswell-Street*, *Grub-Street*, *Shoreditch*, *Goswell-Street*, *St. John's-Street*, *Cowcross-Street*, *Wych-Street*, *Holywell-Street* near *St. Clement's Docks*, the Strand from *Temple-Bar* to *Strand-Bridge*, *Petty-France* in *Westminster*, *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, *Long-Lane* in *Smithfield*, and the *Butcher-Row* without *Temple-Bar*, being in so very bad a Condition, that they were almost become unpassable; wherefore it was by Parliament enacted, That all the said Streets should be paved with Stone, and Channels made in the Midst thereof, like those in the Streets of London, at the Charge of the Ground-Landlords of the said Streets, upon the Penalty of one Shilling for every square Yard left unpaved in the said Streets at Michaelmas in the ensuing Year. And it was further enacted, That the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London, should have Power to enquire into, hear, and determine the Defaults of Paving and Reparation of Streets; and that any three Justices in London, whereof the Mayor to be one, may sit Fines upon such as do not pave and repair any Street or Lane in London, or the Liberties thereof; to be levied by Distress or Action, &c. by the Chamberlain, to the Use of the Mayor and Common-

alty of the said City: And also, that the Conduits in London should be made and repaired. Stat. 32 & 35 Hen. VIII. C. x.

Notwithstanding the vast Expence the Citizens of London had been at to bring Water to, and erect Conduits in, the City, it was now by Experience found, that there was not near a sufficient Quantity to supply the common Demands; therefore, upon Application to Parliament, an Act was passed, whereby the Mayor and Citizens were empowered to bring Water to the City from *Hampstead-Heath*, *St. Mary le Bon*, *Hackney*, and *Muswell-Hill*, upon their indemnifying the Owners of all Lands, where they should be obliged to dig, raise, or build, according as the Damage should be valued by Commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor for that Purpose.

Ibid.  
35 H. VIII  
Act for the  
better Wa-  
tering of  
the City.

In the same Year a dreadful Plague raged in the City, which swept away a great Number of Citizens, and occasioned the Term's being adjourned to *St. Alban's*.

Hall Chron.  
A great  
Plague.

Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, Mayor of London, and Council to King *Henry VIII.* deceased 1544, was buried at *St. Thomas of Acres*, in a Chapel by him builded. He gave to the City of London a rich Collar of Gold, to be worn by the Mayor; which was first worn by *Sir William Laxton*, the Lord-Mayor next Year. He gave five hundred Marks, to be a Stock for Sea-Coal; his Lands, purchased of the King, the Rent thereof to be distributed to the Poor in the Wards for ever.

Sir John  
Allen.

He gave besides, to the Prisons, Hospitals, Lazar-Houses, and all other Poor in the City, or two Miles without, very liberally, and too long to be recited.

On the 4th Day of April, a Magazine of Gunpowder in *East-Smithfield* blew up by Accident; whereby five Men, a Boy, and a Woman, were destroyed.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1544

On the 18th of October in the same Year, *Margaret Atkinson*, by her Will, appointed, that the Sunday after her Interment, a Collation should be provided by her Executors for the Entertainment of her Fellow-Parishioners, to consist of two Dozen of Bread, a Kilderkin of Ale, two Gammons of Bacon, three Shoulders of Mutton, and four Rabbits; to be eaten in the Church, on a Table placed there for that Purpose.

Stow. Sur.  
Margaret  
Atkinson's  
Burial.

The King, having Occasion for Money to carry on the War against Scotland, borrowed of the twelve Companies of London the Sum of twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence upon a Mortgage of Crown Lands. And, in the Prosecution of this War, he resolved upon raising a Sum by Way of Benevolence; and sent into the City the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Suffolk*, &c. as Commissioners to assess the Citizens. They sent for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to *Baynard's Castle*, where a certain Sum was demanded of each of them. To this arbitrary Proceeding *Richard Read*, an Alderman, not only objected, but also absolutely refused to pay the Sum required; for which Refusal he was, in a tyrannical and cruel Manner, sent to Scotland, to serve in the King's Army as a common Soldier; where he had not been long, before the

City Rec.

A Loan of  
21263 l.  
6s. 8d.

Ld. Herb.  
Life of  
Hen. VIII  
A.D. 1545  
An arbi-  
trary As-  
essment.

Alderman  
Read re-  
fuses to  
pay it.  
How op-  
pressed.



the Army, with the Lord Evers the General, were almost cut to Pieces, and himself, with many others, taken Prisoners; and who, besides the Hardships he underwent, was obliged to pay a considerable Sum for his Ransom.

Who qualified to  
serve on  
the Grand  
Jury in  
the City.

By an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-third Year of the present Reign, only the Citizens of London, that were possessed of a Freehold Estate of twenty Marks *per Ann.* were capable of serving upon the Grand Jury; but the Number of Citizens thus qualified being so very small, the said Office could not be duly executed: For the Redress of which, the Citizens found themselves necessitated to apply to Parliament; by whom it was enacted, That, for the future, all Citizens possessed of four hundred Marks both in real and personal Estate, should be qualified to serve upon the Grand Jury.

Rail. Stat.  
17 H. VIII

Red.

Tythes of  
the London  
Clergy  
ascertain'd.

For ascertaining of Tythes to the London Clergy, it was at this Time by Parliament enacted, That each of the Citizens, and Inhabitants within the City and Liberty thereof, should, for every ten Shillings annual Rent, of all and every House, Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, and Stables, pay to the Vicars of their respective Parishes the Sum of sixteen Pence; and for every Rent of twenty Shillings, two Shillings and nine Pence; and so in Proportion for higher Rents.

Hollinf.  
Chron.  
Engl.

City fits  
out 1000  
Men to  
serve in  
France.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1546

Peace with  
France  
proclaimed.

In the Month of *August* in this Year, the City of London, at its own Expence, raised and completely fitted out a Regiment of Foot, consisting of a thousand Men, as a Reinforcement to the Army in France.

A Peace being concluded between England and France, it was on *Whitsunday* proclaimed in the City with the greatest Solemnity; on which Occasion a solemn Procession was made from St. Paul's Church to Leadenhall, and back again, which was preceded by a Number of Men carrying the parochial Silver Crosses, followed by all the Parish Clerks, Choristers, and Priests in London, together with the Choir of St. Paul's, in their richest Copes, followed by the several Companies of the City in their Formalities; and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet Robes closed the Procession.

Hollinf.  
Chron.  
Engl.

At the same Time *Claude Annebaut*, High-Admiral of France, being arrived in England Ambassador Extraordinary from the King his Master, he made his publick Entry into this City; for the honouring of which, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, together with all the City Companies in their Formalities, lined the Streets on each Side. And, at the said Ambassador's Return to France, the City presented him with Wine, Wax Torches, and four large Silver'd Flagons richly gilt.

City Rec.

In this same Year two Fifteenths were granted by Common-Council, for bringing Water from *Hoxton Fields*, (See P. 83.) and erecting a Conduit in *Lebbury*.

Ld. Herb.  
Life of  
Hen. VIII

The Earl of Surrey, eldest Son to the Duke of Norfolk, was tried at *Guildhall* before Sir *Martin Bowes*, the Lord-Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, &c. for High Treason; for which he was condemned, and suffered accordingly.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*The Coronation of King Edward VI. A flying Man. Laws concerning Artificers and Labourers Wages. Disputes in the Ministry. Privy Council apply for Aid to the City. The King does the same. Mr. Stadlow's judicious Speech in the Common-Council. The City's Resolution, and its good Effect. The Protector committed to the Tower. Prices of Cattle. Companies Estates redeemed. Mary Queen of Scots entertained. Price of Provisions. King Edward VI's Charter, granting certain Parcels of Land in Southwark and Surrey, with the Manor of Southwark, and all its Appurtenances and royal Liberties, the Office of Coroner, Escheator, Clerk of the Market, &c. Lord-Mayor bound with the King for a Sum of Money. Duke of Somerset's Trial and Execution. Anseatick Company dissolved. Death of King Edward, and Proclamation of Queen Jane. Queen Mary proclaimed, and Queen Jane beheaded. Riot at Mr. Bourne's Sermon. Mary's Coronation. Match with Philip II. proposed. Sir Thomas Wyatt's Insurrection. Joined by the City Forces. Judges, &c. sat in Armour in the Courts. Queen Mary's Speech to the Citizens. Wyatt's March to London and Defeat. Bishop Gardiner's Scheme to cut off Princess Elizabeth. Marriage of Queen Mary. Act against Retailers of wollen or linen Cloth, Haberdashery, &c. Act of Common-Council against luxurious Living in the City. Sir Thomas White, his Charities. Number of Taverns, &c. retrenched. The Cruelty of the Keeper of Bread-Street Compter. Wood-Street Compter built. Act to exclude Foreigners. The first Bellman. Entertainment of the Russian Ambassador. Calais lost. A Loan of 20000*l.**

IN the first Year of Edward the Sixth, the Day for his Coronation being appointed on the 24th of February, attended by the Nobility on Horseback, he rode from the Tower of London to Westminster in the greatest Pomp; on which Occasion the City was sumptuously embellished, and a Variety of stately Pageants erected in divers Places thereof; and, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, he was particularly diverted by a Spaniard, who on his Breast slid down a Rope, Head foremost, with Arms and Legs extended, from the Battlements of St. Paul's Steeple, to the Dean's Gate in the Church-Yard.

Hollinf.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1546  
Coronation  
of Ed. VI.

A flying  
Man.

The Parliament, amongst other Particulars, this Year enacted, That if any Artificers, Workmen, or Labourers do conspire, covenant, or promise together, that they shall not make or do their Work but at a certain Price or Rate, or shall not enterprize or take upon them to finish that Work which another hath begun, or shall do

2 & 3  
Edw. VI.  
Stat. ch. 15

Laws for  
regulating  
Wages of  
Artificers,  
Labourers,  
&c.

but



but a certain Work in a Day, or shall not work but at certain Hours or Times; that then every Person so conspiring, covenanting, or offending, being thereof convicted by Witnesses, Confession, or otherwise, shall forfeit for the first Offence 10*l.* or twenty Days Imprisonment; for the second Offence 20*l.* or Pillory; and for a third Offence 40*l.* or to sit on the Pillory, and to have one Ear cut off, besides being rendered infamous, and incapable of ever giving Evidence upon Oath.

This Act included all Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, Poulterers, Cooks, &c. And all Justices of Assize, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. in their Sessions, Leets, and Courts, have full Power and Authority to enquire, hear, and determine all and singular the Offences against this Statute, and to cause the Offenders to be punished.

A.D. 1548 In this Year the Marching Watch was revived by Sir John Gresham, the Mayor, who, as formerly, caused the same to march on *Midsummer-Night*, in a very pompous Manner; but that which added the greatest Splendor to the Procession was the Addition of three hundred Light Horsemen, who were raised by the Citizens to reinforce the King's Army in Scotland.

Stow. Sur. Lond. A Plague. Soon after, a Plague broke out in this City, which carried off Abundance of its Inhabitants.

A. D. 1549, Henry Amcotes Mayor, the Town Ditch was cleaned at the Expence of the Companies.

Graft. Chron. Engl. A.D. 1549 The Earl of Warwick, and divers Lords of the Privy-Council, being highly dissatisfied with the Administration of Edward Seymer, Duke of Somerset, the Protector, withdrew from Court, associated, and armed themselves and Domesticicks, and secured the Tower of London by a Stratagem of the Lord Treasurer's, without the Effusion of Blood; and, having removed the Governor, substituted one of their Friends to succeed him. Having luckily succeeded in their first Attempt, Warwick removed into the City, and lodged at the House of John York, one of the Sheriffs of London.

Ibid. Upon Advice of these Proceedings at London, the Protector was so greatly intimidated, that he instantly removed with the King from Hampton-Court to Windsor, and began strongly to fortify the Castle. In the Interim the Lords at London

Endeavour to engage the Citizens to their Party. had a Conference with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, whom they earnestly importuned to provide a Power sufficient for Defence of the City: Which being assented to, the several Companies were ordered alternately to mount Guard, to be ready to oppose all Attempts that might be made against them. They likewise desired a Supply of five hundred Men, to enable them to bring the Protector to Justice. To which Answer was returned, That nothing could be done in that Affair without consulting the Common-Council; to which End, the Lord-Mayor summoned all the Members thereof to assemble the next Day in Guildhall.

Proceedings thereupon. In the mean Time the Lords convened in the Mayor's House; where after having drawn up a trifling Charge against the Protector, they caused

it to be proclaimed in divers Parts of the City. After which they conferred with the Mayor and Aldermen in the Council-Chamber, (before they met the Commons) and, having come to several Resolutions, the Mayor and Aldermen repaired to the Common-Council; where, in a full Assembly, they produced a Letter from the King, commanding them immediately to send him five hundred Men completely armed to Windsor. However, Robert Brook, the Recorder, earnestly exhorted them rather to supply the Lords with that Number, by whose Assistance they would be enabled to call the Protector to an Account, and thereby redress the Grievances of an injured Nation; without which the City was not only in Danger of being ruined, but likewise the whole Kingdom to become a Prey to his insatiable Avarice. This Speech, instead of having the desired Effect, occasioned a profound Silence; which greatly amazing the Orator, he reassumed his Discourse, and seriously pressed them for an Answer: Whereupon George Stadlow, a prudent and judicious Citizen, rose up, and spoke as followeth:

"I remember, sayth he, in a Story written in *Fabian's Chronicle*, of the Warre betwene the King and his Barons, which was in the Time of King Henry III. and the same Time the Barons, as our Lordes do now, demanded Ayde of the Maior and Citie of London, and that in a rightful Cause for the Commonweale, which was for the Execution of divers good Lawes, whereunto the King before had given his Consent, and after would not suffer them to take Place; and the Citie did ayde the Lords, and it came to an open Battayl, where in the Lordes prevayled, and toke the King and his Sonne Prisoners, and upon certaine Condycions the Lordes restored againe the King and his Sonne to their Liberties; and, amonge other Condycions, this was one, That the King should not only graunt his Pardon to the Lordes, but also to the Citezens of London; which was graunted, yea, and the same was ratified by Act of Parliament: But what followed of it? Was it forgotten? No, surely, nor forgiven during the King's Life; the Liberties of the City were taken away, Straungers appoynted to be our Heades and Gouvernors, the Citezens geven away Bodye and Goodes, and from one Persecution to another were most miserably afflicted. Such it is to enter into the Wrath of a Prince, as Solomen sayth, *The Wrath and Indignation of a Prince is Death*. Wherefore, forasmuch as this Ayd is requyred of the King's Majestie, whose Voyce we ought to hearken unto, for he is our high Shepherd, rather than unto the Lords; and yet I would not wish the Lords to be clearly shaken off, but that they with us, and we with them, may joyne in Sute, and make our most humble Petition to the King's Majestie, that it would please his Highness to heere suche Complaynt against the Government of the Lorde Protector, as maye be justly alleged and proved; and, I doubt not, but this Matter will be pacified, that neither shall the King, nor yet the Lordes, have Cause to seeke for further Ayde, neyther we to offend any of them bothe."

The King demands their Aid.

Debate thereon.

Ibid.

Mr. Stadlow's Speech.

See before P. 96.

This



In good  
fig. 2.City Mof.  
fays to  
the King.Hayw.  
Life of  
Edw. VI.The Pra-  
tor con-  
mitted to  
the Tower.Stryp.  
Eccle. Mem.

This plain and honest Speech had so good an Effect, that the Common-Council broke up without coming to any Resolution in that Affair; wherefore the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen held a Conference with the Lords in the Star-Chamber; at the Conclusion of which, Sir Philip Hobby was dispatched with a Letter of Credence, wherein they most humbly implored his Majesty to give Credit to all the said Sir Philip should declare to him in their Names; which Message he delivered in a very emphatical Manner; and, tho' in Presence of the Protector, he bitterly inveighed against his grievous Proceedings, insomuch that the Protector was not only commanded instantly to withdraw, but soon after committed to *Beauchamp's Tower* in the Castle; from whence he was brought to *London*, and, in a Kind of Triumph, rode down *Holborn* between the Earls of *Southampton* and *Huntington*, followed by three hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen on Horseback: At *Holborn-Bridge* certain of the Aldermen attended on Horseback, and the Streets through which he passed were lined with armed Citizens; and, at the End of *Soper-Lane* (now *Queen-Street*) in *Cheapside*, he was received by the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, with a numerous Attendance of Halbardiers, who conducted him to the Tower of *London*.

The Prices of Meat at this Time being greatly enhanced, the King, to restrain all Graiers, Salefmen, and others, from imposing on the Publick, judged it necessary to ascertain the Prices of Cattle fold in the several Seasons of the Year, as specified in the following Table:

Prices of  
Cattle set-  
tled by  
Authority.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The best fat Ox, from <i>Midsummer</i> to			
<i>Michaelmas</i> , at — —	2	5	0
One of the middling Sort at — —	1	18	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	1	8	0
The best Steers and Runts at — —	1	5	0
One of the middling Sort at — —	1	0	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	16	0
The best Heifers and Kine, each at — —	1	2	0
One of the middling Sort at — —	0	16	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	13	4
The best fat Ox from <i>Hallowmas</i> to			
<i>Christmas</i> — —	2	6	8
One of the inferior Sort at — —	1	19	8
The best Steers and Runts, each at — —	1	6	8
One of the inferior Sort at — —	1	2	8
The best Heifers and Kine, each at — —	1	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	19	0
The best fat Ox, from <i>Christmas</i> to			
<i>Shrovetide</i> , at — —	2	8	4
One of the inferior Sort at — —	2	1	4
The best Steers and Runts, each at — —	1	8	4
One of the inferior Sort at — —	1	4	4
The best fat Wether, from Shearing			
Time to <i>Michaelmas</i> , at — —	0	4	4
One of ditto shorn — —	0	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	2	4
The best fat Ewe at — —	0	2	6
One of ditto shorn — —	0	2	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	1	8
The best fat Wether, from <i>Michaelmas</i>			
to <i>Shrovetide</i> , at — —	0	4	4
One of ditto shorn at — —	0	3	0
One of the inferior Sort at — —	0	2	4

NUMB. XXI.

Several of the City Corporations being possessed of Lands given by Papists to superstitious Uses, they were now by Act of Parliament suppressed, and appropriated to the King's Use, to the Amount of one thousand Pounds per Annum, which were purchased by the several Companies of *London* at the dear Rate of twenty Years Purchase; and, for the Payment thereof, some of the said Corporations, to their great Loss, were obliged to dispose of other Lands at fourteen and sixteen Years Purchase.

Mary Queen of Scotland, and Dowager of France, (after the Demise of the King her Husband, in her Return from France through England) was sumptuously entertained at the Bishop of *London's* Palace by the Mayor and Citizens for four Days successively; and, at her Departure from hence, was attended by the prime Nobility with the utmost Magnificence: On which Occasion, the Duke of *Northumberland* had in *Cheapside* one hundred Men on Horseback, armed with Javelins, forty whereof were dressed in black Velvet, with Velvet Hats and Feathers, and golden Chains about their Necks; and next to whom stood one hundred and twenty Horsemen belonging to the Earl of *Pembroke*, with Javelins, Hats and Feathers; then one hundred Gentlemen and Yeomen belonging to the Lord Treasurer, with Javelins; which three Bodies of Horse reached from *Gutter-Lane* End in *Cheapside*, to *Birchin-Lane* in *Cornhill*; and, being attended by all the Nobility to *Shoreditch* Church, she was thence conducted by the Sheriffs of *London* to *Waltham*.

In this same Year the River *Thames* ebbed and flowed thrice within the Space of nine Hours. As this is not said to have happened by an Earthquake, it must have been occasioned by a violent Easterly Wind's repelling the Ebb, before it performed its natural Course; then easing a little, it returned with the same Impetuosity a second Time before the Expiration of the said Ebb, and had the same Effect as at first.

About the same Time happened a great Dearth of Provisions; wherefore, to prevent the Poor from being imposed upon, the Government ascertained the Prices of the following Sorts of Provisions:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
White Wheat, the Quarter at — —	13	0
Red ditto at — —	11	0
All other Sorts of ditto at — —	8	0
Malt the best, the Quarter at — —	10	0
Second Sort of ditto at — —	8	0
Rye the best, the Quarter at — —	7	0
Second Sort of ditto at — —	6	0
Barley the best at — —	9	0
Second Sort of ditto at — —	7	0
Beans and Peas the best, the Quarter at — —	5	0
Second Sort of ditto at — —	3	0
Oats, the Quarter at — —	4	0
The best sweet Butter, the Pound at — —	0	1
Essex barrelled Butter, the Pound at — —	0	0 ½
All Sorts of other barrelled Butter at — —	0	0 ½
Essex Cheese, the Pound at — —	0	0 ½
All other Sorts of ditto at — —	0	0 ½

P p p

King

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1550Companies  
obliged to  
pay twenty  
Years Pur-  
chase for  
Church  
Lands.Ibid.  
The City's  
Entertain-  
ment of  
Mary Q.  
of Scots.Stryp.  
Eccle. Mem.Prices of  
Provisions  
settled by  
Authority.



King *Edward*, in the fourth of his Reign, granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1551  
K. Ed. VI.  
Charter,  
granting  
certain  
Parcels of  
Land, &c.  
in South-  
wark and  
Surrey.

"*Edward* the Sixth, by the Grace of God,  
"King of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defen-  
"der of the Faith, and on Earth supreme Head  
"of the Church of *England* and *Ireland*; to all  
"to whom these present Letters shall come,  
"greeting.  
"Know ye, that for the Sum of six hundred  
"and forty-seven Pounds two Shillings and a  
"Penny, of lawful Money of *England*, paid to  
"the Hands of the Treasurer of our Court of  
"Augmentation and Revenues of our Crown, to  
"our Use, by our well-beloved the Mayor and  
"Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *Lon-*  
"*don*, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully  
"satisfied and paid, and the Mayor and Com-  
"monalty and Citizens and their Successors to  
"be thereof acquitted and discharged by these  
"Presents; and for other Causes and Conside-  
"rations, us thereunto especially moving, have  
"of our special Grace, and from our certain  
"Knowledge and mere Motion, and also with  
"the Advice of our Council, given and granted,  
"and by these Presents do give and grant, to  
"the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens  
"of the City of *London*, all that our Messuage or  
"Tenement, with the Appurtenances, now or  
"late in the Tenure of *Simon Sebatson*, situate and  
"being next our Mansion late *Charles*, late Duke  
"of *Suffolk*, in *Southwark*, in the County of *Sur-*  
"*rey*; and all that our Messuage or Tenement,  
"with the Appurtenances, next the Broad Gate  
"of the same our Mansion in *Southwark* afore-  
"said; and all that our Close of Ground called  
"*Moulter's Close*, containing by Estimation fifteen  
"Acres, lying in *Newington*, in our said County  
"of *Surrey*; and all that our Close of Ground,  
"containing by Estimation two Acres, now or  
"late in the Tenure of *John Parrow*, lying and  
"being in *St. George's Dunhill*, in the Parish  
"of *St. George*, in *Southwark* afore said; and  
"also all that one Close of Ground, late in the  
"Tenure of *John Billington*, lying in *Lambeth*  
"Marsh, in the Parish of *Lambeth*, in the said  
"County of *Surrey*; and also all those our thirty-  
"nine Acres and three Rods of Meadow,  
"with the Appurtenances, now or late in the  
"Tenure of *William Bafely*, lying and being in  
"divers Parcels in the Field called *St. George's*  
"Field, in the Parish of *St. George* in *Southwark*,  
"in our said County of *Surrey*; and one Mes-  
"suage or Tenement of ours, situate near Broad  
"Gates, in *Southwark* afore said; and all those  
"our two Messuages or Tenements, and one  
"Chamber, and three Stables, and one Gar-  
"den of ours, with all their Appurtenances,  
"situate and being in *Southwark* afore said; all  
"and singular which Premises were some time  
"Parcel of the Possessions and Hereditaments of  
"*Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*; and all other the  
"Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Re-  
"versions, and Hereditaments whatsoever, with  
"their Appurtenances, in *Southwark*, in the said  
"County of *Surrey*, which were the afore said  
"*Charles* Duke of *Suffolk's*, and which were late  
"purchased by our dear Father *Henry* the  
"Eighth, late King of *England*, of the same

"*Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*; except neverthe-  
"less always to us and our Heirs and Successors,  
"all that our capital Messuage and Mansion-  
"House called *Southwark Place*, in *Southwark*  
"afore said, late the said Duke of *Suffolk's*, and  
"all Gardens and Grounds to the same adjoining  
"or appertaining; and all our Park in *South-*  
"*wark* afore said, and all the Messuages, and all  
"the Buildings and Grounds called *Antelope*  
"there.

"Furthermore, we give, and for the Confi-  
"deration afore said, with the Advice afore said,  
"do by these Presents grant to the afore said  
"Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
"said City of *London*, all that our Lordship and  
"Manor of *Southwark*, with their Rights,  
"Members and Appurtenances in the said County  
"of *Surrey*, late pertaining to the late Monastery  
"of *Bermondsey* in the said County; and all Mes-  
"suages, Houses, Buildings, Barns, Stables,  
"Dove-Houses, Ponds, Pools, Springs, Orch-  
"ards, Gardens, Lands, Tenements, Meadows,  
"Feedings, Pastures, Commons, Waste-street,  
"void Ground-Rent, Reversions, Services,  
"Court-Leet, View of Frankpledge, Chat-  
"tels, Waifs, Strays, Free Warren, and all  
"other Rights, Profits, Commodities, Emo-  
"luments, and Hereditaments whatsoever in  
"*Southwark* afore said, to the said Lordship and  
"Manor of *Southwark* by any Means belong-  
"ing, or being before this Time accounted,  
"known, or taken as Member or Parcel of the  
"said Lordship and Manor, except before ex-  
"cepted.

"Furthermore, we give, and for the Confi-  
"deration afore said, and with the Assent afore-  
"said, by these Presents do grant unto the said  
"Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, all our  
"Manor and Borough of *Southwark*, with all  
"their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances,  
"in the said County of *Surrey*, late Parcel of  
"the Possessions of the Archbishop and Arch-  
"bishoprick of *Canterbury*, and all our annual  
"Rent of three Shillings and two Pence Half-  
"penny, and the Services going out of the Lands  
"and Tenements some time of *John Burcator*,  
"Knight, and now or late in the Tenure of *Wil-*  
"*liam Glasscock*, Esq; in *Southwark* afore said; and  
"all that our yearly Rent of three Shillings, and  
"Service going out of the House or Tenement  
"called the *Swan*, in *Southwark* afore said; and  
"all that our yearly Rent of four Shillings and  
"ten Pence, and the Service going out of the  
"Messuage or Tenement called the *Mermaid*,  
"in *Southwark* afore said; and all that the yearly  
"Rent of twenty Pence a Quarter, and the Ser-  
"vice going out of the Messuage or Tenement  
"called the *Helmet*, in the Borough of *Southwark*  
"afore said; and all that our annual Rent of six-  
"teen Shillings, and the Services going out of  
"the Messuage or Tenement called the *Horse-*  
"*Head*, in the Borough of *Southwark* afore said;  
"and also all that our annual Rent of six Shil-  
"lings and four Pence, and the Services going  
"out of the Messuage or Tenement called the  
"*Gleyn*, in *Southwark* afore said; and all that our  
"annual Rent of two Shillings a Quarter, and  
"the Services going out of the Messuage or Te-  
"nament called the *Rose*; and one Acre of  
"Ground

And the  
Lordship  
and Manor  
of *South-*  
*wark*.

And cer-  
tain yearly  
Rents, Ser-  
vices, &c.



“ Ground lying in the *Lock* in *Southwark*; and  
 “ all that our annual Rent of twenty Pence a  
 “ Quarter, and the Service going out of one  
 “ Messuage or Tenement called the *Lamb* in *South-*  
 “ *wark* aforesaid, pertaining to the Company of  
 “ Fishmongers of *London*; and also that our an-  
 “ nual Rent of twenty Pence a Quarter, and the  
 “ Service going out of one Messuage or Tenement  
 “ pertaining to the said Society of Fishmongers in  
 “ *London*, called the *Bale* in *Southwark* aforesaid;  
 “ and all that annual Rent of twenty Pence a  
 “ Quarter, going out of one Messuage or Tene-  
 “ ment pertaining to the said Society of Fish-  
 “ mongers, commonly called the *Flower de Luce*  
 “ in *Southwark* aforesaid; and also that our  
 “ annual Rent of four Shillings, and the Service  
 “ going out of the twelve Acres of Land lying  
 “ at the *Lock* in *Southwark* aforesaid, some time  
 “ the Lord *Wilford's*, and now or late pertain-  
 “ ing to the said Society of Fishmongers;  
 “ and all that our annual Rent of eight Pence,  
 “ and the Service going out of two Acres of  
 “ Land of *Giles Alborn*, called *Tipping in the Hole*,  
 “ in *Southwark* aforesaid; and also that our an-  
 “ nual Rent of three Shillings, and the Service  
 “ going out of one Messuage or Tenement, late  
 “ *Thomas Lord Peyning's*, in *Southwark* aforesaid;  
 “ and all that our annual Rent of twelve Pence  
 “ Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the  
 “ Messuage or Tenement now or late of *William*  
 “ *Malten*, in *Southwark* aforesaid; and all that  
 “ our annual Rent of twenty Pence Halfpenny,  
 “ and the Service going out of the Messuage or  
 “ Tenement called the *White Hart*, in *Southwark*  
 “ aforesaid; and also all that our annual Rent of  
 “ seven Shillings and four Pence, and the Ser-  
 “ vice going out of a Messuage or Tenement cal-  
 “ led the *Crown*, in *Southwark* aforesaid, now or  
 “ late of the Masters of the Bridge-House, *London*;  
 “ and also all that our annual Rent of two Shil-  
 “ lings, and the Service going out of the Mes-  
 “ suage or Tenement of the same Masters of the  
 “ Bridge-House, called the *Christopher*, in *South-*  
 “ *wark* aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent  
 “ of twelve Pence, and the Service going out of  
 “ the Lands and Meadows of the Masters of the  
 “ Bridge-House of *London*, lying and being at  
 “ the *Lock*, called *Carpenters-Hall*, in *Southwark*  
 “ aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of ten  
 “ Pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out  
 “ of the Messuage or Tenement called the *Blue*  
 “ *Mead*, in *Southwark* aforesaid; and all that our  
 “ annual Rent of two Shillings, and the Service  
 “ going out of one Messuage or Tenement now  
 “ or late of *William Salisbury*, in *Southwark* aforesaid;  
 “ and also all that our annual Rent of six-  
 “ teen Pence, and the Service going out of a cer-  
 “ tain Field of Ground of four Acres of Land,  
 “ now or late the Heirs of *Robert Linled*, lying  
 “ and being in the *Lock*, and abutting upon the  
 “ Lands of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, in *Southwark*  
 “ aforesaid, and in *Newington*, or in either of  
 “ them, in the said County of *Surrey*; and all  
 “ our annual Rent of two Shillings, and the Ser-  
 “ vice going out of a certain Field of Ground,  
 “ some time *John Solar's* Field, and now or late  
 “ the Heirs of *Robert Linled*, in *Southwark* and  
 “ *Newington* aforesaid, or either of them; and  
 “ all our annual Rent of twenty Pence, and

“ the Services going out of five Acres of Ground;  
 “ now or late *Stephen Middleton's*, lying and being  
 “ at the *Lock* of *Southwark* and *Newington* afore-  
 “ said, or in either of them; and all that our an-  
 “ nual Rent of four Pence, and the Service go-  
 “ ing out of four Acres of Land, now or late  
 “ *William Champion's*, lying and being in *South-*  
 “ *mead* in *Walworth's* Field, in the Parish of *New-*  
 “ *ington*, in our said County of *Surrey*; and all  
 “ that our annual Rent of twenty Pence Far-  
 “ thing, and the Service going out of the  
 “ Messuage or Tenement called *Circot*, in *South-*  
 “ *wark* and *Newington* aforesaid, and either  
 “ of them; and all other our Messuages, Lands,  
 “ Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Services, and  
 “ Hereditaments whatsoever, which were Par-  
 “ cel of the Possessions, Rents, and Revenues  
 “ of the Archbishoprick and Bishoprick of  
 “ *Canterbury* in *Southwark* in the said County of  
 “ *Surrey*.

“ We furthermore give, and for the Confide-  
 “ rations aforesaid, and with the Advice afore-  
 “ said, do grant by these Presents to the said  
 “ Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
 “ City of *London*, all and all Manner of Woods,  
 “ Underwoods, and Trees whatsoever, growing  
 “ and being of, in, and upon all and singular the  
 “ Premises, and the Soil and Ground of the  
 “ same; and also whatsoever Reversions of all and  
 “ singular the Premises, and every Part thereof,  
 “ and all the Rents and yearly Profits whatsoever,  
 “ reserved upon whatsoever Demises and Grants  
 “ made of the Premises, or any Part thereof, by  
 “ any Means.

“ We also give, and by these Presents grant to  
 “ the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
 “ zens of the City of *London*, all and singular the  
 “ Premises, with the Appurtenances, as fully,  
 “ and in as ample Manner and Form, as the said  
 “ *Charles* late Duke of *Suffolk*, or any other  
 “ Abbot of the late Monastery of *Bermondsey*, or  
 “ any Archbishop of *Canterbury*, or any of them,  
 “ or others before this Time, having or posses-  
 “ sing the said Manors and other Premises, or  
 “ any Parcel thereof, or being thereof seized,  
 “ ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have  
 “ or enjoy the same, or any Parcel thereof, and  
 “ as fully, freely and wholly, and in as large  
 “ Manner and Form, as all and singular the same  
 “ came or ought to have come to our Hands, or  
 “ to the Hands of our most dear Father *Henry* the  
 “ Eighth, late King of *England*, by Reason or  
 “ Pretence of any Charter, Gift, Grant, or Con-  
 “ firmation, or by Reason or Pretence of the Dis-  
 “ solution of the said late Monastery, or by any  
 “ other Means or Right they came or ought to  
 “ have come, or as the same now be, or ought to  
 “ be in our Hands.

“ Know ye moreover, that we, as well of our  
 “ Grace, Knowledge, and Motion aforesaid, and  
 “ with the Advice aforesaid, as for the Sum of  
 “ five hundred Marks of lawful Money of *Eng-*  
 “ *land*, paid into the Hands of our Treasurer of  
 “ our Court aforesaid, to our Use, by the said  
 “ Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
 “ said City of *London*, whereof we confess us to  
 “ be fully satisfied, and the said Mayor and  
 “ Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succes-  
 “ sors, thereof to be acquitted and discharged by  
 “ these

And all  
 Woods, Un-  
 derwoods,  
 &c.



*And all Waifs and Estrays, Treasure found, Deodands, &c. in the Borough of Southwark, Parishes of St. Saviour, St. Olive, St. George, St. Thomas's Hospital, &c. and in Kent-street, Blackman-street, and Newington.*

"these Presents; have given and granted, and  
 "by these Presents do give and grant, for Us and  
 "our Heirs, to the said Mayor and Commonalty,  
 "and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and to their  
 "Successors, in and through all the Borough and  
 "Town of Southwark aforesaid, and in and  
 "through all the Parishes of St. Saviour's, St.  
 "Olive's, and St. George's in Southwark, and in  
 "the Parish, and through all the Parishes late  
 "called St. Thomas's Hospital, and now called the  
 "King's Hospital, in Southwark aforesaid, and  
 "elsewhere forever in the said Town and Borough  
 "of Southwark aforesaid, and in Kentish-Street,  
 "and in Blackman-Street aforesaid, and the Parish  
 "of Newington, and elsewhere in the said Town  
 "and Borough of Southwark, all Goods and  
 "Chattels waifed, Estrays, and all Treasure  
 "found in the Town and Precinct aforesaid, and  
 "all manner of Handywork, Goods and Chat-  
 "tels of all manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugi-  
 "tives, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of  
 "Felons defamed and put in Exigent, Felons of  
 "themselves, and Deodands, and denying the  
 "Law of our Land, wherefoever or before whom-  
 "soever Justice ought to be done of them, and  
 "all Goods disclaimed, found and being within  
 "the Borough, Town, Parishes and Precincts  
 "aforesaid, and also all manner of Escheats and  
 "Forfeitures to Us and our Heirs may there  
 "pertain, as fully and wholly as we should have  
 "them, if the said Town and Borough were in  
 "the Hands of Us, or of our Heirs; and that it  
 "shall be lawful to the same Mayor and Com-  
 "monalty and Citizens, and their Successors, by  
 "their Deputy or Ministers of the same Town  
 "and Borough, to put themselves in Seizin of  
 "and in all the Handyworks and Chattels of all  
 "manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, out-  
 "lawed, condemned, convicted, and of Felons  
 "defamed, and denying the Law of our Land,  
 "and of other Premises; and also of and in all  
 "Goods disclaimed, found or being within the  
 "same Borough, Town, Parishes or Precincts  
 "aforesaid; and also of and in all Escheats and  
 "Forfeitures to Us and our Heirs there per-  
 "taining.

*The Office of Bread, Wine, &c. in the said Place.*

"And that the same Mayor and Commonalty  
 "and Citizens, and their Successors, by them-  
 "selves, or their Deputy, or Minister or Mini-  
 "sters, shall have in the Borough, Town, Parishes  
 "and Precincts aforesaid, the Assize and Essay  
 "of Bread, Wine, Beer and Ale, and of all other  
 "Victuals and Things whatsoever set to Sale in  
 "the Town aforesaid; and also all and whatso-  
 "ever doth or may pertain to the Clerk of the  
 "Market of our House, or of the House of our  
 "Heirs, together with the Correction and Pu-  
 "nishment of all Persons selling Wine, Bread,  
 "Beer, Ale, and other Victuals there to be sold,  
 "and of others there dwelling, or exercising Arts  
 "howsoever, and with all Manner of Forfeitures,  
 "Fines and Amerciaments to be forfeited, with  
 "all other Things which therefore do or may  
 "there pertain to Us, or our Heirs or Succes-  
 "sors in Time to come; and that they shall have  
 "there the Execution of all manner of Writs of  
 "ours, or of our Heirs and Successors, and of all  
 "other Writs, Commands, Extraits and War-  
 "rants, with the Returns of the same, by such

*Execution of Writs.*

"their Ministers and Deputies, whom they shall  
 "thereunto choose; and that the same Mayor  
 "and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Suc-  
 "cessors, shall every Year have there, and thro'  
 "all the Town, Borough, Parishes and Precincts  
 "aforesaid, one Fair or Mart, to endure three  
 "Days; that is to say, the seventh, eighth, and  
 "ninth Days of the Month of September, to be  
 "holden together with a Court of Pye-powder,  
 "and with all Liberties and free Customs to such  
 "Fair pertaining; and that they may have and  
 "hold therein, and at the said Court, before  
 "their Minister or Deputy, through the said  
 "three Days, from Day to Day, and Hour to  
 "Hour, and from Time to Time, all the Actions,  
 "Plaints and Pleas of the said Court of Pye-  
 "powder, together with all Summons, Attach-  
 "ments, Arrests, Issues, Fines, Redemptions and  
 "Commodities, and other Rights whatsoever to  
 "the same Court of Pye-powder by any means  
 "belonging, without any Impediment, Let or  
 "Disturbance of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or  
 "of other our Officers or Ministers whatsoever;  
 "and also that they may have in and through all  
 "the Precinct aforesaid, View of Frankpledge,  
 "together with all Summons, Attachments,  
 "Arrests, Issues and Amerciaments, Fines, Re-  
 "demptions, Profits, Commodities, and other  
 "Things whatsoever, which therefore may or  
 "ought there to pertain to Us, our Heirs and  
 "Successors, by any Means.

*A Fair and Pye-powder in September.*

"And further, that the said Mayor and Com-  
 "monalty and Citizens, and their Successors,  
 "may, by themselves, or by their Minister or  
 "Deputy, in the Borough, Town, Parishes or  
 "Precincts aforesaid constitute and to be con-  
 "stituted, take and arrest all Manner of Felons,  
 "Thieves and other Malefactors found within  
 "the Borough, Town, Parishes and Precincts  
 "aforesaid, and may bring them to our Gaol of  
 "Newgate, there to be safely kept, until by due  
 "Process of Law they may be delivered.

*The Arrest of Felons, &c. to be brought to Newgate.*

"And furthermore, that the said Mayor and  
 "Commonalty and Citizens, and their Succes-  
 "sors, may have in the Borough, Town, Parishes  
 "and Precincts aforesaid for ever, all and all  
 "manner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchises,  
 "Acquittals, Customs and Rights, which we or  
 "our Heirs should or might there have, if the  
 "same Borough or Town were or remained in  
 "the Hands of Us or our Heirs.

*All and all manner of Royal Liberties, &c.*

"And further, we have, of our Grace, Know-  
 "ledge and Motion aforesaid, and by the Ad-  
 "vice aforesaid, granted, and by these Presents  
 "do grant, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, to  
 "the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens,  
 "and their Successors, that the said Mayor and  
 "Commonalty and Citizens, from henceforth  
 "for ever, shall and may hold all and all man-  
 "ner of Contracts and Demands whatsoever,  
 "within the Borough, Town, Parishes and Pre-  
 "cincts aforesaid, chancing, happening and  
 "growing, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and  
 "Sheriffs of the said City, and the Sheriffs of the  
 "said City for the Time being, or any of them,  
 "in the Guildhall of the Chamber of the Guildhall  
 "and Hustings of the said City, or any of them,  
 "to be holden by like Actions, Bills, Plaints,  
 "Process, Arrests, Judgments, Executions, and  
 "other

*Trials at Guildhall for Debt.*



*Serjeants  
at Mace  
to serve  
Proceſſes.*

*In all  
Plains to  
observe the  
City Farms.*

*To fine De-  
faulters on  
Juries.*

*To claſſe  
two Cor-  
oners.*

*Their  
Power.*

“ other Things whatsoever, and at the same Days  
“ and Times, and in such-like Manner and Form,  
“ as such happening in the said City have, Time  
“ out of Mind, been taken, held, levied, pro-  
“ secuted and executed in the Court before the  
“ Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the said  
“ City, or in any of them.

“ And that the Serjeants at Mace of the City  
“ of London, for the Time being, which have used  
“ to execute and serve any Proceſſes, or any other  
“ Things in the said City, may hereafter make,  
“ do and execute any manner of Proceſſes, and do  
“ whatsoever Things in the said Borough, Town,  
“ Parishes, and Precincts, concerning all and sin-  
“ gular Things arising and happening about such  
“ Pleas and Executions of the same within the  
“ Precincts aforesaid, as by all the Time afore-  
“ said it hath been used in the said City of  
“ London.

“ And that the Inhabitants of the Town and  
“ Borough, Parishes and Precincts aforesaid, as  
“ concerning the Causes and Matters there ari-  
“ sing, may be impleaded and plead in the same  
“ City in Form aforesaid, and in the Courts  
“ aforesaid. And, if the Men impanelled and  
“ summoned in Juries for Trials of such Issues,  
“ have not appeared before the said Mayor, Al-  
“ dermen and Sheriffs in the said Courts of the  
“ said City, that then such Men impanelled and  
“ summoned as aforesaid, making Default, shall  
“ be amerced by the said Mayor or Sheriffs, and  
“ shall forfeit such Issues upon them returned and  
“ to be returned, after the same, or in like Man-  
“ ner and Form, as the Men impanelled and  
“ summoned in the said City for the like Issues  
“ in the Courts of the said City to be tried, have  
“ before this Time forfeited, and have accustomed  
“ to forfeit; and also that such Amerciaments  
“ and Issues forfeited should be levied by the  
“ Ministers of the said City, to the Use of the  
“ Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and  
“ their Successors, for ever.

“ And also, that the same Mayor and Com-  
“ monalty and Citizens, and their Successors,  
“ shall and may, from henceforth, ever have  
“ Cognizance of all manner of Pleas, Actions,  
“ Plaints and Suits personal, happening or grow-  
“ ing out of any Court of ours, or of our Heirs,  
“ before Us or our Heirs, or before any of the  
“ Justices, for or concerning any Thing, Cause  
“ or Matter within the Town, Borough, Parishes  
“ and Precincts aforesaid, before the Mayor, Al-  
“ dermen and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the  
“ said Courts of the said City, or any of them;  
“ and that the Issues happening upon the said  
“ Pleas and Suits shall be tried in the same Courts,  
“ before the Mayor and Aldermen and Sheriffs,  
“ or any of them, by the Men of the same Bo-  
“ rough or Town, in such sort as Issues in the  
“ same City are tried; and that the said Mayor  
“ and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Suc-  
“ cessors, may for ever chuse, according to the  
“ Form of Law, and may constitute every Year,  
“ or as often as, and in what Times soever shall  
“ seem to them expedient, two Coroners in the  
“ Borough or Town aforesaid; and that the said  
“ Coroners, or either of them, being elected and  
“ constituted, may and shall have full Power and  
“ Authority to do and execute in the said Bo-

“ rough, Town, Parishes and Precincts aforesaid,  
“ all and singular Things, which to the Office  
“ of Coroner in any County of our Realm of Eng-  
“ land do, or ought to pertain to be done and ex-  
“ ecuted; and that none other Coroners of Us,  
“ our Heirs or Successors, shall enter into any  
“ Thing, which to the Office of such Coroner  
“ pertaineth to be done within the said Borough,  
“ Parishes or Precincts, neither shall at all inter-  
“ meddle about any Thing belonging to the  
“ Office of Coroner, happening within the Bo-  
“ rough, Town, Parishes and Precincts above-  
“ said; and that the Mayor of the said City for  
“ the Time being shall be our Escheator, and  
“ Escheators of our Heirs, in the Borough, Pa-  
“ rishes and Precincts aforesaid; and that he  
“ shall have full Power and Authority to make  
“ his Precept and Commandment to the Sheriff  
“ of the County of Surrey for the Time being,  
“ and do, execute and finish there all and singu-  
“ lar Things which appertain to the Office of  
“ Escheator in any County of our Realm; and  
“ that none other Escheator of ours, or of our  
“ Heirs, shall enter there into any Thing, which  
“ to the Office of Escheator appertaineth to  
“ be done, neither shall at all intermeddle with  
“ any Thing to the Office of Escheator there be-  
“ longing.

“ And that the Mayor of the said City for the  
“ Time being shall be Clerk of the Market, and  
“ of the Market of our Heirs, within the Bo-  
“ rough, Town, Parishes and Precincts aforesaid,  
“ and shall do and execute therein all such Things  
“ which to the Clerk of the Market apper-  
“ tain; and that the Clerk of the Market of  
“ our House, or of the House of our Heirs, or  
“ any other Clerk of the Market, intermeddle  
“ not there.

“ And that the said Mayor and Commonalty  
“ and Citizens, and their Successors, shall and  
“ may, from henceforth for ever, have, hold,  
“ enjoy and use, as well within the said Manor,  
“ as in the Town, Borough, Parishes and Pre-  
“ cincts aforesaid, as well all and singular Liber-  
“ ties and Franchises aforesaid, as Tolls, Stal-  
“ lages, Pickages, and other our Jurisdictions,  
“ Liberties, Franchises and Privileges whatsoe-  
“ ver, which any Archbishop of Canterbury, and  
“ which the said Charles late Duke of Suffolk, or  
“ any Master, Brethren or Sisters of the late Ho-  
“ spital of St. Thomas in Southwark aforesaid, or  
“ any Abbot of the said late Monastery of St.  
“ Saviour's, St. Bermondsey next Southwark afore-  
“ said, in the County aforesaid, or any Prior and  
“ Convent of the late Priory of St. Mary Overy  
“ in the said County of Surrey, or any of them,  
“ ever had, held or enjoyed in the said Manors,  
“ Lands, Tenements, and other the Premises or  
“ Places aforesaid, or any of them, or which we  
“ have, hold or enjoy by any Ways or Means  
“ whatsoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample  
“ Manner, as we, or our most dear Father Henry  
“ the Eighth, late King of England, had, held  
“ and enjoyed, or ought to have, hold and enjoy  
“ the same; and that none of our Sheriffs, or  
“ any other Officer or Minister of ours, or of our  
“ Heirs or Successors, shall any way intermeddle  
“ in the Town, Borough-Town, Parishes and Pre-  
“ cincts aforesaid, or in any of them, contrary to  
“ this our Grant.

*Lord-  
Mayor to  
be Eschea-  
tor.*

*His Power  
in this  
Office.*

*And Clerk  
of the  
Market.*

*To have  
Tolls, Stal-  
lage, &c.*



*That the Inhabitants of the Town, Borough, Parishes, &c. aforesaid, shall be subject to the City Laws.*

*City Justices to sit in the Places aforesaid.*

*A Market on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.*

*What Parts are excerpted.*

" And we, with the Advice aforesaid, do further, by these Presents, grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and to their Successors, That all and singular Persons, from Time to Time inhabiting or resident within the Town, Borough, Parishes and Places aforesaid, shall from henceforth be in the Order, Government and Correction of the Mayor and Officers of the City of London, and their Deputies, for the Time being, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City of London be and ought to be, by virtue of the Charter before this Time by any means made, granted and confirmed by any of our Progenitors to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, shall and may, from henceforth, have, hold, and enjoy so many, so great, the same, such and the like Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises and Privileges whatsoever, in the Towns, Parishes and Places aforesaid, and in every Parcel thereof, as fully, freely and wholly, as the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City enjoy and use, or may have, enjoy and use in the said City, by virtue of any of the Charters and Grants made, granted and confirmed by any of our Progenitors Kings of England, to any Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the said City.

" And that the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, and the Recorder thereof for the Time being, after the said Aldermen have exercised and borne the Charge of Mayor of the said City, shall be Justices of our Peace, and of our Heirs, in the Town, Borough, Parishes and Limits aforesaid, so long as the same Aldermen shall be and remain Aldermen of the said City; and every of them shall there do and execute all and singular Things, which other Justices of our Peace, and our Heirs, may do and execute within the said County of Surrey, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Realm of England.

" And that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall have, in every Week, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, within the Borough and Town aforesaid, one Market or Markets to be there holden, and all Things which to a Market do appertain, or may appertain, for ever; except always, and reserved to Us, our Heirs and Successors, out of these our Letters Patents, all and all manner of Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties and Franchises whatsoever, within the Walk, Circuit and Precinct over the Capital Messuage, Gardens and Park in Southwark aforesaid, and in all Gardens, Curtilages and Lands, to the same Mansion, Gardens and Park appertaining; and except and always reserved the House, Messuage or Lodging there, called the King's-Bench, and the Garden or Gardens to the same pertaining, with the Appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a Prison for the Imprisoned, as it now is; and except the Messuage and Lodging there, called the Marshalsea, and the Gardens to the same belonging, with the Appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a Prison, as now it is.

" Provided also, That these our Letters Patents, nor any Thing therein contained, shall extend to the Prejudice of the Officers of the Great Master, Steward, and Marshal of our House, or of the House of our Heirs and Successors, to be exercised within the Town, Borough, Parishes and Limits aforesaid, be within the Verge; nor of John Gate, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of our Privy Chamber, of or for Lands, Tenements, Offices, Franchises, or Liberties, by Us or our Father to the said John Gate granted during his Life; which Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Privileges, and all other the Premises, are now extended to the yearly Value of thirty-five Pounds fourteen Shillings and four Pence, to have, hold and enjoy the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Commons, Woods, Underwoods, Rents, Services, Reversions, Court-Leets, Views of Frankpledge, Chattels waived, Strays, Free-Warrens, and all and singular the said Premises, with the Appurtenances (except as before excepted) to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and to their Successors, for ever, to be holden of Us, and our Heirs and Successors, as of our Manor of East Greenwich in our County of Kent, by Fealty only, in Fee Socage, and not in Chief, for all Services and Demands whatsoever.

" We give also, and, for the Consideration aforesaid, do, by these Presents, grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, all the Issues, Rents, Revenues and Profits of the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other the Premises, with their Appurtenances, coming and growing from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past hitherto, to have the same to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, of our Gift, without Account, or any other Thing to Us, our Heirs or Successors, by any Means, therefore to be given, paid or made.

" And furthermore, of our ample Grace, we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do, by these Presents, grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that we, our Heirs and Successors, will yearly, for ever, discharge, acquit and save harmless, as well the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, as the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other the Premises, with their Appurtenances, and every Part thereof, against Us, our Heirs and Successors, and against whatsoever Persons, concerning all and all manner of Corodies, Rents, Fees, Annuities, Sums of Money and Charges whatsoever, by any Means, going out, or to be paid out of the Premises, or to be charged thereupon; saving the Services above by these Presents reserved, and the Demises and Grants by any Means made for Terms of Life, or Years, of the Premises, or any Parcel, whereupon the old Rent and more is reserved, and shall be due yearly, during the Terms aforesaid, and besides the Covenants in those Demises and Grants being; and saving ten Pounds by the Year, of the

" antient

*Proviso for the Lord Marshal.*

*And Sir John Gate.*

*Citizens forced harmless in the Premises.*

*Saving what is herein reserved.*



Saving  
also 10 l.  
per Ann.  
for the  
Town of  
South-  
wark, ex-  
tent Rent.

This Char-  
ter only to  
be given in  
Evidence  
for the  
Proof of  
the Pre-  
mises.

To be seal-  
ed without  
Fee or  
Fine.

"antient Farm, for the Town of *Southwark*  
"aforesaid, by the said Mayor and Commonalty  
"and Citizens due, in our Exchequer yearly to  
"be paid and payable; willing, and by these  
"Presents, by streight Injunction, commanding,  
"as well our Chancellor and general Overseers,  
"and Council of our said Court of Augmenta-  
"tions and Revenues of our Crown, and all Re-  
"ceivers, Auditors, and other our Officers of  
"ours, or of our Heirs, whatsoever, for the Time  
"being, that they and every of them, upon the  
"only shewing of these our Letters Patents, or  
"of the Inrolments of the same, without any  
"other Writ or Warrant from Us or our Heirs  
"by any Means to be obtained and prosecuted,  
"shall make and cause to be made unto the said  
"Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the  
"said City of *London*, and their Successors, full  
"Power and due Allowance, and manifest Dis-  
"charge of all such Corodies, Rents, Fees, An-  
"nuities and Sums of Money whatsoever, going  
"out, or to be paid out of the Premises, or there-  
"upon charged or to be charged, except as be-  
"fore excepted; and these our Letters Patents,  
"and the Inrolment of the same, shall be yearly,  
"and from Time to Time, a sufficient Warrant  
"and Discharge, as well to the said Chancellor  
"and general Overseers, and to our Council  
"of our said Court of Augmentations and Re-  
"venues of our Crown, as to all Receivers, Audi-  
"tors, and other Officers and Ministers of ours,  
"our Heirs and Successors whatsoever, for the  
"Time being, in this Behalf.

"We will also, and, by these Presents, do  
"grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and  
"Citizens of the said City of *London*, that they  
"may and shall have these our Letters Patents  
"in due Manner made and sealed under our Great  
"Seal of *England*, without Fine or Fee, great or  
"small, to Us in our Hamper, or elsewhere to  
"our Use, to be by any Means given, paid or  
"made, although express Mention be not made  
"in these Presents of the true yearly Value, or of  
"the Certainty of the Premises, or of other Gifts  
"or Grants of Us, or by any of our Progenitors,  
"to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citi-  
"zens before this Time made; any Statute, Act,  
"Ordinance, Provision or Restraint thereof made,  
"ordained or provided to the contrary, or any  
"Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever in any  
"Thing notwithstanding.

"In Witness whereof we have caused these  
"our Letters to be made Patents: Wit-  
"ness Myself at *Westminster*, the twenty-  
"third Day of *April*, in the fourth Year of  
"our Reign."

By the above Charter, as a further Benefit to  
the City, are granted to the Mayor and Citizens  
of *London*, divers Lands and Tenements in *South-  
wark*, with the Manor thereof, and its Appur-  
tenances; the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer and  
Ale; a Fair for three Days; and the Offices of  
Coroner, Escheator, and Clerk of the Market,  
which are for ever vested in the Lord-Mayor and  
his Successors.

There being divers Terms in this Charter  
difficult to be understood, I shall add their Ex-  
planation:

1. *Court-Leet*, that is, a Court held by the  
Lord of a Manor, for inquiring into Offences  
committed in the said Manor, and wherein all  
Copyholds thereunto belonging are surrendered  
upon Alienation.

2. *View of Frankpledge* is an Office belonging  
to the Sheriff of the County, and the Bailiff of the  
Hundred, who are to have a strict Regard to the  
Preservation of the Peace, and, for the better  
Conservation thereof, were obliged to take a  
Pledge of every Freeman at the Age of four-  
teen (Religious, Clerks, Knights and their Sons  
excepted) for his good Deportment towards his  
King and Country, otherwise to be secured in  
Prison; but that seldom happened, for Neigh-  
bours were mutually bound for one another, and  
who, upon the least Malversation of a Person gu-  
aranteed, were either obliged to surrender him, or  
commute for his Offence by a pecuniary Conside-  
ration.

3. *Deodand*, that is, a Thing given, or rather  
forfeited to God, for appealing his Anger, in case  
of Misfortune, whereby a Person is brought to a  
violent Death, without the Concurrence or Assent  
of a rational Being; such as a Man's being killed  
by the Kick of a Horse, a Fall from a Cart, or  
other Casualty of the like Nature, wherein no Man  
was concerned; in which Case the Horse, and Cart  
and Horses, and such-like, became Deodands;  
which are sold and divided among the Poor, as an  
Expiation for such a melancholy Event.

The Sweating-Sickness now broke out again  
in *London*, and carried off a great Number of Peo-  
ple; which Distemper, as formerly, was peculiar  
to the *English*: For it became epidemical to the  
Nation both at home and abroad. The Citizens  
of *London*, as they were great Sufferers by this  
dreadful Pestilence in their Persons; so were they  
likewise soon after in their Estates, by the Re-  
duction of the base Coin, coined in the Time of  
the late King, which was now by Order of Council  
lowered one Moiety.

The King having borrowed a large Sum  
of Money of *Anthony Fugger* and Company,  
Bankers in *Antwerp*; the Lord-Mayor and Citi-  
zens of *London* were jointly bound with his Ma-  
jesty for the Payment thereof: And *Edward*  
granted to Sir *Andrew Jud*, the Mayor, a Recog-  
nizance to indemnify him and the Commonalty  
of the City.

The Government being apprehensive of a  
Disturbance in the City, on Account of the  
Duke of *Somerset's* Trial, which nearly approach-  
ed, a Royal Precept was sent to the Mayor,  
commanding him strictly to enjoin all the Citi-  
zens to have a strict Eye over their respective  
Families, and likewise to cause each Householder  
to provide a Man completely armed, but not to  
stir abroad till called for. The Mayor was also en-  
joined to provide a strong Guard of Citizens in  
each Ward: All which being carefully perform-  
ed, the Peace and Quiet of the City was thereby  
effectually preserved. And the twenty-second of  
*January* being the Day appointed for the Execu-  
tion of the said Duke, another Letter was  
sent from Court to the Lord-Mayor, command-  
ing him not to suffer any of the Citizens to  
go abroad 'till Ten o'Clock that Morning, in  
order to prevent Tumults at the Execution. How-  
ever,

Court-  
Leet, &c.

View of  
Frank-  
pledge.

Deodand.

Holinsh.  
Chron.  
Engl.

Sweating-  
Sickness.

Warr.  
Book of  
K. Ed.

Lord-  
Mayor  
bound with  
the King  
for a Sum  
of Money.

Stow. Ann.  
Engl.

Duke of  
Somerset's  
Trial.

Holinsh.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1552  
Execution.



ever, tho' the Mayor, by the City Constables, strictly charged each Housekeeper not to suffer any of his Family to go out 'till the Time prefixed, by Seven in the Morning *Tower-Hill* was excessively crowded with Spectators from all Parts: Yet, such Precautions were taken, as effectually prevented all manner of Disturbance, other than a small Surprise, occasioned by some dilatory Fellows, who, having been summoned to attend on *Tower-Hill* at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, came not 'till the Duke was on the Scaffold, and then in such a clamorous and confused Manner, with Bills and Halbards, that the Populace concluded they were coming to rescue the Duke; but, it being soon discovered who they were, the Surprise ceased, and the Duke suffered.

Stow. An.  
Engl.

Postern-  
Gate from  
Christ's  
Church to  
St. Bar-  
tholo-  
mew's.

The *Postern-Gate* made out of the Wall on the North Side of the dissolved Cloister of *Fryers Minors*, commonly called, from their Habit, *Grey Fryers*, now *Christ's Church* and *Hospital*, was made in this Year to pass from the said Hospital of *Christ's Church*, to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; and Leave was given to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to break down so much of the City Wall, as should suffice to make the said Passage, by Virtue of an Act of *Common-Council*, made the first of *August*, Anno 6 *Edward VI.* in the Mayoralty of *Sir Richard Dobbes*, Knight.

Burn. Hist.  
Reform.

Anseatick  
Company  
dissolved.

Stow. Ann.  
Engl.

King Ed-  
ward's  
Death.

Jane Grey  
proclaimed  
Queen.

The Company of *Anseatick* or *German* Merchants, commonly called Merchants of the *Stillyard*, having engrossed almost the Trade of the whole Kingdom (for, in the preceding Year, they exported no less than forty thousand Pieces of Cloth, whilst all the *English* Merchants did not export eleven hundred) were dissolved in the Beginning of this Year.

On the eighth of *July*, the Lord-Mayor, six Aldermen, and twelve of the principal Merchants of the City, were sent for to attend the Privy Council at *Greenwich*; where they were not only made acquainted with the Death of the King, but likewise of his having appointed the Lady *Jane Grey* for his Successor: Pursuant to which, the said Lady, two Days after, was proclaimed Queen in *London*: But, the Council perceiving that the Nation were generally inclined to the Princess *Mary*, they began to change Sides, and, meeting at *Baynard's-Castle*, sent privately, and desired a Conference with the Lord-Mayor, and as many of the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, as he should judge convenient: Whereupon the Mayor having secretly convened his Brethren, they repaired to the Conference, when the Lords acquainted them with their Intentions, and exhorted them to join with them in proclaiming the Princess *Mary*; to which the Mayor and Aldermen readily assenting, they rode in a Body to *Cheshamside*, where they proclaimed her at the *Cross*, seemingly with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy.

Queen  
Mary pro-  
claimed.

Lady Jane  
Grey  
beheaded.

Soon after the young Lady *Jane Grey* was beheaded in the Tower; who, upon the Scaffold, made a most moving Speech to the Spectators, to this Effect: "That she came thither for an Example amply to Posterity, that Innocence cannot be any Protection against Greatness; and that she was to die, not for aspiring to a Crown, but for not refusing one when it was offered her."

Her Husband, the Lord *Guilford*, was beheaded the same Day; and, about eleven Days after, her Father, *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, suffered the same Fate on *Tower-Hill*.

On the thirteenth of *August* a great Tumult had like to have happened in this City by the Preaching of one *Bourne*, a Canon of *St. Paul's*, and Creature of the cruel and bloody *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, who, in his Sermon at *Paul's Cross*, not only prayed for the Dead, but likewise bitterly inveighed against the late Government, for unjustly committing his Patron *Bonner* (who was present) to the *Marshalsea*, a loathsome Prison, (for preaching a Sermon in the same Place about four Years before) where he had lain 'till her Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.

Ibid.  
Bourne's  
Sermon.

This Discourse caused a mighty Commotion among the Auditory, inasmuch that one of them frankly told the Bishop, that he had not been unjustly, but lawfully committed, for his vile and scandalous Doctrines; whilst others cried, *Down with the Incendiary*; and, in order thereto, some began to mount the Pulpit; which *Bradford*, a reformed Minister, observing, he stepped into the Pulpit before *Bourne*, and earnestly exhorted the People to forbear Violence: But, a Dagger being thrown at *Bourne*, *Bradford* perceived, that the Populace were not to be mollified by Reason; therefore, by the Assistance of one of his Brethren, he conveyed *Bourne* out of Danger, without his having received the least Damage.

Ibid.  
Refuted  
by the  
People.

Mr. Brad-  
ford con-  
veys him  
out of  
Danger.

On the last Day of the same Month, the Queen rode from the Tower of *London* to *Westminster*, with the utmost Magnificence; on which Occasion the City was sumptuously adorned, together with a Variety of Pageants in divers Places, the Conduits all the while running with a Diversity of Wines: And the Lord-Mayor attending her Majesty to *Westminster*, she returned him Thanks for his great Affiduity, and also for the great Expence the Citizens had put themselves to on that Occasion.

Ibid.  
The Queen  
rides from  
the Tower  
to West-  
minster.

The next Day the Mayor and twelve of the Aldermen repaired to *Westminster*, where having officiated as Chief Butler at the Coronation, the Mayor, as usual, received for his Fee a golden Cup and Ewer, weighing seventeen Ounces.

Ibid.  
City offi-  
ciate as  
Chief But-  
ler at the  
Coronation.

On Confirmation of the Report of *Mary's* intended Marriage with *Philip* of *Spain*, the Face of the publick Affairs began to darken, and a gloomy Cloud to diffuse itself around the Court, which was dreaded in a short Time would break out into a devouring Flame. For the obviating of which, in respect to this City, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and divers of the principal Citizens, were by a Precept enjoined to attend the Queen in Council on the fifteenth of *January*; when the Lord Chancellor in a pathetick Speech earnestly exhorted them in their several Stations so to exert themselves in that critical Juncture, that the Peace of the City might be preserved.

Spanish  
Match as  
Feat.

On the twenty-fifth of the said Month, the Mayor received Advice from the Lord Chamberlain of a dangerous Insurrection in the County of *Kent*, under the Leading of *Sir Thomas Wyatt*; therefore strictly enjoined him to put the City into such a Posture of Defence, as to be able to baffle all the Attempts that should be made against it by the Rebels.

Ibid.  
Sir Tho.  
Wyatt's In-  
surrection.



Ibid.  
A strong  
Guard in  
the City.

In Obedience to this Command, the Mayor and Aldermen forthwith ordered a strong Guard to be kept in every Ward, and at every Gate of the City, not only for preventing any sudden Attack, but likewise for hindering a Rising of the Citizens in Favour of the said *Wyat*.

City provides 500  
Men to  
march  
against  
*Wyat*.

On the seven-and-twentieth of the said Month, the Lord Treasurer came to *Guildhall*, to solicit in the Queen's Name for a Supply of five hundred Men, to march against *Wyat*; which were got ready with such an incredible Expedition, that the very next Day, under the Conduct of *Alexander Brett*, an experienced Officer, they were sent by Water to *Gravesend*, where they joined the Duke of *Norfolk*, who thereupon began his March to *Rockester*, to dispossess *Wyat* thereof: Upon his Approach to the City, he dispatched *Norrey King* at Arms, with an Offer of a general Pardon to *Wyat* and his Men upon their Submission: Which being rejected, he advanced to attack the Bridge; but *Brett*, the Commander of the *Londoners*, drawing his Sword, turned to his Men, and addressed himself to them after this Manner:

"Gentlemen,

Ibid.  
Captain  
*Brett* their  
Command-  
er's Speech.

"Nothing can be more barbarous and unjust, than for us to fight against our Friends and Countrymen, especially considering, that they are engaged in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of our dear Country, in Opposition to the proud and imperious *Spaniard*; from whom, if the intended Match succeeds, we can expect no other Favour, than that (if it may be called so) of becoming their Slaves; therefore, as that worthy Patriot *Sir Thomas Wyatt* has laudably undertaken to protect and prevent us from being imposed upon by those lordly Foreigners, I am humbly of Opinion, that, instead of opposing, we ought in Duty to our Country to join him, for the more easily obtaining so salutary an End."

Ibid.  
They join  
*Wyat*.

This Speech met with such a Reception among his Followers, that they not only instantly cried out a *Wyat*, a *Wyat*, but also turned their Ordinance against the other Part of their Army; whereby *Norfolk* and many of his principal Officers were so greatly intimidated, that they fled in the utmost Precipitation, leaving their Ordnance and Ammunition, together with all their Equipage, a Prey to *Wyat*; who, upon this unexpected Turn of Affairs, marched the Day after towards *London*, where Advice arriving of his being at *Deptford*, the City was immediately thrown into the greatest Commotion, inasmuch that not only the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens had Recourse to Arms, but likewise (being Term-Time) the Judges sat, and Council pleaded, in *Westminster-Hall* in Armour.

*Wyat's*  
march to  
*London*.

Judges and  
Council  
sat and  
pleaded  
in Armour.

Queen at  
*Guildhall*.

The Queen, in this general Confusion, came to the City, and, repairing to *Guildhall*, was attended by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and several of the City Companies in their Formalities; to whom she addressed herself to the following Purport:

Speed.  
Hist.  
Brit.

"In my owne Person I am come unto you, to tell you that which yourselves already doe see and know; I mean, the traitorous and seditious Number of the *Kentish* Rebels, that are

assembled against Us and You: Their Pretence, as they say, is to resist a Marriage between Us and the Prince of *Spain*. Of all their Plots, pretended Quarrels and evil-contrived Articles, you have been made privy; since which Time our Council have resorted to the Rebels, demanding the Cause of their continued Enterprize; by whose Answers the Marriage is found to be the least of their Quarrel, or rather, a Cloake to cover their pretended Purposes against our Religion; for, swerving from their former Articles, they now manifestly bewray the inward Treason of their Hearts, most arrogantly demanding the Possession of our Person, the Keeping of our Tower, and not only the Placing and Displacing of our Counsellors, but also to use them and Us at their Pleasures: What I am, loving Subjects, you right well know, your Queene, to whom at my Coronation, when I was wedded to the Realme, and to the Lawes of the same, (the Spousal Ring whereof I have on my Finger, which never hitherto was, nor hereafter shall be left off) ye promised your Allegiance and Obedience unto me; and that I am the right and true Inheritor to the *English* Crown, I not only take all *Christendome* to Witness, but also your Acts of Parliaments confirming the same.

Her Ma-  
jesty's  
Speech to  
the Citi-  
zens.

"My Father, as you all know, possessed the Regal Estate by Right of Inheritance, which now, by the same Right, is descended unto me: To him you alwayes shewed yourselves both faithful and loving Subjects, as to your Liege Lord and King, and therefore I doubt not, but you will shew yourselves so to me his Daughter; which if you doe, then may you not suffer any Rebel to usurpe the Government of our Person, or interpose our Estate, especially so presumptuous a Traitor as this *Wyat* hath shewed himself to be; who most certainly, as he hath abused our ignorant Subjects to be Adherents to his traitorous Quarrel, so doth he intend by the Colour of the same to subdue the Lawes to his Will, and to give Scope to the Rascal and forlorne Persons, to make general Havocke and Spoile of your Goods.

"And this I say further unto you in the Word of a Prince, I cannot tell how naturally a Mother loveth her Children, for I was never the Mother of any; but certainly, if a Prince and Governour may as naturally love their Subjects, as the Mother doth her Child, then assure yourselves, that I, being your Sovereigne Lady and Queene, doe as earnestly and tenderly love and favour you; and I, thus loving you, cannot but thinke, that you as heartily and faithfully love me againe; and so, this Love bound together in the Knot of Concord, we shall be able, I doubt not, to give these Rebels a short and speedy Overthrow.

"Now, as concerning my intended Marriage, you shall understand, that I entered not into the Treaty thereof without the Advice of our Privy Council, yea, and by the Assent of those to whom my Father committed his Trust, who have so considered the great Commodities that may thereof ensue, as they not only have thought it very honourable, but also expedient

"both



"both for the Wealth of our Realme, and also  
"of our loving Subjects.

"But as touching myself, I assure you, I am  
"not so desirous of wedding, neither am I so  
"precisely wedded to my Will, that either for  
"mine own Pleasure I will chuse where I list, or  
"else so amorous, as needs I must have one; for  
"I thanke God, to whom be the Praise, I have  
"hitherto lived a Virgin, and doubt not but,  
"with God's Grace, to be able to live so still.

"But if, as my Progenitors have done before,  
"it might please God that I might leave some  
"Fruit of my Body to be your Governour, I  
"trust, you would not only rejoyce thereat, but  
"also I know, it would be to your great Comfort;  
"and certainly, if I either did know or thinke,  
"that this Marriage should either turne to the  
"Danger or Loss of any of you, my loving Sub-  
"jects, or to the Detriment of any Part of the  
"Royal Estate of this *English* Realme, I would  
"never consent thereunto, neither would I ever  
"marry, whilst I lived; and in the Word of a  
"Queene, I promise and assure you, if it shall  
"not probably appeare before the Nobility and  
"Commons in the High Court of Parliament,  
"that this Marriage shall be for the singular  
"Benefit and Commodity of the whole Realme,  
"that then I will abstaine, not only from this  
"Marriage, but also from any other.

"Wherefore, good Subjects, plucke up your  
"Hearts, and, like true Men, stand fast with  
"your lawfull Prince against these Rebels, both  
"ours and yours, and fear them not, for I assure  
"you, I do not, and will leave with you my  
"Lord *Howard* and my Lord Treasurer, to be  
"assistant with my Lord-Maior, for the Safe-  
"guard of the City from Spoile and Sackage,  
"which is the onely Scope of this rebellious Com-  
"pany."

Stow. An.  
Eng.

Wyat ar-  
rives in  
South-  
wark.

Is shut out  
of the City.

Marches to  
Kingston.

Ibid.

As the Queen, on an Information that *Wyat* had many Friends in *London*, had joined the Lord *Howard* as an Assistant to the Lord-Mayor, they unanimously and assiduously set about the Defence of the City: In the mean Time, *Wyat* on the third of *February* arriving with his Army in *Southwark*, he was joyfully received, and plentifully supplied with all Sorts of Necessaries for his Men; but instead of being admitted into *London*, according to his Expectation, the Gates were shut against him, and the Draw-bridge cut down; and the Mayor and Sheriffs in Armour riding up and down the Streets, commanded all Shops to be immediately shut, and the Citizens forthwith to appear in Arms, to be ready upon all Emergencies. *Wyat*, highly enraged at this unexpected Opposition, raised a Battery of two Guns, in order to batter the City; but, considering that the Destruction of *London* would rather irritate than oblige the Citizens to a Compliance, he changed his Resolution, and marched towards *Kingston*, in order to pass the River *Thames* over the Bridge at that Place. *Wyat*, on his Way thither, met one *Dorrell*, a Merchant of *London*, whom he desired to remember him to his Fellow-Citizens, and to acquaint them, that, as they had denied him Entrance, and rejected Liberty, when offered, they deserved no Pity when under the cruellest Treatment and Oppression that Strangers could inflict.

The same Day, about Four in the Afternoon,

*Wyat* arrived at *Kingston*; when finding the Bridge broke down to prevent his Passage, and the adverse Bank guarded by two hundred Men, he instantly played upon them with two Pieces of Ordnance; which had so good an Effect, that they were soon compelled to exchange their Post for a Place of greater Security; whereupon he caused divers Sailors to swim across the *Thames*, to bring over the Barges that lay on the other Side; which being performed without Opposition, he repaired the Bridge with an admirable Celerity, and passed both his Army and Ordnance over it the Night following, and continued his March to *London*, where he intended to arrive the next Morning by Break of Day, before the Palace of *Whitehall*: But, on his March, the Carriage of one of his Guns breaking at *Turnham Green*, he, contrary to the Opinion of all his Officers, halted to have it repaired, which proved his Ruin; for, by this Loss of Time, he lost the Opportunity of joining his Friends in *London*, who, at a certain Time of that Night, had promised to admit him into the City: This egregious Blunder lost him the Fruits of his Enterprize; for *Harper*, who had been very instrumental in bringing over *Brett* and his Body of Citizens, deserted him, and discovered his whole Design to the Court. *Harper's* Example being followed by others, the Desertion became almost general, inasmuch that in a few Hours he found himself forsaken by near one half of his Army: However, he continued his March towards the City. In the Interim, all Means possible were used to defeat the Execution of his Designs by posting divers Bodies of Troops in proper Places, to obstruct his Passage to the City, where they were making all the Preparations imaginable for a vigorous Defence.

During this Consternation, *Wyat*, with his little Army, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *St. James's*; where, on an Eminence, he caused his Artillery to be mounted, and, detaching two Companies under the Conduct of *Cadbert Vaughan*, sent them to *Westminster*; and, leaving the greatest Part of his Troops, he put himself at the Head of only five Companies, and pursued his March to *London*; and being attacked at *Charing-Cross* by *Sir John Gage* with a superior Force, he not only repulsed him, but likewise obliged him to seek Shelter in the Palace of *Whitehall*, where *Gage*, for his greater Security, shut the Gates. Now, all being given over for lost, the Palace began to resound from all Parts with the doleful and piteous Cries of the Ladies and Children, who expected every Moment to be their last.

But *Wyat*, returning from the Pursuit, continued his March towards the City; whereupon the Earl of *Pembroke*, with his Cavalry, fell upon his Rear, and cut off a considerable Number of his Men: However, *Wyat*, with the Van, in the greatest Distraction and Confusion advanced (thro' the Strand) towards *London*, with incessant Acclamations of *Long live Queen Mary*, who has granted our Requests; under Colour of which, they came to *Ludgate*, and desired Admittance; but, instead of that, they were scoffed and derided at by the Lord *Howard* from within.

*Wyat* finding himself thus unhappily circumstanced, in being disappointed of the Assistance of his City Friends, and on all Sides surrounded by Enemies,

Forces his  
Passage.

Marches to  
London.

Is deserted  
by half his  
Army.

Ibid.

Preparations  
in the  
City.

Wyat ar-  
rives at  
Westmin-  
ster.

Repulsed  
Sir John  
Gage at  
Charing-  
Cross.

Advances  
to Lud-  
gate.



His Retreat  
cut off at  
Temple-  
Bar.

Is persua-  
ded to sur-  
render.

Bishop  
Gardiner's  
Plot a-  
gainst the  
Life of  
Princess  
Elizabeth.

Holligh.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
Scow. Sur.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1554  
Q. Mary  
married.

None dwell-  
ing out of  
Cities and  
Towns  
Corporate,  
to sell by  
Retail  
Woollen  
or Linnen  
Cloth, Ha-  
berdeshery,  
&c.  
1 & 2  
Phil. &  
Mary.  
Stat. ch. 7.

Enemies, and no Way to retire by, but that he came, attempted to return; but found his Retreat was cut off at *Temple-Bar* by *Pembroke's* Horse; which he preparing to force, *Clarenceux* King at Arms interposed, and earnestly pressed him to yield, and not, by drawing on himself the Blood of so many brave Men, forfeit all Hopes of Mercy: Here-upon, tho' the Soldiers were resolute to fight at all Events, yet *Wyat*, overcome with Despair, followed the Advice of *Clarenceux*, and surrendered himself to *Sir Maurice Berkley*; which not only put a Period to this Rebellion, but likewise some Time after to his Life by the Ax on *Tower-Hill*; whose Head was set upon the Gallows at *Hay-Hill*, near *Hyde-Park*, and his Quarters in several Places of the City. This Man, in Hopes of saving his Life, had accused the Lord *Courtney*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, the Queen's Sister, of being privy to his Conspiracy; but at his Death he cleared them, and openly protested, that they were altogether innocent, and had never been acquainted with his Proceedings: However, this Matter was so urged against them by *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, that both of them were committed to the Tower in the Month of *March*, but were released from thence, tho' not out of Confinement, in *May* following. Bishop *Gardiner's* Malice was so great towards the Lady *Elizabeth*, that he had procured a Warrant to be framed under certain Counsellors Hands to put her to Death, which had been done, if Mr. *Bruges*, Lieutenant of the Tower, pitying her Case, had not gone to the Queen (*Mary*) to know her Pleasure, who utterly denied that she knew any Thing of it; by which Means her Life was preserved.

The Match between *Philip* and *Mary* (howsoever disagreeable to the Nation) being concluded, and their Nuptials solemnized, they on the twelfth of *August* made their publick Entry into the City, attended by most of the *English*, and many of the *Spanish* Nobility, and were received by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the Companies in their Formalities; on which Occasion, the City was most pompously embellished, and adorned with a Variety of stately Pageants, and all the Conduits run with a Variety of Wines, during and after the Cavalcade 'till Night.

The Parliament this Year, for the better Regulation of Trade, enacted, "That, whereas the Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate and Market Towns, did heretofore flourish, where Youth were well educated, and civilly brought up, and were highly serviceable to the Government; but were brought to great Decay, and were like to come to utter Ruin and Destruction, by Reason that Persons dwelling out of the said Cities and Towns came and took away the Relief and Subsistence of the said Cities and Towns by selling their Wares there: For Remedy whereof, be it enacted, That no Person or Persons dwelling any where out of the said Cities or Towns, (the Liberties of the two Universities only excepted) shall hereafter sell, or cause to be sold, by Retail, any Woollen and Linnen Cloth, (except of their own making) or any Haberdashery, Grocery, or Mercery Ware, at or within any of the said Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, or

"Market Towns within this Realm, (except in open Fairs) on Pain to forfeit and lose, for every Time so offending, six Shillings and eight Pence, and the whole Wares so sold, offered or profered to be sold."

Luxury now prevailed to such an excessive Degree, in the sumptuous and extravagant Way of living of the City Magistrates, that many of the principal Citizens chose rather to retire into the Country, than be obliged to serve any of those chargeable Offices. Therefore, to prevent the excessive Superfluities and Extravagances of their Tables for the future, 'twas by the Common Council enacted, That thenceforth the Mayor should have no more than one Course either at Dinner or Supper; and that on a Festival, being a Flesh Day, to consist of no more than seven Dishes, whether hot or cold; and on every Festival, being a Fish Day, eight Dishes; and on every common Flesh Day, six Dishes; and on every common Fish Day, seven Dishes, exclusive of Brawn, Collops with Eggs, Sallads, Pottage, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Herrings, Sprats and Shrimps, together with all Sorts of Shell-fish and Fruits: That the Aldermen and Sheriffs should have one Dish less than the above-mentioned; and all the City Companies at their several Entertainments the same Number of Dishes as the Aldermen and Sheriffs; but with this Restriction, to have neither Swan, Crane, nor Bustard, upon the Penalty of forty Shillings; and that all the Serjeants and other Officers belonging to the Mayor or Sheriffs on Flesh Days to have three, and on Fish Days four Dishes: But, when any Foreign Ministers or Privy Counsellors are invited to any of the City Entertainments, then the Regulations or Additions are left to the Discretion of the Mayor; always provided, that no other Entertainment be given after Dinner than *Ipocras* and *Wafers*: And for the more effectually removing the foresaid Stumbling-Block, and preventing unnecessary Expences, the annual Feasts on the three Days after *Whitsunday* and *Bartolomew-tide* were intirely laid aside.

It was also about the same Time and by the said Authority enacted, That each of the Sheriffs for the future should only have fourteen Serjeants and their Yeomen, who, instead of having Liveries given them, were each to have ten Shillings in Money annually, to supply themselves and the Clerks of the Compters; and such as had been accustomed to have Liveries, were each to have a Gown annually at *Christmas*.

It was likewise enacted, That thenceforth no Wyth should be carried away from the Mayor's or Sheriffs Houses, nor shall any of them keep a Lord of Misrule; and that in Consideration of the great and annual Expence the Mayor and Sheriffs are at in providing a sumptuous Entertainment every Lord-Mayor's Day at *Guildhall*, for the Honour of the City, and regaling of Persons of the greatest Distinction, 'twas therefore ordained, that every subsequent Mayor, as an Alleviation of that Charge, shall be paid out of the Chamber of the City the Sum of one hundred Pounds. This Act was revived in the Year 1680, with Reasons shewing that a fifth Part of the Charge of a Sheriffalty is in Wine. But, if we may Credit a late Authority, the present Charge in

Record.  
Civ. ap.  
Guildhall.

Great Ex-  
cess of  
Mayor's  
and Sheriffs  
Tables re-  
trenched  
by Act of  
Common  
Council.

Ibid.



Sir Tho.  
White's  
Charity,  
&c.

Wine at the *Exchequer* Feasts is eighty Pounds, and at the *Spital* not less than three hundred Pounds.

Sir Thomas White, Lord-Mayor in this Year, and a worthy Merchant-Taylor, being a Lover of Learning, first purchased the Hall in Oxford, called *Glocester-Hall*, for Scholars and Students to receive there the Benefits of Learning: But his private Thoughts very often soliciting him, That he should (in Time) meet with a Place where two Elms grew, and that there his further Purpose should take Effect; at length he found out the Place, where (at his own Cost and Expences) he founded the famous College, called *St. John Baptist College*, and where these two Elms (it is said) are yet standing; endowing it with such liberal Gifts, Lands, and Revenues, as would require too much Time here to be remembered or set down.

Besides his Provision for Learning in this worthy Place, he erected other Schools, as at *Bristol*, *Reading*, and a College at *Higbam-Ferries*: Moreover, he gave to the City of *Bristol* the Sum of 2000*l.* to purchase Lands, amounting to the yearly Value of 120*l.* the Mayor and Citizens paying therefore yearly 100*l.* 800*l.* to be lent to sixteen poor Clothiers, 50*l.* each Man, for the Space of ten Years, sufficient Security being given by them for the same: Afterwards that 800*l.* was to pass to other sixteen poor Clothiers, according to the Direction of them put in Trust. 200*l.* besides was reserved for Provision, for Corn, and needful Occasions for the Poor, in the Order and Care of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens.

Then, according to his Will, out of this bountiful Gift to *Bristol*, these memorable Branches and Benevolences were (by himself) devised and thus ordered, beginning in the Year 1577, and so thence-forward they went on according to his own Direction: On the Feast of *St. Bartholomew*, was brought to the Merchant-Tailors Hall 104*l.* The 100*l.* to be lent (for ten Years Space) to four poor young Men in the City of *York*, Freeman and Inhabitants, being Clothiers; and the 4*l.* Overplus, to be employed about the Charges and Pains, that no Man (used in the Business) might receive Discontentment.

Then in 1578, the like Sum was to be delivered thence to *Canterbury*; and so, thence-forward the same Sums (yearly) to the Cities and Towns following, orderly, viz.

1579, To <i>Reading</i> .	1589, To <i>Winchester</i> .
1580, } The Merchant-Tailors themselves.	1590, <i>Oxford</i> .
1581, <i>Glocester</i> .	1591, <i>Hereford</i> .
1582, <i>Worcester</i> .	1592, <i>Cambridge</i> .
1583, <i>Exeter</i> .	1593, <i>Shrewsbury</i> .
1584, <i>Salisbury</i> .	1594, <i>Lynn</i> .
1585, <i>West-Chester</i> .	1595, <i>Bath</i> .
1586, <i>Norwich</i> .	1596, <i>Derby</i> .
1587, <i>Southampton</i> .	1597, <i>Ipwich</i> .
1588, <i>Lincoln</i> .	1598, <i>Colchester</i> .
	1599, <i>Newcastle</i> .

This Sum of 104*l.* passing thus yearly to the afore-named Places, was ordered to take Beginning again at the City of *York*, and so successively, for ever, to the Towns before-named.

He gave to the City of *Coventry* 1400*l.* therewith to purchase Lands, to the annual Value of 70*l.* Twelve aged, poor Inhabitants of that City, were to have, in free Alms, 24*l.* each Man 40*s.* yearly, on the 11th Day of *March*, or within six Days after. Four poor young Men also were to have 40*l.* lent them, in free Loan, 10*l.* to each Man, and for nine Years Space, upon sufficient Security given: And their Turns being thus served, then four other poor young Men were to have the like Sums, and for like Limitation: And so from nine Years to nine Years for ever. Afterwards it was ordered, in free Loan, to two poor Men of the same City; and lastly to one.

Also the same Sum was appointed to one young Man in *Northampton*, for nine Years, in free Loan; next to one in the City of *Leicester*; thirdly, to one in *Nottingham*; fourthly, to one in *Warwick*; and for the like Time. Then returning again to *Coventry* for one Year, it re-passeth to the said Towns again, each after the other, in like Manner, for ever.

And, lest his worthy Intent should fail in the Continuance, he enlarged his first Gift to *Coventry*, of 1400*l.* to 2000*l.* and 60*l.* to be employed as hath been mentioned; 40*l.* being yearly paid out of it to *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxford*; and Allowances also by himself given in each Place, that Bonds should be made, without any Charge to the Receiver.

The Number of Taverns and Wine-Vaults being greatly increased, to the Hurt and Debauching of the Morals of the People, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That thenceforth the Number of Taverns or Retailers of Wine, within the City and Liberty of *London*, should not exceed forty, nor those of *Westminster* three; and that all *Gascain*, *Guyen* and *French* Wines, to be sold at eight Pence the Gallon, and those of *Rochel* at four Pence. But then there were not the present Duties upon Wine.

*Richard Husbands*, Keeper of the Compter in *Bread-Street*, had not only cruelly and barbarously treated his Prisoners, with a View of extorting Money; but he likewise made his House, the Prison, a common Receptacle for Whores and Thieves; for whose greater Security, he suffered them nightly to lodge there for a Groat a-piece; and, notwithstanding the several Prosecutions carried on against him by the City, and the Durefs he suffered upon these Accounts, he nevertheless continued barbarously to treat his unfortunate Prisoners, and to protect Whores and Thieves, to the great Scandal and Dishonour of the City: Wherefore the Mayor and Citizens were induced, at the publick Expence, to erect a large and convenient Building in *Wood-Street*, for the Reception and Accommodation of those unhappy Citizens, and Sufferers under the inhuman *Husbands*; into which they were soon after removed, to their no small Joy of being freed from their cruel and merciless Tormenter.

A great Number of the City Mechanicks were reduced to a very great Degree of Misery, by the general Employment of Foreigners; wherefore it was by the Mayor and Common-Council ordained, that thenceforth no Citizen should presume to employ any Foreigner in any manner of

Stat. Law.  
7 Ed. VI.

Number of  
Taverns  
reduced.

Stow. Sat.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1555

Crosby,  
&c. of  
Husbands,  
Keeper of  
Bread-  
Street  
Compter.

Wood-  
Street  
Compter  
built.

All con-  
cerning  
Foreigners.





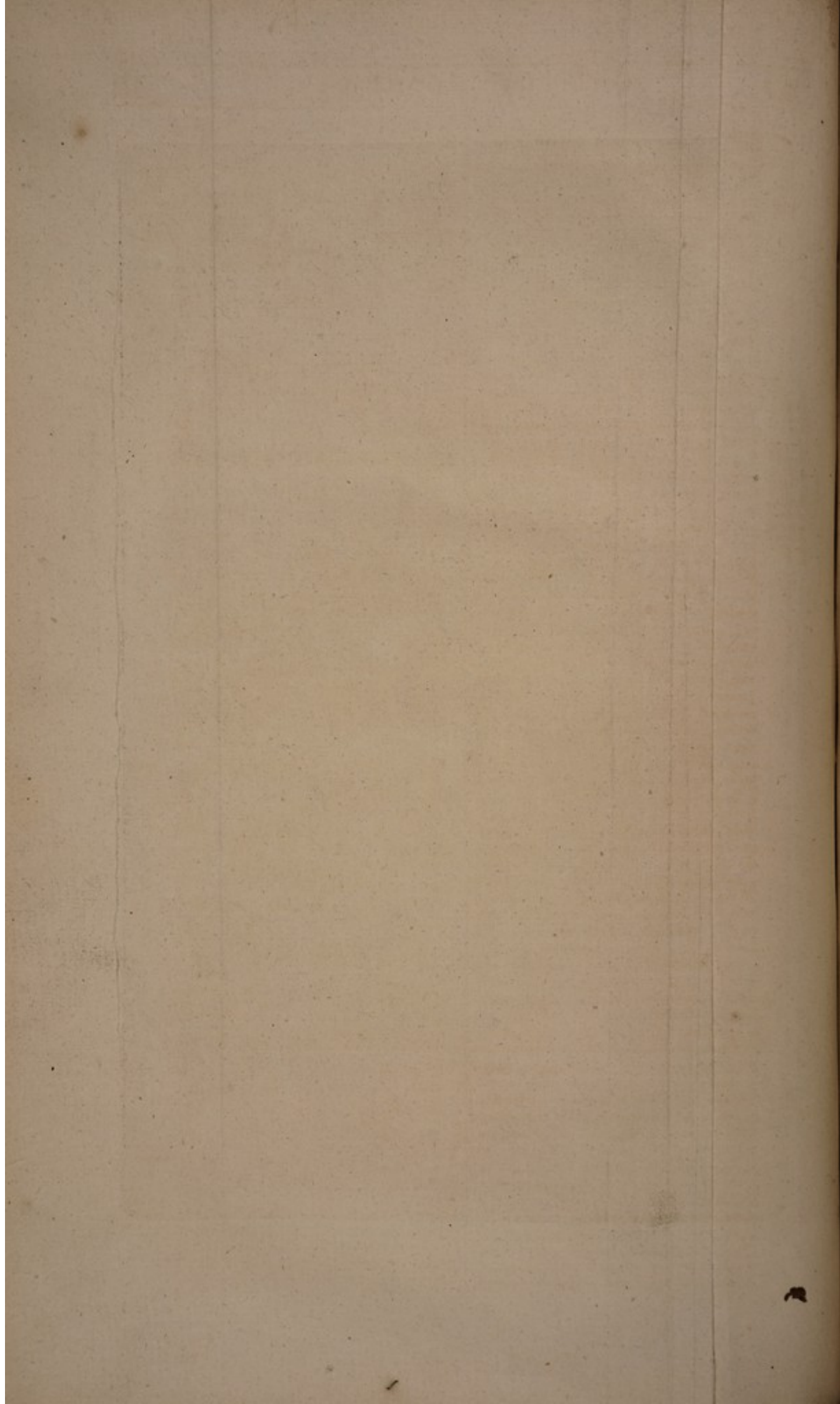
A VIEW of LONDON about the Year 1560



*The Remarkable Places in this Antient View of LONDON that are not distinguished by Words in the Body thereof, are referred to by Letters and Figures, as hereunder specified.*

*Restored to this copy from a Galleo Print in the collection of S. Nino Morosini, Nov. 1718.*







of Buſineſs, excluſive of Feltmakers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters and Brewers, upon the Penalty of five Pounds for every Offence; and all Offenders, upon Conviction, reſuſing to pay, to be committed to Priſon, without Bail or Mainprize, till ſuch Fines were paid.

For  
Bellman.

In the Month of *January*, *Chriſtopher Draper*, Alderman of *Cordwainer-Street Ward*, firſt appointed a Man to go about his Ward by Night with a Bell; who, after ringing the ſame at certain Places, was, with an audible Voice, to remind the Citizens to take Care of their Fires and Lights, to help the Poor, and pray for the Dead. Hence aroſe the Office of Bellman in all other Parts of the City.

Holinſ.  
Chron.  
Engl.

A violent Fever raged about this Time, which carried off Abundance of Citizens; among whom were ſeven Aldermen.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1557

Reception  
and Enter-  
tainment of  
the Ruſſian  
Ambaſſa-  
dor.

*Oſep Napea*, who was ſent by the Emperor of *Ruſſia* his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *England*, had the Miſfortune of being ſhipwrecked on the Coaſt of *Scotland* in the preceding Year, and with great Difficulty ſaved his own Life; but moſt of his Domeſticks and Equipage were loſt. Upon Advice of this great Diſaſter, the *Ruſſia* Company of *London* applied to the Queen for her Letters Recommendatory to the Queen of *Scotland*, for the good Reception and Entertainment of the ſaid Ambaſſador. And, immediately after, the ſaid Company diſpatched thither *Lawrence Huſſy*, L.L. D. and *George Gilpin*, with Money, and all other Neceſſaries for his Journey hither; when, after having been generously and nobly entertained in *Scotland*, he ſet out the 14th of *February* on his Journey to *London*, attended by the aforeſaid Gentlemen; and, approaching the City, was met about twelve Miles off by eighty Merchants on Horſeback richly accoutred, with golden Chains about their Necks; by whom he was conducted to a Merchant's Houſe in *Highgate*, where he was ſumptuouſly regaled, and preſented with a large Sum in Gold, together with a great Quantity of Silks and Velvets; and the next Day ſetting forward for the City, was attended by one hundred and forty *Ruſſia* Merchants, well mounted and richly dreſſed, attended by their Servants in beautiful Liveries.

And upon the Way the ſame Ambaſſador, on Behalf of the Queen, was met by the Lord Viſcount *Montague*, accompanied by three hundred Knights and Gentlemen on Horſeback, by whom he was conducted to *Iſlington*; where he was received by four Merchants in rich Apparel, who preſented him with a ſtately Horſe, richly trapped in crimſon Velvet, enriched with Gold; upon which the Ambaſſador mounted; and, proceeding to *London*, he was received by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at *Smithfield-Bars*; and, being preceded by a vaſt Number of Merchants and other Perſons of Diſtinction, he rode thro' the City between the Lord-Mayor and the Viſcount *Montague*, in great Pomp, to his Apartments in *Fenchurch-Street*; where he was no ſooner entered, than he was preſented, in the Name of the Queen, with two Pieces of golden Brocade, one of ſilver, and divers of Velvet, purple and crimſon Damask. And 'tis remarkable, that, during the Ambaſſa-

NUMB. XXII.

dor's Reſidence both in *Scotland* and *England*, his whole Charge was defrayed by the *Engliſh* Company of *Ruſſia* Merchants reſiding in this City.

The Queen, by an Artifice of her Husband's, being inadvertently drawn into a War with *France*, it was proclaimed in *London* by the Kings at Arms, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the uſual Solemnities. This unhappy War occaſioned the Loſs of *Calais*, to the irreparable Damage of the *Engliſh* Nation.

War pro-  
claimed  
with  
*France*.

*Calais* loſt.

And the Queen, for the more effectual carrying on the War againſt *France*, applied to the City of *London* for a Loan of twenty thouſand Pounds; which, upon a certain Security, and twelve per Cent. Intereſt, was advanced by the ſeveral Companies.

A.D. 1558

A Loan of  
20000*l*.  
by the City.

## CHAP. XXVII.

*Queen Elizabeth's Acceſſion to the Throne, and Reception into London. Her Maſteſty's Speech to the Lord-Mayor. The Accident of Sir William Hewet's Daughter, and her Marriage. Richard Hill's Charities, &c. William Lambert's Charity. St. Paul's Steeple, &c. burnt with Lightning. A Plague, and Orders thereupon. The Caſe of Skeggs. Earl of Arundel's imprudent Letter to the Lord-Mayor. The Lord-Mayor's Answer. Preternatural Tides. Great Froſt. Royal-Exchange propoſed, and its Rents how to be applied. Strangers in London ordered to be numbered. Sir Thomas Rowe's Charities. Wallbrook Conduit. A Lottery drawn Day and Night. Orders for clearing the City of Beggars, &c. Appointment of City MARSHAL. The Plague returns. Orders and Regulations for preventing its Spreading. Money lent to the Queen. Lord-Mayor's Jurisdiction in Ely-Rents. Queen's Commend to train the young Citizens up to War. Prices of Poultry. Queen's Progreſs, and Letter to the Lord-Mayor. Great Scarcity of Corn, &c. A Boy drowned on Dowgate-Hill. The Plague returned. Plays regulated by Act of Common-Council. Ale-houſes ſuppreſſed. Mr. Lamb's Charities. An Alderman impriſoned. An Earthquake, Proclamation againſt new Buildings, and Directions to the Lord-Mayor concerning the ſame. Remarks thereon. Sir Thomas Ofſley's Charities.*

UPON the Demiſe of Queen *Mary*, her Siſter, the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, was, on the 17th of *November*, proclaimed Queen in *London*, with the uſual Solemnities, and ſuch unfeigned Demonſtrations of Joy by the Citizens, as probably never appeared before on the like Occaſion. And the next Day, on her Approach from *Hatfield* to *London*, ſhe was met at *Highgate* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who con-

Graft.  
Chron.  
Engl.

Q. *Elizabeth's*  
Acceſſion to  
the Throne.

S f f

ducted



Holin.  
Chron.  
Engl.

ducted her to the City, where she took up her Residence in the *Charterhouse*, wherein she continued till the 28th of the said Month, when she removed; and, passing thro' *Barbican*, entered the City at *Cripplegate*, and, riding by *London-Wall*, *Blanch-Appleton*, *Mark-Lane*, and *Tower-Street*, amidst the joyful and incessant Acclamations of an incredible Multitude of People, she entered the Tower of *London*, and from thence, on the 1st of *December* following, removed to *Somer-set-House*.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1559  
Her Reception  
by the  
Citizens.

By Virtue of a Proclamation, the Litany, as now used, was, on the 1st of *January*, read in all the Churches of *London*; and, on the 12th following, the Queen came from *Westminster* to the Tower of *London* by Water, attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in the City Barge, together with those of all the City Corporations, magnificently adorned; and, on the 14th of the same Month, she rode through the City to *Westminster* in the most pompous Manner, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Court, the Nobility, Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in Scarlet, and all the City Companies in their Formalities: On which Occasion, the City never was at any Time more magnificently decorated, nor more beautifully embellished with Brocades, Velvets, rich Silks, Carpets, Flags, and Streamers, together with a Variety of stately Pageants; but, for avoiding Prolixity, I shall refer the Reader to a full Account thereof in *Holinshed's History of England*; and shall only add, that *Ranulph Cbolmley*, the Recorder, in the Presence of the Aldermen, at the upper End of *Cheapside*, in a handsome Speech, acquainted the Queen, that the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, as a sincere Testimony of their unfeigned Love and Respect toward her Majesty, did present her with a thousand Marks in Gold, (in a Purse of crimson Velvet, richly embroidered) and, humbly intreating her Acceptance, desired she'd be pleased not to regard the Value of the Donative, so much as the real Affection and Good-will of the Donors, who earnestly intreated, that she would be graciously pleased to continue their good and kind Sovereign.

Presented  
with 1000  
Marks in  
Gold.

Ibid.  
Her Speech  
to the  
Mayor.

Whereupon *Elizabeth*, taking the Purse into her Hand, was graciously pleased to express herself after this Manner: "I thank my Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London* for this distinguishing Mark of their Affection; and, as your Request is, that I should continue your good and gracious Sovereign, be therefore assured, that I shall not only at all Times, to the utmost of my Power, endeavour to answer your Request, but likewise, if Occasion should be, shall not spare my Blood for your Safety."

Stow. An.  
Eng.  
Peace  
proclaimed.

On the 7th of *April*, Peace was proclaimed in *London* between the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *France*, with the usual Solemnities, by Garter and Norroy Kings at Arms, assisted by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet Robes.

Ibid.

On the second of *July* the twelve principal Corporations of *London* sent out twelve Companies, consisting of fourteen hundred Men, to be mustered in *Greenwich Park* before the Queen; eight hundred whereof were Pikemen in bright

Armour, four hundred Harquebusses in Coats of Mail and Helmets, and two hundred Halberdeers in *German Rivets*. These Troops were attended by twenty-eight Whiffers, richly dressed, and led by the twelve principal Wardens of the aforesaid Corporations, well mounted, and dressed in black Velvet, with six Ensigns in white Sattin, faced with black Sarfnet, and rich Scarves.

Ibid.

The Populace at this Time not only destroyed all the Statues and Portraitsures of their Saints in the *Popish Churches*, but likewise most of their rich Robes, Altar-Cloths, Books, and sepulchral Banners.

Ibid.

The Mayor at this Time was that eminent Citizen and Clothworker Sir *William Hewet*, the Son of *Edmund Hewet*, of *Wales* in *Yorkshire*. This Knight was possessed of an Estate, Value 6000*l.* per Ann. at his Death, and was blessed with an Issue of three Sons and one Daughter; of which Daughter we have the following Tradition from the most noble Family of the Duke of *Leeds*: Sir *William*, her Father, living at that Time on *London-Bridge*, it happened that the Maid-Servant, as she was diverting the Infant-Miss on the Edge of an open Window, accidentally let her drop into the *Thames*, and, to all Appearance, without Hope of being saved: But a young Gentleman, named *Osborne*, then Apprentice to Sir *William* the Father, and one of the Ancestors of the Duke of *Leeds* in a direct Line, seeing the Accident, immediately leaped into the River after her boldly, and brought the Child out safe, to the great Joy of its Parents, and Admiration of the Spectators. This brave and friendly Action so engaged the Affections of Sir *William*, the Infant's Father, that, when she was grown to Woman's Estate, and asked in Marriage by several Persons of Quality, especially by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Knight rejected all their advantageous Proposals, and, with a deep Sense of Gratitude, betrothed his Daughter, with a very great Dowry, to her Deliverer, and with this emphatical Declaration, *Osborne saved her, and Osborne shall enjoy her*. Part of the Estate given with her in Marriage was the Estate of Sir *Thomas Fanshawe*, late of *Barkin* in *Essex*, and several other Lands now enjoyed by the most noble Family of the Duke of *Leeds*, in the Parishes of *Hartbil* and *Wales*, in the County of *York*. This remarkable Story is represented in a Painting, carefully preserved by that most noble Family. Sir *William* was buried under a very magnificent Tomb, between that of *Dean Collet* on the West, and that of Sir *William Cockain*, Knight and Baronet, on the East, and on the North Side of the South Isle in *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

The Ancestress of Sir  
William  
Hewet's  
Daughter.

Her Marriage.

By the careless Discharge of a Gun in *Crooked-Lane*, a considerable Quantity of Gunpowder was fired, which not only blew up four Houses, and greatly endamaged divers others, but it likewise killed nine Persons, and dangerously fractured and bruised the Bodies and Limbs of many others.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1560

*Richard Hills*, Merchant-Taylor, 1560, gave 500*l.* towards the Purchase of an House, called *The Manor of the Rose*, wherein the Merchant-Tailors founded their Free School in *London*. He also gave to the said Merchant-Tailors one

Richard  
Hills's  
Charity.

Plat



Plat of Ground, with certain small Cottages on the *Tower-Hill*, where he built Alms-Houses for fourteen sole Women.

About the same Time *William Lambert*, Esq; of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, born in *London*, a Justice of Peace in *Kent*, founded a College for the Poor in *East Greenwich*; which he, after *Queen Elizabeth*, named *Queen Elizabeth's* College, and left it in Trust to the Company of Drapers.

*Violent Thunder and Lightning.*

*Dr. Birch*  
*Ex MS.*  
*penc.*  
*D. Yorke.*

*St. Paul's burnt thereby.*

*A. D. 1561, on Wednesday the 4th of June, as appears by a Letter before me from Mr. Richard Jones to Sir Nicholas Trockmorton, Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Court of France, communicated by the honourable Mr. Yorke, it rained all the Day, and, towards Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, it began to thunder terribly: "When suddenly a Thunder-bolt, with "a great Thunder following, hit within a Yard "of the very Top of the Steeple, which forth- "with shewed his Effect, and appeared a little "Fire, like unto the Light of a Torch, which, "increasing towards the Weather-cock, caused "the same within half a Quarter of an Hour to "fall down; whereby the Wind, which was "great, and the more vehement by Reason of "the Opening of the Steeple and Height thereof, "caused the Flame so to augment, and burn the "Steeple, which no Man could succour, as within "an Hour the high Steeple of *Paul's*, which was "so long in building, and so renowned, was "utterly consumed to the very Battlements; "which being of some Breadth and Strength, "as was needful to uphold such a Weight, re- "ceived most Part of the Timber which fell "from the Spire, and began to burn with such "Vehemence, as all the Timber was burnt, the "Iron and Bells melted and fallen down upon "the Stairs in the Church within a short Space. "This was judged to be the End of the Effect "of the Lightning; when forthwith the East "and West Roofs of the Church, partly kindled "with the Timber which fell from the Battle- "ments, and with the Beating of the Fire whiles "it remained within the Stone Steeple, were on "Fire, and ceased not to burn so extremely, as "could not be provided for by no Means, till "that not only those Ends, but the North and "South Ails, before One of the Clock after Mid- "night, were consumed, and not a Piece of "Timber left, nor Lead unmolten, upon any of "the higher and cross Roofs and Battlements. "The Side Ails, tho' they were a little touched, "by reason of their Crowns, remained safe, "Thanks be to God. And this is all that is "happened by this Misfortune, and the Church "within is untouched.—Your Lordship may "guess what Stir and Removing there was in *St. Paul's* Church-yard, especially towards the "North Door, where divers Houses were pulled "down, and much Lamentation on all Sides. "On the East End a Pinnacle fell down and "ruined a House, wherein there were seven Per- "sons, not hurt, but the good Man of the House "a little. Many other Turmoils there were, as "in like Cases it happens; which, as it grieves "me to hear, so I am loth to write the same. "The *French* here are not sorry for the Matter.— "All good and honest Men are sorry for it, and*

"impute it to a terrible Remembrance of God's "Anger towards us for our Offences. This is "enough, and too much of so grievous a Mat- "ter; and yet I thought I should perhaps satisfy "your Lordship in writing thereof thus largely.

*London, June 5,*  
*1561.*

*R. JONES."*

*Anno 1563, the Infection of the Plague begin- ning to threaten the City, July the 5th, Com- mandment came from the Queen to the Mayor, and the Mayor sent for the Master and Wardens of the Company of Clerks, and commanded them to enquire within their respective Parishes, whether any died of the Plague, and to make a Certificate thereof; and that the Curates and Churchwardens should give them Warning of any House where the Plague should appear, and to command, that no one of such a House should come to Church for the Space of one Month following, after that the Plague hath been in the House; and to fix a Cross on the Door of every House, of Blue, and a Writing under it, signifying that the Infection is there, and to avoid it.*

*On the 9th it was also ordained, that every Man in every Street and Lane should make Bon- fires three Times in the Week, Mondays, Wednes- days, and Fridays in every Week, till the Infection should cease.*

*In the Beginning of August, the Plague continu- ing to rage, the Lord-Mayor issued out a Procla- mation against Dogs running about the Streets, and to give Notice, that a Man was hired to kill Dogs found in the Streets, both by Day and by Night. There died between the 1st of January, 1562, and last of December, 1563, 20372 Per- sons, of all Diseases.*

*At the same Time Edward Skeggs, a worthless Citizen, was disfranchised for Mal-Practices; however, upon his Submission, he was soon after restored to his Freedom. But, being of an im- placable and revengeful Temper, he resolved to be revenged on the Authors of his Disgrace; which he soon after endeavoured to accomplish; for, being appointed one of the Queen's Pur-veyors, he not only seized upon twelve Capons bought for the Lord-Mayor's Table, but also in a very insolent Manner highly reflected upon his Lordship: For which Crimes he was carried before the said Magistrate, who not only obliged him to restore one Moiety of the Capons he had maliciously possessed himself of, but like- wise assured him, that, if ever he was again found guilty of the like Misdemeanour, he would commit him to the Prison of *Newgate*, where he should be loaded with the most ponderous Fetters.*

*Skeggs, having got what he longed for, imme- diately applied to the Earl of Arundel and Sir Edward Rogers, Steward and Comptroller of the Household, for Redress; who, without enquiring into the Affair, imprudently sent the following very indecent and threatening Letter to the Lord-Mayor:*

"We be advertised that you have much mis- "used *Edward Skeggs*, Purveyor for the Queen's "Mouth, in making Provision for her Highness's "own Person, as in denying him of taking twelve "Capons of twenty-two; and of the twelve de- "livered

*Stow. Sur.*  
*The Case*  
*of Skeggs*  
*and the*  
*Lord-*  
*Mayor.*

*Ibid.*  
*Earl of*  
*Arundel's*  
*Letter to*  
*the Mayor.*



"livered you fix again. And, for his so doing, you gave him ill Words, and threatening him to *Newgate*, and gave Commandment the big-geft Pair of Bolts in *Newgate* should be fet upon his Heels; and faid, the Lord Steward, neither the faid *Skeggs*, should have none of you for the Queen's Majesty; and further faid to him, if he took your Capons any more, you would fend him to *Newgate*, and fet on him fo many Irons as his Body could bear, calling him Villain.

"For the which your Mifdemeanours, for that it is now a contagious Time of Sicknefs, we now forbear to do that which hereafter we shall not forget to execute, for her Majesty's better Service, and your better Knowledge of your bounden Duty: Charging you, in the mean Time, to permit him, and all other her Majesty's Officers, for the Provision of her Majesty's moft honourable Houfhould, to do their Duties for the fame. And, if any of them shall do otherwife than to their Duties appertaineth, advertife us thereof, and we shall hear what may be faid therein; and, the Matter proved, caufe Reformation and condign Punishment of the Party offending.

"From the Court at *Greenwich*, the 19th of July.

"ARUNDEL. E. ROGERS."

The Lord-Mayor, fenfible of the Injuftice done him by *Skeggs*, and the great Partiality of *Arundel*, and likewise his Incapacity of vindicating himfelf at Court in Perfon, on account of the destructive Peftilence then raging in *London*; he therefore thought fit by Letters to acquaint the Lord *Dudley* and Mr. Secretary *Cecil*, his Friends at Court, with the whole Proceeding. The Purport of that to the latter is as follows:

Ibid.

Lord-Mayor's Letter to Secretary Cecil.

"That, upon an untrue Report by the faid *Skeggs*, the Lord Steward and Mr. Comptroller had conceived great Difpleafure againft him: But he affured the Secretary, that *Skeggs's* Reports were moft untrue, and his Demeanor fo intolerable, that if the fame were duly examined, he would be judged an unfit Man for the Place where he ferved; and, if the contagious Time were not fuch, but that he might repair to his Anfwer, it fhould well appear; and that, if he and fuch-like were more to be credited than he (the Mayor) was, he thought himfelf a far unmeet Man for the Place wherein he ferved; yet he had fufficient Witneffes both of that Man's intolerable Comparifons and Demeanors, and of his (the Mayor's) Dealings with him. That he had not feen, for his Time, that the Mayor of *London* had been fo dealt with. He prayed the Secretary to have Consideration of this his Grief, as it might come in queftion thereafter; for their Threatning portended a Difpleafure to come. What they meant thereby, he knew not; but that it feemed very ftrange to be fo threatned upon the falfe Report of fo flender a Perfon; and efpecially, he being of the City, fo to be borne with againft the State of the fame, where- at he kicked to his fimple Power; becaufe,

"for his unjuft Dealing (before he was retained in the Queen's Service) he was disfranchifed; and afterwards, upon Suit made, reftored again."

The City in this Year was not only vifited with the dreadful Plague of Peftilence, but likewise by a great Scarcity of Money and Dearth of Provisions, whereby the Citizens were reduced to a very great Degree of Mifery.

On the 26th of January at Night, the River *Thames* was greatly agitated by preternatural Fluxes, which obliged the natural Tide twice to recoil five Hours before its Time; which was not only as often repeated the next Day, but likewise once again on the third; which frequent Phenomena were, by the Simple, looked upon to portend fome very extraordinary Events.

On the 21ft of December following, a very hard Froft fet in, which incrufting the River *Thames* with Ice, it foon became as the common Roads and Fields for Paffage and Diverfion.

Some Time after, Sir *Thomas Greffham*, a worthy Merchant and Citizen of *London*, propofed to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, upon their finding him a convenient Scite, to erect at his own Charge a commodious Edifice, for the Convenience of Merchants to meet in.

This Propofal was no fooner made, than agreed to by the Mayor and Citizens; who, for that Purpofe, purchafed *New St. Christopher's* and *Swan Alleys*, leading from *Cornhill* to *Treadneedle-Street*, for the Sum of three thoufand five hundred and thirty-two Pounds; the Materials of which Houfes, which were eighty in Number, were fold for four hundred and feventy-eight Pounds. The Ground being cleared, 'twas conveyed to Sir *Thomas* by certain Aldermen in the Name of the Citizens of *London*: In confequence of which, the Foundation being dug, and Materials prepared for the intended Structure, *Greffham*, accompanied by divers of the Aldermen, on the 7th of June, laid the firft Brick, being followed therein by the Aldermen, who laid each his Brick, and a Piece of Gold for the Workmen; who profecuted the Work with fuch Afiduity, that the Building was roofed by the Month of November in the enfuing Year, and foon after finifhed, under the Appellation of the *Burfe*.

This ftately Fabrick Sir *Thomas*, by his Will of the 26th of November, Anno 1579, devifed to the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, and Company of *Mercers*, to be equally enjoyed and poffeffed by them, with all its Appurtenances, and Profits arifing thereby, under the following Reftrictions, viz. The Citizens, for their Moiety of the faid Edifice, are from Time to Time to appoint four Perfons duly qualified to read Lectures of Divinity, Aftronomy, Mufick, and Geometry, in his Manfion-houfe, (now *Greffham-College*) and to pay annually to each of the faid Lecturers a Salary or Stipend of fifty Pounds. And alfo to pay yearly to his eight Alms-People in *Broad-Street* (whom the Mayor and Citizens have likewife the Power of chufing) the Sum of fix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence each. And befides, to pay annually to the Prifons

Stow. An. Engl. A Plague.

A.D. 1564. Preternatural Tide.

Stow. An. Engl. Thames frozen.

Stow. Ser. Lond. A.D. 1566. Royal-Exchange propofed.

Ibid.

Its Reft, how to be applied.



of Newgate, Ludgate, King's-Bench, Marshalsey, and Wood-Street Compter, the Sum of ten Pounds each.

And the Mercers, for their Half, are, from Time to Time, to chuse three Persons well accomplished, to read Lectures of Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, in the aforefaid Mansion-house called *Gresham-College*, with the same Salaries to each of the Lecturers as to the above-mentioned. The said Company of Mercers are likewise obliged to pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds per Ann. for four Quarterly Dinners to be provided at their Hall, for the Entertainment of the whole Company; and also to pay to *Christ's*, *St. Bartholomew's*, the *Spital*, *Bethlehem*, and *St. Thomas's* Hospitals, and the *Poultry Compter*, the Sum of ten Pounds per Ann. each.—See a further Account of this great and good Man, and of his Foundations, in their proper Places.

Stow. Sur.  
A.D. 1567

Tho' mutual Jealousies were daily arising between the *English* and *Spanish* Nations, yet some of the latter continuing to arrive in this City, gave Umbrage to the Queen, that they were come upon no good Design; therefore, to provide against all Attempts they might make against the publick Tranquillity, 'twas judged necessary to come at the Number of them residing in *London*, in order to make a suitable Provision to defeat all the dangerous Measures they might enter into. Wherefore Orders were given to take the Names, Quality, and Professions of the respective Strangers that resided in the several Wards of the City; whose Numbers, upon Enquiry, were found to be forty *Scots*, four hundred and twenty-eight *French*, forty-five *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, one hundred and forty *Italians*, two thousand and thirty *Dutch*, forty-four *Burgundians*, two *Danes*, and one *Liegeois*.

Strangers  
in London  
numbered  
by Order  
of Council.

Sir Tho.  
Rowe's  
Charities,  
&c.

Sir Thomas Rowe, Knight, Lord-Mayor of the City of London, in 1568, a worthy Brother also of the Merchant-Tailors Company, besides his charitable Cost and Charges in building the new Church-yard in *Bethlehem*, now *Old Bedlam* Burial-Ground, containing near one Acre of Ground, and enclosed with a Wall of Brick, for the Burial of the poor Citizens gratis; and a Sermon to be preached every *Whit-sunday* in the Morning, in the Presence of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; as also giving 100*l.* to be lent to eight poor Men; gave to the Merchant-Tailors Lands or Tenements, out of them to be given 40*l.* yearly, to maintain ten poor Men for ever; such as were not Brethren of his own Society, but chosen out of five several Companies, viz. Clothworkers, Armourers, Carpenters, Tylers, and Plasterers; as considering, that by Over-toiling, Labour, Dangers, Falls, Bruises, and such-like Inconveniences, they were soonest like to become impotent, and unable to help or maintain themselves. Therefore, to each of these ten Men he freely gave the Sum of four Pounds, quarterly to be paid them at Merchant-Tailors Hall, during their Lives; and then to succeed to other Men in the same Companies, according to the due Consideration of just Cause, and most Necessity.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1568

In this Year, for the better supplying the City with Water, a Conduit was erected at the

Corner of Wallbrook for the Reception of *Thames* Water.

Wallbrook  
Conduit.

In the Year 1569 a Lottery was set on Foot in *St. Paul's* Church-yard, where it was begun to be drawn at the West Door of the Church on the 11th of *January*, and continued incessantly drawing Day and Night till the 6th of *May* following. Whether this Lottery was on Account of the Publick, or the selfish Views of private Persons, my Authors does not mention. But 'tis evident, by the Time it took up in drawing, it must have been of great Concern. This I have remarked, as being the first of the Kind I read of in *England*.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1569  
A Lottery  
drawn Day  
and Night.

The City being at this Time greatly pestered by sturdy Beggars, and loose, idle, disorderly People of both Sexes, the following Orders were devised and executed with Rigour: Sixteen Beadles belonging to the Hospitals were enjoined to take up all Vagrants, &c. and to carry them to *Bridewell*; all Sick, Lame, Blind, Aged, and to carry them to *St. Bartholomew's*; and all Children Beggars, under the Age of sixteen, to *Christ's Hospital*. These Orders were made in *April*, 1569, in this Form:

*The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of Christ's Hospital.*

Cheap Ward,	Farringtonne within, and
Cripplegate, within and	so moche of Farringtonne without,
Aldrichegate,	the Deputy of Sainte Sepulchres.

*The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Cornhill Ward,	Bassinghall,
Coleman-Streate,	Allgate,
Bylhopegate,	Lyme-Streate,
Broad-Streate,	Portfoken.

*The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of St. Thomas's Hospital.*

Towre Ward,	Byllingsgate,
Dowgate,	Walbroke,
Candellweke-Streate,	Langbourne.
Bridge,	

*The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of Bridewell.*

Castle-Baynard Ward,	Farringtonne without, except the Precinct of the Deputy of St. Sepulchres.
Queenhith,	
Bread-Streate,	
Vintrie,	
Cordwayner,	

All which are to be diligently attended, over and above these Orders hereunder prescribed; that is to say,

*First*, That there do attend at all the Gates of this Cittie everie Morninge from Three of the Clocke until Seven in the Forenone, and from Seven in the Eveninge until Eleven at Nyght; and also at the Tyde Tymes fallinge in the Nyght, as well at *Byllingsgate* as at *Lyons-Keye*, one of the sayde xvj Beadles, thear to watche the coming of all Vagabonds, Beggars, Children, and masterless Men and Women, to the Intent they may by them be apprehended. Provided allwaies, that the said Beadles so agree and accord together,

T t t



together, that they indifferentlie appoynt themselves for the Accomplishment of their Attendance in this Behalf, so that one attend as moch and as often as another.

*Item,* That the Beadle (in whose Circuite standeth anie of the Gates of this Cittie) faile not to see the same Gates continually attended all the Daie long, from vij of the Clock in the Forenone untill vij at Night; and soche other of them as be not occupied at the Gates, to continue in walking the Circuite whereunto they are appointed.

*Item,* In walking their Circuites before-mentioned, that they faile not to go once every Daie to the Collectours Houses, in every Parish within the Circuite, to understand of them, or some of their Neighbours, if either Vagabond, Beggars, Children, or masterless Men or Women, be in the Streates of their Parishes, that by them they may be apprehended.

*Item,* That one of the said Beadles twyse everie Daie (that is to saie, at vij o'Clock in the Morning, and at One in the Afternoon) shall repair to the Treasurer of the Howse where he serveth, to know his Pleasure.

*Item,* For *London-Bridge*, the Barges of *GraveSEND*, and other Tide Boates coming up in the Daie Tyme, the better to apprehend the Vagabonds, Beggars, Children, and masterless Men and Women, and the Bringers of them, whereuppon there is iij of the same xvj Beadles appoynted to attend every Day; that is to say, ij of them from vij of the Clock in the Morning untill One at Afternone; and th'other twaine for to be ij of *St. Thomas's* Hospital onlie, for that it is in their owne Circuit; and they to remaine from One of the Clock untill vij at Night; and one of the twaine (when the Tyde happeneth in Tyme of their Attendance, either in the Forenone or Afternone) shall repaire to *Billingsgate*, and to the *Lyon-Key*, to the Purpose before declared: Provided alwayes that one of the same ij Beadles there appointed, be one of them last admitted; to the Intent he may growe the more perfect in his Dewtie, by the Instruction of his Fellowe: And the Appointment of the Forenones Attendance shall be as followeth:

Uppon *Mondaie*, one of *Christ's* Hospital and one of *St. Bartholomew's*.

*Tuesdaie*, one of *St. Thomas's* Hospital and one of *Bridewell*.

*Wednesdaie*, one of *Christ's* Hospital and one of *St. Bartholomew's*.

*Thursdaie*, one of *St. Thomas's* Hospital and one of *Bridewell*.

*Fridaie*, one of *Christ's* Hospital and one of *St. Bartholomew's*.

*Saturdaie*, one of *St. Thomas's* Hospital and one of *Bridewell*.

*Sundaie*, one of *Christ's* Hospital and one of *St. Bartholomew's*.

*Item,* Those Beadles which serve the said Place fower Tymess in one Week, shall serve but iij Tymess the next Week followinge.

*Item,* When the Vagabonds be set on work abroade, the iij Beadles that shall attend daillie uppon them, shall be appoynted in the like Or-

der as the Appoyntment is for *London-Bridge*, saving that those which serve the Bridge one Day, shall serve in the Attendance of the Vagabonds the Day next followinge, and to be one of every Howse. And they shall conduct them from their Lodginge to their Worke, wheresoever it shall happen to be, and very diligentlie attend that they loyter not; and at Night also conduct them to there appointed Lodginge.

*Item,* That all the Vagabonds and sturdie Beggars, with all the masterless Men or Women, by them apprehended, shall be carried to *Bridewell*, and to none other Place, of what Howse soever the Beadles be that take them.

*Item,* That all the aged, impotent, sick, sore, lame, and blind Persons, taken by any of the said Beadles, shall by them be apprehended and carried to *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's* Hospitals.

*Item,* That all the Children taken by them (being under the Age of xvj Yeares) be brought to *Christ's* Hospital.

*Furthermore,* It is agreed by the said Courte, that yf anie of the said xvj Beadles neglect anie Part of their Dutie which to them is appointed, either by these foresaid Orders prescribed, or other for them appoynted, or hereafter to be appoynted, or at any Tyme they take any Manner of Bribes, or the poore People's Monie from them; the Governours of that House where they serve (by an Ordre taken before the Lorde-Maior and Courte of Aldermen) shall not only deprive the said Person of his Office, Staffe, and Livery, and place another at their Discretion, but further punish the said Offender according to his Deserts in that Behalfe.

But, notwithstanding the former Order, and the Charges committed to the Beadles of the Hospitals to clear the City of Vagabonds and Beggars, it had not its full Effect. For in the very next Year we read, that the City swarmed again with Beggars; many whereof were valiant and sturdy Rogues, and masterless Men and Vagrants, and maimed Soldiers. For the preventing the Mischief occasioned by some of these, and the great Annoyance they gave the City, the City took a more regular Course, and appointed a Committee to treat with some fit Persons to be Marshalls of the City; who should take some good Course with these wandering People, for the clearing of the Streets of them, and appointing them to their several Places and Punishments, if they deserved it. And these were to be armed and well assisted with Servants, for the safer Execution of their Office. These Committees chose two able Persons, viz. *William Sympsen* and *John Read*, to take upon them this Office, to be the City-Marshalls, for the Consideration of six Shillings and eight Pence a Day, for them and their Horses, and six Persons a-piece to attend on each Day, at twelve Pence a-piece, which is twelve Shillings the Day for either of them. The Appointment of those Men to be left unto the Marshalls themselves, to make the better Choice of fit Men for their Purpose. They required moreover, that one Month's Pay, amounting to 35*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* at twenty-eight Days to the Month, for them and their Attendants, might be paid them beforehand, the better to furnish them in their



their Preparation and Want. And, to help forward this Work, tending to so notable a Purpose, with all Speed to be expedited, the Committees thought convenient that this Month's Pay might, by Way of Loan, be supplied among the Aldermen; and in that mean Time, and upon the well proceeding therein, the Commons might be moved to the Establishment of a settled Supply for the Continuance thereof in some convenient Manner; and that then after there might be a weekly Payment of their Salary by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Aldermens Disbursements satisfied, when that Contribution should be established. It was also thought convenient, that twelve fair Partizans, suitably and conveniently armed, should be presently provided by the Chamberlain for this Service, at the Charge of the City; and Coats or Mandilions for the Attendants upon the Marshals.

*City-Marshal appointed.*

It was also thought by the Committees, that the Name of MARSHAL, for the disorderly Persons in the City of London, would be most proper, and might be best used without Offence. And this seems to have been the Beginning of the Office of the CITY-MARSHAL, there being no Mention of such an Office in this Corporation in former Times.

*Stow. Sur. Lond. The standing Watch begun.*

The *Midsummer* after, the pompous Cavalcade of the City marching Watch was entirely laid aside, for saving the vast Expence of such an unnecessary Procession; and in lieu thereof was substituted a standing Watch, as at present; which is much more useful, and less chargeable.

*Stow. An. Engl. Russian Ambassador at London.*

*Iohn Basilicowitz*, Emperor of *Russia*, having sent *Andrew Gregoritz* his Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *England*, he arrived at *London*, and landed at the *Tower-Wharf*, on the 27th of *August*; where he was received by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by the *English* Company of *Russia* Merchants, in black Velvet, mounted on stately Horses, magnificently accoutred, by whom he was conducted to a House in *Seeding-Lane*, appointed for his Residence.

*Ibid. Plague.*

The Plague beginning to rage in this City, it occasioned the adjourning of *Michaelmas* Term to that of *Hillary*.

On this melancholy Occasion, the Court and City greatly terrified by the frequent Returns of this pestilential Visitation, Orders were made by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for preventing its Spreading, and for hindering idle Persons going about, that might carry it among them, in this Form:

ALDERMEN or their DEPUTIES were enjoined,

*Orders and Regulations for preventing it.*

1. To give Charge to Churchwardens, Constables, Parishes-Clerkes, Sextons, and Bedells, to enquire what Houses be infected.
2. To visit the Ward often, to see Orders observed, especiallie towching Cleannes in the Streets.
3. To appoint Surveyors monthlie in every Parishes.
4. To appoint that Certificat may be made to them what Houses be infected.
5. To give Charge to all Teachers of Children, that (as near as they can) they permit no Children

to come to their Scholes from infected Howses, especiallie till such Howses have been clere by the Space of twenty-eight Daies; and that none kepe a greater Number than their Roomes shall be thought fit by the Aldermen or their Deputies to contayne.

#### SURVEYOURS.

1. To see the Orders for the Sick executed daylie and diligentlie, upon Knowledge from the Aldermen what Howses be infected.
2. To appoint Purveyors of Necessaries for infected Howses (being of the same Howses) and deliver them Reed Roddes to carry, and see that none other resorte to their Howses.

#### CONSTABLES.

1. To bring every Daie Notice in Writing to the Aldermen or their Deputies, what Howses be infected.

#### CONSTABLE and CHURCHWARDEN.

1. To provide to have in Readines Women to be Provyders and Deliverers of Necessaries to infected Howses, and to attend the infected Persons, and they to bear Reed Wandes, so that the Sick may be kept from the Whole, as nere as may be, needful Attendance weyed.

#### CONSTABLE and BEDELL.

1. To enquire what Howses be infected.
2. To view daile what Papers remayne upon Dores xxvij Daies, or to place newe.

#### CLARKES and SEXTONS.

1. To understand what Howses be infected.
2. To see Bills set upon the Dores of Howses infected.
3. To suffer no Corpes infected to be buried, or remayne in the Church, duringe Prayer or Sermon, and to kepe Children from coming nere them.

#### SCAVENGERS and BAKERS.

1. To see the Stretes made cleane every Daie, saving *Sunday*, and the Soil to be carried awaie.
2. To warne all Inhabitants against their Howses, to keep Channels clere from Fylth (by onlie turning yt afyde) that the Water may have Passage.

#### COMMON HUNT.

1. To kyll Doggs, &c. or to loose his Place.

#### HOWSHOLDERS and HOWSES.

1. Howses having some Sick, tho' none die, or from whence some Sick have bene removed, are infected Howses, and such are to be shutt up for a Moneth.
2. The whole Familie to tarrle in xxvij Daies.
3. To kepe shutt the lower Roomes for the like Space.
4. One licensed to go for Provision, &c.
5. No Clothes hanged into the Streets.
6. Such as have Wells or Pumps, every Morninge by Six, and every Evening after Eight o'Clock, shall cause then Bucketts-full to runne into the Stretes.
7. Every Evening, at that Howre, the Streets and Channells to be made cleane, the Water not swept



swept out of the Channell, nor the Streets over wet, but sprinkled, &c.

8. The Howses infected, and Things in them, to be ayred in the xxvij Daies, and no Clothes or Things about the infected Person to be given awaie, or fould, but either destroyed or sufficiently purified.

9. Owners of Howses infected, with their Familie, maie, within the Moneth, depart to any their Houses in the Country, or to any other Howse in the Cittye, without being shutt up, so they absteyne from retourning to the Cittye, or from going abroad out of Howse in the Cittye, for a Moneth.

10. None shall keep Dogge or Bitche abroad unled, nor within howling or disturbing their Neighbours.

11. To have no Assemblies at Funeral Dinners, or usual Meeting in Howses infected.

12. None shall for a Moneth come into infected Houses, but such as be of the Howse, and licensed to do Service abroad.

13. No Donghills out of Stables, Beare-houses, or other Places, to be made in the Strete.

14. To have double Tyme of Restraint for consenting to pull downe Bills, and the Taker-awae suffer Imprisonment for viij Daies.

#### Two Viewers of DEAD BODIES.

Two Viewers of SICK-SUSPECTED shall be appointed and sworn.

These Viewers to reporte to the Constable, he to the Clarke, and he to the Chiefe of Clarke. All upon Pain of Imprisonment. A Paine of standing on the Pillorye for false Reports by the Viewers. A Loss of Pension to such as shall refuse.

#### Mending of PAVEMENTS.

That diligent Care be had, that Pavements be amended, where Nede is; and that principall Paviers be appointed to survey the Wants of Paving, especially in Channells, and that the Dwellers against such may be forced to amend them.

#### INTERLUDES and PLAYS.

If the Increase of the Sicknes be feared, that Interludes and Plaies be restrained within the Liberties of the Cittye.

#### PHISICIANS and SURGEONS.

That skilful and learned Phisicians and Chirurgions maie be provided to minister to the Sick.

#### Vagrant, Maisterlesse, and Poore PEOPLE.

1. That all such as be diseased be sent to St. Thomas's or St. Bartylmew's Hospital, there to be first cured and made cleane; and afterwards, those which be not of the Cittye, to be sent awaie, according to the Statute in that Case provided; and the other to be sett to worke in such Trades as are least used by the Inhabitants of the Cittye; for the avoyding all such vagrant Persons, as well Children Male and Female, Soldiers lame and maymed, as other idle and loytering Persons that swarme in the Stretes, and wander upp and downe begginge, to the great Danger and Infecting of the Cittye, for the In-

crease of the Plague, and Annoyance to the same.

2. That all maisterlesse Men, who live idlie in the Cittye, without any lawfull Calling, frequenting Places of common Assemblies, as Interludes, Gaming-Houses, Cockpitts, Bowling-Allies, and such other Places, may be banished the Cittye, according to the Laws in that Case provided.

All which Orders abovesaid the Aldermen and their Deputies are every one in their Place to see performed, both in themselves and others; and, in Cases of Doubt, to yeld their Opinions, and give Direction.

In this same Year, for cleansing the City Ditch between Aldgate and the Postern, and making a new Sewer and Wharf of Timber, from the Head of the Postern into the *Tower-Ditch*, the Sum of 814*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was laid out. Before which Time the Ditch lay open, without either Wall or Pale; having therein great Store of very good Fish of divers Sorts. This Charge of cleansing was soon after spared, and great Profit made by letting out the Banks, and the whole Soil of the Ditch.

Our Intercourse with the City of *Antwerp*, which was formerly in a manner the Treasury of the Kings of *England*, from whence, upon any Emergency, they could have what Sums of Money they had Occasion for immediately advanced, being stopped by the Duke of *Alva*, and the Queen in great Want of Money, she was obliged to apply to the Company of Merchant-Adventurers of the City of *London* for a Loan; who, thro' great Inadvertency, were thought to have spurn'd at the Message, by bringing the Affair before a General Court, where, to her Majesty's great Dishonour, her Demand was rejected by the holding up of Hands. But this Proceeding being highly resented by the Privy Council, as appears by a Letter sent by one of the Secretaries of State to the said Company, importing, "How this Offer of the Queen's was a Matter of great Grace and Favour, not much used before this Time by any Prince; and therefore, in Right, to have been very thankfully received;" divers of the Aldermen and Merchants, to the Number of thirteen, and Lady *Joan Laxton*, lent the Queen, for the Term of six Months, sixteen thousand Pounds, at six *per Cent.* and each of them received a Bond for the Money by him advanced; which was then prolonged on the same Terms for six Months longer.

The Queen, attended by the Nobility, came into the City on the 23d of *January*, and dined at Sir *Thomas Gresham's*, now *Gresham-College* in *Bishopsgate-Street*; and, after Dinner, returning through *Coruill*, went into the *Burse*; when, after viewing it in all its Parts, she caused Proclamation to be made by a Herald, with Sound of Trumpet, that thenceforth it should go by the Appellation of the *Royal-Exchange*.

A Dispute arose about this Time between the Lord-Mayor of this City, and the Bishop of *Ely's* Tenants in *Holborn*, concerning the Exercise of his Authority among them, they alledging they were not within the City-Jurisdiction. To compose this

Stow. Sur.  
Load.

1641  
A.D. 1570

City Rec.  
Lord-Mayor's  
Jurisdiction in  
Ely Rents,  
Holborn.



this Difference in an amicable Manner, the Lord-Mayor and Bishop agreed to refer the Point in Controversy to the Arbitration of the Lord Keeper Earl of *Leicester*, the two Chief Justices, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, after divers Hearings of both Sides, the Arbitrators agreed to refer the farther Consideration thereof to the two Chief Justices, who were to report their Opinion to the other Referees touching the same: When, after having seriously and deliberately considered the Proofs and Allegations of both Parties, in Presence of all the other Gentlemen concerned, they declared the Right to be in the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*; and that, for the future, the Mayor might as justly exercise his Authority in the Bishop's Rents in *Holborn*, as in any other Part of the City.

Stat. Larg. 15 Eliz. A.D. 1571  
Upon the Petition of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London*, it was by Parliament enacted, That, for the greater Convenience and Advantage of the City, a navigable Canal should be made from the River *Lea* at *Ware*, to *London*, at the Charge of the Citizens, within the Space of ten Years. But this Design was never put in Execution, as hereafter will appear.

Holin. Chron. Engl. A.D. 1572  
Queen's Command to train the Citizens in the Art of War.  
Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters to the Lord-Mayor, commanded him to cause a considerable Number of the strongest and most robust young Men in the City to be selected from among the Citizens, in order to their being instructed in the military Art, that upon all Emergencies they might be ready for the Defence of the City. The Mayor, in Obedience to the Royal Precept, summoned the Masters and Assistants of the several Companies to meet in their respective Halls, for chusing a certain Number of such young Men out of their respective Corporations. In Obedience to the Mayor's Order, the several Fraternities assembled on the 25th and 26th of *March*, and chose out of all their several Societies three thousand of the most sizeable and active young Citizens; Part whereof being appointed Musketeers, and the rest Pike-men, they were armed with Breast-plates and Head-pieces; over whom were appointed Officers of great Experience, to instruct them in the Art military; wherein they soon became such Proficients, as to have the Honour of being reviewed by the Queen in *Greenwich Park* about the Beginning of *May*.

About the same Time the Poulterers of *London*, by a Combination, greatly enhanced the Prices of Poultry, to the great Grievance of their Fellow-Citizens: Wherefore the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, on the 4th of *April*, ascertained the Prices of Poultry Ware, as appears in the following Table:

	s.	d.
The best Swan at	—	6 8
The best Cygnet at	—	6 0
The best Crane at	—	6 0
The best Stork at	—	4 0
The best Heron at	—	2 6
The best Bittern at	—	2 0
The best Shoveler or Pelican at	—	2 0
The best wild Mallard at	—	0 6
The best Widgeon at	—	0 3
The best Teal at	—	0 3
The best Capon at	—	1 8
The second Sort of Capons, each at	—	1 4

	s.	d.
The best Hen at	—	0 9
The best Green Geese, till <i>May-Day</i> , each at	—	0 9
The best Green Geese, after <i>May-Day</i> , each at	—	0 6
The best Rabbits at	—	0 4
The Rabbit-Runner, after <i>May</i> , each at	—	0 2
The best Pigeons, a Dozen at	—	1 2
The best Pullets, each at	—	0 6
The best Chickens, each at	—	0 4
The smaller Sort of Chickens, each at	—	0 2½
The best Woodcocks, each at	—	0 6
The best Green Plover at	—	0 4
The best Grey Plover at	—	0 3
The best Snipe at	—	0 2
The best Blackbirds, a Dozen at	—	1 0
The best Larks, a Dozen at	—	0 8
The best Knot at	—	0 4
The best Gulls, each at	—	1 8
The best Goose at	—	1 2
The best Butter, till <i>Allhalloves</i> , the Pound at	—	0 3
The best Eggs, till <i>Michaelmas</i> , five for	—	0 1
The best Eggs, till <i>Asc-Wednesday</i> , four for	—	0 1

The best wild Mallard at	—	0 5	<i>As Market,</i>
The best Capon at	—	1 0	
The second Sort of Capons, each at	—	0 10	
The best Hen at	—	0 7	
The best Pigeons, a Dozen at	—	1 0	
The best Chickens, each at	—	0 3	
The smaller Sort of Chickens, each at	—	0 1½	
The best Woodcock at	—	0 5	
The Green Plover at	—	0 3	
The best Blackbirds, a Dozen at	—	0 10	
The best Larks, a Dozen at	—	0 6	
The best Goose at	—	1 0	

The Queen, intending a Progress, strictly enjoined the Lord-Mayor to have a special Regard to the good Government and Peace of the City during her Absence; and, for the better accomplishing of which, gave him, as Assistants, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishop of *London*, &c. and upon that Occasion wrote to him the following Letter:

To the Lord-Mayor of *London*.

"Right Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Altho' we doubt not, but that, by the Authority you have as Lord-Mayor of our City of *London*, with the Assistances and Advices of your Brethren of the same, you may and will see our said City well governed, and, by our good and faithful Subjects, ordered and continued in Quietness, as other your Predecessors and yourself have commonly done; yet, for the special Care we have for our said City, and Weale of our good Subjects, thinking it convenient for your own Ease to have you assisted by other Persons of great Trust, Wisdom, and Experience, during this Time of our Progress and Absence in remote Parts from thence; and especially that no Disorder should arise in the Suburbs, or other Places adjoining to the City, out of your Jurisdiction: We have, for that Purpose, made Choice of the most Reverend Father in God the Archbishop of *Can-*  
U u u *terbury,*

Queen's Progress.

City Rec.  
Queen's Letter to the Lord-Mayor.



"terbury, the Bishop of London, Lord Wentworth, Sir Anthony Cook, Sir Thomas Wroth, Sir Owen Hepton, Sir Thomas Gresham, Dr. Wylson, and Thomas Wilbraham; and have appointed that they, or some convenient Number of them, shall join with you, to devise, by all good Means, from Time to Time, as Occasions may give Cause, for quiet Order to be continued in our said City, and among our Subjects, and to prevent and stay Disorders, both there and in other Parts near to the same, being out of your Jurisdiction: For which Purpose, and for the better understanding of our Desire and Intention, we have caused our Privy Council to confer with some of the afore-named Persons, as you shall understand by them, willing and requiring you (when you shall meet together, or some of them with you) for the better doing thereof, to agree upon some certain Place and Time, once every Week, or oftner, as the Cases may require, and there to meet, for the due Execution of our good Meaning and Pleasure."

Holinf.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1573  
Great  
Scarcity of  
Corn, &c.

In the Year 1573, an excessive Dearth raised the Price of Wheat to two Pounds six Shillings the Quarter, of Pease to one Pound twelve, and of Oatmeal to one Pound seventeen Shillings and four Pence; whereby the Price of Meat was so much affected, that Beef was sold for one Shilling and ten Pence the Stone. This Scarcity extended to Butter and all Sorts of Victuals, and was chiefly occasioned by the secret Exportation of them, and all Sorts of Grain, to the Netherlands, then laid waste by a civil War, as Sir Lionel Duckett, Lord-Mayor at that Time, signified in a Remonstrance to the Lord Treasurer of England; and suggested, that, unless the Ministry would see Redress thereof in Time, the Scarcity must shortly be felt more powerfully, even by those in the highest Station of Life.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1574  
Violent  
Rains.  
A Boy  
drowned on  
Dowgate-  
Hill.

On the 4th of September, such a great and violent Shower of Rain fell, that the City Channels were so swelled, that a Youth of eighteen Years of Age, endeavouring to leap over that on Dowgate-Hill, was seized by the Torrent, which, maugre all Assistance, carried him away, and put a Period to his Days.

Holinf.  
Chron.  
Engl.  
Plague.

The Plague having again broke out in this City, the Queen, out of her tender Regard to the Welfare of her People, and Care to prevent the Spreading of the Infection, enjoined the Lord-Mayor not to give any Entertainment at Guildhall on the Anniversary of his going to Westminster, thereby to prevent the vast Resort of People from all Parts, which usually assembled there on such an Occasion, whereby the pestilential Malady might be carried into all Parts of this great Metropolis: And the Citizens in Common-Council observing, that the antient and innocent Recreation of Stage-Plays or Interludes, which in former Days ingenious Tradesmen and Gentlemen's Servants sometimes practised, to expose Vice, or to represent the noble Actions of their Ancestors, at certain Festival Times, or in private Houses at Weddings, and at other splendid Entertainments, for their own Profit, was now in Process of Time become an Occupation; and that many there were that followed it for a Livelihood, and,

which was worse, that it was become the Occasion of much Sin and Evil; great Multitudes of People, especially Youth, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, resorting to these Plays; and being commonly acted on Sundays and Festivals, the Churches were forsaken, and the Playhouses thronged, and great Disorders and Inconvenience were found to ensue to the City thereby, forasmuch as it occasioned Frays and evil Practices of Incontinency: Great Inns were used for this Purpose, which had secret Chambers and Places, as well as open Stages and Galleries; where Maids, especially Orphans, and good Citizens Children, under Age, were inveigled and allured to privy and unmeet Contracts; and where unchaste, uncomely and unshamefaced Speeches and Doings were published; where there was an unthrifty Waste of the Money of the Poor; sundry Robberies, by picking and cutting Purfes, uttering of popular and seditious Matter, many Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities; besides sundry Slaughters and Maimings of the Queen's Subjects, by falling of Scaffolds, Frames, and Stages, and by Engines, Weapons, and Powder, used in the Plays; and believing that, in the Time of God's Visitation by the Plague, such Assemblies of the People in Throngs and Presses were very dangerous for spreading the Infection; they regulated these Plays, lest the People, upon God's gracious withdrawing of the Sickness, should, with sudden forgetting of the Visitation, without Fear of God's Wrath, and without some Respect of those good and politick Means (as the Words of the Act ran) that were ordained for the Preservation of the Commonwealth and People in Health and good Order, return to the undue Use of such Enormities. Therefore, for the lawful, honest, comely Use of Plays, Pastimes, and Recreations in good Sort permitted, by the Authority of the Common Council, it was enacted, "I. That no Play should be openly played within the Liberty of the City, wherein should be uttered any Words, Examples, or Doings of any Unchastity, Sedition, or such-like unfit and uncomely Matter, upon Pain of Imprisonment for the Space of fourteen Days, and 5*l.* for every such Offence. II. That no Innkeeper, Tavernkeeper, or other Person whatsoever, within the Liberties of the City, shall shew or play, or cause to be shewed or played, within his House or Yard, any Play, which shall not first be perused and allowed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen's Order. III. No Person shall suffer any Plays to be played in his House or Yard, whereof he then shall have Rule, but only such Persons, and in such Places, as, upon good Consideration, shall be thereunto permitted and allowed by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen. IV. Nor shall take and use any such Benefit or Advantage of such Permission, until such Person be bound to the Chamberlain of London, in certain Sums, for the Keeping of good Order, and avoiding of Disorders and Inconveniences. V. Neither shall use or exercise such Licence or Permission at any Time, in which the same shall be by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen restrained, or commanded to stay and cease, in any usual Time of Divine Service on the Sunday or Holiday, or

Play-regu-  
lated by  
Common-  
Council.



"receive any to that Purpose in Time of Service, to the same, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence 5*l*. VI. And every Person to be licensed shall, during the Time of such Continuance of License, pay to the Use of the Poor in Hospitals of the City, or of the Poor visited with Sickness, such Sums and Payments, as between the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Person to be licensed, shall be agreed upon; upon Pain that, on the Want of every such Payment, such License shall be utterly void. VII. All Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence against this Act, and all Forfeitures of Bonds, shall be employed to the Relief of the Poor of the Hospitals, or of the Poor infected or distressed in the City: And the Chamberlain, in his own Name, shall have and recover the same, to the Purposes aforesaid, in the Court of the outer Chamber of Guildhall, London, called *The Mayor's Court*.

"Provided, That this Act shall not extend to Plays shewed in private Houses, Lodgings of a Nobleman, Citizen, or Gentleman, which shall have the same then played in his Presence for the Festivity of any Marriage, Assembly of Friends, or other like Cause, without publick or common Collection of Money of the Auditors or Beholders."

The publick Players petitioned the Queen and Council for License to act as usual: But, after due Consideration, and a full Hearing of Arguments for and against them, they could obtain no Permission, except on Condition that they hold them content with playing in private Houses, at Weddings, &c. without publick Assemblies. That, if it were thought good they should be tolerated, that then they be restrained to the Order in the Act of Common Council, made in the Time of *Hawes*, Mayor. That they play not openly till the whole Deaths have been, by twenty Days, under fifty a Week, nor longer than shall so continue. That no Plays be on the Sabbath. That no Plays be on Holidays, but after Evening-Prayer; nor any received into the Auditory till after Evening Prayer. That no Playing be in the Dark, nor continue any such Time, but as any of the Auditors may return to their Dwellings in London before Sun-set, or at least before it be dark. That the Queen's Players only be tolerated; and of them their Number, and certain Names, to be notified in the Lord Treasurer's Letters to the Lord-Mayor, and to the Justices of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*; and those her Players not to divide themselves into several Companies. And that for breaking any of these Orders their Toleration cease.

But all these Prescriptions were not sufficient to keep them within due Order; but their Plays, so abusive oftentimes of Virtue, or particular Persons, gave great Offence, and occasioned Disturbances; whence they were now and then stopped and prohibited. So in the Year 1589, *Hari* Mayor, Complaint was made of them to the Lord Treasurer, who signified the same to the Mayor; and he sent for all the Players in Town, (and there were some Companies of them, as one belonged to the Lord Admiral, and another to the Lord *Strange*) and charged them to forbear till further Order.

On the 6th of November following an exceeding high Tide happened in the River *Thames*, which, after high Water, having ebbed about an Hour, a preternatural Reflux returned with such an amazing Impetuosity, that it soon overflowed its Banks, and, filling all the neighbouring Cellars, subterraneous Warehouses, and vicinal Marshes, occasioned incredible Damage.

The Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, in the Star-chamber, having taken Minutes of several Regulations to be made for reforming of publick Grievances, among which was that of suppressing a Number of superfluous Alehouses, he communicated the same to the Lord-Mayor; who, calling to their Assistance the Recorders of *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, set about a Reformation, by putting down above two hundred Alehouses in their several Jurisdictions: Which Example was quickly followed by those of *Westminster*, *Dutchy of Lancaster*, *Liberty of Tower-Hamlets*, and other Parts of *Middlesex* contiguous to London.

At this Time, the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and other Magistrates, did so effectually exert themselves in putting the Laws in Execution against Vice and Immorality, that, at the Assizes then held for the City of London, there was not one Criminal to be tried; the Reason whereof is set forth in the following Letter from *William Fleetwood*, Recorder of London, to the Lord Treasurer, then with the Court at *Buxton*, viz. "The only Cause that this Reformation taketh so good Effect here about London, is, that when, by Order, we have either justly executed the Law, or performed the Council's Commandment, we were wont to have either a great Man's Letter, a Lady's Ring, or some other Token from such other inferior Persons, as will devise one Untruth or other to accuse us of, if we perform not their unlawful Requests. The Court is far off; here we are not troubled with Letters, neither for the Reprieve of this Prisoner, nor for sparing that Fray-maker. These Secretaries, Chamber-keepers, and Solicitors in the Court, procure many Letters from their Lords and Ladies upon untrue Suggestions; the which Letters do great Hurt."

Upon digging the Well in *Ladenball-Street*, wherein the present Pump is placed, near the End of *Lime-Street*, about the Depth of thirteen Feet, upon the Virgin Earth, was discovered a Hearth built of Roman Bricks, with Charcoals thereon; but what Use the said Hearth was appropriated to, is unknown.

*William Lamb*, some time a Gentleman of the Chapel to *Henry VIII.* Citizen and Clothworker, having drawn together several Springs of Water into a Head, now from him denominated *Lamb's Conduit*, near the *Foundling Hospital*, at the upper End of *Redlion-Street* in *High-Holborn*, whence, in a leaden Pipe two thousand Yards long, he conveyed the same to *Snow-Hill*; where, having re-edified a ruinous Conduit long in Disuse, (and now entirely demolished) he laid his Water into the same, to the great Advantage and Convenience of that Neighbourhood. This Conduit, finished *March 26, 1577*, tho' removed a little from its Place, still retains the Name of its Re-builder; the Charge whereof, together with that of the other Parts of the Work, amounted to 1500*l*.

He

Stow. Ann. Eng.

Exceeding high Tide.

City Rec. in Guildhall and Star-chamber. A.D. 1575

Alehouses suppressed.

Ibid.

A maident Begone.

The Cause thereof.

A.D. 1576

Stow. Ann. Eng. A.D. 1577

William Lamb.

Players often complained of, and restrained.



He also founded a Free Grammar-School at *Sutton Valens*, the Place of his Nativity, in *Kent*, with a Master at 20 *l.* and an Usher at 10 *l.* per *Ann.* and an Alms-house for six poor People, endowed with 10 *l.* yearly. He gave 10 *l.* per *Ann.* to the Free School at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, for the Education of needy Mens Children; three hundred Pounds to the poor Clothiers in *Suffolk*, *Bridgnorth* and *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*. He left to the Clothworkers Company his Dwelling-House, a little to the South-West of *Cripplegate*, with Lands and Tenements to the Value of 30 *l.* per *Ann.* for paying a Minister to read Divine Service on *Sundays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, every Week, in the Chapel adjoining to his House, called *St. James*, in the Wall by *Cripplegate*; and for clothing twelve Men with a Frize Gown, one Lockram Shirt, and a good strong pair of Winter Shoes; and twelve Women with a Frize Gown, a Lockram Smock, and a good pair of Winter Shoes, all ready made for Wearing; to be given to such as are poor and honest, on the first of *October*. He also gave 15 *l.* towards the Bells and Chimes of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*; 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly to the Company of Stationers, for the Relief of twelve poor People of the Parish of *St. Faith*, under *Paul's*, at the Rate of 12 *d.* in Money, and 12 *d.* in Bread, to each of them, on every *Friday* through the Year; 6 *l.* per *Ann.* and 100 *l.* to purchase Land, for the Relief of Children in *Christ's* Hospital; 4 *l.* to *St. Thomas's* Hospital in *Southwark*; besides some other Charities to the Prisons, and for portioning poor Maids.

Camd.  
Life of  
Q. Eliz.  
A.D. 1579  
Entertain-  
ment of the  
Prince  
Palatine.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

At this time *John Casimire*, Son to the Elector Palatine, arrived in *England*; and landing at the Tower of *London*, on the twenty-second of *January*, at Night, he was received by many of the prime Nobility, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and principal Citizens, who conducted him by Torchlight to the House of *Sir Thomas Gresham* in *Bishopsgate-Street*; where he was received by Sound of Trumpet and other musical Instruments, and on the third of *February* was magnificently entertained by *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, the Lord-Mayor.

Ibid.  
Alderman  
Kympton  
imprisoned.

*William Kympton*, an Alderman of this City, was, by the Lord Chancellor, committed Prisoner to the Fleet-Prison, for concealing a Letter sent him by the Vicar of *Hadley* in *Middlesex*, which advised him of an Insurrection at *Northall*, where the People had tumultuously pulled down some Pales; which Offence being deemed a Mispriison of Treason, the Alderman was, by the Court of *Star-Chamber*, amerced in the Sum of five hundred Marks, and imprisoned during the Queen's Pleasure.

Star-  
Chamber  
Cases.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1580  
Great  
Earth-  
quake.

On the sixth of *April* a dreadful Earthquake happened in *London*, which, notwithstanding its short Duration, that did not exceed a Minute, did very great Damage, by shattering of Churches and Houses, and killing divers Persons.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
Foreigners  
in Lond.  
numbered.

The Government, being still apprehensive of the Designs of Foreigners, caused the Numbers of those residing in the City of *London* again to be taken; when, upon Inquisition, there were, by Certificate, found to be in the City and Liberties six thousand four hundred and ninety-two: Whereof two thousand three hundred and two were *Dutch*; one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight

*French*; one hundred and sixteen *Italians*; *English*, born of foreign Parents, fifteen hundred and forty-two; and of other Nations, not specified, four hundred and forty-seven; besides Persons not certified, two hundred and seventeen.

Some Time after the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen acquainted the Ministry of the vast Increase of new Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants within the City and Suburbs of *London*, chiefly occasioned by the great Resort of People from all Parts of the Kingdom to settle here; which was imagined would prove of dangerous Consequence, not only to this great Metropolis, but likewise to the Nation in general, if not timely remedied: Wherefore to redress the imaginary Grievance, and obviate the bad Consequences thereof, the Queen judged it convenient to issue out the following Proclamation:

"The Queenes Majestie perceiving the State  
"of the Citie of *London* (being aunciently termed  
"her Chambre) and the Suburbs and Confines  
"thereof to increase dayly, by Accessse of People  
"to inhabite in the same, in such ample Sort, as  
"thereby many Inconveniencies are seene already,  
"but many greater of necessity like to followe,  
"being such as her Majestie cannot neglect to re-  
"medie, having the principal Care, under Al-  
"mightie God, to foresee aforehand, to have her  
"People in such a Citie and Confines not onely  
"well-governed by ordinarie Justice, to serve  
"God and obey her Majestie, (which, by reason  
"of such Multitudes lately increased, can hardly  
"be done without Devise of more new Jurisdic-  
"tions and Officers for that Purpose) but to be  
"also provided of Sustentation of Victual, Foode,  
"and other like Necessaries for Man's Life, up-  
"on reasonable Prices, without which no Citie  
"can long continue.

Q. Eliz.  
Proclama-  
tion against  
new Build-  
ings.

"And finally, to the Preservation of her People  
"in Health, which may seem impossible to con-  
"tinue, though presently, by God's Goodness,  
"the same is perceived to be in better Estate  
"universally, than hath beene in Man's Memorie;  
"yet where there are such great Multitudes of  
"People brought to inhabite in small Roomes,  
"whereof a great Part are seene very poore, yea,  
"such as must live of begging, or by worse  
"Means, and they heaped up together, and in  
"a sort smothered with many Families of Chil-  
"dren and Servantes in one House or small Te-  
"nement; it must needs followe, if any Plague  
"or popular Sicknes should, by God's Permis-  
"sion, enter amongst those Multitudes, that the  
"same would not only spread itself, and invade  
"the whole Citie and Confines, but that a great  
"Mortalitie would ensue the same, where her  
"Majesties personal Presence is many times re-  
"quired: Besides the great Confluence of People  
"from all Partes of the Realme, by reason of the  
"ordinarie Termes of Justice there holden, the  
"Infection would be also dispersed through all  
"other Partes of the Realme, to the manifest  
"Danger of the whole Body thereof; out of the  
"which neither her Majesties owne Person can  
"be (but by God's special Ordinance) exempted,  
"nor any other, whatsoever they be.

"For Remedie whereof, as Time may now  
"serve, until by some further good Order, be  
"had in Parliament or otherwise, the same may  
"be remedied, her Majestie, by good and deli-  
"berate



berate Advise of her Counsell, and being also thereto moved by the considerate Opinions of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and other the grave wise Men in and about the Citie, doth charge and straightly command all manner of Persons, of what Qualitie soever they be, to desist and forbear from any new Buildings of any House or Tenement within three Miles from any of the Gates of the sayde Citie of London, to serve for Habitation or Lodging for any Person, where no former House hath bene known to have bene in the Memorie of such as are now living; and also to forbear from letting or setting, or suffering any more Families then one onely to be placed, or to inhabite from henceforth in any one House that heretofore hath bene inhabited.

And to the Intent this her Majesties Royal Commandment and necessary Provision may take Place, and be duly observed, for so universal a Benefite to the whole Body of the Realme, for whose Respects all particular Persons are bound, by God's Lawe and Man's, to forbear from their particular and extraordinarie Lucre; her Majestie straightly chargeth the Lorde-Mayor of the Citie of London, and all other Officers having Authoritie in the same, and also all Justices of Peace, Lordes and Bailiffs of Liberties not being within the Jurisdiction of the said Lorde-Mayor of London, to foresee, that no Person do begin to prepare any Foundation for any newe House, Tenement, or Building, to serve, to receive or hold any Inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to use any Victualling therein, where no former Habitation hath bene in the Memorie of such as now doe live; but that they be prohibited and restrained so to do. And both the Persons that shall so attempt to the contrary, and all manner of Workmen that shall (after Warning given) continue in any such Work tending to such newe Buildings, to be committed to close Prison, and there to remain without Baile, until they find good Sureties, with Bonds for reasonable Sums of Money (to be forfeitable and recoverable at her Majesties Suite, for the Use of the Hospitals in and about the said City) that they will not at any Time hereafter attempt the like.

And further the said Officers shall seaze all manner of Stuff, so (after Warning given) brought to the Place where such newe Buildings shall be intended, and the same cause to be converted and employed in any publick Use for the City or Parish where the same shall be attempted.

And for the avoyding of the Multitudes of Families heaped up in one Dwelling-house, or for the converting of any one House into a Multitude of such Tenements for Dwelling or Victualling-Places, the said Lord-Mayor, and all other Officers, in their several Liberties within the Limites of three Miles as above-mentioned, shall commit any Person giving Cause of Offence, from the Day of the Publication of this present Proclamation, to close Prison, as is afore limited.

And also for the Offences in this Part of Increase of many Indwellers, or, as they be com-

NUMB. XXIII.

monly termed, Inmates or Underfitters, which have been suffered within these seven Years, contrary to the good auncient Laws or Customes of the City, or of the Boroughes and Parishes within the foresaid Limit of three Miles afore-mentioned, the said Lorde-Mayor, and the other Officers above-mentioned, shall speedily cause to be redressed in their ordinarie Courtes and Law Dayes, betwixt this and the Feast of All-Saintes next coming; within which Times such Underfitters or Inmates may provide themselves other Places abroad in the Realme, where many Houses rest uninhabited, to the Decay of divers auncient good Boroughes and Townes. And, because her Majestie intendeth to have this Ordinance duly executed, her Pleasure is, that the said Lord-Mayor of London, and other the Officers having Jurisdiction within the said Space of three Miles above-mentioned, shall, after the Proclamation hereof, as speedily as they may, meete in some convenient Place near to the said City, and there (after Conference had) accord among themselves how to proceed to the Execution hereof; and, if any Cause shall so require, to impart to her Majesties Privie Counsell, any Let or Impediment that may arise, to the Intent that Remedy be given to any such Impediment, according to her Majesties Pleasure heretofore expressed.

Given at *Windsor*, the seventh Day of July, 1580, in the two-and-twentieth Year of her Majesties Reigne.

In the same Year 1580, Sir *Jehan Branch* entering Lord-Mayor, when he came to the Court of *Exchequer* to take the Oath, the Lord Treasurer declared himself, for the Nearness of his Place about the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, to understand her Pleasure; and delivered unto him several Advertisements of certain Matters, to be had in Remembrance, and diligently looked into:

*Lord Treasurer's Directions to the Lord-Mayor for enforcing this Proclamation.*

*First*, For Execution of the Queen's late Proclamation, namely, against the Increase of new Buildings, and Multiplication of Families, within the City of London, and three Miles Compass of the same: Which Proclamation his Lordship said to have proceeded from Information given from the Mayor himself; who had advertised the Council, that the Multitude in and about the City did so overgrow, that there was some Fear and Peril of ruling them. And further, he alledged three Considerations as Grounds of that Proclamation, viz. the over-peopling for Governance, especially of the worst and basest Sort; the Excess of Prices of Victuals and Fewel; and the Danger of Plague and Infection; from which her Majesty's Person could not be insured to be free.

*Secondly*, For Provisions of Hospitals, and other good Means to be thought of in Time of Health against Time of Sicknes.

*Thirdly*, The Conservation of the River of *Thames*: Wherein his Lordship first made Mention of the City's Jurisdiction from *London-Bridge* to *Stanes*; and therein did remember, that Hatches, Stops, and Wayres, wherewith her Majesty was grieved, and found Fault in the Passage of her own Barge; beside the Multitude of Fry of Fish destroyed

X x x



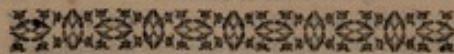
destroyed thereby, and made Meat for Swine. He also made Mention of the Commodity of the River for bringing of Fewel, Victual and Carriages that Way to the City; and concluded, That Order had been given for Redress thereof; but he heard not of the executing it. It was answered, That it was done. And then he further said, That her Majesty did find Fault with a great Enormity about the Bridge, by certain Things which she called *Trinkets*: Which her Pleasure was, that the Lord-Mayor should cause to be redressed.

Fourthly, His Lordship did remember certain lewd Persons, Fugitives come from beyond the Seas, and especially from *Rome*; Mislikers of the Religion, State and Government; and Practisers of Sedition; Persons dangerous to the Realm, and of whom the City of London, being the greatest and wealthiest Place of the Realm, had chief Cause to beware; and where the greatest Number of them lurked. And therefore he willed, that such should be diligently sought.

These Admonitions of so grave and wise a Counsellor, and delivered as the express Pleasure of the Queen, had this Success; That at the very first Court of this Mayor, which was held November 3, 1580, it was ordered, That the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen should both in their own Persons, and with their earnest Travail, and by their inferior Officers, see and cause the said Admonitions to be most carefully and vigilantly looked unto, and the said Disorders reformed, to the uttermost of their Power.

The wild Chimeras which both the Court and City seem at this Time to have been pestered with, appear, by this Proclamation, to have been purely the Effect of Incogitancy; for, had they had the least Regard to Retrospection, they would easily have discovered in History much greater and more populous Cities than London then was, without their having been more obnoxious either to Pestilence, Famine, or a greater Difficulty in governing, than smaller Cities. This is at present demonstrated by this City, and its vastly extended Suburbs, which are at least quadruple, both in Dimensions and Number of Inhabitants, to what they were then, as is apparent by the yearly Bill of Mortality. And by the Histories of those and these Times, 'tis manifest, that this vast Metropolis is now much better governed, and far less subject, either to Pestilence or Famine; as is evident from the less numerous Tumults, Plagues and Dearth.

Sir Thomas Offley, Merchant-Taylor, Mayor, deceased 1580, appointed by his Testament the half of his Goods, and 200*l.* deducted out of the other half, given to his Son Henry, to be given and bestowed in Deeds of Charity by his Executors, according to his Confidence and Trust in them.



# C H A P. XXVIII.

*Cross in Cheapſide pulled down. Abuse in Weights and Measures. Regulations in the Apparel of Apprentices; and to prevent the*

*Spreading of the Plague. Alderman Maſſam drank to for Sheriff, and his Anſwer. The mock Duke of Shoreditch, and his Company. City arms five thousand Men, &c. Remarks on Thieves and Pickpockets. Controversy between the City and Lieutenant of the Tower. Conspiracy against the Queen detected. Her Majesty's Letter to the Lord-Mayor. Mary Queen of Scots sentenced to die. City raises a thousand Men completely armed against the Spanish Invaders. Order from the Privy Council for their Marching. The Quota of Men raised by each Ward. City's Supply of Ships, &c. Dispute with the Lord High Admiral concerning Coal-Meetage. Hacket and his enthusiastic Impostors executed. A Plague, and new Orders for preventing its Spreading. Number of Strangers in London. Proclamation and Order of Privy Council for suppressing Vagrants, &c. Great Rains, and Dearth of Corn, &c. Dispute about the Bridge-House. A Riot. Frequent Insurrections, how occasioned; and the Queens Proclamation for quelling them. Means of providing for the Poor. City's Repentment at the Court's interfering with their Choice of a Recorder. A thousand Men raised by the City in one Afternoon. A like Number pressed in the Churches on Easter Sunday. Proceedings against the Earl of Essex. A Hurricane and Earthquake. Act against Hawkers, &c.*

THE Cross in Cheapſide having been frequently presented by the Inquest as a publick Nuisance, in obstructing Carriages, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants of that Street, but without Redress; it was so highly resented by the Neighbourhood, who were likewise offended at the Figures wherewith the Cross was decorated, that in the Night-time it was almost demolished by Persons unknown; who not only stripped it of its Puppets, but likewise robbed the Virgin Mary of her Son; and, breaking both her Arms, had, by the Assistance of a Rope, almost destroyed her Body, which they left in a tottering Condition. Upon which a Proclamation was published for discovering and apprehending the Person or Persons concerned in this Deformation, with a Reward of ten Pounds, upon Conviction.

The Standard of Weights belonging to the City of London being either lost or mislaid, it occasioned the committing of numerous Frauds in the Weighing of Goods; for the remedying of which, Sir James Harvey, the Mayor, wrote a Letter to the Lord Treasurer, purporting,

"That whereas great Abuses and Frauds were daily committed against her Majesty's loving Subjects, by reason of false Weights, as well within this City, as in other Cities and Places elsewhere in the Realm; and whereof, as he was informed, his Lordship had heretofore been made privy, and had taken care for the Reformation thereof. And that notwithstanding the Abuse did yet continue; for that the true

Stow. Sar.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1581

Cross in Cheapſide pulled down.

Reward for discovering the Offenders.

Sir James Harvey's Letter to the Lord Treasurer concerning Weights, &c.

Stow. Sar.

"Standard,



"Standard, made according to the Statute for the fixing of all Weights, could not be found. And he being this Year charged in Conscience, by reason of his Office and Oath taken, to see that Falshood and Deceit be punished, he thought it his Duty not only to remember his Lordship thereof, but also humbly to beseech him, that it would please him to give him his favourable Help and Advice, what Order or Course he should take with the City for the Reformation thereof, &c."

Ibid.  
A.D. 1582

Regulations  
for the  
Apparel of  
Apprenti-  
ces.

Luxury having greatly prevailed in this City amongst People of all Degrees, but in particular among Apprentices, in their Apparel, &c. which then was justly apprehended might prove of dangerous Consequence to their Masters: For the remedying of which, and preventing the bad Effects thereof, 'twas by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, That from thenceforth no Apprentice whatsoever should presume, 1. To wear any Apparel but what he receives from his Master. 2. To wear no Hat within the City and Liberty thereof, nor any thing instead thereof, than a Woollen Cap, without any Silk in or about the same. 3. To wear no Ruffles, Cuffs, loose Collar, nor other thing than a Ruff at the Collar, and that only of a Yard and a half long. 4. To wear no Doublets but what were made of Canvas, Fustian, Sackcloth, *English* Leather, or Woollen Cloth, and without being enriched with any manner of Gold, Silver or Silk. 5. To wear no other coloured Cloth, or Kersey, in Hose or Stockings, than White, Blue or Russet. 6. To wear little Breeches, of the same Stuffs as the Doublets, and without being stitched, laced or bordered. 7. To wear a plain upper Coat of Cloth or Leather, without Pinking, Stitching, Edging or Silk about it. 8. To wear no other Surcoat than a Cloth Gown or Cloak, lined or faced with Cloth, Cotton or Bays, with a fixed round Collar, without Stitching, Guarding, Lace or Silk. 9. To wear no Pumps, Slippers, nor Shoes, but of *English* Leather, without being pinked, edged or stitched, nor Girdles nor Garters, other than of Crewel, Woollen, Thread or Leather, without being garnished. 10. To wear no Sword, Dagger, or other Weapon, but a Knife; nor a Ring, Jewel of Gold, nor Silver, nor Silk in any Part of his Apparel.

Ibid.  
Penalties  
on the Of-  
fenders.

It was likewise further enacted, That every Apprentice offending against any of the above-mentioned Items, was for the first Offence to be punished at the Discretion of his Master; for the second, to be publicly whipped at the Hall of his Company; and for the third, to serve six Months longer than specified in his Indentures. And every Master conniving at the Crimes of his Apprentice committed against the Tenor of the Premises, should, for every such Offence, forfeit to the Poor of the Parish wherein he dwelt six Shillings and eight Pence. It was also farther ordained, That no Apprentice should frequent, or go to any Dancing, Fencing, or Musical Schools; nor keep any Chest, Press, or other Place for the keeping of Apparel or Goods, but in his Master's House, under the Penalties aforesaid. And every such Master permitting or allowing his Apprentice to offend in any of the said Cases, to forfeit as in the Case of forbidden Apparel.

By the laudable Care of the Government of the City at that Time, in seasonably restraining the Excesses of Apprentices by a sumptuary Law, 'tis not to be doubted but many, both Masters and Servants, were thereby saved from Destruction. And 'tis now to be wished, that some such good Law were thought of, to restrain the far more destructive Practices of our modern Apprentices, viz. those of Whore and Horse-keeping, frequenting of Tavern-Clubs and Playhouses, and their great Excesses in Cloaths, Linen, Periwigs, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.

About the same Time, *Peter Maurice*, a German Engineer, proposed to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen the erecting a Machine in the River *Thames* for raising Water for the more effectual Supply of the City; which being approved of, he erected the same in the River near *London-Bridge*. See this at large in Book I. Ch. VII.

The Lord Treasurer sent an Order to *Sir Thomas Blanke*, the Lord-Mayor, commonly known by the Name of the *Good Knight*, to make a Catalogue of all the Victualling-Houses in *London* that were infected; which Catalogue was to be set up publicly to be read, to the End that all Strangers, that resorted to *London* about their Occasions, might avoid Setting up, or Lodging at those Houses, to prevent their carrying Infection into the Country; and so to do it, from two Months to two Months. This *Sir Thomas Blanke* diligently did; and, employing an expert Person to draw up this Catalogue, he had special Regard to two Things; the one, to give such plain Descriptions and Notes of the Streets and Places, as might serve for easy Notice to such as repaired to the City; the other, the List to be so brief and contracted, as it might be brought into less than one Side of a Sheet, to be fixed in Places convenient. The Mayor prayed the said Lord, to consider of the proper Places which he thought good to note, having Respect to *Westminster*, and the Way thereto out of the Liberties, and the Entrance always into the City. The Mayor put him also in Mind, how in Term-Time, usually, all the Houses in *Fleet-Street*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as also without *Temple-Bar*, did use Lodging, Victualling, and Letting-out of Chambers; leaving to his Lordship's Consideration, whether such Houses, tho' they were not Victuallers, should not be likewise noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Months.

Secur. Sur.  
Lond.

Regulation  
for  
preventing  
the Spread-  
ing of the  
Plague.

Then he thanked his Lordship for his honourable and loving Care of the City, in the Matter of the Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects thither. And, for his own Part, he promised, he would not fail in Diligence, according to his Direction. This the Lord-Mayor signified by his Letter, dated the fourteenth of January, 1583.

And whereas upon a Lord's Day, a great Number of People being met for Sport at *Paris Garden*, all the Scaffolds fell down at once, to the slaying and wounding of a great many People; this Mayor piously looked upon it as a Judgment of God for Breach of the Lord's Day, and wrote to the Lord Treasurer to this Tenor: "That it gave great Occasion to acknowledge the Hand of God, for such Abuse of his Sabbath-Day; and



"and moved him in Conscience to beseech his Lordship to give Order for Redress of such Contempt of God's Service. And that he had for that End treated with some Justices of Peace of that County, who shewed themselves to have very good Zeal, but alledged Want of Commission; which they humbly referred to his honourable Wisdom."

According to an Account of the Mortality within the City and its Liberties, printed in the following Year, and now in my Hand, there died of this Plague, from the twenty-eighth of December, 1581, to the twenty-seventh of December, 1582, only six thousand nine hundred and thirty: And it appears further by the said Bill, that there was not one died in the Parishes of St. Mary-Bow, St. Margaret Moses in Friday-Street, St. Matthew in Friday-Street, St. Augustine near St. Paul's.

Notwithstanding the Application made to the Lord Treasurer by Sir James Harvey the late Mayor, for the Redress of enormous Frauds committed in this City, in the weighing of Goods and Merchandize, which was chiefly owing to the Loss of the Standard, as above-mentioned; which Defect remaining still unsupplied, it occasioned the present Mayor to send the under-written Letter to the aforesaid Treasurer:

Stow. Sur.  
Lond.

Lord-  
Mayor's  
Letter con-  
cerning the  
King's  
Beam.

"My Duty most humbly done to your Lordship: Having lately entered with my Brethren and the Common Council of this City, into the establishing of Orders for true and upright Use of her Majesty's Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging; which upon Continuance do daily wear, and need to be renewed and sized from Time to Time; we have found it necessary to be humble Suitors to your Lordship, that your Lordship will have in your honourable Remembrance the great Want that this City and the whole Realm findeth for Lack of Order to affize Weights; whereby the Commonweal taketh Detriment, and private Men presume without Order to sell and use unlawful Weights both in the City and in the Country, that are accustomed to take their affizing from hence.

"We have thought the Time more convenient now to move your Lordship, because we hear, that the latter Verdict touching Weights is long since delivered before your Lordship and the rest in the honourable Court of Exchequer; it may please your Lordship to take Order with such Speed, as your Lordship shall think meet, for Certainty in this Behalf; and that your Restraint be so released, as our Officers may be at Liberty to affize accordingly; and so I leave to trouble your Lordship. At London, the last Day of July, 1583, &c."

In the Year 1583, one Day in the Month of July, there were two great Feasts at London, one at Grocers Hall, and another at Haberdashers Hall, (as perhaps there was in all the rest upon some publick Occasion.) Sir Edward Osborne, Mayor, and divers of his Brethren the Aldermen, with the Recorder, were at Haberdashers Hall; where the said Mayor, after the second Course was come in, took the great standing Cup, the Gift of Sir William Garret, being full of Hypocrase, and Silence being commanded through all the Tables, all Men

Sir Edw.  
Osborne,  
Lord-  
Mayor,  
drinks unto  
Alderman  
Maffam  
as Sheriff  
of Lond.

being bare-headed, my Lord openly, with a convenient loud Voice, used these Words: "Mr. Recorder of London, and you my good Brethren the Aldermen, bear Witness that I do drink unto Mr. Alderman Maffam, as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, from Michaelmas next coming, for one whole Year; and I do beseech God to give him as quiet and peaceable a Year, with as good and gracious Favour of her Majesty, as I myself, and my Brethren the Sheriffs now being, have hitherto had, and as I trust shall have." This spoken, all Men desired the same. The Sword-Bearer in Haste went to the Grocers Feast, where Mr. Alderman Maffam was at Dinner, and did openly declare the Words that my Lord-Mayor had used; whereunto Silence made, and all being hush, the Alderman answered very modestly in this Sort: "First, I thank God, who, through his great Goodness, hath called me from a very poor and mean Degree unto this worshipful State. Secondly, I thank her Majesty for her gracious Goodness in allowing to us these great and ample Franchises. And Thirdly, I thank my Lord-Mayor for having so honourable an Opinion of this my Company of Grocers, as to make choice of me, being a poor Member of the same." And this said, both he and all the Company pledged my Lord, and gave him Thanks.

Alderman  
Maffam's  
Answer  
thereto.

On the seventeenth of September following, the Citizens of London held a very splendid Shooting-Match, under the Direction of the Captain of the London Archers, who was stiled, *The Duke of Shoreditch*, on the following Occasion: King Henry the Eighth having appointed a great Shooting-Match at Windsor, it happened, that towards Night, when the Diversion was almost over, one Barlow, a Citizen of London, and Inhabitant of Shoreditch, out-shot all the rest; wherewith Henry was so exceedingly pleased, that he told Barlow, that thenceforth he should be called, *The Duke of Shoreditch*; which Appellation the Captain of the London Archers enjoyed for Ages after.

Bowm:  
Glor.

Date of  
Shoreditch,  
and Shooting-  
Match.

This Captain of the Band of London Archers summoned his nominal Nobility to accompany him with their several Companies on so solemn an Occasion, under the following Titles, viz. The Marquisses of Barlo, Clerkenwell, Islington, Hoxton, and Shacklewell, and the Earl of Pancras, &c. who being met at the Time and Place prefixed, the pompous March began from Merchant-Taylors Hall, consisting of three thousand Archers, sumptuously apparelled, nine hundred and forty-two whereof having Chains of Gold about their Necks: This splendid Company was guarded by Whiffers and Bill-men, to the Number of four thousand, besides Pages and Footmen; and marching thro' Broad-Street, the Residence of the Duke their Captain, continued their March thro' Moorfields, by Finsbury, to Smithfield; where, after having performed their several Evolutions, they shot at the Target for Glory.

His Com-  
panies.

Their  
March.

The Queen, after her Progress, being returned to St. James's Palace, was attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and many of the principal Citizens, to the Number of two hundred, mounted on stately Horses, and dressed in Velvet, with golden Chains about their Necks,

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1584  
The City's  
Address to  
her Ma-  
jesty, re-  
turned from  
her Pro-  
gress.



accompanied by a thousand Citizens on Foot, belonging to the several Corporations, attended by the same Number of Servants, with each a Torch (it being by Night) or Flambeau in his Hand; by whom her Majesty in a congratulatory Address was welcomed to her Capital and Residence.

A.D. 1585  
Preparations  
against  
the Span-  
ish Inva-  
sion.

*Elizabeth*, in the twenty-seventh of her Reign, being justly apprehensive of an Invasion from *Spain*, not only by repeated Advices, but likewise by the prodigious naval Preparations making in that Country, took all the Precautions necessary, such as the fitting out of Ships of War for Sea-Service, and raising and disciplining of Men for that of the Land, to prevent the bad Consequences of the impending Storm. The several Corporations of this City sent a handsome Body of Men into the Field at their own Expence; who, assembling on *Blackheath*, about five thousand in Number, completely armed, encamped thereon about a Week; during which Time they had the Honour of being reviewed divers Times by the Queen. The Companies of Grocers, Haberdashers and Merchant-Tailors on this Occasion sent each three hundred and ninety-five Men; the Mercers, two hundred and ninety-four; and the other Companies according to their several Abilities.

City fur-  
nishes 5000  
Men com-  
pletely  
armed.

And another  
considerable  
Body to  
assist the  
Dutch.

Stow. Sur.  
A Search  
of Houses  
that har-  
boured Fe-  
lons.

A School  
for Pick-  
Pockets.

The Man-  
ner of  
learning to  
pick  
Pockets.

Some Time after, a considerable Body of Soldiers were fitted out, by and at the Expence of the aforesaid Companies; who being completely armed, and clothed in Red, were sent to the Assistance of the Dutch against the Spaniards.

At a Sessions in July 1585, this may be worthy to be related, as it was written by *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Lord Treasurer: That he, and some others that were then upon the Bench, spent a Day about searching out sundry that were Receivers of Felons; and a great many were found in *London*, *Westminster*, *Southwark*, and Places about the same. And they got the Names of forty-five masterless Men and Cut-Purses, whose Practice was to rob Gentlemen's Chambers and Artificers Shops, in and about *London*; and seven Houses of Entertainment for such in *London*; six more in *Westminster*; three more in the Suburbs, and two in *Southwark*. Among the rest they found out one *Wotton*, a Gentleman born, and some Time a Merchant of good Credit, but fallen by Time into Decay. This Man kept an Alehouse at *Smart's-Key*, near *Billinggate*, and after, for some Misdemeanor, put down, he reared up a new Trade of Life; and in the same House he procured all the Cut-Purses about the City to repair to his House. There was a School-house set up to learn young Boys to cut Purse. Two Devices were hung up; one was a Pocket, and another was a Purse: The Pocket had in it certain Counters, and was hung about with Hawks-Bells, and over the Top did hang a little Sacring Bell: The Purse had Silver in it: And he that could take out a Counter without any Noise, was allowed to be a publick Foyster: And he that could take a Piece of Silver out of the Purse without Noise of any of the Bells, was adjudged a judicial Nipper, according to their Terms of Art. A Foyster was a Pick-Pocket, a Nipper was a Pick-Purse or Cut-Purse.

It gave great Encouragement to Evil-doers

about these Times; and good Men complained of it, that Thieves and Malefactors condemned were so frequently and commonly spared: And this Evil came from the Court, inasmuch that the Recorder aforesaid, a wise and honest Man, observed to the Lord Treasurer, that it was grown a Trade in the Court to make Means for Reprives.

The En-  
courage-  
ment of  
Thieves,  
&c.

In this same Year, a Controversy arose between the City of *London*, and a very litigious Man, *Sir Owen Hopton*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; who, by colour of his Office, pretended a Right to a Garden on *Tower Hill*, and, in consequence thereof, in an illegal and arbitrary Manner sent his Servants to dispossess the lawful Possessor, and to possess themselves thereof for his Use. Those illegal Ministers not only executed their imperious Master's Command, by possessing themselves of the said Garden, but likewise brought along with them two Men they found upon the Premises, whom the Lieutenant immediately committed to Prison; whereupon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* being obtained of the Court of King's Bench, for removing *Robert Shapely*, one of the said Prisoners, it was by the City Solicitor delivered to the said Lieutenant, who, instead of paying a due Obedience to that Authority, caused the Solicitor to be likewise imprisoned; wherefore the City applied to the Privy Council for Redress, who immediately referred the Hearing thereof to the Lords Chief Justices and Master of the Rolls, as will appear by the following Letter:

Ibid.

A Contro-  
versy be-  
tween the  
City and  
Lieutenant  
of the  
Tower.

"After our very hearty Commendations, &c.  
"There hath been Complaint made unto us, in  
"the Behalf of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of  
"*London*, against *Sir Owen Hopton*, Knight,  
"Lieutenant of the Tower, whom they charge  
"with some disordered Dealing by him used  
"towards one *Robert Smith*, a Solicitor for the  
"City, sent lately unto him with a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, out of the Court of her Majesty's  
"Bench, for the removing of the Body of one  
"*Robert Shapely*, a Servant to one *William Wi-*  
"*kins*, a Citizen, imprisoned by the Lieutenant  
"upon some pretended Quarrel of Privilege; the  
"Manner whereof shall best appear unto you by  
"the several Complaints and Articles herein in-  
"closed, exhibited unto us by the said *Smith* and  
"*Wikins*.

Ibid.

Referred to  
the Lord  
Chief Jus-  
tices and  
Master of  
the Rolls.

"And forasmuch as the Mayor, Aldermen and  
"Citizens of *London* have heretofore oftentimes  
"found themselves grieved with sundry Actions  
"of unkind and violent Dealings, offered by the  
"said Lieutenant and his Officers, as they have  
"been informed, to the Breach of their Charters  
"and Liberties, whereby there is grown some  
"Division and Dissention between them (which  
"we desire by all good Means to have removed);  
"and whereas the Lieutenant seemeth to warrant  
"his Doings by ancient Privileges and Customs  
"of the Tower, whereunto the Citizens on their  
"Parts, upon Opinion of their Charters, refuse  
"to yield.

"We, considering what Inconvenience may  
"ensue of the private Dissention between them,  
"have thought good to require you, calling  
"Master Lieutenant before you, and the Parties  
"whose Complaints are herewith sent unto you,  
"with such Proofs and Witness, as may be pro-

duced,

Y y y



duced, effectually to examine the Matters thereby informed against him; and that you also take Knowledge of such other Complaints and Controversies, as the Lord-Mayor and the Recorder of London shall deliver unto you against the Lieutenant of the Tower, concerning their former Debates and Strifes, for Matter of Liberties, Prescriptions and Customs, and the like, on the Behalf of the Lieutenant against them, praying you to take some Pains to hear the Matters at large on both Sides, and to see upon what Privileges, Customs and Prescriptions, their several Claims are grounded and pretended; as also to consider of their Strength and Validity in Law; wherein after you shall have spent some Time, and heard and understood the Matters at large, we require you then to make Report to us, what you shall have found on both Sides, as well touching the Complaints of *Smith* and *Wikins*, as of the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, with your Opinions of their said Complaints and Controversies, and what Course were fittest to be taken between them, which we pray you to do with as convenient Speed as you may; and so bid you heartily farewell."

In Obedience to this epistolary Order, the said Chief Justices and Master of the Rolls summoned both Parties to appear before them; when, after having carefully examined and heard the Allegations and Proofs on each Side, they reported the same, with their Opinion thereon, by the following Certificate:

*Ibid.*

*Their Report.*

"First, upon Examination of the Matter, touching the said *Smith* and *Wikins*, mentioned in your Honours Letters; it appeareth unto us, that (some Controversy being between the Mayor and Citizens and the said Lieutenant, touching a Garden Plot near the said Tower) one *Ralph Gasken*, Servant to the said Lieutenant, violently did draw forth of the said Garden one *Shapeley*, Servant to the said *Wikins*, then labouring there for his said Master, in such violent Manner, as thereby Blood was drawn of him in several Places, and carried him to the Tower, and there kept him in Prison eight Days; and that one *Sbarwe*, another of the Lieutenant's Servants, was present with the said *Gasken*, aiding him, but that he did not hurt the said *Shapeley*; which *Gasken* and *Sbarwe* did detain some of the Apparel of the said *Shapeley*, and yet do, for any Thing known to us.

"And that likewise one *Payne* was taken forth of the said Garden, and carried to the Tower, and there imprisoned three Days, and then delivered upon Bond to render his Body to the Tower, when he should be required; and that *Payne* hath left a Pawn of the Value of ten Shillings for his Meat and Drink.

"And that her Majesty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the Body of *Shapeley* was issued forth of her Bench, directed to the Lieutenant, which was carried and delivered to him by the said *Smith*, who prayed the said Lieutenant to make Allowance thereof, and paid him the Fee due therefore; but forthwith he would have forced the said *Smith* to have received the Money again, and the Writ; which *Smith* refused to

do, praying him not to be offended for bringing of her Majesty's Process.

"And thereupon Master Lieutenant said, he would put his Writ in his Pocket, as he had done many, and therewith rubbed *Smith* on the Checks, and threatened to imprison him, if he would not carry back the Writ again, and the Money; whereupon the said Lieutenant imprisoned *Smith*, and detained him about three Hours, until, upon a Bill of his Hand to return to Prison when the Lieutenant should send for him, he was delivered; which Matter the Lieutenant confesseth to be true.

"And touching such Liberties as Master Lieutenant claimeth to have been used for the Officers and Attendants in the Tower, as not to be arrested by any Action in the City of London, and Protections to be granted to them by Master Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of *Habeas Corpus*; we think such Persons as are daily attendant in the Tower, serving her Majesty there, are to be privileged, and not to be arrested upon any Plaint in London; but for Writs of Execution, or *Capias ut ligatum*, and such like, we think they ought to have no Privilege.

"Moreover, touching Protections granted by Master Lieutenant, for such as be condemned in any Action in the Court, kept in the Tower, to go at large, and not to be arrested by any Process out of the Queen's high Courts, or elsewhere, or any other Protection to that Effect, for any privileged Person, we think the same against her Majesty's Laws and Dignity.

"Item, That Mr. Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Westminster*, so as the Justices, before whom it shall be returned, (as the Cause shall require) may either remand it with the Body, or retain the Matter before them, and deliver, as Justice shall require.

"As touching the Jurisdiction of the Court in the Tower, and the Controversies for certain Liberties upon the *Tower-Hill*, and the Soil there, and divers Places about the Tower, we are not yet fully resolved, but desire your Lordships to have some farther Time to consider thereupon; for that there be many Materials alledged, and to be shewed in Writing for the same, as we are informed, which we have not yet seen.

"Item, The said Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty, that, if any Person privileged in the Tower be arrested in London, he may take the Body of any Citizen, who shall come within the Liberties of the Tower, and keep his Body there, until the other be delivered, which we think altogether against the Laws of this Realm."

Upon Receipt of the above Certificate, the Lords of Council made an Order to confirm the same: But, as the Preamble to the said Order is not very material, and the Body of the same only a Repetition of the Judges Opinions, as specified in the said Certificate; I shall therefore only insert the two last Paragraphs of the said Order, *viz.*

"The Lords therefore of her Majesty's said Privy Council, upon grave and deliberate Considerations had of the Certificate and Opinions

*Ibid.*

*The Order of Council*

nions



"nions of the said Lords Chief Justices and Masters of the Rolls; and to the End Occasions of Contention, Trouble and Disorder, and the Danger of Breach of her Majesty's Peace, which have heretofore of late Years arisen and grown upon the Controversies aforesaid, may from henceforth cease, and be altogether removed and taken away:

"It was this Day by their Lordships ordered and decreed, betwixt the Lord-Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, and their Successors, and the Lieutenant of her Highness's said Tower of London, and all other Lieutenants and Officers of the Tower, at any Time hereafter to succeed, That the Matters, Points and Articles contained in the Certificate of the said Justices and Master of the Rolls before-mentioned; wherein their Resolutions, Opinions and Determinations be set down, declared and signified, shall at all Times from henceforth stand and remain for Rules and Resolutions, and final Determination and Decision; for so much and so many of the Points of Controversies, as are contained in the said Certificate, (whereof they have delivered their Opinions) to be for ever hereafter duly observed and kept; and that nothing be hereafter at any Time done or attempted on either Part, to the violating or interrupting of the same."

Rapin.  
Earl of Northumberland  
murdered.

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, having been committed to the Tower, being suspected of conspiring with *Throgmorton*, the Lord *Paget*, and the *Guises*, to invade England, and free the Queen of *Scots*, was, in the Month of *June* this Year, found dead in his Bed, shot into the Body with three Bullets under his Pap, and the Door bolted on the Inside. The Coroner's Inquest, examining the Matter, brought in their Verdict *Felo de se*.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1586

A Conspiracy  
against  
Foreigners.

A. D. 1586, a Conspiracy was entered into by the Apprentices and other ill-designing Persons of this City, for a general Insurrection to be made against Foreigners, but especially against those of the French Nation: Which wicked Design was founded upon the same Principles with those of evil *May-Day*, in the Year 1517: But, by a timely and happy Discovery, the Innocent were saved from Destruction; and many of the Conspirators were apprehended, and committed to *Newgate*.

Ibid.

Against the  
Queen.

City Re-  
joicings for  
the Dis-  
covery.

About the same Time, another far more dreadful and dangerous Conspiracy was happily discovered against the Life of the Queen; and many of the Traitors being apprehended, occasioned a Joy inexpressible among the Citizens of London, who on that Account not only returned Thanks to God for her happy Deliverance, but likewise caused their Bells and Bonfires to proclaim their unfeigned Joy; while every Householder, according to his Ability, regaled himself and Friends on this joyful Occasion.

The Queen being informed of the extraordinary Rejoicings made by the Citizens on this Occasion, and being sensible that it was the Effect of their sincere and hearty Love towards her, she sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Ibid.

Queen's  
Letter to

"Right Trustie and Wel-beloved, we greet you well. Being given to understand how greatly our good and most loving Subjects of that Ci-

ty did rejoyce at the Apprehension of certaine divelish and wicked-minded Subjects of ours; that through the great and singular Goodnesse of God have been detected, to have most wickedly and unnaturally conspired, not onely the taking away of our owne Life, but also to have stirred (as much as in them lay) a general Rebellion throughout our whole Realme: Wee could not but by our own Letters witness unto you the great and singular Contentment wee received upon the Knowledge thereof, assuring you that wee did not so much rejoyce at the Escape of the intended Attempt against our owne Person, as to see the great Joy our most loving Subjects took at the Apprehension of the Conspirers thereof, which to make their Love more apparent, they have (as we are to our great Comfort informed) omitted no outward Shew; that by any externall Act might witness to the World the inward Love and dutifull Affection they beare towards us."

"And as we have as great Cause with all Thankfulness to acknowledge God's great Goodnesse towards us, through the infinite Blessings he layeth upon us, as many as ever Prince had, yea, rather as ever Creature had; yet do we not, for any worldly Blessing received from his divine Majesty, so greatly acknowledge the same, as in that it hath pleased him to incline the Hearts of our Subjects, even from the first Beginning of our Raygne, to carrie as great Love towards us, as ever Subjects carryed towards Prince, which ought to move us (as it doth in very Deede) to seeke with all Care, and by all good Meanes that appertaine to a Christian Prince, the Conservation of so loving and dutifull affected Subjects; assuring you, that we desire no longer to live, then while we may in the whole Course of our Government carry ourselfe in such Sort, as may not only nourish and continue their Love and Good-will towards us, but also increase the same: Wee thinke meete, that these our Letters should be communicated in some general Assembly to our most loving Subjects the Commoners of that Cittie.

"Given under our Signet at our Castle of Windsor, the 18th of August, 1586, in the 28th Yeare of our Reigne."

On the sixth of December the Lord-Mayor, assisted by divers of the Nobility, the Aldermen in their Formalities, and eighty of the principal Citizens in Velvet and Chains of Gold, with the greatest Solemnity, proclaimed in *Cheapside*, at *Leadenball*, the End of *London-Bridge*, and that of *Chancery-Lane*, the Sentence of Death lately passed upon that unfortunate Princess, *Mary*, Queen of *Scotland*.

This Year a general Scarcity of Corn happened in England; and the Scarcity increasing, the Dearth became so excessive, that Wheat was sold in this City the Spring following at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter, and in divers Places of the Kingdom at five Pounds four Shillings.

The Queen, continuing to make the most formidable Preparations for securing the Kingdom against the Attempts of the Spaniards, sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor of this City:

"Trusty

the Lord-  
Mayor on  
the Occa-  
sion.

the Lord-  
Mayor on  
the Occa-  
sion.

the Lord-  
Mayor on  
the Occa-  
sion.

Ibid.  
Sentence of  
Death upon  
Mary  
Queen of  
Scots pro-  
claimed.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1587  
Great  
Scarcity of  
Corn.



At Com.  
Coun.

The Queen's  
Letter to  
demand  
10000 Men  
ready arm'd  
in the City  
against the  
Spanish  
Invasion.

" Trusty and Well-beloved, we greete you well.

" Whereas upon Information given unto us of great Preparations made in foreign Parts with an Intente to attempte somewhat against this our Realme, wee gave present Order that our said Realme should be put in Order of Defence; which wee have caused to be performed in all Partes accordingly, savinge in the Cittie of London.

" Wee therefore knowinge your Readiness, by former Experience, to performe any Service that well-affecte Subjects ought to yealde to their Prince and Sovereigne, do lett you understand, that within our saide Cittie our Pleasure is, that there be forthwith put in a Readiness to serve for Defence of our own Person, upon such Occasions as may fall out, the Number of ten thousand hable Men, furnished with Armour and Weapons convenient; of which Number, our Meaning is, that six thousand be enrolled under Captaines and Ensignes, and to be trained at Tymen convenient, according to suche further Direction as you shall receive from our Privye Councell, under six of their Handes, which our Pleasure is you do follow from Tyme to Tyme in the Ordryng and Trayninge of the said Nombres of Men. And theis our Letters shall be your sufficient Warrant for the doing of the same.

" Given under our Signet at our Mannor of Greenwich, the 8th of Marche, 1587,  
" in the thirtieth Year of our Raigne."

Two Days after, the Queen's Letter was followed by the subjoined from the Privy Council:

Ibid.

The Privy  
Council's  
Letter to  
the same  
Purpose.

" After our hartie Commendations.

" Whereas the Queenes Majestie having received divers Advertisements of great Preparations in forreine Partes, with Intent and Purpose to attempte somewhat on this Realme, did very providently give speedie Order for to provide all Things necessarye to withstande any Invasion or Attempte that might be offered; and, to that End, did direct her Letters to you, thereby willinge and requiringe you to put in a Readiness the Number of ten thousand armed Men within the Cittie and the Liberties of the same, being the principal and chief Cittie in all the Realme, to serve as well for the Defence of the same, as for the Safe-garde of her Majestie's Person, if Neede should so require; whereof six thousand were to be enrolled, and to be reduced under Captaines and Ensignes.

" And, for the better orderinge and disposing of the said Souldiers, you were required to follow such Directions as you should from Tyme to Tyme receive from us. Theis are therefore to let you understand, that wee have thought good to require our loving Friendes, Sir Francis Knowles, Knt. Treasurer of her Majestie's Housholde, and Sir John Norris, Knt. to conferre with you in that Behalf, to appoint convenient Tyme for the better trayninge of the said six thousand, and for the better or-

" dringe and sorting them with Armour and Weapons, and reducing the same under Captaines and Ensignes, to the Ende that they may be trayned and made experte to use their Weapons, and disciplined, whereby they may be the more serviceable, and better instructed to serve either for the Defence of the said Cittie, or to joyne with that Armye that shall be appointed for the Defence of her Majestie's Person, as Occasion shall serve.

" And that the other four thousand Men also have their severall Armour and Weapons appointed unto them, and to be commanded to be in a Readiness to serve also in Case of Necessitie for like Purposes as is aforesaid; wherein wee are to praye you, that you will use the Aide and Help of Mr. Treasurer, and omit no Care and Diligence to see this her Majestie's Pleasure put in Execution, tending to your owne Preservation and Safe-garde, as becometh all good Subjects to do; and to advise us of the Order you shall have taken, as well in trayning of the six thousand, as having in a Readiness the Residue.

" So we bid you hartely farewell. From the Courte at Greenwich, the 10th of Marche, 1587.

Your very loving Friends,

CHRIST. HATTON, Canc. FRA. WALSHINGHAM,  
W. BURGHLEY, T. HENAGE,  
R. LEYCESTER, J. WOOLEY."

These Letters being read in the Common Council, it was unanimously resolved to grant her Majesty the desired Number of Troops, which were to be raised in the several Wards of the City by the Aldermen and Common Councilmen thereof respectively. And, for the more effectually supplying the aforesaid Number of Men with all the Necessaries of War, the Common Council appointed a Committee of twenty-six of their Members, to consider of Ways and Means for that Purpose.

And, the better to enable the Citizens to raise the Sum necessary for this great Undertaking, a Deputation was sent by the Common Council to the Privy Council, to intreat that Right Honourable Board, that the Inhabitants of the several pretended Privileged Places within the City and Liberty thereof, together with all Strangers, might be obliged to contribute towards the said necessary Charges; and that the City might appoint Officers duly qualified to train and command the said Troops, as should be approved by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

The Danger of an Invasion from Spain still approaching, the Lords of the Privy Council sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

" After our hartie Commendations to your Lordship.

" Whereas her Majestie hath thought it convenient, that as well such Nombres of Trayned Bandes and others, as by former Orders have been erected in the several Counties in the Realme, should be disposed and divided, some to repaire to the Sea Coastes, as Occasion may serve, to impeache the Landinge, or With-

" standinge

Ibid.

Resolved to  
grant the  
Request.

Ways and  
Means for  
raising this  
Supply.

Ibid.

Order from  
the Privy  
Council for  
their Readiness to  
march.



"standing of the Enemie upon his first Descent;  
 "some other Parte of the said Forces joine with  
 "suche Numbers as shall be thought convenient  
 "to make Heade to the Enemie after he shall  
 "be landed, yf it shall so fall out; and another  
 "principal Parte of the said trayned Numbers  
 "to repair hither, to joine with the Armys that  
 "shall be appoynted for the Defence of her Ma-  
 "jestie's Person.

"This shall be to praye your Lordships to  
 "give present Order, that of those Numbers  
 "which were appoynted to be levyed, you com-  
 "mit the Number of ten thousand Men fortid  
 "with Weapones, accordinge to such Proportion  
 "as hath been hertofore set downe unto you,  
 "and reduced into Bandes, may be in a Ready-  
 "nesse with convenient Armour, Furniture, and  
 "other Necessaries, agreeable with the Directi-  
 "ons heretofore given, upon an Houres Warn-  
 "inge, to repaire either to the Courte, to at-

"tende on her Majestie's Person, or to suche  
 "Place as shall be appoynted, to joine with the  
 "Armys which shall be specially assembled for  
 "the making Heade to the Enemies, upon No-  
 "tice given you either from her Majestie or  
 "from us, or from such Person of Qualitie  
 "as shall be notified unto you to be ap-  
 "poynted by her Majestie to be the Generall  
 "of the Armys, either to attende upon her  
 "Hyghnesse Person, or to goe against the En-  
 "emies: Wherein nothinge doubtinge but that  
 "your Lordships will give speedy and speciall  
 "Direction,

"We bid your Lordships very hartely fare-  
 "well. From the Court at *Greenwich*, the 27th  
 "of *June*, 1588."

According to a Manuscript in the Royal Li-  
 brary at *Westminster*, the *London* Quota of Troops  
 were raised and armed in the several Wards of  
 the City, according to the following Proportions:

King. Lib.  
 18. c. 21.  
 12.

Farringdon-Ward Within, 367 Men.		Aldgate Ward, 347 Men.		Coleman-Street Ward, 229 Men.		Quota of Troops raised and armed by each Ward.
Shot or Fire-Arms	242	Shot or Fire-Arms	98	Shot or Fire-Arms	67	
Corsets with Pikes	194	Corsets with Pikes	80	Corsets with Pikes	53	
Corsets with Bills	48	Corsets with Bills	18	Corsets with Bills	20	
Callivers	96	Callivers	40	Callivers	27	
Bows	65	Bows	26	Bows	18	
Pikes	128	Pikes	53	Pikes	35	
Bills	34	Bills	12	Bills	9	
Bassishaw-Ward, 177 Men.		Billingsgate Ward, 365 Men.		Broad-Street Ward, 373 Men.		
Shot or Fire-Arms	36	Shot or Fire-Arms	110	Shot or Fire-Arms	112	
Corsets with Pikes	30	Corsets with Pikes	87	Corsets with Pikes	89	
Corsets with Bills	7	Corsets with Bills	22	Corsets with Bills	23	
Callivers	15	Callivers	44	Callivers	45	
Bows	65	Bows	29	Bows	30	
Pikes	20	Pikes	58	Pikes	60	
Bills	4	Bills	15	Bills	14	
Broad-Street Ward, 386 Men.		Aldersgate Ward, 232 Men.		Bridge-Ward Within, 383 Men.		
Shot or Fire-Arms	116	Shot or Fire-Arms	69	Shot or Fire-Arms	115	
Corsets with Pikes	92	Corsets with Pikes	56	Corsets with Pikes	92	
Corsets with Bills	24	Corsets with Bills	14	Corsets with Bills	22	
Callivers	47	Callivers	27	Callivers	46	
Bows	31	Bows	18	Bows	31	
Pikes	15	Pikes	10	Pikes	61	
Bills	61	Bills	38	Bills	16	
Dowgate Ward, 384 Men.		Cornhill Ward, 191 Men.		Castle-Baynard Ward, 551 Men.		
Shot or Fire-Arms	116	Shot or Fire-Arms	57	Shot or Fire-Arms	165	
Corsets with Pikes	84	Corsets with Pikes	36	Corsets with Pikes	132	
Corsets with Bills	24	Corsets with Bills	21	Corsets with Bills	32	
Callivers	46	Callivers	22	Callivers	66	
Bows	62	Bows	16	Bows	44	
Pikes	16	Pikes	31	Pikes	88	
Bills	36	Bills	8	Bills	24	
Lime-Street Ward, 99 Men.		Cheap Ward, 358 Men.		Dosenhill Ward, 404 Men.		
Shot or Fire-Arms	29	Shot or Fire-Arms	108	Shot or Fire-Arms	121	
Corsets with Pikes	24	Corsets with Pikes	86	Corsets with Pikes	96	
Corsets with Bills	6	Corsets with Bills	21	Corsets with Bills	25	
Callivers	12	Callivers	44	Callivers	48	
Bows	8	Bows	28	Bows	33	
Pikes	16	Pikes	58	Pikes	64	
Bills	4	Bills	13	Bills	17	
Farringdon Ward Without, 1264 Men.		Cordwainer Ward, 301 Men.		Tower-Street Ward, 444 Men.		
Shot or Fire-Arms	398	Shot or Fire-Arms	99	Shot or Fire-Arms	133	
Corsets with Pikes	318	Corsets with Pikes	79	Corsets with Pikes	107	
Corsets with Bills	18	Corsets with Bills	20	Corsets with Bills	26	
Callivers	159	Callivers	11	Callivers	53	
Bows	106	Bows	26	Bows	36	
Pikes	212	Pikes	53	Pikes	71	
Bills	53	Bills	13	Bills	18	
				Z z z	Wall.	



<i>Wallbrook Ward, 290 Men.</i>		Corflets with Bills	13	Pikes	148
Shot or Fire-Arms	87	Callivers	30	Bills	37
Corflets with Pikes	69	Bows	20		
Corflets with Bills	17	Pikes	38		
Callivers	35	Bills	10		
Bows	24				
Pikes	47				
Bills	11				
<i>Vintry Ward, 364 Men.</i>		<i>Candlewick Ward, 215 Men.</i>		<i>Bishopsgate Ward, 326 Men.</i>	
Shot or Fire-Arms	109	Shot or Fire-Arms	64	Shot or Fire-Arms	98
Corflets with Pikes	88	Corflets with Pikes	51	Corflets with Pikes	78
Corflets with Bills	21	Corflets with Bills	13	Corflets with Bills	19
Callivers	44	Callivers	26	Callivers	40
Bows	29	Bows	18	Bows	26
Pikes	58	Pikes	35	Pikes	53
Bills	15	Bills	8	Bills	12
<i>Portoken Ward, 243 Men.</i>		<i>Cripplegate Ward, 925 Men.</i>		<i>Langbourn Ward, 349 Men.</i>	
Shot or Fire-Arms	73	Shot or Fire-Arms	278	Shot or Fire-Arms	104
Corflets with Pikes	59	Corflets with Pikes	222	Corflets with Pikes	84
		Corflets with Bills	55	Corflets with Bills	21
		Callivers	111	Callivers	42
		Bows	74	Bows	28
				Pikes	56
				Bills	14

I have added this Account to shew how greatly *Stow* was mistaken, where he tells us, that the Privy Council at this Time only demanded of the City a Supply of five thousand Men.

The Citizens, on this extraordinary Occasion, being willing to exert themselves to the utmost, on the 3d of April, in the same Year, the Common Council passed a Resolution to grant the Queen a Supply of sixteen of the largest Ships in the River *Thames*, and four Pinnaces or light Frigates. Pursuant to which, they took the said Ships into their Service, fitted them out with the greatest Expedition, and plentifully supplied them with all the Necessaries of War; and, during the Time of their being in the Service of the Publick, defrayed the Charge thereof, as well as that of the ten thousand Men above-mentioned. And, if we may credit the Manuscript of these Transactions preserved in the King's Library, we find that their naval Supply was afterwards increased to the Number of thirty-eight Ships.

On the 30th of January the Queen, being arrived at *St. James's* from *Richmond*, was waited upon and congratulated by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; who, on that Occasion, were richly dressed in Velvet, with golden Chains, and mounted on stately Horses.

The Fleet sent by the Queen, under the Command of *Norris* and *Drake*, to the Assistance of *Don Antonio*, late King of *Portugal*, against the *Spaniards*, being returned, and the Soldiers and Sailors, who had been inured to Plunder, disbanded, they confederated themselves to the Number of five hundred, with an Intent to pillage *Bartolemew Fair*, and, for the Execution of their villainous Design, assembled at *Westminster*; which *Sir Richard Martin*, the Mayor, receiving Intelligence of, he, with the utmost Expedition, raised about two thousand Citizens completely armed, and marched against those Free-booters; which they being advised of, instantly dispersed, and shifted for themselves after the best Manner they could: Whereupon the Citizens returned to their several Habitations without striking a Blow.

Soon after, the City lent the Queen fifteen thousand Pounds, for which she allowed Ten per Cent. Interest; and, on the 21st of September following, they supplied her with a thousand Men,

whom she sent into *France*, to the Assistance of *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, who then claimed that Crown.

A. D. 1590, a Combination being entered into by the Owners of the Coal-works at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, the Price of Coals in this City was thereby enhanced to an excessive Rate of nine Shillings the Chaldron; whereas the common Price, for several Years before this iniquitous Confederacy, was only four Shillings.

In the Year 1591, according to *Stow*, the *Thames* was almost empty of Water for the Space of two Days. And, in this same Year, a Contest arose between the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of *London* and the Lord High Admiral of *England*, in respect to the Right of Coal-Metage: But, on the Mayor and Citizens shewing their indubitable Right to the same, the Admiral receded from his Pretensions, and acknowledged the Property to be in them. Wherefore, to prevent all Controversies in that respect for the future, the Citizens had this Right confirmed by the Queen, at the Intercession of their fast Friend the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*; to whom the Lord-Mayor, for the obtaining so salutary an End, wrote the following Letter:

"My humble Duty remembered unto your good Lordship.

"Whereas it pleased your good Lordship to refer to Mr. Attorney and Solicitor for perusing of the Book that is to pass from the Queen's Majesty to the City of *London*, as touching the Measure of Sea-coal, and other Things measurable upon the River of *Thames*, it may please you to understand, that they have accordingly perused the same, and have reformed it in what Points they thought good; which we now return again to your good Lordship, in that Form as by them is corrected and set down. And so far as much as the said Mr. Attorney and Solicitor (besides Allowance from my Lord Admiral, which they have already) do further require your Lordship's Warrant, for their Approbation of the same under their Hands, we humbly beseech your good Lordship to peruse the said Book, and to vouchsafe us your good Favour in directing your Warrant to her Majesty's said learned Council for the signing of the same: That, this Controversy being ended between my

"Lord

*Stow Ann. Engl.*

*The Citizens Supply of Ships.*

*Ibid. A.D. 1588*

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

*A.D. 1590 A Combination in the Coal Trade.*

*A.D. 1591 Dispute with the Lord High Admiral concerning Coal-Metage.*

*City Rec. Guildhall.*

*Lord-Mayor's Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*



"Lord Admiral and this City, we may enjoy  
"the said Measurage peaceably, as in Times  
"past we have done. Wherein, as for many  
"other honourable Favours and good Turns  
"towards this City, we shall be much bound to  
"your good Lordship. And thus humbly I  
"take my Leave. From London, the 5th of June,  
"1591, &c."

Stow. An.  
Eng.  
Hacket,  
&c. the  
Enthusiast.

Soon after, a few wild Enthusiasts and wicked  
Impostors appeared in this City: *William Hacket*,  
the Chief whereof, gave out, that he was *Jesus*  
*Christ*, come to judge the World; which was soon  
proclaimed throughout the City of London by *Ed-*  
*mond Coppinger* and *Henry Arbington*, two of his  
Disciples; who, going from *Hacket's* Lodgings  
at *Broken-Wharf*, thro' *Walling-Street* and the *Old-*  
*Change*, amidst an excessive Multitude, to *Cheap-*  
*side*, they mounted an empty Cart near the End  
of *Gutter-Lane*, and proclaimed Mercy from Hea-  
ven to all such as should repent and believe that  
*Christ* (*William Hacket*) was come with his Fan in  
his Hand to judge the Earth, and to establish the  
Gospel in *Europe*, and that he was then to be seen,  
with his glorious Body, at one *Walker's*, at  
*Broken-Wharf*; and that they were Prophets, the  
one of Mercy, and the other of Judgment, sent  
by God himself as Witnesses, and to assist in the  
present great Work. The first of whom inces-  
santly proclaimed Mercy and Joys inexpressible  
to all such as should receive this acceptable Mes-  
sage; and the last denounced terrible Judgments  
against the Obdurate, which should not only im-  
mediately fall upon the Incredible in this City,  
but that likewise all such were condemned to eter-  
nal Punishments; and, in a particular and very  
treasonable Manner, thundered out bitter Invec-  
tives against the Queen and her Ministry: Where-  
fore they were all apprehended, and *Hacket*, the  
pretended Messiah, soon after tried and convicted  
at the *Old-Bailey* of Treason; whence he was car-  
ried to the Place of Execution in *Cheapside*, where,  
instead of shewing the least Sorrow for his Crimes,  
he committed the most horrid and execrable Blas-  
phemies against God, and detestable Imprecations  
against the Queen and her Ministers; and his Associate  
*Coppinger*, refusing all Manner of Sustenance,  
died the next Day in *Bridewell*, as did *Arbington*, his  
Companion, some Time after in *Wood-Street* Compter.

Executed.

Stow. Sur.  
A.D. 1592  
A Plague.

The Plague having again broke out in this  
City, it raged with such Violence, that Applica-  
tion was made to the Queen and Council, that,  
upon the Infection of any House, the Sound  
might be removed from the Infected to proper  
Places for their Preservation; and that Provision  
might be made for the Poor, who were reduced  
to the greatest Extremities: And, to prevent the  
Spreading of the Contagion, the Term was ad-  
journd to *Hertford*.

Rym. Foe.  
Con. Lit.  
A.D. 1593

The Plague continuing to increase and rage in  
this City, it occasioned the publishing a Procla-  
mation for the more effectual preventing the  
Spreading of the Contagion, as will appear by the  
following Extracts made from the said Proclama-  
tion, viz.

Ibid.

Orders to  
prevent its  
spreading.

"And therefore, to prevent those Daungers,  
"her Majestie doth nowe commande, that in the  
"usual Place of *Smythfeilde* there be no Manner  
"of Market for any Wares kepte, nor any Stalles

"or Boothes for any Manner of Merchandize, or  
"for Victualls, suffered to be set up; but that  
"the open Place of the Grounde called *Smyth-*  
"feilde be only occupied with Sale of Horses  
"and Cattle, and of staule Wares, as Butter,  
"Cheese, and such-like, in Groesse, and not by  
"Retaile; the same to continue for the Space of  
"two Dayes onely.

"And for Vent of Woollen Clothes, Kerseis,  
"and Linnen Clothe, to be all solde in Groesse,  
"and not by Retaile, the same shall be all  
"brought within the Close-yard of *St. Bartholo-*  
"me's, where Shoppes are there continued,  
"and have Gates to shut the same Place in the  
"Nights, and there such Clothe to be offered  
"to Sale, and to be bought in Groesse, and not  
"by Retaile; the same Market to continue  
"but three Dayes, that is to say, the Even, the  
"Daye of *St. Bartholemew*, and the Morrow  
"after.

"And that the Sale and Vent for Leather be  
"kept in the Outside of the Ringe in *Smythfeilde*,  
"as hath been accustomed, without erecting any  
"Shoppes or Boothes for the same, or for any  
"Victualler or other Occupier of any Wayes  
"whatsoever."

Notwithstanding all the salutary Measures  
taken for stopping the Plague in its destructive  
Progress, it nevertheless in this Year swept away  
ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five of the  
Citizens.

Some Time after, the Number of Strangers re-  
siding in the City and Liberties of London was  
again taken; which, by the Certificates brought  
in from the several Wards, appeared to be five  
thousand two hundred and fifty-nine; among  
whom were two hundred and sixty-seven Denizens  
born.

About the Year 1593, and before, the City,  
as well as other Parts of the Kingdom, was grie-  
vously pestered with Beggars; and they, many  
of them poor disbanded Soldiers, become poor  
and maimed by the Wars in the *Low Countries*  
and with *Spain*; and many more that pretended  
themselves to be so; who committed many Rob-  
beries and Outrages. This caused the Queen to  
set forth a Proclamation in the Month of *February*,  
for the Suppressing of the Multitudes of idle Vagabonds,  
and avoiding mischievous, dangerous Persons from her  
Majesty's Court.

It sets forth, "How idle Persons and Vaga-  
"bonds were manifestly seen wandering in the  
"common Highways, to the Annoyance of the  
"common People, both in their Goods and  
"Lives; a Multitude of able Men, neither  
"impotent nor lame, exacting Money continu-  
"ally upon Pretence of Service in the Wars  
"without Relief; whereas many of them never  
"did so serve: And yet such as had served,  
"if they were maimed or lamed by Service,  
"were provided for in the Countries, by  
"Order of a good Statute made the last Parlia-  
"ment.

"For Reformation whereof, she commanded  
"her Justices and Officers to have a better Re-  
"gard thereto, and to appoint upon certain  
"Days of the Week, monthly (for some Season)  
"Watches and privy Searches in Places needful.  
"And thereby to attach and imprison such idle  
"Vagabonds,

Ibid.

Ibid.

Stow. An.  
Eng.  
Number  
dead of the  
Plague.

Stow. Sur.  
Number of  
Strangers  
in the City.

Proclama-  
tion for sup-  
pressing va-  
grants, &c.



"Vagabonds, and to fend the Lame and Maimed  
"into their Countries, according to the Statute,  
" &c. And the Justices of Assize, now in Lent  
"Assizes, to confer with the Justices in every  
"County, in the Places where the Assizes shall  
"be kept, and there to charge them, and to  
"direct them in some good Order, how every  
"of them severally, in their several Quarters,  
"might see Watches kept, and privy Searches to  
"be made.

"It was found, in and about the City of  
"London, and in the Parts near about her Ma-  
"jesty's Court, that there did haunt and repair  
"a great Multitude of wandering Persons; where-  
"of some were Men of Ireland, that had these  
"late Years unnaturally served as Rebels against  
"her Majesty's Forces beyond the Seas, who  
"could not have any good Meaning towards her  
"Majesty, as of late had been manifestly proved  
"in some already taken, that had secretly come  
"into the Realm with full Purpose, by Procure-  
"ment of the Devil and his Ministers, Enemies  
"and Rebels on the other Side the Sea, to en-  
"danger her Majesty's noble Person; which  
"Kind of Persons, having so served against her  
"Majesty, were directly to be taken, wherefoever  
"they might be found, and proceeded withal as  
"Traitors.

"And, as for the Procurers and Authors here-  
"of, being known to be of sundry Conditions,  
"some rebellious Subjects, Fugitives, some, by  
"Order of their Priesthood, yielding Dispensa-  
"tion and Absolution by Shrift to the intended  
"Mischieves, and some other, more able by  
"Reward to hire the Offenders, being Persons  
"of high Degree in the World; the Revenge  
"whereof belonged to Almighty God, in whose  
"Hand her Majesty hath of long Time reposed  
"herself, and so intended constantly with Comfort  
"to continue.

\*The King  
of Spain,  
and Prince  
of Parma,  
hired Per-  
sons to kill  
the Queen.

"But, considering the Discovery of these Irish  
"Traitors could hardly be made, where there  
"were also many others like vagrant Persons of  
"that Nation that haunted about the Court  
"by Pretence of Suits, where they had no just  
"Cause to make any; therefore her Majesty  
"willed and commanded, that no Manner of  
"Person born in the Realm of Ireland, except  
"he were an Housekeeper, known in some  
"Town, where he lived in Obedience to her  
"Majesty's Laws, or were a menial Servant with  
"some Nobleman, Gentleman, or other honest  
"Householder, or did reside or were in Com-  
"mons in any House of Court or Chancery, or  
"a Student in the Laws, or a Student in any of  
"the Universities; or else be sent out of Ire-  
"land by her Majesty's Deputy, or some Gover-  
"nor of the Provinces there, with Commenda-  
"tion, or about any Service or Suit recommen-  
"ded, should remain in this Realm, but should  
"without Delay repair into the Realm of Ireland,  
"to the Places of their natural Habitation, &c.  
"upon Pain of Imprisonment and Punishment,  
"as Vagabonds.

"There was a Number of like vagrant Persons,  
"both English and others (beside Irish) that  
"haunted about the Court, using a Colour of  
"Suits to her Majesty, or to her Council, and  
"other Attendants on her Majesty; where, in

"Truth, many of them had no just Cause of  
"Suits. Others, that having Suits, and had re-  
"ceived their Answers, did not depart, but lived  
"idly about the Court. For Remedy of this,  
"her Majesty forbade all Persons that were not  
"Servitors to her Majesty in her Court, or that  
"were not Attendant Servitors upon the Counfel-  
"lors, or upon other Lords and Ladies, or Gen-  
"tlemen attending on her Majesty, to forbear to  
"come to the Court, or near to the Court. But,  
"if any Person had Cause to refer any Com-  
"plaint or Request to her Majesty, or her Coun-  
"cil, being in the Court, it was lawful for any  
"such Person to come to one of the Masters of  
"Requests, to whom a Room was appointed near  
"the Court, to receive daily such Requests, and  
"to prefer them as Cause should require, with-  
"out coming into the Court; but to depart  
"within twenty-four Hours towards their Dwell-  
"ling-Places.

"And for the executing of this Order, for the  
"excluding of these Vagrants, either Irish or  
"English, or of any other Nation, her Majesty  
"charged the Knight-Marshal, her Porters, her  
"Masters of Request, and her Knight-Harbin-  
"ger, and every other ordinary Officer in her  
"Majesty's Court, to take every one in these  
"Cases, which might belong unto them, and to  
"commit the Offenders to Prison; there with-  
"out Delay to be tried, and proceeded withal  
"according as Rogues and Vagabonds ought  
"to be.

"Given at the Honour of Hampton-Court,  
"the 21st of February, 1593, in the thirty-  
"sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign."

This was backed soon after with an Order  
to be published and executed by the Lord-  
Mayor of the City of London, and other Offi-  
cers in all Places within three Miles of the said  
City, for avoiding of all Kind of Beggars, that  
did wander about contrary to the Laws and  
Statutes of the Realm; and it was signed by se-  
veral of the Privy Council. The Order was as  
follows:

"Whereas it hath been ordered by Act of  
"Parliament, that all poor, aged, and impotent  
"Persons, should repair to the Places where they  
"were born, or where they were most conver-  
"sant for the Space of three Years, and there to  
"be maintained: And likewise that all Persons  
"wandering about as Beggars, and being whole  
"and strong in Body, and able to work, having  
"no Lands or other Means to get their Living,  
"should be taken as Rogues and Vagabonds;  
"and if any impotent Person, being provided  
"for, were in the Parish where he was born,  
"or had been conversant by the Space afore-  
"said, and should without Licence wander a-  
"broad out of the same, he should be whipt,  
"and returned again to his Parish; and if he  
"should oftentimes offend, then to be punished as  
"a Rogue.

"And for that also in this Time of Parlia-  
"ment Order hath been taken by a Collection  
"of certain Sums of Money, that all such as  
"were found in and about the City of London,  
"having been maimed and sore hurt in her  
"Majesty's Service, should have a convenient  
"Relief in Money paid to the County where  
"they

Order of  
the Privy  
Council.



"they were born, with Passports for that Purpose, (which hath been accordingly performed) and there to be maintained with weekly Portions of Money for the Space of twenty Weeks: Before the End whereof, it was provided by an Act of Parliament made in this last Session, that such maimed Soldiers were to have a continual weekly Payment in Places of the Countries where they were born.

"For this Purpose, all Officers, to whom the Execution of these Statutes do belong, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and in all other Places within three Miles of the City, shall forthwith cause Inquisition to be made of all Kind of Persons wandering up and down, as Beggars; and, being aged and impotent, to compel them to depart, and repair to the Places where they were born, or were more conversant by the Space of three Years past, with convenient Passports, there to be maintained according to the Laws, and to forbear from their further begging in any other Place. And such other as wander abroad as Beggars, being able to work, and having no lawful Means whereby to live, to be taken and punished as Rogues, according to the Laws in that Behalf provided.

"And further, to suffer no Soldier that pretendeth to have been hurt and maimed in her Majesty's Service, to whom Relief hath been given as aforesaid, or any other pretending himself to have been a Soldier, and not thought worthy to be Partaker of the Relief lately given, to continue near or about the Cities of London or Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, or in any other Place within three Miles of the said Cities or Borough, but to be compelled likewise to depart to the Countries where they were born, there to receive convenient Maintenance.

"And these Ordinances, conformable to the Laws of the Realm, the Lord-Mayor of the City of London, and all other Officers to whom it shall belong, within the Limits aforesaid, are to see duly and speedily executed, and the Offenders punished, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril. At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of April, An. Dom. 1593.

Jo. Puckring, C. S.	Hunsdon,
C. Howard,	J. Fortescue,
Ro. Cecil,	Essex,
W. Burgbley,	T. Heneage."

Printed and published, and sent up from the aforesaid Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

William Rowe, Mayor.

On the 15th of July, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, in obedience to her Majesty's Desire, agreed to fit out at their own Expence six Ships of War, and two Pinaces or Frigates, and to store the same with Provisions and Ammunition for three Months; and, on the 17th of the same Month, they likewise resolved to raise four hundred and fifty Soldiers for her Majesty's Service, and to main-

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tain them at their own Charge; for which a Fifteenth was granted and raised among the Citizens.

About the same Time, for the better supplying the City with Thames Water, a large Horse-Engine of four Pumps was erected at Broken-Wharf in Thames-Street, by Bevis Bulmar; for the Convenience of the Inhabitants in the western Parts; which Engine has been laid aside, on account of the great Charge of working it, whereby the Proprietors were rendered unable to furnish their Tenants at so easy a Rate as other Companies did. On the 18th of October following, the aforesaid Engineer presented the Lord-Mayor, for the Use of the City, a very large Silver Cup and Cover, weighing one hundred and thirty-seven Ounces, which he had extracted from English Ore.

By the great Rains that fell in the Spring and Autumn of this Year, a great Scarcity and Dearth of Corn ensued; however, by the Industry of the Merchants, a Famine was prevented, who imported great Quantities from divers Countries; which occasioned the Lord-Mayor strictly to enjoin those Companies, who had neglected to lay in their Proportions of Corn according to the Constitutions of the City, now to supply themselves, for preventing a Scarcity before the Coming of new Corn.

In the Interim, Sir John Hawkins, one of her Majesty's Admirals, demanded of the Mayor the Use of the Bridge-House, then the common Granary of the City; which he intended not only to make use of as a Store-house for the Royal Navy, but likewise the Bake-houses and Ovens therein (which were erected by the City for supplying the poorer Sort of Citizens, in Case of a Dearth, with Bread at a low Price) for baking of Biskets for the Use of the Fleet. Upon this unseasonable and unreasonable Demand, Sir John Spencer, the Mayor, complained thereof to the great Patron of the City, the worthy Lord Treasurer Burleigh, by the following Remonstrance:

"That, according to the Care that his Place required at his Entrance therein, by his Means, it was ordered, that the several Companies of the City should presently make Provision, and furnish themselves of Wheat and Rye brought from foreign Parts, according to the several Portions allotted to them; wherein they had not been so forward as they ought to have been, and were yet unprovided of the greatest Part thereof. That he had therefore ten Days past enjoined them to furnish their Wants of these, that were then brought in from foreign Parts, and to have the same laid up in the Bridge-house, in their several Garners (Granaries) and before the 8th of January next coming.

"But that hereupon Sir John Hawkins, by his Men desired, or rather commanded, Room in the Bridge-house to lay in Wheat, and also the Ovens for Baking; but that he answered, that they could with no Convenience spare the same, alledging truly to him, that if the same should be yielded unto, that the Companies would thereby take Occasion to neglect their Provision,

Ibid.  
Water-Engine at Broken-Wharf.

Ibid.  
Great Rains and Dearth of Corn imported.

Stow. Sur.  
Sir John Hawkins's Demand of the Bridge-House.

Ibid.  
Lord-Mayor's Complaint thereof.

Stow. An. Engl. A.D. 1594  
Soldiers and Ships supplied by the City.



"Provision, and alledge that they could not do the same, for that he had lent away their Garners: And that so thereby the City, which in that Time of Dearth was furnished only from foreign Parts, should be unprovided, and the Fault wholly laid upon him. And that then, either that which should be brought for the Provision of the City, of force must have been tolerated to be brought up by the Badgers, and carried from the City, as it had been; or else the Merchants discouraged from bringing any more. The which he hoped his Lordship would well consider.

"And that for the Ovens, it was told them, the same were used for baking Bread for the Poor, that they might have the more for their Money; and that therefore they could not be spared. And also, that he was informed her Majesty had Garners about *Tower-Hill* and *Whitehall*, and *Westminster*; and also, that, if they would not serve, her Majesty had in her Hands *Winchester-House*, wherein great Quantities might be laid."

*Ibid.* This Proceeding of the Mayor's being by some greatly disliked, he was told, "That he should hear more to his further Dislike. And he told them, that if they did procure any Letters for the same, he doubted not but to answer them to their Lordships (of the Privy Council) good Acceptance. And that now, having received Letters for the same from some of the Council, he humbly prayed the Lord Treasurer's good Favour, that the same Garners, being the City's, might be employed for the Use of the same; that there might be no Want or Outcry of the Poor for Bread; or else, that if there fell out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain than yet there was, and that the City were unprovided, his Lordship would be pleased to hold him excused; and so most humbly submitted himself to his Honour's good Pleasure."

*Stow. An. Engl.* Corn arose to such an excessive Price, that Wheat was sold at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter, and Rye at forty Shillings.

*Ibid.*  
*A.D. 1595*  
*A Riot between the Tower Warders and City Apprentices*  
On Sunday the 29th of June, a Difference happened between certain Warders of the Tower of London and some of the City Apprentices; who imagining themselves highly injured in being reprimanded by the said Warders, to revenge themselves for so great an Affront, with Volleys of Stones they obliged their Enemies to seek for Safety in a precipitate Flight: Which the Lord-Mayor was no sooner advised of, than he repaired thither, attended by his Officers and many of the Citizens on Horseback, to suppress the Tumult: But, being arrived on *Tower-Hill*, he was, by divers of the Warders and others belonging to the Tower (who were returned in a formidable Condition) in a very rude and insolent Manner told, that his Sword ought not in that Place to be carried erect, and, seizing upon the same, endeavoured to wrench it out of the Hands of the Bearer; whereupon a smart Scuffle ensued, wherein the Sword-Bearer and divers others were wounded; yet nevertheless, the Lord-Mayor, by his good Conduct, not only appeased the Fray, but likewise dispersed the Populace.

*Sword-Bearer, &c. wounded.*

In the Year 1595, the Common Council granted a Levy of two Fifteenths upon the Citizens for the Reparation of the Town-Ditch: But only a small Part of it, viz. between *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate*, was cleaned, and made somewhat broader than it was before; yet, filling again very fast by over-raising the adjoining Ground, it was nothing the better for this Repair.

*City Rec. Guildhall.*  
*Town-Ditch repaired by a Tax of two Fifteenths.*

About this Time Insurrections being very frequent, they were chiefly occasioned by a Number of incorrigible Rogues, who, artfully drawing in the City Apprentices to join them, were come to such a Pitch of Insolence, that the Mayor was of Opinion, that there was no other Way of quelling them but by Martial Law, and the Masters of the said Apprentices to be exemplarily punished for suffering them to go abroad, contrary to his several Injunctions; which, in a Letter to the Lord Treasurer, he set forth at large; and which soon after occasioned the publishing a Proclamation of the following Purport:

*Stow. Ser. Frequent Insurrections, how occasioned and quelled.*

"That the Queen was informed of sundry great Disorders committed in and about her City of London, by unlawful great Assemblies of Multitudes of a popular Sort, of base Condition, whereof some were Apprentices and Servants to Artificers, and to such-like as are not able, or not disposed, to rule their Servants as they ought to do. And some attempting to rescue out of the Hands of publick Officers such as have been lawfully arrested, whereby her Majesty's Peace hath been of late notably broken, to the Dishonour of her Majesty's Government; and chiefly for Lack of due Correction in Time of such manifest Offenders, by the Officers of her City, and others in Places round about it.

*Ibid.*  
*Queen's Proclamation for that Purpose.*

"For Reformation whereof, she had Conference with her Council, of the most ready Means for their Punishment, and for the Stay of the like. And for that Purpose straightly charged all her Officers, both in the City and Places near it, in the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Essex*, that had Authority to preserve the Peace, and to punish Offenders, that they should more diligently, to the best of their Powers, see to the Suppression of all such Offenders, and especially of all such unlawful Assemblies.

"And because such Assemblies and Routs were compounded of sundry Sorts of base People; some known Apprentices, such as were of base manual Occupations; some others, wandering idle Persons, of Condition, Rogues, and Vagabonds; and some colouring their wandering by the Name of Soldiers returning from the Wars, &c. therefore she had notified her Pleasure to her Council, to prescribe certain Orders to be published in and about the said City, which she would have straightly observed; and, for that Purpose, that she meant to have a Provost-Marshal, with sufficient Authority to apprehend all such as should not be readily reformed and corrected by the ordinary Officers of Justice, and them without Delay to execute upon the Gallows by Order of Martial Law.

"At



"At our Manor of *Greenwich*, the 4th of *July*,  
"1595."

Stow. An.  
Engl.

Rioters  
apprehen-  
ded and  
punished.

In Pursuance of this Proclamation, Sir *Thomas Wilford* was appointed Provost-Marshal; who, patrolling the City with a numerous Attendance on Horseback, armed with Pistols, apprehended many of the Rioters, and carried them before the Justices appointed for their Examination; who, having committed many of them to Prison, they were, on the 22d of *July*, tried at *Guildhall*; where five being condemned, were two Days after, according to their Sentence, executed upon *Tower-Hill*: Which effectually put a Stop to Rioting for several Years after.

Chron.  
Preci.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

Excessive  
Price of  
Provisions.

The dreadful Dearth of Corn still continuing, Wheat was sold at two Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter; and other Provisions so excessively dear, that Butter was at seven Pence the Pound; Eggs, one a Penny; and the Prices of Fish and Flesh in Proportion.

Stow. Ser.

Means of  
providing  
for the  
Poor.

For the more effectually providing for, and preventing the Sufferings of the Poor during the late dreadful Dearth, Sir *Stephen Slany*, the Mayor, caused the Number of poor Housekeepers in each Ward to be taken, in order to be relieved according to their several Necessities; and whose Numbers, according to their several Lists, appear to have been as followeth:

Ibid.

A Table of Poor Housekeepers in the several Wards of London.

<i>Aldersgate</i>	—	—	241
<i>Aldgate</i>	—	—	132
<i>Bassishaw</i>	—	—	50
<i>Billinggate</i>	—	—	83
<i>Bishopsgate</i>	—	—	447
<i>Bread-Street</i>	—	—	48
<i>Bridge</i>	—	—	32
<i>Broad-Street</i>	—	—	177
<i>Candlewick-Street</i>	—	—	114
<i>Castle-Baynard</i>	—	—	216
<i>Cheap</i>	—	—	29
<i>Coleman-Street</i>	—	—	117
<i>Cordwainer-Street</i>	—	—	33
<i>Cornhill</i>	—	—	35
<i>Cripplegate</i>	—	—	446
<i>Dowgate</i>	—	—	80
<i>Farringdon Witbin</i>	—	—	232
<i>Farringdon Witbout</i>	—	—	831
<i>Langbourn</i>	—	—	18
<i>Lyme-Street</i>	—	—	72
<i>Portoken</i>	—	—	218
<i>Queenchitb</i>	—	—	64
<i>Tower</i>	—	—	237
<i>Vintry</i>	—	—	100
<i>Wallbrooke</i>	—	—	60
Total			4132

The Queen's  
Proceeding  
in regard  
to the  
Choice of a  
Recorder.

The City's  
Suspicion  
and Beha-  
viour on  
this Occa-  
sion.

The Queen, by the Lord Keeper, acquainted the Citizens of London of her having preferred their Recorder; therefore desired the Lord-Mayor (not with a Design, as was said, of encroaching upon the City Liberties) to send her the Names of such Persons as they intended to put in Nomination for that Office. The Citizens, alarmed at this extraordinary Proceeding, became very uneasy, and began to suspect that their Liberties were struck at; which, if not vigorously opposed, they imagined might terminate in the Destruction of

their Rights and Privileges; wherefore, instead of nominating a Plurality of Persons to that Office, they only pitched upon one, for the Preservation of their Rights and Immunities, as will appear by Sir *John Spencer* the Mayor's Letter to the Lord Treasurer:

"Right honourable and my very good Lord, albeit I presume, &c. I have thought good also to let your Lordship know, that upon *Saturday* Morning last I was informed by Sir *John Harte*, that he understood from the right honourable my Lord Keeper, that her most excellent Majesty had taken our Recorder from us into her Highness's Service; and that her Majesty's Pleasure was, that we should deliver to my Lord Keeper the Names of such as we would put in Election anew, to the End that her Majesty might please to consider of their Aptness for the Place; but notwithstanding that, her Highness would please to leave us to our own free Election therein: Howbeit, I have spared hitherto to make any Proceedings, partly in respect that I understand not by the Recorder himself of his Remove, and chiefly for that the last Term there was the like Rumour, and yet suddenly it dyed again; in which Respect I thought it Discretion to have some sufficient Warrant or Note, cyther from my Lord Keeper himself, or some other of your Honours, or from the Recorder, before I proceeded to any new Election; lest otherwise I should do the Gentleman Wrong who holdeth the Place, and seem myself more hasty than there may be Cause.

"But, my good Lord, while I have Pause herein, until I had more certain Advertisement, the grave Commoners of the City of London hearing a common Bruit, that a new Recorder was speedily to be chosen, at a Common Council held at *Guildhall* on *Tuesday* last for other Causes, one of them in that Behalf made very earnest Suite, because in all our Councils and Consultations, (which are almost daily for one Cause or other) the Recorder hath of auncient Tyme bene present as a principal Man, both for Advice in Law and other Direction; and now of late those which have had, have been for the most Part absent; that therefore myself and the Aldermen would take Care, that hereafter we choose no Sergeant nor other Stranger, but only some one that is resident and dwelling among us, and acquainted with our Customs, and to make Choice of ourselves as we have bene wont, without sending any Names, as hath bene mentioned; and therefore very urgent Suite was made in Common Council on the Behalf of the Commoners; whereof I have thought it my Duty to advertize your Lordship, most humbly desiring you to be a Means, that wee may herein have our own free Election, according to our auncient Custome; for that albeit we have lately had most worthy Men, yet we have found their long and much Absence a great Maihem unto us.

"And, for mine own Opinion, my good Lord, as also of many others, we have one born and dwelling among us, whom we have great Experience of, and think very able to do us Service in this Behalf: His Name is Mr. *James*  
"Albam,

Ibid.

The Lord-  
Mayor's  
Letter to  
the Lord  
Treasurer.



"*Albam*, Son of Mr. *Albam*, late of *Essex*,  
"Esq; He is a Bencher of *Graie-Inn*, and one of  
"our ordinary sworn Counsellors of the City,  
"well acquainted with our Customes, and very  
"well thought of for his Honeſtie and Skill in  
"Law, both throughout the whole City, and  
"elsewhere, and, being in Election laſt Time,  
"did very narrowly miſs it; in which Reſpects,  
"and for the good Hope we have of him, my-  
"ſelf and many others do, onely for the Good of  
"the City, earneſtly wiſh him the Place, if her  
"Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to remove the other; no-  
"thing doubting, but that her moſt excellent  
"Majeſty, and your good Lordſhip, and my  
"other Lords will take very good Liking of him;  
"and therefore, as a Well-wiſher to the City,  
"and one that deſireth, that the continual Bu-  
"ſineſs thereof may be attended as it ought, I  
"am, as far as I may, a moſt earneſt and hum-  
"ble Petitioner to your good Lordſhip, to fur-  
"ther us and him therein by your honourable  
"Letters, or ſuch other Means, as to your Ho-  
"nour ſhall ſeem good.

"I am alſo to advertiſe your Lordſhip, that  
"having appointed to hold a Quarter Sessions in  
"the Borough of *Southwark*, according to the  
"Charter of *London*, this preſent Day, it ſo hap-  
"pened, by reaſon of Mr. Recorder's Abſence,  
"and other Letts, which the reſt of the Knights  
"of the City, which ſhould aſſociate me, had,  
"as themſelves ſay; that there was not one Ju-  
"ſtice to attend that Service but myſelf, albeit  
"there was eight Days Warning given with their  
"own Conſent, and that they were often put in  
"Mind of it; whereupon finding that neither  
"by Charter nor otherwiſe I might hold the Ses-  
"ſions alone, I was inforced to forbear, and to  
"put the ſame off to ſome other Tyme, even  
"when I was ready to go; whereof I thought  
"good to let your Lordſhip underſtand, both to  
"the end your Honour may perceive how ne-  
"ceſſary our Recorder's daily Preſence, as alſo,  
"left your Honour and others might conceive  
"any Negligence in me from attending the Ser-  
"vice which appertaineth to my Place; whereof  
"I would be ſorry to omit the leaſt Part."

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1596

1000 Men  
raiſed in  
the City,  
and com-  
pletely  
armed in  
one After-  
noon.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City  
being at Sermon at *St. Paul's Croſs*, they received  
a Meſſage from the Queen, commanding them  
forthwith to raiſe a certain Number of able-bodied  
Men in the City, fit for immediate Service;  
wherefore having inſtantly left the Church, they ſet  
ſo heartily about the Work, that before Eight at  
Night they had preſſed a thouſand Men; which  
being the Number required, they were with an  
unparalleled Expedition completely fitted with all  
martial Accoutrements before the next Morning,  
and ready to march to *Dover*, and from thence to  
aſſiſt the *French* in Defence of *Calais*; but unex-  
pectedly, in the Afternoon, they received Orders  
to return to their reſpective Habitations; ſo that  
this petty Army, Phantom-like, no ſooner ap-  
peared than it diſappeared, having not been full  
four-and-twenty Hours on Foot.

Ibid.

Soon after, the Court, ſeemingly in the greateſt  
Commotion, ſent a Meſſage on *Eaſter-Day* in the  
Morning to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen,  
ſtrictly commanding them with the utmoſt Expe-  
dition to raiſe again the ſame Number of Men

that lately were diſbanded: Wherefore, in Obedi-  
ence to the Royal Precept, thoſe worthy Magi-  
ſtrates, aſſiſted by their Deputies, Conſtables and  
other Officers, repaired to the ſeveral Churches  
within their reſpective Jurifdictions; where, after  
having cauſed the Doors to be ſhut, they took from  
out of thoſe Places of publick Worſhip, during  
the Time of Divine Service, the Number of Men  
required; who, being immediately armed, began  
their March the Night after for *Dover*, in order  
for their Embarkation to *France*; but in the In-  
terim, the Queen having received Advice of the  
Reduction of *Calais* by the *Spaniards*, they were  
countermanded, and returned about a Week after  
their Departure from the City.

The like  
Number  
preſſed by  
the Conſta-  
bles in the  
Churches  
during  
divine  
Service.

In *Auguſt* this Year, the Harveſt failing by the  
vaſt Quantity of Rain that fell in *England*, there  
enſued ſuch an exceſſive Dearth, that Wheat was  
fold in this City for four Pounds the Quarter,  
Rye at two Pounds eight Shillings, and Oatmeal  
at the ſame Price.

Ibid.  
A great  
Famine.

As the dreadful Famine continued, the unpa-  
rallelled Dearth encreaſed, inſomuch that Wheat  
was fold at *London* for five Pounds four Shillings  
the Quarter, and Rye at three Pounds twelve  
Shillings; which occaſioned a very melancholy  
Scene in this City.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1597

*Elizabeth*, being apprehenſive of an impending  
Storm, which, if not timely diſſipated, might  
terminate in her Deſtruction; but from what  
Quarter, the Publick were intirely ignorant;  
however, to prepare them for the Burden they  
were ſoon to be loaded with, 'twas artfully given  
out, that the *Spaniards* intended a ſecond Expe-  
dition againſt *England*, (whereas, in truth, it was  
the Earl of *Essex's* Coming from *Ireland*, without  
her Majeſty's Permiſſion, with a formidable Ar-  
my to ſuppreſs his Enemies at Court) which fire-  
ing the People with Reſentment, they reſolved to  
part with any thing to baffle the Attempts of their  
implacable Enemies. This ſoon after appeared  
to be one of the greateſt Preparations that ever  
was made in *England*: For on that Occaſion  
the Quota of the City of *London* was ſix thou-  
ſand Soldiers and ſixteen Ships of War; a Moi-  
ety of which Troops were to take the Field,  
and the other, compoſed of eminent Citizens, to  
attend the Queen as her Body Guard, at their  
own and the City's Expence. During this Time  
of publick Danger, by the Queen's ſpecial Com-  
mand, ſtrong Guards were kept in all Quarters  
of the City, the Chains at the Ends of all Streets  
and Lanes nightly drawn acroſs, and a Candle  
and Lanthorn hung out at every Door, upon Pain  
of Death.

Ibid.  
Cand.  
Life of  
Q. Elizabeth  
A.D. 1599

City raiſed  
6000 Sol-  
diers, and  
ſixteen  
Ships of  
War, &c.

On the three-and-twentieth Day of *December* a  
terrible Hurricane happened, which occaſioned a  
great deal of Damage in the City, by the blow-  
ing down of Chimneys and Trees, ſtripping of  
Churches and Houſes, and the Loſs of the *Graveſ-  
end* Tilt-Boat, wherein nineteen Perſons were  
drowned.

Stow. An.  
Engl.  
Great  
Hurricane.

This Year the City of *London*, at its own Ex-  
pence, raiſed five hundred Soldiers; who, being  
furniſhed with all the Neceſſaries of War, were  
ſent into *Ireland*. And on the thirteenth Day  
of *November* following, the Lord-Mayor, Alder-  
men, and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended  
by five hundred of the principal Citizens on  
Horſeback,

Ibid.  
A.D. 1600  
Men  
raiſed by  
the City.



Horseback, sumptuously apparelled in Velvet, with golden Chains (according to the Custom of those Times) met the Queen at Chelsea, whence they conducted her by Torch-light to Westminster.

**Rol.** Corn continued very dear, so that Wheat was sold in London for three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter.

**Ibid.**  
**A.D. 1601** The Citizens of London, in Obedience to the Queen's Command, fitted out several Gallies for her Service at Sea, towards the Charge of which three Fifteenths were granted by the Common Council, and paid by the Citizens.

**Camd. Lif.**  
**Q. Eliz.**  
**Stow. An.**  
**Engl.** The Earl of Essex, only accompanied by a few of his Friends from Ireland, arrived at his House in the Strand, and Neighbourhood of this City; where he had not long continued, before the Government was apprehensive of some Intrigues carrying on by him; wherefore Orders were sent to the Lord-Mayor of this City, to have a strict Regard toward the Peace of the same. The Earl, in the mean Time, assured by some of his Followers, that, upon his entering London, the Citizens, as one Man, would declare in his Favour; which he too easily giving into, occasioned his going thither soon after, attended by two hundred of his Followers, who on the Way being joined by the Earl of Bedford and Lord Cromwell, advanced toward the City, where being entered, he with an audible Voice, cried *For the Queen, for the Queen, my Life is in Danger*; which he often repeated, as he rode along; and being come to Fenchurch-Street, repaired to the House of Thomas Smith, one of the Sheriffs, who he was made believe would join him with a thousand Men at his Approach. But Smith, instead of answering his Expectation, no sooner observed him approaching, than he withdrew out at a Back Door.

*Is disappointed.*

**Ibid.** The Earl, to his great Mortification, finding himself by his Credulity thus unhappily imposed upon, and being encompassed by a vast Number of Citizens, whose Curiosity had led them thither to see the Event of that Affair; those he earnestly solicited to assume Arms in his Defence: However, not one Person offered to join him. In the mean Time he received Advice, that the Lord Burleigh, assisted by Detbick, King at Arms, had in Cheap-side proclaimed him and all his Adherents Traitors, as had likewise been done in other Parts of the City by the Earl of Cumberland and Sir Thomas Gerrard.

*Proclaimed Traitor.*

This News struck Essex with a Panick, which made him cry out, that *England* was sold to the Infanta of Spain; he therefore exhorted the Citizens to arm in Defence of their Rights and Privileges; but, instead of being joined by any of those his imaginary Friends, he found himself deserted by many of his perfidious Adulators; and receiving Intelligence of the Earl of Nottingham's marching against him with a considerable Body of Troops, he became desperate, and resolved to return home, in hopes of obtaining Favour of the Queen thro' the Intercession of the Lord Keeper.

*Greatly dejected.*

*Stopped at Ludgate.*

The Earl, on his Return to Ludgate, was denied Passage by a Body of Men raised and posted there by the Bishop of London, under the Command of Sir Thomas Levison; which so highly enraged him, that he ordered Sir Christopher Blunt,

one of his Followers, to force a Passage, which he resolutely undertook, by killing the first that resisted him; but, being wounded and taken Prisoner, his Party was repulsed, with the Loss of five or six Men on both Sides, and Essex himself shot thro' the Hat; and he being deserted by most of his Company, repaired to Queenhithe, where he took Boat, and returned by Water to his House (now Essex-Street in the Strand) which he began to fortify with the utmost Expedition, in order to defend himself to the last Extremity. But the House being immediately invested by Nottingham, he, by Favour of a Battery, soon became Master of the Garden, and having all Things ready for a general Assault, summoned Essex to surrender; which, by reason of his being denied Terms, he rejected.

*Is deserted, and flies by Water to his own House.*

*Refuses to surrender.*

But Nottingham, being moved by the hideous Shrieks and doleful Cries of the Ladies within, not only allowed them Liberty to depart, but likewise, on their Account, an Hour's Time to Essex to re-fortify the Place they were to pass thro': In the mean time Essex, despairing of all Hopes of Mercy, had Thoughts of fighting his Way thro', to which he was greatly encouraged by the Lord Sands, who frequently inculcated to him, that it was much more honourable to die by the Sword, than either Ax or Halter: Yet nevertheless, he surrendered the same Night at ten o'Clock, on Discretion. Whereupon he was carried Prisoner to Lambeth Palace, whence he was soon after removed to the Tower of London, and not long after lost his Head in the Tower, which he might have kept on longer, had he not been betrayed by the Lady Walsingham; to whom, after the Sentence of Condemnation, he sent a Ring, which the Queen had given him, as a Token that she would stick to him in any Danger. The Lady delivered not the Ring; and being a little after upon her Death-bed, she desired to speak with the Queen, and having disburthened a great Weight, which lay upon her Conscience for that Act, the Queen flung away in a Fury, and never enjoyed herself perfectly after that Time; but she would break out often into Passion, and wring her Hands, crying, *O Essex! Essex!* And this Earl was the last who was executed within the Walls of the Tower.

*His Despair.*

*Surrenders at Discretion.*

*Is beheaded.*

The Queen was so highly satisfied with the dutiful Behaviour of the Citizens of London on this Occasion, that the Day after she sent one of her principal Officers into the City, to declare to the Mayor and Citizens, in the most obliging Terms, her most grateful Acknowledgments for their late Demonstrations of Love and Duty to her Person; at the same time exhorting them always to have a tender Regard to the Publick Tranquillity.

*Camd. Lif.*  
*Q. Eliz.*

*City's Conduct agreeable to the Queen.*

About the same Time the Coasts of England were greatly pestered by Spanish Privateers; wherefore the Queen, to prevent such Depredations for the future, commanded a certain Number of Ships of War to be built; for the Defraying of which Charge, no less than five Fifteenths were raised upon the Citizens of London; and, for the Manning of the said Ships, all Debtors in the several Prisons of this City, who were willing to enter themselves on Board the same, were

*Stow. An.*  
*Engl.*

*The City's Aid against Spanish Privateers.*



by Proclamation discharged from all the Demands of their several Creditors.

*Ibid.* On the Christmas Eve at Noon, in the same Year, an Earthquake happened in this City, without much Damage.

A.D. 1602 At this Time, foreign Hawkers, Pedlers, and Hucksters, were become so very numerous in the City, that by keeping a great Number of Stalls in every Street, and hawking all over the City, the Streets were thereby so greatly incumbered, that they were not only rendered almost useless for Carriages, but the Trade of the Shopkeepers was thereby so reduced, that many of them were necessitated to employ those People to sell Goods for them, to raise Money for purchasing the common Necessaries of Life. For redressing this Grievance, it was by the Common Council enacted, "That no Citizen, or other Inhabitant of London, for the future, should, upon any Pretence whatsoever, presume to let before his, her, or their House, any Stall, Stand, or Purpresture, upon the Penalty of twenty Shillings: And that all Hawkers and Stall-keepers, offending against the Tenor of this Act, not only to forfeit all their Goods so offered to Sale, but likewise pay a Fine of twenty Shillings for every such Offence."

*Ad Cem. Counc. Sir Leonard Haliday Mayor, against Hawkers, &c.*

A.D. 1603, the Citizens of London, by Command of the Queen, fitted out for her Service two Ships of War and a Tender, which they maintained at the Expence of six thousand Pounds per Annum. By this and former Exactions it appears, that the Citizens of London were never so intolerably fleeced as in this Reign; for upon all Emergencies, they were in an arbitrary Manner commanded to raise such a Number of Men, fit out so many Ships, or advance such Sums of Money, as the Ministry thought proper.

*Arraignment and Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the Year 1603, Sir Walter Raleigh was arraigned, and condemned, but kept Prisoner in the Tower, (where he wrote his *History of the World*) until the Year 1617; when he was by King James I. allowed (upon his earnest Desire) to fetch Gold from a certain Mine in *Guiana* in the *West-Indies*, wherein he miscarried. After which King James gave Way to have the Sentence of Death executed upon him, having first been brought to the *King's-Bench* Bar the twenty-seventh of *October*, 1618, and there hearing the Sentence confirmed. From whence he was sent to the *Gatehouse*, and from thence next Morning to the *Palace-Yard*, where a Scaffold was erected, and there he was beheaded, after fourteen Years Reprieve; which the World thought very hard of, having been a Person of such uncommon Merit.

concerning the same. The King entertained at *Clothworkers-Hall*. Number of Kings, Princes, &c. free of the said Company. Several Loans. King James I's second Charter, confirming former Charters, and adding the Precincts of *Duke's-Place*, *Black-Friars*, *White-Friars*, *Cold-Harbour*, and *St. Bartholomew the Great* and *Leis* to the Bounds of the City. The King offers the City certain Advantages in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, and Proceedings thereon. Encouragement of Archers. The New-River Water. *Smithfield Paved*. King James I's third Charter, granting the Privilege of weighing Coals. Book of Sports rejected. King's Carriages stopped in London on a Sunday. City grants the King 10000 l. and raises 2000 Men. Gondomar insulted. Thames frozen over. A preternatural Tide.

PURSUANT to the Last Will and Declaration of Queen Elizabeth, the Privy Council, assisted by the Lord-Mayor of London, having acknowledged James, King of Scotland, the right and lawful Successor to the Crown of England; he was proclaimed King in this City on the twenty-fourth of March, with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy, which on that Occasion were so extraordinary both by the Magistrates and Commonalty, as gave evident Proofs of their sincere Attachment to his Majesty and Family. Whereof the King was so highly sensible, that it occasioned his honouring the City with the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen:

*Rapin Hist. Engl.*

*King James I's Accession to the Throne.*

*Scow. An. Engl.*

*King James's Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c.*

"Trustie and Wel-beloved, wee greet you hartily well: Being informed of your great Forwardnesse in that just and honourable Action of proclaiming Us your Sovereigne Lord, and King, immediately after the Decease of our late dearest Sister, the Queen; wherein you have given a singular good Prooofe of your ancient Fidelitie (a Reputation hereditary to that our Citie of London) being the Chamber of our imperial Crowne, and ever free from all Shadowes of Tumultes, and unlawful Courtes; we could not omit, with all the Speed possible we might, to give you hereby a Tasse of our thankful Minde for the same; and with all Assurance, that you cannot crave any thing of us fit for the Maintenance of you all in general, and every one of you in particular, but it shall be most willingly performed by us, whose speciall Care shall ever be to provide for the Continuance and Increase of your present Happines, desiring you in the mean time to go constantly forward in all doing, in and whatsoever Things you shall find necessary and expedient for the good Government of our sayde City, in Execution of Justice, as you have been used to doe in our sayde deceased Sister's Time, 'till our Pleasure be known to you in the contrary. Thus not doubting but you will doe, as you may be fully assured of our gracious Favours towards you, in the first Degree, we bid you hartily Farewell. *Haly-Roodhouse*, the 28th of March 1603."

The

## CHAP. XXIX.

King James I's Accession to the Throne. Letter to the Lord-Mayor. Reception into London, and Coronation. A Plague. Proclamation against new Buildings. The Court of Conscience established by Act of Parliament. King James I's Charter to the City. Disputes between the Aldermen and the Knights about Precedency. Proceedings and Decree



Rapin  
Hid. Engl.  
His Re-  
ception into  
London.

The King, on his Approach to London, was met at *Waltham* by *John Swinnerton*, one of the Sheriffs of the City (his Colleague being then indisposed) attended by sixty Servants in rich Liveries; when the Sheriff in a handsome Speech, in the Name of the Citizens, congratulated his Majesty upon his safe Arrival in their Neighbourhood; and, thence continuing his Journey, was on *Stamford-Hill* received by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes, accompanied by five hundred of the most eminent Citizens on Horseback, sumptuously apparelled in Velvet, with Chains of Gold about their Necks. By whom *James* was conducted to the *Charter-House* in the Suburbs of London, where he was magnificently entertained by Lord *Howard* for four Days successively. In the Interim, the Citizens of London were incessantly employed in erecting magnificent triumphal Arches and stately Pageants against the publick Entry; but the Construction of those pompous Structures was by the Citizens for some Time laid aside, on account of a dreadful Plague then raging in the City, which within the Year swept away thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-eight Persons.

Ibid.

His Coro-  
nation.

On the twenty-fifth of *July*, the Lord-Mayor in a Robe of Crimson Velvet, accompanied by the Aldermen and twelve of the principal Citizens, went in the City Barge to *Westminster*, to assist at the Coronation; which being over, the Mayor returned to the City, with the usual Fee of a golden Cup and Ewer: And the next Day, the Aldermen of London, in Obedience to his Majesty's Command, repaired to *Westminster*; where he was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon all such as were not previously dignified.

Ibid.

The  
Plague.

The Plague continuing to rage in London, *Bartholomew Fair* was, by Proclamation, forbid to be held this Year; as were all other Fairs within fifty Miles of the City.

Ibid.

Proclama-  
tion against  
new Build-  
ings.

The Suburbs of London at this Time were so exceedingly encreased both in Number of Houses and Inhabitants, that it was thought proper by the Government to put a Stop to the same by a Proclamation, whereby all Persons were strictly prohibited from building upon new Foundations; and for the more effectually enforcing the said Precept, the Proclamation enjoined, that all Houses erected contrary to the Tenor thereof should be demolished.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1604

The pub-  
lick Entry  
of the King  
and Royal  
Family.

The Plague being happily ceased, the Citizens set about finishing the abovementioned Works; and on the fifteenth of *March*, the King, Queen, and Prince *Henry*, from the Tower of London, made their publick Entry into the City, which on this Occasion was embellished with seven magnificent triumphal Arches, numerous Pageants, and other pompous Decorations proper for the Solemnity. And the Streets, thro' which the Cavalcade passed, were adorned with the richest Silks and Carpets; and the several Corporations in their Formalities and Stands, with their Flags and Bands of Music, lined them on each Side.

In the first Parliament of this Reign, the governing Part of the City observing the many Difficulties that attended the due Execution of their laudable Act of Common Council for establishing a Court of Conscience, from

the designing, covetous, mercenary and cruel Part of their Fellow-Citizens, who, rather than to seek for their Debts in this summary Way, chose to ruin their poor Debtors by the extraordinary Costs of superior Courts, applied to the Legislature for a Confirmation of their Court of Requests; who passed an Act for the strengthening and establishing thereof. But, as this confined the Process to such Debtors only as were Citizens and Freemen of London, inhabiting London, or the Liberties thereof, divers Persons, intending to subvert the good and charitable Intent of the same, took hold of some ambiguous and doubtful Words therein, and endeavoured to render the Jurisdiction of the said Court entirely useless: Wherefore in the third Year of this Reign we find there passed the following Act for the taking away all Objections, &c.

*A Remedy for Recovery of small Debts, and for the Relieving of the poorer Sort in London.*

Stat. Larg.

The Estab-  
lishment of  
the Court  
of Con-  
science in  
London  
by Act of  
Parlia-  
ment.

"Whereas, by virtue of divers Acts of Com-  
mon Council made within the City of London,  
the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the same  
City, for the Relief of poor Debtors dwelling  
within the said City, have accustomed monthly  
to assign two Aldermen and twelve discreet  
Commoners to be Commissioners, and sit in  
the Court of Requests, commonly called the  
Court of Conscience, in the Guild-Hall of the  
same City, there to hear and determine all  
Matters of Debt not amounting to the Sum  
of 40 s. to be brought before them: And  
whereas at the Session of Parliament holden  
at Westminster the nineteenth Day of March, in  
the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign  
Lord the King's Majesty that now is, for the  
further Relief of such poor Debtors, and more  
perfect Establishing of the said Court, there  
was made and provided an Act, intituled *An Act  
for Recovery of small Debts, and relieving of poor  
Debtors in London*: And whereas, since the  
making of the said Act, divers Persons, in-  
tending to subvert the good and charitable  
Intent of the same, and taking hold of some  
doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, do  
wrest the same for their own Lucre and Gain,  
to the avoiding the Jurisdiction of the said  
Court, contrary to the godly Meaning of the  
said Act:

"For the Remedy whereof, and to the Intent  
that some more full and ample Provision may  
be made for the Relief of such poor Debtors,  
Be it enacted by Authority of this present Par-  
liament, That every Citizen and Freeman of  
the City of London, and every other Person  
and Persons inhabiting, or that shall inhabit  
within the said City or the Liberties thereof,  
being a Tradesman, Victualler, or a Labour-  
ing Man, which now have, or hereafter shall  
have any Debt or Debts owing unto him or  
them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any  
Citizen, or by any other Person or Persons,  
being a Victualler, Tradesman, or Labouring  
Man, inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within  
the said City or the Liberties thereof, shall or  
may cause such Debtor or Debtors to be warn-  
ed or summoned by the Beadle or Officer of  
the said Court of Requests for the Time be-  
ing,



ing, by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-  
 " House of such Debtor or Debtors, or by other  
 " reasonable Warning or Notice to be given to  
 " the said Debtor or Debtors, to appear before  
 " the Commissioners of the said Court of Re-  
 " quests, holden in the *Guild-Hall* of the said  
 " City: And that the said Commissioners, or any  
 " three of them, or more, shall have Power and  
 " Authority by the Virtue of this Act, from  
 " Time to Time, to set down such Order or  
 " Orders between such Party or Parties Plaintiff,  
 " and his or their such Debtor or Debtors Defen-  
 " dants, touching such Debts, not amounting  
 " to the Value of forty Shillings, in question be-  
 " fore them, as they shall find to stand with  
 " Equity and good Conscience. All such their  
 " Order or Orders to be registered in a Book,  
 " as they have been accustomed, and as well the  
 " Party Plaintiff, as the Debtor Defendant, to  
 " observe, perform, and keep the same in all  
 " Points.

" And that, for the more due proceeding  
 " herein, it shall be lawful for the same Commis-  
 " sioners, or any three or more of them, to  
 " minister an Oath to the Plaintiff or Defendant,  
 " and also to such Witnesses as shall be produced  
 " on each Party, if the same Commissioners,  
 " or any three of them, or more, shall so think it  
 " meet.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority  
 " aforesaid, That if any Action of Debt, or  
 " Action upon the Case upon an *Assumpsit* for  
 " the Recovery of any Debt, to be sued or pro-  
 " secuted against any the Person or Persons afore-  
 " said, in any of the King's Courts at *Westminster*,  
 " or elsewhere out of the said Court of Re-  
 " quests, it shall appear to the Judge or Judges  
 " of the Court, where such Action shall be sued  
 " or prosecuted, that the Debt to be recovered  
 " by the Plaintiff in such Action doth not  
 " amount to the Sum of forty Shillings, and the  
 " Defendant in such Action shall duly prove,  
 " either by sufficient Testimony, or by his own  
 " Oath, to be allowed by any the Judge or  
 " Judges of the said Court where such Action  
 " shall depend, that at the Time of the commenc-  
 " ing of such Action, such Defendant was in-  
 " habiting and resident in the City of *London*, or  
 " the Liberties thereof, as above; that in such  
 " Case the said Judge or Judges shall not allow  
 " to the said Plaintiff any Costs of Suit, but  
 " shall award that the same Plaintiff shall pay so  
 " much ordinary Costs to the Party Defendant,  
 " as such Defendant shall justly prove before  
 " the said Judge or Judges it hath truly cost  
 " him in Defence of the said Suit.

" And be it further enacted, That, if any such  
 " Plaintiff or Creditor, Defendant or Debtor,  
 " after Warning given him or them, in Manner  
 " and Form before in this Act mentioned, by the  
 " said Officer of the said Court of Requests, shall  
 " without some just or reasonable Cause of Ex-  
 " cuse, refuse to appear in the said Court before  
 " the said Commissioners, or shall not perform  
 " such Order, as the said Commissioners, or any  
 " three or more of them shall set down, for or  
 " concerning such Debts as aforesaid; that then  
 " it shall be lawful for the said Officer of the  
 " said Court, or any other of the Serjeants at

" Mace of the said City, by Order of the said  
 " Commissioners, or any three or more of them,  
 " to commit such Party or Parties to Prison,  
 " into one of the Counters of the said City,  
 " there to remain until he or they shall perform  
 " the Order of the said Commissioners in that  
 " Behalf.

" Provided always, That this Act, or any thing  
 " therein contained, shall not extend to any  
 " Debt for any Rent upon any Lease of Lands  
 " or Tenements, or any other real Contracts,  
 " nor to any other Debt that shall arise by rea-  
 " son of any Cause concerning Testament or  
 " Matrimony, or any thing concerning or pro-  
 " perly belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, albeit  
 " the same shall be under forty Shillings; any  
 " thing before contained to the contrary in any  
 " wise notwithstanding.

" And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid,  
 " That the said Act, made in the first Year of  
 " the King's Majesties Reign, be from the End  
 " of this Session of Parliament, for and concern-  
 " ing any Order to be made in the said Court of  
 " Requests, after the End of this Session of Par-  
 " liament utterly repealed."

In the Month of *September*, the King demand-  
 " ed of the City a Loan of a certain Sum of Mo-  
 " ney; which being readily granted, 'twill after-  
 " wards appear to have been sixty thousand Pounds.

In the Month of *October*, *James* was proclaimed  
 " in *Cheapside* King of Great Britain, France and  
 " Ireland, by one of the Kings at Arms, assisted by  
 " the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Formali-  
 " ties.

Whilst the Parliament were employed in enqui-  
 " ring into the Gun-Powder-Plot, a Rumour was  
 " spread, that the King was stabbed at *Ockingham*  
 " with an invenomed Knife. This Report not only  
 " threw the Court at *Whitehall*, and both Houses  
 " of Parliament, into the greatest Consternation,  
 " but likewise the City into the utmost Confusion  
 " and Distraction, for this was regarded as the Ef-  
 " fect of a new Conspiracy: Wherefore the Lord-  
 " Mayor caused the City Gates forthwith to be  
 " shut, and issued his Precept for the immediate  
 " assembling of the Trained Bands, and took such  
 " other Measures to put the City into such a Po-  
 " sition of Defence, as to be able to baffle all the  
 " Attempts that should be made against it. But,  
 " in the Height of this general Distraction, joyful  
 " News arrived of the King's Safety; which soon  
 " had an happy Effect, by dispelling the dismal  
 " Gloom, which overspread the Hearts and Minds  
 " of the People.

In the third Year, the King granted the Citi-  
 " zens of *London* the following Charter of Confir-  
 " mation:

" *James*, by the Grace of God, of *England*,  
 " *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of  
 " the Faith, &c. to all to whom our present Let-  
 " ters shall come, Greeting.

" Whereas our beloved the Mayor, and Com-  
 " monalty, and Citizens of our City of *London*,  
 " Time out of Mind, have had, exercised, and  
 " ought, and have accustomed themselves to  
 " have and exercise the Office of Bailiff, and  
 " Conservation of the Water of *Thames*, to be  
 " exercised and occupied by the Mayor of the  
 " same City for the Time being, during the  
 " Time

*Ibid.*  
*A Loan of*  
*60000 l.*

*Ibid.*  
*Wm. Life*  
*K. Jan. I.*  
*A.D. 1605*  
*Stow. An.*  
*Engl.*

*Roy.*  
*Chart.*  
*Lon.*  
*K. James's*  
*Charter.*

*The*  
*Present.*



"Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, in, upon, and about the Water of *Thames*; (that is to say) from the Bridge of the Town of *Staines* in the County of *Middlesex*, and toward the East, unto *London-Bridge*, and from thence to a certain Place called *Kendall*, otherwise *Yenland*, otherwise *Tenlect*, towards the Sea, and East, and in *Medway*, and in the Port of *London* afore said, and upon whatsoever Bank, and upon every Shore, and upon every Wharf of the same Water of *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds afore said, and in, upon, and about all and every of them: And also, for all the Time afore said, have had and taken, and ought and have accustomed to have and take to their own proper Use, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his sufficient Deputies, all Wages, Reward, Fees, and Profits belonging to the same Office of Bailiff.

"And whereas the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, from all the Time afore said, have had and exercised the Office of Measuring, and Measuring of all Coals, and Grain of whatsoever Kind; and also of all Kind of Salt, and all Kind of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and other Fruit whatsoever; and also all Kind of Roots eatable of what Kind soever, and of Onions, and of all other Merchandizes, Wares, and Things whatsoever measurable, and the Measuring of every of them, in, or unto the said Port of *London*, coming, carried, or brought upon the said Water, in whatsoever Ship, Boat, Barge or Vessel, floating, laden, and being on whatsoever Part of the said Water of *Thames*, or upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same Water of *Thames*, which shall come to, arrive, abide, be delivered or laid down, from the said Bridge of the said Town of *Staines* Westward, to the said Bridge of *London*, and from thence to the said Place called *Yendale*, otherwise *Tenlect*, towards the Sea, and East, and in *Medway*, and in the said Port of the City of *London* afore said; to exercise and occupy the same Office, by the Mayor of the said City for the Time, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies; and also, for all the said Time they have had and taken, and ought to have and take to their proper Use, by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, during his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits to the same Office belonging.

"And, notwithstanding they the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, of late Times, thereof have been disquieted, and in some Measuring afore said unjustly hindered, and especially in the said Office of Measuring Coals, supposing that Office to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens antiently not to appertain, neither by any lawful Grant, or Prescription, as yet to appertain or belong; whereas in Truth it doth manifestly and plainly appear, that the same Offices, and all other Premises to them of old Time appertaining, and do now of Right appertain, and that they lawfully received and enjoyed, and ought to have, take,

and enjoy the Wages and Rewards, Fees and Perquisites thereof. We therefore, to take away all Controversies, and remove all Doubt in this behalf, and to the Intent that the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, may securely, freely, and quietly use, have, exercise and enjoy the Offices afore said, and every of them, and the Measuring afore said, and the Fees, Wages, Rewards and Profits to the said Office and Measuring belonging, and all and singular other the Premises, to them and their Successors for ever, without the Contradiction, Molestation, or Hindrance any way of Us, our Heirs or Successors, Admirals of *England*, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other our Officers or Ministers whatsoever. And because it is well-pleasing to us to shew Favour in this behalf to the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and rather encrease, strengthen, and enlarge, than diminish the Liberties, Franchises, Jurisdictions, Privileges, and free Customs of the City of *London* afore said; of our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, we do by these Presents approve, allow, ratify and confirm, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, all and singular the Offices and Measuring afore said, and other recited Premises, and the Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits belonging or appertaining thereto, and the Uses and Customs afore said, to the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City afore said, and their Successors.

"And further, of our special Grace and certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, we have granted, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that they may exercise and execute the said Office of Bailiff and Conservation of the Water of *Thames*, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his sufficient Deputies, from Time to Time, for ever, in, upon, or about the same Water of *Thames*; (that is to say) from the Bridge of *Staines* to the Bridge of *London*, and from thence to a certain Place called *Yenland*, otherwise *Tenlect*, towards the Sea, and towards the East and *Medway*, and in the Port of the City of *London* afore said, and upon whatsoever Bank, Shore and Wharf of the same Water of *Thames*, within the Limits and Bounds afore said, in, upon, and about every one of the same, and to have, receive, and collect and enjoy all and singular Wages, Rewards, Fees and Profits to the same Office of Bailiff pertaining, to the proper Use of the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies.

"And also, of our more ample Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, we have given, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that they may peaceably and quietly, from Time to Time, for ever, execute and exercise the afore said Office of Measurer

Granting  
the Conservancy of the  
Thames  
to the  
Mayor.



The Office  
of Meas-  
ure of  
Coals,  
Grain,  
Salt,  
Fruits.

"of all and singular Coals, and Grain of what  
"Sort soever, and all Kind of Apples, Pears,  
"Plumbs, and other Fruit whatsoever, and all  
"Roots to be eaten of what Sort soever: And  
"also of Onions, and other Merchandizes, Wares,  
"and Things measurable, and the Measuring of  
"them, whatsoever, in or to the Port of the  
"City of London coming, carried, or brought,  
"in whatsoever Ships, Boat, Barge, or other  
"Vessel, floating, laden, remaining or being in  
"any Part of the same River of Thames, and  
"upon any Bank, or Shore, or Wharf of the  
"same Water of Thames, happening to unlade,  
"stay, remain, be delivered, or laid down,  
"from the said Bridge of the Town of *Staines*  
"in the County of *Middlesex*, and towards the  
"East, unto *London-Bridge* aforesaid, and from  
"thence to the said Place called *Tendloe*, alias  
"*Yenchelt*, towards the Sea, and East, and in  
"*Medway*, and in the said Port of the City of  
"London, by the Mayor of the aforesaid City  
"for the Time being, during the Time of his  
"Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies. And  
"to have, receive, collect, and enjoy all and  
"singular the Wages, Rewards, Fees and Pro-  
"fits whatsoever, to the same Office of Mea-  
"suring belonging or appertaining, to the Use  
"of the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Ci-  
"tizens, and their Successors, to be received and  
"taken up by the Mayor of the aforesaid City  
"for the Time being, during the Time of his  
"Mayoralty, or his sufficient Deputies, with-  
"out the Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Succe-  
"sors, or any of our Officers, Bailiffs, or Mini-  
"sters, or of our Admiral of *England*, or of our  
"Successors, or any others of our Subjects, or  
"of our Heirs or Successors to be made to the  
"contrary: To have, hold, and enjoy the said  
"Office, and all and singular the Premises, with  
"all and singular Wages, Rewards, Fees, Profits  
"and Appurtenances whatsoever, to the said Offi-  
"ces, and every or any of them, belonging or ap-  
"pertaining, to the aforesaid Mayor, and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens, and their Successors  
"for ever, by the Mayor of the aforesaid City  
"for the Time being, during the Time of his  
"Mayoralty, or his sufficient Deputies, to be  
"exercised and executed without any Account,  
"or any other thing to be rendered, or made  
"thereof to Us, our Heirs or Successors; so as  
"no other Bailiff or Conservator of the aforesaid  
"Water, or Measurer of Coals, Grain, Salt,  
"Apples, Plumbs, Roots to be eaten, Onions,  
"or other Merchandizes, or Commodities, or of  
"any Thing or Things abovementioned, shall  
"be, or shall in any ways intermeddle in the  
"Premises, or any of them.

"And we, willing to shew our said Mayor,  
"and Commonalty, and Citizens more ample  
"Favour, of our special Grace, and from our  
"certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for Us,  
"our Heirs and Successors, grant, and by this  
"our present Charter confirm, unto the said  
"Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and  
"their Successors, hitherto in some Case happen-  
"ing, have not used, or peradventure have ab-  
"used the Offices aforesaid, or any or some of  
"the Offices or the Measuring aforesaid, or  
"any Thing or Things, to any or some of

"them appertaining or belonging: Notwith-  
"standing they the Mayor, and Commonalty,  
"and Citizens, and their Successors, from hence-  
"forth freely and peaceably shall use and enjoy  
"the said Offices, so not without Hindrance  
"used or abused, and every of them, without  
"the Let or Impediment of Us, our Heirs or  
"Successors, or of our Justices, Escheators, She-  
"riffs, or other Bailiffs, Officers or Ministers of  
"Us, our Heirs or Successors; any Statute or Or-  
"dinance made, or Judgment rendered, or any  
"Charters of us, our Progenitors or Predecessors;  
"in Times past made or granted notwithstanding:  
"Although there be no express Mention in  
"these Presents of the true yearly Value or Cer-  
"tainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or  
"of other Gifts or Grants by Us, or by any of  
"our Progenitors or Predecessors to the said  
"Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
"City of London aforesaid, before these Times  
"made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Pro-  
"vision, Proclamation or Restraint to the con-  
"trary thereof theretofore had, made, publish-  
"ed, ordained or provided, or any other Thing,  
"Cause or Matter whatsoever notwithstanding.

"In Witness whereof, these our Letters we  
"have caused to be made Patents: Witness my-  
"self, at *Westminster*, the twentieth Day of *Aug-*  
"*ust*, in the third Year of our Reign of *Eng-*  
"*land, France and Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the  
"thirty-ninth."

Frequent Disputes having arisen between the  
Mayor and Citizens of London, and the Lieute-  
nant of the Tower of London, about the Right of  
Metage of Coals, &c. for the Removing of  
this, and Preventing all Contests for the fu-  
ture, the Citizens received the aforesaid Charter,  
which effectually confirms to them the Metage  
of Coals, Grain, Salt, Apples, Pears, Plumbs,  
and other Fruits.

*Christian*, King of Denmark, Brother-in-Law  
to the King, being arrived in England to visit  
*James*, he landed from *Greenwich* at the Tower  
of London on the last of July, accompanied by the  
King and Prince Henry, attended by the British and  
Danish Nobility; and was received on *Tower-Hill*  
by the Lord-Mayor in his Crimson Velvet Robes;  
who, uncovered, bore a golden Sceptre before their  
Majesties thro' London to *Temple-Bar*: On which  
Occasion the City being embellished after the same  
pompous Manner as at the publick Entries of  
her Kings; I shall therefore only observe, that  
at the upper End of *Cheapside*, by a sumptuous  
Pageant, sat the venerable Senators of the City  
in their Scarlet Robes; in whose Name the Re-  
corder, in an eloquent Latin Oration, congratu-  
lated his Danish Majesty on his happy Arrival,  
and, as an Evidence of the City's great Respect to  
*Christian*, presented him with a large Cup of  
Gold.

This is the last Year in which we meet with  
any Orders for cleaning the Town-Ditches; in  
which they and the Common-Sewers were well  
cleansed, and Flood-Gates were made in *Helborn-  
Ditch* and *Fleet-Ditch*; except that Order in 1666,  
after the Fire of London, when the Mayor and  
Aldermen directed that Part of it, called *Fleet-  
Ditch*, to be cleansed, enlarged, and made deep  
enough for Barges to come up as far as *Helborn-  
Bridge*,

Stow. Ser.  
A.D. 1606

Reception  
of the  
King of  
Denmark



Bridge, by the Help of the Tides. The Sides were built of Free-Stone, with Warehouses on each Side, which ran under the Street, designed to be used for laying in of Coals and such-like Commodities, which would have proved an Advantage to the City, from the Revenue arising thereby; but that Project did not take. This Ditch was built and made by Sir Thomas Fitch, Bricklayer, who contracted with the City for a considerable Sum, and enriched himself thereby.

Stow. Sur.  
A.D. 1607  
Disputes  
about Pre-  
cedency  
among the  
Aldermen.

Soon after, a Controversy arose between the Knights Aldermen and Knights Commoners of the City about Precedence, the latter alledging it was due to the Seniority of Knighthood; but the former not only insisted upon its being due to an Alderman, tho' a junior Knight; but likewise, tho' not a Knight, it was due to an Alderman, as a Governor of the City, who, by the Immunities thereof, had a Power of calling a Wardmote; therefore the Knights Commoners, in his Ward, must be inferior to him, because they, according to the Constitutions of the City, are obliged to obey his Summons as Head of the Ward. But Disputes continuing to increase, occasioned by the Knights Commoners Ladies, who imagined it to be highly derogatory to their Honour, to give Place to the Ladies of junior Knights, even though of Aldermen; this inflamed Matters to such a Degree, that the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen judged it necessary, by a Petition of the following Tenor, humbly to beseech the King, that the Affair in Dispute might be referred to the Determination of the Lords Commissioners of the Marshal's Office:

The King  
petitioned  
concerning  
the same.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of your Honourable City and Chamber of London,

SHEWING,

City Rec.

"That, whereas it hath pleased your most excellent Majesty, of your princely Favour, both at your Majesty's Coronation, and since, to dignify your Suppliants with the Degree of Knighthood, as also certain Commoners, yet keeping Shops, and continuing their Trades within this City: And forasmuch as some of those Knights Commoners do pretend a Priority before some of your Suppliants later knighted, and stand with them in Contention for Place and Superiority in Precedency at publick Meetings, even in their own Wards and Jurisdiction, contrary to the most seemly and beautiful Order of the said City.

"Your Suppliants most humbly beseech, that your Majesty will be pleased to recommend the judicial Hearing and Determination of this Difference to the Right Honourable the Lords in Commission for the Office of Earl Marshal of England; to the End, that the antient Magistracy, which is derived and held from your Majesty's supreme Authority, together with their antient Customs and Privileges, being rightly understood, their Lordships may take such Order therein, as your Highness be no further troubled herewith, nor the settled Order of the City's quiet Government hereafter prejudiced nor disturbed."

This was accordingly referred to the Court Marshal; for, under the Petition, it was thus writ:

At the Court at Newmarket, 12 Mar. 1607.

"His Majesty, having a gracious Respect to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of his Highness's City of London, is pleased to refer the Consideration of this Petition to the Lords Commissioners for the Office of Earl Marshal of England; to the End that such Order may be set down in the Differences mentioned in this Petition touching Precedency, as shall be convenient for the Preservation of the Credit of such as, under his Highness, have Authority in the Government of this City."

Signed, Daniel Dyon.

Vera Copia, Rob. Treswell.  
Somerset.

When the Case was heard before the Court Marshal, the City assigned these Reasons for their Knights Aldermen to take Precedency of any Knights Bachelors else; nay, and for Aldermen, though not of the Degree of Knights, to do the same.

The City of London, they argued, was a Corporation privileged from much of the ordinary Course held throughout the Kingdom; and endued with many Liberties and Immunities, first granted through special Favour of the Kings of this Realm, and afterwards confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament, as aiming at the Benefit and Honour of the State; which the Industry and Loyalty of the Inhabitants has so well answered, that the Place has thereby gained the Name of the King's Chamber.

That the Government of this City depended chiefly upon the Mayor, as the King's Lieutenant; and secondly, upon the Aldermen, as subordinate Magistrates, to govern the several Divisions or Wards of the same; whereof, by like Authority, granted from Sovereign Majesties, they were made Keepers; and to these Aldermen was left the Rule of the Inhabitants residing in the same, which were known by the Name of the Commons of the City.

That the Body of the Commons was divided into Guilds or Companies, which were antiently ranked in Degrees of Priority or Precedency, according to the Worthiness of their Trades or Mysteries; and the Brethren of every Guild had their Places in the Company, either according to their Seniority, or as they held Offices in the same; moreover, every Citizen knew his Place, not only in his Company, but also, *ceteris paribus*, in Respect of such as were of other Companies, which was not the least Part of the Policy of this City.

That the Question now was, Whether a Commoner dignified with Knighthood, without any other Advantage of Honour by Employment or otherwise, and using Trade and keeping Shop in the City, should take Place of an Alderman Knight within the same City, contrary to this beautified Order, of antient Time settled and confirmed, with such Charters and Grants from his Majesty; or whether any other Bachelor Knight shall take Place of any Alderman within this City?

That



That in the Negative may be thus argued: Honour is given to assist Government, not to derogate from it, or to diminish it; but, if a Commoner Knight have Precedency of an Alderman in the Place of his Authority, it doth in some Manner shadow and eclipse his Authority and Government. He that has Power upon just Occasion to command, hath Precedency of him that is subject to that Command, in the same Place where he commands; but an Alderman has Power, upon just Occasion, to convent the Commoner within his Ward, notwithstanding his Knighthood; *ergo*, he has Precedency before him in that Place.

A less Good in the State is not admitted to prejudice a greater Good; but, if a private Knight shall take Place of an Alderman, and consequently prejudice Magistracy, and diminish the Honour of the City, a less Good does hinder a greater Good; *ergo*,

That in the Court of Pleas of Law holden in Guildhall, *pro Domino Rege*, the Aldermen are Judges, and, in that Regard, they wear their scarlet Robes: But Judges have Precedence of others within their Circuit; *ergo*,

Neither hath it in former Times been questioned, Whether an Alderman shall take Place of a Commoner Knight? for it appeared by antient Journals, or Repertories of the City, (wherein every Man is registered according to his Place of Precedence) that an Alderman knighted took his Place according to his Seniority among the Aldermen, and not as he was a Knight; *ergo a fortiori*, a Commoner Knight is not to take Place of an Alderman within the City; for the Record stands thus:

"Commune Concilium tent. undecimo die Julij, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti, Dei gratia, Angliæ, &c. tertio, coram Henrico Armocotes, Mil' Majore, Rob. Brook, Recordatore, Armigero, Rad. Warren, Wil. Haxton, Martin Bowes, Joh. Gresham, Milite, Joh. Wilford, Andr. Judd, Geor. Barnes, Ricardo Jervis, Tho. White, Augustino Hinde, Ricardo Turke, Henrico Goodyer, Johan. Lyon, Johan. Lamberd, Will. Gerrard, Stephen. Kirton, ac Will. Lock, Milite, Aldermannis, Vicecom. ac majore parte Communitariorum de Communi Concilio Civitat. prædict. existent."

And, for their Place without the City, the Record of *primo Hen. VIII.* Jennings Mayor, concerning the Funeral of *Hen. VII.* is extant, in this Manner:

"And, upon the next Day then following, the Mayor and Aldermen, with all such Persons as have been afore appointed to ride in Black, shall go by Water in Barges to Westminster, there to be present at Mass and Offering. The Mayor, with his Mace in his Hand, offered next after the Lord Chamberlain. The Aldermen Barons, and representing Barons Estate, which have been Mayors, offered next to the Knights of the Garter, and before all the Knights of the Body. Next after those Knights, all the Aldermen that have not been Mayors."

This was the Aldermens Plea: But those on the other Side, in the Behalf of Sir Baptiste Hicks, whose

Lady was the chief Cause of this Dispute, urged, that this Difference about Precedency had been started by the Pride of the Citizens and their Wives; for before, whatsoever was pretended, a Knight took Place by Antienty of Dubbing: And so the Heralds directed. And Sir Baptiste Hicks, in a Letter to his Brother Sir Michael Hicks of the Court, written upon this Occasion, tells him, That, after he was knighted, he presently went to the chieft of the Heralds, to be informed by him, what his Place of Precedency was, in Case he should meet with some Aldermen later knighted than himself in London; and then he had it under that Herald's Hands, that he was to take Place of them according to the Antienty of Knighthood. He writes likewise in the same Letter, That before that Time never any Alderman made Question to take Place of a Knight; and that he well remembered, that [in Queen Elizabeth's Reign] Sir Rowland Hayward, who was (as he said) a stout Alderman, would never take Place of a Bachelor Knight, knighted before him; and that Sir Thomas Pullifon, Sir Richard Martin, and, before them, Sir Thomas Gresham, Bachelor Knights, took and take Place according to the Antienty of their Knighthood: And that there were many Knights that took Place of Aldermen Knights, and who had and did give them Place in London, by Reason of the Antienty of Knighthood: And that therefore the contrary was an Infringing of the Dignity of Knighthood.

The Earl of Dunbar seemed also to be of the same Judgment, and promised Sir Baptiste, that he would speak himself to the Earl of Northampton, one of the chieft Commissioners for Earl Marshal, that his Right should receive no Blemish nor Disgrace. For this Knight, with Sir — Herrick, another Commoner, maintained this chargeable Suit against the whole Court of Aldermen; till at last, after divers Years, they let the Business fall; and the Lords Commissioners of the Earl Marshal's Court, the Court of Aldermen still persisting in the Suit, made this Decree, That the Knights Aldermen should have Precedence in the City. And these are the very Words of the Order, as it was transcribed out of the Herald's Books, and humanely communicated by Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Garter:

At a MARSHAL'S COURT holden at Whitehall, on Wednesday Morning the 19th of February, 1611.

"Whereas, upon the humble Petition of the Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of the City of London, exhibited to the King's most excellent Majesty, complaining, that divers Citizens and Commoners of the said City, being knighted, did challenge Precedency of Place before the Aldermen at publick Meetings within the City; it pleased his Majesty, for the upholding of the antient and seemly Orders of the said City, to refer the Consideration of that Difference unto the said Lords Commissioners, to the End such Order might be set down, as might stand with the Preservation of the Credit and Reputation of such as, under his Highness, had Authority in the Government of the said City: And whereas the said Lords Commissioners, having

"prefixed



"prefixed and appointed two several Days to both Parties, for the hearing and ending of the said Difference, at both which Days the said Knights Commoners made Default; their Lordships did thereupon appoint the 19th Day of November then following, and now last past, to both the said Parties peremptorily, to attend with their Council at Whitehall, to receive such absolute and final Determination in the Cause, as to Justice should appertain; and that either of the said Parties failing, or making Default, should be adjudged to have thereby concluded themselves, for questioning the said Difference any more thereafter: Forasmuch as the said Knights Commoners did then also make Default, and alledging, That they would no longer stand in Opposition to the Premises; their Lordships have thereupon ordered, that the said Aldermen should have and take Place and Superiority, in Precedency within the City, before the said Knights Commoners, which now are Freemen or Citizens of the said City, and such other Citizens or Commoners as hereafter shall be made Bachelor Knights; until we, the said Lords Commissioners, upon full Hearing of the Cause, and the Proofs and Allegations on both Parts, shall see good Cause to order and adjudge the contrary.

H. Northampton, T. Suffolk,  
Lenox, E. Worcester.  
Nottingham,

The Knights Bachelors of the City may also take Notice of this Rule for their Precedencies: That their Seniority of Knighthood doth not always give them a Right to Precedency; for sometimes a junior Knight, upon some signal Honour done him, shall take Place of a senior: For which an Order at a Court Marshal, March 19, 1609, may be taken Notice of, viz.

"Some Question arose between Sir Thomas Smith, lately employed by his Majesty Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, and certain Knights Bachelors of the City of London, more antient than he, according to the Grounds of Honour, as well as the Precedents of former Times: By Virtue of that Power and Authority which we have from his Majesty, by Strength of his Commission, to decide Doubts and Questions of like Nature, We do resolve and judge, that the Precedency is due to him, in Respect of the Honour which he hath had to stand covered in the Presence of a King: And do further decree, that the same Right be yielded hereafter unto others that, upon like Reason, shall pretend the like Privilege.

Northampton, Nottingham,  
E. Worcester, T. Suffolk."

On the 12th of June following, the King was magnificently entertained in Clothworkers Hall by the Lord-Mayor, who, after Dinner, presented him with a Purse of Gold; which James accepted of, as a sure Evidence of the sincere Love and hearty Affections of the Citizens towards him and his Family; wherefore he assured them of his paternal Love and Care for the Interest of the

NUMB. XXV.

City. Whereupon the Mayor humbly entreated, that he would be graciously pleased to accept of the Freedom of their Company; which his Majesty accepting of, he called for Sir John Stone, the Master, whom he took by the Hand, and said, *Now are we Brethren Clothworkers:* And being presented by the Earls of Shrewsbury and Cumberland with Bread and Wine, he took the Cup, and drank Prosperity to the Society; and, as a farther Proof of his Affection toward the Company, gave them yearly for ever two Brace of Bucks, to regale themselves on the anniversary Election of Master and Wardens.

On the 3d of July, the King paid the Sum of sixty thousand Pounds advanced by the City to Queen Elizabeth; and, on the 15th of the same Month, his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Henry, and attended by a great Number of the Nobility, came into the City, and repaired to Merchant-Tailors Hall, where he was splendidly entertained at Dinner; which was no sooner over, than the Master and Wardens, accompanied by the Recorder and divers of the Aldermen of the City, in the Name of the Company, returned humble and hearty Thanks for the great Honour he had done the Fraternity, and presented him with a Purse of Gold. Whereupon the Company's Clerk shewed his Majesty a Roll, which contained the Names of seven Kings, one Queen, seventeen Princes and Dukes, two Duchesses, one Archbishop, thirty Earls, five Countesses, one Viscount, fourteen Bishops, sixty-six Barons, two Ladies, seven Abbots, seven Priors, and one Sub-Prior, besides a great Number of Knights and Esquires, who had been Members of their Company.

The King, having read this Roll, with great Pleasure declared, that he was free of another Company; but, to honour theirs, the Prince his eldest Son should become one of their Members, and himself honour the Ceremony with his Presence; which was no sooner performed, than the Master of the Company presented his Royal Highness with a Purse of Gold; and the Clerk shewing him the above-mentioned Roll, he was so highly delighted therewith, that he sent one of his Officers to require of all the Nobility then present, (who were not free of other Companies) that if they had any Affection for him, to accept of their Freedom in his Company. Whereupon they all, with humble Acknowledgments to his Royal Highness, readily accepted the same.

Soon after it appeared, that all the Proclamations hitherto published, to prevent building in this City and Neighbourhood upon new Foundations, had proved ineffectual; therefore a new Proclamation was published, strictly forbidding all Persons whatsoever to increase the Number of Houses within the City, and one Mile of the same. But, this being no more regarded than the former, many Persons were censured in the Court of Star-Chamber, for not regulating themselves according to the Royal Precepts. And, in consideration of the great Decay of Wood, all Persons were enjoined to build the Fronts of their Houses either with Stone or Brick; whereby the great Consumption of Wood would not only be spared, but likewise the City thereby

4 D

finely

Accept of  
the Free-  
dom of that  
Company.

Camd. An.  
K. Jam. I.  
How. Ed.  
Stow. Ann.  
Engl.

Entertain-  
ed at Mer-  
chant-  
Tailors  
Hall.

Accept of a  
Purse of  
Gold.

Number of  
Kings and  
nobles &c  
sworn free  
of this  
Company.

Prince  
Henry.

And all  
his noble  
Attendants  
made free.

Stow. Sur.

Answer Pro-  
clamation  
against the  
Increase of  
Buildings.

Offenders  
prosecuted  
in the Star-  
Chamber.

Stone or  
Brick  
Fronts re-  
joined.

How. Ed.  
Stow. Ann.  
Eng.  
K. James  
entertained  
at Cloth-  
workers  
Hall.



finely embellished by the beautiful Manner of building.

*Ibid.*

*At of  
Common-  
Council  
against  
Hawkers,  
&c.*

At the same Time, the City was again greatly pestered with foreign Hawkers, Pedlars, and Stall-keepers; for the removing of whom, and preventing the like pernicious Practices for the future, it was by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, That thenceforth no Foreigner whatsoever should presume to vend his, her, or their Goods in the City, by Connivance or otherwise, either in House, Shop, Stall, or Street, upon the Penalty of five Pounds for every Offence. But all Persons bringing Provisions to the City were exempt from this Penalty.

*Ibid.*

*Thames  
frozen.*

On the 22d of December a great Frost began, whereby the River Thames in a few Days was so hard frozen over, that it not only became as a publick Fair, for Sale of all Sorts of Commodities, but also a Theatre for all Sorts of Diversions.

*Ibid.*

*A preternatural  
Tide.*

On the 19th of February a very extraordinary Tide happened in the River Thames; for, when at London-Bridge it should have been Low-Water, it was, contrary to its natural Course, High-Water; the Cause of which Prodigy I have elsewhere endeavoured to account for. This preternatural Tide, after having ebbed about half an Hour, returned with such Impetuosity, that it arose two Feet higher than at first, and, then gradually subsiding, flowed again for some Time; and, ebbing again, returned to its natural Course.

*Ibid.*

*A Loan of  
63000l.*

In the Month of May the King, having Occasion for Money, applied to the Citizens for a Loan; who, considering his good Payment, readily advanced him the Sum of sixty-three thousand Pounds.

Some Time after, the King, out of his great Love and Respect to the City of London, granted the Citizens the following advantageous Charter:

*Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1608  
King  
James I's  
second  
Charter.*

"James, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

"Whereas very many of our Progenitors, some times Kings of England, of their special Grace, and for free, laudable, multiplied and continued Service done and expended in Times past by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Predecessors; and also for divers other urgent Causes and Considerations, them thereunto especially moving, have given, granted, and confirmed to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, divers Liberties, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Authorities, Ordinances, Customs, and Quittances, as by the several Letters Patents of our Progenitors and Predecessors, some times Kings of England, more fully and manifestly is and appeareth.

"We also, for and in Consideration of the high Fidelity, Constancy, and ready and laudable Service, by the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our said City of London, to us in the Beginning of our Reign, and continually ever since manifested, faithfully done,

"and expended, we have ratified and allowed, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, as much as in us is, do accept of and approve all and singular the Letters Patents, Charters, and Confirmations of our most famous Progenitors and Ancestors, to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Predecessors, by whatsoever Name of Incorporation before these Times made, granted, or confirmed; and all and singular Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Restitutions, Customs, Ordinances, Explanations, and all other Things whatsoever, in whatsoever Letters Patents, or Charters of our Predecessors, Progenitors or Ancestors, Kings of England; and also all and singular Things in the said Letters Patents, Charters, Grants, Confirmations, or any of them, contained, recited, confirmed, or explained; and all and singular Jurisdictions, Authorities, Privileges, Acquittances, and free Customs and Hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, or their Predecessors, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, or by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, or by the Name of the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of London, or by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, or by the Name of the Citizens of the City of London, or by the Name of the Barons of London, or by the Name of the Barons of the City of London, or by any other Name whatsoever, by Reason or Force of any Letters Patents, Charters, or Confirmations of any of our Progenitors, Kings of England, which in any Time or Times they had reasonably used or exercised, and them all and singular, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, do ratify and confirm, to have and hold, enjoy and exercise, all and singular the Premises to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors for ever, so fully, clearly, and entirely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as if they were, or had been, severally, particularly, and by Name in these Presents expressed and declared.

"And further, we will, and of our special Grace, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant, that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, be restored to all and singular their Authorities, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, Acquittances, Immunities, and free Customs; and we do restore the same to them and their Successors by these Presents, as fully, and freely, and entirely, as they or their Predecessors, in any Time of our Progenitors or Predecessors, Kings of England, used or enjoyed, or ought to have, use, and enjoy the same.

"And we will also, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, of our special Grace, do grant, that although the same Mayor and Commonalty of the Citizens of the City

*Conforms  
all former  
Charters  
and Con-  
firmations.*

*Stiles of  
Incorporation.*



"City aforefaid, in fome Cafe happening, have  
 "not hitherto ufed, or peradventure have abufed  
 "the fame, or any Authorities, Jurifdictions,  
 "Liberties, Privileges, Franchifes, Immunities,  
 "Quittances, and free Customs, in the Letters  
 "Patents and Charters aforefaid, or any of them  
 "contained, and other their Customs; they not-  
 "withftanding, the Mayor, Commonalty, and  
 "Citizens of the faid City, and their Succelfors,  
 "from henceforth, fully may enjoy and ufe the  
 "fame Authorities, Liberties, Privileges, Fran-  
 "chifes, and Immunities, Quittances, and free  
 "Customs whatsoever, totally not ufed or abufed,  
 "and every of them, without Let or Hindrance  
 "of us, our Heirs or Succelfors, the Juftices,  
 "Sheriffs, Coroners, Efcheators, or any other  
 "Bailiffs or Minifters of us, our Heirs or Suc-  
 "celfors whatsoever, any Cafe, Matter or Thing  
 "whatsoever in Times paft to the contrary there-  
 "of notwithstanding; to hold all and fingular  
 "the Premifes of us, our Heirs and Succelfors,  
 "by the fame and fuch-like Services, Fee-farm  
 "Rents, Sums of Money, and Demands what-  
 "foever, by which, and as the fame of us, and  
 "our Progenitors or Predeceffors, before this Time  
 "were holden.

*By the like  
 Services,  
 &c. as  
 formerly.*

*The Search  
 and Survey  
 of Oyl,  
 Hops, Sope,  
 Salt, But-  
 ter, Cheefe,  
 &c.*

*The Mea-  
 furing of  
 Corn, Sea-  
 Coal, Fiſh,  
 and Fruits.*

"And whereas within the faid City of London,  
 "the Liberties and Suburbs, and Port of the  
 "fame, we are informed the Search and Sur-  
 "veying of Oyl, Hops, Sope, Salt, Butter,  
 "Cheefe, and fuch other like Things coming or  
 "brought to the Port of the fame City, to the  
 "Intent to be fold or expofed to Sale by Way of  
 "Merchandize, and alfo the Meafuring of all  
 "Corn whatsoever, of any Kind, Onions, Salt,  
 "Sea-Coals, and Fruit of all Kinds, Fiſh called  
 "Shell-fiſh, meafurable and ufed to be meafured,  
 "which are coming or brought to the faid City  
 "of London, to the Intent to be fold by Way of  
 "Merchandize, hitherto have pertained to the  
 "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
 "City of London, and their Predeceffors, to be  
 "exercifed and executed by the Mayor of the  
 "fame City for the Time being, according to  
 "the Laws, Ordinances, and Statutes made con-  
 "cerning the fame, and the Cuſtom of the fame  
 "City; we of our certain Knowledge and mere  
 "Motion, for us and our Succelfors, do ratify  
 "the fame Search, Surveying, and Meafuring  
 "abovefaid, in and by all Things as the faid  
 "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
 "faid City, or their Succelfors, lawfully had or  
 "enjoyed before this Time, and to the faid now  
 "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
 "faid City of London, and their Succelfors, con-  
 "firm by theſe Prefents.

"And further, we will, and by theſe Pre-  
 "fents for us, our Heirs and Succelfors, do or-  
 "dain and grant to the faid Mayor and Com-  
 "monalty, and Citizens of the faid City of Lon-  
 "don, and their Succelfors, that the faid City  
 "of London, and the Circuit, Bounds, Liber-  
 "ties, Franchifes, and Jurifdictions of the fame,  
 "do extend and ſtretch forth, and may and  
 "can extend and ſtretch forth, as well in and  
 "through all and fingular the feveral Circuits,  
 "Bounds, Limits, Franchifes, and Jurifdictions  
 "of the late diſſolved Priory of the Church of  
 "Trinity near Aldgate, London, commonly called

*Extends  
 the City Li-  
 berties into  
 the Pariſh  
 of Trinity  
 near Ald-  
 gate, or*

"Creed-Church-Street, or the Duke's-Place; and  
 "the late diſſolved Priory of St. Bartholomew,  
 "London, near Smithfield; and the late diſſolved  
 "Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield with-  
 "out Newgate, London, commonly called Great  
 "St. Bartholomew and Little St. Bartholomew; and  
 "alfo the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of  
 "Preaching Friars within and at Ludgate, Lon-  
 "don, commonly called Black-Friars; and alfo  
 "the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of Friars of  
 "the Order of the bleſſed Virgin Mary of Mount  
 "Carmel, called White Friars, and alfo the Inn  
 "or Liberty of Cold Herberge, otherwife Cold Har-  
 "burgh, and Cold Herburgh-Lahe, within the Li-  
 "berty of London aforefaid; ſo as from henceforth  
 "for ever all and fingular the Circuits and Fran-  
 "chifes aforefaid of the late diſſolved Priory  
 "Church of St. Trinity, and the faid diſſolved  
 "Priory or Houſe of St. Bartholomew; and the  
 "faid late diſſolved Hospital of St. Bartholomew;  
 "and alfo the late diſſolved Houſe or Priory of  
 "Preaching Friars; and alfo the faid late diſſolved  
 "Houſe or Priory of Friars of the Bleſſed Virgin  
 "Mary; and alfo the faid Inn and Liberty of  
 "Cold Harbour, be; and every one of them is,  
 "and for all Times to come ſhall be and remain  
 "within the Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Fran-  
 "chifes and Jurifdictions of the fame our City of  
 "London.

*Duke's-  
 Place,  
 Great St.  
 Bartholo-  
 mew's,  
 Little Bar-  
 tholo-  
 mew's  
 near  
 Smithfield,  
 Black-Fri-  
 ars, White-  
 Friars, and  
 Cold Har-  
 bour.*

"And that all and fingular the Inhabitants  
 "and Dwellers within the fame, or any of them,  
 "ſhall be, and every of them is, and for all  
 "Time to come ſhall be, and remain under the  
 "Rule, Government, Jurifdiction, Overſight,  
 "Search, Correction, Punishment, Precepts and  
 "Arreſts of the faid Mayor and Commonalty,  
 "and Citizens of our City of London aforefaid,  
 "and their Succelfors, and the Sheriffs of our  
 "City of London for the Time being, and their  
 "Officers and Minifters for ever, any Liberties,  
 "Franchifes, Privileges, Exemption or Autho-  
 "rity whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwith-  
 "ſtanding: Provided nevertheless, and we will  
 "and ordain, that all Perſons now Inhabitants,  
 "or who ſhall inhabit in Time to come within  
 "the Liberties and Franchifes aforefaid of the  
 "faid late diſſolved Priory called the Black-Friars,  
 "and the late diſſolved Priory called the White-  
 "Friars, and the whole Precinct, Circuit, and  
 "Compafs of them, and all Buildings therein  
 "built, and to be built from henceforth for ever,  
 "ſhall be quit and exonerated of and from all  
 "Taxes, Fifteenths, and other Burthens of Scot,  
 "and of Watch and Ward, through or within  
 "the City of London, to be paid, made, ſuf-  
 "tained, or contributed; except the Charges  
 "and Expences due and reaſonable for ſetting  
 "out of Soldiers, and for the Defence of our  
 "Realm, and fuch-like ſpecial Services con-  
 "cerning us, our Heirs and Succelfors; and ex-  
 "cept the Charges for Pavements, and cleaning  
 "the Lanes, Ditches, Ways, Water-courſes,  
 "and Sewers within the Circuits, Precincts,  
 "Liberties, and Jurifdictions of the fame late  
 "Houſes or Priories, called Black-Friars and  
 "White-Friars aforefaid, reſpectively to be paid.

*Provided  
 the Inhabi-  
 tants of  
 Black-Fri-  
 ars and  
 White-  
 Friars be  
 exempt  
 from cer-  
 tain Taxes.*

"And that the Inhabitants ſhall be quit and  
 "exonerated of and from the Office of Conſtable,  
 "Scavenger, and ſuch Offices of Charge within  
 "the

*And Offices.*



*But shall  
be eligible  
into City  
and Ward  
Officers, &c.*

*Non-free-  
men within  
the City to  
be taxed  
equally  
with the  
Citizens in  
all Aids,  
&c. except  
the Inhabi-  
tants of  
Black-  
Friars and  
White-  
Friars.*

*May appeal  
in Case of  
Grievance  
to the Lord  
Chancellor.*

"the City aforesaid, without the Circuits and Limits of the said late House or Priory called the Black-Friars and the White-Friars, respectively executed and exercised. Nevertheless, we will, that all Freemen of the City aforesaid, for the Time being, inhabiting, or who shall inhabit within the said Liberties and Franchises of the said late House or Priory of Black-Friars, and White-Friars, shall be chargeable and eligible unto all Offices and Charges, as well Mayor, as Sheriffs and Aldermen of the said City, as of the Company within the said City of London, of which they are or shall be free, as other Freemen of the said City are.

"And furthermore, for the better and common Profit of our City of London, and for the Accommodation and Supportation of the Charges and Expences of the said City, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we will and grant to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and to their Successors, that from henceforth all and singular Persons, though they be not free of the same City, who now are, or hereafter shall be dwelling within the said City, the Liberties or Precincts of the same (except the Inhabitants within the Liberties and Franchises of the aforesaid several late Houses or Priories of the late Friars, called the Black-Friars and the White-Friars) in whatsoever Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions whatsoever, to the Use and Service of us, our Heirs and Successors, or to the Use of the said City, for maintaining the State, Good, or Benefit of the said City, howsoever to be assessed, shall reasonably be taxed and contribute.

"And the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, may and can levy the said Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions (except before excepted) by their own Officers and Ministers, by Distress of the Goods and Chattels of such Persons, who, from Time to Time, shall be charged with the Payment of such Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions, or any of them; and so levied, they can and may have, hold, and enjoy, to the Use and behoof aforesaid: Provided always, nevertheless, that such Residents and Dwellers in any Houses within the aforesaid City, who are not, nor shall be Freemen of the aforesaid City, shall be taxed to such Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions, from Time to Time, only for the Houses in which they shall inhabit or reside, or are dwelling within the same City of London, Liberties, or Precincts of the same, according to the Custom of the said City, shall be assessed and taxed, and not otherwise: Provided also, that if any one, or any of the said Inhabitants, Residents, or Dwellers, who are not, or shall not be a Freeman, or Freeman of the said City, shall think himself, by Reason of the said Aids, Tallages, Grants, or Contributions, unjustly grieved, that then, and in such Case, the Chancellor of England, of us, our Heirs and Successors, for the Time being, upon the Complaint of any Person or Persons so grieved, shall moderate and qualify such Aids, Tallages, Grants, and Contributions,

"as to him in that Behalf shall be thought fit, which Moderation shall stand, and be of Force.

"And furthermore we will, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the said City, which now are, and every Mayor and Recorder of the same City, who hereafter for the Time being shall be, as well those Aldermen of the said City, as those Aldermen who shall for the Time to come bear the Charge of Mayoralty of the same City, after that they have ceased, or be moved from the Office of Mayoralty of the same City, and so long as they shall continue Aldermen of our City of London aforesaid, for ever be, and shall be our Justices, and of our Heirs and Successors, and every one of them be, and shall be Justices and Keepers of us, our Heirs and Successors, to keep and make to be kept the Peace of us, our Heirs and Successors, in and through all and singular Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Franchises, and Places aforesaid, commonly called the Black-Friars, the White-Friars, the Duke's Place, otherwise Creed-Church-Street, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bartholomew's, and Cold Harborough aforesaid, and every of them, and to keep, or cause to be kept and executed, all Ordinances and Statutes of this our Realm, made for the Good of our Peace, and the quiet Rule and Government of our People, in all their Articles, according to the Force, Form, and Effect of the same; and to chastise and punish those, who, contrary to the Form and Effect of those Ordinances or Statutes, or any of them, within the Limits, Franchises, and Places aforesaid, are found to offend, as ought to be done, according to the Form of the said Ordinances and Statutes; and to make to come before them all those who threaten any of the People of us, our Heirs or Successors, concerning their Bodies, or burning their Houses, to find sufficient Security of the Peace or good Behaviour towards us, our Heirs or Successors; and, if they refuse to find such Security, them to cause to be safely kept in Prison, until they shall find such Security.

"And further, we will and grant for us, our Heirs and Successors, to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, and the Recorder of the same now being, and who for the Time to come shall be, and every Alderman as aforesaid, who has been or hereafter shall be Mayor of the said City, after they shall cease or be removed from the Office of Mayoralty of the said City, and so long as the Aldermen of the said City shall continue, or any four or more of the same, Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen (whereof the Mayor and Recorder of the same City for the Time being we will to be two) from henceforth for ever, may be Justices of us, our Heirs and Successors; to enquire of all and all Manner of Felonies, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sorceries, Magick Art, Trepasses, Forefallers, Regraters, Ingrossers, and Extor-

*Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen  
shall be  
Justices of  
Oyer and  
Tenuant.*

*With Power  
to take  
Security  
for the  
Peace, and  
to commit  
to Prison.*

*The Mayor  
and Recorder  
shall be  
of the  
Quorum.*

"tions



"tions whatsoever, and of all and singular other  
 "Misdeeds and Offences, of which our Justices  
 "of the Peace may and ought lawfully to en-  
 "quire, howsoever and wheresoever done or  
 "committed, or which hereafter shall be done  
 "or attempted in the Liberties, Franchises, and  
 "Places aforesaid; and also, of all other who  
 "within the same Franchises, Liberties, and  
 "Places, go or ride in Assemblies, or with armed  
 "Force against our Peace, and to the Disturb-  
 "ance of our People; and also of those who lie  
 "in wait to kill our People, or hereafter shall  
 "presume to lie in wait; and also of Hostlers,  
 "and all and singular other Persons who have  
 "offended or attempted, or hereafter shall pre-  
 "sume to offend or attempt in Abuse of Weights  
 "and Measures, and in selling Victuals against  
 "the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes, or  
 "any of them, made for the common Profit of  
 "our Kingdom and People; and also to hear and  
 "determine all and singular the same Felonies  
 "and Misdeeds, according to the Laws and Sta-  
 "tutes of our Realm of England: And also, to  
 "hear and determine, do and execute all and sin-  
 "gular other Thing or Things, which pertain,  
 "have pertained, or in Time to come may per-  
 "tain to Justices of the Peace within the said City  
 "of London; so always that the said Mayor,  
 "Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors,  
 "may have and hold all and singular their ancient  
 "Privileges, free, whole, and unhurt; and that  
 "no other Keeper of the Peace, or Justice, or  
 "other Officers or Ministers of us, our Heirs or  
 "Successors whatsoever, shall intermeddle in the  
 "same, or any of them.

No other  
 Justices of  
 the Peace  
 to inter-  
 meddle.

Sheriffs to  
 aid, &c.  
 the said  
 Mayor, &c.

City to  
 enjoy all  
 Treasure  
 found  
 within the  
 said  
 Liberties.

And all  
 Waifs, &c.

"We will also, and by these Presents for us,  
 "our Heirs and Successors, charge and command  
 "the Sheriffs of the said City of London for the  
 "Time being, that from Time to Time they be  
 "assisting, aiding, attending, and devising, as it  
 "behoveth, to the said Mayor, Recorder, and  
 "Aldermen, and every or any of them, in Exe-  
 "cution of the Premises, and according to our  
 "true Meaning herein expressed.

"And furthermore, we do hereby give and  
 "grant for us, our Heirs and Successors, to the  
 "said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of  
 "the said City of London, and their Successors,  
 "that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
 "Citizens, and their Successors, for the Time be-  
 "ing, may have and enjoy to their own proper  
 "Use, without any Account thereof to be rendered  
 "to us, our Heirs or Successors, all Treasure  
 "found, or to be found in the said Franchises and  
 "Places called Black-Friars, White-Friars, Duke's  
 "Place, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bar-  
 "tholomew's, and Cold Harbour aforesaid, and  
 "waived Goods and Chattels, and Estrays, Goods  
 "and Chattels of Felons, and Fugitives, for  
 "whatsoever Felony done or to be done by them,  
 "within any the said Franchises or Places, ad-  
 "judged, or to be adjudged before us, our Heirs  
 "or Successors, or any the Justices aforesaid; and  
 "that it shall be lawful for the said Mayor and  
 "Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succes-  
 "sors, by their Deputy or Minister, Deputies or  
 "Ministers of the said City, Liberties or Sub-  
 "urbs of the same, to put themselves in Seizen  
 "and Possession of, and in all Manner of Trea-

"sure found, Goods, Chattels, waived and  
 "estrays, Goods and Chattels of Felons and  
 "Fugitives, from Time to Time, when they  
 "shall happen, by Virtue of these our Letters  
 "Patents, without any further Warrant what-  
 "soever.

"We will also, and by these Presents grant  
 "to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
 "zens of the said City of London, that they  
 "shall have these our Letters Patents under our  
 "Great Seal of England, in due Manner made  
 "and sealed, without Fine or Fee, great or little,  
 "to be rendered, paid, or made, to us in our  
 "Hamper, or otherwise, to us in any wise for  
 "the same; for that express Mention is made of  
 "the Time, yearly Value, or Certainty of the  
 "Premises, or any of them, or of any other  
 "Gifts or Grants made by us or by our  
 "Progenitors, or Predecessors, to the said  
 "Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of  
 "London, before their Time, or any Statute,  
 "Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Re-  
 "striction to the contrary thereof heretofore made  
 "or ordained, set forth or provided, or any other  
 "Thing, Cause, or Matter whatsoever. Whereof  
 "these our Letters we have caused to be made  
 "Patents.

To have  
 these Pa-  
 tents under  
 Seal, with-  
 out Fine or  
 Fee.

"Witness Ourself at our Honour of Hampton-  
 "Court, the 20th Day of September, in the  
 "Year of our Reign of England, France, and  
 "Ireland, the sixth, and of Scotland the forty-  
 "second."

By this valuable Charter, all the ancient  
 Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of the Citi-  
 zens are not only in the most ample Manner  
 confirmed, but likewise are added to the Bounds  
 of the City, and Jurisdiction thereof, the Pre-  
 cincts of Duke's Place, St. Bartholomew's the Great  
 and Little, Black and White Friars, and Cold  
 Harbour.

King James, for the more effectual preventing  
 Rebellion in Ireland, was graciously pleased to  
 make a Tender of the Province of Ulster, in the  
 North Part of that Kingdom, to the Lord-Mayor  
 and Citizens of London, for their settling an Eng-  
 lish Colony therein: Which generous and advan-  
 tageous Offer being deliberated upon, the Citizens  
 unanimously resolved to send over four Persons  
 duly qualified to survey the said Province; and  
 who being accordingly appointed, they were ac-  
 companied thither and assisted by Sir Thomas Phi-  
 lips, the King's Surveyor; and, having executed  
 their Commission, returned, and made Report to  
 the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of their  
 several Transactions and Observations in that  
 Country; by which the Citizens were made sensi-  
 ble of the great Advantages that would result  
 from such an Undertaking: They gratefully ac-  
 cepted of his Majesty's gracious and bounteous  
 Offer; and having, by Virtue of an Act of Com-  
 mon Council, raised the Sum of twenty thousand  
 Pounds for carrying on the Enterprize, they, for  
 the Government thereof, appointed a Committee  
 to be annually chosen, consisting of six Aldermen  
 and eighteen Commoners; two whereof to be Go-  
 vernor and Deputy.

Stow Suri  
 A.D. 1609  
 The King  
 offers the  
 Province  
 of Ulster  
 to the City  
 of London  
 Proceedings  
 thereupon.

20000l.  
 raised for  
 that Pur-  
 pose.

Some Time after, another Proclamation was  
 published, to prevent building in this City and  
 Suburbs upon new Foundations; the Reason  
 whereof,

Wm. Life  
 K. James.



Proclamation  
against  
new Build-  
ings.

whereof, according to my Author, was, that the King looked upon the great Increase of Buildings in and about London, as a rickety Distemper in the Head of the Kingdom, which occasioned a Flux of Humours and Diseases to approach the Court; and, being apprehensive that the Plague would soon be in the Neighbourhood of Whitehall, if an effectual Stop was not put to such Proceedings, by the Advice of his Council, he strictly prohibited the erecting of Buildings upon new Foundations within two Miles of the City, upon Penalty of having the same destroyed as soon as finished.

Ibid.

This Proclamation was as little regarded as the former; for the Builders continued to work with the greatest Assiduity, in which they were encouraged to proceed, by the Government's winking thereat for the Space of seven Years; but about the Expiration of that Term, a great Number of Houses being erected contrary to the Tenor of the said Proclamation, and vast Sums of Money expended thereon, the said Builders were either obliged to re-purchase their Houses at an extravagant Rate, or else demolish the same.

How. Ed.  
Stow. An.  
A.D. 1610

Prince  
Henry  
created  
Prince of  
Wales.

On the last of May, Prince Henry was created Prince of Wales; on which Occasion the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in the City Barge, attended by fifty-four of the City Corporations, in their respective Barges, richly decorated, repaired by Water to Chelsea, where they attended the Return of the Prince from Richmond; whence he arrived at four o'Clock, and, continuing his Voyage to Whitehall, was, by the Citizens, entertained with the Diversions of divers sumptuous Pageants; for which he returned Thanks; and, taking Leave of them, they returned to the City, where they sumptuously regaled themselves in their several Halls upon that joyful Occasion.

The King's  
Commission  
in Behalf  
of the  
Archers.

King James I. in the eighth of his Reign, granted a Commission to a great many Persons of Quality, in Behalf of the Archers; mentioning divers good Statutes, Ordinances, Provisions and Proclamations made by Kings on their Behalf. This Commission was to stop a Practice then began to be used, of enclosing the Ground formerly used for this Exercise, by making of Banks and Hedges in such Fields and Closets, as Time out of Mind were allowed to be shot in, and by plucking up the old Marks of antient Standing in the said Closets, or where the Banks and Hedges being of indifferent Height, the Ditches were made so broad and deep, that, wanting Bridges, the Archers were much hindered thereby. The Commissioners therefore were empowered to go upon these Places, and to view and survey in such Grounds, next adjoining to the City of London, and the Suburbs, within two Miles Compass; and the same to reduce into such Order and State for the Archers, as they were in the Beginning of the Reign of King Henry VIII. and to cause the Banks, Ditches, and Quicksets to be made plain and reformed.

Ibid.

The Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs being exceedingly increased, 'twas dreaded that such a Multitude would occasion a Famine: For the obviating of so great a Misfortune, the Mayor and Citizens prudently resolved to increase the

Number of publick Granaries; to which End they caused twelve new ones to be erected at Bridewell, capacious enough to contain six thousand Quarters of Corn.

Tenches  
Granaries  
erected at  
Bridewell.

A Marriage being concluded between Frederick the Elector Palatine, and the Princess Elizabeth, only Daughter to King James; for the solemnizing of whose Nuptials, the Elector, on the 16th of October, arrived in this City; and on the 29th of the same Month, being the Lord-Mayor's Day, he honoured the new Mayor with his Company at Dinner in Guildhall; where he, with his Attendants, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Lenox, Bishop of London, and many other Lords, were entertained in a very sumptuous Manner; after which, the Lord-Mayor, in the Name of the Citizens, presented his Electoral Highness with a very large Basin and Ewer, and two large Pots or Flagons of Silver richly gilt, on each of which were engraven the Words *Civitas London*: And, upon the Wedding-Day, the Lord-Mayor presented the Electoral Bride with a Necklace of Oriental Pearl, of above two thousand Pounds in Value.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1612

Present  
made by the  
City to the  
Electo Palatine, &c.

The King being informed of the dilatory Proceedings of the Citizens of London in settling the Province of Ulster in Ireland, lately conferred upon them, and also of the many scandalous Practices and Abuses in the Prosecution of that Undertaking; he therefore commanded the Governor and Committee of Direction in that Affair to attend him at Greenwich, where he upbraided them with their Neglect, and careless Management in the Execution of so valuable and laudable a Work. This Reprimand occasioned the calling of a Common Council at their Return; wherein Henry Montague, one of the King's Serjeants, laid home to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens their several Faults and Omissions in the Prosecution of so beneficial an Enterprize, and acquainted them, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure they should immediately send over a Deputation from the Common Council to superintend the Work of Plantation, for the more effectual carrying on of the same.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1613

The King  
reprimands  
the Citizens  
for neglecting  
the Colony  
of Ulster.

The Common Council, highly approving of this Proposition, chose an Alderman and a Commoner for their Deputies; to whom were added, by the Governor and Committee of Direction, three Gentlemen of great Knowledge and Experience, as Assistants; who, arriving in Ireland, carefully surveyed every Thing relating to the Undertaking, and what was found amiss they rectified, and Things defective immediately supplied: And, having settled every Thing belonging to the Colony upon the best Foundation, they returned, and reported their Proceedings to the Common Council; which, to their great Honour, were unanimously approved of.

The City  
chose De-  
puties to  
forward  
that Affair.

At Michaelmas this Year, Sir Hugh Middleton completed that most useful and expensive Scheme of supplying this City with sweet and wholesome Water by means of the New River.

Queen Elizabeth, by an Act of Parliament, granted a Liberty to the Citizens of London, to cut and convey a River from any Part of Middlesex, or Hertfordshire, to the City of London, with a Limitation of ten Years Time for the Performance thereof: King James I. also granted the like

Act,



Act, but without any limited Time, for the same Purpose: And when all else refused, Mr. (afterwards Sir *Hugh*) *Middleton* undertook to bring his intended River from *Chadwell* and *Amwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, to the North Side of *London*, near *Islington*, where he built a large Cistern to receive it.

The Work began on the 20th of *February*, 1608, and in five Years Space was fully accomplished, after great Art, Pains, and Industry had been bestowed in the Passage of it, on Account of the Grounds not being all of the like Nature, some being owzy and very muddy, others again stiff, craggy, and stony.

The Depth of the Trench, in some Places, was full thirty Feet, if not more; whereas, in others, it required great Art to mount it over a Valley in a Trough, between two Hills, and the Trough all the while borne up by wooden Arches; some of them fixed in the Ground very deep, and rising above twenty-three Feet in Height. The Channel is narrow, but runs, in a winding Course, sixty Miles before it reaches this City, and has eight hundred Bridges over it.

Being brought to the intended Cistern, but the Water not yet let into it, on *Michmas-Day*, Anno 1613, the Day on which Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight, Brother to Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, was chosen Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing; Sir *John Swinnerton*, the Lord-Mayor at that Time, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor elect, Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of *London*, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to see the Cistern, and the first Issuing of the River thereinto; which was performed in the Manner related in Book V. of this Work.

*Smithfield*, the publick Market-place for Cattle, being as yet unpaved, 'twas frequently, by Rain, and the vast Number of Beasts brought thither for Sale, rendered almost unpassable: For the remedying of which, the King, by his Letter, enjoined the Lord-Mayor to pave the same, thereby to remove the Scandal the City was obnoxious to on account of its ruinous and dangerous Condition; whereby, instead of being a Service, 'twas rendered a common Nuisance to the City.

This Letter had so good an Effect, that the Mayor and Citizens immediately set about the Work, and, in the Space of six Months, accomplished the same, at the Expence of sixteen hundred Pounds, to the Honour of the City, and great Convenience of the Market-People.

Soon after, the King appointed a general Muster of all the Militia of the Kingdom, both Horse and Foot: On which Occasion this City mustered six thousand of her Citizens completely armed; who, by their frequent Exercises, performed their several Evolutions with such an admirable Dexterity, that it gained them the Applause of all the Spectators; which their Children endeavouring to emulate, chose them Officers, and, forming themselves into Companies, with flying Colours and Beat of Drum, often marched into the Fields, where, by frequent Practice, they became very expert in Military Exercises.

Some Time after, the King granted the Citizens of *London* the following Charter:

"James, by the Grace of God, King of Eng-  
land, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of  
the Faith, &c. to all to whom these our pre-  
sent Letters shall come, greeting.

Roy. Char.  
Lond.

King  
James the  
third  
Charter.

The Pre-  
amble.

"So great is the Force of our Love towards  
our City of *London*, our Royal Chamber, as  
whatsoever is in us, that we shall see necessary  
or profitable to the Mayor and Commonalty,  
and Citizens of the same our City, that we  
have been ready freely to give from our Soul  
to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens  
of our said City; and it pleases us well, that  
all Grants made by our Predecessors in Times  
past to our City of *London* be not only con-  
firmed, but also enlarged. Therefore, whereas,  
amongst other Things, it appears, that the said  
Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *Lon-  
don*, from all Time whereof the Memory of  
Man is not to the contrary, have had and law-  
fully exercised the Office of Measuring all Coals,  
of what Kind or Sort soever, in any Port of  
the same City, coming, brought, or carried  
upon the Water of *Thames*, in any Ship, Boat,  
Barge, or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or  
being upon what Part soever of the said Water  
of *Thames*, or on what Bank, Shore, or Wharf  
soever, of the same Water of *Thames*, from  
the Bridge in the Town of *Staines* in the County  
of *Middlesex*, and to the Bridge of *London*,  
and from thence to a certain Place called *Yen-  
dale*, or *Yenland*, or *Yenleet*, toward the Sea,  
and East, also in *Medway*, and in the Port of  
the City of *London*. Nevertheless a Question  
is risen, whether the Weighing of Coals brought  
within the Limits aforesaid, together with the  
Measuring of Coals, doth belong to the Mayor  
and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said  
City.

Grants the  
Measuring  
and Weigh-  
ing of Coals  
in the Port  
of *London*  
from *Yen-  
leet* to  
*Staines*  
Bridge.

"We therefore, to take away all Controversies  
in this Part, as well for the present as for the  
Time to come, and to remove all Doubt, and  
to the Intent the said Mayor and Commonalty,  
and Citizens of the said City, may use, have,  
and enjoy, as well the Weighing as Measuring;  
and each, as the Wages, Rewards, Fees, and  
Profits used for the same, of our special Grace,  
have given, granted, and confirmed, and by  
these Presents, for us, and our Heirs and Suc-  
cessors, do give, grant, and confirm to our  
beloved the Mayor and Commonalty, and  
Citizens of our said City of *London*, and to  
their Successors, the Weighing of all Coals cal-  
led Stone-Coals, Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and  
all other Coals weighable, of what Kind or Sort  
soever, in or at the said Port of *London*, com-  
ing or brought up the said Water of *Thames*,  
in any Ship, Boat, or Barge, or other Vessel  
whatsoever, floating, or being in any Port of  
the same Water of *Thames*, and upon whatso-  
ever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same Wa-  
ter of *Thames*, from the said Bridge of *Staines*  
to the said Bridge of *London*, and from thence  
to the said Place called *Yendale* towards the Sea;  
and also in *Medway*, and in the Port of *Lon-  
don* aforesaid, to be sold or put to Sale; and  
also all Fees, Wages, Rewards, Profits, and  
Advantages used, or to that Time belonging,

"or

Mund Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
A.D. 1614

The King  
commands  
the Citi-  
zens to  
pave  
*Smithfield*

The Citi-  
zens pave  
it at 1600.  
Expence.

How. Ed.  
Stow. An.  
Engl.

Master  
6000 Men  
completely  
armed.



"or any wife appertaining, to be exercised by  
"the Mayor of the said City for the Time be-  
"ing, and by the Deputies, Officers and Ministers  
"of the said Mayor.

"And further, we do hereby, for Us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, give, grant and confirm  
"to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
"zens of the said City, and their Successors, that  
"they for ever have and enjoy the Office of  
"weighing all Coals, called Stone-Coals, Pit-  
"Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals weigh-  
"able, of what Kind or Sort soever, at the Port  
"of the said City of London, coming or brought  
"upon the said Water of Thames, in any Ship,  
"Boat, Barge or other Vessel whatsoever, float-  
"ing or being in any Part of the said Water of  
"Thames, or upon any Bank, Shore or Wharf  
"of the same, from the said Bridge of Staynes to  
"the said Bridge of London, from thence to the  
"said Place called Yendale towards the Sea, and  
"also in Medway, and in the Port of London  
"aforesaid, to be sold or set to Sale; and also  
"all Fees, Wages, Profits, Rewards and Advan-  
"tages whatsoever, used, or to the same Office  
"belonging, or any way appertaining, to be ex-  
"ercised by the Mayor of the same City for the  
"Time being, and by the Deputies, Officers and  
"Ministers of the same Mayor.

"And we have also constituted, and by these  
"Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do  
"constitute, ordain, create and make the said  
"Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
"said City of London, and their Successors, by  
"the Mayor of the same City for the Time be-  
"ing, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by  
"his Deputies, Officers or Ministers, to be Weigher  
"of all and singular Coals, called Stone-Coals,  
"Pit-Coals, Earth-Coals, and all other Coals  
"weighable, of what Kind soever, in or at the  
"Port of the said City of London, coming, car-  
"ried or brought upon the same Water of Thames,  
"in any Ship, Boat or Barge, or any other Vessel  
"whatsoever, floating or being in any Part of the  
"same Water of Thames, and upon any Bank,  
"Shore or Wharf of the same Water of Thames,  
"which shall happen to stay, be delivered, or laid  
"down from the said Bridge of Staynes, to the  
"aforesaid Place called Yendale towards the Sea;  
"and also in Medway, and in the Port of London  
"aforesaid, to be sold or put to Sale.

"And whereas there is a Question risen of the  
"Quantity of the Fee demanded and received by  
"the Mayor of the said City for the Time being,  
"and by their Deputies, Ministers and Officers,  
"for the weighing of every Tun Weight of Coals,  
"containing five Score and twelve Pounds to  
"every Tun Weight (should be Hundred Weight)  
"brought within the Limits aforesaid:

"We, wholly to take away every the said  
"Question, and the like Question, do declare,  
"establish, and for Us, our Heirs and Succes-  
"sors, do grant to the said Mayor and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens of the said City, and  
"their Successors, that it shall be lawful for the  
"Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
"said City for the Time being, by the Mayor  
"of the same City, and by the Deputy, Minister  
"and Officers of such Mayor for the Time being,  
"to ask, demand, take and receive a Fee of

"eight Pence of lawful Money of England, to the  
"Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
"Citizens of the said City, and their Successors,  
"for the weighing of every such-like Tun of  
"Coals aforesaid, and all other Coals weighable,  
"of what Kind soever; and so, according to the  
"same Rate, for a smaller or greater Quantity,  
"of the Person bringing such-like Coals, for  
"and in respect of the Charge and Costs of them,  
"the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of  
"the said City of London, and their Successors, in  
"the Beam and Weights, and for and in respect  
"of their Attendance, Labour, and necessary  
"Costs and Expences, to be had and expended  
"in and about the Premises; which Fee of eight  
"Pence aforesaid the said Mayor and Common-  
"alty and Citizens of the said City had and re-  
"ceived formerly.

"And also we command, and by these Pre-  
"sents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, firmly  
"enjoin and charge all Merchants, and other  
"Persons whatsoever, who shall bring Coals  
"called Sea-Coals, Pit-Coals, and Earth-Coals,  
"of what Kind soever the same shall be, within  
"the Limits aforesaid, upon the Water of Thames  
"aforesaid, in any Ship, Boat or Vessel what-  
"soever, that none of them henceforth shall  
"unlade, deliver, or lay down, nor cause or  
"permit such-like Coals to be unladed, deli-  
"vered or laid down, out of such Ships, Boats or  
"other Vessels, being within the Limits and  
"Bounds aforesaid, upon any Wharf, Bank or  
"Shore, upon either Part of the same Water of  
"Thames, or to be discharged or laid down, be-  
"fore the Mayor of our said City for the Time  
"being shall take certain Notice of the Quan-  
"tity of such Coals, and shall give Direction for  
"the Unlading of the same, and for the Weigh-  
"ing and Measuring of such Coals; to the Intent  
"that the same Mayor of the said City for the  
"Time being may be able to render a better and  
"more ready Reason and Accompt to Us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, what Quantity of Coals,  
"of what Sort soever, from Time to Time, have  
"been brought within the Port of our said City,  
"and Limits aforesaid, and how the said City,  
"and the Parts and Places next adjoining, are  
"from Time to Time provided, and when We,  
"our Heirs or Successors, shall require the same  
"from the Mayor of our said City for the Time  
"being; and also, to the Intent that the Sums  
"and other Profits due to Us, our Heirs, and  
"Successors, for such Coals, so to be brought  
"within the Limits aforesaid (if there shall be  
"any due) may be better answered and paid  
"unto the Officers and Ministers of Us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, to the Use of Us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, under Pain of Contempt  
"of our Royal Mandate, and incurring all such  
"Pains and Punishments, which by the Laws  
"and Statutes of this Realm of England may  
"be inflicted upon such Neglecters and Contem-  
"ners.

"And whereas it is notoriously known, that  
"the River of Thames is so necessary, commodi-  
"ous and profitable to the said City of London,  
"and without the said River our said City would  
"not long subsist, flourish and continue; and for  
"that by forestalling, ingrossing and regrating of  
"Coals

*And is re-  
ceived a  
Fee of 8 d.  
per Tun,  
for the Use  
of the City.*

*Forbid the  
Unlading  
of Coals  
till the  
Mayor  
have No-  
tified thereof.*

*The Right  
why.*



" Coals in and at the Port of the said City brought from the Water of *Thames* aforesaid, such Coals are made more dear, to the great Loss and Prejudice as well of Us as of our Subjects:

" And whereas divers ill-disposed Persons, more affecting their own private Gain and Profit, than the general and publick Good and Benefit of our said City, little weighing the Conservation of the said River, of late and at the present do daily and usually sell Coals and other Things by Retail, in less Quantity, in Boats, commonly called Lighters, and other Vessels, floating and being on the Water of *Thames* aforesaid, after such Coals have been unladen from the Ships and other Vessels which first brought them within the Limits aforesaid, which Persons make the same Boats or Lighters as their common Shops and Warehouses, and in them do daily hold upon the said Water of *Thames* a common Market for selling such Coals, and other Things, having one, two, three, and sometimes more Boats or Lighters lying together, and fastened one to the other in the River of *Thames* aforesaid, by which forestalling, ingrossing and regrating aforesaid, to the great Cozenage, Damage and Oppression, as well of the Poor as the Rich, daily increases and augments, and the Price of Coals and other Things is made dearer:

" And for that by the frequent Importation, Unlading and Measuring of such Coals, and such-like Things, in and from the said Boats or Lighters, very many of the same Coals and other Dirt often fall and are cast into the River of *Thames*, to the great Harm and choaking up the Stream of the same River, and the said Boats so placed do greatly hinder the Stream of the said River, and the Passage of Passengers upon the Water of the said River:

" We therefore, thinking it fit that such an Evil ought not to be permitted to continue, do command, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, prohibit all Persons whatsoever, that they, nor any of them, from henceforth, sell or presume to sell any Coals, of what Kind soever, upon the Water of *Thames*, in any Boat, Lighter or other Vessel whatsoever, except only in such Ships or other Vessels which at first brought the same Coals within the Port of the said City, and the Limits aforesaid, unless upon some Port, Key or Wharf, near the said River; upon Pain of Contempt of our Royal Mandate, and incurring such Pains and Punishments, which may be inflicted by the Laws and Statutes of this our Kingdom upon such Contemners and Neglecters.

" And because it is our Intent, that the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, shall fully enjoy the Premises; We therefore by these Presents declare and signify, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and covenant to and with the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that they may safely, freely and quietly have, use and enjoy, all and singular the Premises for ever, without the Hindrance of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or any Officers or Ministers of Us, our Heirs or Successors.

" And if any Doubt in Time to come shall be found in these Presents, or any Default, Scruple or Question concerning the Premises shall happen to arise, We, our Heirs and Successors shall vouchsafe to make and grant other Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, of our Heirs or Successors, to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for the better giving, granting and confirming, and for the safer enjoying of the Premises, when it shall be desired by the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for that the express Mention of the true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the Premises, or of other Gifts and Grants by Us, or by any of our Ancestors made in Times past to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, is not made, or being in these Presents, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation or Restriction to the contrary heretofore made, ordained or published, or any other Matter or Thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding.

" In Witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at *Westminster*, the fifteenth of September, in the twelfth Year of our Reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the forty-eighth."

At this Time, the Sides of the Streets of this City being paved with Pebble-stones, Walking was thereby rendered very troublesome; wherefore the Inhabitants of the principal Streets set about paving their several Doors with broad Free-stones.

In the same Year Sir *Thomas Overbury* was poisoned in the Tower; for which the Earl of *Somerset*, and his Lady, were condemned, but most surprizingly pardoned; when the meaner Instruments made use of in that Murther, Sir *Gervase Elwes*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, Mrs. *Turner*, and divers others were executed for it.

Soon after, Sir *Peter Proby*, an Alderman of this City, and Governor of the Colony of *Ulster* in Ireland, by a special Commission from the King and City of London, repaired thither, attended by divers of the most eminent Citizens, for regulating certain Affairs belonging to the Plantation, taking along with him two rich Swords of State as a Present from the City, to be carried before the Mayors of *Londonderry* and *Colerain*; the former whereof being by the King some Time before erected into a City, and the latter into a Mayor-Town.

In September following, the King, at his Return from Scotland, by way of *Windfor*, was met at *Hide-Park* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Formalities, attended by four hundred of the principal Citizens richly dressed, with Chains of Gold about their Necks; where the Mayor presented his Majesty with a Purse of five hundred Broad Pieces of Gold; for which Favour the Recorder received the Honour of Knighthood.

The last Day of *October* being appointed for celebrating the Ceremony of creating *Charles* Prince of Wales, on this Occasion the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the City Barge, attended

And is grant  
other Letters  
Patents if any  
Doubt  
should arise  
concerning  
these.

How.  
Cont.  
Stow.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1615  
Free-stone  
Pavements  
in the  
Front of  
Houses  
first began.

Murder of  
Sir Thomas  
Overbury.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1616

Londonderry and  
Colerain.  
Stow. Ser.

How.  
Cont.  
Stow.  
Chron.

The City's  
Address  
and Present  
sent to his  
Majesty  
returned  
from Scotland.

Ibid.  
Prince  
Charles  
created  
Prince of  
Wales.

Prohibits  
the Sale  
of Coals by  
Retail in  
Lighters.

Except in  
such Ships  
as did first  
bring the  
same Coals  
into Port,  
or upon  
some  
Wharf, &c.  
near the  
River.

Covenants  
that the  
City may  
enjoy the  
Premises.



by the several Companies in their proper Barges, richly decorated, repaired by Water in great Pomp to *Chelsea*, where they received the Prince upon the River, and conducted and entertained him to *Whitehall*, with the most magnificent Shews and curious Diversions that had ever been seen on the River *Thames* on the like Occasion.

On *Easter-Monday*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord-Keeper, Lord-Chamberlain, Earl of *Worcester*, Lord *Carew*, Bishop of *London*, and divers other Persons of Distinction, in an unaccustomed Manner, honoured the Lord-Mayor with their Company at the Spital Sermon; whence they accompanied him on Horseback to his House near *Billingsgate*, where they were most sumptuously regaled, with all their Attendants.

At this Time divers of the Bishops applied to the King for a Liberty for the People to divert themselves on the Sabbath-Day. The King, willing to indulge the Prelates in their Request, as well as the People in their Pleasures, caused certain Rules to be drawn up and published, under the Royal Sanction, intitled, *The Book of Sports*; with a positive Injunction to the several parochial Incumbents to read the same in their respective Churches, upon Pain of the King's Displeasure; but, many of them proving refractory, they were by the High Commission Court suspended and imprisoned; and the Lord-Mayor of *London*, in spite of the said Licence, caused the King's Carriages to be stopped, as they were passing through the City on a Sunday in the Time of Divine Service: This Proceeding occasioned the Officers attending the same to return to Court in the utmost Fury, bitterly inveighing against the Mayor for his rude Deportment in this Affair; which the King was no sooner acquainted with, than in a great Rage he swore, "He thought there had been no more Kings in *England* but himself." Yet, after the allaying of his Passion, he sent a Warrant to the Mayor, commanding him to let them pass; which he obeyed, with this Declarative, "While 'it was in my Power, I did my Duty; but that 'being taken away by a higher Power, it is my 'Duty to obey:" Which the King afterwards, upon Reflection, took well, and thanked him for it.

On Sunday the twenty-sixth of *March*, the King, accompanied by the Prince of *Wales* and many of the chief Nobility, came from *Whitehall* in great State to the City: He was received at *Temple-Bar* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Formalities, and presented with the City Sword and a Purse of Gold; the former of which being returned, 'twas carried by the Mayor on Horseback before his Majesty to *St. Paul's Church* (the Streets, thro' which the Cavalcade passed, were on both Sides lined by the City Companies in their Formalities) where the King alighting at the West Door, he repaired to a brazen Pillar, and, kneeling down, invoked the Almighty for a Blessing upon his present Design; thence he proceeded to the Choir, where having heard an Anthem, he repaired to *St. Paul's Cross* to Sermon; whence he went to the Bishop's Palace, to concert Measures for the more effectual repairing *St. Paul's Cathedral*; which in its proper Place shall be fully treated of.

About the same Time, the King, being in great Want of Money for the Support of his Son-in-law, the Elector *Palatine*, had recourse to a Method formerly practised upon the like Emergencies, of raising Money by way of Benevolence, and to which End he issued out his Letter, a Copy whereof was sent to most of the Nobility and Bishops, as was also one to the Lord-Mayor of *London*; and tho' no Sum was therein specified, yet a Demand was made upon the said Mayor and Citizens of the Sum of twenty thousand Pounds, which they upon Deliberation imagining to be too exorbitant, agreed to the Payment of one Moiety thereof, which was raised by the several Companies.

The Winter following a very great Frost happened, whereby the River *Thames* was so strongly frozen, that Streets of Booths were erected thereon, wherein were sold all Sorts of Goods as in a publick Fair; as were likewise all Sorts of Diversions practised as well as on Land.

In the Year 1621, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was for Bribery displaced and committed to the Tower; but after some Days enlarged.

The several Treaties that were negotiating between the King, the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, gave great Uneasiness to the Citizens of *London*, inasmuch that they assaulted *Gondomar*, the Spanish Ambassador, as he was passing along the Streets: This so highly enraged the King, that he came to *Guildhall*, and severely reprimanded the Lord-Mayor and others the City Magistrates for the Insolence of the Populace, threatening to restrain them by a military Power from committing any such intolerable Abuses upon the Persons of Ambassadors for the future; and at the same time strictly commanded the Recorder diligently to enquire after the Authors of that villainous Attempt, in order to punish the Aggressors in an exemplary Manner. Pursuant to this Order, a Fellow was apprehended for reflecting upon the said Ambassador, and, tho' no otherwise guilty, he was the next Day, by the arbitrary Command of the King, cruelly whipped from *Aldgate* to *Temple-Bar*.

Some Time after, a preternatural Tide happened in the River *Thames*, which flowed and ebbed four Times in the Space of four Hours.

On the twenty-fourth of *October*, a very melancholy Accident happened in the House of the French Ambassador in *Black-Friars*; where one *Drury*, a Jesuit, preaching in the Chapel (a large upper Room) to an Auditory of above three hundred Persons, the Floor giving way, it fell with the Congregation, and broke down a lower; whereby the Preacher and near a hundred of his Hearers were killed, and about the same Number miserably mangled, some whereof continued for some Time under the Ruins, with hideous Groans and lamentable Cries for Help.

In the twenty-second Year of *James*, Warrants were issued for the immediate raising of ten thousand Men, for the Assistance of the Elector *Palatine*, the King's Son-in-law; on which Occasion the City of *London*, to shew her hearty Zeal for the Interest of that Protestant Prince, immediately raised two thousand Men for his Relief.

Demand  
10000 l.  
of the  
Citizens.

Revised  
10000 l.

How.  
Con.  
Stow.  
Chron.

Thames  
frozen  
over.

Sir Francis  
Bacon.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.  
A.D. 1621

Gondomar  
is  
assaulted.

The King  
enraged.

Cand. An.  
K. James.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.  
A Man  
whipped  
from Tem-  
ple-Bar to  
Aldgate.

Stow. Sur.  
A preter-  
natural  
Tide.

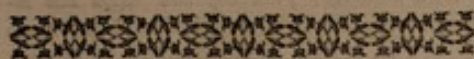
How.  
Con.  
Stow.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1621  
Will. Lile  
K. James.

The fatal  
Fispest at  
Black-  
Friars.

How.  
Stow.  
Chron.  
A.D. 1624

The City  
raises  
2000 Men.





## CHAP. XXX.

*King Charles I. proclaimed. A Plague. A great Hurricane, and extraordinary Phenomenon. Violent Proceedings to force the City to lend 100000 l. and to fit out twenty Ships of War. The Murder of Doctor Lamb. Lord-Mayor's Order for keeping the Sabbath-Day. Orders of Privy Council and Star-Chamber concerning the Shops in Cheapside. A Riot in Fleet-Street. Order against selling in the Streets. Ordinance of the Star-Chamber, concerning Vintners, Bakers, &c. A most pompous Masquerade by the Inns of Court. King and Royal Family entertained at Merchant-Taylors-Hall. King's Writ for levying Ship-Money, and the City's Behaviour thereat. The Clergy's Petition for an Increase of Tythes. Proclamation concerning Coaches. A Plague. The Case of Chambers and Bromfield. The Charter of King Charles the First to the City, confirming all former Grants, and adding the Inner Moorfields, i. e. the Quarters, as now called, and Smithfield, with a Right to chuse a Common Crier, and to hang out Signs.*

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.  
A.D. 1625

King  
Charles  
proclaimed.

Ibid.

A great  
Plague.

Par Clerk.  
Regist.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.

The King  
crowned.

On the twelfth of June, in the Afternoon, a great Hurricane happened, attended by a violent Storm of Thunder, Lightning, Rain and Hail, whereby the Church-yard Walls of St. Andrew's Holborn and St. Botolph's Bishopsgate were blown down, and many Corps, who had died of the Plague, exposed, to the great Danger of the City: But, by a speedy Reparation, the bad Effects thereof were happily prevented.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1626

A great  
Hurricane.

Just after, an extraordinary Phenomenon happened in the River Thames, where, by a violent Agitation of the Water, arose a dense circular Vapour of a considerable Magnitude, which diffused itself in the Air, like a Smoke emitted from a Furnace, and, after some Duration, gradually ascended 'till it disappeared, to the great Admiration of all the Spectators. This uncommon Appearance I take to have been what is usually called a Water-spout, an Exhalation common in hot Climates, and well known to our Mariners.

How!  
Con.  
stow.  
Chron.

An extra-  
ordinary  
Phenomenon.

A War having broke out between England and France, and the King not being able to obtain an Aid of the Parliament, he dissolved it, and set about raising Money by way of Loan; to which End he sent to the City of London, to advance him the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds; but the Citizens, not judging it convenient to lend Money at that critical Juncture, endeavoured to excuse themselves before the Privy Council; but, their Excuses being deemed frivolous and insignificant, a positive Command was sent to the Mayor and Aldermen to comply with his Majesty's pressing Necessities, or otherwise risk the Consequences of an obstinate Refusal: However, neither this Sum, nor that imposed upon the other Parts of the Kingdom, were ever raised, as will presently appear.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.

The King  
demands  
a Loan of  
100000 l.

Is denied.

Soon after another Precept was sent from Court to the City, for the immediate Fitting out of twenty of the best Ships in the River, well manned, and stored with Ammunition and Provisions for three Months. Whereupon the Mayor and Common Council petitioned for an Abatement, and that, on account of their (pretended) Inability, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to accept of ten Ships and two Pinnaces: Whereunto Answer was made, that the Number demanded were necessary for the Preservation of the State, and that the Charge imposed was so moderate, as not to exceed the Value of some (one) of their Estates; and that all Petitions and Excuses to the Command were to be rejected, as tending to the manifest Danger of the Publick; and that, as the said Command was not only directed to the Generality of the City, but likewise to the several Members, his Majesty would therefore require an Account of every Citizen in particular. And as no Abatement could be obtained, the Citizens fitted out the said twenty Ships, which did good Service against the French, who just before had seized above one hundred of our Ships in their own Harbours.

Ibid.

Obliges the  
City to fit  
out 20  
Ships a-  
gainst the  
French.

How.  
Con.  
stow.  
Chron.

The abovementioned Loan, demanded of the Citizens of London, and their Fellow Subjects in other Parts of the Kingdom, met with such a vigorous Opposition from all Degrees of Men, that many Persons of Distinction on that Account were

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.  
A.D. 1627  
Prosecuti-  
on against  
those that  
opposed the  
Loan.

arbi-



Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

arbitrarily committed to Prison, among whom were twenty of the principal Citizens; while those in a lower Sphere were forced into the Sea-Service, and the Refractory in the Country into that of the Land.

Mitigations  
thereof.

The King, perceiving that the People were not to be brought to a Submission by such arbitrary Proceedings, caused an Order of Council to be made, and Warrants issued and sent into all Parts, to release the Gentlemen confined on account of the Loan: At which time Orders were sent to the Lord-Mayor of this City to proceed moderately in demanding the said Loan-Money of the Citizens.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 1.

Ibid.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
A.D. 1628

Dr. Lamb, a Creature of the Duke of Buckingham, as such, was not only hated by the Populace, but likewise on the account of his being reputed a Conjuror; whereby he was rendered so very obnoxious to the People, that on the eighteenth of June he was insulted in the City by a few Boys, who soon after being increased by the acceding Multitude, they surrounded him with bitter Invectives, which obliged him to seek Refuge in a Tavern in the Old Jewry; but the Tumult continuing to increase, the Vintner, for his own Safety, judged it proper to turn him out of his House; whereupon the Mob renewed their Exclamations against him, with the Appellations of Wizard, Conjuror and Devil: But at last, perceiving the Approach of a Guard, sent by the Lord-Mayor to his Rescue, they fell upon and beat the Doctor in such a cruel and barbarous Manner, that he was by the said Guard taken up for dead, and carried to the Compter, where he soon after expired. But the Author of a Treatise, intitled, *The Forfeiture of the City Charters*, gives a different Account of this Affair, and, fixing the Scene of this Tragedy on the fourteenth of July, writes, that as the Doctor passed thro' Cheapside, he was attacked as above-mentioned, which forced him to seek a Retreat down Wood-Street, and that he was there screened from the Fury of the Mob in a House, till they had broken all the Windows, and forced the Door; and then, *no Help coming* to the Relief of the Doctor, the Housekeeper was obliged to deliver him up to save the Spoiling of his Goods.

The Mur-  
der of Dr.  
Lamb.

When the Rabble had got him into their Hands, some took him by the Legs, and others by the Arms, and so dragging him along the Streets, cried, *Lamb, Lamb, the Conjuror, the Conjuror*; every one kicking and striking him that were nearest.

Whilst this Tumult lasted, and the City was in an Uproar, the News of what had passed came to the King's Ear; who immediately ordered his Guard to make ready, and, taking some of the chief Nobility, he came in Person to appease the Tumult: In St. Paul's Church-yard he met the inhumane Villains dragging the Doctor along; and after the *Knight-Marshal* had proclaimed Silence, who was but ill-obeyed, the King, like a good Prince, mildly exhorted and persuaded them to keep his Peace, and deliver up the Doctor to be tried according to Law; and that, if his Offence, which they charged him with, should appear, he should be punished accordingly; commanding them to disperse and depart every one to his own Home: But the insolent

Varlets answered, That *they had judged him already*; and thereupon pulled him Limb from Limb; or, at least, so dislocated his Joints, that he instantly died.

The King seeing no Good was to be done with such people, and wanting Forces sufficient at that Time to chastize their Insolence, he returned to his Palace, and in a while after the Privy Council sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs:

"Whereas we are given to understand, that by the Fury and Outrage of divers dissolute and disorderly Persons assembled together in great Numbers, without any Resistance made, or Course taken to suppress them (by the Magistrates to whom it appertained) one Lamb was, in a barbarous Manner, slain and murdered; wherewith his Majesty having been likewise made acquainted, as he is very sensible of the Scandal that may hereafter be cast upon the Peace and Government of the Realm in general, when the chief City thereof, and where his own Person is resident, should, by the Remissness and Neglect of Magistrates in the Execution of his Laws, suffer a Fact and Misdemeanor of so high a Nature to be committed, and to pass unpunished; so he is very highly displeased thereat, and hath therefore commanded us in his Name hereby straightly to charge and require your Lordship, &c. that with all Care and Diligence you do forthwith enquire out the principal Actors and Abettors therein, and to cause them to be apprehended and committed to Prison, and to be proceeded with, and punished in the severest Manner, that by the Laws of the Realm is provided against Offenders of so high a Nature. And so, &c."

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vol. 1.

Privy  
Council  
commands  
Enquiry to  
be made,  
and the  
Offenders  
to be pu-  
nished.

By this Letter it evidently appears, that the Magistrates of the City had neglected their Duty in the Suppressing of this Riot, whatever has been said of this Affair, to cast an Odium upon the Prince then reigning, by making him by his Council assert a positive Falsity, in order to find an Opportunity to squeeze a large Sum of Money out of the Citizens: And it is exactly conformable to the Account transmitted by the last-cited Author, who was a Cotemporary with the Fact. Besides, we don't find that the Mayor, &c. attempted to acquit themselves of the Accusation; for all that is recorded in their Favour amounts to no more, than that the Lord-Mayor, in Obedience to the above-mentioned Letter, caused a strict Search to be made for detecting the Persons chiefly concerned in Lamb's Murder; but, not being able to discover any of them, the Mayor and Aldermen were commanded to attend the Council, where, after Examination, they were threatened, that, if they did not deliver up the principal Actors in the late Murder, their Charter should be confiscated; but even then there appeared no Intention to deliver up the Aggressors and Murderers: And the Report being made, that they could not be found, the City was amerced in a Fine of 6000 *l.* and on the sixteenth of the same Instant several were committed Prisoners that were present at the Riot; nor could the City appease the King's Anger, 'till such Time as they submitted themselves, and con-

City Libe-  
ties threat-  
ened, &c.



confessed their Sorrow for what had happened : Tho' Mr. *Kennet* was of Opinion, That in this whole Proceeding of the Privy Council the principal Thing intended was the Imposition of a Fine of six thousand Pounds upon the Citizens for their pretended Neglect ; which it seems was afterwards reduced to fifteen hundred Marks.

Soon after, three worthy Patriots, *Samuel Vassal*, *Richard Chambers*, and *John Rolles*, Merchants of this City, did vigorously oppose the new Impositions upon sundry sorts of Merchandize, by the arbitrary Command of the King, without the Consent of Parliament ; for which the Effects of the said Gentlemen were seized, and condemned to pay the Duties demanded ; and the Person of the first committed to Prison.

*Ibid.* Sir *Richard Deane*, the Lord-Mayor of this City, having seriously considered the general Prophanation of the Sabbath, he published the following Order for redressing the same :

“ Whereas I am credibly informed, that notwithstanding divers good Laws provided for the keeping of the Sabbath-day holy, according to the express Commandment of Almighty God, divers Inhabitants and other Persons of this City, and other Places, having no Respect of Duty towards God, and his Majesty, or his Laws, but in Contempt of them all, do commonly and of Custom greatly prophane the Sabbath-day, in buying, selling, uttering and vending their Wares and Commodities upon that Day for their private Gain : Also Innholders suffering Markets to be kept by Carriers, in most rude and prophane Manner, in selling Victuals to Hucksters, Chandlers, and all other Corners : Also Carriers, Carmen, Cloth-workers, Water-bearers, and Porters carrying of Burthens, and Watermen plying their Fares ; and divers others working in their ordinary Callings : And likewise, that I am further informed, that Vintners, Alehouse-keepers, Tobacco and Strong-water Sellers, greatly prophane the Sabbath-day, by suffering Company to sit drinking and bibbing in their Houses on that Day ; and likewise divers by Cursing and Swearing and such-like Behaviour, contrary to the express Commandment of Almighty God, his Majesty's Laws in that behalf, and all good Government : For the Reformation whereof, I do hereby require, and in his Majesty's Name straitly command all his Majesty's loving Subjects whatsoever, and also all Constables, Head-boroughs, Beadles, and all other Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting to J. S. the Bearer hereof, in finding out and apprehending all and every such Person and Persons, as shall be found to offend in any of these Kinds ; and them and every of them to bring before me, or some other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to answer to all such Matters as shall be objected against them, and to put in good Security for their good Behaviour. Whereof fail you not, as you or any of you will answer at your Peril. *April 20, 1629.*”

On the twenty-sixth of the same Month, eleven of the Nobility, Knights-Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, richly apparelled each attended by fifty Servants in rich Liveries, came into the City, and honoured Sir *James*

NUMB. XXVI.

*Cambell*, the Lord-Mayor, with their Company at Supper ; by whom they were sumptuously entertained.

At this Time the City greatly abounded in Riches and Splendor, such as former Ages were unacquainted with : Then it was beautiful to behold the glorious Appearance of Goldsmiths Shops in the South Row of *Cheapside*, which in a continued Course reached from the *Old-Change* to *Bucklersbury*, exclusive of four Shops only of other Trades in all that Space ; which occasioned the Privy Council, on the eighteenth of *November*, to make the following Order :

“ Forasmuch as his Majesty hath received Information of the Unseemliness and Deformity appearing in *Cheapside*, by reason that divers Men of mean Trades have Shops amongst the Goldsmiths ; which Disorder it is his Majesty's express Pleasure to have reformed ; whereas by Occasion that Sir *Henry Finch*, Knight, and some Aldermen, did this Day attend the Board upon other Business, there was the same Time also Mention made of the aforesaid Deformity.

“ It was thereupon thought fit, and accordingly ordered, that the two Lord Chief Justices, with such other Judges as they shall think meet to call unto them, shall consider what Statutes or Laws there are to enforce the Goldsmiths to plant themselves for the Use of their Trade in *Cheapside* and *Lombard-Street*, and the Parts adjacent, and thereupon return Certificate to the Board in Writing, with all convenient Expedition : Of which Order the said Lord Chief Justices are hereby prayed and required to take Notice, and to perform the same accordingly.”

Some of the Sheriffs Officers having arrested a Person in *Fleet-Street*, the Populace in a very riotous and tumultuous Manner attempted his Rescue ; but being strongly opposed by Constables, Watchmen and others, that were come to the Officers Assistance, a desperate Scuffle ensued ; wherein divers Persons were killed, and a great Number dangerously wounded. In the Interim, the Lord-Mayor, with an admirable Celerity, assembled a Party of the Trained-Bands, and marched thither, to suppress that dangerous Commotion ; but, being strongly resisted by the Populace, Proclamation was made for apprehending the Ring-leaders of the Sedition, and particularly Captain *Vaughan*, *Henry Stamford*, and one *Ward*, an Ensign ; divers whereof being apprehended, they were indicted and convicted of Murder, and *Stamford*, one of the chief Rioters, executed.

Notwithstanding the numerous Laws made for restraining People from incumbering the principal Streets of this City with Stalls and Stands ; yet at this Time they were more pestered than ever, by Bakers, Butchers, Poulterers, Chandlers, Fruiterers, Semplers, Grocers, Oyster, Herb, and Tripe-Women ; whereby many of the Inhabitants were obliged to remove elsewhere, to their great Damage : Wherefore, to remove all such Nuisances, and prevent such Practices for the future, 'twas by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, That no Inhabitant of the City whatsoever should presume to sell any thing in the Streets or Lanes of the City, upon Pain of forfeiting for the

*Ref. Col. vol. 2.*

*Goldsmiths Shops.*

*Ibid.*

*The King's Order concerning the Shops in Cheapside.*

*Ibid. A.D. 1630*

*Riot in Fleet-Street.*

*Stamford executed.*

*Stow. Ser. A.D. 1631*

*Lord-Mayor's Order against selling in the Streets.*



first Crime twenty Shillings; the second, forty; the third, four Pounds; and for ever after, the Penalty to double for each Offence.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1653  
Ordinance  
of Star-  
Chamber  
for redress-  
ing Abuses  
of Vintners,  
Bakers, &c.

Many great Abuses being committed by Vintners, Bakers, Chandlers, &c. in and about the City; for the redressing these Enormities, a Decree was made in the High Court of Star-Chamber, ordaining,

1. That, after Publication of the said Ordinance in the City of London, no Person whatsoever should presume to ingross any Sort of Provisions; and in particular, Chandlers were forbid to buy Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flour, to sell again at Market or elsewhere.

2. Considering the exorbitant Prices demanded by Vintners for dressing and selling Provisions, it was decreed, that for the future no Vintner shall sell any thing but Bread and Wine; nor shall permit any Flesh, or other Sorts of Provisions, to be brought into his House, to be there eaten by any of his Guests.

3. It being notorious, that many Frauds have been committed by Bakers, in selling sixteen Loaves to the Dozen, to those who retail the same, to the great Oppression of the Poor; it is therefore appointed, that thereafter no Baker shall sell Bread at any other Rate, than twelve, or at most thirteen to the Dozen.

4. Whereas the Keepers of Victualling-houses have greatly enhanced the Prices of their Ordinaries; therefore they are hereby strictly enjoined to take no more of each Guest for a Meal than two Shillings, including Wine and Beer; and of each Servant eight Pence. Which Regulation plainly evinces, that Provisions of all Sorts must then have been very dear.

5. All Victuallers and Vintners were likewise enjoined not to suffer in any of their Houses the Use of Cards, Dice, Tables, or other unlawful Games; nor to depend upon any Licence granted them upon that Account by the Groom-Porter; for all such are by this Decree declared null and void.

6. To prevent all Impositions by Inn-keepers, 'tis commanded, that no Inn-holder within the Cities of London or Westminster, or ten Miles of the same, shall take above six Pence in twenty-four Hours for Hay for one Horse, nor more than six Pence for a Peck of Oats: Which manifestly shews, that both Hay and Oats must then have been very dear.

7. It being apprehended, that great Inconveniencies would arise from the great Numbers of Livery-Stables lately set up in London, Westminster, and Southwark; it was ordained, that after the said Stable-keepers had consumed their Stocks of Hay and Oats, they should not presume to make any further Provision, but lay the Business entirely aside.

The King being returned from his Progress into Scotland, the Gentlemen of the four Inns of Court resolved to entertain their Majesties with a pompous Masquerade; which for Curiosity of Fancy, Excellency of Performance, and dazzling Splendor, far excelled every thing of the Kind that had ever been seen in England; the Charge whereof (according to a celebrated Author, who was one of the Committee appointed for the Preparation of that magnificent Shew) amounted to

Whit.  
Mem.  
Eng. Affa.  
1781.  
Life of K.  
Charles I.  
The pom-  
pous Mas-  
querade by  
the Inns of  
Court to  
entertain  
their Ma-  
jesties.

above twenty-one thousand Pounds. 'Tis not to be doubted but this enormous Sum (which, without a Peradventure, may justly be reckoned the greatest that ever was expended in this Kingdom on any Occasion, other than that of a Coronation) will whet the Desire of the Curious, to have the said magnificent, pompous, and incomparable Masquerade described; therefore, without regarding its Prolivity, I shall, for the Satisfaction of all such, insert an Account thereof, as published by the learned and ingenious *Whitelocke*, one of the above-mentioned Committee, and the Author of the celebrated Memorials:

"On *Candlemas-Day* in the Afternoon, the Masquers, Horsemen, Musicians, Dancers, and all that were Actors in this Business, according to Order, met at *Ely-House* in *Holborn*: There the grand Committee sat all Day, to order all Affairs; and when the Evening was come, all Things being in full Readiness, they began to set forth in this Order down *Chancery-Lane* to *Whitball*.

"The first that marched were twenty Footmen in scarlet Liveries with Silver Lace, each one having his Sword by his Side, a Baton in his Hand, and a Torch lighted in the other Hand; these were the Marshal's Men, who cleared the Streets, made way, and were all about the Marshal, waiting his Commands. After them, and sometimes in the midst of them, came the Marshal, then Mr. *Darrel*, afterwards knighted by the King; he was of *Lincoln's-Inn*, an extraordinary handsome, proper Gentleman; he was mounted upon one of the King's best Horses, and richest Saddles, and his own Habit was exceeding rich and glorious, his Horsemanship very gallant; and besides his Marshal's-Men; he had two Lacquies, who carried Torches by him, and a Page in Livery that went by him, carrying his Cloak.

"After him followed one hundred Gentlemen of the Inns of Court, twenty-five chosen out of each House, of the most proper and handsome young Gentlemen of the Societies; every one of them was gallantly mounted on the best Horses, and with the best Furniture, that the King's Stable and the Stables of all the Noblemen in Town would afford; and they were forward on this Occasion to lend them to the Inns of Court.

"Every one of these hundred Gentlemen were in very rich Cloaths, scarce any thing but Gold and Silver Lace to be seen of them; and each Gentleman had a Page and two Lacquies waiting on him in his Livery by his Horse's Side: The Lacquies carried Torches, and the Page his Master's Cloak. The Richness of their Apparel and Furniture glittering by the Light of a Multitude of Torches attending on them, with the Motion and Stirring of their mettled Horses, and the many and various gay Liveries of their Servants, but especially the personal Beauty and Gallantry of the handsome young Gentlemen, made the most glorious and splendid Appearance that ever was beheld in England.

"After the Horsemen, came the Antimasquers: And as the Horsemen had their Musick, about

Whit.  
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"about a dozen of the best Trumpeters proper  
"for them, and in their Livery, sounding before  
"them; so the first Antimasque, being of Crip-  
"ples and Beggars on Horseback, had their  
"Musick of Keys and Tongs, and the like,  
"snapping, and yet playing in a Concert before  
"them.

"These Beggars were also mounted, but  
"on the poorest, leanest Jades that could be  
"gotten out of the Dirt-Carts, or elsewhere;  
"and the Variety and Change from such no-  
"ble Musick and gallant Horses as went be-  
"fore them, unto their proper Musick and  
"pitiful Horses, made both of them the more  
"pleasing.

"The Habits and Properties of these Crip-  
"ples and Beggars were most ingeniously fitted  
"(as of all the rest) by the Commissioners  
"Direction; wherein (as in the whole Business)  
"Mr. Attorney Ney, Sir John Finch, Sir Ed-  
"ward Herbert, and Mr. Selden, those great and  
"eminent Persons, as all the rest of the  
"Committee, had often Meetings, and took  
"extraordinary Care and Pains in the ordering  
"of this Business, and it seemed a Pleasure to  
"them.

"After the Beggars Antimasque came Men  
"on Horseback, playing upon Pipes, Whistles,  
"and Instruments, sounding Notes like those of  
"Birds of all Sorts, and in excellent Concert,  
"and were followed by the Antimasque of Birds:  
"This was an Owl in an Ivy-Bush, with many  
"several Sorts of other Birds, in a Cluster about  
"the Owl, gazing, as it were, upon her. These  
"were little Boys put in Covers of the Shapes  
"of those Birds, rarely fitted, and sitting on  
"small Horses, with Footmen going by them,  
"with Torches in their Hands; and here  
"were some besides to look unto the Chil-  
"dren; and this was very pleasant to the Be-  
"holders.

"After this Antimasque came other Musi-  
"cians on Horseback, playing upon Bagpipes,  
"Hornpipes, and such Kind of Northern Mu-  
"sick, speaking the following Antimasque of  
"Projectors to be of the *Scotch* and North-  
"ern Quarters; and these, as all the rest,  
"had many Footmen with Torches waiting on  
"them.

"First in this Antimasque rode a Fellow  
"upon a little Horse, with a great Bit in his  
"Mouth, and upon the Man's Head was a  
"Bit, with Headstall and Reins fastened, and  
"signified a Projector, who begged a Patent,  
"that none in the Kingdom might ride their  
"Horses, but with such Bits as they should buy  
"of him.

"Then came another Fellow with a Bunch  
"of Carrots upon his Head, and a Capon  
"upon his Fift, describing a Projector who  
"begged a Patent of Monopoly, as the first  
"Inventor of the Art to feed Capons fat with  
"Carrots; and that none but himself should  
"make use of that Invention, and have the Pri-  
"vilege for fourteen Years, according to the  
"Statute.

"Several other Projectors were in like Manner  
"perforated in this Antimasque; and it pleased  
"the Spectators the more, because by it an In-

formation was covertly given to the King of  
"the Unfitness and Ridiculousness of these Pro-  
"jects against the Law; and the Attorney Ney,  
"who had most Knowledge of them, had a  
"great Hand in this Antimasque of the Pro-  
"jectors.

"After this, and the rest of the Antimasques  
"were past, all which are not here remembered,  
"there came six of the chief Musicians on Horse-  
"back upon Foot-Cloths, and in the Habits of  
"Heathen Priests, and Footmen carrying of  
"Torches by them.

"After these Musicians followed a large, open  
"Chariot, drawn with six brave Horses, with  
"large Plumes of Feathers on their Heads and  
"Buttocks; the Coachman and Postillion in rich  
"antique Liveries. In the Chariot were about a  
"dozen Persons, in several Habits of Gods and  
"Goddesses, and by them many Footmen on all  
"Sides bearing Torches.

"After this Chariot followed six more of the  
"Musicians on Horseback, with Foot-cloths, ha-  
"bited, and attended with Torches, as the former  
"were.

"After them came another large open Chariot  
"like the former, drawn with six gallant Horses,  
"with Feathers, Liveries, and Torches, as the  
"other had.

"These Chariots were made purposely for this  
"Occasion; and in this latter Chariot were about  
"a dozen Musicians in like Habit (but all with  
"some Variety and Distinction) as those in the  
"first Chariot.

"These going immediately before the Grand  
"Masquers Chariots, played upon excellent and  
"loud Musick all the Way as they went.

"After this Chariot came six more Musicians  
"on Foot-Cloth Horses, habited and attended as  
"the other.

"Then came the first Chariot of the Grand  
"Masquers, which was not so large as those  
"that went before, but most curiously framed,  
"carved, and painted with exquisite Art, and  
"purposely for this Service and Occasion. The  
"Form of it was after that of the *Roman Tri-  
"umphant Chariots*, as near as could be ga-  
"thered by some old Prints and Pictures extant  
"of them. The Seats in it were made of an oval  
"Form in the back End of the Chariot, so  
"that there was no Precedence in them, and  
"the Faces of all that sat in it might be seen  
"together.

"The Colours of the first Chariot were Silver  
"and Crimson, given by the Lot to *Gray's-Inn*,  
"as I remember. The Chariot was all over  
"painted richly with these Colours, even the  
"Wheels of it most artificially laid on; and the  
"carved Work of it was as curious for that Art,  
"and it made a stately Show. It was drawn by  
"four Horses all on Breast, and they were co-  
"vered to their Heels all over with Cloth of  
"Tissue, of the Colours of Crimson and Silver,  
"huge Plumes of red and white Feathers on  
"their Heads and Buttocks. The Coachman's  
"Cap and Feather, his long Coat, and his  
"very Whip and Cushion of the same Stuff and  
"Colour.

"In this Chariot sat the four Grand Masquers  
"of *Gray's-Inn*, their Habits, Doublets, Trunk-  
"hose



" hose and Caps of most rich Cloth of Tissue,  
" and wrought as thick with Silver Spangles as  
" they could be placed; large white Silk Stock-  
" ings up to their Trunk-hose, and rich Sprigs in  
" their Caps; themselves proper and beautiful  
" young Gentlemen.

" On each Side of the Chariot were four  
" Footmen, in Liveries of the Colour of the Cha-  
" riot, carrying huge Flamboys in their Hands,  
" which, with the Torches, gave such a Lustre  
" to the Paintings, Spangles, and Habits, that  
" hardly any Thing could be invented to appear  
" more glorious.

" After this Chariot came six more Musicians  
" on Foot-Cloths, and in Habits like the for-  
" mer; these were followed by the second Cha-  
" riot, as the Lot fell for the *Middle-Temple*.  
" This differed not in any Thing from the former,  
" but in Colours only, which were of this Cha-  
" riot Silver and Blue. The Chariot and Horses  
" were covered and decked with Cloth of Tissue,  
" of Blue and Silver, as the former was with Silver  
" and Crimson.

" In this second Chariot were the four Grand  
" Masquers of the *Middle-Temple*, in the same  
" Habits as the other Masquers were, and  
" with the like Attendance, Torches, and  
" Flamboys with the former. After these fol-  
" lowed the third and fourth Chariots, and six  
" Musicians between each Chariot, habited  
" on Foot-Cloths and Horses as before. The  
" Chariots were all of the same Make, and  
" alike carved and painted, differing only in the  
" Colours.

" In the third Chariot rode the Grand Masquers  
" of the *Inner-Temple*; and in the fourth Chariot  
" went those of *Lincoln's-Inn*, according to the  
" Lot of each of them.

" The Habits of the sixteen Grand Masquers  
" were all the same, their Persons most handsome  
" and lovely, the Equipage so full of State and  
" Height of Gallantry, that it never was outdone  
" by any Representation mentioned in our former  
" Stories."

*Ibid.*

" In this Order they proceeded to *Whitehall*,  
" where the King and Queen from a Window of  
" the Banqueting-House beheld the stately Proce-  
" sion; wherewith they were so highly delighted,  
" that the King sent to the Marshal thereof, to  
" desire him to fetch a Turn round the *Tilt-Yard*,  
" that he and his Consort might have the Satisfac-  
" tion of a second View of that most pompous  
" Procession; which being accordingly performed,  
" they entered the Palace, and were conducted to  
" several Apartments prepared for the Entertain-  
" ment; where the Ladies of Honour not only ho-  
" noured the Masquers by dancing with them, but  
" likewise the Queen herself, by dancing with di-  
" vers of the principal.

" The Masquerade in all its Parts being per-  
" formed with such an amazing Dexterity and Pomp,  
" that the Royal Consort was thereby so extremely  
" well pleased, that she desired to have it repeated;  
" which *Ralph Freeman*, the Lord-Mayor, receiv-  
" ing Intimation of, he invited the King and  
" Queen, and the aforesaid Masquers, to an En-  
" tertainment in the City, where he regaled their  
" Majesties in *Merchant-Taylors Hall* with the ut-  
" most Magnificence. On this Occasion the above-

*Royal Fa-  
mily enter-  
tained at  
Merchant-  
Taylors  
Hall.*

mentioned Masquers came in Procession into the  
City, and performed the Masquerade in all its  
Parts, with the same Dexterity, Splendor, and  
Applause as at *Whitehall*. After which, the  
Masquers were sumptuously entertained by the  
said Mayor.

The King having resolved to raise Money of  
his Subjects without the Assent of Parliament,  
for the fitting out a formidable Fleet (which  
Impost is known by the Appellation of Ship-  
Money;) for putting the said Resolution in Exe-  
cution, he sent the following Writ to the City of  
*London*:

*Carolus Rex, &c.*

" To the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens  
" of our City of *London*, and to the Sheriffs of  
" the same City, and good Men in the said City,  
" and in the Liberties and Members of the same,  
" greeting.

" Because we are given to understand, that  
" certain Thieves, Pirates, and Robbers of the  
" Sea, as well Turks, Enemies of the Christian  
" Name, as others, being gathered together,  
" wickedly taking by Force, and spoiling the  
" Ships and Goods and Merchandizes, not only  
" of our Subjects, but also of the Subjects of our  
" Friends in the Sea, which hath been accustomed  
" antiently to be defended by the *English* Na-  
" tion; and the same, at their Pleasure, they  
" have carried away, delivering the Men in the  
" same into a miserable Captivity: And foras-  
" much as we see them daily preparing all Man-  
" ner of Shipping, farther to molest our Mer-  
" chants, and to grieve the Kingdom, unless  
" Remedy be not sooner applied, and their En-  
" deavours be not more manly met withal: Also  
" the Dangers considered, which on every Side  
" in these Times of War do hang over our  
" Heads, that it behoveth us and our Subjects  
" to hasten the Defence of the Sea and Kingdom  
" with all Expedition or Speed that we can: We,  
" willing, by the Help of God, chiefly to pro-  
" vide for the Defence of the Kingdom, Safe-  
" guard of the Sea, Security of our Subjects,  
" Safe-conduct of Ships and Merchandizes to our  
" Kingdom of *England* coming, and from the  
" same Kingdom to foreign Parts passing; for-  
" asmuch as we, and our Progenitors, Kings of  
" *England*, have been always heretofore Masters  
" of the aforesaid Sea; and it would be very  
" irksome unto us, if that Princely Honour, in  
" our Times, should be lost, or in any Thing  
" diminished.

" And although that Charge of Defence, which  
" concerneth all Men, ought to be supported by  
" all, as by the Laws and Customs of the King-  
" dom of *England* hath been accustomed to be  
" done; notwithstanding, we considering, that  
" you constituted in the Sea Coasts, to whom by  
" Sea as well great Dangers are imminent, and  
" who by the same do get more plentiful Gains,  
" for the Defence of the Sea, and Conservation of  
" our Princely Honour in that Behalf, according  
" to the Duty of your Allegiance, against such  
" Attempts are chiefly bound to set to your help-  
" ing Hand; we command firmly, enjoying you  
" the aforesaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi-  
" zens, and Sheriffs of the said City, and the  
" good Men in the same City, and in the Liber-

*Rush. Coll.  
Vol. 2.  
A.D. 1634*

*Ibid.  
King's  
Writ for  
levying  
Ship-  
Money.*

" ties



"ties and Members of the same, in the Faith  
 "and Allegiance wherein ye are bound unto us,  
 "and as ye do love us and our Honour, and  
 "under the Forfeiture of all which ye can for-  
 "feit to us, that ye cause to be prepared, and  
 "brought to the Port of *Portsmouth*, before the  
 "1st Day of *March* now next ensuing, one  
 "Ship of War of the Burthen of nine hundred  
 "Tuns, with three hundred and fifty Men at  
 "the least, as well expert Masters as very able  
 "and skilful Mariners; one other Ship of War  
 "of eight hundred Tuns, with two hundred  
 "and sixty Men at least, as well skilful Masters  
 "as very able and expert Mariners; four other  
 "Ships of War, every of them of the Burthen of  
 "five hundred Tuns, and every of them with  
 "two hundred Men at least, as well expert  
 "Masters as very able and skilful Mariners; and  
 "one other Ship of War, of the Burthen of  
 "three hundred Tuns, with a hundred and  
 "fifty Men, as well expert Masters as very able  
 "and skilful Mariners; and also every of the  
 "said Ships with Ordinance, as well greater as  
 "lesser, Gunpowder, and Spears and Weapons,  
 "and other necessary Arms sufficient for War,  
 "and with double Tackling, and with Victuals,  
 "until the said 1st of *March*, competent for  
 "so many Men; and from that Time, for  
 "twenty-six Weeks, at your Charges, as well  
 "in Victuals as in Mens Wages, and other  
 "Things necessary for War, during that Time,  
 "upon Defence of the Sea in our Service, in  
 "Command of the Admiral of the Sea, to whom  
 "we shall commit the Custody of the Sea, before  
 "the aforesaid 1st Day of *March*, and as he,  
 "on our Behalf, shall command them to con-  
 "tinue; so that they may be there the same Day  
 "at the farthest, to go from thence with our  
 "Ships, and the Ships of other faithful Subjects,  
 "for the Safe-guard of the Sea, and Defence  
 "of you and yours, and Repulse and Vanquish-  
 "ing of whomsoever busying themselves to mo-  
 "lest or trouble upon the Sea our Merchants,  
 "and other Subjects, and faithful People com-  
 "ing into our Dominions for Cause of Merchan-  
 "dize, or from thence returning to their own  
 "Countries.

"Also we have assigned you, the aforesaid  
 "Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, or  
 "any thirteen or more of you, within thirty  
 "Days after the Receipt of this Writ, to assess  
 "all Men in the said City, and in the Liberties  
 "and Members of the same; and the Land-  
 "holders in the same, not having a Ship or any  
 "Part of the aforesaid Ships, nor serving in the  
 "same, to contribute to the Expences about the  
 "necessary Provision of the Premises; and to  
 "assess and lay upon the aforesaid City, with  
 "the Liberties and Members thereof, viz. upon  
 "every of them, according to their Estate and  
 "Substances, and the Portion assessed upon  
 "them; and to nominate and appoint Col-  
 "lectors in this Behalf. Also we have assigned  
 "you, the aforesaid Mayor, and also the Sheriffs  
 "of the City aforesaid, to levy the Portions  
 "so as aforesaid assessed upon the aforesaid Men  
 "and Landholders, and every of them in the  
 "aforesaid City, with the Liberties and Mem-  
 "bers of the same, by Distress and other

"due Means; and to commit to Prison all  
 "those whom you shall find rebellious and  
 "contrary in the Premises, there to remain  
 "until we shall give further Orders for their De-  
 "livery.

"And moreover, we command you, that  
 "about the Premises you diligently attend, and  
 "do and execute those Things with Effect,  
 "upon Peril that shall fall thereon: But we  
 "will not, that, under Colour of our aforesaid  
 "Command, more should be levied of the said  
 "Men than shall suffice for the necessary Ex-  
 "pences of the Premises; or that any, who have  
 "levied Money for Contribution, to raise the  
 "aforesaid Charges, should by him detain the  
 "same, or any Part thereof, or should pre-  
 "sume, by any Manner of Colour, to appro-  
 "priate the same to other Uses; willing, that if  
 "more than may be sufficient shall be collected,  
 "the same may be paid out among the Contri-  
 "butors, for the Rate of the Part to them be-  
 "longing.

"Witness myself at *Westminster*, the 20th  
 "Day of *October*, in the tenth Year of our  
 "Reign."

Upon the Receipt of this arbitrary Com-  
 mand, a Common Council was summoned to  
 deliberate thereon; wherein it was resolved to  
 present the following Petition to the King,  
 for Relief against that illegal and exorbitant  
 Demand:

"That whereas your Majesty by Writ, bear-  
 "ing *teste* 20 *Octoberis* last, commanded your Pe-  
 "titioners, at their Charge, to provide seven  
 "Ships of War, furnished with Men, Victual,  
 "and all warlike Provisions, to be at *Portsmouth*  
 "by the 1st of *March* next, and to continue  
 "from thence by the Space of twenty-six Weeks,  
 "in your Majesty's Service, upon the Defence  
 "of the Seas, and other Causes in the said Writ  
 "contained;

"Your Petitioners do in all submissive Hum-  
 "bleness, and with Acknowledgment of your  
 "sacred Majesty's many Favours unto your said  
 "City, inform your Majesty, that they conceive,  
 "that by ancient Privileges, Grants, and Acts of  
 "Parliament (which they are ready humbly to  
 "shew forth) they are exempt, and are to be  
 "freed from that Charge:

*And do most humbly pray,*

"That your Majesty will be graciously pleased  
 "that the Petitioners, with your princely Grace  
 "and Favour, may enjoy the said Privileges and  
 "Exemptions, and be freed from providing of  
 "the said Ships and Provisions."

However, it does not appear that the Exem-  
 tion insisted on by the Citizens, by Virtue of their  
 ancient Rights and Privileges, proved of any  
 Service to them; for the King, instead of drop-  
 ping his Project, (which at first was only peculiar  
 to the maritime Towns) imposed it upon the whole  
 Kingdom.

The *London* Clergy, imagining themselves very  
 unhappy in not being so rich as their Predecessors,  
 and that, as alledged, owing to modern Defalca-  
 tions; they charged the Citizens with many gross  
 and incredible Enormities, as will appear in the  
 following Petition:

4 H

"That

*City Pro-  
 ceedings  
 thereon.*

*Ibid.  
 Petition to  
 the King.*

*The Cler-  
 gy's Petition  
 for Increase  
 of their  
 Tythes.*



Ibid.

"That the Benefices in *London* were an hundred Years since very great; that the Decree for Tythes, now in Force, provides that nine Pence (should be two Shillings and nine Pence) be paid upon every Pound Rent without Fraud; that, notwithstanding the said Decree, (the Variation of Times considered) they are now very poor and mean; many of them not worth forty Pounds *per Annum*; the most not one hundred Pounds; only one, *Christ-Church*, a City Impropriation, worth three hundred and fifty Pounds.

"That the Petitioners have not independent Maintenance, and, for Want thereof, are daily thrust upon dangerous and great Inconveniences; that this is because the Petitioners have no Means assigned in the said Decree for the discovering the true Value of their said Rents by the Oath of the Parties, and for that many *London* Landlords (to the defeating of the Petitioners, and endangering their own Souls) have and daily do contrive double Leases, or make Provisos, wherein they call some small Part of the true Rent by the Name of Rent, and all the rest (which yet is quarterly paid) by the Name of Fine, Income, or the like; which Practice, in the Year 1620, was signified to be unjust and sacrilegious, under the Hands of the Reverend Bishops and Heads of Houses of both Universities.

"And lastly, for that the Lord-Mayor for the Time being is our ordinary Judge, and the Petitioners generally want both Ability and Leisure to prosecute and appeal from him to the Right Honourable the Lord-Keeper, or otherwise to wage War with rich and powerful Citizens.

"May it therefore please the great Patron of the Church, your Royal Majesty, to take into your princely Consideration these Pressures and Grievances of your poor Clergy of *London*, with the Causes of the same; and to take such Recourse for Redress thereof, as to your Majesty's great Wisdom and Clemency shall seem meet."

Ibid.  
The King refers this Petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

For inspecting into the pretended Grievance, the King referred the Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Keeper, Earl Marshal, Bishop of *London*, Lord Cottesloe, Secretary *Windbank*, and Chief Justice *Richardson*, or to any five or three of them, whereof the Archbishop always to be one. While the Referees were endeavouring to settle the Tythes in Controversy, divers Citizens petitioned the King and Council against their Manner of proceeding; when, after sundry Hearings, it was (upon the King's Proposal) reciprocally agreed, between the Citizens and their Parsons, to submit the Point in Dispute to his Majesty's Arbitration. However, the King was afraid to make an absolute Decision thereof, seeing it was against the general Sense of the People.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1635  
A Proclamation against Hackney Coaches, &c.

'Tis observable, that in the Year 1625 there were not above twenty Hackney Coaches in the City of *London* and Parts contiguous, and those not used to ply in the Streets as at present, but were, by such as had Occasion for such Conveniences, sent for from the Stables where they stood. But, at this Time, the Number of these Coaches

being greatly increased, they plied in the Streets as at present; whereby the common Passages were not only obstructed, and rendered dangerous and incommodious to their Majesties and the Nobility; but it was likewise alledged, that by their great Increase, the Prices of Hay and other Provender were much enhanced: For the redressing of which, a Proclamation was published on the 19th of *January*, strictly commanding, that, after the 24th of the approaching *June*, no Hackney Coach should be used in the City of *London* nor Suburbs thereof, other than by carrying of People to and from their Habitations in the Country; and by the said Proclamation it was also enjoined, that no Person whatsoever should make use of a Coach in this City, except such Persons as were capable of keeping four able Horses, fit for his Majesty's Service; which were at all Times to be ready when called for, under a severe Penalty.

Who al-  
lowed to  
keep a  
Coach.

Some Time after, the King, to prevent the Spreading of the dreadful Contagion raging in this City (which within the Year carried off ten thousand and four hundred of the Citizens) by Proclamation of the 26th of *July*, prohibited the keeping of either *Bartolomew* or *Southwark* Fairs.

Ibid.  
Another  
Plague.

Fairs suf-  
fered.

The raising of Ship-Money met with great Opposition in most Parts of the Kingdom, but more especially in this City, where great Numbers refused to pay; among whom was *Richard Chambers*, a Merchant, already mentioned, who, for his peremptory refusing to pay, was by *Sir Edward Bromfield*, the Lord-Mayor, committed to Prison; against whom he commenced a Suit for false Imprisonment, the Legality whereof was to have been tried in *Trinity Term*: But such was the iniquitous Partiality of *Robert Berkley*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, that he would not suffer the Lawfulness of Ship-Money to be controverted by *Chambers's* Council; but declared in Court, that there was a Rule of Law and another of Government, and that many Things, that could not be done by the Rule of Law, might be done by that of Government.

Ibid.  
The Case  
of Cham-  
bers and  
Bromfield.

Judge  
Berkley's  
Partiality.

This Distinction was looked upon to be new and dangerous, and the quashing of the Cause; for, instead of serving to promote the peaceable Payment of the Money demanded, it had a quite different Effect; for, by this Proceeding, the Citizens of *London* became more obstinate than ever, inasmuch that the Privy Council thought proper to write to them to submit: But having received an Answer not agreeable to their Expectations, they wrote the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen:

Ibid.  
Its Effect  
harmful to  
the Cause.

"We have received by some of you the Aldermen a Denial in the Name of the City to our late Letter, for the setting forth of Shipping for the present and necessary Defence of the Kingdom; and the Excuses which are made since upon the like Occasions, we cannot impute it truly to any Thing but Want of Duty.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1636  
Letter to  
the City  
from the  
Privy  
Council for  
immediate  
Obedience  
to their  
former  
Order.

"We do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and by his Commandment, require you to see the Directions of our said Letter per-  
formed,



"formed, upon your Allegiance; and as you will  
"answer the contrary at your Perils. And so,  
" &c."

*Ibid.*  
*City peti-  
tion for  
Abatement.*

*Is rejected.*

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, perceiving  
by this threatening Letter, that they could not  
shake off the Burden, drew up and presented a  
Petition to the Council, for an Abatement of the  
Number of Ships rated upon the City, and that,  
instead of twenty, his Majesty would be graci-  
ously pleased to accept of ten: Which Petition  
being rejected, they were told, That the pressing  
Necessities and Preservation of the State required  
their immediate Submission, whereby they would  
happily obviate an Occasion of shewing them  
more particularly what is due to those that dis-  
obey his Majesty's Commands on such an Emer-  
gency. And this was followed by another arbi-  
trary Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Alder-  
men:

*Ibid.*  
*AD. 1637*

*Further  
Orders con-  
cerning  
Shops in  
Cheap-  
side, &c.*

"Whereas by our Letters of the 15th of July,  
"and last of January, 1635, we did not only  
"take Notice of the present Remissness and  
"Backwardness in the then Lord-Mayor and Al-  
"dermen, in seeing our Directions, by his Ma-  
"jesty's express Command, forthwith put in  
"Execution, by bringing the Goldsmiths, living  
"dispersed in the City, to seat themselves either  
"in Cheap-side or Lombard-Street; for which Pur-  
"pose we required, that all other Tradesmen  
"should be removed, and give Place unto them:  
"But if they should obstinately refuse, and re-  
"main refractory, then to take Security of them  
"to perform the same by a certain Day, or, in  
"Default of giving such Security, to commit  
"them to Prison until they conform themselves.  
"Notwithstanding all which, his Majesty has  
"been informed, that there are yet a great Num-  
"ber of Houses of other several Trades, that  
"live both in Cheap-side and Lombard-Street, con-  
"trary to his Majesty's Command and our said  
"Directions; which Neglect being both inex-  
"cusable, and very worthy of Blame, we must let  
"your Lordship, &c. know, that if speedy and  
"effectual Care be not taken by you in seeing  
"the same duly performed, his Majesty will not  
"pass it by, without calling you to an Account  
"for it.

"And, in the mean while, we are, by his Ma-  
"jesty's Command, to require and charge you,  
"forthwith to cause all such Shops as are not  
"Goldsmiths, and have been taken or opened  
"either in Cheap-side or Lombard-Street since  
"our said Letters, to be presently shut up,  
"and not permitted to be opened till further  
"Order from this Board; whereof your Lord-  
"ship, &c. may not fail. And so, &c. 24 May,  
"1637."

And, as if the above arbitrary Letter was not  
sufficient to enforce a Submission, 'twas by the  
Court of Star-Chamber thought convenient, by the  
following thundering Order, to compel the Citi-  
zens to a Compliance:

*Ibid.*

*Enforced  
by an Or-  
dinance of  
the Star-  
Chamber.*

"Whereas their Lordships did this Day take  
"Notice, that, contrary to the Orders and Di-  
"rections of their Lordships, divers Tradesmen,  
"which are not Goldsmiths, do contemptuously  
"open again their Shops both in Cheap-side and  
"Lombard-Street, though they kept them for a  
"while shut; their Lordships greatly blaming

"the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of  
"London, that they have so negligently per-  
"formed his Majesty's Commands, and the strict  
"Directions of the Board, by Letters of the  
"24th of May last, and before, concerning the  
"shutting-up of all such Houses and Shops in  
"Cheap-side and Lombard-Street as aforesaid, and  
"that some of their Lordships have been Eye-  
"witnesses very lately of their Disobedience in  
"this Particular, did think fit and order, that if  
"the Alderman or his Deputy shall not forthwith  
"cause to be shut up every such Shop standing  
"within his Ward in Cheap-side and Lombard-Street,  
"which are not Goldsmiths, upon Knowledge  
"thereof, the said Alderman or his Deputy shall  
"be committed to Prison by Warrant from the  
"Board.

"And their Lordships do command, that this  
"Order shall be sent to the Lord-Mayor, to  
"the End, that Notice may be given to whom  
"it appertains.

"Star-Chamber, July 7, 1637."

The Magistrates of this City seem to have paid  
but little Respect to this Letter and Order, as  
will appear by the following Letter sent by the  
Privy Council to the Lord-Mayor and Alder-  
men:

"By several Letters and Orders of this Board,  
"and particularly that of the 24th of May and  
"7th of July last, we took Notice how negli-  
"gently the then Lord-Mayor and Aldermen  
"had performed his Majesty's Commands, and  
"the strict Directions of this Board, concerning  
"the shutting-up of all such Houses and Shops  
"in Cheap-side and Lombard-Street as were not  
"Goldsmiths; and did order, that if the Al-  
"dermen of the said Wards, or their De-  
"puties, should not forthwith cause to be  
"shut up every such Shop standing within their  
"Wards in Cheap-side and Lombard-Street, which  
"are not Goldsmiths, the said Alderman, or  
"his Deputy, neglecting so to do, should be  
"committed to Prison by Warrant from the  
"Board.

*Ibid.*

*Another  
Order from  
the Privy  
Council  
concerning  
the same.*

"Yet, nevertheless, as we are informed, these  
"are at the least four and twenty Houses and  
"Shops that are not inhabited by Goldsmiths;  
"but in some of them are one Grove, and one  
"Widow Hill, Stationers; one Dover, a Mil-  
"liner; and one Brown, a Bandfeller; one San-  
"ders, a Druggster; and one Medcalf, a Cook;  
"and one Edwards, a Girdler; who do, by  
"Connivance, still inhabit there, having some  
"Part of their Shops shut, and the rest open;  
"which Contempt of theirs, and Disrespect, and  
"Neglect of the Aldermen, or their Deputies of  
"those Wards, as we cannot but take Notice of,  
"so we must hereby pray and require your  
"Lordship (without Delay) to acquaint the  
"said Aldermen and their Deputies therewith;  
"and that if they do not presently put our for-  
"mer Directions in that Particular in Exe-  
"cution, we shall then give such further Or-  
"der, as shall teach them to know, that the  
"Commands of this Board ought not to be  
"sighted.

"And hereof we shall expect to receive a par-  
"ticular Account from your Lordship; who, we  
"hope, will have a better Care to see his Ma-  
"jesty's



"jefty's Commands performed on this Behalf, than  
"your Predecessors have had. And so, &c.

"12 January, 1637."

Yet, notwithstanding these Bickerings between  
the Court and the City, we find, that his Ma-  
jesty was prevailed upon by the Citizens, in the  
Course of the ensuing Year, to grant them the  
underwritten and most extensive Charter:

Roy. Char.  
Lond.  
A.D. 1638  
King  
Charles 1's  
Charter.  
The Pre-  
amble.

"Know ye now, that we, deeply considering  
"and calling to Memory the good and lauda-  
"ble Services performed by our beloved and  
"faithful Subjects, the said Mayor and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens of the City of London,  
"which we graciously accept; and from our  
"Soul affecting the good and happy Estate of  
"our said City, to increase and enlarge with the  
"greatest Favour and Grace we can, and to  
"establish with all Care and Diligence we can,  
"the Rule and Government of our said City,  
"of our especial Grace, and from our certain  
"Knowledge and meer Motion, and for divers  
"other good Causes and Considerations especi-  
"ally moving us at present; we do accept and  
"approve of, for us, our Heirs and Successors,  
"as much as in us lies, all and singular the  
"Letters Patents, Charters, and Confirmations  
"aforesaid, and all and singular Gifts, Grants,  
"Confirmations, Restitutions, Customs, Ordi-  
"nances, Explanations, Articles, and all other  
"Things whatsoever in the same Letters Patents  
"or Charters (except as are herein after excepted)  
"and all and singular Lands, Tenements, Of-  
"fices, Jurisdictions, Authorities, Privileges,  
"Liberties, Franchises, Quittals, Immunities,  
"free Customs, and Hereditaments whatsoever,  
"which the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
"Citizens of the City of London, or their Pre-  
"decessors, by the Name of Mayor and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens of the City of London,  
"or by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen,  
"Citizens, or Commonalty of London, or by the  
"Name of Mayor and Citizens of the City of  
"London, or by the Name of the Mayor and  
"Commonalty of the City of London, or by the  
"Name of Citizens of the City of London, or by  
"the Name of Barons of London, or by any  
"other Name whatsoever, by Reason and Force  
"of the said Letters Patents, Charters, or Con-  
"firmations, or by Use or Prescription, or any  
"other lawful Means at any Time or Times  
"heretofore they have had, ratified, and be-  
"stowed; and all those we ratify and confirm by  
"these Presents to the said Mayor and Common-  
"alty, and Citizens of the said City of London,  
"and their Successors.

Refers to  
all Liber-  
ties, Juris-  
dictions, &c.

"We will also, and, for the Considerations  
"aforesaid, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do  
"grant, that the said Mayor and Commonalty,  
"and Citizens, and their Successors, be fully  
"and wholly restored to all and singular their  
"Authorities, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Fran-  
"chises, Privileges, Quittals, and free Customs  
"whatsoever aforesaid (except such as are herein  
"after excepted;) and all and singular to the  
"said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens,  
"and their Successors, we for us, our Heirs  
"and Successors, do restore by these Presents, as  
"fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample  
"Manner and Form, as they or their Predecessors

"had used or enjoyed the same in any Times of  
"our Progenitors or Predecessors, once Kings  
"and Queens of England.

"We will also, and by these Presents, for us,  
"our Heirs and Successors, grant, that it shall  
"be lawful for the said Mayor and Common-  
"alty, and Citizens of the City of London afore-  
"said, any Authority, Office, Jurisdiction, Li-  
"berty, Privilege, Franchise, Immunity, Quit-  
"tals, and free Customs mentioned in the Let-  
"ters Patents or Charters aforesaid, or any of  
"them, or other their Customs which hitherto  
"they have used, or perhaps have abused, or  
"not claimed when they ought to have claimed;  
"that they nevertheless, the Mayor and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens of the City of London,  
"and their Successors, may henceforth for ever  
"fully have, enjoy, and use any Matter, Cause,  
"or Thing whatsoever, in Times past had,  
"made, or provided to the contrary thereof  
"notwithstanding; without Hindrance or Im-  
"pediment of us, our Heirs or Successors, our  
"Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Escheators, or  
"any other Bailiff or Minister of us, our Heirs  
"or Successors whatsoever, the same Au-  
"thorities, Offices, Jurisdictions, Liberties,  
"Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Quittals,  
"and free Customs whatsoever, in likewise not  
"used or abused, or not claimed, or any of  
"them.

"And to the Intent the said Mayor and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens of the said City, and  
"their Successors in Time to come, may the  
"more safely, freely, and quietly hold and en-  
"joy to them, and their Successors for ever, all and  
"singular the Premises in the said Letters Patents,  
"or Charters before-mentioned, or intended to be  
"given or granted by the same; and for the In-  
"tent that no Ambiguity, Controversy, doubtful  
"Construction or Question of, or about the Pre-  
"mises, may henceforth arise, but be altogether  
"taken away:

"We, for the Consideration aforesaid, and of  
"our special Grace, for us, our Heirs and Suc-  
"cessors, do give and grant to the said Mayor  
"and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of  
"London, and their Successors for ever, all and  
"singular the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Of-  
"fices, Fees, Rewards, Liberties, Privileges,  
"Jurisdictions, Immunities, Ordinances, Quit-  
"tals, Hereditaments, and all and singular other  
"Things whatsoever, in the said Letters Pa-  
"tents, or Charters afore-recited, or any of them  
"contained, or mentioned to have been given or  
"granted, with all and singular the Appurte-  
"nances, (except such as in the same Charters, or  
"Letters Patents, or in these Presents are ex-  
"cepted) as fully, plainly, freely, and wholly,  
"to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been  
"expressed, named, mentioned, declared, and  
"manifested severally, and namely, and Word  
"for Word in these Presents; to hold all and  
"singular the Premises by these Presents men-  
"tioned to be granted, or confirmed, with  
"all Appurtenances, of us, our Heirs and  
"Successors, by such, the same, or the like  
"Services, Fees, Fee-farm, Rent, Sums of  
"Money, and Demands whatsoever, by which  
"on by what, and as all and singular the  
"same

To hold the  
same for  
the like  
Fees, Ser-  
vices, &c.  
aforesaid.



"same Premises were formerly held of us, or  
"our Predecessors, or were intended to be held  
"by the same Letters Patents, Charter, or  
"otherwise.

"And whereas Lord Henry the Sixth, late  
"King of England, our Predecessor, by his Let-  
"ters Patents under the Great Seal of England,  
"bearing Date at Westminster the 26th Day of  
"October, in the twenty-third Year of his Reign,  
"granted unto the Citizens of the City aforesaid,  
"amongst other Things, that the same Citizens,  
"and their Successors for ever, should have all  
"Soils, Commons, Purprestures, and Improve-  
"ments in all Wastes, Commons, Streets, Ways,  
"and other Places in the City and Suburbs aforesaid, and in the Water of Thames within the  
"Limits of the same City, together with the  
"Profits of the same Purprestures and Improve-  
"ments, and that they may improve, and rent  
"and enjoy the Rents of them, and their Succes-  
"sors for ever, and likewise several other Things,  
"as in the said Letters Patents more fully ap-  
"pears:

"And whereas in the Parliament of the said  
"Lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England,  
"held at Westminster in the twenty-eighth Year  
"of his Reign, it was enacted by Authority of  
"the same Parliament, that the same King should  
"take, resume, seize, and retain into his Hands  
"and Possession, all Honours, Castles, Lord-  
"ships, Towns, Villages, Manors, Lands, Tene-  
"ments, Wastes, Rents, Reversions, Fees, Fee-  
"farms, and Services, with all Appurtenances  
"in England, Wales, and the Marches of the  
"same, Ireland, Guiana, Calice, and the Marches  
"of the same, which the said Lord Henry by  
"his Letters Patents or otherwise had granted  
"from the first Day of his Reign, and all Ho-  
"nours, Castles, Lordships, Towns, Villages,  
"Manors, Lands, Tenements, Wastes, Rents,  
"Reversions, Fees, Fee-farms, and Services,  
"with all their Appurtenances, which were of  
"the Duchy of Lancaster, and by the King him-  
"self conveyed by Grant or Grants of the same  
"King; and the said King to have, hold, and  
"retain all the same Premises, in the like State  
"he had them at the Time of such-like Con-  
"cession made by the same King of the same;  
"and that all Letters Patents by the said King,  
"or any other Person or Persons, at the Re-  
"quest and Desire of the said King, to any  
"Person or Persons made of the Premises, or  
"any of them, should be void and of no  
"Force in Law; as by the same Act of Parlia-  
"ment (amongst other Things) doth more fully  
"appear:

"And whereas our most famous Progenitor,  
"Henry the Seventh, late King of England, &c.  
"by his Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of  
"England, bearing Date at Westminster the 23d  
"Day of July, in the twentieth Year of his  
"Reign, reciting, amongst other Things, all  
"and singular Donations, Confirmations, Grants,  
"Restitutions, Innovations, Ordinances, and all  
"other Articles and Things in the said Letters  
"Patents contained, did accept, and approved,  
"and ratified, and confirmed all and singular the  
"said Things to the said Mayor and Common-  
"alty, and Citizens of the said City, and their

"Heirs and Successors by the same Letters Pa-  
"tents, and did grant and confirm, by his said  
"Letters Patents, all and singular those Things;  
"as fully, plainly, and wholly, as if they had  
"been severally and Word for Word expressed;  
"declared, and manifested in the said Letters  
"Patents of the same Lord Henry the Seventh, to  
"the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
"zens, and their Successors; as by the said Let-  
"ters Patents amongst other Things more plainly  
"appears.

"And whereas there are divers Questions lately  
"arisen concerning the Validity, as well of the  
"said Letters Patents of the said Lord Henry the  
"Sixth, as of the said Lord Henry the Seventh,  
"thereupon made by Reason or Pretence of the  
"same Act of Parliament concerning Resumption  
"aforesaid:

"We, willing that all Questions thereof should  
"be from henceforth taken away, and to the In-  
"tent the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
"zens of the City of London, and their Succes-  
"sors may the better, more safely, and quietly  
"have, hold, and enjoy such Things in the said  
"Letters Patents of the said late King Henry  
"the Sixth, herein after expressed; nevertheless  
"with some Proviso, Exceptions, Restrictions,  
"and Explanations, in these Presents mentioned;  
"it is our good Pleasure by these our present  
"Letters to grant, and confirm to the said Mayor  
"and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Suc-  
"cessors, the same particular Things, and others  
"hereafter specified, in such Manner and Form  
"as is afterwards mentioned.

"Know ye therefore, that we, for divers good  
"Causes and Considerations especially moving  
"us thereunto, of our special Grace, and from  
"our certain Knowledge and meer Motion, have  
"given and granted, and by these Presents for  
"us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and  
"grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
"Citizens of the City of London, and their Suc-  
"cessors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the  
"said City, who now are, and for the Time  
"shall be, as well those Aldermen who formerly  
"have been Mayors of the City, as those Alder-  
"men who for the Time to come shall sustain  
"and bear the Burthen and Office of the Mayor-  
"alty of the said City, although they shall cease  
"from their Mayoralty, or are dismissed from  
"it, so long as nevertheless they stand Al-  
"dermen, and the three senior Aldermen of  
"the said City for the Time being, who have  
"stood longest in the Office of Aldermen, and  
"before that Time have not yet borne the Bur-  
"then and the Office of Mayoralty of that City,  
"for ever Keepers, and each of them a Keeper,  
"of the Peace of us, our Heirs and Successors,  
"within the City of London aforesaid, and the  
"Liberties of the same, to be conserved and  
"kept.

"And we do constitute, make, and ordain, by  
"these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors,  
"the same Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen  
"aforesaid, our Keepers and Justices, and each  
"of them the Keeper and Justice of us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, within the City of London  
"aforesaid, and the Liberties of the same; to  
"keep and cause to be kept all and singular the  
"Statutes

To have all  
Soils, Com-  
mons, Pur-  
prestures,  
&c.

That the  
three senior  
Aldermen  
next the  
Mayor shall  
be Justices  
of the  
Peace.

The Mayor,  
Recorder,  
&c. to hold  
Sessions of  
the Peace.



" Statutes and Ordinances made or to be made  
 " for the Good of the Peace of Us, our Heirs  
 " and Successors, for the Conservation of the  
 " same, and for the quiet Rule and Government  
 " of the People of Us, our Heirs and Successors,  
 " in all their Articles, as well within the said  
 " City as the Liberty thereof, according to the  
 " Force, Form, and Effect of them; and to  
 " correct and punish all those whom they shall  
 " find offending against the Form and Effect of  
 " the said Ordinances and Statutes, and any of  
 " them, in the City aforesaid, and the Liberties  
 " thereof, as should be done according to the  
 " Form of those Ordinances and Statutes;  
 " and to cause all such who shall threaten all  
 " or any of the People of Us, our Heirs or  
 " Successors, concerning their Bodies, or burn-  
 " ing their Houses, to find a sufficient Secu-  
 " rity for his Peace, and good Behaviour to-  
 " wards Us, our Heirs and Successors; and if  
 " they shall refuse to find such Security, then  
 " to cause them to be safely kept in our Gaol  
 " of *Newgate*, or in any other Prison of Us,  
 " or our Heirs and Successors, in the said  
 " City of *London*, until they shall find Security;  
 " and to do and execute all such Things,  
 " which the Justices and Keepers of the Peace  
 " of Us, our Heirs and Successors, within any  
 " County of our Kingdom of *England*, are en-  
 " abled, may, or ought by Virtue of any Sta-  
 " tutes or Ordinances of this our Kingdom of  
 " *England*, or by Virtue of any Commission of  
 " Us, our Heirs or Successors, to execute or do  
 " for the keeping of the Peace in any the like  
 " Counties.

" We will also, and by these Presents, for Us,  
 " our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said  
 " Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City  
 " of *London*, and their Successors, that the Mayor  
 " and Recorder of the said City for the Time be-  
 " ing, and such-like Aldermen as is aforesaid for  
 " the Time being, who have formerly borne and  
 " exercised the Office or Place of Mayoralty of  
 " that City, and thereof such-like (as aforesaid)  
 " senior Aldermen for the Time being, who  
 " have not yet borne the Place of Mayoralty  
 " aforesaid, or four of the same, Mayor, Re-  
 " corder and Aldermen (whereof we will the said  
 " Mayor or Recorder for the Time being to be  
 " one) be the Justices of Us, our Heirs and Suc-  
 " cessors, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, for  
 " ever; to enquire as often, and when it shall  
 " seem best expedient to them, by the Oath of  
 " honest and lawful Men, as well of the City  
 " aforesaid, as the Liberty of the same, by whom  
 " the Truth of the Thing may better be known,  
 " concerning all manner of Murthers, Felonies,  
 " Punishments, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sor-  
 " ceries, Art Magick, Transgressions, Forefall-  
 " ings, Regratings, Ingrossings, and Extortions  
 " whatsoever, and of all and singular other Mis-  
 " demeanors and Offences heretofore had or com-  
 " mitted, or which shall henceforth happen to be  
 " done or attempted, concerning which the Jus-  
 " tices of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Suc-  
 " cessors, may, or ought lawfully to inquire with-  
 " in the City aforesaid, or the Liberties thereof,  
 " and as well of all others who have in Compa-

" nies within the said City, and Liberties thereof,  
 " gone or rode, or shall from henceforth presume  
 " to go or ride armed against Us, our Heirs and  
 " Successors, and also of those who there have  
 " lyn in wait, or shall presume to ly in wait for  
 " the Time to come, to maim or kill the People  
 " of Us, our Heirs and Successors; and also  
 " of all Hostlers, and other Persons who shall  
 " offend, or attempt in the said City and the  
 " Liberty of the same, in the Abuse of Measures  
 " and Weights, or in the Selling of Victuals  
 " against the Form of the Ordinances and Sta-  
 " tutes, or any of them, made or to be made  
 " for the common Profit of our Kingdom of  
 " *England*, and the same People of Us, our  
 " Heirs and Successors; and also of all Sheriffs,  
 " Constables, Gaolers, and other Officers who have  
 " behaved themselves unduely about the Pre-  
 " mises, or any of them, or shall presume here-  
 " after to behave themselves unduely, or shall  
 " have been remiss, or negligent, or shall so be  
 " within the City aforesaid, and the Liberties of  
 " the same; and of all and singular Articles,  
 " and Things whatsoever made and committed,  
 " or which henceforth shall be made or attempt-  
 " ed any way concerning the Premises, or any  
 " of them, in the City aforesaid, and the Liber-  
 " ties of the same.

" And to see into whatsoever Indictments  
 " which shall be taken before the Mayor or  
 " Recorder of the City aforesaid for the Time  
 " being, or such-like (as is aforesaid) Aldermen,  
 " or four or more of them (whereof we will the  
 " said Mayor or Recorder for the Time being  
 " to be one) and to make and continue Process  
 " against all and singular so indicted, or who  
 " after shall chance to be indicted, until they be  
 " taken, render themselves, or are outlawed: And  
 " to hear and determine all and singular Mur-  
 " thers, Felonies, Poisonings, Witchcrafts, In-  
 " chantments, Sorceries, Magick Arts, Trans-  
 " gressions, false Conspiracies, and other Mis-  
 " demeanors, Forefallings, Regratings, Ingross-  
 " ings, Extortions, Conventicles, and Judg-  
 " ments aforesaid, and all and singular the Pre-  
 " mises, according to the Laws and Statutes of  
 " our Kingdom of *England*, as used and ought to  
 " be done in such-like Case: And to chastise and  
 " punish the same Offenders for their Faults by  
 " Fines, Redemptions, Amerciaments, Forfeitures,  
 " and otherwise, as hath been used, and ought to  
 " be according to the Law and Custom of our  
 " Kingdom of *England*, and the Form of the Or-  
 " dinances and Statutes of the same: And to do,  
 " exercise, hear, determine, and execute all and  
 " singular Things within the said City and Liber-  
 " ties thereof, which Justices of the Peace, by the  
 " Laws and Statutes of our Kingdom, may and  
 " are enabled to do, enquire, or execute, and  
 " in as ample Manner and Form, as any one or  
 " other Justices of the Peace in any other Coun-  
 " ties of this our Kingdom of *England*, may, and  
 " are enabled lawfully to do, enquire, punish, or  
 " execute, giving it strictly in Command by these  
 " Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, to  
 " our Sheriffs of our said City for the Time being,  
 " and their Successors, Sheriffs of the said City,  
 " and to whatsoever Citizens of the said City,  
 " who

*And after  
 all these  
 Weights  
 and Mea-  
 sures.*

*And to en-  
 quire con-  
 cerning Fe-  
 lonies, &c.*



*That the  
Sheriffs  
shall be  
aiding to  
the said  
Keepers of  
the Peace.*

*All  
grants all  
Recognizances  
to be taken  
and for-  
feited, and  
all Fines,  
&c.*

" who now are, and in Time to come shall be,  
" that they be attending, counselling, answering,  
" and aiding to the said Keepers of the Peace, and  
" aforesaid Mayor and Recorder for the Time  
" being, and such Aldermen as are aforesaid, in  
" all and singular Things, which do or may be-  
" long to the Office of the Keeper of the Peace,  
" and such-like Justices within the said City; and  
" Liberties of the same, according to the said  
" Form, as often, and when they shall be duly  
" required by them, or some or one of them, in  
" the Behalf of Us, our Heirs or Successors.

" Know ye also, that We, for the Considera-  
" tion aforesaid, have given and granted, and by  
" these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors,  
" do give and grant to the said Mayor and Com-  
" monalty, and Citizens of the said City, and  
" their Successors, all Recognizances taken or  
" to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknow-  
" ledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, for Ap-  
" pearance at any Session or Sessions of the  
" Peace, holden or to be holden before the Mayor,  
" Recorder, and Aldermen of the said City as a-  
" fforesaid, or any other Justices of Us, our Heirs  
" or Successors, assigned or to be assigned for or  
" concerning the Peace in the City of London, and  
" the Liberties thereof; and also all and all man-  
" ner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac-  
" knowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or  
" to be forfeited, before the Justices of Us, our  
" Heirs and Successors, for and concerning the  
" Peace in the same City and Liberties of the same,  
" assigned or to be assigned, or by one or any of  
" them, for and concerning the keeping and main-  
" taining of Bastard Children, and the keeping  
" harmless the Parishes of the said City, touch-  
" ing such-like Children, or of Inmates, dividing  
" of Houses in or for several Habitations, or of  
" suppressing of Alehouses within the said City  
" and Liberties thereof; and for the Observa-  
" tion of such-like Orders, which from Time to  
" Time by the said Justices of Peace or any of  
" them have been made, touching any of the  
" late-mentioned Premises; and also all manner  
" of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac-  
" knowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited  
" or to be forfeited for Non-appearance at any  
" Session or Sessions of Gaol-delivery, of and for  
" Prisoners in the same for the Time being held  
" or to be held in and for the said City and the  
" Liberties thereof: And also Fines and Issues  
" of Jurors, and all other Issues, Fines and  
" Amerciaments, forfeited and to be forfeited, of  
" and for all and singular the Matters, Causes  
" and Occasions aforesaid, and of and for what-  
" soever Transgressions, Riots, Offences, Mis-  
" prisions, Extortions, Usurpations, Contempts  
" of Laws, Violations, and other Misdemean-  
" ors done or to be committed in the said City  
" or Liberties of the same, before the Mayor,  
" Recorder, and Aldermen of the said City for  
" the Time being, or any of them, or any of  
" the Justices of Us, our Heirs and Successors,  
" concerning the Peace in the said City, or before  
" the Justices of Us, our Heirs and Successors,  
" assigned or to be assigned to hear and deter-  
" mine Felonies, Transgressions, and Misdemeanors in the said City and Liberties there-  
" of; or before any Justices of Us, our Heirs

" or Successors, or any of them, in the City  
" aforesaid, judged or to be adjudged, forfeited  
" or to be forfeited, together with the Assess-  
" ments and Levies of the same, as often, and  
" when there shall be Need: Saving and always  
" reserving to Us, our Heirs and Successors, all  
" and all manner of Issues and Amerciaments,  
" commonly called Fines or Issues Royal, here-  
" after from Time to Time to be imposed upon  
" these the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs  
" of London and Middlesex, and for the Time or  
" any of them respectively, or by them to be  
" forfeited and paid.

" And further We by these Presents, for Us,  
" our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant  
" to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
" zens, and their Successors, all and all manner  
" of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac-  
" knowledged or to be acknowledged, broken  
" or to be broken, not observed or not to be ob-  
" served, before the said Justices of the Peace in  
" the said City, and the Liberties of the same, or  
" any of them, for the Peace and Security of the  
" Peace and good Behaviour; and also all man-  
" ner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, ac-  
" knowledged or to be acknowledged, before  
" the Mayor of the said City for the Time be-  
" ing, in his Court, or in the Conservancy of the  
" River of Thames, within the Limits of the same  
" River, or in our said Letters Patents of our  
" said Father; as aforesaid is recited and menti-  
" oned, for due fishing and observing of good  
" Order in taking of Fish; or otherwise for the  
" Preservation of small Fish in the said River of  
" Thames, as for the Conservation of the same  
" Water, or Shores, or Banks of the same River,  
" made or to be made, broken or to be broken;  
" and also all Fines and Amerciaments, Pains  
" and Penalties whatsoever, assessed, imposed or  
" adjudged, or to be assessed, imposed or ad-  
" judged, by or before the Mayor of the said City  
" for the Time being, in his Courts, as Conser-  
" vator of the said River of the Thames, without  
" any Account or other Thing to be rendered or  
" made to Us, or our Heirs or Successors.

" And further, for the Consideration aforesaid,  
" We have given and granted, and by these Pre-  
" sents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do  
" give and grant to the said Mayor and Com-  
" monalty, and Citizens and their Successors, all  
" and all manner of Fines, and Amerciaments  
" and Forfeitures, which by reason of Force of  
" any Commission or Commissions of Sewers of  
" Us, our Heirs or Successors, issued or to be is-  
" sued forth within the City of London, and the  
" Liberties of the same, under the Great Seal of  
" England, of Us, our Heirs or Successors, taxed,  
" imposed, assessed, or adjudged, or from Time  
" to Time to be taxed, imposed, assessed, or ad-  
" judged upon any Person or Persons, without  
" any Account or any other Thing to be ren-  
" dered, paid or made to Us, our Heirs or Suc-  
" cessors.

" And further, for the Consideration afore-  
" said, We by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs  
" and Successors, do give, grant and confirm to  
" the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
" zens of the said City, and their Successors, all  
" Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Cottages, Build-  
" ings,

*And all  
Forfeitures,  
Fines, &c.  
in the Court  
of Conser-  
vancy.*

*And all  
Fines, &c.  
imposed by  
the Com-  
missioners  
of Sewers.*



*All Messuages, Houses, &c. erected on void Grounds, Wastes, Commons, &c. within the City and its Liberties.*

ings, Courts, Yards, Gardens, Conduits, and Cisterns, Shops, Sheds, Porches, Benches, Cellars, Doors of Cellars, Staples, Stalls, Stages, Pales, Posts, Jutties, and Penthouses, Signposts, Props of Signs, and the Ground and Foundation of them, Shores, Water-courses, Gutters and Easements, with their Appurtenances, which now are, or at any Time hereafter have been erected, built, taken, inclosed, obtained, increased, possessed or enjoyed by the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, or any Person or Persons whatsoever, of, in, upon or under all or any void Grounds, Wastes, Commons, Streets, Ways, and other common Places within the said City, and the Liberties of the same, and in the River or Water of *Thames*, or Ports, Banks, Creeks, or Shores of the same, within the Liberties of the said City.

*To have and hold Moor-fields and West-Smithfield.*

We will also, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors for ever, may have, hold and enjoy all those Fields, called or known by the Name *Inward Moor*, and *Outward Moor*, in the Parish of *St. Giles without Cripplegate*, *London*, *St. Stephen in Coleman-street*, *London*; and *St. Botolph*, without *Bishopsgate*, *London*; or in some or any of them; and also all that Field called *West-Smithfield*, in the Parish of *St. Sepulchre's*, *St. Bartholemew the Great*, *St. Bartholemew the Less*, in the Suburbs of *London*, or in some of them, to the Uses, Intents and Purposes after expressed; and that the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, may be able to hold in the said Field called *Smithfield*, Fairs and Markets there to be and used to be held, and to take, receive, and have Pickage, Stallage, Tolls, and Profits appertaining, happening, belonging or arising out of the Fairs and Markets there, to such Uses as the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or their Predecessors had, held or enjoyed, and now have, hold and enjoy, or ought to have, hold or enjoy the said Premises last-mentioned, and to no other Uses, Intents, or Purposes whatsoever.

*And to hold a Fair and Markets in Smithfield, and to have the Tolls, Pickage, Stallage, &c.*

And that We, our Heirs and Successors, will not erect, or cause to be erected, nor will permit or give leave to any Person or Persons, to erect or build a new one, or any Messuages, Houses, Structures, Edifices, in or upon the said Field called *Inner Moor*, or the Field called *Outer Moor*, or the said Field called *West-Smithfield*; but that the said separate Fields and Places be reserved, disposed and continued to such-like common and publick Uses, as the same heretofore and now are used, disposed or converted to, (saying nevertheless, and always reserving to Us, our Heirs and Successors, all Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, and now waste and void Ground and Places, as they now are within the City and Liberties of the same) to hold and enjoy the said Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Court-yards, and all and singular the Premises granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted and confirmed, with all their Appurtenances (except before excepted) to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the

said City, and their Successors for ever, to hold in Fee and common Burgage, and not in Capite, or by Knights Service.

*In Fee and common Burgage.*

And further, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, we pardon, remit and release to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their Successors, all and singular Issues, Profits, and Rents, of all and singular the same Messuages, Edifices, Houses, Structures, Penthouses, and other the Premises last-mentioned (except before excepted) any way due or incurred before the Date of these Presents, to Us or our Predecessors, and the Arrearages of the same, without any Account, Molestation, Suit or Impediment of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or any Justices, Officers or Ministers of Us, our Heirs or Successors; and this without any Writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other Writ or Inquisition to be procured, issued or prosecuted in that Behalf.

*Without any Writ of ad quod damnum.*

And that it shall be lawful to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, to put themselves, by them or their Deputies, in full and peaceable Possession and Seizin of all and singular the Premises, as often, and when it shall seem good and expedient; and thereof to have good Allowance in any Court whatsoever, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, from Time to Time, without Hindrance, Impediment or Perturbation of Us, our Heirs and Successors, our Justices, Treasurers of *England*, Barons of the Exchequer, or other Officers or Ministers whatsoever, of Us, our Heirs and Successors.

And further, for the Consideration aforesaid, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, we do pardon, remit, release, and exonerate to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, all and all manner of Entries, Intrusions, and Ingresses whatsoever, at any Time heretofore had or made, of, in and upon the Premises aforesaid, or any Part of them, without any Right or legal Title of the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Predecessors, or their Tenants, Farmers or Assigns, or any other Person or Persons. We will nevertheless, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do ordain and declare by these Presents, that these our Letters Patents, or any thing contained in them, shall not be interpreted or construed to the taking or diminishing the Force or Effect of any Proclamations published hereafter, of or concerning Buildings and Edifices in the said City, and the Liberties of the same, and in the Places adjoining, for any Contempts or Offences whatsoever committed, or to be committed; nor to remit or to release any Offences or Contempts heretofore committed, or hereafter to be committed against the Tenor of the same, or any of them; but that the same Proclamations may be and remain in their full Force, any thing in these Presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Personal Entries, intrusions, and Ingresses.*

*As Exception.*

And we will and declare by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, that such-like Edifices, Structures, Incroachments and Purprestures, which before this Time have been made,

*Incroachments upon Churches, or their Walls, &c. joined to the Priory Council.*



*Grants the  
Office of  
Garbling  
and Garb-  
lers.*

*With the  
Fees, &c.*

*Fees, &c.  
not settled,  
referred to  
the Lord  
Chancellor,  
&c.*

*Except  
Tobacco.*

“made, or had upon any Churches, or Walls  
“of Churches, within the said City and Liberties  
“thereof, be, and shall be subject to such Re-  
“formation as shall be appointed by Us, our  
“Heirs and Successors, or our Privy Council for  
“the Time being, in that Behalf, any thing in  
“these Presents to the contrary notwithstanding.  
“And moreover We, for Us, our Heirs and  
“Successors, do give, grant and confirm by  
“these Presents to the said Mayor and Com-  
“monalty, and Citizens of the City of London,  
“and their Successors, the Office or Exercise of  
“Garbling of whatsoever Merchandizes and  
“other Things which ought to be garbled, at any  
“Time arriving or coming to the City of London,  
“by what Names or Appellations soever that  
“they are at present called or known; and  
“happen hereafter to be called or known; and  
“although the same Spices and Merchandizes  
“now or heretofore have not wont to be import-  
“ed into the Kingdom of England or City afore-  
“said, but shall happen in Time to come to be  
“imported.

“And we have made, constituted and ordain-  
“ed, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs  
“and Successors, these the Mayor and Common-  
“alty, and Citizens, and their Successors, Garb-  
“lers of all and singular the said Spices, Mer-  
“chandizes and Things, which, as aforesaid,  
“ought to be garbled, to have, hold and enjoy,  
“and exercise the Office and Occupation afore-  
“said, and the disposing, ordering, surveying  
“and correcting of the same, together with all  
“and singular Fees, Profits, and Emoluments  
“lawfully belonging and due to the same Office  
“of Garbling, to the aforesaid Mayor and Com-  
“monalty, and Citizens of the said City, and  
“their Successors, to be occupied and exercised  
“by them, their Deputy and Deputies, Officer  
“and Officers, Minister and Ministers, without  
“rendering or making any Account or other  
“Thing to Us, our Heirs or Successors.

“And further, we will, and for Us, our Heirs  
“and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor  
“and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said  
“City, and their Successors, and their Deputies,  
“Officers and Ministers, to ask, demand, take,  
“and receive, to the Use of the said Mayor and  
“Commonalty, and Citizens of the City afore-  
“said, and their Successors, for garbling of the  
“said Spices, Things, and Merchandizes, for  
“which no Fee or Reward heretofore has been  
“had or taken, which, how great, or of what  
“shall be appointed and allowed for garbling  
“by the Lord Chancellor, or Treasurer of Eng-  
“land, or President of the Council, of Us, our  
“Heirs and Successors, the Lord Keeper of the  
“Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the House of Us,  
“our Heirs and Successors, and the two Chief  
“Justices of the King's-Bench and Common-  
“Bench for the Time being, or by any four of  
“them at least, and by them subscribed, without  
“any Account or any Thing to be rendered to  
“Us, our Heirs or Successors; excepting never-  
“theless, and out of these Presents reserving all  
“such-like Grants of or for garbling of Tobacco,  
“which have heretofore been made by Us, or  
“some of our Progenitors or Predecessors.

“And further, for Us, our Heirs and Succe-  
NUMB. XXVII.

“fors, do give, grant, and confirm by these Pre-  
“sents to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and  
“Citizens of the said City, and their Successors,  
“the Office, Occupation, and Exercise of gaug-  
“ing of whatsoever Wines, Oils, and other Mer-  
“chandizes and Things gaugable within the  
“said City at any Time arising, or coming to  
“the said City, by what Names or Appellations  
“soever they are at present called or known; or  
“hereafter shall be called or known; and al-  
“though the same Wines, Oils, Things or Mer-  
“chandizes, now or heretofore have not wonted  
“to be imported.

“And we do make, constitute and ordain by  
“these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Succe-  
“fors, the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
“Citizens, and their Successors, Gaugers of all  
“and singular the said Wines, Oils, Things, and  
“Merchandizes which ought to be gauged; to  
“have and to hold, and to enjoy and exercise the  
“Office, Exercise, and Occupation aforesaid, and  
“disposing, ordering, surveying, and correcting  
“of the same, together with all and singular Fees,  
“Profits, and Emoluments lawfully belonging  
“or appertaining to the same Office, to the said  
“Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
“said City, and their Successors for ever, to be  
“exercised and occupied by them, their Deputy  
“or Deputies, Officer and Officers, Minister and  
“Ministers, without Account or any other Thing  
“thence to be made or rendered unto Us, our  
“Heirs or Successors.

“And further, we will, and for Us, our Heirs  
“and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and  
“Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City,  
“that it shall and may be lawful to the same  
“Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the  
“said City, and their Successors, and their De-  
“puties, Officers, and Ministers, to ask, demand,  
“take, and receive, to the Use of them, the said  
“Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and  
“their Successors, for the gauging of the said  
“Wines, Oils, and other Things and Merchan-  
“dizes, which ought to be gauged, the Fees,  
“Wages, and Rewards belonging to the said  
“Office, and such so great, and such-like Wages,  
“Fees, and Rewards for gauging such Wines,  
“Oils, Things, and Merchandizes, for which no  
“Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or  
“received, which, how great, and what like,  
“shall from henceforth be appointed and allowed  
“for gauging, by the Lords Chancellor and  
“Treasurer of England, and President of the  
“Council of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and  
“the two Chief Justices of the King's-Bench  
“and Common-Bench for the Time being, or by  
“any four of them at least, and by them sub-  
“scribed, without any Account or other Thing  
“to be rendered or made thereof to Us, our  
“Heirs and Successors.

“And further, for the Consideration above-  
“said, we do by these Presents, for Us, our  
“Heirs and Successors, give, grant, and confirm  
“to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Ci-  
“tizens of the City of London, and their Suc-  
“cessors, the Office of keeping the great Stand-  
“ard and common Ballance ordained to weigh  
“between Merchant and Merchant; and also  
“the Office of Keeper of the great Ballance or  
“Weight

*The Gaug-  
ing of  
Wines,  
Oils, &c.*

*With Fees,  
&c.*

*The Office  
of keeping  
the great  
Standard,  
&c.*



To weigh  
all Sorts of  
Wares, &c.

"Weight within the said City of London, for weighing all Merchandizes of *Averdupois*; and also all Weights whatsoever within the same City, of all Sorts of Wares, Merchandizes, and Things to be weighed, by what Names or Appellations soever at present they be called or known, or hereafter shall happen to be called or known; and although the same Sort of Wares, Merchandizes, and Things heretofore were not accustomed to be weighed, but in Time to come shall happen to be weighed, or bought and sold by Weight.

With Fees,  
&c.

"And we do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, ordain, make, and constitute the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, Keepers of the great Standard, Balance and Weight, and all Weights whatsoever; and also Weigher of all Sorts of Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes, and Things to be weighed, and which have been accustomed and used to be bought and sold by Weight within our said City, to have and exercise the said Office and Occupation afore said by them, their Deputies, Officers or Ministers, together with the Fees, Profits, Wages, Rewards, and Emoluments of Right belonging or appertaining to the same Office, without any Account or any other Thing to be made, rendered or paid for any of the last-mentioned Premises in this Behalf, to Us, our Heirs or Successors.

"And also of our more ample Grace, and meer Motion, we will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, that it may and shall be lawful to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, and their Deputies, Officers and Ministers, to ask, demand, take and receive, to the Use of the same Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, for the weighing of all Merchandizes of *Averdupois* afore said, and all Sort of Commodities, Wares and Things to be weighed, the Fees and Rewards of weighing the same Sort of Commodities, Merchandizes and Things to be weighed, of which no Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or received, which, how great, and what like they shall be for weighing, from henceforth shall be appointed and allowed by the Lords Chancellors and Treasurers of England, President of the Council of Us, our Heirs and Successors, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the House of Us, our Heirs and Successors, the two Chief Justices of the King's-Bench and Common-Bench for the Time being, or by four of them at least, and by them subscribed, without Account or any Thing to be rendered or made to Us, our Heirs or Successors.

The Office  
of Common  
Crier in  
London  
and South-  
wark.

"And also we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do erect and create, in and through the said City, and Liberties thereof, and in and through our Borough or Town of *Southwark* in our County of *Surry*, a certain Office called Outroper, or Common Crier, to and for the selling of Household-stuff, Apparel, Leases of Houses, Jewels, Goods, Chattels, and other Things of all Persons who shall be willing, that the said Officers shall make Sale of the same Things, by publick and open Claim,

"commonly called Outcry, and Sale in some common and open Place or Places in the said City and the Liberties of the same, and for the Borough and Town of *Southwark* afore said: And the same Office, for the Consideration afore said, We, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, and their Successors for ever; to have and exercise the same by them or their Deputy, Officer or Minister, Officers, Deputies, or Ministers, being first allowed or admitted thereto by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City for the Time being, in Common Council of the same City assembled, or by the major Part of them.

"And that it shall and may be lawful to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, and their Deputy or Deputies, Officers or Ministers, to demand, take, and keep for the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens afore said, the Wages and Fees expressed in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

"And we will, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do strictly appoint, command, and charge all other Persons, that neither they, nor any of them, presume to sell any Goods, Chattels, Household-stuff, Apparel, Jewels, and other Things, in publick Claim, called Outcry, in the City afore said, or the Liberties of the same, or in the Borough and Town of *Southwark*, under Pain of our Royal Displeasure.

"And also, for the Consideration afore said, We, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, and by these Presents do declare, that the Relicts and Widows of Freemen of the said City, using manual Arts and Occupations, so long as they shall continue Widows, and remain in the same City, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, may and be licensed to use and execute, and exercise the same Arts and manual Occupations in the said City, although they were not educated by the Space of seven Years as Apprentices, notwithstanding the Statute made and published in Parliament of Lady *Elizabeth*, late Queen of England, in the fifth Year of her Reign, or any other Statute or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Widows of  
Freemen  
employed  
in any man-  
ual Arts  
and Occu-  
pations.

"And further, for the Considerations afore said, We by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and confirm to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, that no Market shall from henceforth be granted, erected or permitted by Us, our Heirs and Successors, within seven Miles Compass of the said City. And because we understand, that it has been of an ancient Custom of the same City, had and allowed in the Circuits of the Justices of our Progenitors, once Kings of England, to the Citizens afore said, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being ought to record by Word of Mouth all their ancient Customs, as often and whenever any thing in Act or Question touching the said Custom happens, and is moved before any Justices; We, (the same being considered) willing that the Customs of the said City be

Prohibes  
Merchants  
within  
seven  
Miles Com-  
pass.

Remember to  
record the  
City Custom  
whenever  
any thing  
touching  
the same  
shall be  
moved.

"rather



"rather enlarged than diminished, of our special Grace have granted for Us, our Heirs and Successors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors; that whenever and as often as there shall happen any Issues to be taken of or upon any Custom of the same City between any Parties in pleading (although they themselves be Parties) or if any thing shall be moved or happen in Pleading, Act or Question, touching the Customs aforesaid, before Us, our Heirs or Successors, or Justices for holding Pleas before Us, our Justices of the Common-Bench, Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, or any other Justices of Us, our Heirs or Successors, which shall exact or require Inquisition, Search or Tryal, the Mayor and Aldermen of the same City for the Time may record, testify and declare by Word of Mouth, by the Recorder of the same City for the Time being, those Customs; and that by such Record, Testimony and Declaration, without taking any Jury thereupon, or making any further Process, they may speedily proceed to the Caption or Determination of the Plea, Deed, Cause or Business.

"We have also given and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, all Treasure found in the same City, or the Liberty of the same, and also waived and strayed Goods and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives, for Felons committed, or that shall be committed by them in the said City, or the Liberties of the same, judged or to be adjudged before Us, our Heirs or Successors, or any of our Justices.

"We have granted also, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, do grant, that the Mayor of the said City, and his Successors for the Time being, may name to the Chancellor of England for the Time being two of the Aldermen of the same City; of which one, at the Nomination of the said Mayor, shall be one of the Keepers of the Peace in the County of Middlesex, and the other in the County of Surry, who shall be inserted with others into all Commissions henceforth to be made for the Conservation of the Peace in the Counties aforesaid, and may henceforth do, concern and execute those Things which are to be done by the Keepers of the Peace in the Counties aforesaid, according to the Force and Effect of the Commissions directed or to be directed to them and others.

"And whereas the Freedom of the City of London, in Times past, was had in such Price and Estimation, that many Merchants thought themselves happy to enjoy the same, and to be reputed Members of the same City: And whereas divers Persons, being Sons of certain Freemen of the said City, resident in our said City, and others who were Apprentices of Freemen of the said City, resident in our said City, in these late Times have used and daily do use and exercise Merchandize, Negotiation, and Commerce, from the Port of the same City, to Parts beyond the Seas, and by reason thereof have and do gain and acquire great

"Profits and Advantages to themselves, refusing or at least delaying to become Freemen of the said City, and to be admitted into the Liberty of the same City, although they be capable of the same; and so they have Privileges, and yet are loose and free from publick Offices, Places, Charges and Burthens of the said City for our Service and Honour, and for the upholding of the State and Profit of that City, to the weakening of the Government of the said City, and impoverishing the Freemen, and disparaging of the Liberty thereof:

"We considering these things, and intimately desiring, as much as in us is, to strengthen and enlarge the Liberties of the said City (our Royal Chamber) and to conserve, support and protect the Rule and Government, and good and happy State of that City; We will, appoint, ordain, and declare for Us, our Heirs and Successors, that all they who are, or hereafter shall be Sons of Freemen of the City, or who are, or hereafter shall be Apprentices, or Servants of Freemen of our said City, and now do, or hereafter shall reside, or inhabit in the same City, or the Liberties of the same, or within ten Miles distant from any Part of the same, and do, or shall use Merchandize, and who do, or shall refuse, or delay to become Freemen of the said City, shall not be permitted at any Time henceforth, by themselves or by others, directly or indirectly, to transport any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, by way of Merchandizing in any way, from the Port of our City of London, to Parts foreign, or beyond the Seas: Willing, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, we do firmly command the Governors, Assistants, and Merchant-Adventurers of England; the Governors and Assistants of the English Merchants trafficking in the Baltick Sea; the Society of English Merchants for Discovery of new Commerce; the Governors and Society of Merchants of England trading into the Levant Seas; the Governor and Society of Merchants of London trading to France, and the Dominions of the same; and all other Societies of Merchants trading or merchandizing into foreign Parts beyond the Seas, by what Name or Names soever the said distinct Societies are known or reputed; that they nor any of them admit, licence, or permit any such-like Person or Persons to merchandize, or traffick; or have Commerce as Merchants to foreign Parts, unless such Persons first become Freemen of the said City, and bring a Testimonial from the Chamberlain or Under-Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, that they are admitted into the Liberty of the said City.

"And further, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, we will and command, that no Merchant, being, or who hereafter shall be, a Freeman of the said City, shall take henceforth any Apprentice to serve him in such-like Merchandize within the City aforesaid, Liberties or Suburbs of the same, or within ten Miles of the same City, for less than seven Years, to be bound and inrolled according to the Custom of the said City, and not otherwise.

*Oblige Merchants in the City and within ten Miles, to take up their Freedom.*

*Grants all Treasure found, Strays, &c.*

*Mayor to name a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, and another for Surry.*

*No Merchant shall take an Apprentice for less than seven Years.*

"And



*Recites the Act 3 Jn. 1. for confirming and establishing the Court of Requests.*

"And whereas by a certain Act of Parliament made in the third Year of the Reign of our most dear Father, Lord James, late King of England, it is enacted, that every Citizen and Freeman of the City of London, and every other Person or Persons inhabiting or which shall inhabit in the said City, or the Liberties of the same, being a Tradesman, Victualler or Labourer, who then had, or from thenceforth should have any Debt or Debts owing to him or them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Citizen, or any other Person or Persons, being a Victualler, Tradesman, or Labourer, who doth or shall inhabit within the said City, or the Liberties of the same, may cause such-like Debtor or Debtors to be warned or summoned by the Beadle or Officer of the Court of Requests in the Guildhall of London for the Time being, by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-house of such Debtor or Debtors, or by any reasonable Notice or Warning to be given to the said Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court of Requests, holden in the Guildhall of the said City, as by the said Act fully appears:

*Constitutes a Clerk to the said Court.*

*How to be chosen.*

"We will, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ordain and constitute, that from Time to Time, and in all future Times, there be, and shall be a certain Office of the Clerk of the Court of Requests aforesaid. And that there be, and shall be from Time to Time, and in all future Times, one fit Person to be named and appointed by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, assembled in Common Council of the same City, or the greater Part of them, to be a Clerk of the same Court, to make, write, enter and register Warrants, Precepts, Process, Acts, Orders, and Executions of that Court; and for Labour and Attendance to have and receive his Fees and Wages expressed in a Schedule annexed to these Presents.

*His Duty and Fees.*

*And a Beadle.*

*How to be chosen.*

"And that there be from Time to Time, and in all future Times shall be a certain Office of Beadle of the Court of Requests aforesaid, to be named and appointed by the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, assembled in Common Council of the same City, or the greater Part of them; to summon all such Persons to appear in the same Court, to answer to such-like Persons as are appointed in the said Act of Parliament, and to serve and execute Warrants, Precepts and Process of the same Court, and to receive for his Labour in the same Office the Wages and Fees expressed in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

*His Duty and Fees.*

"And whereas divers Burglaries, Felonies, Robberies, clandestine Stealings and Thefts of Goods, Jewels, Apparel and Household-stuff, and other Things, are daily committed within our City of London and Liberties of the same, to the grievous Damage of some of our Subjects inhabiting there, or in the Parts adjoining; We, for the better Discovery of such-like Offenders, and of Things so lost, will, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents do ordain, grant and constitute, that from henceforth for ever, within the said City of

London, and the Liberties of the same, there be and shall be a certain Office of Register of all and for all Sales and Pawns, made or to be made to retailing Brokers within the said City and Liberties of the same; and for any Goods, Jewels, Apparel, Household-stuff and other Things so to be sold or pawned by any Persons.

*Establishes a Register Office of all Pawns and Sales.*

"And for Us, our Heirs and Successors, We now do give and grant by these Presents the same Office to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, to have and exercise the said Office by them, or their Officer, Deputy, or Minister, or Officers, Deputies or Ministers, first to be allowed and admitted thereto by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, assembled in Common Council of the same City, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them. And that it may and shall be lawful for the said Mayor and Citizens of the said City and their Successors, and their Deputy or Deputies, Officer or Officers, to demand, take, or have and retain in their Power, to the Use of them, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, the Wages and Fees expressed in a certain Schedule annexed to these Presents, without any Account or any Thing else to be rendered or made to Us, our Heirs or Successors.

*The Mayor, &c. to execute the said Office of Register of retailing Brokers.*

*Their Fees.*

"And further, we do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that it may and shall be lawful to the Citizens of the same City, and any of them, for the Time being, to expose and hang in and over the Streets and Ways, and Alleys of the said City, and Suburbs of the same, Signs and Posts of Signs affixed to their Houses and Shops, for the better finding out such Citizens Dwellings, Shops, Arts and Occupations, without Impediment, Molestation or Interruption of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or any Officers or Ministers whatsoever of Us, our Heirs or Successors.

*Licence to hang out Signs, &c.*

"And whereas Lord Henry the Eighth, late King of England, &c. by his Letters Patents bearing Date at Westminster the thirteenth Day of January, in the eight-and-twentieth Year of his Reign, amongst other Things, for him and his Successors, did give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, the keeping, ordering and governing of the House and Hospital of him the late King, called *Bethlem*, situate without and near *Bishopsgate*, of the said City of London, and all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Revenues and Hereditaments whatsoever, and wheresoever lying and being, belonging and appertaining unto the same Hospital or House called *Bethlem*; and made and constituted, by the same his Letters Patents, these the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, Masters, Keepers and Governors of the said House and Hospital called *Bethlem*, and of the said Manors, Lands, Tenements and other Premises belonging to the same House or Hospital, to have, hold and enjoy the said Custody, Order and Govern-

*Recites H. VIII's Grant of Bethlem, &c.*

"ment



"ment of the said House or Hospital called  
"Betblem, and the said Manors, Lands, Tene-  
"ments, Possessions, Revenues and Heredita-  
"ments belonging to the same House and Ho-  
"spital called *Betblem*, to the said Mayor and  
"Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City,  
"and their Successors for ever, to the Uses and  
"Intents which are in and upon the Foundation  
"ordered and provided by the said late King,  
"his Heirs or Successors.

*And of the  
House of  
the Poor in  
West-  
Smith-  
field.*

"And that the said Mayor and Commonalty,  
"and Citizens of the said City of *London*, and  
"their Successors, might be better able to sup-  
"port the Burthen and Expences of the Poor,  
"in sustaining the House called the House of  
"the Poor in *West-Smithfield*, and other Burthens  
"assigned and appointed to the same Mayor and  
"Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City,  
"and their Successors, by Indenture mentioned  
"to be made between the said late King, and  
"those the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
"zens of the said City, in the said Letters Pa-  
"tents, as by the same his Letters Patents,  
"amongst other Things, more fully appears.

*Grants the  
Custody of  
Bethlem  
to the  
Mayor, &c.*

"Know ye, that we from our Soul affecting  
"and intimately desiring to support and establish  
"the said Works for Us, our Heirs and Succes-  
"sors, do grant and confirm to the said Mayor  
"and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City,  
"and their Successors, the said Custody, Or-  
"dering and Government of the said House and  
"Hospital called *Betblem*, and all Manors,  
"Lands, Tenements, Possessions and Revenues  
"whatsoever, and wheresoever lying and being,  
"belonging and appertaining to the same House  
"and Hospital called *Betblem*; and do make,  
"ordain and constitute, by these Presents, those  
"the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of  
"the said City, and their Successors, Masters,  
"Keepers and Governors of the said House  
"and Hospital called *Betblem*, and of the said  
"Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other the  
"Premises belonging to the same House and  
"Hospital called *Betblem*, to have, hold and  
"enjoy the said Custody, Ordering and Govern-  
"ment of the same House and Hospital called  
"*Betblem*, and of the said Manors, Lands, Te-  
"nements, Possessions, Revenues and Heredita-  
"ments belonging to the same House and Ho-  
"spital called *Betblem*, to the said Mayor and  
"Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City,  
"and their Successors for ever, to the same Uses,  
"Intents and Purposes, as in the said Letters  
"Patents of Lord *Henry* the Eighth are before-  
"mentioned, ordained and appointed.

*How to  
apply its  
Estate.*

"Willing moreover, and for Us, our Heirs  
"and Successors, we do declare and ordain, that  
"the said House or Hospital of *Betblem*, or the  
"Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Re-  
"venues and Hereditaments belonging and ap-  
"pertaining to the same House, or any Part  
"thereof, be not delivered, converted or dispo-  
"sed to any other Use than to the charitable  
"Works now belonging, and applied in the same  
"Hospital.

"And further, for Us, our Heirs and Suc-  
"cessors, we will, and by these Presents do de-  
"clare our good Pleasure, and do charge and  
"command the same Mayor and Commonalty,

"and Citizens of the said City, and their Suc-  
"cessors, that they do not deliver or grant the  
"said Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions  
"or Revenues belonging to the same House or  
"Hospital, or any Part of them, for any Term  
"or Terms of Years exceeding the Number of  
"one and twenty Years, to commence from  
"the Time of the making of such-like Grant  
"or Lease in Possession, and not in Reversion;  
"reserving half of the yearly Value at the least  
"of such Manors, Lands, Tenements and He-  
"reditaments so leased, and granted yearly, to be  
"paid during the said Term, to the said Mayor  
"and Commonalty, and their Successors, to the  
"Uses, Intents and Purposes above-mentioned.

*No Lease  
to be  
granted  
thereof for  
more than  
21 Years.*

*With a Re-  
serve of  
half of the  
yearly  
Value.*

"And moreover, for Us, our Heirs and Suc-  
"cessors, we grant and give special Licence to  
"the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citi-  
"zens of the City of *London*, and their Succes-  
"sors, that it shall and may be lawful to the  
"said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of  
"*London*, and their Successors, to purchase and  
"receive, and hold to them, and their Succes-  
"sors, of any Person or Persons whatsoever, five  
"Acres of Land, situate, lying and being in the  
"Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*, in our County  
"of *Middlesex*, and now or late in the Tenure  
"or Occupation of *Margaret Pennell*, or her Af-  
"fines; although the same five Acres, or any  
"Part of them, be held of us *in Capite* by  
"Knights Service; to have and hold to the same  
"Mayor and Commonalty, and the Citizens of  
"the said City, and their Successors for ever.

*Licence to  
purchase  
five Acres  
in the Pa-  
rish of St.  
Giles in  
the Fields;  
and Occu-  
pation of  
Margaret  
Pennell.*

"And also we give Licence and Power by  
"these Presents, to all and singular Persons what-  
"soever, that they, or any of them, may be able  
"to give and grant the said five Acres of Land,  
"and every Parcel thereof, with its Appurtenan-  
"ces, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
"Citizens, and their Successors, although the same  
"five Acres of Land, or any Parcel thereof, be  
"held of Us *in Capite* by Knights Service; the  
"Statute of putting of Lands and Tenements  
"in Mortmain notwithstanding, or any other  
"Statute, Act, Ordinance, Orders, Restitution  
"made, published, ordained or provided to the  
"contrary, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter  
"whatsoever in any thing notwithstanding; and  
"this without any Inquisition by pretence of any  
"Writ or Mandate to be made, presented or  
"taken, and to be returned into the Chancery  
"of Us, our Heirs and Successors, or elsewhere:

"Willing, that the said Mayor and Common-  
"alty, and Citizens of the said City, and their  
"Successors, by Reason or Occasion of the Pre-  
"mises, shall not be oppressed, molested, dis-  
"quieted or grieved in any thing by Us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, or by the Justices, She-  
"riffs, Escheators, or other Bailiffs, Officers or  
"Ministers of Us, our Heirs or Successors, the  
"Statute of not putting Land into Mortmain,  
"or any other Statute, Act or Provision to the  
"contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

"We nevertheless declare it to be our Royal  
"Pleasure, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs  
"and Successors, that the said Mayor and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens, or their Successors, or  
"any other Person or Persons, by the Assent and  
"Consent of the same Mayor and Commonalty,



To build  
thereon.

"and Citizens, shall build and erect, without the  
"Royal Licence of Us, our Heirs or Successors,  
"in that Behalf first had and obtained, any  
"Houses, Edifices or Structures upon the Pre-  
"mises, or any Parcel thereof: And as We or  
"our Predecessors, by distinct Letters Patents  
"made to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
"Citizens of the said City of London, and their  
"Predecessors, have given and granted (as in  
"the said Letters Patents mentioned be given  
"and granted) to them Licence and Power of  
"purchasing, having and receiving to them, and  
"their Successors, divers Messuages, Lands, Te-  
"nements and Hereditaments, to divers distinct  
"yearly Values, or Sums expressed, as in the same  
"Letters Patents more fully appears, the Sta-  
"tute of not putting Lands in Mortmain not-  
"withstanding.

"We will now and declare, and do to the  
"said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of  
"the said City, grant, for Us, our Heirs and  
"Successors, by these Presents, that these our  
"Letters Patents, or any Grant, Thing or Mat-  
"ter contained in the same, shall not be reputed  
"or judged to be Part or Parcel of such yearly  
"Value or Sum, to which, as aforesaid, they have  
"been made capable and able to purchase.

"And further, we will, and by these Presents  
"for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, do grant  
"unto the said Mayor and Commonalty, and  
"Citizens of the City of London, and their Suc-  
"cessors, that these our Letters Patents, and the  
"Inrollment of the same, shall be in and thro'

This Char-  
ter declared  
valid, &c.

"all Things firm, valid, good, sufficient and ef-  
"fectual in Law, towards and against Us, our  
"Heirs and Successors, as well in all our Courts  
"as elsewhere within our Kingdom of England,  
"without any Confirmations, Licences or Tole-  
"rations to be procured or obtained of Us, our  
"Heirs or Successors, by the said Mayor and  
"Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of

Notwith-  
standing  
any Writ  
ad quod  
damnum  
being not  
issued out.

"London, and their Successors; notwithstanding  
"that any Writ or Writs *ad quod damnum* hath  
"not issued, or is not returned before the make-  
"ing of these our Letters Patents; and notwith-  
"standing the misnaming, or not rightly or cer-  
"tainly naming, or ill-reciting, or not reciting  
"the said Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Offi-  
"ces, Liberties, Authorities, Privileges, Immu-  
"nities, Quittances, Jurisdictions, and all and  
"singular other the Premises above hereby grant-  
"ed or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted  
"or confirmed, or any Part or Parcel of them;  
"and notwithstanding the not finding, or ill, or  
"not right or certain finding of Office or Of-  
"fices, Inquisition or Inquisitions of the Pre-  
"mises above hereby granted or confirmed, or  
"mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any  
"Part or Parcel of it, by which our Title in and  
"to the said Premises ought to be found, before  
"the making of these our Letters Patents; and  
"notwithstanding any Defect in not reciting or  
"ill-reciting of any Lease or Leases, Grant or  
"Grants heretofore made for Term of Life or  
"Lives, or Years, or otherwise, of the Premises,  
"or of any Part or Parcel of them being upon  
"Record, or not upon Record, or otherwise  
"however; and notwithstanding the ill-naming,  
"or not right or certain naming any Village or

"Hamlet, Parish, Ward, Place, Precinct or  
"Country, in which the Premises, or any Part of  
"them, is or are; and notwithstanding any De-  
"fect in not mentioning, or not fully, rightly  
"or certainly mentioning the Name or Names  
"of all or any Tenements, Farms, Possessions  
"or Occupations aforesaid, and all and singular  
"other the Premises, or any Parcel thereof, or  
"of the annual Rent reserved in and upon the  
"Premises, or any Part thereof; and notwith-  
"standing any Defect, Uncertainty or Computa-  
"tion, or Declaration, or Omission of the true  
"Value of the Premises, or any Part of them,  
"in these present Letters Patents expressed; and  
"notwithstanding any Defect in not mentioning  
"our true Right, State or Title of or to the  
"same Premises, or any Part or Parcel of them;  
"and notwithstanding the Statute of Lord Henry  
"the sixth, late King of England, our Ance-  
"stor, made and published in the ———  
"Year of his Reign; and notwithstanding the  
"Statute of Lord Henry the Fourth, late King  
"of England, our Ancestor, made and published  
"in the first Year of his Reign; and notwith-  
"standing the Statute aforesaid of not putting  
"Lands and Tenements in Mortmain; and  
"notwithstanding the Statute made in the Par-  
"liament of Edward the First, in the third  
"Year of his Reign; and the Statute made in  
"the Parliament of Edward the Third, in the  
"twenty-eighth Year of his Reign, concerning  
"choosing of the Coroners; and notwithstanding  
"any other Statute or Statutes of this our King-  
"dom of England, or any other Defects whatso-  
"ever; and notwithstanding the not mentioning  
"the Natures, Kinds, Species, Quantities of the  
"Premises, or any of them, or any Part or Parcel  
"of them.

"We will also, and by these Presents grant  
"to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Ci-  
"tizens of the said City of London, that they  
"shall and may have these our Letters Patents  
"made and sealed under the Great Seal of Eng-  
"land, without rendering, paying or making  
"Fine or Fee, great or little, to us in our  
"Hamper, or otherwise to our Use any way, for  
"that express Mention is not made of the true  
"yearly Value, or the Certainty of the Pre-  
"mises, or any of them, or of other Gifts or  
"Grants heretofore made by Us, or by any of  
"our Progenitors or Ancestors, to the said Mayor  
"and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of  
"London, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance,  
"Proclamation, Provision or Restriction made,  
"published, ordained or provided to the con-  
"trary, or any other Cause or Matter whatso-  
"ever in any thing notwithstanding.

To be seal-  
ed without  
Fine or  
Fee.

"In Witness whereof, we have made these our  
"Letters Patents. Witness Myself at West-  
"minster, the eighteenth Day of October, in  
"the fourteenth Year of our Reign."

The Schedule referred to in the above Charter.

"Fees to be taken by the Outroper or Common  
"Crier.

"For selling of all [Sorts of] Goods, one  
"Farthing in the Shilling. For writing and  
"keeping the Books, one Penny in the Pound.

"To



"To the Crier for crying the Goods, one Shilling.

"Fees to be taken by the Register for Brokers.

"For the Bond to be entered into by every Broker, Brogger and Huckster, to the Chamber, eight Pence. For every Bargain, Contract and Pawn, for or upon which there shall be lent or given one Shilling, or above, and under five Shillings, one Farthing.

"For every the like, for which shall be lent five Shillings, or more, and under twenty Shillings, one Half-penny.

"For every the like, on which shall be lent twenty Shillings, or more, and under forty Shillings, one Penny.

"For every the like, on which shall be lent forty Shillings or more, two Pence.

"Fees to be taken by the Clerks of the Court of Conscience.

"For every Complaint, two Pence. For every Appearance, two Pence. For every Order, four Pence. For every Remittance to the Common Law, four Pence. For every Precept or Warrant to commit to Prison, six Pence. For every Search, two Pence. For every Satisfaction acknowledged on an Order, six Pence. For warning every Person within the Liberties, four Pence. For warning every Person without the Liberties, six Pence. For serving every Precept or Warrant, four Pence."

### C H A P. XXXI.

*The Riches of London. City prosecuted in the Star-Chamber. Resolutions in Parliament in Favour of the City. The Beginning of the Troubles, and Proceedings of the Privy Council. Aldermen imprisoned. King's Orders for raising Men and Money in the City. King Charles grants a second Charter for a large Sum of Money, confirming the Right of Package, Portage, and Scavage, with Privilege to erect Offices for those Employments. Scavage, Balliage and Package Tables.*

Clar. Hist.  
Reb. vol. I.  
A.D. 1639

Riches of  
London.

THE City of London, according to a noble Author, was (by the Court) looked upon too much of late Time as a Common Stock not easily to be exhausted, and as a Body not to be grieved by ordinary Acts of Injustice; and therefore, as it was a Place of Resort, in all Cases of Necessity, for the sudden borrowing great Sums of Money, in which they were commonly Merchants too good for the Crown; so it was become a Practice, upon any specious Pretences, to avoid the Security that was at any Time given for Money so borrowed; aluding to the frequent Seizures of the City Charters in former Times; and which was not left unpractised by the present Ministry; notwithstanding the foresaid Charter of Confirmation: For the Histories of these Times inform us, that the Validity of the City Charter had been

frequently questioned, which the Citizens were as often obliged to remove by considerable Sums of Money. However, as if these were not Grievances sufficient to oppress the *Londoners*, the Ministry, in an illegal, arbitrary and unjust Manner, commenced a Suit in the Court of Star-Chamber against the Lord-Mayor and Citizens; and the Society of the Governor and Assistants of the new Plantation in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, for some pretended Abuses committed in that Country; for which, after a long Hearing, and strenuous Defence for seventeen Days, they were, by a Decree of that Court, condemned to lose all their Lands and Possessions in that Kingdom; for which they had not only paid great Sums of Money to the King, but likewise expended vast Sums in building and planting the same.

Yet, as if this was not a sufficient Punishment of Innocency, the Citizens were amerced in an exorbitant Fine of fifty thousand Pounds. This Sentence of the Court of Star-Chamber so highly incensed the *Londoners*, that, tho' the King afterwards remitted the Penalties thereof, they attributed that to the Power of the Parliament, and not to his own Inclination; they therefore rather remembered how unjustly their Possessions had been taken from them, than by whom the Penalties had been remitted. The direful Effects whereof that unhappy Prince some time after woefully experienced, by the City's joining with the Parliament, whom they now regarded as their best Friends, as will appear by the following Resolutions of the House of Commons:

"Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the Citizens of London were solicited and pressed to the Undertaking of the Plantation of *Londonderry*.

"Resolved, That the Copy attested by Mr. Good's Hand, is a true Copy of the Sentence given in the Star-Chamber against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, and of the new Plantation of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

"Resolved, That the Order made in the Court of Star-Chamber, dated the eighth of March, in the eighth of Charles, is unlawful, both for the Matter, Persons and Time therein prefixed.

"Resolved, That this House is of Opinion, that the King was not deceived in the Grant which he made unto the Society of Governors and Assistants of London of the new Plantation of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in particular; nor in creating a new Corporation, called the Society of the Governors and Assistants of London of the new Plantation of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

"Resolved, That this House is of Opinion, that the King did not by that Patent grant more Land than was by him intended to be granted, nor was he therein deceived.

"That it doth not appear by sufficient Proof, that the Citizens of London were tied to perform the printed Articles, and consequently not bound to plant with *English* and *Scots*, nor restrained from planting with Natives.

"By the seven-and-twenty Articles, the City was to build two hundred Houses in *Derry*, and an hundred at *Colrain*, by the first Day of November

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3.

Prosecution  
of the City  
in the Star-  
Chamber.

Condemned  
to lose  
their Lands  
in the  
Irish  
Plantation.

Clar. Hist.  
Reb. vol. I.

And to pay  
50000 l.

It had  
Effect in  
regard to  
the King.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3.

Resolutions  
of Parlia-  
ment in fa-  
vour of  
the City.



" *November 1611.* Admitting that the Houses were  
 " not built, nor the Castle of *Culmore* repaired, by  
 " the Time prefixed; yet this is no Crime, nor  
 " Cause for giving Damages, in regard the City  
 " had not that Patent until the nine-and-twentieth  
 " of *March 1613.*

" That there is no Proof that the Governor,  
 " &c. of the new Plantation, or any of their Com-  
 " panies, did make any Lease unto any Popish  
 " Recusant, nor of any Decay of Religion there  
 " by Default of the Planters.

" There is no Proof of any Default in the  
 " Planters for not making a sufficient Number of  
 " Freeholders, nor any Articles that do tie them  
 " thereunto.

" That there is no Proof that the City of  
 " *London*, or the Governor of the new Plantati-  
 " ons, have felled any Trees in the Woods called  
 " *Glancankin* and *Kellytrough*, contrary to their  
 " Covenant.

" That the not conveying of Glebe Lands  
 " to the several Incumbents of the several Parish  
 " Churches, in regard they did enjoy the Lands,  
 " is no Crime punishable, nor Cause of Seizure of  
 " their Lands.

" That the Breach of Covenant (if any such  
 " were) is no sufficient Cause to forfeit the Lands.

" That the Breach of Covenant is no Crime,  
 " but triable in ordinary Courts of Justice.

" That the Court of Star-Chamber, while it  
 " stood as a Court, had no Power to examine  
 " Freehold nor Inheritance; nor had any Power  
 " to examine or determine Breach of Covenant or  
 " Trust.

" That the Sentence upon these Corporations  
 " aggregate, no particular Person being guilty, it  
 " is against Law.

" That in all the Proofs of this Cause there  
 " doth not appear Matter sufficient to convince  
 " the City of *London* of any Crime.

" That, upon the whole Matter, the Sentence  
 " of the Star-Chamber was unlawful and unjust.

" That this Composition and Agreement made  
 " with the City upon these Terms in the Time of  
 " Extremity ought not to bind the City.

" That the Opinion of the House is, That  
 " they think fit, that both the Citizens of *London*,  
 " and those of the new Plantation, and all Under-  
 " Tenants, and all those put out of Possession by  
 " the Sequestration, or King's Commissioners,  
 " shall be restored to the same State they were in  
 " before the Sentence in the Star-Chamber.

" That the Citizens of *London*, and all they  
 " against whom the Judgment is given in the  
 " *Scire Facias*, shall be discharged of that Judg-  
 " ment."

*Ibid.*  
*A.D. 1640*

*City pro-  
 vided 1200  
 Men  
 against the  
 Scots.*

Some time after, Letters were sent by the Privy  
 Council to the Lords Lieutenants of the several  
 Counties of the Kingdom, for their immediately  
 raising an Army to march against the *Scots*; and  
 by other Letters from the said Council, ten thou-  
 sand Men, Part of the said Army, were com-  
 manded to march to the several Ports appointed  
 for their Imbarcation, in order to their being  
 transported forthwith to *Scotland*: The Comple-  
 ment of this City on that Occasion was twelve  
 hundred Men, who were accordingly shipped at  
*Blackwall* for the intended Expedition.

The Government at this troublesome Time  
 willing to prevent all Tumults and Disorders that  
 might arise in this City, the Privy Council sent  
 the following Letter to Sir *Maurice Abbot*, the  
 Lord-Mayor:

" After, &c. to your Lordship. Although it  
 " is well known unto you, what have been the In-  
 " solencies and Disorders committed heretofore on  
 " *May-days*, and how express and frequent the  
 " Directions of this Board have been to your Pre-  
 " decessors for preventing the same; nevertheless  
 " we have thought good to renew our like Direc-  
 " tions to your Lordship, hereby requiring you,  
 " that besides the keeping of strong and suffici-  
 " ent Watches in all fit Places within that City  
 " and Liberties thereof, you do likewise appoint  
 " to be in Readiness with Powder and Shot  
 " some of the Trained-Bands, to the Number of  
 " eight hundred, to be instructed and trained  
 " (as Need shall require) on *May-day* next, in  
 " such convenient Places as may best serve for  
 " the preventing of any Riots or Tumults, which  
 " by the Number of Apprentices, joined with  
 " loose and dissolute Persons (which abound in  
 " these Parts) might otherwise happen, or be  
 " attempted: And requiring you to use especial  
 " Care and Diligence herein, we bid your Lord-  
 " ship, &c.

" From *Whitehall*, the twenty-fourth  
 " of *April 1640.*"

The City Rabble being highly enraged against  
 the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a certain Incendi-  
 ary, to provoke them to Revenge, on the ninth  
 of *May* stuck a Paper upon the *Royal Exchange*,  
 whereby he animated the Apprentices and others  
 to sack the Archbishop's Palace at *Lambeth*:  
 This mischievous Person succeeded so far in his  
 Design, that two Days after the Populace as-  
 sembled to the Number of five hundred, who  
 ran by Night to *Lambeth*, where they attacked  
 the episcopal Palace; but the Archbishop, re-  
 ceiving timely Notice of their Design, had so  
 effectually fortified it, that the Rabble were beat  
 off, and forced to retire, without being able to  
 effect what they went for. However, this At-  
 tempt occasioned the Lords of the Privy Coun-  
 cil to send the under-mentioned Letter to the  
 Lord-Mayor:

" Upon Occasion of the late tumultuous Af-  
 " fairs in and about *Lambeth*, his Majesty hath  
 " commanded us to signify his Pleasure to your  
 " Lordship, to take present and effectual Order,  
 " that there be double Watches kept within the  
 " City and Liberties of *London*, and that the said  
 " Watches do continue in their Charge till five  
 " o'clock in the Morning. Your Lordship is  
 " further to cause every Householder within the  
 " said City and Liberties to be answerable for  
 " the quiet and peaceable Behaviour of all his  
 " Apprentices and Servants. And lastly, your  
 " Lordship is to take special Care, that there  
 " be a good and sufficient Watch kept every  
 " Night at the Bridge-Foot, to intercept all va-  
 " grant Persons, and to prevent any Concourse of  
 " People to pass in or out of the said City. Which  
 " strict Course and double Watch is to be conti-  
 " nued by your Lordship's vigilant Care, till your  
 " Lordship shall receive further Order. And for  
 " your

*Order of  
 Privy  
 Council for  
 preserving  
 the Peace  
 of the City*

*This  
 Account of  
 London  
 Appertains  
 to Jack the  
 Arch-  
 bishop's  
 Palace.*

*Ibid.  
 Letter of  
 the Privy  
 Council, &c.  
 during  
 double  
 Watches,  
 &c.*



"your Lordship's so doing this shall be your Warrant: And so, &c."

"Dated the twelfth Day of May, 1640."

"Signed, &c."

It appears, that all the Measures taken by the Mayor, pursuant to the Directions in the above Letter, were not sufficient to prevent the mischievous Designs of evil-disposed Persons, who continuing to accomplish their villainous Intentions, stuck up divers Pasquils in several Parts of the City, to excite the People to a general Insurrection; which the Privy Council receiving Intelligence of, were thereby induced, for the Peace and Quietness of the City, to send the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

"Whereas by the late tumultuous Riots in and about Lambeth, we find, that it may be necessary, upon the like Occasion, to have the Trained-Bands of the City of London and Liberties in a Readiness to suppress any disorderly, riotous, and like tumultuous Meetings, which may happen now, or at any other Time hereafter: We have therefore thought fit hereby to authorise and require your Lordship, for the Prevention and Suppressing of any Danger that may happen by the gathering-together of vagrant, or any other idle Persons, from Time to Time, and so often as you shall find it requisite, to cause the Trained-Bands of that City, &c. or such Part thereof as your Lordship shall think necessary, to be drawn forth in their Arms, and put in Readiness for the Service aforesaid; for which this shall be your Lordship's Warrant. And so, &c."

"Dated the fourteenth of May, 1640."

The King, upon the unhappy Dissolution of the Parliament, being in great Want of Money for the carrying on his military Preparations against Scotland, commanded the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City to attend the Privy Council, in order to give in the Names of such Citizens in each of their Wards, as were able to advance Money for his Majesty's Service; but divers thereof proving refractory, they were committed to Prison, as will appear by the following Orders:

"It was the Day of May ordered, (his Majesty present in Council) that as well the Lord-Mayor, and all the Aldermen of the City of London, who this Day attended his Majesty (excepting Sir Nicholas Rainton, Alderman Somes, Alderman Geere, and Alderman Atkins) as also all the rest of the Aldermen who were this Day absent, together with the Deputies of the Wards belonging to the said Sir Nicholas Rainton, Alderman Somes, Alderman Geere, and Alderman Atkins, shall forthwith meet, and set down in Writing the Names of all such Persons, Inhabitants within their several and respective Wards, as they conceive are able to lend his Majesty (upon Security) in the whole, amongst them all, the Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds."

"And that they shall every of them respectively set down particularly how much every Person in their Ward is able, in their Opinions, to lend towards the said Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds, and present the same in Writing to the Council-Board on Friday next

"at two of the Clock in the Afternoon. And the said Lord-Mayor and Aldermen may (if they please) call to them the Deputies of their several and respective Wards to assist and inform them for their better Dispatch of this Business. And if any of the Aldermen who were absent, or their Deputies of any of the said Wards, shall refuse or delay to join herein, according to this Order, his Majesty's express Command is, that the Lord-Mayor do forthwith return his or their Names to the Board."

"Whereas Sir Nicholas Rainton, Alderman of the City of London, Alderman Geere, and Alderman Atkins, were heretofore, with the rest of the Aldermen of the said City, made acquainted with his Majesty's urgent and present Occasions to use and employ the Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds, for the Safeguard and Defence of the Realm, and were required in his Majesty's Name to set down the Names of such Persons within their several and respective Wards, who are, in their Opinions, able to lend his Majesty Monies towards the said Defence, and to set down how much they conceive every such Person is able to lend:

"And whereas the said Sir Nicholas Rainton, Alderman Geere and Alderman Atkins, being this Day convened before the Board, his Majesty present in Council, refused to set down the Names of such Persons within their several and respective Wards, which, in their Opinions, were able to lend his Majesty Money for the Service aforesaid, and how much they conceive every such Person is able to lend, (although other Aldermen have therein given his Majesty Satisfaction) for which their Contempt they now stand committed by Warrant from this Board: It is ordered, that Mr. Attorney General shall be hereby prayed and required forthwith to examine all the said Aldermen apart; and, having taken all their Examinations, to take present Order for proceeding against them for their said Contempts, by Information in the Star-Chamber, or otherwise, as he, with the Advice of other his Majesty's learned Council, shall conceive to conduce most to his Majesty's Service."

In pursuance of the above Orders, Warrants were made out for committing Sir Nicholas Rainton to the Marshalsea; Alderman Somes to the Fleet; Alderman Atkins to the King's-Bench; and Alderman Geere to the Gate-house.

The King being firmly resolved to carry on a vigorous War against his Scottish Subjects; therefore, the better to enable his Majesty to prosecute the same with Success, the Privy Council sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

"By his Majesty's Letter dated in last March, sent herewith, you shall understand his Majesty's Pleasure and Intention for the Levying of four thousand Foot within the City of London and Liberties, to go in this present Expedition into the North Parts; by which Letters your Lordship is referred to us for such Instructions and Directions as shall be requisite for that Service: We therefore thought good hereby to pray and require your Lordship, to take Order in the first Place, that Coat and Conduct Money be levied for them, so as it may not fail to be ready by

4 M

"that

*Pasquils exciting a general Insurrection.*

*Ibid. Letter of the Privy Council thereupon.*

*The King's arbitrary Proceedings against the City.*

*Ibid.*

*Warrant for levying 4000 Men in London.*

*Ibid. Several Aldermen imprisoned.*

*Ibid. His Majesty's Command for raising 4000 Men in London.*

*For levying Coat and Conduct Money.*



"that Time the said Men shall be raised; and  
 "that there be an especial Care had in the  
 "Choice of the Men, that they be of able Bo-  
 "dies, and of Years meet for this Employment,  
 "and well-clothed; but none of the said Men  
 "are to be taken out of the Trained-Bands,  
 "which you are still to keep intire: Care is like-  
 "wise to be had, and express Orders to be given,  
 "that the Men to be levied be all in a Readiness  
 "to march away by Land by the first of  
 "July next; and that they be brought by their  
 "Conductors to such Rendezvous, as our very  
 "good Lord the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord  
 "General of his Majesty's Army, shall direct,  
 "there to be delivered to such Captains or Of-  
 "ficers, as shall be appointed by his Lordship to  
 "receive them.

*At the  
 Rate of  
 8d. a piece  
 per Diem.*

"And for that it will be uncertain, what Con-  
 "duct Money will suffice for them, we think fit,  
 "that they be allowed eight Pence a-piece *per*  
 "*diem Sterling* for fourteen Days, from the Time  
 "they shall be delivered to their Conductors,  
 "under whose Leading they are to march by  
 "reasonable Journeys to the Place of their said  
 "Rendezvous, which we expect shall not be un-  
 "der fifteen Miles a Day. And we further pray  
 "and require your Lordship to make choice of  
 "fit and able Conductors, and to make a reason-  
 "able Allowance, according to the Precedents  
 "of former Times, having regard to the Pro-  
 "portion and Number of Men they are to con-  
 "duct; enabling them with some Assistance to  
 "keep their Men from straggling and pilfering  
 "the Country as they go, or from running from  
 "their Colours.

*To be levied  
 as former  
 Taxes.*

"And your Lordship is further to take Care,  
 "that they be commodiously provided with Coats.  
 "All which Money to be employed for the Coat-  
 "ing and Conducting of the Soldiers, and Pay  
 "of the Conductors, you are to take Order that  
 "the same be levied in the City and Liberties,  
 "according to the Precedents of former Times,  
 "upon other the like Occasions of Ser-  
 "vice. And it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that  
 "the said Monies so disbursed shall, upon a just  
 "Account thereof made, be repaid again out of  
 "his Majesty's Exchequer, as in former Times  
 "upon the like Occasion.

"And we do likewise pray and require your  
 "Lordship, that, at the Delivery of the Men to  
 "the Conductors aforesaid, the Number and  
 "Names of the Persons may be received by In-  
 "denture between the said Conductors, and such  
 "as shall have Charge by your Commandment  
 "to see the Men delivered to them; whereof one  
 "Duplicate is to be sent to the Board, and ano-  
 "ther to the Lord General, to the End there  
 "may be an Account given, when the same shall  
 "be required."

The Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs proving not  
 only very dilatory in urging the Affair of Sub-  
 scription to the Loan of the above-mentioned two  
 hundred thousand Pounds, but likewise as remiss  
 in the Business of Ship-Money; therefore the  
 following Order of Council was made for their  
 Prosecution in the Court of Star-Chamber:

*Ibid.*

"Whereas the Lord-Mayor of *London* and the  
 "two Sheriffs did this Day appear before his Ma-  
 "jesty and the Board, to give an Account of their

"Proceedings upon the Writ for the Ship Business  
 "this present Year: Forasmuch as it did appear,  
 "that besides all former Neglects in the Execu-  
 "tion of that Writ, his Majesty having respited  
 "the Information against them for the same; yet  
 "they have not since distrained any one Person  
 "according to the said Writ: It was this Day  
 "ordered by his Majesty, with the Advice of  
 "the Board, that his Majesty's Attorney General  
 "shall forthwith prefer an Information in the  
 "Star-Chamber against the Lord-Mayor and  
 "Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for their Con-  
 "tempt and Default in the Execution of the said  
 "Writ; and shall forthwith proceed against  
 "them *de die in diem*, until the Cause be ready  
 "for hearing: And if, upon Examination of the  
 "said Cause, his Majesty's Attorney General  
 "shall find sufficient Cause against any of the  
 "Aldermen, that then he do prefer one other  
 "Information against the said Aldermen;  
 "and in like Manner do proceed against them  
 "apart."

However, the City remained inflexible, 'till  
 they obtained the following Charter for their  
 Money:

"*Charles*, by the Grace of God, of *England*,  
 "*Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of  
 "the Faith, &c. To all to whom these present Let-  
 "ters shall come, Greeting.

*Order for  
 Prosecution  
 of the Cit-  
 izens in the  
 Star-  
 Chamber.*

*Roy. Char.  
 Lond.*

*K. Ch. D.  
 second  
 Charter.*

"Whereas our well-beloved the Mayor and  
 "Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *Lon-*  
 "*don*, and their Predecessors, within the Port of  
 "*London*, within the Liberties and Franchises of  
 "our City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof, have  
 "had, exercised, and enjoyed, or claimed to have,  
 "exercise and enjoy the Office of Package of all  
 "Cloths, Wools, Woolfells, Calves-skins, Goat-  
 "skins, Bales of Tin, and of all other Mer-  
 "chandizes whatsoever, to be packed, casked,  
 "piped, barrellled, or otherwise vasselled, out of  
 "the said Port, to be transported to any the Parts  
 "beyond the Seas, of the Goods and Merchan-  
 "dizes as well of Aliens, and Persons born un-  
 "der any foreign Allegiance, in any Parts beyond  
 "the Seas, wheresoever they should be custom-  
 "ed; and also the Office as well for Surveying,  
 "or Scavage of all Goods, or Wares of any  
 "Merchant, either Alien or Denizen, whose  
 "Father was or should be an Alien born without  
 "our Allegiance, and from the Parts beyond the  
 "Seas to be brought to the said Port by way of  
 "Mercandize; as also for the Surveying, Deli-  
 "vering, or Balliage of all Goods and Wares of  
 "any such Merchants aforesaid, to be exported  
 "from the said Port into the Parts beyond the  
 "Seas, or otherwise, on the Account of Mer-  
 "chandizes upon and through the River *Thames*,  
 "within the said Port, in any Ship, Boat, Barge,  
 "or Vessel whatsoever, floating, laden, remain-  
 "ing, or being off of any Shore of the said  
 "River of *Thames*, and upon any Wharf, or  
 "Shore of the same River, which should hap-  
 "pen there to remain, and be delivered or un-  
 "laden, as well by Water as by Land, within  
 "the Port aforesaid, within the Franchises and  
 "Liberties of the said City, and Suburbs thereof;  
 "all which they have enjoyed Time out of Mind,  
 "and by Virtue of several Charters or Letters  
 "Patents of *Edward* the Fourth, late King of

*Recite the  
 Privileges  
 of Package  
 formerly  
 granted to  
 the Cit-  
 izens.*

*And the  
 Office of  
 Surveying  
 or Scav-  
 age of all  
 Goods.*

*And of  
 Balliage.*

*England,*



"England, in the first and eighteenth Years of his Reign, to them granted :

"And also by Virtue of a certain other Charter, or Letters Patents of Henry the Eighth, late King of England, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens aforesaid granted, in the third Year of his Reign, by whatsoever Name or Names the same are called in the said Letters Patents, by Authority of Parliament confirmed, or by Colour of the same Letters Patents, or any of them, or by the Prescription aforesaid, with divers Fees and Rewards to the said Offices belonging and appertaining :

"And whereas divers Questions and Differences have of late arisen about and concerning the Offices aforesaid, and the Execution thereof within the Port aforesaid, within the Liberties and Franchises of the City aforesaid, and Suburbs thereof, whereby the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid, have been hindered or disturbed in the Offices aforesaid, and in the Exercises of them :

"Know ye, that We, for the removing and utter taking away all Doubts and Questions about the said Offices, and likewise for the corroborating, amplifying, encreasing, declaring and establishing the Liberties and Privileges of the said City, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, and also for and in Consideration of four thousand and two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, to the Hands of our antient and faithful Servant George Kinge, Gentleman of our Robes, and one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, by a Warrant under our Privy Seal, heretofore paid, or assigned to be paid ; whereof we do acknowledge Ourself to be fully satisfied and paid, and them the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid, and their Successors, to be thereof acquitted and discharged for ever by these Presents ; and for divers other good Causes and Considerations Us hereunto especially moving, have for Us, our Heirs and Successors, created, ordained, and constituted, and by these Presents do create, ordain, and constitute, that from henceforth, for ever after, there shall be within the said Port of London, and the Limits and Bounds thereof, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, an Office and Offices, Employment and Employments, of Package of all woollen Cloths, Woolfells, Calves-skins, Goat-skins, Bales of Tin, and of all other Merchandizes whatsoever, to be packed, casked, piped, barrelled or any ways vesselled, with a Survey of the Measure, Number, and Weight of the said Merchandizes, and also the Survey of all customable Merchandizes, to the said Port within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof coming, and out of the same Port going, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchises of the City aforesaid, and Suburbs thereof, as well of the Goods of any Denizen, whose Father is or shall be an Alien, as of the Goods of Aliens, wheresoever the same shall be customed,

"As also an Office, or Employment of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Woolfells, Bales of Tin, and of all other Merchandizes whatsoever, as well of any Denizen, whose Father is or shall be an Alien, born without the Allegiance of Us, our Heirs or Successors, as of Aliens born without the Allegiance of Us, our Heirs or Successors, and under any foreign Allegiance, in any the Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be carried into London, from the River of Thames to the House or Warehouse of such Alien, and from thence to the said River : Together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments of the said Office or Employments, and other the Profits, in two Tables hereunto annexed, mentioned, and respectively limited and appointed ; all and singular Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments, in the said Tables or Schedules expressed, as due and lawful Fees to the said several Offices of Package and Portage annexed and belonging, and in the Execution of the same Offices, and either of them, respectively, to be had and taken.

"We do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ratify, establish, and confirm, by these Presents, the same Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments, in the said Tables or Schedules before-mentioned, We do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors for ever, by these Presents.

"And furthermore, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the Consideration aforesaid, we do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, the said Office or Employment of Package of all and all manner of woollen Cloths, Woolfells, Calves-skins, Goat-skins, Bales of Tin, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever, to be packed, casked, piped, barrelled, or any ways vesselled ; with the Survey of the Measure, Number, and Weight of the said Merchandizes, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments aforesaid.

"And also the Office or Employment of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Woolfells, Bales of Tin, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever, as well of any Denizen, whose Father is or shall be an Alien born, without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, as of any Alien born without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, and under any foreign Allegiance, in Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be carried into London from the River of Thames to the House of such Alien, and from thence to the said River ; together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments aforesaid ; to hold and exercise the Offices and Employments aforesaid, and either of them, with their Appurtenances, and the Dispositions, Orderings, Surveyings and Corrections thereof, and of either of them ; together with all Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments whatsoever, to the said Offices or Employments, or either of them, in

*The Portage of all Wools, Woolfells, Bales of Tin, &c.*

*The Fees for the said Offices.*

*Confirms the said Offices for 4200 L*

*And the Package of all Cloths, &c.*



"the said two Tables or Schedules to these Presents annexed, mentioned, and respectively appointed, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors for ever.

"And also, to exercise and occupy the said Offices or Employments, and every and either of them, by themselves, or by their sufficient Minister or Ministers, Deputy or Deputies, without any Account or other Thing to be therefore rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Successors, (besides the Rent hereafter in these Presents mentioned to be reserved and paid to us, our Heirs and Successors) and without incurring any Penalty or Forfeiture of the Offices aforesaid, or either of them, or any Parcel thereof; although they or their Deputies, Officers or Servants, do not pack the said Goods or Merchandizes, when they are ready, and upon reasonable Request and Notice thereof given for the performing the said Services. And that no other Porter or Carrier, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall presume to intermit or intrude him or themselves to carry or lade any of the said Goods or Merchandizes, from any Wharf or Shore within the Limits aforesaid, into any Ship or Vessel, or to unlade any Goods or Merchandizes from any Ship or Vessel upon any Wharf, Shore, or Lane within the Limits aforesaid, without the special Appointment or Licence of the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, or of their Officers or Deputies, for that Purpose first had and obtained.

"And that the Porter or Carrier appointed, and from Time to Time to be appointed, by the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, or by their sufficient Officers, or Deputies for the Time being, shall have, take, or receive, of or from the said Merchants, as well Aliens born without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, and under any foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas, as of the said Denizens born, or to be born within the Power or Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, whose Father is, or shall be an Alien, born without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, for the Carriage or Portage of the said Goods and Merchandizes, such Sums of Money for their Labour aforesaid, as, in a certain Schedule to these Presents annexed, are mentioned and appointed; without any Account or other Thing to be therefore rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Successors, besides the Rents hereafter in these Presents mentioned, to be paid to us, our Heirs or Successors.

"And further, of our more abundant Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, and for the Consideration aforesaid, we do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, the Office or Employment of the Scavage and Surveying, and also the Scavage of all the Goods and Wares customable whatsoever, of any Merchants, as well Aliens as Denizens, whose Father is or shall be an Alien born, or to be born

"without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs or Successors, and to be brought from any Parts beyond the Seas, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, on account of Merchandizing.

"And also the Surveying, Delivering, or Balliage of all the Goods and Wares of any of the said Merchants, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City, which shall be carried out into Parts beyond the Seas, by way of Merchandize, through and upon the River Thames, within the Limits aforesaid, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or Vessel whatsoever, floating, laden, remaining, or being off of any Shore of the said River of Thames, and which upon any Bank, Wharf, or Shore of the said River, shall happen to remain, and be delivered or unladen within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City, and Suburbs thereof; together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments, in a certain Table or Schedule to these Presents annexed, mentioned, and respectively limited and appointed, according to the Form of the Statute made and published in the twenty-second Year of Henry the Eighth, late King of England. All and singular which said Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments, in the said Table or Schedule last-mentioned are expressed, as due and lawful Fees to the said several Offices of Scavage and Balliage aforesaid annexed and belonging, and in the Execution of the said Offices, and either of them respectively, hereafter to be had and taken.

"We do for us, our Heirs and Successors, ratify, establish and confirm, by these Presents; and the same Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments in the said last-mentioned Table or Schedule, we do for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, for ever, by these Presents, to have and exercise the said Offices and Employments last-mentioned, and either of them, with the Appurtenances, and the Disputings, Orderings, Supervisings and Corrections of the same, and either of them, together with all the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits and Emoluments to the said Offices or Employments, and either of them, in the said Table or Schedule to the Presents annexed, mentioned, and respectively appointed, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors for ever.

"And also to exercise and occupy the said Offices or Employments by themselves, or by their sufficient Minister or Ministers, Deputy or Deputies, without any Account or other Matter to be rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Successors for the same, (besides the Rents hereafter in these Presents mentioned, to be reserved and paid to us, our Heirs and Successors) and without incurring any Penalty of the said Offices or Employments, or either of them, or any Parcel thereof, although they, or their Deputies, Officers or Servants, shall not survey or deliver the Goods and Merchandizes aforesaid, when they shall be ready, upon reasonable Request,



All Aliens  
and Deni-  
zens shall  
make and  
deliver to  
the Mayor,  
&c. Bills  
of Entry.

"Request, or Notice thereof given, for the per-  
forming the said Work or Services.

"Willing, and by these Presents, for us, our  
Heirs and Successors, enjoining and command-  
ing all and singular such Aliens and Denizens  
aforesaid, that they from Time to Time do  
make and deliver, or cause to be made and  
delivered, unto the said Mayor and Common-  
alty, and Citizens, and their Successors, or  
their Servants, Deputies or Collectors of the  
Scavage aforesaid, for the Time being, true  
and perfect Bills of Entry, of all and every  
their Goods, Merchandizes and Wares, which  
shall be from Time to Time brought within  
the Liberties and Franchises of the said City  
and Suburbs thereof, under Pain of our royal  
Indignation, and of being farther punished for  
their Contempt of our Command in this Be-  
half: Yielding therefore yearly to us, our  
Heirs and Successors, into the Receipt of our  
Exchequer at *Westminster*, three Pounds six  
Shillings and eight Pence, of lawful Money  
of England, at the Feasts of *St. Michael the*  
*Archangel*, and the *Annunciation of the Blessed*  
*Virgin Mary*, by equal Portions every Year to  
be paid.

Fraudulent  
Ladings,  
&c. have  
passed.

"And whereas we are informed, that, with  
Intent to defraud and deceive the said Mayor  
and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City  
aforesaid, of the Fees and Profits to the said  
several Offices belonging and appertaining, se-  
veral Goods and Merchandizes have been frau-  
dulently laden and unladed by divers Persons  
at certain Wharfs or Places, commonly called  
*St. Katharine's, Tower-Wharf, Southwark, Bick-*  
*scor, Wapping, Redditch, Deptford, Greenwich,*  
*and Blackwall*, and other Places between *Black-*  
*wall* and *London-Bridge*, on both Sides of the  
River of *Thames* aforesaid, supposing the same  
Places to be without the Port of *London* afore-  
said, and the Liberties, Franchises and Sub-  
urbs thereof:

"We will, and by these Presents, for us, our  
Heirs and Successors, do ordain and declare,  
that for ever hereafter all and singular Mer-  
chant-Strangers, born without our Allegiance,  
in Parts beyond the Seas, and under foreign  
Obedience; and also the Sons of such Mer-  
chant-Strangers, who henceforth shall lade or  
unlade any Goods or Merchandizes, custom-  
able in the Port of the City of *London* aforesaid,  
or in any of the said Places or Wharfs above-  
mentioned, shall from Time to Time render  
and pay, or make and cause to be rendered  
and paid, unto the said Mayor, Commonalty,  
and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their  
Successors, or their Officers, Deputies and  
Servants, such Wages and Fees as are in the  
said Tables or Schedules mentioned and ex-  
pressed.

"And further, because we are given to un-  
derstand, that divers Goods and Merchandizes  
of Merchants, as well Aliens born without our

"Allegiance, under foreign Obedience, in Parts  
beyond the Seas, as also such Denizens, whose  
Father is or shall be an Alien, and born under  
foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas;  
which are carried out of the Port of the said  
City, and brought into the said Port from  
foreign Parts, and beyond the Seas, are very  
often subtilly concealed and coloured, under  
the Names of other Persons, to defraud us of  
our Customs, and other Things to us belong-  
ing, for such Goods and Merchandizes, to the  
Prejudice and Loss of us, our Heirs and Suc-  
cessors, and also of the said Mayor and Com-  
monalty, and Citizens of the said City, of the  
Fees and Sums of Money, so as aforesaid re-  
spectively limited, appointed and ordained by  
reason of the Exercise of the Offices aforesaid,  
or any of them:

"We therefore, being willing to look after  
our Indemnity in this Behalf, and also to the  
Intent that the said Mayor and Commonalty,  
and Citizens may the better detect the Frauds,  
Covins and Deceits of all Persons, so conceal-  
ing and withdrawing the said Goods and Mer-  
chandizes, and the Fees aforesaid, We do, for  
Us, our Heirs and Successors, give, and by  
these Presents grant, to the said Mayor and  
Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Succes-  
sors, that the Mayor of the City aforesaid, for  
the Time being, and the sufficient Deputies,  
Servants or Officers of the said Mayor, Com-  
monalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid in  
that Behalf, from Time to Time duly assigned,  
shall and may have full Power and Authority  
to give and administer the Oath upon the Holy  
Evangelists, from Time to Time, to all such  
Persons suspected, or to be suspected, of the said  
Withdrawings, Concealments, Colourings,  
Frauds and Covins; and that it shall and may  
be lawful to the said Mayor, his Minister and  
Deputy, or Officer for the Time being, by all  
lawful Ways and Means to compel all such  
Persons suspected, or to be suspected, (as shall  
refuse or deny to take the said Oath) to take  
the same Oath:

In such  
Cases the  
Mayor, &c.  
may admi-  
nister an  
Oath.

"Although Express Mention of the true yearly  
Value, or of the Certainty of the Premises,  
or any of them, or of any other Gifts or  
Grants by us, or by any of our Progenitors  
or Predecessors, to the said Mayor and Com-  
monalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid,  
or any of them heretofore made, is not made  
in these Presents, or any Statute, Act, Or-  
dinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint  
to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made,  
published, ordained or provided, or any other  
Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, in any  
wise, notwithstanding.

"In witness whereof, we have caused these  
our Letters to be made Patents. Witness  
ourselves at *Westminster*, the fifth Day of  
*September*, in the sixteenth Year of our  
Reign."

4 N

The

NUMB. XXVIII.



## The TABLES or SCHEDULES referred to in the above-recited Charter.

## The Scavage Table of Rates Inwards.

	s.	d.	f.		s.	d.	f.
Allum, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0	Ditto, Turpentine, common, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Amotto, the c. qt. five Score	—	—	0 4 0	Feathers for Beds, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0
Apples and Pears, the little Barrel	—	—	0 0 1	Fish, Cod, the c. weight, qt. fix Score	0	4	0
Aqua Vitæ, the Hoghead	—	—	0 6 0	Fish, Cole, the c. weight, qt. fix Score	0	1	0
Argil, white or red, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 2	Fish, Eeles, the Barrel	—	—	0 1 0
Babbies Heads, the dozen	—	—	0 0 2	Fish, Eeles, quick, the Ship Lading	10	0	0
Bacon, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 3 0	Fish, Herrings, white or red, the Last	0	6	0
Bandstrings, the dozen Knots	—	—	0 0 1	Fish, Lings, the c. weight, qt. fix Score	0	6	0
Balks, great, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	1 6 0	Fish, Lub, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 2 0
Balks, middle, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 9 0	Fish, Croplings, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 1 0
Balks, small, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 4 0	Fish, Tirlings, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 0 2
Barlings, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 4 0	Fish, Sturgeon, the Firkin	—	—	0 1 0
Barley, the Quarter, qt. eight Bushels	—	—	0 0 2	Fish, Sturgeon, the Keg	—	—	0 0 2
Barilla or affora, the Barrel, qt. c. weight	—	—	0 4 0	Fish, Salmon, the Barrel	—	—	0 1 2
Barrel Rods, the dozen Bundles	—	—	0 4 0	Flax, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Bail Ropes, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 0 2	Flax undrest, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 2
Battery, Baltherows or Kettles, the c. weight qt. 112l.	—	—	0 6 0	Flax, drest or wrought, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 4 0
Beef, the Barrel	—	—	0 1 0	Frankincense, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 2
Bell-metal, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0	Fustian, Barmillan, each Piece, qt. 30 Yards	—	—	0 2 0
Beans, the Quarter	—	—	0 0 2	Fustian, Neapolitan, Tripe or Fiver, the Piece, 15 Yards	—	—	0 2 0
Blacking, or Lamb-black, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 3 0	Furs, Bever-skins, the Piece	—	—	0 0 2
Bottles of all Sorts, the dozen	—	—	0 0 2	Furs, Bever Bellies or Wombs, the dozen	—	—	0 4 0
Barrel Boards, the thousand	—	—	0 4 0	Furs, Budge, tawed or untawed, the c. weight, qt. five Score	—	—	0 2 0
Boards-clap, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 1 0	Furs, Fox-skins, the c. weight, five Score	—	—	0 4 0
Boards-pipe, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 1 0	Furs, Foincs, without Tales, the dozen	—	—	0 1 2
Boratto's, narrow, the single Piece, qt. 15 Yards	—	—	0 2 0	Galley Dishes, each twelve dozen	—	—	0 1 0
Bombastins, broad, the single Piece, qt. 15 Yards	—	—	0 3 0	Gauls, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Books, unbound, the Basket or Maund	—	—	0 8 0	Glass for Windows, the Chest or Case	—	—	0 3 0
Bow Staves, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	0 2 0	Glass, called Venice Drinking-Glasses, the dozen	—	—	0 0 2
Bras Andirons, Livercocks, Chasing-dishes, and all other Bras or Lattin wrt. the c. qt. five Score	—	—	0 3 0	Glass, Looking, Half-penny Ware, the Gross, qt. 12 dozen	—	—	0 0 1
Brimstone, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 0 2	Glass, ditto, Penny Ware, the Gross, qt. 12 dozen	—	—	0 0 2
Brillies, the dozen Pounds	—	—	0 0 2	Glass, ditto, of Steel, the small dozen	—	—	0 0 2
Buckromes of Germany, the dozen Pieces	—	—	0 3 0	Glass, ditto, of Steel, the large dozen	—	—	0 1 0
Buckromes of France, the dozen Pieces	—	—	0 2 0	Glass, ditto, of Chrystal, small, the dozen, under No. 6.	—	—	0 1 0
Buffins, Liles and Mocados, narrow, the single Piece of 15 Yards	—	—	0 1 0	Glass, ditto, of Chrystal, middle, the dozen, No. 6.	—	—	0 2 0
Buffins, Liles, Mocados, broad, the single Piece of 15 Yards	—	—	0 2 0	Glass, ditto, of Chrystal, the dozen, No. 7, 8, 9, and 10.	—	—	0 4 0
Bulrushes, the Load	—	—	0 1 0	Glass, ditto, of Chrystal, the dozen No. 11, and 12.	1	6	0
Burs for Millstones, the c. wt. five Score	—	—	0 3 0	Glass Stone Plates for Spectacles, rough, the dozen	—	—	0 0 2
Butter, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Glass Plates of Chrystal, small, under No. 6. the dozen	—	—	0 0 2
Cable Ropes for Cordage, c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Glass Looking-Plates of Chrystal, No. 6. the dozen	—	—	0 1 0
Cabinets, great, the Piece	—	—	0 2 0	Glass, ditto, of Chrystal, No. 7, 8, 9, and 10, the dozen	—	—	0 2 0
Cabinets, small, the Piece	—	—	0 1 0	Glass, ditto, of Chrystal, No. 11 and 12, the dozen	1	0	0
Caddas, or Cruel Ribbons, the dozen Pieces, qt. 36 Yards each	—	—	0 1 0	Gloves of Spanish Leather, the dozen Pair	—	—	0 0 2
Candleweeks, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Grain for Dyers, scarlet Powder, the Pound	—	—	0 0 2
Candles of Tallow, the dozen Pound	—	—	0 0 1	Grain of Sevil, in Berries, and that of Portugal or Rotta, the Pound	—	—	0 0 1
Capers, the c. weight, five Score	—	—	0 2 0	Grocery Wares, Almonds, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 3 0
Capravans, the c. weight, five Score	—	—	0 3 0	Ditto, Anniseeds, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Cards, playing, the small Gross, 12 dozen Pair	—	—	0 2 0	Ditto, Cloves, the c. weight, qt. five Score	1	6	0
Cards, Wool, the dozen Pair	—	—	0 0 2	Ditto, Currants, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Carpets, Turkey, Persia, India, and Venice, long, the Piece	—	—	0 6 0	Ditto, Dates, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 3 0
Carpets, of the same, or like Sorts, short, the Piece	—	—	0 4 0	Ditto, Figs, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0
Carpets, of all other Sorts, the Piece	—	—	0 0 2	Ditto, Fusses of Cloves, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	8	0
Cases for Looking-Glasses, gilt, from No. 3. to No. 10. the dozen	—	—	0 1 2	Ditto, Ginger, the c. weight, qt. five Score	1	0	0
Cases for Looking-Glasses, ungilt, the dozen	—	—	0 0 2	Ditto, Liquorish, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 2
Chamlets, Moyhair and Turkey Grograms, each 15 Yards	—	—	0 1 2	Ditto, Mace, the c. weight, qt. five Score	2	0	0
Cheefe, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Ditto, Nutmegs, the c. weight, qt. five Score	1	6	0
Cherries, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 2	Ditto, Pepper, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	6	0
Cloth, French Woollen, each twenty Yards	—	—	0 8 0	Ditto, Prunes, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0
Cloth, scarlet, the Yard	—	—	0 1 0	Ditto, Raisons of the Sun, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Cochenele, Silvester or Campeche, the Pound	—	—	0 0 2	Ditto, Malaga Raisons, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0
Cochenele, of all other Sorts, the Pound	—	—	0 1 0	Ditto, Cinnamon, the c. weight, qt. five Score	1	0	0
Combs, of Box or Light Wood, the Gross, qt. 12 dozen	—	—	0 0 1	Ditto, Sugar refined, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 10 0
Copper Bricks, or Plates, round or square, the c. weight	—	—	0 4 0	Ditto, Sugar candied, brown or white, the c. weight	0	8	0
Coppers, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Ditto, Sugar, Muskavadoes and White, the c. weight	0	4	0
Coral, rough or polished, the Maft, qt. 27l.	—	—	0 2 0	Ditto, St. Thomas & Pennell's, the c. weight	0	2	0
Cork, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Goats-Hair, the c. weight, qt. five Score	—	—	0 6 0
Cork, the dozen Pieces for Shoemakers	—	—	0 0 1	Gunpowder, the Barrel, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 3 0
Deal Boards of all Sorts, the c. qt. fix Score	—	—	1 0 0	Gum Arabick, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Dogs of Earth, the small Gross, qt. 12 dozen	—	—	0 1 2	Hawks, of all Sorts, each	—	—	0 2 0
Duration of Duretty, with Thread, each 15 Yards	—	—	0 1 2	Hats, Beaf or Straw, the dozen	—	—	0 0 1
Duration of Duretty, with Silk, each 15 Yards	—	—	0 2 0	Hats, ditto, plain, the Gross, qt. 12 dozen	—	—	0 1 2
Drugs, Ambergreece, the Ounce	—	—	0 1 2	Hats, Woolfells, the dozen	—	—	0 1 2
Ditto, Alopecatrina, the Pound	—	—	0 0 2	Hats, Demycasters, the Piece	—	—	0 0 2
Ditto, Barley hulled, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0	Hats, Beaver, the Piece	—	—	0 2 0
Ditto, Carway and Comin Seed, the c. weight, 112l.	—	—	0 1 2	Headings for Pipes, Hogheads, or Barrels, the thousand	—	—	0 2 0
Ditto, China Roots, the c. weight, qt. five Score	—	—	1 6 0	Hest for Brushes, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0
Ditto, Civet, the Ounce	—	—	0 1 0	Hemp undrest, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 1 0
Ditto, Gum Armoniack, the c. qt. Score	—	—	0 6 0	Hemp drest, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0
Ditto, Musk, the Ounce	—	—	0 1 0	Hides, Buff, the Piece	—	—	0 0 2
Ditto, Musk Cods, the Dozen	—	—	0 1 0	Hides, Cow or Horfe, the dozen	—	—	0 3 0
Ditto, Saunders, white or red, the c. qt. five Score	—	—	0 6 0	Honey, the Barrel	—	—	0 1 2
Ditto, Treacle, common, the c. weight, qt. five Score	—	—	0 2 0	Horses and Mares, each	—	—	0 6 0
				Hops, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	—	0 2 0

Indico,



	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
Indico, the c. weight, qt. five Score	2	0	0	Pork, the Barrel	0	1	2
Indico Duff, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	8	0	Pots of Earth or Stone covered, the c. qt. five Score	0	1	0
Incle, wrought, the dozen Pounds	0	1	2	Pots of ditto uncovered, the c. cast, qt. a Gallon	0	2	0
Incle Roles, the dozen Pieces, qt. 36 Yards each	0	1	0	Quales, the dozen	0	0	1
Incle unwrought, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	4	0	Quickfilver, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	10	0
Iron, wrought, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0	Quinces, the c. qt. five Score	0	0	2
Iron, unwrought, the Ton	0	6	0	Rapefeed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Iron Pots, the dozen	0	1	2	Rohu, the Ton	0	8	0
Lattin, Shaven, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	6	0	Rice, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Lattin, Black, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	3	0	Rye, the Quarter	0	0	2
Lace, Bone, of Thread, the dozen Yards	0	0	2	Rims for Sieves, the Grofs, qt. twelve dozen	0	0	2
Lace, Bone, of Silk, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	1	2	0	Saffron, the Pound	0	0	2
Lace, Silk, of all other Sorts, qt. 16 Ounces	0	1	0	Saffore, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	4	0
Leamonds or Limons, the thousand	0	1	0	Salt, the c. weight	0	0	2
Leamond Juice, the Pipe	0	6	0	Salt Petre, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	2
Leamonds, pickled, the Pipe	0	3	0	Sayes, double, or Flanders Serges, the Piece	0	3	0
Linfeed, the Quarter	0	1	0	Sayes, Hounfot, and middle Sayet, the Piece	0	2	0
Leaves of Gold, the c. qt. five Score	0	0	1	Shumack, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	2
Leaves for Hawks, the dozen	0	0	2	Silk, of Bridges, Granades, Naples, Organfins, Pole			
Leather, Bazel, the dozen Skins	0	0	2	and Spanish, satin Silk, bear Silk, fine and thrown			
Leather Hangings, gilt, the Piece	0	3	0	Silk, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	0	1	0
Leather for Maps, the dozen Pounds	0	2	0	Ditto, raw, of China, the Pound, qt. 24 Ounces	0	1	0
Lutes, the dozen	0	4	0	Ditto, Ferret or Floret Silk, Fillozel, sleeve Silk,			
Lutestrings, Catling, the great Grofs	0	1	0	coarse, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	0	0	2
Lutestrings, Minikins, the Grofs, qt. 12 dozen of	0	0	2	Ditto, raw long, the Pound, qt. 14 Ounces	0	0	2
Knots	0	0	2	Ditto, raw short, and raw Morea, the Pound, qt. 24			
Linnen, British, the c. Ells, qt. five Score	0	2	0	Ounces	0	0	1
Ditto, of Brabant, Anden, Flemish, Freze, Gentish,				Silk Stockings, the Pair	0	0	2
Holland, Ilfingham, Owerfity, Rowfs, Cowfield or				Ditto, of Bocadoes, Catalapha, China, Damask, Cham-			
Platts, each Piece of thirty Ells	0	2	0	let, China Grogram, Tabby Grogram, Phillofells,			
Ditto, Callicoes or Dutties, the Piece	0	0	2	narrow, Tabbies of Silk Towers, Taffaty, the			
Ditto, Cambricks, the Piece, qt. thirteen Ells	0	2	0	dozen Yards	0	2	0
Ditto, Holland Table Damask, the dozen Yards	0	4	0	Ditto, Grograms, narrow, say Calanascoces and Phil-			
Ditto, Silfina ditto, the dozen Yards	0	2	0	lofells broad, the dozen Yards	0	3	0
Ditto, Holland ditto, for Napkins and Towels, the				Ditto, Grograms, broad, Caffor Damask, the dozen			
dozen Yards	0	1	0	Yards	0	4	0
Ditto, of Silfina for ditto, the dozen Yards	0	2	0	Ditto, wrought Sattins, of Bolonia, Lukes, Jean, and			
Ditto, Holland Diaper, for Tabling, the dozen Yards	0	1	0	other of like Making, the dozen Yards	0	6	0
Ditto, of Silfina, for ditto, the dozen Yards	0	0	2	Ditto, Sattin of Bridges, China and Turkey, the dozen			
Ditto, of Holland, for Napkins and Towels, the dozen				Yards	0	1	2
Yards	0	1	0	Ditto, Sarcenets of Bolonia or Florence, the dozen			
Ditto, of Silfina, for ditto, the dozen Yards	0	0	2	Ells	0	1	2
Ditto, French Canvas and Line, Ell and Half-quarter				Ditto, of China, the dozen Ells	0	1	0
broad, or upwards, the c. Ells, qt. fix Score	0	3	0	Ditto, of Cyprus, broad, the dozen Yards	0	0	2
Ditto, Norman Canvas and Line, narrow Vandalets,				Ditto, of Cyprus, narrow, each 24 Yards	0	0	1
or Vitry Canvas, Dutch Barras, and Heffen Canvas,				Ditto, Taffaties, Ell broad, each dozen Yards	0	2	0
the c. Ells, qt. fix Score	0	2	0	Ditto, Taffaties, of China and the Levant, the dozen			
Ditto, Gutting and Spruce Canvas, Drillings Pack,				Yards	0	0	2
Deck Hinderlands, middle good Headlock, nar-				Ditto, Velvets of China, each dozen Yards	0	1	0
row Mujivica Linnen, narrow ditto Hamburg, and				Ditto, all other Sorts of Velvets and Pluffes, the dozen			
Irish ditto, the c. Ells, qt. fix Score	0	1	0	Yards	0	6	0
Ditto Hamburg and Silfina broad, the c. Ells, qt. fix				Skins, Cordovant, the dozen	0	2	0
Score	0	3	0	Skins, Goat, in the Hair, the dozen	0	1	0
Ditto, Poldavis, the Bolt	0	1	0	Skins, Kid, of all Sorts, the c. qt. five Score	0	3	0
Ditto, Lawns, the whole Piece, qt. 15 Ells	0	2	0	Smalles, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	4	0
Ditto, Callicoe Lawns, the Piece	0	0	2	Spars, Bonny, the c. qt. five Score	0	3	0
Ditto, French Lawns, the Piece	0	0	2	Spars, Cant, the c. qt. fix Score	0	2	0
Ditto, Lockrams of all Sorts, the Piece, qt. 106 Ells	0	1	2	Spars, small, the c. qt. fix Score	0	1	0
Ditto, Southwick, the c. Ells, qt. fix Score	0	1	2	Stones, Dog, the Last	0	6	0
Ditto, Straßrow, each Piece, qt. 30 Ells	0	1	0	Stones, Marble, the Ton	0	8	0
Ditto, striped or tufted Canvas with Thread, the Piece,				Stones, Mill, the Piece	0	6	0
15 Yards	0	1	0	Stones, Quern, the Last	0	2	0
Ditto, striped, tufted, or quilted Canvas, with Silk,				Sword Blades, the dozen	0	1	0
the Piece, 15 Yards	0	1	0	Staves, Pipe or Hoghead, the thousand	0	6	0
Littimes, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0	Staves, Barrel, the thousand	0	3	0
Male, the Quarter	0	0	2	Staves, Firkin, the thousand	0	1	2
Magnas, the c. weight	0	1	0	Steel, Long, Wisp, and such-like, the c. weight, qt.			
Masks of Velvet, or Sattin, the dozen	0	1	0	112l.	0	2	0
Masks, the great Sort, each	0	2	0	Steel, Gad, the Half-Barrel	0	4	0
Masks, the middle Sort, each	0	1	0	Succads, wet or dry, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	10	0
Masks, the smaller Sort, each	0	0	2	Syder, the Ton	0	4	0
Maps, printed, the Ream	0	1	0	Tallow, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Madder, Crop and all other Bale Madder, the c. weight,				Tapitry, with Hair, the c. Flemish Ells, qt. five Score	0	4	0
qt. 112l.	0	2	0	Tapitry, with Wool, the c. Flemish Ells, qt. five Score	0	6	0
Madder, Fat, the c. weight, 112l.	0	1	2	Tapitry, with Caddas, the c. Flemish Ells, qt. five Score	1	0	0
Madder, Mull, the c. weight, 112l.	0	0	2	Tapitry, with Silk, the dozen Flemish Ells	0	2	0
Meal, the Last, qt. 12 Barrels	0	4	0	Tarras, the Barrel	0	0	1
Mocado Ends, the dozen Pounds	0	1	2	Tazels, the thousand	0	0	1
Oars, the c. qt. fix Score	0	2	0	Tykes of all Sorts, the Tyke	0	1	2
Oats, the Quarter	0	0	2	Thred, Bridges, the dozen Pounds	0	1	0
Oyls, of Sirel, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal,				Thred, Outnal, the dozen Pounds	0	1	0
and Sallad Oyl, the Ton	2	8	0	Thred, whited-brown or piecing, the dozen Pounds	0	1	2
Oyl, Rape and Linfeed, the Ton	2	6	0	Thred, Sisters, the Pound	0	0	2
Oyl, Train, the Ton	1	4	0	Thred, Lins or Paris, the Bale, qt. c. Bolts	0	8	0
Olives, the Hoghead	0	4	0	Tobacco, Spanish, Verins and Brazil, the c. weight, qt.			
Onions, the hundred Bunches	0	1	0	five Score	2	0	0
Onion Seed, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	3	0	Tobacco, St. Christopher's, or the like, the c. qt. five			
Oranges, the thousand	0	1	0	Score	0	2	0
Orchal, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	2	Tow, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	0	2
Packthread, the c. weight, qt. five Score	0	1	2	Tyles, Pan or Flanders, the thousand	0	2	0
Pans, Dripping or Frying, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	2	Wax, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	4	0
Pans, Warming, the dozen	0	1	2	Wainfot, the c. qt. five Score	0	6	0
Paper, brown, the hundred Bundles	0	6	0	Whale Fins, the dozen Fins	0	1	0
Paper, of all other Sorts, each five Score Reams	1	8	0	Wheat, the Quarter, eight Bushels	0	1	0
Peas, the Quarter	0	0	2	Woad, Island, the Ton	1	0	0
Pitch and Tar, the Last	0	3	0	Woad, Tholow, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Plates, single, white or black, the c. Plates	0	1	0	Wood, Box, the thousand Pieces	0	2	0
Plates, double, white or black, the c. Plates	0	2	0	Wood, Brazil or Fernando, Buck, the c. weight, qt.			
Pomegranates, the thousand	0	2	0	112l.	0	3	0
				Wood,			



	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
Wood, Brazzetta or Jamaica, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0	Wine, Gaycyne, and all other Sorts of French, the			
Wood, Fullick, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	0	2	Ton	2	0	0
Wood, Red or Guinny, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	0	0	Wine, Rhenish, the Awm	0	6	0
Wood, Sipeet, of East-India, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0	Wine, Muskadell, and all other Sorts of Lycopant, the			
Wool, Beaver, the Pound	0	1	0	Butt	1	0	0
Wool, Cotton, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	3	0	Wine, Sack, Canaries, Malagaes, Madagascars, Rhenish,			
Wool, Irish, combed, the c. weight, five score	0	4	0	Ballards, Tents and Alicates, the Pipe	1	0	0
Wool, Irish, uncombed, the c. weight, five score	0	2	0	Yarn, Cable, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Wool, Elbridge, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0	Yarn, Grogram or Moyhair, the c. weight, qt. five			
Wool, Pelonia, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	3	0	score	1	6	0
Wool, French, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0	Yarn, Cotton, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	4	0
Wool, Lambs, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	3	0	Yarn, Irish, the Pack, qt. four c. weight, at six score			
Wool, Spanish, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	4	0	per c.	0	6	0
Wool, red, the Pound	0	0	1	Yarn, raw Linnen, Dutch or French, the c. qt. five			
Wyer, Latten, and all other Sorts, the c. weight	0	4	0	score	0	4	0
Wine, Eager, the Ton	0	6	0	Yarn, Spruce or Moscovia, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0

"All other Goods not mentioned in this Table  
"shall pay for Package-Duties after the Rate of one  
"Penny in the Pound, according as they are ex-

"pressed or valued in his Majesty's Book of Rates,  
"and all other not expressed therein shall pay the  
"same Rate, according to their Value.

### The Balliage Table of Rates Outwards.

	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
Beer, the Ton	0	4	0	Salt Petre, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Canvas, the hundred Ells, at six score	0	2	0	Silk, raw or thrown, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	0	0	1
Coles, the Chaldron	0	1	0	Skins, Beaver, the c. qt. five score	1	6	0
Cloth, Broad, the Piece	0	1	2	Skins, Badger, the c. qt. five score	0	6	0
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, the c. weight,				Skins, Coney, black, the c. qt. five score	0	2	0
qt. five score	0	6	0	Skins, Cat, the c. qt. five score	0	2	0
Cochinile, the c. qt. five score	0	7	0	Skins, Calf, the c. qt. five score	0	2	0
Fustians, English, each fifteen Yards	0	0	2	Skins, Fox, the c. qt. five score	0	6	0
Indico, the c. qt. five score	0	4	0	Skins, Fitches, the Timber	0	1	0
Iron, the Ton, unwrought	0	6	0	Skins, Morkins, the c. qt. six score	0	2	0
Iron, the Ton, wrought, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0	Skins, Otter, the c. qt. five score	0	6	0
Kerries, of all Sorts, the Piece	0	0	2	Skins, Sheep or Lamb, the c. qt. six score	0	2	0
Lampromes, the thousand	0	0	2	Skins, Squirrel, the thousand	0	1	0
Lead, the Fodder	0	6	0	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted, the single Piece	0	0	2
Pepper or Ginger, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	2	0	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted, the double Piece	0	1	0
Peripatannoes, the Piece	0	0	2	Tin or Pewter, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0
Railfons, the Piece or Frail	0	0	2	Wax, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0
Railfons of the Sun, the c. weight	0	1	0	Wood, of all Sorts for Dyers, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0
Saffron, the Pound	0	0	2	Wool, of all Sorts, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	2	0
Salt, the c. weight	0	2	0				

A Table of other Merchandize, Liquid and Dry, not particularly rated in the above Table, shall pay Balliage-Duties Outwards, according to their under-mentioned Bulks.

	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
A great Pack, Truss or Fardel, containing betwixt				For a Hoghead or Puncheon	0	4	0
fifteen or twenty Cloths, or other Goods to that				For a Barrel	0	2	0
Proportion	1	6	0	For a Firkin	0	0	1
An ordinary Pick, Truss or Fardel, containing in				For a Dry Fatt	0	8	0
Eighteen about ten, or twelve, or fourteen Bays,				For a Drum Fatt	0	4	0
or the like Proportion in Freezes, Cottons, or other				For a Bale	0	6	0
Goods	1	0	0	For a great Chest or Case	0	8	0
A Bale containing three or four Cloths, or four				For a small Chest or Case, poize three hundred Weight			
or five Bays, or the like Proportion in other				or under	0	4	0
Goods	0	6	0	For a small Box	0	2	0
For a great Maund, or great Basket	0	8	0	For a great Trunk	0	6	0
For a small Maund or Basket, poize three hundred				For a small Trunk, poize not above two hundred			
Weight or under	0	8	0	Weight	0	3	0
For a Hamper or Coffin, poize two hundred Weight				For a Bag or Sack	0	4	0
or under	0	3	0	For a Seron	0	3	0
For a Butt or Pipe	0	8	0				

### The Package Table of Rates.

	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
Arnetto, the hundred, qt. five score	0	3	0	Buttons, Thred, the great Gros	0	0	1
Aqua Vitæ, the Hoghead	0	4	0	Backromes, of all Sorts, the dozen Pieces	0	2	0
Argal, white or red, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	2	Backweed, the Quarter	0	1	0
Athes, Pot, the Barrel, qt. two hundred weight	0	2	0	Caps for Sailors, Minnowes and others, the dozen	0	1	0
Athes, Sope, the Latt	1	0	0	Canary Seed, the Bushel	0	0	2
Aule Blades for Shoemakers, the thousand	0	0	2	Cloaks, old, the Piece	0	0	2
Barilla or Saffora, the Barrel, qt. two hundred weight	0	4	0	Copperas, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	8
Beer, the Ton	0	6	0	Cochenele, Sikester or Campecha, the Pound	0	0	2
Binding shot-lead, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	4	0	Cochenele, of all other Sorts, the Pound	0	1	0
Bocks, the Maund	1	0	0	Cobweb Lawns, each fifteen Yards	0	1	0
Bottles of Glas covered with Leather, the dozen	0	1	0	Drugs, Alfa fastida, Gum Armoniac, Gum Lac, Oli-			
Brimstone, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	0	1	0	bantium, and Sassafras, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	6	0
Bruties, the dozen	0	0	2	Ditto, Cassia Fittula, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	8	0
Broken Glas, the Barrel	0	0	1	Ditto, Cassia Ligna, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	8	0
Buttons, Brals, Steel, Copper or Latten, the great Gros,				Ditto, Cubebs, the c. weight, qt. five score	0	6	0
qt. twelve small Gros	0	1	0	Ditto, Rhubarb, the Pound	0	1	0
Buttons, Hair, the great Gros	0	1	0	Ditto, Scammony, the Pound	0	1	0
Buttons, Silk, the great Gros	0	0	2	Elephants Teeth, the c. qt. five score	0	4	0



	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
Eltridge Feathers, the Pound, undrest	—	0	0	Nails, Copper, Rose and Saddle, in Number ten thousand	—	0	0
Fileings of Iron, called Swarf, the Barrel	—	0	2	Oker, red or yellow, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	0
Flasks of Horn, the dozen	—	0	1	Onion Seed, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	0
Flax, drest, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	4	Orchal, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1
Flax, undrest, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Oxen, Bones, the thousand	—	0	1
Frankincense, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1	Oxen, Guts, the Barrel	—	0	2
Fish, Herrings, full or shotten, the Last	—	0	6	Oyl, <i>Sevil, Majorca, Minorca, Province, Portugal, Linseed</i> and Rape, the Ton	—	1	4
Fish, Stock, of all Sorts, the Last	—	0	6	Oyl, Train or Whale, the Ton	—	0	8
Fulhams, <i>English</i> Million, qt. thirty Yards the Piece	—	0	1	Paper, printed or Copy Paper, the c. Reams, qt. five score	—	1	6
Fulhams, <i>Venetian, English</i> , fifteen Yards each Piece	—	0	1	Pewter, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	4
Gauls, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Rapefeed, the Quarter	—	0	1
Glew, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1	Rape Cakes, the thousand	—	0	0
Glovers Clippings, the Maud or Basket	—	0	1	Red Lead, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1
Grain, scarlet Powder, <i>Sevil Beries</i> , and Grain of Portugal or <i>Ratto</i> , the c. weight	—	2	6	Red Earth, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	0
Grain, <i>French or Guiney</i> , the c. weight	—	0	4	Rice, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1
Garble, of Cloves, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	4	Rosen, the Ton	—	0	6
Ditto, of Almonds, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1	Saffron, the Pound	—	0	1
Ditto, of Ginger, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	1	Salt, the Weigh	—	0	2
Ditto, of Mace, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	9	Salt Petre, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2
Ditto, of Pepper, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	3	Sea-horse Teeth, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	10
Gloves, Buck Leather, the dozen Pair	—	0	1	Sea-coals, the Chaldron	—	0	4
Gloves, with Silk Fringe, and faced with Taffaty, the dozen Pair	—	0	1	Stockings, Children, the dozen Pair	—	0	0
Gloves, lined with Coney or Lamb Skins, or plain, the dozen Pair	—	0	0	Ditto, Kerfey or Leather, the dozen Pair	—	0	1
Grocery, Almonds, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Ditto, Silk, the Pair	—	0	0
Ditto, Anniseeds, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Ditto, Worsted, the dozen Pair	—	0	2
Ditto, Cloves, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	1	0	Ditto, woollen, knit, the dozen Pair	—	0	1
Ditto, Currants, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	3	Shumack, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2
Ditto, Dates, the c. weight, 112l.	—	0	4	Skins, Badger, the c. qt. five score	—	0	6
Ditto, Figs, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Ditto, Beaver, the c. qt. five score	—	2	6
Ditto, Ginger, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	9	Ditto, Cat, the c. qt. five score	—	0	4
Ditto, Licorish, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1	Ditto, Calf, the c. qt. five score	—	0	8
Ditto, Mace, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	1	6	Ditto, Coney, grey, tawed, seasoned, or Stag, the c. fix score	—	0	2
Ditto, Nutmegs, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	1	1	Ditto, Coney, black, the c. qt. fix score	—	0	2
Ditto, Prunes, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	0	Ditto, Elk, the Piece	—	0	0
Ditto, Raisons, great and Malaga, the c. qt. 112l.	—	0	1	Ditto, Fiches, the Timber	—	0	1
Ditto, Raisons of the Sun, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Ditto, Fox, the c. qt. five score	—	0	8
Ditto, Sugar candy, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	8	Ditto, Jennet, black, seasoned or raw	—	0	0
Ditto, Sugar of <i>St. Thome &amp; Penicill</i> , the c. qt. 112l.	—	0	3	Ditto, Kid, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	2
Ditto, Sugar of all Sorts, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	6	Ditto, Lamb, tawed or in Oyl, the c. qt. fix score	—	0	6
Ditto, Cinnamon, the c. weight, five score	—	1	0	Ditto, Morlins, tawed or raw, the c. qt. fix score	—	0	4
Hemp, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1	Ditto, Otter, the c. qt. five score	—	0	8
Hatts, Bever, the Piece	—	0	2	Ditto, Rabbit, the c. qt. five score	—	0	1
Hatts, Demi-cassers, the Piece	—	0	1	Ditto, Sheep, the c. qt. fix score	—	0	6
Hatts, plain Felts, the dozen	—	0	1	Ditto, Sheep Pelts, the c. qt. five score	—	0	3
Hatts, Felts, lined or faced, the dozen	—	0	2	Ditto, Squirrel, the thousand	—	0	3
Hair, Coney, the c. weight, five score	—	0	4	Silks of all Sorts, raw, the Pound, 16 Ounces	—	0	1
Hair, of Goats or Kids, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	4	Silk Nubs or Husks, the c. weight, qt. 21 Ounces to the Pound	—	0	4
Hair, of Ox or Cow Tails, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	0	Silk, <i>English</i> , thrown, the Pound, 16 Ounces	—	0	1
Horns, Ink, the small Grofs, qt. 12 dozen	—	0	0	Silver, Quick, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	8
Horns, Lanthorn Leaves, the thousand	—	0	2	Slip, the Barrel	—	0	1
Horns, Tipps, the thousand	—	0	1	Stuffs, Buffins, broad, qt. 14 Yards the Piece	—	0	2
Hops, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Ditto, Buffins, narrow, qt. 14 Yards the Piece	—	0	1
Indico, of all Sorts, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	1	0	Ditto, Bridgewaters, the Piece	—	0	2
Indico Dust, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	6	Ditto, Carral, the Piece	—	0	1
India Hides, the c. qt. five score	—	1	6	Ditto, Cametians, the Piece, qt. 25 Yards	—	0	2
Jrish Rugs, the Piece	—	0	1	Ditto, Camblets or Grogams, the Piece, about 14 or 15 Yards	—	0	2
Iron, the Ton, unwrought	—	0	6	Ditto, Damafellours or Damafins, the Piece	—	0	2
Iron, wrought, the c. weight	—	0	1	Ditto, Durance, the Piece	—	0	1
Iron Spurs, the dozen Pair	—	0	1	Ditto, Dimaty, each thirty Yards	—	0	1
Ivory Combs, the dozen Pounds	—	0	2	Ditto, Floamedas, the Piece	—	0	1
Knives, London, ordinary, the small Grofs	—	0	3	Ditto, Fugaratoes, the Piece	—	0	2
Knives, <i>Sheffield</i> , the small Grofs	—	0	1	Ditto, Hangings of <i>Bristol</i> or <i>strip</i> , the Piece	—	0	4
Knives, Shoemakers parcing, the small Grofs	—	0	0	Ditto, Lindley Woolley, the Piece	—	0	1
Lace, Bone, of Thred, the dozen Yards	—	0	2	Ditto, Liles, broad or narrow, the Piece, not above 15 Yards	—	0	2
Lace, Silk, the Pound, qt. 16 Ounces	—	0	1	Ditto, Mocadoes, double, the Piece, qt. 28 Yards	—	0	2
Lamparnes, the thousand	—	0	1	Ditto, Mocadoes, single or tufted, the Piece, qt. 14 Yards	—	0	1
Lead, the Fodder	—	0	8	Ditto, Mohair, the Piece, qt. about 15 Yards	—	0	1
Leadmonds, pickled, the Pipe	—	0	3	Ditto, Mellallawny, the Piece, qt. 30 Yards	—	0	1
Leadmonds, Juice, the Pipe	—	0	0	Ditto, Perpetuanoes, the Piece, Ell broad	—	0	2
Linfeed, the Quarter	—	0	2	Ditto, Paragon or Parapos, the Piece	—	0	2
Linnen, Callicoe, the Piece	—	0	2	Ditto, Piramides or Maramuffe, the Piece, narrow	—	0	1
Ditto, Cambricks, two Half Pieces, 15 Ells	—	0	1	Ditto, Piramides or Maramuffe, the Piece, broad	—	0	2
Ditto, Damask, for Tabling, of all Sorts, the dozen	—	0	2	Ditto, Rashts of all Sorts, the Piece about 24 Yards	—	0	4
Ditto, for Napkins and Towels, and all other Sorts, the dozen	—	0	1	Ditto, Sayes, called Hounscot or Milled, the Piece	—	0	3
Ditto, Disper, of all Sorts, for Tabling, the dozen Yards	—	0	1	Ditto, Sayes of all Sorts, the Piece	—	0	2
Ditto, Diaper, for Napkins and Towels, of all Sorts, the dozen Yards	—	0	0	Ditto, Serges, Yard broad, the double Piece, 24 Yards	—	0	3
Ditto, Lawns, the Piece, qt. thirteen Ells	—	0	1	Sope, hard Castle, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2
Ditto, of <i>Brabant, Emden, Flemish, French, Gentish, Holland, Iffingham, Overfish</i> and <i>Rous</i> , each 30 Ells	—	0	2	Sope, the Barrel	—	0	3
Ditto, <i>French or Norman</i> Canvas, the c. Ells, qt. fix score	—	0	3	Spectacles, without Cases, the Grofs 12 dozen	—	0	0
Ditto, <i>Dutch Barrens</i> , Heflens and Vitry Canvas, the c. Ells, fix score	—	0	3	Succads, wet or dry, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	0	8
Ditto, Canvas, tufted, striped or quilted, with Copper, Silk, or Thread, or such like, the Piece, qt. 15 Yards	—	0	1	Tallow, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	1
Ditto, Shreds, the Maud	—	0	2	Tapitry with Hair, the c. <i>Flemish</i> Ells, qt. five score	—	0	4
Madder, all but Mull Madder, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	2	Tapitry with Wool, the c. <i>Flemish</i> Ells, qt. five score	—	0	6
Mellaffes, the Hoghead	—	0	4	Ditto, with Caddas, the c. <i>Flemish</i> Ells, qt. five score	—	1	0
Mustard Seed, the c. weight, qt. 112l.	—	0	0	Ditto, with Silk, the dozen <i>Flemish</i> Ells	—	0	2
Nails, Chair, Brals or Copper, the thousand	—	0	0	Taffaty, Ell broad, the dozen Yards	—	0	2
				Ditto, Silk, broad, the dozen Yards	—	0	4
				Ditto, Silk, narrow, the dozen Yards	—	0	2
				Thred, white, brown or coloured, the dozen Yards	—	0	1
				Thred, Points, the great Grofs	—	0	0
				Tiffany,			



	s.	d.	g.		s.	d.	g.
Tiffany, each dozen Yards	—	—	0 10	Walloats, of Kersey or Flannel, the dozen	—	—	0 20
Tobacco, <i>Spanish</i> , the c. weight, qt. five score	2	0	0	Ditto, of Woollen knit, the dozen	—	—	0 40
Tobacco, of all other Sorts, the c. qt. five score	—	—	0 60	Ditto, of Worsted knit, the dozen	—	—	0 02
Tyn, unwrought, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 32	Ditto, wrought with Cruel, the Piece	—	—	0 01
Tyn, wrought, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 40	Ditto, wrought with Silk, the Piece	—	—	0 10
Velures, <i>English</i> , the single Piece	—	—	0 20	Wool, Cotton, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	—	0 30
Velures, <i>English</i> , the double Piece	—	—	0 20	Ditto, <i>Elfridge</i> , the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 20
Vinegar of Wine, the Ton	—	—	0 22	Ditto, <i>French</i> , the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 20
Wax, <i>English</i> , the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 40	Ditto, <i>Spanish</i> , the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 40
Wax, <i>English</i> , hard, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	—	0 80	Wormfeed, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	—	0 60
Woollen Bays, single, the Piece	—	—	0 20	Wood, Box, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 03
Ditto, Bayes, double, the Piece	—	—	0 40	Ditto, Brazil, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 30
Ditto, Minikin Bayes, the Piece	—	—	0 60	Ditto, Ebony, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 12
Ditto, Broad Cloth, the short Piece, qt. 24 Yards	—	—	0 60	Ditto, Fustick, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 02
Ditto, Broad Cloth, the long Piece, qt. 32 Yards	—	—	0 80	Wood, Red, the c. weight, qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 12
Ditto, Cotton of all Sorts, the c. Goats	—	—	0 60	Wine, <i>French</i> , of all Sorts, the Ton	—	—	0 80
Ditto, <i>Dreaghire</i> dozens, the Piece	—	—	0 10	Ditto, Muskadels and Levant, the Butt	—	—	0 60
Ditto, Fizzadoes, the Piece	—	—	0 30	Ditto, Canary, Maderoes, Romneys and Hullocks,	—	—	—
Ditto, Kerfies of all Sorts	—	—	0 20	the Butt or Pipe	—	—	0 60
Ditto, Lifts of Cloth, the thousand Yards	—	—	0 60	Yarn, Cotton, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	—	0 40
Ditto, Northern dozens, the single Piece	—	—	0 30	Ditto, Program or Mohair, the c. weight, qt. five score	—	—	1 60
Ditto, Northern dozens, the double Piece	—	—	0 60	Ditto, raw Linnen of all Sorts, the c. weight, qt. five	—	—	—
Ditto, Penny Stones, the Piece	—	—	0 20	score	—	—	0 40
Ditto, <i>Spanish</i> Cloth of <i>English</i> making, each 20 Yards	—	—	0 60				

"All other Goods not mentioned in this Table shall pay for *Package Duties* after the Rate of one Penny in the Pound, according as they are expressed or valued in his Majesty's late Book of Rates; and all other not expressed therein shall pay the same Rate, according to their Value.

"For every Entry in the *Packer's Book*, for writing Bills to each Entry Outward, as usually they have done, twelve Pence.

"The Strangers shall pay the labouring Porters for making up their Goods, at their own Charge, as always they have done.

"The Strangers shall pay the Water-side Porters, belonging to the *Package Office*, such Fees and Duties, for landing and shipping their Goods, as they have usually paid within these ten Years last past," [i. e. from the Date hereof, 16 Car. I.]

*A Table of Fees taken by the PACKERS and Water-side Porters, for shipping and landing the Goods or Merchandizes of Strangers.*

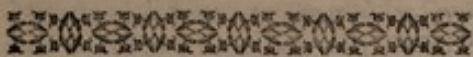
	s.	d.	g.		s.	d.	g.
<i>Imprints</i> , For a Butt of Currants	—	—	1 40	For Rosin, the Ton	—	—	1 20
For a Carratel of Currants	—	—	0 80	For Wood, the Ton	—	—	1 20
For a Quarter Roll of Currants	—	—	0 40	For a Chest of Sugar	—	—	0 60
For a Bag of Currants	—	—	0 40	For Half Wainfcoats, the c. qt. six score	—	—	2 60
For Fishes of Raisons, the Ton	—	—	1 80	For raw Hides, the c. qt. five score	—	—	5 00
For a Barrel of Raisons	—	—	0 40	For Bonnisparis, the c. qt. six score	—	—	0 60
For all Sorts of Punchcons	—	—	0 60	For small Spars, the c. qt. six score	—	—	0 40
For a Barrel of Figs	—	—	0 20	For Ends of Bonnisparis, the c. qt. six score	—	—	0 90
For Tapnets and Frails of Figs, per Ton	—	—	1 80	For a Horse, Gelding or Mare	—	—	2 60
For Brazil or other Wood for dying, per Ton	—	—	1 80	For Allum, the Ton	—	—	1 80
For Iron, the Ton	—	—	1 20	For Heath for Brushes, the c. qt. 112 <i>l</i> .	—	—	0 10
For Copperas, the Ton	—	—	1 20	For Iron Pots, the dozen	—	—	0 30
For Oyl, Wine or Vinegar, per Ton	—	—	1 20	For Rings of Wire, the Ring	—	—	0 02
For Hemp and Flax, the Last	—	—	1 80	For Pipe Staves, the thousand	—	—	2 60
For loose Flax and Tow, the hundred weight	—	—	0 20	For Rhenish Wine, the Aum	—	—	0 60
For a great Bag of Tow	—	—	0 80	For Bur-stones, the c. qt. five score	—	—	2 60
For a small Bag of Tow	—	—	0 40	For half Packs of Tazels, the Piece	—	—	0 40
For a great Bag of Hops	—	—	0 80	For Wicker Bottles, the dozen	—	—	0 02
For a Pocket or little Bag of Hops	—	—	0 40	For Stone, the c. qt. five score	—	—	0 10
For Packs, Truffles, Flats or Maunds, per Piece	—	—	0 80	For loose Fish, the hundred landing	—	—	0 30
For a great Chest	—	—	0 80	For a Barrel of Salmon	—	—	0 20
For a small Chest	—	—	0 40	For a Barrel of Stobb Eeles	—	—	0 20
For all Cases, Barrels, or Bales, per Piece	—	—	0 40	For a Bundle of Basket Rods	—	—	0 02
For a Bale of Madder	—	—	0 80	For a Ton of Cork	—	—	1 80
For a Bale of Ginger, Schumack, qt. 400 weight	—	—	0 80	For a thousand of Oxen Bones	—	—	1 00
For a Faggot of Steel	—	—	0 10	For a thousand Tips of Horns	—	—	0 60
For any Serriens, the Piece	—	—	0 40	For a thousand of Shank-Bones	—	—	1 00
For a Fat of Pot-ashes	—	—	0 80	For Brimstone, the Ton, loose	—	—	1 30
For a Last of Sope-ashes	—	—	1 00	For a Fodder of Lead	—	—	1 20
For a Last of Pitch or Tar	—	—	1 00	For Rims of Sieves, the Load	—	—	1 00
For a Last of Fish	—	—	1 00	For a Load of Fans	—	—	1 00
For Wainfcoats, the c. qt. six score	—	—	5 00	For a Load of Bullrushes	—	—	0 80
For Clapboards, the c. qt. six score	—	—	0 60	For an hundred Ream of Paper, loose	—	—	1 00
For Deal Boards, the c. qt. six score	—	—	1 40	For a Barrel of Terras	—	—	0 20
For a great Mast	—	—	5 00	For a Barrel of Ling	—	—	0 20
For a middle Mast	—	—	2 60	For a Keg of Sturgeon	—	—	0 02
For a small Mast	—	—	1 30	For Iron Backs of Chimneys	—	—	0 10
For great Balks, the c. qt. six score	—	—	5 00	For an hundred weight of Elephants Teeth	—	—	0 10
For middle Balks, the c. qt. six score	—	—	2 60	For Copper and Iron Plates, per Piece	—	—	0 02
For small Balks, the c. qt. six score	—	—	1 30	For an hundred small Barrels of Blacking	—	—	1 00
For a Millstone	—	—	5 00	For a dozen of scales	—	—	0 10
For a Dogstone	—	—	2 60	For an hundred of Oars	—	—	2 60
For a Woolstone	—	—	2 00	For every twenty Sugar Flags	—	—	0 40
For a Yardstone	—	—	0 30	For a Barrel of Shot	—	—	0 40
For a Grindstone	—	—	1 00	For a Bundle of Canes	—	—	0 10
For a Stepstone or Gravestone	—	—	0 80	For a Cage of Quails	—	—	0 40
For Quern-stones, the Last	—	—	1 00	For a Cage of Pheasants	—	—	0 40
For Emery-stones, the Ton	—	—	1 20	For a Winch of Cable Yarn	—	—	0 40
For ten hundred weight of <i>Holland</i> Cheese	—	—	1 00	For a Firkin of Shot	—	—	0 20

"All other Goods not mentioned in this Table shall pay Portage Duties as other Goods do, of like Bulk or Condition, herein expressed."

By this Charter, the Citizens of London have confirmed to them the Right of Package, Portage, and Scavage, with an additional Privilege of erecting an Office for each of the said Employments.

CHAP.





## C H A P. XXXIV.

*The Scots Letter to the City of London. City's Petition to the King for Redress of Grievances. His Majesty applies for a Loan of 200000l. City's Petition to Parliament, with a Schedule of Grievances, and against the Earl of Strafford. City Apprentices attack the Spanish Ambassador's House. Orders concerning Papists. Dispute concerning Election of Sheriffs. Proceedings on the Irish Massacre. A Loan of 500000l. at 8l. per Cent. His Majesty's Arrival and Entertainment at London. The Lord-Mayor, &c. refuse to proclaim an Act for a Commonwealth. The Petition of Thomas Adams, &c. Aldermen, to the Lords in Parliament.*

*Scots in Possession of the Town of Newcastle.*

UPON the Defeat of Part of the King's Army by the Scots at Newburn, the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne was immediately surrendered to them; which greatly alarmed the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London, for Fear of their being deprived of the usual and necessary Supply of Coals from thence: Therefore, to alleviate their anxious Thoughts, and dispel those gloomy Apprehensions, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to their great Joy and Satisfaction, received the following Letter from the principal Commanders of the Scottish Army then in the said Town:

*Right Honourable,*

*Ref. Col. vol. 2. p. 2. Nalf. Col. vol. 1. Their Letter to the Lord-Mayor.*

"What Care and Pains have been by us these Years past to settle our Grievances at Home; and what heavy Complaints have been made heretofore to all our dear Brethren in England, that the Ground of our Evils and Sufferings is from the abused Power of this Kingdom, in the Hands of wicked Counsellors; what Necessity hath been laid upon us of late to enter into England with our Lives in our Hands, to petition his Majesty; the manifold Declarations and Informations that have been published for that End bear us Witness; and that our appearing in Arms is not to wrong any, but to guard ourselves against all unjust Persons, that may hinder us from obtaining our humble and just Desires from our gracious Sovereign.

"And therefore, as it was the End of our Journey, not to make us Enemies, but kind Friends; so we profess and declare to your Lordship, and the Aldermen your Brethren, that our Abode at Newcastle, a Town of great Importance for our Security, until our Petition be heard and granted, is not to make any Stop of Trade in that River, since the free Traffick of Coals is so necessary for the City of London, and other Places of England; but, on the contrary, our Purpose is to use the best Means we can to continue that Trade: And for this Effect, at our coming to Newcastle, hearing that many Masters of Ships, possessed with needless Fears, were hastening out of the

"River empty, we sent two Noblemen of our Number to make this Declaration unto them, whereby many of them rested satisfied, and staid to load.

"And hereby we do renew our former Assurance, as the finallest Testimony of greatest Respect and Good-will to the City of London, of whose Affection to the Peace of these Two Kingdoms, wherein they have greatest Share and Interest, we are fully informed, and to whom we desire not to be found wanting in any Act of Friendship and Thankfulness, that may flow from us to the utmost of our Power.

"From the Camp at Newcastle, the ninth Day of September, 1640. Signed, &c."

Soon after, the Privy Council being informed, that the City of London was about to petition the King to call a new Parliament; for the preventing of which, it was judged necessary to write to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, as follows:

"Whereas we have seen the Copy of a Petition pretended to be presented to his Majesty, in the Name of the Citizens of London, to which many Hands, as we understand, are endeavoured to be gotten in the several Wards, concerning divers Grievances; out of the Care which we have for your Good, and the Duty which we owe to his Majesty, being the representative Body of his Authority, and to whom he hath particularly recommended the Care and Quiet of these Parts in his Absence; we have thought fit to signify to your Lordship, and the rest, the Sense and Apprehension we have of the said Petition, and of the Time, and of the Manner of contriving the same.

"And we cannot but hold it very dangerous, and strange, to have a Petition framed in the Name of the Citizens, and endeavoured to be signed in a Way not warranted by the Charters and Customs of the City; setting forth of Grievances, which they cannot but know, that his Majesty, of his abundant Grace and Goodness to his People, will presently take into his Consideration, and give thereunto all just Redress; concluding the Petition with a Demand, which, they be most certain, will come from his Majesty's own Grace and Goodness, from which only it can proceed with Comfort and Success. And all this in a Time, when his Majesty is in his own Person engaged in an Army for the Defence of this City, and the whole Kingdom, against the Rebels, who have invaded this Kingdom with so great an Army, and have so far advanced to the Danger of the Kingdom, and Dishonour of the Nation; especially his Majesty having so particularly at his parting hence recommended the Care and Safety of the Queen his dearest Consort's Person, and the Prince, and his Royal Children to your Lordship and the Aldermen, and the ancient and approved Loyalty and Fidelity of this City of London, honoured from all Antiquity with the Title of his Majesty's own Chamber.

"We therefore thought fit hereby to pray and require your Lordship and the rest, to take a Course by all good and lawful Ways to stop the

*Ref. Col. vol. 2. p. 2. Letter from the Privy Council concerning a Petition to the King.*



"the Proceedings of this intended Petition, wherein we doubt not, but you shall have the Concurrence of the most able and best-affected Citizens, for the avoiding of the great Disturbance, which it may bring to the King's Affairs, (thus engaged as he is) and the just Cure which may lie upon this City, in future Times; and so, &c.

"Dated September the sixteenth, 1640.

"Signed, &c.

But the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, having a greater Regard to the Interest of the Kingdom in general, and their City in particular, than to the Representations of the Privy-Council, sent their Petition, by a Deputation from the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, to his Majesty then with his Army at York. The Contents whereof were as follow:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

Rush. Col.  
vol. 2. p. 2.  
Nalf. Col.  
vol. 1.  
The City's  
Petition to  
the King.

"Being moved with the Duty and Obedience, which by the Laws your Petitioners owe unto your sacred Majesty, they humbly present unto your princely and pious Wisdom the several pressing Grievances following, viz.

"1. The pressing and unusual Impositions upon Merchandize, importing and exporting, and the urging and levying of Ship-Money, notwithstanding both which, Merchants Ships and Goods have been taken and destroyed both by Turkish and other Pirates.

"2. The Multitude of Monopolies, Patents, and Warrants, whereby Trade in the City, and other Parts of the Kingdom is much decayed.

"3. The sundry Innovations in Matters of Religion.

"4. The Oath and Canons lately enjoyed by the late Convocation, whereby your Petitioners are in Danger to be deprived of their Ministers.

"5. The great Concourse of Papists, and their Inhabitations in London, and the Suburbs, whereby they have more Means and Opportunity of plotting and executing their Designs against the Religion established.

"6. The seldom Calling, and sudden Dissolutions of Parliaments, without the Redress of your Subjects Grievances.

"7. The Imprisonment of divers Citizens for Non-payment of Ship-Money, and Impositions; and the Prosecution of many others in the Star-Chamber, for not conforming themselves to Committees in Patents of Monopolies, whereby Trade is restrained.

"8. The great Danger your sacred Person is exposed unto in the present War, and the various Fears that seized upon your Petitioners and their Families by reason thereof; which Grievances and Fears have occasioned so great a Stop and Distraction in Trade, that your Petitioners can neither buy, sell, receive or pay as formerly, and tends to the utter Ruin of the Inhabitants of this City, the Decay of Navigation, and Clothing, and the Manufactures of this Kingdom.

"Your humble Petitioners conceiving, that the said Grievances are contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and finding by Experience,

"that they are not redressed by the ordinary Course of Justice, do therefore most humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty, to cause a Parliament to be summoned with all convenient Speed, whereby they may be relieved in the Premises.

"And your Petitioners and loyal Subjects shall ever pray, &c."

In the mean time the King's Army in Yorkshire was reduced to very great Straits, for Want of Money; wherefore it was in Council resolved, that a Letter should be sent to the City of London, in the Name, and under the Hands of all the Peers who accompanied his Majesty, for a Loan of two hundred thousand Pounds; which Letter was drawn up by a select Committee thereunto appointed, together with certain Instructions to their Deputies, for treating with the Citizens in that Affair; of which Letter the following is a Copy:

The King  
applies to  
the City for  
a Loan of  
200000 l.

"After, &c. Having been, by his Majesty's Writ under the Great Seal of England, assembled here the twenty-fourth of this Instant Month, to our exceeding great Joy and Comfort, before our Entry into any Consideration, his Majesty was pleased to declare his gracious Resolution for holding a Parliament at Westminster the third of November next; in which Declaration his Majesty was pleased to add so full Assurance of his great Desire to be rightly understood by his People, and of his Resolution to relieve all the just Grievances at this succeeding Parliament, that we all rest confident upon his Royal Word, that this whole Kingdom shall be firmly united in a loyal and hearty Care for the Preservation of the true Religion established here, the Honour of his most sacred Majesty, and the general Good and Happiness of all his Majesty's loving Subjects.

Ibid.  
Nalf. Col.  
vol. 1.

"We are way every sensible of the great Calamity, that cannot but light upon both Kingdoms, by the present Distractions and Distempers, and have, for timely Remedy therein, been (by his Majesty's great Wisdom and Prudence) put into a Way of Treaty with those of Scotland, for such an Accommodation, as may tend to the Honour of his Majesty, and the perfect Union of both Kingdoms; wherein as we rest most assured, that his Majesty will be no way wanting in his Grace and Goodness, to listen to the just and reasonable Demands of his Subjects of Scotland; so, if they shall insist upon Terms dishonourable for his Majesty and the English Nation to condescend unto, we shall all hold ourselves obliged in Honour and Duty to preserve and defend this Kingdom from all Invasions and Spoils, by any kind of Enemy whatsoever.

"The Lords appointed by his Majesty and the Great Council of the Peers are to meet with those of Scotland on Thursday next at Rippon; and we all are not out of Hope, that all Things may come to a happy and speedy Conclusion: In the mean time taking into our serious Consideration the State of Newcastle, the Commodities whereof are so necessary and beneficial for the City of London, and indeed



"for the whole Kingdom; the miserable Conditions of the County of *Northumberland*, and Bishoprick of *Durham*; the Particulars whereof, the Lords deputed and entrusted with these our Letters, and other Instructions, will fully acquaint you with; and withal finding, that the Safety of this great and considerable County of *York*, and the adjacent Counties, depend upon the holding together his Majesty's Army; and knowing well, that although these Counties should for the present first undergo the Calamity that would ensue thereon; yet the Danger and Misery would soon overtake all other Counties of the Realm; we could not in our Judgments think it Wisdom to advise his Majesty to disband his Forces, but much rather to continue them together, till by the happy Success of this Treaty, or the great Wisdom of the Parliament, some Course might be taken for a firm Peace, or a just War: The Consideration whereof, we shall, as in all Things, humbly refer to that great and honourable Body now summoned, and which will undoubtedly, with God's Grace, assemble at the Day and Place appointed. His Majesty hath made it appear to us, that his Treasure is exhausted, and that he is altogether unprovided to keep his Forces together for so long a Time, as the Parliament can settle some such Course, as they in their Wisdom shall think fittest.

"To the End therefore that the *English* Forces may not disband till those of *Scotland* do, we have all with an unanimous Consent resolved, that it is necessary, that his Majesty be supplied with two hundred thousand Pounds, as well for the continuing them together, as for the orderly dismissing of them, when it shall be Time so to do; lest in their Return his Majesty's Subjects should undergo any of those Inconveniencies, that Soldiers sent away unsatisfied are apt to put upon them. We assuredly persuade ourselves, that the City of *London* is well able to supply his Majesty with this Sum; and we doubt not but (our Hearts being all here united) the same Affection will shew itself in you of *London*, who are so concerned in the Danger, and so considerable in yourselves.

"To these Arguments, which we doubt not but you will seriously consider, and fortify with many of your own, we cannot but add our hearty, earnest and unanimous Desires and affectionate Requests, that you would not at this Time be failing to so gracious a King, to the whole Kingdom, and to yourselves; and to this Purpose we have deputed their Lordships, *Henry*, Earl of *Manchester*, Lord Privy Seal; *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; *John*, Earl of *Clare*; *Edward*, Viscount *Camden*; the Lord *Coventry*; and *George*, Lord *Goring*, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Members of this great Council; who, being assisted by the principal Officers of his Majesty's Revenues, shall treat and conclude with you of all Particulars, both for Security and the Days of Payment, such as may suit with his Majesty's real Performance of the Premi-

ses; we offer ourselves to join in any further Security in such Manner as shall be agreed upon by these Lords and yourselves: All which we the rather offer to your serious Considerations, in regard we do visibly foresee, that the disbanding of his Majesty's Army may be the absolute Loss of all those adjacent Counties, and the endangering the whole Kingdom, and that no other present Means, than by the Loan of two hundred thousand Pounds from you, can be found, for the publick Preservation of the King and Kingdom. And so we bid you heartily farewell, and we rest your ever loving Friends, &c.

"Dated *York*, September 25, 1640."

The following Instructions were given to the Lords Deputies for treating with the City of *London*:

"1. To acquaint them with the Petitions from *Newcastle*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, with such Circumstances as they conceive material concerning them.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 2. p. 2.

"2. To acquaint them with the Acts and Proceedings of this Assembly of the Peers.

"3. The Security, which they shall offer from the Peers, is to be by Bond.

"4. All other Peers (though not present at this Assembly) are to be desired to engage themselves, as far forth as the Peers now assembled shall.

"5. The Lords deputed shall have Authority to desire, in the Name of this Great Council, the Assistance of any Peer of the Realm for Furtherance of the Business, wherein they are employed.

"6. The Lords deputed, to agree for Times of Payment and Repayment, wherein they are to take Notice, that his Majesty's Occasions will require fifty thousand Pounds to be paid by the twelfth of *October* next, one hundred thousand Pounds by the fifteenth of *November*, and the other fifty thousand Pounds by the first of *December*, and to draw the City as near as they can to these Times.

"For the Days of Repayment, they are to confer with the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue.

The Lords Deputies having luckily succeeded in their Negotiations with the Citizens of *London* in respect to the Loan, it occasioned the Great Council at *York* to send a second Letter to the Lord-Mayor, which concludes thus:

It is frequently  
mistaken.

"After our hearty Commendations to your Lordship, and the rest: By our Letters of the twenty-fifth of *September* last, and by those Lords which were the Bearers of them; We made known unto you, in what Condition the County of *Northumberland* and the Bishoprick of *Durham* stood, and how much it concerned the adjacent Counties, and in Consequence the whole Kingdom, that his Majesty should continue his Forces together, till by the happy Success of the present Treaty, or the great Wisdom of the Parliament, some Course might be taken for a firm Peace, or just War: Being satisfied, that his Majesty was altogether unprovided of Money, for keeping of his Forces together, till the Parliament might have Time

Ibid.

A second  
Letter.



"to settle a Course therein, agreeable to their Wisdom.

"And having also resolved, that it was necessary for his Majesty to be supplied with the Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds, as well for continuing his Forces together, as for orderly dismissing of them, when it should be fit so to do; we made it our hearty and affectionate Request unto you, that you would not at this Time be wanting to assist his Majesty, and oblige the whole Kingdom by lending that Sum: For which we then offered (as we still do, and shall be ever ready to perform) to join with his Majesty in any such Security, as should be agreed upon by those Lords and yourselves.

"We then gave you our Reasons and Opinions, how much it imported the publick Preservation of both King and Kingdom; assuring ourselves, that the Consideration thereof, with your own Affections and Love of the Publick, would incline you to lend willing Ears to our Requests, wherein we have not been deceived; your Cheerfulness and Forwardness herein having been represented unto us by those Lords that came unto you from this Great Council, for which we give your Lordship and the whole City very hearty Thanks; his Majesty making every Day his Grace and Goodness so appear unto us, that we cannot but take infinite Comfort in the Knowledge and Confidence of his gracious Resolutions; of which, we doubt not, but you and the whole Kingdom will very quickly find the comfortable and happy Effects.

"We are now in a hopeful Way of making this Treaty successful, to the Content of both Kingdoms; but in Affairs of so great Weight and Importance, Time and mature Deliberation are requisite, lest by precipitate Counsels the Danger might be increased, instead of being prevented: So as we cannot yet find any Reason to advise the disbanding his Majesty's Forces; especially since, by the Wisdom of the Lords Commissioners deputed by his Majesty and his great Council to treat with those of Scotland, Care is taken for relieving the County of Northumberland and the Bishoprick of Durham, by a Contribution to the Scots Army, during the Treaty; that so, by a present Cessation of Arms, these greater Inconveniences may be avoided, which otherwise would light upon his Majesty's Subjects in those Parts.

"And as the keeping together his Majesty's Forces, till those of Scotland disband, cannot but facilitate and advance the Treaty; so it were dishonourable and unsafe, that his Majesty's Army should not in the mean time be well provided for: Therefore we once again earnestly and heartily pray you, as you tender the publick Good and Safety, to make all possible Speed in supplying his Majesty presently with the Remainder of the two hundred thousand Pounds, that it be not useless to his Majesty and the Kingdom, by the too late furnishing of it. For, should his Majesty, for lack of Means to pay his Army, be enforced to dissolve it, the whole Kingdom would be in apparent and imminent Danger. The Care of preventing this

"publick Danger, wherein we are all so deeply concerned, hath been the Cause of these our second Letters, that you might truly understand the Necessity of your speedy Aid and Assistance.

"By those Lords, which we sent unto you with our first Letters, we gave you Notice of those Days of Payment, which his Majesty's Occasions did require, which were the twelfth of this Month, for fifty thousand Pounds; the fifteenth of November, for one hundred thousand Pounds; and the first of December, for the last fifty thousand Pounds. And upon Consideration of the State of his Majesty's Army, we plainly foresee, that if you should fail his Majesty, and our very earnest Desires herein, it would be impossible for his Majesty to hold his Forces together; which we all with one Heart earnestly wish and advise his Majesty should do; and cannot but again and again very affectionately commend the same to your Loves and Care. And so we bid you heartily farewell, and rest your very loving Friends.

"York, October 19, 1640."

The Treaty of Pacification between the English and Scots at Rippon being transferred to London, the Scottish Commissioners arrived in the City about the Beginning of November in great State, and were lodged near London-Stone, in a spacious Building, (probably Oxford-House) wherein divers Mayors kept their Mayoralties; whence a Gallery led to the Church of St. Andrew's, (this I imagine to be a Mistake for St. Andrew's, London-Stone, sometime adjoining to the said Oxford-House) which was assigned them for their Devotions, and where one of their Chaplains always preached; to the Hearing of whose Sermons there was so great a Conflux of Citizens and others, that from the first Appearance of Day on Sunday, till the Approach of Night, the Church was never empty; and many of those, that deemed it a Happiness to get in the Morning, continued there till Night, while those, that could not get Entrance, hung upon or about the Outside of the Doors and Windows: So powerful were the Effects of Novelty and Bigotry!

The King, upon the humble Remonstrances of his People, summoned a Parliament to meet on the third of November at Westminster; where assembling accordingly, the following Petition, subscribed by fifteen thousand Citizens and others, was presented by Alderman Pennington to the House of Commons, together with a Schedule of Grievances thereunto annexed:

"That whereas the Government of Archbishops, and Lords Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, &c. with their Courts and Ministries in them, have proved prejudicial and very dangerous, both to the Church and Commonwealth; they themselves having formerly held, that they have their Jurisdiction or Authority of human Authority; till of these latter Times, being further pressed about the Unlawfulness, that they have claimed their Calling immediately from the Lord Jesus Christ; which is against the Laws of this Kingdom, and derogatory to his Majesty and his State Royal: And whereas the said Govern-

Chas. II.  
Rebell.  
Scotch  
Commissioners  
arrive  
at London.

The King  
summoned  
a Parliament.

White  
Mem.  
Eng. Affs.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 2. p. 2.  
City Petition  
to Parliament.

"ment



"ment is found by woeful Experience to be a  
"main Cause and Occasion of many foul Evils,  
"Pressures, and Grievances of a very high Na-  
"ture unto his Majesty's Subjects, in their own  
"Consciences, Liberties, and Estates, as in a  
"Schedule of Particulars hereunto annexed may  
"in Part appear:

"We therefore most humbly pray and beseech  
"this honourable Assembly, the Premises confi-  
"dered, that the said Government, with all its  
"Dependencies, Roots; and Branches, may be  
"abolished, and all Laws in their Behalf made  
"void, and the Government according to God's  
"Word may be rightly placed among us. And  
"we your humble Suppliants, as in Duty we  
"are bound, will daily pray for his Majesty's  
"long and happy Reign over us, and for the  
"prosperous Success of this high and honourable  
"Court of Parliament."

#### THE SCHEDULE.

*A Particular of the manifold Evils, Pressures, and  
Grievances, caused, practised, and occasioned by  
the Prelates and their Dependents.*

Grievances  
as com-  
plained of.

"1. The subjecting and intruding all Mini-  
"sters under them, and their Authority; and so  
"by Degrees exempting them from the tempo-  
"ral Power. Whence follows,

"2. The Faint-heartedness of Ministers to  
"preach the Truth of God, lest they should dis-  
"please the Prelates; as namely, the Doctrine of  
"Predestination, of Free-Grace, of Perseve-  
"rance, of original Sin remaining after Bap-  
"tism, of the Sabbath, the Doctrine against  
"universal Grace, Election for Faith foreseen,  
"Free-will, against Antichrist, Non-residents,  
"human Inventions in God's Worship; all which  
"are generally with-held from the People's  
"Knowledge, because not relishing to the Bi-  
"shops.

"3. The Encouragement of Ministers to de-  
"spise the temporal Magistracy, the Nobles and  
"Gentry of the Land; to abuse the Subject, and  
"live contentiously with their Neighbours; know-  
"ing, that they, being the Bishops Creatures,  
"shall be supported.

"4. The Restraint of many godly and able  
"Men from the Ministry, and thrusting out of  
"many Congregations their faithful, diligent,  
"and powerful Ministers, who lived peaceably  
"with them, and did them good, only because  
"they cannot in Conscience submit unto and  
"maintain the Bishops needless Devices; nay,  
"sometimes for no other Cause, but for their  
"Zeal in Preaching, or great Auditories.

"5. The suppressing that godly Design set on  
"Foot by certain Saints, and figured with many  
"great Gifts by well-affected Persons, for the  
"buying of Improvements and placing of able  
"Ministers in them, maintaining of Lectures,  
"and founding of Free-Schools, which the Pre-  
"lates could not endure, lest it should darken  
"their Glories, and draw the Ministers from their  
"Dependence upon them.

"6. The great Increase of idle, lewd, disso-  
"lute, ignorant, and erroneous Men in the Mi-  
"nisty, which swarm like the Locusts of Egypt  
"over the whole Kingdom; and will they but

"wear a canonical Coat, a Surplice, a Hood,  
"bow at the Name of Jesus, and be zealous of  
"superstitious Ceremonies, they may live as they  
"list, confront whom they please, preach and  
"vent what Errors they will, and neglect  
"preaching at their Pleasures without Con-  
"troul.

"7. The Discouragement of many from bring-  
"ing up their Children in Learning; the many  
"Schisms, Errors, and strange Opinions, which  
"are in the Church; great Corruptions, which  
"are in the Universities; the gross and lament-  
"able Ignorance almost every where among the  
"People; the Want of preaching Ministers in  
"very many Places both of England and Wales;  
"the loathing of the Ministry, and the general  
"Defection to all Manner of Prophaneness.

"8. The swarming of lascivious, idle, and  
"unprofitable Books and Pamphlets, Play-books,  
"and Ballads; as namely, Ovid's Firs of Love,  
"the Parliament of Women, which came out  
"at the dissolving of the last Parliament, Barnes's  
"Poems, Parker's Ballads, in Disgrace of Re-  
"ligion, to the Increase of all Vice, and with-  
"drawing of People from reading, studying,  
"and hearing the Word of God, and other  
"good Books.

"9. The hindering of godly Books to be  
"printed; the blotting out, or preventing those  
"which they suffer, all, or most of that which  
"strikes either at Popery or Arminianism; the  
"adding of what, or where it pleaseth them;  
"and the Restraint of reprinting Books formerly  
"licensed, without relicensing."

"10. The publishing and venting of Popish,  
"Arminian, and other dangerous Books and Te-  
"nets; as namely, that the Church of Rome is  
"a fine Church, and in the worst Times never  
"erred in Fundamentals; that the Subjects have  
"no Propriety in their Estates, but that the  
"King may take from them what he pleaseth;  
"that all is the King's, and that he is bound  
"by no Law; and many other, from the for-  
"mer whereof hath sprung,

"11. The Growth of Popery, and Increase  
"of Papists, Priests, and Jesuits in sundry  
"Places, but especially about London, since the  
"Reformation; the frequent venting of Cruci-  
"fixes and Popish Pictures, both engraven and  
"printed, and the placing of such in Bibles.

"12. The Multitude of Monopolies and Pa-  
"tents, drawing with them innumerable Perju-  
"ries; the large Increase of Customs and Imposi-  
"tions upon Commodities, the Ship-Money,  
"and many other great Burthens upon the Com-  
"monwealth, under which all groan.

"13. Moreover, the Offices and Jurisdictions  
"of Archbishops, Lords Bishops, Deans, and  
"Archdeacons being the same Way of Church-  
"government, which is in the Romish Church,  
"and which was in England in the Time of Po-  
"pery, little Change thereof being made (ex-  
"cept only the Head from whence it was de-  
"rived;) the same Arguments supporting the  
"Pope, which do uphold the Prelates; and over-  
"throwing the Prelates, which do pull down  
"the Pope; and other reformed Churches,  
"having upon their Rejection of the Pope, cast  
"the Prelates out also as Members of the Beast:

"Hence



"Hence it is, that the Prelates here in *England*,  
 "by themselves, or their Disciples, plead and  
 "maintain that the Pope is not Antichrist, and  
 "that the Church of *Rome* is a true Church, hath  
 "not erred in fundamental Points, and that Sal-  
 "vation is attainable in that Religion, and  
 "therefore have refrained to pray for the Con-  
 "version of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.  
 "Hence also hath come,

"14. The great Conformity and Likeness,  
 "both continued and encreased, of our Church  
 "to the Church of *Rome*, in Vestures, Postures,  
 "Ceremonies, and Administrations; namely, as  
 "the Bishops Rotchets, and the Lawn Sleeves,  
 "the four-cornered Cap, the Cope and Sur-  
 "plice, the Tippet, the Hood, and the canon-  
 "ical Coat, the Pulpits clothed, especially now  
 "of late, with the Jesuits Badge upon them  
 "every way.

"15. The standing up at *Gloria Patri*, and at  
 "the reading of the Gospel, praying towards the  
 "East, Cross in Baptism, the kneeling at the  
 "Communion.

"16. "The turning of the Communion-Tables  
 "Altarwise, setting Images, Crucifixes, and  
 "Conceits over them, and Tapers and Books  
 "over them, and bowing, or adoring to, or  
 "before them; the reading of the second Ser-  
 "vice at the Altar, and forcing People to come  
 "up thither to receive, or else denying the Sacra-  
 "ment to them; terming the Altar to be the  
 "Mercy-Seat, or the Place of God Almighty  
 "in the Church; which is a plain Device to  
 "usher in the Mass.

"17. The christening and consecrating of  
 "Churches and Chapels, the consecrating  
 "Tents, Tables, Pulpits, Chalices, Church-  
 "yards, and many other Things, and putting  
 "Holiness in them; yea, re-consecrating upon  
 "pretended Pollution; as though every Thing  
 "were unclean without their consecrating; and,  
 "for Want of this, sundry Churches have been  
 "interdicted, and kept from Use, as pol-  
 "luted.

"18. The Liturgy for the most part is fram-  
 "ed out of the *Romish* Breviary, Rituals, Mass-  
 "book; also the Book of Ordination for Arch-  
 "bishops and Ministers framed out of the *Roman*  
 "Pontifical.

"19. The Multitude of Canons formerly  
 "made; wherein, among other Things, Excom-  
 "munication, *ipso facto*, is denounced for speak-  
 "ing a Word against the Devices abovesaid, or  
 "Subscription thereunto, though no Law en-  
 "joined a Restraint from the Ministry without  
 "Subscription; and Appeal is denied to any  
 "that should refuse Subscription, or unlawful  
 "Conformity, though he be never so much wrong-  
 "ed by the inferior Judges. Also the Canons  
 "made in the late sacred Synod, as they call it,  
 "wherein are many strange and dangerous De-  
 "vices to undermine the Gospel, and the Sub-  
 "jects Liberties, to propagate Popery, to spoil  
 "God's People, insnare Ministers and other Stu-  
 "dents, and so to draw all into an absolute Sub-  
 "jection and Thralldom to them and their Go-  
 "vernment, spoiling both the King and the Par-  
 "liament of their Power.

"20. The countenancing Plurality of Bene-

"fices, prohibiting Marriages without their Li-  
 "cense, at certain Times almost half the Year,  
 "and licensing of Marriages without Banns ask-  
 "ing.

"21. Profanation of the Lord's Day, plead-  
 "ing for it, and enjoining Ministers to read a  
 "Declaration, set forth (as it is thought) by their  
 "Procurement, for tolerating of Sports upon  
 "that Day; suspending and depriving many  
 "godly Ministers, for not reading the same only  
 "out of Conscience, because it was against the  
 "Law of God so to do, and no Law of the  
 "Land to enjoin it.

"22. The pressing of the strict Observation  
 "of the Saints Days, whereby great Sums of  
 "Money are drawn out of Mens Purses for  
 "working on them; a very high Burthen on  
 "most People, who, getting their Living on their  
 "daily Employments, must either omit them and  
 "be idle, or part with their Money; whereby  
 "many poor Families are undone, or brought  
 "behind-hand; yet many Church-wardens are  
 "sued or threatned to be sued by their trouble-  
 "some Ministers, as perjured Persons, for not  
 "presenting their Parishioners, who failed in ob-  
 "serving Holidays.

"23. The great Increase and Frequency of  
 "Whoredoms and Adulteries, occasioned by the  
 "Prelates corrupt Administration of Justice in  
 "such Cases; who, taking upon them the Punish-  
 "ment of it, do turn all into Monies for the  
 "filling of their Purses; and, lest their Officers  
 "should defraud them of their Gain, they have  
 "in their late Canon, instead of remedying these  
 "Vices, decreed, That the Commutation of  
 "Penance shall not be without the Bishops  
 "Privy.

"24. The general Abuse of that great Ordi-  
 "nance of Excommunication, which God hath  
 "left in his Church, as the last and greatest Pu-  
 "nishment which the Church can inflict upon  
 "obstinate and great Offenders; and the Pre-  
 "lates and their Officers, who of Right have  
 "nothing to do with it, do daily excommuni-  
 "cate Men, either for doing that which is law-  
 "ful, or for vain, idle, and trivial Matters, as  
 "working, or opening a Shop on a Holiday, for  
 "not appearing at every Beck upon their Sum-  
 "mons, not paying a Fee, or the like; yea, they  
 "have made it, as they do all other Things, a  
 "Hook, or Instrument, wherewith to empty  
 "Mens Purses, and to advance their own Great-  
 "ness; and so that sacred Ordinance of God, by  
 "their perverting of it, becomes contemptible to  
 "all Men, and is seldom or never used against  
 "notorious Offenders; who for the most part are  
 "their Favourites.

"25. Yea further, the Pride and Ambition  
 "of the Prelates being boundless, unwilling to  
 "be subject either to Man, or Laws, they claim  
 "their Office and Jurisdiction to be *jure Divino*,  
 "exercise ecclesiastical Authority in their own  
 "Names and Rights, and under their own Seals,  
 "and take upon them temporal Dignities, Places,  
 "and Offices in the Commonwealth, that they  
 "may sway both Swords.

"26. Whence follows the taking Commis-  
 "sions in their own Courts and Consistories, and  
 "where-else they fit in Matters determinable of  
 "Right



"Right at Common Law, the putting of Ministers upon Parishes, without the Patrons and People's Consent.

"27. The imposing of Oaths of various and trivial Articles yearly upon Church-Wardens and Sidefmen, which they cannot take without Perjury, unless they fall at Jars continually with their Ministers and Neighbours, and wholly neglect their own Calling.

"28. The exercising of the Oath *Ex Officio*, and other Proceedings by Way of Inquisition, reaching even to Mens Thoughts, the apprehending and detaining of Men by Purfuivants, the frequent suspending and depriving of Ministers, fining and imprisoning of all Sorts of People, breaking of Mens Houses and Studies, taking away Mens Books, Letters, and other Writings, seizing upon their Estates, removing them from their Callings; separating between them and their Wives against both their Wills, the rejecting of Prohibitions with Threatenings, and the doing of many other Outrages, to the utter infringing of the Laws of the Realm, and the Subjects Liberties, and ruining of them and their Families; and of later Time, the Judges of the Land are so awed with the Power and Greatness of the Prelates, and other Ways promoted, that neither Prohibition, *Habeas Corpus*, nor any other lawful Remedy can be had, or take Place, for the distressed Subjects in most Cases; only Papists, Jesuits, Priests, and such others as propagate Popery or Arminianism, are countenanced, spared, and have much Liberty; and from hence followed, amongst others, these dangerous Consequences:

"First, The general Hope and Expectation of the *Romish* Party, that their superstitious Religion will ere long be fully planted in this Kingdom again; and so they are encouraged to persist therein, and to practise the same openly in divers Places, to the high Dishonour of God, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm.

"2. The Discouragement and Destruction of all good Subjects, of whom are Multitudes, both Clothiers, Merchants, and others; who, being deprived of their Ministers, and over-burthened with these Pressures, have departed the Kingdom to *Holland*, and other Parts, and have drawn with them a great Manufacture of Cloth, and trading out of the Land into other Places where they reside; whereby Wool, the great Staple of the Kingdom, is become of small Value, and vends not; Trading is decayed, many poor People want Work, Seamen lose Employment, and the whole Land is much impoverished, to the great Dishonour of this Kingdom, and Blemishment to the Government thereof.

"3. The present Wars and Commotions happened between his Majesty and his Subjects of *Scotland*, wherein his Majesty, and all his Kingdoms are endangered and suffer greatly, and are like to become a Prey to the common Enemy, in case the Wars go on; which we exceedingly fear will not only go on, but likewise encrease, to an utter Ruin of all, unless the Prelates, with their Dependences, be re-

NUMB. XXIX.

"moved out of *England*, and also they and their Practices, who, as we, under your Honours Favours, do verily believe and conceive, have occasioned the Quarrel.

"All which we humbly refer to the Consideration of this Honourable Assembly, desiring the Lord of Heaven to direct you in the right Way to redress all these Evils."

About the same Time, the *English* and *Scottish* Armies were exceedingly burdensome to the Northern Counties of *England*, insomuch that the Parliament judged it necessary for the Relief of the said Counties, to apply to the City for a Loan of one hundred thousand Pounds, towards the Support of the King's Army; and for which Purpose, on the twenty-fifth of *March*, they sent a Committee of six Lords and twelve Commoners, to solicit the City to advance the said Sum, upon the Credit and Security of the Subsidy Bills. The Committee being returned, the Recorder reported, that they had attended the City, but, to their great Mortification, could obtain no Money; having received for Answer, that the Citizens were a Body not constituted for any such Purpose, nor able to make Laws for the lending of Money; and that they could only persuade, and not compel.

The Lords, it seems, making no great Dispatch in the Bill of Attainder brought against the Earl of *Strafford*, his Enemies, to hasten their Proceedings, prevail'd upon their Friends in the City to draw up the following Petition, which was subscribed by twenty thousand Citizens, and presented to the House of Lords on the twenty-fourth of *April*:

"That notwithstanding his Majesty's gracious Answer to the humble Petition of his loyal Subjects in summoning this Parliament, with the great Care and endeavoured Pains taken by both Houses, for the removing the heavy Grievances in Church and Commonwealth; whereof the Petitioners have already received some Fruit; for which they desire to return their most humble and utmost Thanks: Yet nevertheless they are enforced, with all Humility, to represent to this most Honourable Assembly some of those Obstructions which do still hinder that Freedom and Fulness of Trade in this City they have formerly had; and which, considering the numerous Multitudes thereupon depending, they conceive this City cannot comfortably subsist.

"As the unsettled Condition of the Kingdom, even since the Troubles in *Scotland*, hath caused both Strangers, and also some of our own, who did furnish great Sums of Money to Use, to call it in, and to remit much of it by Exchange into foreign Parts, and stand now in Expectation of what the Issue of Things may be.

"The stopping Money in the Mint, which till then was accounted the safest Place, and surest Staple in these Parts of the World, still doth hinder the Importation of Bullion: The *Scots* now disabled to pay such Debts as they owe to the Petitioners and others in the City; and by reason of the Oppressions exercised in *Ireland*, their Debts also are detained there.

4 Q

"The

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
A.D. 1641

The Parliament applied to the City for a Loan of 100,000 l.

Was denied.

Nalf. Col.  
vol. 1.  
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Nalf. Col.  
vol. 1.  
Rush. Col.  
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City Petition to Parliament against the Earl of Strafford.



"The *English* Trade, by reason of our general Distractions and Fears, is so much decayed, the Country Tradefmen cannot pay their Debts in *London* as formerly.

"The great Sums of Money unduely taken by his Majesty's Officers and Farmers, for Impositions upon Merchandize exported and imported, and the Want of Relief in Courts of Justice against them.

"The drawing out from the City great Sums of Money (which is the Life and Spirit of Trade) for his Majesty's Service in the North, and being there employed, is not yet returned.

"Besides all which, from what strong and secret Opposition the Petitioners know not, they have not received, what so much Time and Pains might give them cause to hope; but still Incendiaries of the Kingdom, and other notorious Offenders, remain unpunished. The Affairs of the Church, notwithstanding many Petitions concerning it, and long Debate about it, remain unsettled. The Papists still armed, the Laws against them not executed, some of the most active among them still at Court, Priests and Jesuits not yet banished, the *Irish* Popish Army not yet disbanded, Courts of Justice not yet reformed; and the Earl of *Strafford*, who, as now appears, hath counselled the plundering of this City, and putting it to Fine and Ransom; and said, it would never be well, till some of the Aldermen were hanged up, because they would not yield to illegal Levies of Monies, had so drawn out and spent this Time in his Business, to the very great Charge of the whole Kingdom, and his Endeavour to obtain yet more; which makes us fear there may be Practices now in hand to hinder the Birth of your great Endeavours, and that we lie under some more dangerous Plot than we can discover.

"All which Premises, with their Fears and Distractions growing therefrom, and from Things of the like Nature, the Petitioners humbly offer to the most grave Consideration of this most Honourable Assembly, as being the true Causes of Decay of Trade, Discouragement of Tradefmen, and of the great Scarcity of Monies, with the Consequences they labour under.

"And do humbly pray, that their said Grievances may be redressed, the Causes of their Fears removed, Justice executed upon the said Earl, and other Incendiaries and Offenders; the rather, in regard till then, the Petitioners humbly conceive, neither Religion, nor their Lives, Liberties or Estates can be secured.

"And, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c."

Natl. Col.  
vol. 2.

Apprentices  
and others  
threaten to  
pull down  
the Span-  
nish Am-  
bassador's  
House.

Upon the twenty-ninth of *April*, the first tumultuous Disorder (of these Times) happened in *London*, when a great Number of Apprentices and others beset the *Spanish* Ambassador's House in *Bishopsgate-Street*, threatening to pull it down, and to kill the Ambassador, for permitting *English* Papists to frequent his Chapel. For the appeasing of this Commotion, the Lord-Mayor immediately repaired to the Ambassador's, where with much Difficulty he prevailed upon the Populace to disperse, and return home. His Lord-

ship had no sooner allayed the Fury of the Multitude, than he entered the Ambassador's House, and, being met by that Minister, was desired to drop the Point of the City Sword that was carried before him, acquainting him, That he was then in a Place where the King of *Spain*, his Master, had Jurisdiction; which the Mayor complying with, the Ambassador told him, that he had never seen so barbarous an Attempt; and desired to know, whether this could justly be called a civilized Nation, where the Laws of Nations and Hospitality were so horribly violated? The Mayor replied, That the Rioters were the very Refuse of the People, therefore entreated his Excellency not to impute the Sedition to the City: To which the Ambassador smartly answered, That he hardly knew how to call that a City, or even a Society of rational Creatures, which was seemingly divested both of Humanity and Government.

The Mayor, to extenuate the Crime as much as possible, told the Ambassador, That the People were enraged, because *Maf*s was publicly said in his Chapel. To which he replied, That the *English* Minister at *Madrid* enjoyed the free Exercise of his Religion without the least Disturbance; and that he would rather chuse to lose his Life, than the Privileges due to him by Contract, and the Law of Nations: The Mayor return'd, That the People were the more incensed against him, because the Citizens of the Popish Communion were permitted to frequent his House at *Maf*s, contrary to Law: The Ambassador answered, That if the Mayor would prevent their coming, he would not fend for them; but, if they came, he could neither in Conscience to his Religion, nor his Master's Honour, deny them Access to their Devotions, or Protection to their Persons, while they were with him. Wherefore a Guard was placed at his House, which not only protected him from farther Insults, but likewise the Popish Citizens from frequenting *Maf*s.

This Storm was no sooner over, than another far more impetuous began; for a Discovery being made of some desperate Designs both at home and abroad, of bringing up the Army to *London* to surprize the *Tower*, and favour the Earl of *Strafford*'s Escape; divers Ministers from their Pulpits, on the *Sunday* following, shewed to their several Auditories the Necessity of having Justice speedily executed upon some great Delinquents; which so greatly irritated and inflamed the Citizens, that the Day after they, to the Number of six thousand, armed with Swords, Staves, and Cudgels, ran to *Westminster*; and, posting themselves in the Avenues leading to the House of Lords, stopped all Coaches, and incessantly cried out for Justice against *Strafford*; whilst others of them presented the following Petition:

"That whereas your Petitioners did Yesterday petition for the Redress of many Grievances, and for the Execution of Justice upon the Earl of *Strafford*, and other Incendiaries, to be secured from some dangerous Plots and Designs on Foot; to which your Lordships having this Day given Answer, That you have the same under present Consideration; your Petitioners do render humble Thanks. But for-

The Am-  
bassador's  
Behaviour  
to the Lord-  
Mayor.

A Guard  
placed at  
his House.

Reb. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

Reb. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
Natl. Col.  
vol. 2.

A second  
Petition  
against Lord  
Strafford.

"as much



"asmuch as your Petitioners understand, that the Tower of London is presently to receive a Garrison of Men, not of the Hamlets, (as usually they were wont to do) but consisting of other Persons, under the Command of a Captain, a great Confident of the Earl of *Strafford's*, which doth increase their Fears of the sudden Destruction of the King and Kingdom, wherein your Lordships and Posterity are so deeply interested; and that this is done to make a Way for the Escape of the Earl of *Strafford*, the grand Incendiary:

"They therefore humbly pray, that instant Course may be taken for the Discovery thereof; and that speedy Execution of Justice be done upon the Earl of *Strafford*."

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
Nall. Col.  
vol. 2.

Complain-  
ed of by  
the House  
of Lords.

These Commotions and riotous Proceedings of the Citizens occasioned the Lords to demand a Conference with the Commons; wherein the Lord Privy Seal, the chief Manager, acquainted them with the daily and dangerous Practices of the Rabble, and their disorderly Manner of petitioning; and that, if speedy Care were not taken to restrain those pernicious Tumults, the Freedom of the Lords was at an End, and their Proceeding in the Bill of Attainder prevented. However, the Citizens continued to assemble at *Westminster*, till the Protestation taken by both Houses of Parliament, for the Defence of the King and Kingdom, was shewn unto them; whereupon they, at the Desire of the House of Commons, dispersed, and returned to their several Habitations.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
Citizens  
great Re-  
gard to the  
Parlia-  
ment.

A few Days after, a Rumour being spread in the City, that the Parliament-House was on Fire, the Citizens were thereby so deeply affected, that many thousands of them immediately ran to *Westminster* to extinguish the same; where being arrived, they were agreeably surprized to find it only a Report. However, it was no small Satisfaction to both Houses, to observe the Citizens so sincerely attached to their Interest.

Ibid.  
Lord-  
Mayor en-  
joined to  
disarm Pa-  
pists.

The next Day, the Lord-Mayor, by an Order of the House Commons, was strictly enjoined to disarm all the Papists in London, within the Space of three Days.

Ibid.  
And to  
prevent  
Mischief.

On the seventeenth of May, an Order of the House of Commons was sent to the Lord-Mayor, and all Justices of the Peace within the Bills of Mortality, requiring them to use their best Endeavours to prevent his Majesty's Subjects from frequenting the Chapels of Popish Ambassadors.

Ibid.

A Petition  
against  
Parlia-  
mentary  
Protec-  
tions.

On the second of June, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons by divers Citizens of London, complaining of the great Abuses of Parliamentary Protections, shewing, That if speedy Order were not taken either for their Suppression or Regulation, they would inevitably occasion the Ruin of many Families; wherefore the Petition was referred to a Committee for that Purpose.

Nall. Col.  
vol. 2.

Dispute  
concerning  
the Mayor's  
Nomina-  
tion of a  
Sheriff.

About the same Time, a Contest arose between the Lord-Mayor and Commonalty of the City about the Right of chusing one of their Sheriffs, which the Mayor laid Claim to by a Prescription of three hundred Years. However, the Commons would not admit of the Mayor's Right of Nomination, but by their special Approbation and Confirmation; wherefore

the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen petitioned the King to take upon him the Decision of the Controversy. But his Majesty, at that critical Juncture, not willing to concern himself in that Affair, referred the Determination thereof to the House of Lords, who immediately ordered both Parties to attend them the next Morning at Eight o'Clock, when their Lordships would be ready to hear the Allegations on both Sides; which being accordingly effected, the House made the following Order:

They ap-  
peal to the  
King.

Referred to  
the House  
of Lords.

"That the said Lord-Mayor shall call a Com-  
mon-Hall on Friday the second of July, 1641;  
"which Common-Hall is to consist of the Ma-  
"sters and Wardens, and Liverymen of the se-  
"veral Companies of London, and no other;  
"and that the Commonalty are then to as-  
"semble in a peaceable and quiet Manner, to  
"settle and compose the Differences between the  
"said Lord-Mayor and themselves, if they can;  
"if not, then to make Choice of six discreet  
"Persons of the said Commonalty, to treat and  
"and debate this Business between them, and  
"settle and compose all Differences among them-  
"selves, between this and Friday come Seven-  
"night, being the ninth of July, 1641. But, in  
"case the said Differences cannot be composed,  
"then the Pleasure of the House is, That the said  
"Cause shall be heard in open House at the Bar  
"on the said ninth of July; and that in the  
"mean Time the said Persons, so chosen as afore-  
"said, shall have free Liberty by themselves,  
"their Council, and others that they shall em-  
"ploy, to view and transcribe such and so much  
"of the Charters of the said City, Acts of  
"Common Council, Books of Entries of Elec-  
"tions and Accompts, and all such other Acts  
"and Records, as shall or may concern the said  
"Causes in Question; and that all Clerks and  
"others, in whose Custody the said Instruments  
"are, shall be assisting to the said Searchers:  
"And lastly, That, if the Cause shall come be-  
"fore the Lords in Parliament, that then the  
"said six Persons so chosen as aforesaid, shall at-  
"tend the same before their Lordships."

Ibid.

Order by  
the said  
House  
thereupon.

The contending Parties not having composed the Difference according to the Directions of the above Order, it was therefore thought proper by their Lordships (with a Salvo on both Sides) to order them to proceed to the Election of a Sheriff, as appears by the following Ordinance:

"In the Cause depending between the Com-  
"mons and Citizens, and the Lord-Mayor of  
"the City of London, about the nominating and  
"electing of one of the Sheriffs of the said City  
"for this Year ensuing; their Lordships taking  
"into their Consideration, that the Election  
"should have been dispatched upon *Midsummer-*  
"day last past, and finding that upon Omission  
"of performing the Election, as upon that Day,  
"Devolutions have ensued, *pro tali vice*, to the  
"Commonalty of London; do order, That, for  
"this Time, the said Commonalty shall forth-  
"with proceed to the Nomination and Election  
"of both their Sheriffs for the Year following,  
"hoping, that for the first of the two Sheriffs  
"they will make Choice of that Party that was  
"nominated

Ibid.

Commonal-  
ty chose  
both the  
Sheriffs.



"nominated by the Lord-Mayor; and their  
 "Lordships do further declare, That this Order  
 "shall be no way prejudicial to any Right or  
 "Prerogative claimed by the Lords the Mayors  
 "of the City of London for the Time being,  
 "nor yet to any Right or Claim made by the  
 "Commons or Citizens in this Matter now in  
 "Question among them."

Roth. Col.  
 vol. 5. p. 1.

In the Month of *October*, the Parliament received Advice from their Committee in *Scotland* of a Design against the Lives of divers of the *Scottish* Nobility; and, in regard some of the Persons suspected of being concerned in the Conspiracy were supposed to be *Papists*, it was by the Committee apprehended, that they might carry on a Correspondence with some of their own Party in *England*; wherefore a Letter was sent to the Lord-Mayor of *London*, requiring him forthwith to place strong Guards in several Parts of the City, till he received further Directions from both Houses.

Lord-Mayor ordered to guard the City.

Ibid.

The Irish Massacre.

The Parliament receiving Advice of a most horrid and wicked Conspiracy in *Ireland*, which not only tended to the Destruction of the *English* Interest in that Kingdom, but likewise to the Extirpation of all Protestants by a general Massacre by the *Papists*, who surprized all Places of Strength, and without the least Pity or Remorse cruelly butchered by the most unheard-of Tortures all the Protestants they could come at, without Distinction of Age or Sex; the House of Commons passed several Resolutions for the Relief of that miserable and distressed Nation; one whereof was for raising two hundred thousand Pounds; Part of which being immediately wanted, a select Committee of twelve Lords and twenty-four Commoners were sent into the City for a Loan of fifty thousand Pounds upon this melancholy Occasion; which the Lord-Mayor and Citizens readily agreeing to, they soon raised that Sum by Subscription; wherewith both Houses were so highly pleased, that they passed an Order for not only securing the Money now advanced, but likewise the fifty thousand Pounds, Part of the two hundred thousand Pounds the Citizens agreed to lend the King for the Support of his Army in *Yorkshire*, as appears by the following Order:

Resolutions of the House of Commons thereon.

City's Loan on this Occasion.

Ibid.

"The Lords and Commons in this present  
 "Parliament assembled, having a due Regard  
 "to the good Affections of the City of *London*,  
 "expressed upon sundry Occasions, by the advancing and lending of great Sums of Money  
 "for the Service of the Commonwealth, and  
 "particularly the Sum of fifty thousand Pounds  
 "lent for the *Irish* Affairs, and the Sum of fifty  
 "thousand Pounds more, lent by the said City  
 "unto the Peers attending his Majesty in the  
 "Northern Parts, before the Beginning of this  
 "present Parliament, which are not yet paid or  
 "otherwise secured, do declare and order, That  
 "the said several Sums of Money shall be fully  
 "satisfied and repaid unto the said City of *London*,  
 "with Interest of Eight per Cent. for one  
 "Year, out of such Monies as are or shall be  
 "raised by Authority of Parliament; and for  
 "that Purpose an Act of Parliament to be passed  
 "with all Expedition. Provided always, That  
 "this present Ordinance shall not in any ways

Order of the House thereupon, allowing 8l. per Cent.

"be prejudicial to any Members of the said  
 "House of Commons, who have formerly lent  
 "any Sums of Money to this Parliament, nor to  
 "the Northern Counties, nor to any Persons  
 "whatsoever, to whom both Houses of Parliament, or the said House of Commons, have  
 "formerly ordered the Payment of any Sums of  
 "Money, nor to any Security given to them,  
 "before the making of this Ordinance."

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen receiving Intelligence, that the King, on his Return from *Scotland*, intended to honour the City with his Royal Presence, by passing through it to his Palace of *Whitehall*; therefore the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen chose a Committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners to consult about and order all Things relating to an Entertainment to be given to his Majesty on so solemn an Occasion. But, before they proceeded to Action, it was necessary to have the Approbation of the Common-Council; which being convened on that Account, they unanimously approved of the Design, and confirmed the Court of Aldermen's Choice of the Managers; who, for the Honour of the City, and Satisfaction of the King, exerted themselves to entertain the Royal Family after the most sumptuous and magnificent Manner.

Stow. Sur.

Their first Care was to give Order, as well to the Cook, Steward, Confectioner, and Butler, to make speedy Provision of all Things, fit for the Royal Feasting of their Majesties, and their Princely Train, as to the Officers of the City Works, that the *Guildhall* might be prepared and made ready for the due and respectful receiving of them.

The next was, that Precepts might be speedily directed to the several Societies and Companies of the City, that, against the Day their Majesties should come, there should be some of the prime Men chosen out of the Liveries, that should be in Readiness to attend the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in their best Array (either Velvet, Plush, or Sattin) and Chains of Gold, upon good Horses, well-appointed, and each Rider to have a Footman to attend him, to meet their Majesties, and to conduct them first to *Guildhall*, and afterwards to his Majesty's Royal Palace of *Whitehall*: As also, that, out of the Residue of their Companies, some should be appointed to wait in their several Standings in their Liveries, from their Majesties Entrance into the City, to *Temple-Bar*: To which Purpose the Committee gave Orders and Directions, where every several Company's Standings should be set up. And lastly, That others should be nominated to attend in the *Guildhall* upon their Majesties in their Liveries and Foins likewise, from the Time of their coming thither, to their Departure thence.

Another Care of the Committee was, that (the Way from *Kingland* to *Shoreditch* being impassable for their Majesties, in Regard of the Depth and Foulness of it) a Way might be prepared from thence to that Place of the City, where their Majesties should enter, as might not only be fair and clean, but as pleasant also, and delightful, as the Season of the Year would permit; and that the Streets, all the Way they should



should pass, might be paved, where Need was, and made sweet and clean.

And because some seditious Libels were at that Time dispersed, (which bred a Panick Fear in some) Order was likewise taken, that there should be two Companies of the City's Trained-Bands, placed in several Parts of the City upon that Day; as also, that at every Door a Man should be placed, sufficiently appointed, to be ready upon all Occasions, to appease any Disorders.

Lastly, Out of the said Committee, two of the City Captains were designed, as Chief Marshals for the Day; to have the Command over the other three Marshals, that were Officers of the Chamber; and to order, direct, and marshal the Horsemen. And also four other of the Committee were appointed, as Comptrollers of the House, to whom all inferior Officers should have Recourse upon any Occasion; and to direct and order the Liveries, which are to attend upon their Majesties Service; and generally to dispose all other Things conducing to the Entertainment.

Now for the Entertainment itself. Upon *Thursday* the said 25th of *November*, the Knights of the Grey Cloak, Mr. Recorder, and the rest of the Aldermen, the City Council, and Chief Officers, as Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, and Remembrancer, attended the Lord-Mayor, at his Lordship's House in the *Old Jewry*, by eight o'Clock in the Morning, from whence they advanced thro' the City to *Moorgate*, in this Manner:

The Lord-Mayor having the Sword-Bearer and the two Mace-Bearers before him, on Horseback, and on Foot-Cloths, and two Footmen in black Velvet Coats, on each Side one, his Lordship wearing a Gown of Crimson Velvet, and a Collar of SS, rode in the Front; the Knights aforementioned, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen following, according to their Seniority, two by two, in Scarlet Gowns, attended by two Footmen a-piece, suited in the City Colours, each of which Footmen being appointed to carry a Truncheon in his Hand for the Forenoon, and two Torches for the Afternoon: Next to them followed the City Council and Chief Officers, in black Gowns, upon Foot-Cloths, each of them having a Footman going by them, suited and fitted as aforesaid.

In this Equipage they passed through the City, from his Lordship's House to *Moorfields*, where there waited in a Readiness to attend his Lordship and the Service about five hundred Horsemen, selected out of the Liveries of the several Companies of the City, being Masters, Wardens, and prime Men of each Company, in Velvet, or Plush Coats, and Suits, with Chains of Gold, being well horsed, and gallantly furnished, every Company having a Horseman in the Front, carrying a Pendant with that Company's Arms to which he did belong (for Distinction sake) and a Footman to attend each Horseman of the Livery, with Truncheons and Torches, as before: Both Horsemen with the Pendants, and Footmen being suited *Cap-a-pie*, with the Companies Colours on which they waited. There were also fourteen Trumpeters, with

Trumpets, Banners, and Scarfs, who were placed two between every hundred of the Horse, and four at the Head of the Troop.

The Lord-Mayor, being thus attended, rode on with the Knights, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, City Council, and Chief Officers, as before; and after them five hundred Horsemen, according to the several Ranks of the Companies; the Lord-Mayor's Company, viz. the Clothworkers, being foremost; then the Mercers, and the rest according to their Order.

They all advanced, in a handsome Manner, through the Fields, (the Banks being cast down, and Bridges of fourteen Feet wide being made over the Ditches, for better and more secure Passage) 'till they came beyond *Baumer*, (a retiring House of Sir *George Whitmore's*) in the Fields next adjoining to *Kingland*. The Night before being rainy, and the Morning gloomy and cloudy, the Lord-Mayor commanded his Tent to be pitched in the Field, where his Lordship, the Knights, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen, were to attend their Majesties. In the Tent were Seats and Forms, where his Lordship and some of the Nobility reposed themselves 'till their Majesties came.

In the mean Time, the two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* (*George Garret*, and *George Clark*) attended by seventy-two Men in Scarlet Cloaks, trimmed with Silver Lace, (the Colours of the City) with Javelins and Feathers, and four Trumpeters, rode as far as *Stamford-Hill*, between *Newington* and *Tottenbam*, (where their Majesties lay the Night before) who, after they had done their respective Duties, and kissed their Majesties Hands, conducted them to the Field, where the Lord-Mayor, the Nobility, and Aldermen waited for them.

His Majesty came into the Field about ten o'Clock, in a Coach, he sitting on the right Side of it, and her Majesty on his right Hand; the Prince, the Duke of *Tork*, and the Princess *Mary*, being within the Coach, and the Prince Elector Palatine, and the Dutchess of *Richmond*, sitting on the other Side; their Majesties being attended by divers Lords and Ladies.

When the Coach came against the Lord-Mayor's Tent, his Majesty caused it to stay; where divers of the Nobility, that had attended his coming thither, presented themselves to his Majesty, and, joying in his safe Return, kissed both their Majesties Hands.

After which, the Lord-Mayor, Knights, Mr. Recorder, and the Aldermen presented themselves likewise in an humble Manner, and had the Honour to kiss their Majesties Hands.

Then the Lord-Mayor surrendered the City Sword, which being returned by his Majesty, the Recorder, in the Name of the Citizens, made the following Speech:

"May it please your Majesty,

"This is a Day of exceeding great Joy to your Citizens of *London*, Joy exalted to the highest Degree, to see you return in Safety after a long Absence, and see this happy Meeting with your dearest Consort, our good and gracious Queen, and with these blessed Children, which are the Fruits of your Loves,

"and

Ibid.  
Nati.Coll.  
The Recorder's  
Speech.



"and Pledges to us of a fruitful and hopeful  
"Succession.

"I can truly say this from the Representative  
"Body of your City, from whence I have my  
"Warrant; they meet your Majesty with as much  
"Love and Affection, as ever Citizens of *Lon-*  
"don met with any of your Royal Progenitors,  
"King or Queen of this Kingdom, and with as  
"heartily a Desire to shew it fully: Pardon their  
"Failures, where you meet with any.

"We tender unto you no formal Present; it  
"would but lessen us, whatever it were (I am sure  
"it would be far short of our Meaning); but  
"we present unto you our Hearts and Affections,  
"Hearts of true Subjects, full of Loyalty to you,  
"our King and Sovereign.

"Tis true in this we offer your Majesty but  
"your own, they were by just Right yours before;  
"but, upon this new and enlivening Occasion, be  
"pleased to take them as a new Gift; we offer  
"them cheerfully, vouchsafe to accept them gra-  
"ciously; and with the Influence of those excel-  
"lent and princely Virtues which we know by  
"great Assurance to be eminent in your Royal  
"Person, we doubt not but your Majesty will con-  
"tinue the Defence of our established Religion,  
"and the clear Current of Justice, through all  
"the Streams of which your Majesty is the Royal  
"Fountain.

"Vouchsafe likewise to uphold and counte-  
"nance that antient Frame and Form of Go-  
"vernment which hath been long established in  
"the City; that Power and Authority of yours,  
"which you have committed to your Lord-  
"Mayor, your true and faithful Subject and Ser-  
"vant, and the fit Reverence due to the Alder-  
"men his Brethren, who are to assist him in his  
"Government: We shall be thereby the better  
"enabled to serve your Majesty, and constantly  
"to render to you the Fruits of a true Obedi-  
"ence; and, as our Duty binds us, we shall ne-  
"ver cease to bless you, and to pray for you and  
"your dearest Comfort our gracious Queen,  
"and for this your Royal and Princely Offspring,  
"for your Majesty's long Life and prosperous  
"Reign over us in Peace and Glory, and with  
"full Contentment; and I doubt not but every  
"true Subject will join with us in this, and say  
"*Amen.*

"These Expressions of Joy, of Love, of Loy-  
"alty, and these hearty Wishes and Desires which  
"I have mentioned, I meet with every where  
"from your Citizens of *London*; they are the soft  
"and still Musick, prepared for your Majesty's  
"Welcome and Entertainment this Day. The  
"joyful Acclamations of your People, upon the  
"Sight of your Royal Person, will make it  
"louder, and cheerfully bearing their agreeing  
"Parts together, shall, I hope, this Day, make  
"up to your Majesty a full and pleasing Har-  
"mony."

To which the King returned the following An-  
"swer:

"Mr. Recorder,

"I must desire you, because my Voice cannot  
"reach to all those that I desire should hear me,  
"to give most hearty Thanks to all the good  
"Citizens of *London* for their hearty Expressions

"of their Love to me this Day; and indeed, I *His Ma-*  
"cannot sufficiently express the Contentment I *esty's de-*  
"have received therein; for now I see that all *avour.*  
"these Tumults and Disorders have only arisen  
"from the meaner Sort of People; and that the  
"Affections of the better and main Part of the  
"City have ever been loyal and affectionate to  
"my Person and Government.

"And likewise it comforts me to see, that all  
"these Misreports, that have been made of me in  
"my Absence, have not the least Power to do  
"me Prejudice in your Opinions, as may be easily  
"seen by this Day's Expressions of Joy.

"And now I think it fit for me to assure you,  
"that I am returned with as hearty and kind Af-  
"fections to my People in general, and to this  
"City in particular, as can be desired by loving  
"Subjects: The first I shall express by govern-  
"ing you all according to the Laws of this  
"Kingdom, and in maintaining and protecting  
"the true Protestant Religion, according as it  
"hath been established in my two famous Pre-  
"decessors Times, Queen *Elizabeth* and my Fa-  
"ther; and this I will do, if Need be, to the  
"Hazard of my Life, and all that is dear to me.

"As for the City in particular, I shall study  
"by all means their Prosperity; and I assure you,  
"I will singly grant those few reasonable Demands  
"you have now made unto me, in the Name of  
"the City. And likewise, I shall study to re-  
"establish that flourishing Trade which now is in  
"some Disorder amongst you, which I doubt  
"not to effect with the good Assistance of the  
"Parliament.

"One Thing I have thought of, as a parti-  
"cular Affection to you, which is, to give back  
"unto you freely that Part of *Londonderry* which  
"heretofore was evicted from you. This, I  
"confess, as that Kingdom is now, is no great  
"Gift; but I hope to recover it first, and then  
"to give it to you whole and intirely; and for  
"the legal Part of this, I command you, Mr.  
"Recorder, to wait upon me to see it punctually  
"performed.

"I will end as I begun, to desire you, Mr.  
"Recorder, to give all the City Thanks in  
"better Expressions than I can make; though I  
"must tell you, it will be far short of that real  
"Contentment I find in my Heart for this real  
"and seasonable Demonstration of their Affec-  
"tions to me."

This gracious Speech was no sooner ended, *Rush. Col.*  
than his Majesty was pleased to confer the Ho- *vol. 3. p. 1.*  
nour of Knighthood upon *Richard Gurney*, the *Richard*  
Lord-Mayor, and *Thomas Gardiner*, the Recorder. *Gurney*  
After which, his Majesty and the Prince alighted *the Lord-*  
from the Coach, and took their Horses; the *Mayor*  
Queen, the Duke of *York*, Princess *Mary*, the *knights*  
Prince Elector, and the Dutchess of *Richmond* re-  
maining in the Coach.

The Nobility, and others of his Majesty's  
Train, were marshalled by the Officers of Arms.  
So that the whole Order was in this Manner:

The City Marshal.

The Sheriffs Trumpeters.

The Sheriffs Men.

Citizens in Velvet Coats and Chains.

The City Council and Officers.

The Aldermen.

The



\*In placing  
the Messen-  
gers an  
Error was  
committed:  
For they  
should have  
followed  
the Sher-  
iffs' Of-  
ficers.

The Prince's Trumpeters.  
\* Messengers of the Chamber.  
The King's Trumpeters.  
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.  
Knight Marshal.  
Pursuivants at Arms.

The Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*;  
being a Knight, and of the Privy Council.

## B A R O N S.

Lord Goring. Lord Coventry.  
Lord Fielding. Lord Digby.  
Lord Mowbray.  
Viscount Conway.

## E A R L S.

Earl Rivers. Earl of Bath.  
Earl of Cumberland. Earl of Essex.  
Lord Chamberlain of the King's House.  
Duke of Richmond.

Clarencieux and Norroy.  
Lord Keeper. Lord Privy Seal.  
Serjeants at Arms: Among whom,  
One for the City.

Equerries and Footmen.  
The Prince's Highness.  
Equerries and Footmen.  
Garter.

The Lord-Mayor, carrying the City's Sword,  
by his Majesty's special Appointment, as a  
Grace and Favour at this Time.

A Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

Marquis of Hertford, bearing the Sword of State.

Earl Marshal.

The King's Majesty.

The Queen's Majesty,

In her Coach richly embroidered:

And with Her,

The Duke of York, the Princess Mary, and the  
Prince Eleſtor.

Marquis Hamilton, Master of the Horse;  
Leading the Horse of State.

The Earl of Salisbury, Captain of the Pensioners.

The Gentlemen Pensioners with their Pole-axes;  
all mounted with Pistols at their Saddles.

The Earl of Holland, Lord General beyond  
*Trent*.

And after him,

Viscount Grandison, with many other principal  
Commanders in the late Northern Expedition.

After them, divers Ladies, and other Great Per-  
sonages of Note.

The Yeomen of the Guard.

And five hundred of the principal Citizens on  
Horseback, sumptuously apparelled in Velvet,  
with Golden Chains, and attended by their several  
Footmen, &c.

The King's  
March  
through  
the City.

They entered the City at *Moorgate*, and were  
there saluted by a Band of Trumpeters, &c. whence the  
Procession proceeded by *London-Wall* through  
*Bishopsgate-Street*, *Cornhill* and *Cheapside*,  
amidst the City Companies in their Formalities  
and Stands on each Side the Streets, (which on  
that Occasion were richly embellished with Silk  
and Tapestry, and the City Conduits running  
with a Diversity of Wines).

On the North Side of the Street (four Feet  
distant from the Houses) were Rails placed, to

regulate and keep the People in good Order,  
from *Bishopsgate* to *Cornhill*; and so to *Temple-  
Bar*: At the Beginning of which Rails, (*viz.*  
at *Bishopsgate*) by the Discretion of the two  
Captains, and three Marshals, the first Horse-  
man of the Liveries begun to make a Stand.  
The first Rank of them, placing themselves sin-  
gle, faced to the Liveries that were in the  
Standings; and the rest, passing along, placed  
themselves in the same Order. The Trumpets  
and Pendants in each Company standing in the  
Front, and then the Companies themselves; the  
youngest being next to the Pendant, and so up-  
wards by Seniority, to the Master of the Com-  
pany, who took his Place last. Then began the  
Pendant, and youngest of the next Company, to  
make their Stand as the former, 'till they came to  
*St. Laurence-Lane* End. There being five Feet  
Distance from one Horse to another; in which  
Space stood each Horseman's Footman, with a  
Truncheon in his Hand, making, by this Means,  
a Guard for their Majesties, and the rest of their  
Train.

And it fell out, that most of the Companies  
of Horse were placed right against their own  
Companies in the Standings.

The People, that were Spectators in the  
Streets, were disposed, Part behind the Horse,  
and Part behind the Liveries.

And by this good Order, their Majesties,  
and the Train, passed quietly without Inter-  
ruption.

Their Majesties coming along *Cornhill*, several  
Trumpeters, that were placed in the Clock-  
House of the *Exchange*, gave them their second  
Welcome into the City; and, as they went, the  
Conduit in *Cornhill*, and the great Conduit in  
*Cheapside*, ran with Red Wine, to express the  
Joy of the City that Day.

Being come to *St. Laurence-Lane* End, the  
Passage being strait, neither Horse nor Foot  
could be planted there; so that only the Sher-  
iffs Officers, the City Council, and Officers,  
the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Lord-Mayor  
conducted their Majesties, and their Train, to  
Guildhall.

At their Majesties Entrance into Guildhall  
several Lords and Ladies, that had not given their  
Attendance abroad, presented themselves to his  
Majesty, and conducted him and the Queen up  
to the New and Old Council-Chambers, being  
appointed for their Repose, 'till Dinner might be  
served to the Table; the four Comptrollers  
for the Day, and about eighty grave Citizens, in  
Foins and Liveries, standing and making a Lane  
on both Sides their Passage, to whom their Ma-  
jesties shewed gracious Respects; the Musick of  
the City giving them their next Welcome.

Their Majesties were no sooner reposed, but  
Word was given for serving up Dinner to their  
Table. The Place appointed for it was the  
Hustings at the East End of the Hall, which  
was raised almost two Yards from the Ground,  
the Floor being covered with *Turkey* Carpets;  
and all the Hall, as all the other Rooms of the  
Guildhall, was hanged and adorned with rich  
Tapestry.

In the Middle of the Place, where their Ma-  
jesties dined, was hung up a Cloth of State,  
and



and two Chairs of State were set under it; before which was placed a Table of six Yards long: At the South End whereof (two Yards distant from the Table) was a Table of Garnish of three Yards square; and at the North End was a Room erected for Musick of all Sorts, for the better Entertainment and Delight of their Majesties, while they should be at Dinner.

And four or five Steps under the Place, where their Majesties dined, was a Frame of Timber erected, and floored with Deals, a Yard from the Ground, which extended almost to the Hall-Door, upon each Side whereof was a Table set from the upper to the lower End of it: At which two Tables the Lords and Ladies that attended their Majesties were to dine. Between which was a spacious Way left, covered with green Bays, whereon their Majesties were to pass to the Place where they should dine.

And in the West Part of the Hall below the Gate, on the South Side, was a long Table placed for his Majesty's Pensioners: And in other Rooms, that were not for their Majesties Privacy, were likewise Tables prepared for several Sorts of their Majesties Attendants.

The Dinner was served up in this Manner:

From their Majesties Table to the Dresser, which was at the West End of the Hall, stood the eighty Livery-Men before-mentioned, in two Ranks, about two Yards distant from each other, Face to Face; one Rank of them receiving from the Dresser the King's Meat, and the other the Prince's, at one and the same Time; they never stirring, or removing from their Places, but delivering Dish after Dish, from one to another, 'till it came to the Sewers, who placed it upon the Table.

Their Majesties Meat was proportioned into four Services. The first consisted of 50 Dishes of cold Meats, as Brawn, Fish, and cold baked Meats planted upon the Garnish or Side-Table. The three other Services were of all Sorts of hot Flesh and Fish, boiled, roasted and baked; to the Number of 120 Dishes. After which was served up a curious and well-ordered Dessert.

At the High Table dined his Majesty, his Royal Consort the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, the Princess Mary, and the Prince Elector Palatine, in this Order:

The King sat under the Cloth of State, and her Majesty close to him, on his left Hand: On his Majesty's right Hand (about a Yard distant) sat the Prince; and about the same Distance from his Highness, sat the Prince Elector.

At her Majesty's left Hand (about a Yard's Space from her) was placed the Princess Mary; and not far from her, the Duke of York.

The Service for the Tables of the Lords and Ladies was thus ordered:

The Liveries before-mentioned (after the Meat was placed on the High Table) served up the Dinner to those Tables, but in another Posture; for, whereas before they stood in two Ranks, Face to Face, they now turned Back to Back. The Reason was, because (the Meat being served up to both Tables together) the one Rank of them might face to one Table, and the other to the other.

To these two Tables were appointed ten Messes, consisting of 500 Dishes.

These two Tables being likewise furnished, Care was taken for the rest of the Train, that were thought fit to be entertained within the Hall, who were all served so plentifully, that not a Man was heard to go discontented away.

And, because it was conceived before-hand by the Committees, that there might come more Company with their Majesties, than could be conveniently provided for within the Hall, large Provision was made abroad for the Guard, Footmen, Coachmen, and the like, where there dined about 150 Persons of all Sorts.

His Majesty received such Content, as well in the Freedom of the Entertainment, as in the Well-ordering thereof, that he was pleased by Words to express his Royal Thoughts, as well at Dinner as afterwards, (so did the Queen, Princes and Nobility) how great Content and Satisfaction he received.

His Majesty also, after Dinner, sent for Mr. *John Pettus*, a Gentleman of an antient Family in the County of *Suffolk*, who had married the Lord-Mayor's Daughter, and bestowed the Honour of Knighthood upon him; knowing that whatsoever in this Kind he should do to his Lordship, or his, must necessarily redound to the Honour of the City, and be an Expression of his Grace and Favour to it.

Their Majesties having reposed themselves a while after Dinner, (the Days being short) the Word was given for their Departure; and by this Time the three Companies of the twelve, and the rest of the inferior Companies, that had not waited in the Morning, had taken their Standings from *St. Laurence-Lane* End, Westward towards *Temple-Bar*.

The two Captains also, with the three Marshals, had ordered the Horsemen after this Manner:

They first drew up the Sheriffs Men in the Front, by two and two; then they caused the Rear of the Horsemen, that had made the first Stand at *Bishopsgate* in the Morning, to pass thro' the rest of the Companies, after the Sheriffs Men, and so the rest according to their former Order, 'till the Number of 500 were ranked again, by two and two, as in the Morning, and so passed thro' *Cheapside*, 'till the Rear of the first Company, which was the Lord-Mayor's, came even with *St. Laurence-Lane* End; and in this Order they staid 'till their Majesties were ready to come out of Guildhall, which was about four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Lord-Mayor carrying the Sword before his Majesty, as in the Morning, and the rest that conducted him from *Cheapside* to Guildhall, led his Majesty thither again, where the Word was given for the Horse to advance, which they did, and every one fell into the same Order, in which they were in the Morning; the greatest Difference being, That, whereas in the Forenoon the Footmen carried Truncheons in their Hands, they now went with lighted Torches, which gave so great a Light, as that the Night seemed to be turned to Day.

As their Majesties passed along, the Trumpets and City Musick were placed in several Parts founding and playing; which, together with the several



several continual and joyful Acclamations of the People, gave great Content to both their Majesties.

The little Conduit in *Cheapside*, and the Conduit in *Fleet-Street*, running with Wine, as the other two Conduits had done in the Morning; and in their Passage by the South Door of *St. Paul's Church*, the Choir (with Sackburs and Cornets joining with them) sang an Anthem of Praise to God, and Prayers for their Majesties long Lives; which pleased his Majesty so well, that he gave them an extraordinary Respect.

And in their Passage to *Temple-Bar*, he made such Expressions of his gracious Acceptance of the City's Love, that the People could not sufficiently make manifest the Joy they conceived at it: So that by this Time the whole Day seemed to be spent in a kind of Emulation, as it were, between their Majesties and the City; the Citizens blessing and praying for their Majesties, and their Princely Issue; and their Majesties returning the same Blessings upon the Heads of the Citizens, with innumerable Thanks added thereto; inasmuch that it is hard to resolve, whether the Citizens were more joyed with the gracious Acceptance of their weak, tho' hearty and loyal Endeavours, or their Majesties with the Performance of the Day's seasonable Service: Both their Majesties, and the Citizens, seeming (as it were) not well satisfied, to whom the Thanks of this Day's Work were properly due.

But to proceed:

When the Sheriffs Men (who were in the Front) were come as far as the May-Pole in the *Strand*, they began to make a Stand, and singled themselves by falling off at the right Hand of the Street; their Company extending in Length as far as *Exeter House*; and after them the Horsemen did the like, in the same Order and Posture, as they had done in the Morning; and so continued to the Tilt-Yard, over-against his Majesty's Palace at *Whitehall*; to which Place the Lord-Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen, conducted their Majesties.

#### After the ENTERTAINMENT.

And now by this Time it might be conceived, that a Period might be set to this Relation; and that his Majesty had given ample and sufficient Testimony of his gracious Acceptation of the City's Love and loyal Affection towards him. But *Manet alid mente reposum*, in a better Sense than the Poet spoke it. His Majesty had taken so deep Impression of his poor Subjects Love, that he thought he had not sufficiently expressed himself by all that he had already so graciously been pleased to demonstrate. And therefore, when the Lord-Mayor had brought their Majesties into *Whitehall*, and was taking his Leave in humble Manner, his Majesty most graciously embraced and thanked him, and withal gave him in Charge, That in his Name the whole City might be thanked.

Whereupon, against *Tuesday Morning* following, being *St. Andrew's Day*, the Lord-Mayor caused a Common Council to be warned; where Mr. Recorder, in an eloquent and pithy Speech, related the Charge and Command that his

Majesty (by the Lord Mayor) had imposed upon him: And withal (as was thought fit) he read his Speech to his Majesty, and his Majesty's most gracious Answer, which so much revived and increased the Joy of all the Commons, that an Act was there made; and the Lord-Mayor was intreated to appoint Mr. Recorder, and so many Aldermen and Commoners as his Lordship should think fit, to attend his Majesty, and to return their humble Thanks for all his great and princely favours to the City; and to prefer to his Majesty such other Desires of the City, as should be thought necessary and convenient.

In the mean Time, his Majesty (studying, as it were, how to add more Honour to the Lord-Mayor, and in his to the whole City) had sent to his Lordship his gracious Letters Patents, whereby he created him a Baronet.

The Lord-Mayor, according to the Power given unto him, by the Act of Common Council, called a Committee to his House, where he appointed how many Aldermen (besides those of the Committee for the Entertainment) should attend his Majesty, with Mr. Recorder, in Pursuance of the said Act; where it was concluded; what Desires they should humbly represent to his Majesty, on the City's Behalf.

Upon *Friday the 3d of December*, Mr. Recorder, with these Aldermen, viz. Sir George *Whitmore*, Alderman *Cordal*, Alderman *Soames*; Alderman *Gayer*, Alderman *Gerrard*, Alderman *Wollaston*, and the two Sheriffs (being Aldermen likewise) with eight of the Commoners of the said Committee, went by his Lordship's Appointment to *Hampton-Court*; where they were received by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorset*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty, Sir *Peter Wyche*, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and other Officers and Gentlemen of Quality, till they should be admitted into his Majesty's Presence. And after some small Stay, his Majesty, with his Consort the Queen, (attended by the Duke of *Richmond*, Marquis of *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Dorset*) came into her Majesty's Presence-Chamber; and soon after, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen, and Commoners were called in; where, after their humble Duties tendered, Mr. Recorder, in an elegant Speech, presented the loyal Affections and humble Thanks of the City to their Majesties, together with two humble Petitions, formerly agreed on to be preferred to his Majesty, in Words to this Effect:

"That according to his Majesty's Commandment, given to the Lord Mayor and himself, they had published that which his Majesty had graciously expressed at his Entry into the City, not only to particular Men thereof, but at a Common Council, which is the Representative Body of the City: And there made known the most gracious Acceptance, by both their Majesties, of the Endeavours of the Citizens, for their Welcome and Entertainment that Day.

"That, after the publishing of it, they all forthwith, with one Heart, and one Voice, earnestly entreated, and pressed the Lord-Mayor, that by his Means, and in such Way as he should think fit, their most humble



"and hearty Thanks might be tendered and presented to both their Majesties, for that singular Honour they have done the City, in vouchsafing their Presence among them, and for those real Testimonies his Majesty had given of his Princely Favour and Affection towards them, tending so much to their Profit and Advantage; and especially for both their Majesties gracious Acceptance of their poor (tho' hearty) Endeavours: With these, and the like Expressions, which came from among them; That if they had done a thousand Times more, it had been but their Duty: That the Memory of this Honour, and these Favours, should ever live among them: That it should be preserved to Posterity: That their Desires and Studies should be, as much as in them lay, that they might be thought worthy of these Honours and Favours, and of so good and gracious a King and Queen.

"Thus the Lord-Mayor had required us that were present, to attend their Majesties with this Message from the City; and to make this thankful Acknowledgment to them; beseeching their Majesties (as an Addition to their former Favours) to take it in good Part from them: And this was the first Part of our Errand.

"That we had two humble Petitions to prefer to both their Majesties: And we had the Rife and Encouragement to both, from that which his Majesty was pleased to deliver to us.

"Our first Petition was, That their Majesties would vouchsafe this Honour to the City, (if it might stand with their good Pleasures) to make their Residence at this Season of the Year at the Palace at *Whitehall*. Their Presence was very joyful to us; and his Majesty was pleased to tell us, That he would study our Prosperity, and restore the Trade of the City, which of late had been in some Disorder. Their Residence there would give a good Quickening to the Retailing Trade, and by Consequence to the Merchant.

"Our second was, Whereas, since his happy Return hither, there had been some late Disorders about *Westminster*, among some People that met there, that their Majesties would not impute this to the Body of the City, or to the better Sort of Citizens. We held it a Misfortune and a Scandal upon us, that, when these Disorders were mentioned, the City was named with it: And that our Desire was to vindicate and redeem it, by some publick disavowing it: And we could not begin better, than in the Presence of their Majesties, to take it into their Considerations, that the Skirts of the City, where the Lord-Mayor, and Magistrates of *London*, have neither Power, nor Liberty, are more populous than the City itself, and fuller of the meaner Sort of People: And if any Dwellers in the City should be Actors in it, (as, who can deny, but among Millions of People some there may be?) yet their Purpose was unknown to us: And to give their Majesties some Assurance herein, there were some present there among us; Men that had lived in the

"City above forty Years together, that knew the City, and the better Sort of Citizens, and were at *Westminster*, attending other Occasions, when those People met there, and took a heedful View of them: And they have affirmed, that they knew not the Face of one Man among them."

Mr. Recorder having ended, his Majesty presently, and graciously gave Answer, thus, in Effect:

"That he was very well pleased with the hearty and loyal Affections of the Citizens: For which he gave them Thanks. And for the first Petition, though he and her Majesty had before purposed to winter at *Hampton-Court*; yet being now fully persuaded, that the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and the most considerable Part of the Citizens of *London*, had not any Hand in the Disorder mentioned by Mr. Recorder, in his second Petition, he intended (and so he knew her Majesty would) to alter his Resolution, and with all convenient Speed repair to *Whitehall*, there to keep their Christmas, and be ready to do any Thing else that might promote the Trade of the City: Desiring Mr. Recorder to join with him, in taking some Course for Prevention of the like Disorders for the future."

After his Majesty had ended his Answer, and that Mr. Recorder, and Sir *George Whitmore* had kissed his Royal Hand, the next Alderman, in Seniority, kneeled down, to receive the like Princely Favour; when suddenly, and unexpectedly, his Majesty drew a Sword, and, instead of giving him his Hand to kiss, he laid his Sword upon his Shoulder, and knighted him: The like he did to all the other Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs, being in Number seven.

This done, their Majesties gave them their Hands to kiss: The like Princely Favour vouchsafed they to the Commoners of the Committee: And after many gracious Demonstrations of Love to them, and the whole City, his Majesty commanded that they should dine, before they left the Court.

His Majesty's Command was fully and effectually performed; for, as soon as they had, in most humble Manner, taken their Leaves of their Majesties, they were brought by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorset*, and by Mr. Comptroller, and other Officers of the Court, into a Room, where a Table was prepared for them, and no others, to dine at; where they were bountifully feasted, being honoured with the Presence of the Earl of *Dorset*, who vouchsafed to dine with them, and, in their Majesties Name, gave them exceeding great Welcome, expressing to them that Love, which he ever had abundantly manifested to the City. Mr. Comptroller likewise dined with them, using them with very great Respect.

While they were at Dinner, there came two Gentlemen to them, one from his Majesty, the other from the Queen, to let them know, their Majesties had remembered the Health of the Lord-Mayor, and the whole City: Which they entertained with due Respect, returning humble Thanks for their Majesties extraordinary Favour.

Dinner



Dinner being over, they took their Leaves of the Earl, and other Officers of Quality, and departed; returning to the Lord-Mayor, to whom they gave a Relation of their Majesties Grace and Favour to his Lordship, the whole City, and themselves.

The Mayor and Aldermen in 1648 refused to proclaim an Act for a Commonwealth.

Thus have you seen the City's Love and Loyalty to King Charles I. And however afterwards, upon that unfortunate Monarch's being put to Death, they were forced to comply with the Government that was set up by a strong Hand; yet, for a lasting Memorial of the City's Steadfastness to the antient Kingly Government, and Maintenance of English Freedom, we must relate how the Lord-Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, utterly refused to publish an Act, made by the Commons, soon after the King was beheaded, intituled, *An Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Abolishment of Monarchy in the Kingdom, and the Setting-up of a Commonwealth.* These, that so refused, were Sir Abraham Reinardson, Mayor; Thomas Adams, John Langham, and James Bunce, Aldermen: For which the Mayor was put out of his Mayoralty, and he, with those Aldermen, committed to the Tower. In April following, the three Aldermen were to be brought to the Bar of the then governing Lords; which they hearing of, bravely and stoutly, as good Citizens, and true Englishmen, refused their Authority, and signified to the Lieutenant of the Tower, that they would not obey his Order to bring them before the Bar of that House; declaring their firm Resolution to stand for the Defence of the established Laws of the Land, and their Protestation against the Lords Jurisdiction over them, or any other Commoners, in Criminal Cases: With an Appeal from the said Lords to their proper and competent Judges, i. e. a Jury of their Equals, and Judges sworn to proceed according to the known Laws of England. All this may be seen by the Letter and the Petition following:

*A Salva Libertate, sent to Colonel Tichburn, Lieutenant of the Tower, on Sunday, April 23, by Thomas Adams, John Langham, and James Bunce, Aldermen of London, now Prisoners in the Tower: Being occasioned by the Receipt of a Paper sent unto them by the said Lieutenant; wherein the said Lieutenant was seemingly authorised to carry them before the Lords on Tuesday the 25th of April.*

"To our Honour'd Friend, Colonel Tichburn, Lieutenant of the Tower.

"S I R,

"We received a Letter from you, seeming to authorize you to carry our Persons before the Lords, to answer to a Charge: We are constrained to inform you hereby, That our Persons ought not to be hurried to and fro, or disturbed at the Pleasure of any Man; neither can we yield Obedience to the Commands of any, which are not legal: And therefore, in case you intend to disturb us on Tuesday next, we expect to see a legal Warrant from some Person, or Court, which have Jurisdiction over us, in case of a real or supposed Crime: And we must acquaint you, That the Lords

"have no legal Power to summon us to answer to any Crime whereof we are accused or suspected: And therefore you must expect to answer for whatsoever Injury you offer to our Persons: And know hereby, That we shall not voluntarily go from hence to Westminster, by Virtue of the Paper received, but shall suffer you to carry us, if you shall send Force which we cannot resist.

Your Friends and Servants,

From our Chambers  
in the Tower of  
London, April the  
23d, 1648.

Thomas Adams,  
John Langham,  
James Bunce.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Assembled in Parliament: The humble Petition of Thomas Adams, John Langham, and James Bunce, Aldermen of London, &c.

"Sheweth,

"That, if your Petitioners shall submit to your Lordships Jurisdiction over Commoners in those Criminal Cases, or Novelisms in Law, intituled, *Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other Misdemeanors*, they shall not only be *Feloes de se*, but also shall murder the Persons, and ruin the Estates of all the Free-born People of England: And that which is more, they shall betray the Common Law, which is the Supreme Authority (under GOD) of the Nation, and the Inheritance of every Freeman's Posterity: And that which is worst of all, they shall be instrumental to pull down all the Judicatories of the Kingdom, and re-edify an arbitrary Government, many Stories higher than ever the Star-Chamber, High-Commission, or Council-Table were. And by the same Rule that your Lordships have fined several Commoners 500*l.* a Man for not kneeling, or submitting to your Lordships Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, for which there is no Law; nay, which is absolutely and apparently against the fundamental Laws of the Land, and the ordinary Rule of your own Court of Judicature; usually referring those Causes, which appertain to the Common Law, to the other Courts of Justice, especially if the People desire it; so you may fine their Fellow-Citizens, and Commoners of England, as many Millions, and take away the Lives and Estates of all, as well as some, to the perpetual Destroying and Enslaving the whole Kingdom. By the 29th Chapter of the Great Charter, all Commoners are to be tried by their Equals; and there are thirty Sessions of Parliament, which confirm the Great Charter, being a Statute declaratory of the Common Law; especially those eminent Laws, wherein your Lordships had your Shares in making them; viz. *The Petition of Right*, 3 *Caroli*, and the Act for abolishing the Star-Chamber, and regulating the Council-Table, in the 17th *Caroli*, in which many Statutes are enumerated; That Commoners ought to be tried by their Equals, by Bill of Indictment, or Writ Original, and by those of their Neighbourhood: And all Decrees and Judgments made contrary thereto are declared thereby to be null and void in Law, which bars all Precedents. And by several Declarations



"rations and Ordinances your Lordships have declared, That Ordinances are no Laws; but temporary, during the Wars; and the Case of Necessity being taken away, your Lordships have promised the free People of England, that they shall be governed according to the known Laws of the Land, as it appears in the Ordinance, dated the 15th of January, 1647. And it is against the Law of God, Nature, and Nations, that any Person or Persons should be Judge and Parties, Examiners, or Accusers, in their own Cause, or to be tried any otherwise than by a known Law; for where there is no Law, there is no Transgression. It is declared by Sir Edward Coke, That the Parliament cannot make a Law against the Law of Nature, which is Custom, according to right and necessary Reason: That Precedents are nothing in Comparison of the Common and Statute Laws; these being known Maxims in Law, *A Facto ad Jus non valet Argumentum. Gubernandum est Legibus, non Exemplis.* Articles are nothing in Law but meer Innovations, and Privileges extrajudicial, especially when ordinary Persons are in question. The old Maxim in Law is, *Non recurrendum est ad Extraordinaria, quando fieri potest per Ordinaria.* And your Lordships are not only sworn, but have imposed several Oaths, as the Protestation, and solemn League and Covenant, upon the free Commoners of England, to defend the fundamental Laws of the Land; and they are confident your Lordships will be very tender of the Preservation of the Great Charter, in which are wrapped up our Lives, Liberties, and Estates: Your noble Predecessors being so glorious and famous Instruments in assisting this People in purchasing the same.

"Concerning the Point of Precedent, which is all can be said for your Lordships, we shall give you the Answer:

"1. It is observable, that all such Commoners, which have submitted to your Lordships Jurisdiction, were in the Time of the Civil Wars, *Flagrante Bello*, not by Compulsion, but by voluntary Petitions of the Commons, in a summary Way, to the King in Person.

"2. One Precedent against your Lordships Jurisdiction is of more Consequence than a thousand for it. The Reason is plain; because all Courts of Judicature are bottomed upon the Law of the Land, and it cannot be supposed, that any Court can be miscognizant of its own Jurisdiction. Your Lordships have confessed in Sir Simon de Benisford's Case, that it is against the Law for Peers to try Commoners; and your Predecessors have promised, upon Record, that they will never do the like again, tho' that Occasion were superlative. *Rot. 2. Rot. Parl. 5. Numb. 45.*

"3. The Corporation of Cambridge was accused before the King and Lords for complying with the Rebels of Essex, Kent, and Hertford; their Counsel pleaded against the Jurisdiction of the Lords House in the Point of Treason, and the King and Lords allowed the Plea,

"4. As there are many Precedents, more may be alledged, that Commoners have denied your Lordships Jurisdiction; and that your Lordships have transmitted such Causes to the Common Law, if desired by the free People; so there can no Precedent be shewn, that Commoners, which have refused to be tried by your House, have been over-ruled by them in Point of Jurisdiction.

"5. There was never any Precedent since there were Parliaments in England, that the same Sessions of Parliament hath imprisoned, fined, or any otherwise disseized or destroyed any Man for obeying or executing the Laws, Ordinances, or Orders of the same Parliament. And there are many Ordinances in Force, which indemnify all those which have acted by the Authority of Parliament, viz. May 26, 1642. *P. Book Decl. P. 281.* June 14, 1642. *P. 377.* The Premises considered,

"Your Petitioners, being free Commoners of England, according to the known Laws of the Land, (*de Jure*) claim their Birth-right, which is, to be tried by God and their Country, in his Majesty's Court of Justice, by the sworn Judges of the Law, and a Jury of their Equals of their own Neighbourhood, where the pretended Fact was done, the Courts of Justice being open.

"And your Petitioners shall pray."

#### C H A P. XXXIII.

*The City's Petition to Parliament for Reformation, and against the King's dismissing of Sir William Belfour from the Lieutenantancy of the Tower. Apprentices Petition against the new Lieutenant and the Bishops. Commotions ensuing thereupon. The five impeached Members protected by the Citizens. House of Commons appoint a Committee to sit at Guildhall. King's Speech to the Common Council, and their Remonstrance, with his Majesty's Answer. The five Members and Committee escorted by the Citizens to Westminster. City Train-bands ordered to attend the House daily, and to guard the Tower. City's Remonstrance to the Parliament's Demand of a Loan of 100000l. His Majesty's Letter against it. The Parliament's Declaration concerning the King's Letter.*

BY these reciprocal Professions of Duty and Affection on one Side, and Love and Protection on the other, one would have thought that a more loyal City, nor a more happy Prince, ever were. However, many of the Citizens being of Opinion, that, by the Continuance of the Popish Lords and Church Prelates in the House of Peers, the Work of Reformation was greatly obstructed, they drew up the following Petition:



City Petitioners Parliament for Reformation.

"To the honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament,

"The humble Petition of the Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Subsidy-men, and other Inhabitants of the City of London, and the Suburbs thereof,

"Sheweth,

"That they doe with all humble Thankfulnesse acknowledge that great Labour and Care, which this honourable Assembly hath undergone now for the Space of above one whole Yeare, endeavouring the Reformation and Removal of those many Pressures and Grievances in Church and Commonwealth; and do humbly present that grateful Acceptance and high Esteem, which not only the Petitioners, but also all well-affected to the Honour of his Majesty and Prosperity of this Kingdom have, of these your great and unwearied Endeavors; which altho' they (by reason of the Popish Lords and Bishops voting in the House of Peeres, and other Impediments, as they humbly conceive) have not hitherto produced those happy Effects you aymed at; yet, to the Petitioners great Comfort, divers of those Pressures are already removed, as Arbitrary Courts, Ship-Money, Monopolies, and other illegal Impositions, wherewith they were burdened, and further Hopes given by the happy Act of this Parliament's Continuance.

"That (notwithstanding all this) the Papists and their Adherents, whose Malice ceaseth not, have, by sundry secret and desperate Plots, attempted the Ruin and Destruction of this State and Kingdom; and however some of them have hitherto by God's Providence, and your Prudence, been discovered and become abortive; yet the sad Effects of others of them are not only felt, and much more feared in this Realme of England, but also have of late broken out into open Rebellion in Ireland, where most barbarous, savage, cruel and inhuman Actions are practised towards our Brethren by Nation and Religion, whose lamentable and deplored Condition the Petitioners much pity and lament, and have just Cause to fear, that as already there hath been much Christian Blood spilt, so in short Time, if speedy Helpe be not sent, not only the many great Debts there owing to divers of the Petitioners, and others of this Kingdom, will be wholly lost, but (which is farre more) the very Name of the English and Protestant Religion there will be rooted out, which those Rebels (the Foundation of whose Religion is written in Letters of Blood) do only oppose.

"And for that divers of the Petitioners receive daily Information from all Parts of this Kingdom of the bold, insolent Carriage and threatening Speeches of the Papists in this Realm, arising (as the Petitioners humbly conceive) not only from the prevailing of the Rebels in Ireland, but also from the want of such secure and speedy Course against Papists here, as the present Condition of this Kingdom requireth, and this honourable Assembly hath earnestly endeavoured.

"From which Grounds, the Petitioners cannot omit to represent unto you the great Terrors, Fears, and Distractions that they lie under of a

Numb. XXX.

"suddaine Surprize by their bloody Hands; by means whereof, the Trading of this City and Kingdom is much more of late decayed than it hath been for divers Years past, no Man following his Trade chearfully, while the Lives of himself and Family, and the publique Safety of the Kingdom, are in Danger, and while he knoweth not how soon they may feel the like Cruelty and Inhumanity from the Papists and their Adherents, as these in Ireland have done; which if ever it shall happen, this honourable Assembly must expect to have a deep Share in their Malice and Cruelty, against whom they have already, by themselves and their Abettors, endeavoured to raise a Disrespect in the Hearts of the People, to divide between the King's Majesty and his Parliament, and seditiously to misconstrue the Citizens dutifull and loyall Entertainment of his Majesty, to be a deserting of this honourable Assembly, the least Thought whereof the Petitioners doe utterly detest and abhorre.

"To the End, therefore, that the destructive Plots of the Papists and their Adherents may be defeated, the Grounds of their Hopes and Insolencies removed, considerable Forces with all Expedition sent to subdue those abominable and bloody Rebels in Ireland, this City and Kingdom (for Prevention of the like Mischiefes here, and securing the Peace thereof) put into a Posture of Defence, the Petitioners freed from their Fears, encouraged in their Trades, and in due Time receive such just Answers to their former Petitions, as shall seem best to your great Wisdoms:

"It is humbly prayed, that you will vouchsafe to be a Meanes to the King's Majesty and the House of Peeres, that Life may be speedily given to your good Endeavours by their Concurrence with you in the punishing of Delinquents, and redressing the Pressures and Grievances in Church and Commonwealth (amongst which the Abuses crept into the antient Government of this City, they humbly desire, may in due Time be taken into Consideration;) and, for the better effecting hereof, that the Popish Lords and Bishops may be removed out of the House of Peeres, as was desired in the Presence of divers of this honourable Assembly by the representative Body of this City in the Guildhall, when 50000*l.* was freely lent to raise Forces for Ireland, the greatest Part whereof was speedily brought in by the Petitioners.

"And the Petitioners, who well know their own Safeties are wrapt up in yours, shall not fail to put up daily Prayers to Almighty God for your good Successes, and to maintaine and defend, to the utmost Hazard of their Lives and Estates, (according to their late Protestation) the King's Majesty, and High Court of Parliament, against all wicked Counsellors and malignant Opposers, who endeavour either by secret Plot or open Force to prejudice the one or the other, or to make Division between his Majesty and the Parliament, whom God, and the Laws of this Land, have united in so neare a Relation."

This Petition was subscribed by above 20000 Hands of Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Merchants,

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chants, and others of great Rank and Quality, two hundred whereof did ride in Coaches, (the 11th of December, 1641) to deliver the same. The House of Commons, after some Meditation, admitted their Persons and Petition; which Petition was presented by Mr. Fookes, Merchant, who related to the honourable Assembly, that he could have brought them as many Persons as there were Hands to the Petition, but that he judged it not fit to come thither in a tumultuous Manner; declaring likewise, how they met with some Obstructions in their gathering of Hands by ill-affected Persons. And, when he had thus done speaking, they were commanded to withdraw. In the Interim, the Petition was read in the House, and then they were called in again. They being come in, the honourable Assembly certified unto them, that their Petition was very lovingly and thankfully accepted of with Reality of Affections; promising them, that they would take the several Branches of their Petition into Consideration; giving them Order likewise, to present the Names of such ill-affected Persons as did hinder or discourage them in seeking to redress their Grievances in so lawful a Way, and a strict Order should be taken with them.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
Sir William Belfour, Lieutenant of the Tower, dismissed.

The King, on the 23d of the same Month, having discharged Sir William Belfour, a Scotsman, from being Lieutenant of the Tower of London, he appointed Colonel Lunsford, a Person very obnoxious to the House of Commons, to succeed him. This Removal so highly affected the Citizens, whose Interest was inseparable from that of the Commons, that the same Day they drew up the following Petition, intitled, "The humble Petition of divers Common-Councilmen, and others of the City of London;" and presented the same to the House of Commons:

"Shewing,

Ibid.  
City Petition against it.

"That whereas the Tower of London was originally ordained for Defence of the City, and to be the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, and that the whole State is deeply interested in the safe Custody thereof, but more especially the said City, which lately hath been put into Fears of some dangerous Design from that Citadel, whereupon it pleased this high Court to mediate with his Majesty for removing those Fears: And whereas the Petitioners are informed that Sir William Belfour, a Person of Honour and Trust, is displaced from the Office of Lieutenant; and the same Place bestowed upon Colonel Lunsford, a Man outlawed, and most notorious for Outrages, and therefore fit for any dangerous Attempt: The Petitioners, and many more who have Intelligence thereof, are thereby put into such an Height of Fear and Jealousy, as makes them restless till they have discharged their Duty in representing the same to this honourable House.

"May it therefore please this honourable Assembly to take the Premises into such Consideration, as may secure both the City and Kingdom against the Mischief which may happen, as to your great Wisdom shall be found most fitting, &c."

Ibid.

After some Debates upon this Petition, the Commons desired a Conference with the Lords, wherein they assigned several Reasons for the

Lords joining to address his Majesty for the Removal of Lunsford; which their Lordships having taken into Consideration, returned for Answer, That they did not think fit to join in such an Address, because they conceived it would be an Infringement upon his Majesty's Prerogative. However, the Lord-Mayor, on the Sunday following, attended his Majesty at Whitehall, and acquainted him with the Rumour of a general Insurrection of the City Apprentices, in case Lunsford should not be removed from the Lieutenantancy of the Tower, and that, if he should be continued much longer in that Post, they were resolved, at all Hazards, to attack the Tower itself, in order to dispossess him: Which Report was chiefly owing to the City Apprentices presenting the following Petition to the House of Commons, on the same Day the last-recited Petition was delivered:

"Whereas we, tho' the lowest Members of the City and Kingdom, touched with the common Sense of all good Subjects, do by Experience find, by our own and our Masters Tradings, the Beginning of great Mischief coming upon us, to nip us in the Bud when we are first entering into the World, the Cause of which we can attribute to no others but to the Papists and Prelates, and that malignant Party which adheres unto them: And whereas by the late Protestation we stand solemnly engaged in the Presence of Almighty God, by all lawful Means, with the utmost of our Lives, Power, and Estates, to defend your sacred Majesty and royal Issue, with the Rights and Liberties of Parliaments, and all your Majesty's Subjects, against Papists and popish Innovators, such as Archbishops, Bishops, and their Dependents, appear to be; the Extirpation of which Government, Root and Branch, by several Petitions from this City, and many Parts of this Kingdom, hath been humbly desired:

"We hold it our bounden Duty, after long Expectation of due and just Proceedings against the fore-named Papists and popish Innovators, now to the last to become most humble Suitors to your Majesty in this present Parliament, that you would please to take Notice, that notwithstanding the much unwearied Pains and Industry of the House of Commons to subdue Papistry and popish Innovators, neither Popery is subdued, nor Prelates are yet removed; whereby many have taken great Encouragement desperately to plot against the Peace and Safety of this and other your Majesty's Dominions; witness the most barbarous and inhuman Cruelties perpetrated by the Papists now in Ireland; from whence ariseth in us a new Spring of Fears and Jealousies, what the Issue of these Things may be in this your Kingdom of England also, without a speedy and timely Prevention of the same.

"In Hope therefore of your Majesty's willing Readiness, by the Advice of this honourable Court of Parliament, to provide for our present Relief and Safety, we humbly supplicate, that the Popish Lords, and other eminent and dangerous Papists in all Parts of this Kingdom, may be narrowly looked unto and secured, the Laws against Priests and Jesuits fully executed, "the

The House of Lords refuse to address the King on this subject

The Lord-Mayor informs the King of the Danger of his persisting in Lunsford's Removal.

Ibid. Natl. Col. vol. 2.

The City Apprentices Petition to the Commons against Lunsford, the new Lieutenant, and against the Bishops.



"the Prelacy rooted out; that so the Reformation may be prosperously carried on, our distracting Fears removed, the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom settled, and consequently God may delight in the present and succeeding Ages to dwell in this Land, the Freedom of Commerce and Trade may pass once more cheerfully, for the Encouragement of your Petitioners, and that the flourishing and peaceable Reign of your Majesty may be long continued and increased amongst us."

Ruth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.

Riotous  
Proceedings  
of the Ap-  
prentices.

Char. Hist.  
Reb. vol. 1.  
Ruth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.

Bishop of  
Lincoln  
seizes one  
of the Mob.

David  
Hide, an  
Officer,  
taking the  
Bishop's  
Part, is  
seized and  
dismissed  
from his  
Service by  
the Parlia-  
ment.

Char. Hist.  
Reb. vol. 1.  
Ruth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.

Ibid.

Another  
Commotion,  
occasioned  
by Colonel  
Lunsford's  
drawing  
his Sword  
in West-  
minster-  
Hall.

Lord-  
Mayor's  
Care to  
prevent the  
bad Con-  
sequences  
thereof to  
the City.

These unprecedented Menaces occasioned the King's calling a Council, to deliberate upon and prevent the threatened Mischiefs; at the breaking-up of which, Charles, for quieting the Minds of the People, was graciously pleased to remove Lunsford from his Command of the Tower. But, before the same was publicly known, the Citizens and Apprentices, that had petitioned against him and the Bishops, repaired in great Numbers to Westminster; and, stopping at Whitehall, insolently exclaimed, *No Bishops, no Bishops, no popish Lords!* and that for the future they'd have no Porter's Lodge, but would speak with the King when they pleased; which so irritated the Bishop of Lincoln, then passing to Westminster, that he violently seized upon a young Fellow, one of the most active; which the Populace observing, they soon rescued him, and, encircling the Bishop, unanimously cried out, *No Bishop!* and, without offering the least Violence to his Person, suffered him to depart. However, one David Hide, (a reformed Officer, of the late Army employed against the Scots, and now designed for the Service in Ireland) accompanied by divers of his Brethren, Cavaliers, observing what passed, was greatly enraged at the insolent Deportment of the Rabble, insomuch that he threatned to cut the Throats of those round-headed Dogs that bawled against the Bishops; whence arose the Appellation of *Round-Head* and *Cavalier*, by which the antiprelatical and royal Parties were distinguished during the Course of those Troubles. Hide had no sooner expressed himself in this furious Manner, than he drew his Sword, and desired his Friends to second him; which they refusing, he was instantly apprehended by the Citizens, and carried before the House of Commons, who not only immediately committed him to Prison, but likewise discharged him from all Service in Ireland.

Upon the same Day Colonel Lunsford, accompanied by thirty or forty Gentlemen of his Acquaintance, going thro' Westminster-Hall, upon his espying a great Multitude of Citizens and Apprentices, drew his Sword; but whether with an Intent to offend, or defend himself, is uncertain: Be that as it will, a Scuffle ensued, wherein divers Persons were wounded: News whereof being carried to the City, it occasioned a mighty Commotion in all Parts, all being in the utmost Confusion; and every one, threatening Revenge, armed instantly after the best Manner they could; and, notwithstanding the great Expedition of the Lord-Mayor to prevent their Design, many hundreds of the Citizens got out before the City Gates could be secured to prevent them; however, his Lordship causing the same to be shut as soon as possible, and, placing a strong Guard at each

thereof, happily hindered the major Part from following; and having placed sufficient Guards in proper Parts of the City, attended by the Sheriffs, he patrolled the Streets all the following Night to appease the enraged Multitude, and the next Morning raised the Train'd-bands, to keep the City in Peace and Quietness. These dangerous Tumults and Insurrections not only obliged the King, for the Security of himself and Family, to command a Party of the Train'd-bands of Westminster and Middlesex to do Duty at Whitehall, but likewise to send the following Message to the City by the Lord Newburgh; who, upon his being admitted into the Common-Council, addressed himself to that Court as follows:

His Majesty  
orders the  
Train'd-  
bands to do  
Duty at  
Whitehall

"Gentlemen, his Majesty, out of his good Affection towards the City, and acknowledging of your great Loves lately shewed unto his Highness, hath sent me in a Message unto you;" assuring it to be the same contained in a Paper, which he presented, and desired to be read in this Common Council, viz.

Ibid.

"There having been of late many tumultuary and riotous Assemblies of People about our Palaces of Whitehall and Westminster, to the great Disturbance of us and our Parliament; and we having received Information, that some ill-affected Persons do still endeavour to incite the like Tumults again; we have thought fit to recommend to your special Care the preventing them, as far as in you lies, especially in the ensuing Holidays, at which the Idleness of many may make them apter at such Disorders."

Ibid.

His Majesty  
thereupon  
to the City  
Common  
Council.

"We have thought fit likewise to let you know, that we are so well assured of the good Affections of our City of London, by the great Expressions which it hath made unto us of late, that we can in no ways understand it to have any Share in the Fault of these Tumults and Distempers, but that they proceed merely from the mean and unruly People of the Suburbs: And as we are most confident of the Hearts and good Affections of our City of London towards us and our Government, and will not entertain any other Opinion, so we do desire them not to be disturbed by any Jealousies that ill-affected Persons may endeavour to sow, but to rest most confident and assured, that the Safety, the Protection, and the Prosperity of the City, shall ever be with us a principal Care."

Some Time after, the Attorney-General, by the King's Command, having in the House of Lords impeached the Lord Kimbolton, and five Members of the House of Commons, of High Treason, the Serjeant at Arms, by his Majesty's Command, immediately repaired to the House of Commons, and demanded the said five Members to be delivered up to him; which the House having considered of, instead of complying with the royal Demand, voted that Proceeding a Breach of Privilege; which the King so highly resealed, that the Day after he repaired to the House with an armed Power, in order to apprehend the said Members: But the Commons having had previous Notice of his coming, the Gentlemen intended to be seized withdrew, and repaired to London for their

Lord Kimbolton, and five Commons, impeached of High Treason by the King's Attorney General in the House of Lords.

The Commons vote the intended Seizure of their five Members a Breach of Privilege.



*The five Members fly to, and are protected by the Citizens.*

their Security, to shew the Citizens that they entirely relied upon them as a sure Refuge of the Oppressed, and real Sanctuary of their Privileges against Violence; in which they found themselves not mistaken; for, notwithstanding all the Lord-Mayor could do (who was heartily in the King's Interest) to prevent Tumults, the Citizens had Recourse to Arms for their Protection.

*Ibid.*

*The House of Commons appoint a Committee to sit in Guildhall.*

By this violent Proceeding, the House, apprehending that they could sit no longer at *Westminster* with Safety, appointed a Committee to sit in the *Guildhall* of London, to deliberate upon such Things as related to the Safety of the City and Kingdom, and then adjourned the House to *Tuesday* following.

*Ibid.*

*The King repairs to the City, and is affronted by the Way.*

The King, having miscarried in his Design of securing the impeached Members, came on the 5th of January into the City, with his usual Attendance; when, on his Way thither, the People, with loud Exclamations, cried, *Privileges of Parliament! Privileges of Parliament!* At which Time one *Henry Walker*, an Ironmonger and Pamphleteer, threw into his Majesty's Coach a Paper, whereon was writ, *To your Tents, O Israel!* for which he was immediately apprehended, and committed to Prison. In the Interim the King being arrived at *Guildhall*, where the Common Council was assembled, he made the following Speech to them:

*Henry Walker seized and imprisoned.*

*Ibid.*

*His Majesty's Speech to the Common Council.*

"Gentlemen,  
"I come to demand such Persons as I have already accused of High Treason, and do believe are shrowded in the City. I hope no good Man will keep them from me; their Offences are Treason and Misdemeanours of an high Nature. I desire your loving Assistance herein, that they may be brought to a legal Trial.

"And whereas there are divers Suspicions raised that I am a Favourer of the Popish Religion, I do profess, in the Name of a King, that I did and ever will, and that to the utmost of my Power, be a Prosecutor of all such as shall any ways oppose the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, either Papists or Separatists; and not only so, but I will maintain and defend that true Protestant Religion which my Father did profess, and I will continue in it during Life."

*Clar Hist. Rebells.*

*Dinner with one of the Sheriffs.*

The King, to ingratiate himself with the Citizens, had no sooner ended his Speech, than he invited himself to Dinner with one of the Sheriffs, tho', of the two, the least inclined to his Service; and, after the Entertainment, returned to *Whitehall*, without the least Disorder or Disturbance. However, the Citizens, neither approving of the Demand nor Declaration, drew up the following Remonstrance, which they entitled, "The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London:"

"May it please your Most Excellent Majesty,

*Ruth. Col. vol. 3, p. 1. Natl. Col. vol. 2.*

*The Remonstrance of the Common Council, &c.*

"The often Experience of your most gracious Acceptance of the Manifestation of the Petitioners Duty and Loyalty, and the frequent Declarations of your Majesty's great Care of the Good and Welfare of this City, and of the true Protestant Religion, and of protecting and preserving the Persons and Privileges of your great

"Council assembled in the high Court of Parliament, hath encouraged your Petitioners to represent the great Dangers, Fears, and Distractions wherein the City now is, by reason of the prevailing Progress of the bloody Rebels in *Ireland*, fomented and acted by the Papists and their Adherents, &c. the Want of Aid to suppress them, and the several Intimations they have had, both foreign and at home, of the driving on of Designs tending to the utter Ruin of the Protestant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of your Majesty's loyal Subjects; the putting out of Persons of Honour and Trust from being Constable and Lieutenant of the Tower, especially in these Times, and the Preparations there lately made; the fortifying of *Whitehall* with Men and Munition in an unusual Manner; some of which Men, with provoking Language and Violence, abused divers Citizens passing by; and the drawing divers Swords, and therewith wounding several other Citizens in *Westminster-Hall*, that were unarmed; the late Endeavours used to the Inns of Court, the calling in divers Cannoneers and other Assistance into the Tower; the late Discovery of divers Fire-works in the Hands of a Papist, and the Misunderstanding betwixt your Majesty and Parliament, by reason of Misinformation, as they humbly conceive.

"Besides all which, the Petitioners Fears are exceedingly increased by your Majesty's late going into the House of Commons, attended with a great Multitude of armed Men, (besides your ordinary Guard) for the apprehending divers Members of that House, to the endangering your sacred Person, and of the Persons and Privileges of that honourable Assembly. The Effect of all which Fears tend not only to the Overthrow of the whole Trade of this City and Kingdom, which the Petitioners already feel in a deep Measure, but also threatens the utter Ruin of the Protestant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of all your loyal Subjects.

"The Petitioners therefore most humbly pray your most sacred Majesty, that, by the Advice of your great Council in Parliament, the Protestants in *Ireland* may be speedily relieved, the Tower put into the Hands of Persons of Trust, that, by Removal of doubtful and unknown Persons from about *Whitehall* and *Westminster*, a known and approved Guard may be appointed for the Safety of your Majesty and Parliament; and that the Lord *Mandevill*, (another Title of the Lord *Kimbolton's*) and the five Members of the House of Commons, lately accused, may not be restrained of Liberty, or proceeded against otherwise than according to the Privileges of Parliament.

"And your Petitioners shall, &c."

To which Petition the King returned the following Answer:

"His Majesty, having fully considered the Matter of this Petition, is graciously pleased to declare, that being unalterably resolved to make good all his Expressions and Declarations of his Care of this City, of the true Protestant Religion, and of the Privileges of Parliament, his

*Ibid. His Majesty's Answer.*



"his Majesty takes in good Part the Intimation given by the Petitioners of the Fears and Difficulties wherein the City now seems to be; and, tho' he conceives he did on *Wednesday* at the *Guildhall* satisfy most of these Particulars, is pleased to add this further Answer:

"1. That, for the said Business of *Ireland*; his Majesty cannot possibly express a greater Sense than he hath done, there being nothing left on his Majesty's Part unoffered or undone; and he hoped, by the speedy Advice and Assistance of his Parliament, that great and necessary Work would be put in a sure Forwardness, to which his Majesty will contribute all his Power: And how zealous he is and hath been herein, will appear in a Declaration speedily to be set forth by his Majesty.

"2. For the Tower; his Majesty wonders, that, having removed a Servant of good Trust and Reputation from that Charge, only to satisfy the Fears of the City, and put in another of unquestionable Reputation and known Ability, the Petitioners should still entertain those Fears; and whatever Preparation of Strength is there made, is with as great an Eye of Safety and Advantage to the City as to his Majesty's own Person, and shall be equally employed to both.

"3. For the fortifying *Whitehall* with Men and Munition in an unusual Way; his Majesty doubts not but the Petitioners have observed the strange Provocation he hath received to entertain that Guard; that by the disorderly and tumultuous Conflux of People at *Westminster* and *Whitehall*, his Majesty's great Council was not only disquieted, but his own royal Person in Danger; most seditious Language being uttered even under his own Windows, whilst the Examination and punishing such Tumults by the Course of Law were interrupted and stopped: And if any Citizens were wounded or ill-treated, his Majesty is confidently assured, that it happened by their own evil and corrupt Deemeanours.

"4. His Majesty knows no other Endeavours to the Inns of Court, than a gracious Intention, that he received the Tender of their loyal and dutiful Affections with very good Approbations and Acceptance, and an Encouragement given them to continue the same upon all Occasions. Neither doth his Majesty know what Discovery hath been lately made of Fire-works in the Hands of any Papist.

"5. For his going to the House of Commons, when his Attendants were no otherwise armed than as Gentlemen with Swords; his Majesty is verily persuaded, that if the Petitioners knew the clear Grounds upon which these Persons stand accused of high Treason, and what will be proved against them, (which in due Time they shall be acquainted with) and considering the gentle Way his Majesty took for their Apprehension, which he preferred before any Course of Violence, (tho' that Way had been very justifiable; for his Majesty is very well assured, that it is notoriously known, that no Privilege of Parliament can extend to Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace) the Petitioners

"would believe his Majesty's going thither was an Act of Grace and Favour to that House, and the most peaceable Way of having that necessary Service, for the Apprehension of those Persons, performed; especially if such Orders have been made, which his Majesty is not willing to believe, for the Resistance of all lawful Authority, as are discussed of.

"6. And for the Proceedings against the Persons mentioned in the Petition, his Majesty ever intended the same should be with all Justice and Favour, according to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, to the which all innocent Men would cheerfully submit.

"And this extraordinary Way of satisfying a Petition of so unusual a Nature, his Majesty is confidently persuaded, will be thought the greatest Instance that can be given of his Majesty's clear Intentions to his Subjects, and of the singular Estimation he hath of the good Affections of this City, which, he believes, in Gratitude will never be wanting to his just Commands and Service."

The grand Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to sit in the *Guildhall* of this City, not finding that a convenient Place, by reason of the Multiplicity of the City Affairs, adjourned to *Grocers-Hall*, where they appointed a Sub-Committee, to draw up certain Heads for their safe Return to *Westminster* on the *Tuesday* following; who resolved, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* should raise the *Posse Comitatus*, to guard the King and Parliament for that Day.

At the same Time divers Mariners presented a Petition to the Committee, signed by a thousand Hands; wherein they tendered their Service to guard the said Committee by Water to *Westminster*: Which being accepted, they were ordered to provide such Artillery and other Arms as were necessary, against next *Tuesday* Morning; but that they should in a particular Manner take Care, that neither their great Guns nor Muskets should be charged, to the End there might be no Shooting that Day, except in Case of Resistance; all which they faithfully promised to perform, according to the late Protestation taken by both Houses.

Just after, a great Number of Apprentices repaired to the Committee, and offered their Service to guard them to the Parliament-House on the *Tuesday* after; and, being called in, the Chairman returned them Thanks for their great Affection and Readiness to serve the Parliament, and acquainted them, that they should have no Occasion for their Assistance at that Time, seeing a Guard was already provided to attend them by Water.

On the 11th of the same Month the Parliament, according to Adjournment, met at *Westminster*; whither the Committee, accompanied by the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five Members, repaired; who, taking Water at the *Three Cranes*, were attended by about forty Long-boats, well armed for Defence, together with a vast Number of Citizens and Seamen in other Boats and Barges; while the *London* Train'd-bands marched by Land to *Westminster*, accompanied by a great Multitude,

Rush. Col.  
vol. 5. p. 1.  
The Parliamentary  
Committee  
adjourns to  
Grocers-Hall.

Ibid.  
The Petitions of  
Mariners and  
Apprentices  
for Leave  
to guard  
them to  
Westminster.

Ibid.

The Committee,  
Lord Kimbolton,  
and the five Members,  
ascended to the  
Parliament-House  
by the City  
Militia by  
Land, and a Number  
of Boats  
by Water.



Multitude, who, instead of Feathers, wore the Protestation in their Hats.

Nalf. Col.  
vol. 2.

The Commons, in Return for the great Favours received from the Citizens of London both by Land and Water, resolved not only to thank them for the same, but likewise to indemnify them from all Harm on that Account; and, in order thereunto, the Sea-Captains that commanded the Boats to Westminster were first called in; to whom the Speaker, by Order of the House, addressed himself as follows:

Ibid.

"1. That the House did take special Notice of the Performance of this Service of theirs to this House and to the Commonwealth, and gave them Thanks for it; and desired them to communicate the same to the rest of the Seamen and Mariners.

"2. For the Petition which they delivered to the Committee of this House the other Day in London, that this House will take it into speedy Consideration, as also any other Desire of theirs that they shall make to this House."

Ibid.

Then the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were called in, to whom the Speaker spoke as follows:

Ibid.

For which they receive the Thanks of the House.

"That this House was very sensible of their great Care, and Love, and Respect to this House, and in them to the Commonwealth, as also to the Committee of this House that sat in London, and for the special Service done this Day; and hath commanded him to give them hearty Thanks for it, and to desire them to return the like to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen."

Then the following Resolution of Indemnity passed the House:

Ibid.

Obtain an Act of Indemnity for their Actions.

"That the Actions of the Citizens of London, and others, in the Guarding and Defence of the Parliament, or the Privileges or Members thereof, either by the Train'd-bands or otherwise, are according to their Duties, and the late Protestation, and the Laws of this Kingdom; and that, if any Person should arrest or trouble any of them for so doing, he doth thereby break the Privileges of Parliament, violate the Liberty of the Subject, and is hereby declared an Enemy of the Commonwealth."

Rush. Col.

vol. 3. p. 1.

City Train'd-bands ordered to attend the House daily.

And immediately thereupon the House of Commons ordered, that, for their Security, two Companies of the London Train'd-bands should daily attend the House, under the Command of Sergeant-Major Skippon, a Citizen of great Experience in Military Affairs. And, being informed of the sending away the Artillery and Ammunition from the Tower of London, for the more effectually securing the Stores in the said Tower, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were ordered to place a sufficient Guard round it by Land and Water, under the Command of the aforesaid Sergeant-Major Skippon.

And another Part thereof to guard the Tower by Land and Water.

Ibid.

The Parliament solicit a Loan of 100000l.

The Parliament, having great Occasion for Money, sent, on the 22d of the said Month of January, a Committee into the City, to solicit a Loan of one hundred thousand Pounds; which Message occasioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens to deliver the following Petition and expostulatory Answer or Remonstrance to the House of Commons:

"That the Committee of this honourable

"House, upon the 22d of this Instant January, sent a Message to the Petitioners for the Loan of one hundred thousand Pounds; or of so much thereof as could conveniently be forthwith raised, for levying Forces to suppress the Rebels in Ireland; to which Message something was then answered, and a further Answer in Writing promised.

"In Performance whereof, they humbly presented the Answer following, together with the Reasons thereof, desiring the same (being the best that for the present they are able to give) may favourably be accepted:

"The Petitioners are duly and deeply sensible of the great Miseries of their Brethren in Ireland, and of the imminent Danger, not only of the total Loss of that Kingdom, but of the Ruin of this also, if that of Ireland should (which God forbid) be lost. And as they have hitherto shewed themselves ready, even beyond their Abilities, to serve the King and Parliament, so shall they ever continue to the utmost of their Power, with all Chearfulness and Duty; but at the present they are compelled to repeat their former Answer, That they have no Power to raise any Sums by Way of Tax for any foreign Use.

"And do further answer, that they have no Means to do it, otherwise than by the immediate personal Consent of every particular Lender; which they cannot hope to obtain, in regard of these Obstructions following; which the Petitioners humbly present, together with this their further Answer, as the Reasons thereof:

"1. That immediately before the Parliament, and sithence, divers great Sums for the Service of the King and Kingdom have been already lent by the Citizens of London, beside the fifty thousand Pounds for the Supply of Ireland in particular; a great Part whereof the Lenders were compelled to borrow, and cannot to this Day repay.

"2. That such Part of those Monies as are already due to the Citizens from the Parliament, and should have been repaid out of the Poll-Money and Subsidies, is not yet done, because there is not any considerable Sum come in from the Country, as was expected, to satisfy the same.

"3. That the said fifty thousand Pounds lent for Ireland was hastened and speedily paid, within near about two thousand Pounds, upon this Ground then urged by the Parliament; that, if it were forthwith lent, it might be of more Use to preserve that Kingdom, than the Loan of two hundred thousand Pounds could be, if deferred but six Weeks; yet no considerable Forces are sent thither to this Day. And we find that Men will not be willing to lend any Thing, till they be assured that a good Strength be sent thither, with full Commission to relieve Londonderry, and other Parts of that Kingdom.

"4. The general Withholding of very great Sums of Money from the Petitioners, and many others, which Monies have been long due, not only from Chapmen and other Debtors in England, but from very many in Ireland, (who owe



"owe many hundred thousands of Pounds to the  
"Citizens of *London*) doth render divers Persons,  
"of good Estates and Credit, hardly able to go  
"on with Trade, or pay their Debts, and main-  
"tain their Charge.

"5. The brotherly Officers of *Scotland* to send  
"ten thousand Men into *Ireland*, not yet so ac-  
"cepted as to produce any Relief to that bleeding  
"Kingdom, while yet our Brethren are daily mar-  
"tured there, discourageth most Men from lend-  
"ing any Money, were they ever so able.

"6. The not passing the Bill for pressing of  
"Soldiers here, whereby such Forces as are re-  
"quisite might be timely sent from hence into  
"*Ireland*, puts many Men into Fears; that there  
"may be some Design rather to lose that King-  
"dom, and to consume this in the losing of *Ire-*  
"*land*, than to preserve either the one or the  
"other; for that it cannot be conceived, that the  
"Rebels (being grown so powerful) will be sup-  
"pressed by Volunteers.

"7. The slow Issuing of Commissions to those  
"who, being in *Ireland*, or going thither, are  
"willing to enter the Field against the Rebels,  
"disables them from doing any effectual Execu-  
"tion upon the Enemy, unless in their own De-  
"fence; and so all the Monies that have been,  
"or may be sent thither, are exhausted to main-  
"tain our Forces to do little or nothing worthy  
"of them, rather than employed to chastise the  
"Rebels, and to reduce them to Obedience; by  
"Means whereof, the Number and Power of the  
"Rebels are greatly increased, divers Castles and  
"Towns are by them taken, much Protestant  
"Blood is daily spilt, many thousand Families  
"destroyed, the malignant Part of Papists and  
"their Adherents here are encouraged, and those  
"Rebels so much emboldened, that they boast  
"they will extirpate the *British* Nation there,  
"and then make *England* the Seat of War.

"8. The not disarming of Papists here in *Eng-*  
"*land*, after many Discoveries of their Treache-  
"ries and bloody Designs upon the Parliament  
"and Kingdom; the great Decays of Fortifica-  
"tions, Block-houses, and other Sea-Forts; the  
"not managing of them, nor furnishing them  
"with Ordnance and Ammunition; the not plac-  
"ing all of them in such Hands in whom the  
"Parliament may confide; and the not settling  
"this Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, in Times  
"of so many Fears and Jealousies of foreign In-  
"vasions and intestine Conspiracies; the not re-  
"moving the present Lieutenant of the Tower,  
"and putting such a Person into that Place as  
"may be well approved of by the Parliament,  
"notwithstanding the earnest Petitions exhibited  
"to this honourable House for that Purpose,  
"which hath produced a Forbearance to bring  
"Bullion into the Tower in this Time of  
"Scarcity of Monies; all which cannot but  
"overthrow Trading more and more, and make  
"Monies yet more scarce in the City and Kingdom.

"9. The King's Ships, that ought to be a  
"Wall of Defence to this Kingdom, and a Con-  
"voy to the Merchants, (for which Tonnage and  
"Poundage was granted) are not fitted and em-  
"ployed as the present Condition of this King-  
"dom and *Ireland* requires, but some of them  
"for the conveying away of Delinquents, who

"durst not abide the Test of the Parliament, to  
"the great Encouragement of the rest of the ma-  
"lignant Party here; who, when their Designs  
"and themselves be detected, know how to escape  
"the Hand of Justice through the Abuse of a  
"royal Conduct.

"10. The not questioning those many thou-  
"sands of unknown Persons who are sheltered in  
"*Covent-Garden*, and thereabouts; which do not  
"employ themselves in any lawful Calling, and;  
"it's very probable, lie in a Readiness to ad-  
"venture upon some desperate Attempt, to the  
"endangering of the Welfare, Peace, and Safety  
"of the King's Majesty, Parliament, and City.

"11. The Misunderstanding between the King  
"and the Parliament, the not vindicating the  
"Privileges of Parliament; the not suppressing  
"of Protections, the not punishing of Delin-  
"quents, and the not executing of all Priests and  
"Jesuits legally condemned, while others, con-  
"trary to Privilege of Parliament, have been  
"illegally (as the Petitioners conceive) charged  
"with Treason, to the deterring of worthy Mem-  
"bers from discharging their Duties, and to the  
"destroying of the very Being of Parliaments,  
"do exceedingly fill the Minds of Men well-  
"affected to the Publick with many Fears and  
"Discouragements throughout the Kingdom;  
"and so disables them from that cheerful Assis-  
"tance which they would be glad to afford.

"12. By Means of the Premises, there is such  
"a Decay of Trading, and such Scarcity of  
"Money, (neither of which can be cured, till the  
"former Evils be removed) as it is likely, in a  
"very short Time, to cast innumerable Multi-  
"tudes of poor Artificers into such a Depth of  
"Poverty and Extremity, as may enforce them  
"upon some dangerous and desperate Attempts,  
"not fit to be expressed, much less to be  
"justified; which they leave to the Wisdom  
"of this House speedily to consider and prevent.

"These are the Evils under which the Peti-  
"tioners do exceedingly labour and languish,  
"which they humbly conceive to have sprung  
"from the employing of ill-affected Persons in  
"Places of Trust and Honour in the State, and  
"near to the sacred Person of his Majesty; and  
"that these Evils are still continued, by Means  
"of the Votes of Bishops and Popish Lords in the  
"House of Peers.

"And now, that the Petitioners have faithfully  
"represented the true Reasons which do really  
"enforce them to return this Answer, most of  
"which have been formerly offered to this ho-  
"nourable House in sundry Petitions; and that  
"they have done all that in them lies (even be-  
"yond all Precedent) to serve the King, Par-  
"liament, and Kingdom; they humbly crave  
"Leave to protest before God, and the high  
"Court of Parliament, that if any further Mi-  
"series befall their dear Brethren in *Ireland*, or if  
"any Mischief break in upon this Kingdom, to  
"the endangering or disturbing thereof, it ought  
"not to be imputed to the Petitioners, but only  
"to such as shall endeavour to hinder the effectual  
"and speedy Cure of the Evils before-recited,  
"that so much disable and discourage the Peti-  
"tioners from doing that which by this honou-  
"rable House is desired of them."



Ten Bi-  
shops com-  
mitted to  
the Tower.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
A.D. 1642

The King  
breaks  
with the  
Parlia-  
ment.

The Lord-  
Mayor  
committed  
to the  
Tower for  
proclaiming  
the King's  
Commission  
of Array.

Ibid.

Order of  
Parlia-  
ment con-  
cerning  
the City  
Militia.

Ibid.

The King's  
Letter to  
the Lord-  
Mayor, &c.  
dissuading  
them from  
lending  
Money to  
the Par-  
liament.

In the Year 1641, twelve Bishops were accused by the House of Commons of high Treason, ten of which were committed to the Tower, where they continued about four Months.

Some time after, the King being denied Admittance into his Town and Fortrefs of Hull, by Sir John Hotbom, the Governor, whose Conduct in that Respect being highly approved of by Parliament, it occasioned his Majesty to regard the same as a Declaration of War; wherefore he issued out Commissions of Array for raising Troops in divers Counties; one whereof being sent to the Lord-Mayor of this City, he endeavoured by Proclamation to put the same in Execution; which the Commons were no sooner acquainted with, than they made an Order for his Commitment to the Tower of London, and forthwith began to provide for their Security, by raising of Troops, and causing the Militia in the several Counties they confided in to be disciplined; and the following Order of Parliament was made in Respect to the City Militia:

"That the Persons intrusted with the Ordering of the Militia of the City of London shall have Power to draw the Trained-Bands of the City into such usual and convenient Places within three Miles of the said City, as to them from Time to Time shall seem fit, for the Training and Exercising of the Soldiers; and that the said Soldiers upon Summons shall from Time to Time appear, and not depart from their Countours, without the Consent of their Officers, as they will answer their Contempt to the Parliament."

About the same Time, the King receiving Advice of the Parliament's having applied to the City for large Supplies of Men and Money, it occasioned his sending the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London:

"Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well.  
Whereas we have received several Informations of great Sums of Money endeavoured to be borrowed of our City of London, by some Directions proceeding from both our Houses of Parliament; and likewise that great Labour is used to persuade our Subjects to raise Horse, and furnish Money, upon Pretence of providing a Guard for our Parliament: These are to let you know, That (notwithstanding any scandalous Votes, which have presumed to declare our Intention of levying War against our Parliament, and to lay other Aspersions upon us, so fully disavowed by us in the Presence of Almighty God, by our several Answers and Declarations) all our Desires and Purposes are for the publick Peace, and that we have not the least Thought of raising or using Force, except we are compelled to it for the Defence of our Person, and in Protection of the Law; and therefore we must expect, that you suffer not yourselves to be misled by such vain and improbable Suggestions; and do declare, That if you shall lend any Sums of Money toward the Relief of Ireland, (to which we have contributed all the Assistance could be desired of us, which way soever the Money given and raised to that Purpose is disposed) or towards the Payment of our Scots Subjects, we shall take it as an acceptable Service at your Hands;

but if upon general Pretences, contrived by a few factious Persons against the Peace of the Kingdom, you shall give or lend any Money, provide or raise any Horses or Arms towards the raising such a Guard, we shall look upon it as raising Force against Us, and to be done in Malice and Contempt of Us, and our Authority.

"And we do therefore straitly charge and command you to publish this our Letter to the several Masters and Wardens of the several Companies, that they may be assured, that such Money, as they shall lend out of their good Affection to the Kingdom, may be only employed for Ireland or Scotland, and not toward such Guards, which (in Truth) are intended by the Contrivers of that Design (though we believe many honest Men, seduced by them, do not yet see their End) to be employed against us: And if you and they shall herein fail punctually and severally to observe our Commands, we shall not only proceed against the several Companies for deceiving the Trust reposed in them, but against the particular Persons, as Contemners and Opposers of our Authority, and of the Law of the Land, in the most exemplary Way the known Law of the Land shall prescribe to us; and shall be compelled to question the Charter of your City, which we are willing yet to believe (notwithstanding the barbarous and insolent Demeanour of the meaner and baser Sort) in a good Degree to continue loyal to us. And of your Obedience to these our Commands we do expect and require a full Account, and of the Names of such Persons who shall oppose the same. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.

"Given at our Court at York, the fourteenth Day of June, in the eighteenth Year of our Reign, 1642."

The Parliament having taken this Letter into Consideration, it occasioned their making the following Declaration concerning the same:

"Whereas in a Paper inscribed, To our Trusty and Well-beloved, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of London, dated the fourteenth of June, 1642, it is affirmed, That great Labour is used to persuade his Majesty's Subjects to raise Horse, and furnish Money, upon Pretence of a Guard for the Parliament, but in Truth to be employed against his Majesty: The Lords and Commons do declare, That the Design of those Propositions is, as was formerly declared, to maintain the Protestant Religion, the King's Authority and Person in his Royal Dignity, the free Course of Justice, the Laws of the Land, the Peace of the Kingdom, and Privileges of Parliament, against any Force which shall oppose them.

"And they further declare, That as the Forces already attending his Majesty, and the Preparation which his Majesty is now making of Arms, Horse, and Ordnance, within this Kingdom and without, at first coloured under Pretence of a Guard, do evidently appear to be for some great and extraordinary Design, so they give just Cause of Fear and Jealousy to

Ibid.

The Par-  
liament's Decla-  
ration con-  
cerning the  
King's Let-  
ter.

"the



"the Parliament; and do fully justify those  
 "Votes, of the King's Intention of levying War  
 "against the Parliament, to be altogether free  
 "from any Imputation of Scandal, as is injuri-  
 "ously cast upon them by that Paper: For, so  
 "long as his Majesty shall continue those Levies  
 "and Preparations, the Lords and Commons  
 "having been so often threatened and reviled  
 "for their Proceedings about *Hull* and the Mili-  
 "tia, so necessarily undertaken for the Good  
 "and Peace of the Kingdom, they cannot be  
 "secured by his Majesty's solemn Protestation  
 "alone, expressed in this and other Declarations,  
 "that all his Desires and Purposes are for the  
 "Publick Peace, and that he hath not the least  
 "Thought of using Force, except he be com-  
 "pelled to it for the Defence of his Person,  
 "and Protection of the Laws; seeing his Ma-  
 "jesty, in a Declaration published at *Heworth-*  
 "*More*, doth interpret the Protection of the  
 "Laws in such a Manner, as giveth just and  
 "full Occasion to believe, that, by protecting  
 "the Laws, his Majesty intendeth Force upon,  
 "or against those who shall submit to the Ordi-  
 "nance of the Militia; and because it appears  
 "by divers Expressions and Proceedings of his  
 "Majesty, he hath discovered an Intention of  
 "making some Attempt upon *Hull*: In both  
 "which Cases they do declare, That whatsoever  
 "Violence shall be used either against those that  
 "exercise the Militia, or against *Hull*, they can-  
 "not but believe it as done against the Parlia-  
 "ment.

"And whereas the Houses have upon Loan  
 "received great Sums of Money for the Service  
 "of *Ireland* from the Companies of *London*, (for  
 "which they give them great and hearty Thanks)  
 "they do declare, That these Sums shall be dis-  
 "pended, as the former have been, to that only  
 "Service, notwithstanding any Insinuation, lay-  
 "ing an Aspersions upon them, as if they had  
 "done otherwise. Further, whereas it is declar-  
 "ed, to the great Reproach of the Parliament,  
 "That the Sums desired towards the raising of  
 "Horse and Arms are contrived upon general  
 "Pretences, by some few factious Persons; we  
 "leave it to the World to judge, how it is pos-  
 "sible the Houses should have all their Members,  
 "seeing divers of them are by his Majesty sum-  
 "moned to *York*, and there, contrary to the Law  
 "of the Land, and Privileges of Parliament,  
 "detained, nay, protected from the Justice of  
 "both Houses.

"And secondly, how that can possibly be cal-  
 "led a Faction, which is done by both Houses of  
 "Parliament, the greatest Court of *England*, and  
 "the most faithful Council his Majesty hath?  
 "But at such Language as this they wonder not,  
 "considering by what wicked Counsel his Ma-  
 "jesty's Affairs are guided, and by what malig-  
 "nant Spirits his Majesty's Affections to the Par-  
 "liament of late have been misled.

"Both Houses, well weighing the Premises, do  
 "forbid any Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other  
 "Officers whatsoever, to publish or spread that  
 "Paper, as they will answer their Contempt to  
 "the Parliament; and do assure themselves,  
 "that neither his Majesty's Commands, nor his  
 "Threats, will withdraw or deter Men, well-

"affected to the Publick, from doing their Duty,  
 "in contributing such Money, Horse, and Plate,  
 "as will be necessary for the preserving the Be-  
 "ing of the Parliament, the Peace of the King-  
 "dom, and those other Ends before-mentioned,  
 "for which they are desired: The dangerous and  
 "mischievous Intentions of some about his  
 "Majesty being such, that whatsoever is most  
 "precious to Men of Conscience and Honour,  
 "as Religion, Liberty, and Publick Safety, are  
 "like to be overwhelmed and lost in the general  
 "Confusion and Calamity of the Kingdom;  
 "which will not only question, but overthrow  
 "the Charter of the City of *London*, expose the  
 "Citizens, their Wives and Children to Vio-  
 "lence and Villany, and leave the Wealth of  
 "that City as a Prey to those desperate and ne-  
 "cessitous Persons.

"The Lords and Commons, as they hope by  
 "this Means those horrid Mischiefs may be pre-  
 "vented; so those of the City which contribute  
 "hereunto, (whereof none are so mean and  
 "base, as to deserve the Reproaches cast on  
 "them by that Paper) and all his Majesty's  
 "good Subjects, may be assured, that, in doing  
 "their Duty herein, they shall be protected and  
 "secured in their Persons, Liberties, and Estates,  
 "by the Power and Authority of both Houses  
 "of Parliament, according to their former En-  
 "gagements, which they will ever faithfully per-  
 "form."

#### CHAP. XXXIV.

*The Prosecution against Sir Richard Gurney, Lord-Mayor. The Speeches of the Parliament Deputies to inflame the City. The King endeavours to allay the Fears of the Citizens. The Ordinance for enlisting Apprentices. City resolves to support the Parliament. The King commands a free Trade with London. A Petition from the City to the King for a free Parliament. His Majesty's Answer. Earl of Manchester's and Mr. Pym's Speeches to prevent its good Effect. His Majesty's Letter to the Sheriffs of London. Order of Parliament to prevent its Publication. Act of Common-Council for fortifying the City, confirmed by Parliament. City assessed at 10000 l. per Week. The King's Commission to Sir Nicholas Crispe and others to rise in his Favour. The Resolves of the Conspirators. How discovered and punished. The King forbids all Commerce with London. City raises 50000 l. City Petition against an Accommodation. The Womens Petition. City raises 50000 l. more, and six Regiments. Their Service. City Watch regulated. An Accommodation now frustrated. Both Houses of Parliament dine in the City. Further Proceedings against the King.*

THE House of Commons, not forgetting the great Offence committed against them by Sir Richard Gurney, the Lord-Mayor, in cause-

Rush. Col.  
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Sir Rich.  
Gurney,  
Knight,  
Lord-  
Mayor, im-  
peached,  
degraded,  
and ren-  
dered inca-  
pable, and  
confined  
during  
Life.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

ing his Majesty's Commission of Array to be proclaimed in divers Parts of the City, preferred several Articles of Impeachment against him; for which he was, by the Sentence of the Peers, not only degraded from the Office of Mayoralty, but likewise for ever rendered incapable of bearing any Office, or receiving any further Honour; and also to remain a Prisoner in the Tower of London during the Pleasure of the House of Lords.

The Earl of *Essex*, being appointed Generalissimo of the Parliament Army, set out from London in great State, accompanied by many of the Members of both Houses, to his Head-Quarters at *St. Alban's*, and from thence to *Northampton*; where he put himself at the Head of his Army, consisting of above fifteen thousand Men. The Petition the Earl carried along with him from the Parliament to the King, was rejected by his Majesty, who now, by the great Increase of Men and Money, found himself in a Condition to face his Enemies, and, with that Intent, began his March towards London; which the Parliament receiving Advice of, in the utmost Consternation, they immediately ordered the London Trained-Bands to be in a Readiness, and all the Passages and Avenues leading to the City to be fortified with Posts, Chains, and Courts of Guard. The Terror of the Citizens on this Occasion was so great, that a prodigious Number of Persons of all Ranks, Ages, and Sexes, that were able to labour, willingly offered themselves to work, who by an unfeigned Application in digging, carrying of Earth, and other Materials, soon accomplished their Works of Fortification.

The Cavaliers or Royalists, willing to expose the Pusillanimity of the Citizens on this Occasion, made an opprobrious Ballad upon them, intitled, *Round-headed Cuckolds, come dig*.

The Epithet of *Round-head*, together with the Discipline of the Sword and Cudgel, were some time before conferred upon the City Rabble, by certain Half-pay Officers, for insulting the Court at *Whitehall*, as already mentioned.

Ibid.

In the mean time, the Earl of *Essex*, by an express Order from the Parliament, hastening his March after the King, both Armies met at *Edgehill* on the twenty-third of *October*, and fought a terrible and bloody Battle; of which Relations were published on both Sides, wherein each Party claimed the Honour of the Victory, as will in an especial Manner appear by the following Pieces:

On one Side, the Lord General, knowing of what great Consequence it was to keep up an Interest in the City, and that it was necessary at this critical Juncture to obviate any bad Consequences, which might follow to the Parliament, from any Insinuations of Advantage gained over their Forces by the Royalists, deputed Lord *Wharton*, Mr. *Strode*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the Lord *Sey*, to represent the Issue of this Battle in the most favourable Circumstances, and to spirit the Citizens up to a more vigorous Opposition to the King's Forces. To whom the Lord *Wharton*, after declaring, "That it was the Lord General's particular Respect to this City, to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and all the Commons

"of this City, that they might be acquainted  
"with the Success of that Business, towards  
"which they themselves had been at so much  
"Expence, &c. in the first Places apologizes  
"for the Absence of many of the Parliament  
"Forces from the Battle, by alledging, that they  
"were posted for the Preservation of the Coun-  
"ties that were behind, and of this City; which,  
"continued his Lordship, is the particular Thing  
"in Care, and now under the Diligence of the  
"Lord General to preserve. And then he informs  
"them, that the King's Army came unexpected-  
"ly upon that of the Parliament, down *Edge-hill*,  
"on Sunday Morning about Seven o'Clock; and  
"that the Lord General was obliged, at a great  
"Disadvantage of Ground, and the Wind a-  
"gainst him, to sustain their Attack with the  
"small Army of eleven Regiments of Foot, and  
"not quite forty Troops of Horse. And then,  
"says he, Gentlemen, I shall tell you the worst as  
"well as the best, that you may know all; and  
"that, when you have known the worst, you  
"may find it in your Judgments, to give the  
"more Praise to God for his Mercy, after  
"there was so much Probability of having such an  
"ill Success. After that we had shot two or three  
"Pieces of Ordnance, they began for to shoot  
"some of theirs; and truly not long after, be-  
"fore there was any near Execution, there were  
"three or four of our Regiments, which fairly  
"ran away, namely, Sir *William Fairfax's* Regi-  
"ment, Sir *Henry Cholmley's*, Lord *Mandevill's*,  
"and my own: But those of this City did us  
"extraordinary Service. However, we killed Sir  
"*Edward Varney*, the King's Standard-Bearer, and  
"took his Standard, which was raised up against  
"the Parliament; as also the King's General, Lord  
"*Willoughby*, his Son, Colonel *Lunsford*, my  
"Lord *Auberney*, Sir *Edward Stradling*, Sir *Ed-  
"ward Munro*, Colonel *Vavasour*, and several  
"other Persons of Quality and Distinction.  
"About three thousand Men were killed, tho'  
"we had not above three hundred of ours  
"slain. And this was to be observed of God's  
"Providence in this Day's Work, That, though  
"it began so improbably, yet before the Close  
"of the Day, which was only two Hours Space,  
"the Engagement not beginning till about Four  
"o'Clock in the Afternoon, we had got the  
"Ground that they were upon, and we had  
"gotten the Wind; and the King, under the  
"Cover of the Night, first drew his Forces up  
"the Hill, and before the Morning was march-  
"ed quite out of Sight."—Mr. *Strode* (a Par-  
"liament-Man) confirmed the Premises, and add-  
"ed, "That the Brunt of the Battle had been  
"sustained, and the Victory was owing to the  
"Courage of the Regiment raised in *Essex*, ano-  
"ther raised in *London* under the Command of  
"Mr. *Hollis*, and of Lord *Breake's* Regiment,  
"who were ignominiously reproached by the  
"Name of *Round-heads*; and by these *Round-  
"heads* did God shew himself a most glorious  
"God." And concludes, "I can say no more  
"to you in such a Cause as this is, that you have  
"undertaken with your Purfes, and with your  
"Persons. God hath shewed himself with us:  
"Be you but courageous, and we need never  
"doubt it; and so we say all."—The Earl of  
*Pembroke* bore Testimony to the two former  
Speeches

See the  
eight  
Speeches  
spoken in  
Guildhall,  
on Thurs-  
day Night,  
Oct. 27,  
1642.

By Lord  
Wharton.



Earl of  
Pembroke.

Earl of  
Holland.

Lord Say  
and Seale.

Speeches, and then addressing himself more particularly to the Audience, said, "Gentlemen, "You have shewn yourselves like brave and noble Citizens: You have done it with that Nobleness and Alacrity, and with that Love to God, King, and Parliament, that none of your Ancestors before you never shewed more Love, nor Care, nor Zeal, nor performed that you have done better. I have only this to say to you, If the Times are such (not that I think there is any great Peril in the King's Army now) yet so far as they pretend to Victory, and threaten to carry on Hostilities with greater Vigour, you will find there is very good Cause for you to crown this Work, which must be by following it with the same Zeal, Love, Care, Nobleness, and Alacrity."—The Earl of Holland continued thus, "As God hath now begun to deliver you only by his Hand, and by his Power, he will expect that you, my Lord-Mayor, and Gentlemen of the City, will express such a Thankfulness to him for it, as now to make his Cause your Work, and to do it with your Hands boldly and with Courage. The King is determined to try every Method to force you to his Side, or to destroy the City, your Persons, and to prey upon your Fortunes. And truly, having those ill Intentions that they certainly have, it is the wisest Course they can take; for in your City is the Strength of the Kingdom indeed: It is not only the Life, but the Soul of it: If they can destroy you here, the rest of the Kingdom must all submit and yield, and in that Yielding must give over the Maintenance of all that is most dear to them. Therefore, if you will now consider how God hath shewed you first, that he hath kept the first Blow from you, by delivering of you indeed from such an imminent Danger, as it could not be believed it could have been recovered, but by himself, and by the Power of his Hand; this may give you Encouragement to pursue all Things that are for his Glory, and for the Defence of your Religion, and his Cause. I am confident, as you will do it with Thankfulness, and Duty, and Sincerity to him, so in Wisdom and Reason you will (seeing what Threatenings there are unto you, you will) defend yourselves, and your Families: Nature directs you to it, as well as Piety. We only recommend this to you, that you may but know it, and take it into your Thoughts, and into your Hearts; and then we are confident your Hearts will be raised with so much Piety, with so much Courage, and with so much Resolution, as you will defend yourselves, and, in defending yourselves, defend us, the Parliament, and the Kingdom. You may do it; you have Power; and we expect it from your Affections." The Lord Say and Seale then enforced the Premises in these Words: "My Lords and Gentlemen, That little that I have to say, shall not be to set forth your approaching Danger; but I shall rather apply myself to stir up your Spirits, to encourage you, and to settle this Opinion in you, That, if you be not wanting unto yourselves, which

"cannot be imagined in this Cause, you will have no Cause to fear Danger. It cannot be doubted by that which you have heard, but that these malignant mischievous Counsellors, and these Men of desperate Fortunes that they have gathered to them, and into whose Hands they have put our King, that their Intentions are, that this rich glorious City should be delivered up as a Prey, as a Reward to them for their Treason against the Kingdom and the Parliament; and that your Lives should satisfy their Malice; your Wives, your Daughters, their Lust; and Religion itself, the dearest Thing of all others to us, should be made Merchandise of, to invite Papists, to invite Foreigners. Notwithstanding their Intentions, let no Man's Heart be discouraged: You have Power enough in your Hands to bring all this Wickedness upon their own Heads, through God's Blessing: If you will use your Hands, if you will hold them up to serve your God, to defend the true Religion of Almighty God, to defend your Lives, to defend this Kingdom and the Parliament, you need not fear any Thing that can be done by this broken Army, nor fear those Things that are threatened, nor those Things that are falsely buzzed abroad by a malignant Party in your City to amaze you: There is no Fear of Danger, but in Security, in sitting still: And therefore, if you will be stirred up (as I cannot doubt, we cannot imagine but you will) to do that, that every Man, both by the Law of God, and by the Law of Nature, in this Case will be induced to do; through God's Blessing, you shall both honour God, maintain the true Religion, save this Kingdom, save the Parliament, and crown your good Beginnings, that God hath pleased to shew himself unto us in. This is now not a Time for Men to think with themselves, that they will be in their Shops to get a little Money; this is a Time to do that, that you do: In common Dangers, let every Man take his Weapons in his Hand; let him offer himself willingly to serve his God, and to maintain true Religion. You may remember what God saith by the Prophet, *My Heart is set upon these People, that are willing to offer themselves willingly upon the high Places*: Let every Man therefore shut up his Shop, let him take his Musket, let him offer himself readily and willingly: Let him not think with himself, Who shall pay me? but rather think this, I will come forth to save the Kingdom, to serve my God, to maintain his true Religion, to save the Parliament, to save this noble City; and, when this Danger is overcome, I will trust the State, that they will have a Regard unto whatsoever may be fit, either for my Reparation in any Loss, or for my Reward. Do as you do in common Dangers: When there is a Fire, Men ask not who shall pay him his Day's Wages; but every Man comes forth of his Doors, helps to quench the Fire, brings a Bucket if he have one, borrows one of his Neighbour if he have not: When the Fire is quenched, then the City will regard to repay any Man that hath suffered all Day. That do you; every one bring forth his Arms, if he have it; if he have it not, let him borrow



"row Arms of his Neighbour, or he shall be  
 "armed from the State: Let every Man arm  
 "himself, and arm his Apprentices, and come  
 "forth with Boldness, and with Courage, and  
 "with Cheerfulness; and doubt not but God  
 "will assist you; for, though you be concerned in  
 "all you have, yet this is God's Cause; that  
 "should be your Encouragement: For they are  
 "Papists, they are Atheists, that come to de-  
 "stroy you: They come indeed, in the first and  
 "principal Aim they have, to destroy Religion:  
 "Papists are invited, they have Commissions:  
 "Are these Men that should defend the Protestant  
 "Religion, when they are Papists and Recu-  
 "sants? Therefore, if that you shall come  
 "forth, God will go forth with you, he will  
 "fight for you, he will save you: But how?  
 "He will not save you without yourselves. You  
 "may remember what was said, *Curse ye Meroth,*  
 "*because they came not out to help the Lord against*  
 "*the Mighty.* He needs not your Help; but he  
 "will use your Service, that he may bless you.  
 "And therefore let every Man be encouraged;  
 "let him shew his Readiness, let him shew his  
 "Forwardness. Remember what the Scripture  
 "saith, *Hear, O Israel, God is with you, so long*  
 "*as you are with him:* The Lord will be with you  
 "in this Cause, for it is his Cause; but then you  
 "must shew yourselves ready to be with him."

As soon as these Speeches were notified to his Majesty, the King issued the following Proclamation:

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

The King's  
Proclamation,  
disavowing  
any bad  
intention  
against the  
City.

"Whereas, amongst other Acts used by the  
 "Promoters of this horrid and desperate Re-  
 "bellion against Us, great Industry and Subtlety  
 "hath been applied to corrupt our Subjects of  
 "our Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; first by  
 "engaging them in Factions and Tumults, to  
 "awe the Members of both our Houses of Par-  
 "liament, who would not consent to their sedi-  
 "tious Designs; then by persuading them to  
 "Loans and Contributions for the Maintenance  
 "of the Army now in Rebellion against us, up-  
 "on Pretence that the same was raised for the  
 "Defence of our Person, the Protestant Reli-  
 "gion, the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of  
 "Parliament (whereas in Truth it is for the  
 "Destruction of them all;) by their yielding  
 "Obedience to, and executing their pretended  
 "Ordinance of the Militia; and lastly, by infu-  
 "sion into them a desperate Sense of their  
 "own Condition, and that we are so much in-  
 "censed against them for the Premises, that we  
 "intend to plunder and give up the Wealth of  
 "those our Cities, as a Prey to our Soldiers:

"We do hereby declare, That we are yet far  
 "from being so much incensed against those our  
 "Cities, as these Men desire to be believed, and  
 "in Truth have endeavoured to make us; but  
 "we believe, that those Tumults were contrived  
 "by the Persons whom we have formerly accus-  
 "ed of that Practice, and raised out of the mean-  
 "est and poorest People of those our Cities and  
 "Suburbs, without the Privy and Consent of  
 "the best and substantial Citizens and Inhabi-  
 "tants; and that the Loans and Contributions  
 "which have been since raised, (though they  
 "have passed more generally than we expected  
 "from the Duty and Sobriety of Men of For-

"tunes and Understanding) have been wrested  
 "and extorted from them by Threats and Me-  
 "naces, and Fear of Plundering and Vio-  
 "lence.

"And therefore we do hereby offer our free  
 "and gracious Pardon to all the Citizens and In-  
 "habitants of our said Cities of *London* and *West-*  
 "*minster* for all Offences concerning the Premises  
 "committed against us before the publishing of  
 "this our Proclamation; except all those Per-  
 "sons, whom we have excepted in our Declara-  
 "tion of the twelfth of *August*; and except Al-  
 "derman *Fulke* and Captain *Mantwaring*; against  
 "all which we shall proceed according to the  
 "Rules of Law, as against Traitors and Stirrers  
 "of Sedition against us: And we do assure them,  
 "on the Word of a King, That no Violence  
 "shall be offered by our Army, or any Part of  
 "it, to any of them; not doubting but their  
 "Demeanour will henceforward be such, that  
 "we shall not be compelled to bring our Army  
 "against them.

"Provided that this our Grace shall not ex-  
 "tend to any Person, who, after the publishing  
 "of this our Proclamation, shall presume, by  
 "Loan or Contribution, to assist the said Army  
 "of Rebels to assemble and muster themselves in  
 "Arms without Authority derived from us un-  
 "der our Hand, or to enter into any Oath of  
 "Association for the Assistance of the Earl of  
 "*Essex*, how speciously soever the same be pre-  
 "tended for our Safety; for since the Encounter  
 "on *Sunday* the twenty-third of this Month,  
 "where they used all possible Means and Malice  
 "to have destroyed us, and where it pleased God  
 "to give so us great a Victory over them, (though  
 "with the Loss of many worthy Men) no Man  
 "can be unsatisfied in the Mischief and Malice  
 "of their Rebellion: And therefore we must  
 "and do declare, That whosoever shall hence-  
 "forward by Money, Plate, or otherwise, assist  
 "the said Rebellion, shall take Arms by virtue  
 "of any pretended Ordinance, or shall enter into  
 "any Association against us, or without our  
 "Consent, shall be esteemed by us an Enemy to  
 "the publick Peace, a Person disaffected to us,  
 "the Religion and Law of the Kingdom, and shall  
 "accordingly receive condign Punishment; of  
 "which we give them timely Notice, that they  
 "may proceed accordingly at their Perils.

"And, to the End that they may receive all  
 "possible and particular Assurance from us of  
 "our gracious Intentions towards them, we  
 "shall be willing, that such a Number of grave  
 "substantial Citizens be employed from our said  
 "City to us, as shall by them be thought fit;  
 "who may propose such Things to us, on their  
 "Behalf, as shall be desired; to which we shall  
 "give a gracious and just Answer: And we do  
 "assure them and all the World, That as the  
 "Scandals and Imputations upon us, concerning  
 "our Favouring of Papists, have been ground-  
 "less, and maliciously contrived by the Authors  
 "of this Rebellion, to beget a Misunderstand-  
 "ing between us and our Subjects, so all the  
 "Professions we have made in our several Decla-  
 "rations for the Suppressing of Popery, and the  
 "Maintenance of the true Reformed Protestant  
 "Religion established in the Church of *England*,

Granting a  
free and  
gracious  
Pardon.

Asserting a  
complete  
Victory.

Threaten-  
ing Punish-  
ment to  
future Of-  
fenders.

Promising  
to redress  
Grievances.

"and



"and for the Defence of the Laws of the Land,  
"and the just Privileges of Parliament, shall be  
"as inviolably observed by us, as we expect a  
"Blessing from the Almighty God, and Obed-  
"dience from our Subjects.

"Given at our Court at *Ayns*, this seven-and-  
"twentieth of *October*, in the eighteenth  
"Year of our Reign, &c."

Since the Battle of *Edgehill*, and the King's  
March to *Oxford*, the Parliament, to the utmost  
of their Power, heartily endeavoured, not only  
to recruit, but likewise to increase their Army;  
and, for the more effectually raising Men in this  
City, gave great Encouragement to Apprentices  
to enlist in their Service, as will appear by the  
following Declaration:

Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
Ordinance  
of Parlia-  
ment for  
enlisting  
Apprentices.

"Whereas in Times of common Danger and  
"Necessity the Interests of private Persons  
"ought to give way to publick, it is ordained  
"and declared by the Lords and Commons in  
"Parliament, That such Apprentices as have  
"been, or shall be lifted to serve as Soldiers,  
"for the Defence of the Religion and Liberty  
"of the Kingdom, his Majesty's Royal Person,  
"the Parliament, and the City of *London*, their  
"Sureties, and such as stand engaged for them,  
"shall be secured against their Masters, their  
"Executors, and Administrators, from all Loss  
"and Inconvenience by Forfeiture of Bonds,  
"Covenants, Infranchisement, or other Ways:  
"And that, after this publick Service ended, the  
"Masters of such Apprentices shall be com-  
"manded and required to receive them again  
"into their Service, without imposing upon them  
"any Punishment, Loss, or Prejudice, for their  
"Absence in the Defence of the Common-  
"wealth.

Masters in-  
demnified.

"And the Lords and Commons do further  
"declare, That if it shall appear, that the Ma-  
"sters of such Apprentices have received any  
"considerable Loss by the Absence of their  
"Apprentices, they will take Care that rea-  
"sonable Satisfaction be made unto them out of  
"the publick Stock of the Kingdom, according  
"to Justice and Indifferency."

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.

The King's  
Advance to  
Brentford.

Soon after the King, on his March towards  
this City, received Advice that *Effex* with his  
Army from *London* was marching against him;  
(but this Intelligence proved false; for *Effex* was  
then in the City, and only Part of his Army,  
which were quartered at *Brentford*, *Alton*, and  
*Kingston*, gave Birth to this Report;) wherefore  
he commanded Prince *Rupert* with Part of the  
Army to advance, (while the other Part thereof  
followed) in order to dispossess the Parliament  
Troops of *Brentford*, which they had fortified  
with a Rampart, and wherein was only *Hollis's*  
Regiment, who by a gallant Resistance defended  
themselves till joined by the Regiments of *Brooks*  
and *Hampden*; however, by a superior Force,  
they were, after a brave Defence, and great Loss,  
dislodged, and the Town possessed by the King's  
Troops.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

This Attack was no sooner reported at *London*,  
by the Royal Artillery thundering against the  
Fortress, than an Express arrived, which con-  
firmed the same. This dreadful News struck  
both the Parliament and City with such a Ter-  
ror, that the former not only ordered the Earl

NUMB. XXXI.

of *Effex*, their General, forthwith to repair to  
the Army; but they likewise sent a Committee  
into the City for the Trained Bands to be got  
ready with the utmost Expedition to join *Effex*,  
for their mutual Security: Wherefore Orders  
were instantly given for the immediate March of  
all the City Militia; who assembling with an  
amazing Expedition; cheerfully marched out  
under the Command of their Major-General  
*Skippon*, who with short Speeches endeavoured to  
encourage them in Words to this Effect: *Come,*  
*my Boys, my brave Boys, let us pray heartily, and*  
*fight heartily; I will run the same Fortunes and Ha-*  
*zards with you; remember the Cause is for God,*  
*and for the Defence of yourselves, your Wives and*  
*Children: Come, my honest, brave Boys, pray bear-*  
*tily, and fight heartily, and God will bless you.*  
*Skippon* having joined *Effex* at *Tarnham-Green*, his  
Army by this potent Reinforcement was increased  
to above twenty-four thousand Men; which, be-  
ing formed in Order of Battle, stood fronting  
that of the King's for several Hours, which, ac-  
cording to a celebrated Author, was not a  
fifth Part of their Number: However, it was  
not thought fit to attack them, though so great  
a Disparity; adding, That he had been told by  
many knowing Men, and by some who were then  
in the City Regiments, that, had the King ad-  
vanced and charged that vastly superior Body,  
they would in all Probability presently have  
given Ground, seeing the great Numbers in each  
Regiment so well-affecting to the Royal Cause.  
However this might be, the Behaviour of above  
two hundred Citizens on Horseback, whose Curio-  
sity led them to see the two Armies, and who,  
upon the least Advance or Shout of either, would  
clap Spurs to their Horses, and with the greatest  
Expedition gallop off towards the City, so inti-  
midated many of the Parliament Army, that  
they privately made off, and returned to *London*:  
And both Armies parting without an Engage-  
ment, the King's retreated toward *Kingston*, and  
*Effex's* towards the City.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

Meets the  
Parlia-  
ment Army.  
Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.

Separate  
without  
engaging.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

Some Time after, a Letter from the *Hague* to  
Mr. Secretary *Nicholas* was intercepted, contain-  
ing an Account of the great military Preparations  
carrying on in *Holland* and *Denmark* for the Sup-  
port of the Royal Cause. The Parliament,  
though indefatigable in providing against all  
Emergencies, yet this Letter served as a Spur to  
quicken their Resolutions, as will appear by the  
following Order of the Lord-Mayor:

"Whereas certain Letters from foreign Parts,  
"and several Places of the Kingdom, have been  
"intercepted, and brought unto the Parliament,  
"discovering the desperate Designs and Plots of  
"Papists, and others ill-affected, in collecting  
"great Sums of Money, and providing many  
"thousands of Men and Arms, for the Ruin of  
"our Religion and Kingdom; for the preserve-  
"ing and securing whereof, there is great Ne-  
"cessity of a present and speedy Supply of Mo-  
"ney, that the Army may suddenly advance,  
"for preventing of the many Outrages that the  
"Cavaliers daily commit in several Places of this  
"Kingdom at once:

Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

Order of  
the Lord-  
Mayor for  
supporting  
the Parlia-  
ment.

"And, in regard the Burthen hath hitherto  
"lain upon the willing and well-affected Per-  
"sons: The Lords and Commons assembled in

4 Y

"Parlia-



"Parliament have passed an Ordinance, That  
"all such Persons as hitherto have not contribut-  
"ed, or not proportionable to their Estates,  
"upon the Propositions of Parliament, for the  
"Safety of the Kingdom, shall be assessed and  
"compelled to contribute and pay according to  
"their Ability.

"And, forasmuch as Monies cannot be ad-  
"vanced by Virtue of that Ordinance, to supply  
"the urging and pressing Occasions of the  
"Army, it is desired by a Committee of the  
"Lords and Commons appointed by the Parlia-  
"ment for advancing of Money, that a Sum  
"of thirty thousand Pounds, might be raised by  
"Tuesday in the Afternoon: And all such, as  
"shall lend any Money for the present raising of  
"the same, shall be paid their Monies, so laid  
"out, out of the first Monies that shall be  
"collected upon the said Ordinance.

"And for the better advancing of this neces-  
"sary Service, the Ministers of every Parish are  
"requested publickly to stir up the Parishioners  
"hereunto; and that the Church-wardens of  
"every Parish cause an Assembly of the Parishio-  
"ners To-morrow after Sermon in the After-  
"noon, that amongst them they raise a propor-  
"tionable Fund; and that upon Monday next,  
"at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Church-  
"wardens appear at Guildhall before the said  
"Committee, to give an Account of what Mo-  
"nies they have raised.

"November 26, 1642."

Yet, notwithstanding these Proceedings of the  
City Corporation, which greatly affected the  
Royal Cause, his Majesty within twelve Days  
after, commiserating the fatal Consequences of  
the destructive War carrying on between him  
and the Parliament, whereby the Commerce of  
London, with other Parts of the Kingdom, was  
greatly and particularly obstructed, was graci-  
ously pleased to issue a Proclamation, in which,  
having premised the Damage and Mischief of  
such Obstruction, he declares,

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
His Ma-  
jesty's Pro-  
clamation  
for a free  
Commerce  
with Lon-  
don.

"We do hereby will and require all the Offi-  
"cers and Soldiers of our Army, and all other  
"our Officers and Ministers whatsoever, that  
"from henceforth they give no Stop or Inter-  
"ruption to any of our loving Subjects, as they  
"travel to our City of London with any Clothes,  
"Wares, or other Merchandize; but that they  
"suffer them, and such their Clothes, Wares,  
"and Merchandize, freely and peaceably to pass,  
"without any Let, Trouble, or Molestation  
"whatsoever. And we do hereby promise and  
"assure all our loving Subjects, that if they  
"shall henceforth suffer by any Soldiers of our  
"Army in this Case, and shall not, upon Com-  
"plaint to the chief Officers of our Army,  
"where such Damage is suffered, receive Justice  
"and Reparation for the Damage they sustain,  
"upon Complaint made to Us, we will take  
"speedy Care for the severe and exemplary  
"Punishment of the Offenders, and for the  
"Satisfaction of the Parties grieved and in-  
"jured.

"Given at our Court at Oxford, the eighth  
"Day of December, in the eighteenth Year  
"of our Reign."

The Citizens of London suspecting, that the  
King was of Opinion, that they were the only  
Persons that obstructed an Accommodation be-  
tween him and his Parliament, to wipe off all  
Suspicion in that Respect, as well as to vindicate  
their own Innocence, sent the following Petition  
to Oxford, by a Deputation from the Common-  
Council of two Aldermen and four Com-  
moners:

"Shewing,

"That the Petitioners, your Majesty's most  
"humble and loyal Subjects, being much pierced  
"with the long and great Divisions between your  
"Majesty and both your Houses of Parliament,  
"and with the sad and bloody Effects thereof, both  
"here and in Ireland, are yet more deeply wound-  
"ed by the Misapprehension which your Majesty  
"seemeth to entertain of the Love and Loyalty  
"of this your City, as if there were some Cause  
"of Fear, or Suspicion of Danger to your Royal  
"Person, if your Majesty should return hither;  
"and that this is made the unhappy Bar to that  
"blessed Reconciliation with your great and  
"most faithful Council, for preventing that De-  
"solation and Destruction which is now most ap-  
"parently imminent to your Majesty and all  
"your Kingdoms.

"For Satisfaction therefore of your Majesty,  
"and clearing of the Petitioners Innocency, they  
"most humbly declare, (as formerly they have  
"done) That they are no way conscious of any  
"Disloyalty, but abhor all Thoughts thereof;  
"and that they are resolved to make good their  
"late solemn Protestation and sacred Vow made  
"to Almighty God; and with the last Drop of  
"their dearest Blood to defend and maintain  
"the true Reformed Protestant Religion; and,  
"according to the Duty of their Allegiance, your  
"Majesty's Royal Person, Honour, and Estate,  
"(whatsoever is maliciously and falsely suggested  
"to your Majesty to the contrary) as well as  
"the Power and Privileges of Parliament, and  
"the lawful Rights and Liberties of the Sub-  
"ject; and do hereby engage themselves, their  
"Estates, and all they have, to their uttermost  
"Power to defend and preserve your Majesty,  
"and both Houses of Parliament, from all Tu-  
"mults, Affronts, and Violence, with as much  
"Loyalty, Love, and Duty, as ever Citizens  
"expressed towards your Majesty, or any of  
"your Royal Progenitors, in their greatest  
"Glory.

"The Petitioners therefore, upon their bended  
"Knees, do most humbly beseech your Majesty  
"to return to your Parliament, (accompanied  
"with your Royal, not Martial Attendance;)   
"to the End that Religion, Laws, and Liberties  
"may be settled and secured, and whatsoever  
"is amiss in Church and Commonwealth re-  
"formed by their Advice, according to the fun-  
"damental Constitution of this Kingdom; and  
"that such a Peace may thereby be obtained, as  
"shall be for the Glory of God, the Honour  
"and Happiness of your Majesty and Posterity,  
"and Welfare of all your loyal Subjects, who  
"(the Petitioners are fully assured, whatsoever is  
"given out to the contrary) do unanimously de-  
"fire the Peace herein expressed."

1642.  
Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.

The City  
Petition to  
his Ma-  
jesty, pray-  
ing his Ma-  
jesty to  
return to  
Parlia-  
ment.

The



Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.  
Ruth. Col.  
vol. 3-p. 2.

The King, having seriously considered this Petition, returned the following Answer by one of his Domesticks; supposing that, if it were sent by the City Deputies, it might probably either be suppressed, or not communicated in the Manner he desired. However, it being shewn to the said Deputies, they unanimously declared, That his Majesty had acted very wisely in sending it by one of his own immediate Servants, which was much more proper than by them: Yet nevertheless they faithfully promised, that at their Return to the City they would procure the Calling of a Common Hall, or General Convention of the Citizens, for its Reception; which the Parliament receiving Intelligence of, occasioned their making an Order, That the Lord-Mayor should not presume to call a Common Hall, 'till he heard further from them on that Head: For which Reason, tho' the Royal Messenger frequently solicited the Lord-Mayor to assemble the Citizens, for the Delivery of his Message; yet a considerable Time elapsed, before he could obtain that Favour. However, at last a Day being appointed, a Committee of Lords and Commons attended at the Reading of the said Answer, thereby to prevent its having an Effect contrary to what they intended; which, by the artful and elaborate Speeches of the Earl of Manchester and Mr. Pym, was not only easily accomplished, but likewise the governing Part of the City intirely secured to the Parliament, without shewing the least Regard to the Answer, which was as followeth:

Ibid.

The King's  
Answer.

"That his Majesty doth not entertain any Misapprehension of the Love and Loyalty of his City of London; as he hath always expressed a singular Regard and Esteem of the Affections of that City, and is still desirous to make it his chief Place of Residence, and to continue and renew many Marks of his Favour to it; so he believes much the better and greater Part of that his City is full of Love, Duty, and Loyalty to his Majesty; and that the Tumults which heretofore forced his Majesty for his Safety to leave that Place, though they were contrived and encouraged by some principal Members thereof (who are since well known, though they are above the Reach of Justice) consisted more of desperate Persons of the Suburbs, and the neighbouring Towns, (who were misled too by the Cunning and Malice of their Seducers) than of the Inhabitants of that City. He looks on his good Subjects there, as Persons groaning under the same Burthen, which doth oppress his Majesty; and awed by the same Persons who begat those Tumults, and the same Army which gave Battle to his Majesty. And therefore, as no good Subject can more desire from his Soul a Composure of the general Distractions, so no good Citizen can more desire the Establishment of the particular Peace and Prosperity of that Place, by his Majesty's Access thither, than his Majesty himself doth.

"But his Majesty desires his good Subjects of London seriously to consider, what Confidence his Majesty can have of Security there, whilst the Laws of the Land are so notoriously despised and trampled under Foot, and the wholesome Government of that City (heretofore so famous

"over all the World) is now submitted to the arbitrary Power of a few desperate Persons of no Reputation, but for Malice and Disloyalty to him; whilst Arms are taken up, not only without, but against his Consent and express Command, and Collections publickly made; and Contributions avowed, for the Maintenance of the Army, which hath given him Battle, and therein used all possible Means, Treason and Malice could suggest to them, to have taken his Life from him, and to have destroyed his Royal Issue; whilst such of his Majesty's Subjects, who out of Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and Compassion of their bleeding Country, have laboured for Peace, are reviled, injured and murdered, even by the Magistrates of that City, or by their Directions.

"Lastly, What Hope his Majesty can have of Safety there, whilst Alderman Pennington, their pretended Lord-Mayor, (the principal Author of those Calamities, which so nearly threaten the Ruin of that famous City) Ven, Foulke, and Manwaring, (all Persons notoriously guilty of Schism and High Treason) commit such Outrages, in oppressing, robbing and imprisoning, according to their Discretion, all such his Majesty's loving Subjects, whom they are pleased to suspect but for wishing well to his Majesty.

"And his Majesty would know, whether the Petitioners believe, that the reviling and suppressing the Book of Common Prayer, (established in this Church ever since the Reformation) the discountenancing and imprisoning godly, learned, and painful Preachers, and the cherishing and countenancing Brownists, Anabaptists, and all manner of Sectaries, be the Way to defend and maintain the true Reformed Protestant Religion? That to comply with and assist Persons who have actually attempted to kill his Majesty, and to allow and favour Libels, Pasquils, and seditious Sermons against his Majesty, be to defend his Royal Person and Honour, according to the Duty of their Allegiance? Whether to imprison Mens Persons, and to plunder their Houses, because they will not rebel against his Majesty, nor assist those that do; Whether to destroy the Property, by taking away the twentieth Part of their Estates from them; and by the same arbitrary Power to refer to four Standers by of their own Faction, to judge what the twentieth Part is; be to defend the lawful Rights and Liberties of the Subject? And, if they think these Actions be Instances of either, whether they do not know the Persons before-named to be guilty of them all? Or, whether they think it possible, that Almighty God can bless that City, and preserve it from Destruction, whilst Persons of such known Guilt and Wickedness are defended and justified amongst them, against the Power of that Law, by which they can only subsist?

"His Majesty is so far from suffering himself to be incensed against the whole City, by the Actions of these ill Men, though they have hitherto been so prevalent, as to make the Affections of the rest of little Use to him; and is so willing to be with them, and to pro-

test



"test them, that the Trade, Wealth, and  
 "Glory thereof, (so decayed and eclipsed by  
 "these publick Distractions) may again be the  
 "Envy of all foreign Nations; that he doth  
 "once more graciously offer his free and general  
 "Pardon to all the Inhabitants of that City of  
 "London, the Suburbs and City of *Westminster*,  
 "(except the Persons formerly excepted by his  
 "Majesty) if they shall yet return to their Duty,  
 "Loyalty and Obedience.

"And, if his good Subjects of that his City of  
 "London shall first solemnly declare, that they  
 "will defend the known Laws of the Land, and  
 "will submit to, and be governed by no other  
 "Rule: If they shall first manifest, by defending  
 "themselves, and maintaining their own Rights,  
 "Liberties and Interests, and suppressing any  
 "Force and Violence unlawfully raised against  
 "those and his Majesty, and with their Power to  
 "defend and preserve him from all Tumults,  
 "Affronts and Violence:

"*Lastly*, If they shall apprehend and commit  
 "to safe Custody the Persons of those four Men,  
 "who enrich themselves by the Spoil and Op-  
 "pression of his loving Subjects, and the Ruin  
 "of the City; that his Majesty may proceed  
 "against them by the Course of Law, as guilty  
 "of High Treason: His Majesty will speedily re-  
 "turn to them with his Royal, and without  
 "his Martial Attendance, and will use his ut-  
 "most Endeavour, that they may hereafter enjoy  
 "all the Blessings of Peace and Plenty, and will  
 "no longer expect Obedience from them, than  
 "he shall, with all the Faculties of his Soul,  
 "labour in the preserving and advancing the  
 "true Reformed Protestant Religion, the  
 "Laws of the Land, the Liberty and Pro-  
 "perty of the Subjects, and the just Privileges of  
 "Parliament.

"If, notwithstanding all this, the Art and In-  
 "terest of these Men can prevail so far, that they  
 "involve more Men in their Guilt, and draw that  
 "his City to sacrifice its present Happiness and  
 "future Hopes, to their Pride, Fury and Ma-  
 "lice, his Majesty shall only give him this  
 "Warning, That whosoever shall henceforward  
 "take up Arms without his Consent, contribute  
 "any Money or Plate, upon what Pretence of  
 "Authority soever, for Maintenance of the  
 "Army under the Command of the Earl of  
 "*Essex*, or any other Army in Rebellion against  
 "him, or shall pay Tonnage and Poundage, 'till  
 "the same shall be settled by Act of Parliament;  
 "every such Person must expect the severest  
 "Punishment the Law can inflict; and in the  
 "mean time his Majesty shall seize upon any  
 "Part of his Estate within his Power, for the  
 "Relief and Support of him and his Army,  
 "raised and maintained for the Defence of his  
 "Person, the Laws, and this his Kingdom:  
 "And since he denies to his Majesty the Duty and  
 "Benefit of his Subjection, by giving Assistance  
 "to Rebels, which by the known Laws of the  
 "Land is High Treason, his Majesty shall  
 "likewise deny him the Benefit of his Protection;  
 "and shall not only signify to all his foreign  
 "Ministers, that such Person shall receive no Ad-  
 "vantage by being his Subject, but shall by all  
 "other Ways and Means proceed against him, as

"a publick Enemy to his Majesty and this  
 "Kingdom.

"But his Majesty hopes, and doubts not, but  
 "his good Subjects of *London* will call to Mind  
 "the Acts of their Predecessors, the Duty, Affec-  
 "tion, Loyalty, and Merit towards their Princes,  
 "the Renown they have had with all Posterity  
 "for, and the Blessing of Heaven, which always  
 "accompanied those Virtues; and will consider  
 "the perpetual Scorn and Infamy, which un-  
 "avoidably will follow them and their Children,  
 "if infinitely the meaner Sort in Quality, and  
 "much the lesser Part in Number, shall be able  
 "to alter the Government so admirably esta-  
 "blished, destroy the Trade so excellently set-  
 "tled, and to waste the Wealth so industriously  
 "gotten of that flourishing City: And then they  
 "will easily gather up the Courage and Refo-  
 "lution to join with his Majesty in Defence of  
 "that Religion, Law, and Liberty, which hitherto  
 "hath, and only can make themselves, his Ma-  
 "jesty, and his Kingdom happy.

"For concurring with the Advice of his two  
 "Houses of Parliament, which, with Reference  
 "to the Commonwealth, may be as well at this  
 "Distance, as by being at *Whitehall*, his Majesty  
 "doubts not, but his good Subjects of *London*  
 "well know how far (beyond the Example of his  
 "Predecessors) his Majesty hath concurred with  
 "their Advice, in passing of such Laws, by  
 "which he willingly parted with many of his  
 "known Rights for the Benefit of his Subjects,  
 "which the fundamental Constitutions of this  
 "Kingdom did not oblige him to consent unto,  
 "and hath used all possible Means to beget a right  
 "Understanding between them; and will there-  
 "fore apply themselves to those, who, by  
 "making just, peaceable, and honourable Propo-  
 "sitions to his Majesty, can only beget that Con-  
 "currence."

The happy Effects this Answer might have  
 produced, were unluckily prevented by the artful  
 Management of the Earl of *Manchester* and Mr.  
*Pym*, the former of whom addressed himself to  
 the Citizens in the following Words:

"My Lord-Mayor and Gentlemen, you of  
 "the City of *London*; This Assembly can never be  
 "looked upon by any Members of both Houses  
 "of Parliament, but there must be some Offer-  
 "ing of Gratitude made to you, both of Thanks  
 "and Acknowledgment for your former large-  
 "hearted Expressions, both of Affection and  
 "Care for the Preservation both of the Parlia-  
 "ment and Kingdom. The Occasion why my  
 "Lords and these Gentlemen of the House of  
 "Commons are come hither, is this: They have  
 "read an Answer to an humble Petition of the  
 "Lord-Mayor and Common Council and Citi-  
 "zens of *London* to his Majesty; in which An-  
 "swer they find many wounding Aspersions cast  
 "upon Persons of very eminent Authority in your  
 "City, and upon others of very great Fidelity  
 "and Trust among you.

"This Answer they do find, as it is printed,  
 "to agree with that which the Gentleman from  
 "his Majesty hath here read; and they, owning  
 "themselves equally interested (in all Things that  
 "concern you) with you, have commanded this  
 "Gentleman (Mr. *Pym*) to make some Obser-

Reb. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

Earl of  
Manchester's  
Speech  
against the  
King's  
Answer.

"various



"uations by way of Vindication both of the  
 "Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament,  
 "and of the Proceedings of the City, with this  
 "Assurance, that they will never desert you,  
 "but will stand by you with their Lives and For-  
 "tunes, for the Preservation of the City in gene-  
 "ral, and those Persons in particular, who  
 "have been faithful and deserved well both of  
 "Parliament and Kingdom; and they will pur-  
 "sue all Means, both with their Lives and For-  
 "tunes, that may be for the Preservation of this  
 "City, and for the procuring of Safety, Happi-  
 "ness and Peace to the whole Kingdom."

This Oration was no sooner finished, than Pym began his Discourse as follows :

Rush Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

Mr. Pym's  
Speech  
against  
the King's  
Defence.

"My Lord-Mayor, and you worthy Citizens  
 "of this noble and famous City of London, I am  
 "commanded by the Lords and Commons, to  
 "let you know, That in this Answer, which  
 "hath been published to you, they do observe  
 "many Things of great Aspersions upon the  
 "Proceedings of Parliament, and very scanda-  
 "lous and injurious to many particular Members  
 "of this City; whereupon they think it becomes  
 "them, both in Tenderness of their own Ho-  
 "nour and Respect to you, to take away all these  
 "Aspersions, and to let you know the Truth of  
 "their Proceedings, which have been full of  
 "Honour and Justice, as they stand in Relation  
 "to their own Duty, and full of Humility and  
 "Obedience towards his Majesty, and of Care  
 "for the common Good, and so shall ever be.

"And they have commanded me to let you  
 "know the true Answer to most of those Things  
 "that are imputed either to the Parliament, or  
 "to the City, by observing some Particulars of  
 "this Book, which hath been read to you, and to  
 "let you know the Proceedings in their own  
 "native Condition, clear from those Misrepre-  
 "sentations, which make them appear in a Qua-  
 "lity much different from the Truth; which  
 "before I enter into, I am to declare, as the  
 "Sense of both Houses, that your Petition was  
 "so full of Loyalty, Humility and Obedience,  
 "that you might well have expected an Answer  
 "of another Kind.

"The first Observation I am to make to you, is  
 "this; That it is said here, that his Majesty  
 "was enforced by Tumults to leave the Parlia-  
 "ment, and go from *Whitehall*, and to with-  
 "draw himself into those Courses which now he  
 "hath taken.

"In answer thereunto, I am commanded to  
 "tell you, That there was no Occasion given by  
 "any Tumults rising out of the City, or the  
 "Suburbs, which might justly cause his Majesty's  
 "Departure; and you may very well remember,  
 "that after his violent Coming to the Commons  
 "House of Parliament in that unusual and un-  
 "heard-of Manner, (which was the Beginning  
 "of these unhappy Differences) that the very  
 "next Day his Majesty came into the City with-  
 "out any Guard; that he was present at the  
 "Common Council, dined at the Sheriff's, and  
 "returned back again, with manifold Evidences  
 "of Fidelity on the Part of the City, and with-  
 "out any such Expressions as were unbecoming  
 "the Majesty of a King, or the Duty of Sub-  
 "jects: That he resided divers Days at *Whitehall*,

"and afterward at *Hampton-Court, Windsor*, and  
 "Places adjoining, with small Forces about him;  
 "and yet never was any Attempt made, which  
 "might give him any Apprehension of Fear.  
 "By all which it is manifest, that this is an unjust  
 "Aspersions cast upon this City, that any tumultu-  
 "ous Carriage of yours was the Occasion of his  
 "Majesty's leaving the Parliament, and with-  
 "drawing himself to remoter Parts.

"It is affirmed, That the Government of your  
 "City hath been managed by a few desperate  
 "Persons, and that they do exercise an arbitrary  
 "Power.

"In answer to which, the two Houses of  
 "Parliament give you this Testimony, That you  
 "have, in most of the great Occasions concerning  
 "the Government of the City, followed their  
 "Direction; and that Direction, which they have  
 "given, and you have executed, they must and  
 "will maintain to be such, as stands with their  
 "Honour in giving it, and your Trust and Fide-  
 "lity in the Performance of it.

"It is objected, in the third Place, That Con-  
 "tributions have been publickly made for the  
 "Maintenance of that Army, which did join Bat-  
 "tle with the King, and did, by all the Means that  
 "Treason and Malice could suggest, endeavour  
 "to take away his Life, and destroy his Issue.

"To this I am commanded to say, That the  
 "Design of bringing up the *English* Armies, the  
 "gathering together of the Cavaliers about *White-  
 "hall*, the violent coming to the House of Com-  
 "mons, the King's going into the North; and  
 "raising Arms there, are clear Evidences that  
 "Violence was first intended, and divers Practi-  
 "ces were made against the Parliament, before  
 "they took any Course, or made any Prepara-  
 "tions to take up Arms for their Defence. For  
 "the Danger of his Majesty's Person, they were  
 "sorry for it, and did by divers humble Petitions  
 "labour to prevent it.

"And as touching the Royal Issue, they have  
 "sufficiently declared to the World their good  
 "Affections towards them, by the Care they  
 "have taken both for the Safety and Maintenance  
 "of those who are left here.

"It is further expressed in this Answer, That  
 "the King demands the Lord-Mayor, Mr. Al-  
 "derman *Foike*, Col. *Ven*, and Col. *Mantwaring*,  
 "to be delivered up as guilty of Schism and  
 "High Treason: Concerning which I am com-  
 "manded to tell you, as the Sense of both  
 "Houses of Parliament, That this Demand is  
 "against the Privilege of Parliament; (two of  
 "them being Members of the Commons House)  
 "most dishonourable to the City, that the  
 "Lord-Mayor of London should be subjected to  
 "the Violence of every base Fellow, be assault-  
 "ed, seized on, without due Process, or War-  
 "rant, which the Law doth afford every private  
 "Man; and that you should be commanded to  
 "deliver up your chief Magistrates, and such  
 "eminent Members of the City, to the King's  
 "Pleasure, only because they have done their  
 "Duty in adhering to the Parliament, for the  
 "Defence of the Kingdom; and that it is  
 "against the Rules of Justice, that any Man  
 "should be imprisoned upon such a general  
 "Charge, when no Particulars are proved against  
 "them;



“ them; and this you are to take Notice of, as  
“ the Answer to those Scandals, and to that Dif-  
“ grace upon my Lord-Mayor, and the other  
“ Members of the City.

“ And I am further to tell you, That there is  
“ little Cause for his Majesty to make this De-  
“ mand, considering that he himself doth by  
“ Force keep away many accused in Parliament,  
“ as my Lord Digby, and many more impeached  
“ of High Treason, besides divers other great  
“ Delinquents, that stand charged there for  
“ heinous Crimes; all which by Force are kept  
“ from the due Proceedings and legal Trial in  
“ Parliament.

“ It is alledged in his Answer, That my Lord-  
“ Mayor, and those other Persons named, are  
“ Countenancers of *Brownists*, and *Anabaptists*,  
“ and all manner of Sectaries.

“ To this I am commanded to say, That hereof  
“ there is no Proof: It doth not appear, that they  
“ give any such Countenance to Sectaries of any  
“ Kind whatsoever; and, if it did, his Majesty  
“ hath little Reason to object to it, while, notwith-  
“ standing the Profession he hath often made, that  
“ he will maintain the Protestant Reformed Re-  
“ ligion, he doth in the mean time raise an Army  
“ of Papiſts, who by the Principles of their Re-  
“ ligion are bound (if Power be put into their  
“ Hands) to destroy and utterly to root out the  
“ Protestants, together with the Truth which  
“ they profess.

“ It is affirmed, That Men's Persons have been  
“ imprisoned, and their Houses plundered, be-  
“ cause they will not rebel against his Majesty.

“ To this I am commanded to declare, That  
“ no Man's House hath been plundered, by any  
“ Direction of the Parliament, but that they have  
“ been very careful to restrain all such violent  
“ Courses, so far as they were able; and that  
“ they have never committed any Man, but such  
“ Men as by due Information they conceived to  
“ be seditious Persons, and like to trouble the  
“ Peace of the State.

“ It is objected further, That the Property of  
“ the Subject is destroyed by taking away the  
“ twentieth Part by an arbitrary Power.

“ To this they say, That that Ordinance  
“ doth not require a twentieth Part, but doth  
“ limit the Assessors, that they shall not go be-  
“ yond a twentieth Part; and that this is done  
“ by a Power derived from both Houses of Par-  
“ liament; the Lords, who have an hereditary  
“ Interest in making Laws in this Kingdom;  
“ and the Commons, who are elected and chosen  
“ to represent the whole Body of the Common-  
“ alty, and trusted for the Good of the People,  
“ whenever they see Cause, to charge the King-  
“ dom. And they say further, that the same  
“ Law, that did enable the two Houses of  
“ Parliament to raise Forces to maintain and de-  
“ fend the Safety of Religion, and of the King-  
“ dom, doth likewise enable them to require  
“ Contributions, whereby these Forces may be  
“ maintained, or else it were a vain Power to  
“ raise Forces, if they had not a Power likewise  
“ to maintain them in that Service for which they  
“ were raised.

“ And to this Point I am commanded to add  
“ this further Answer; That there was little

“ Reason for this to be objected on his Majesty's  
“ Behalf, when it is well known, that from the  
“ Subjects, which are within the Power of his  
“ Army, his Majesty doth take the full yearly  
“ Value of their Lands, and in some Cases  
“ more; that not only particular Houses, but  
“ whole Towns have been plundered by Com-  
“ mand and Design; and that by Proclamations  
“ Men are to forfeit all their Estates, because  
“ they will not obey arbitrary Commands;  
“ and this commonly practised by his Majesty,  
“ and on his Part; and therefore there was little  
“ Reason to charge the Parliament with so ne-  
“ cessary and moderate a Contribution as the  
“ twentieth Part.

“ It is declared, That the King expects to be  
“ kept from Tumults and Affronts.

“ Upon which I am commanded to observe,  
“ That his Majesty's Expressions in his Answer  
“ tend to the making of a Division in this City,  
“ and to the raising of a Party, which may make  
“ some Disturbance in that orderly Govern-  
“ ment, which is now established; both which  
“ will certainly prove equally destructive to  
“ him and both Houses of Parliament; and  
“ more prejudicial to his quiet Abode here, than  
“ any thing that hath ever been acted by the  
“ Houses of Parliament, or the present Gover-  
“ nors of the City.

“ They observe further, That in this Answer  
“ his Majesty doth profess, that he will seize upon  
“ the Estates of those who shall contribute any  
“ thing towards the Maintenance of the Parlia-  
“ ment's Army, and will put them out of his Pro-  
“ tection, and by his Ministers in foreign States  
“ will take such Course, that they may be proceed-  
“ ed against as Enemies; that is, destroyed and  
“ spoiled.

“ To which the Lords and Commons do de-  
“ clare, That this is an Excess of Rigour and  
“ Injustice beyond all Example, that particular  
“ Men should lose their private Estates here  
“ without Law, or judicial Proceeding; and  
“ that our Prince, who owes Protection to the  
“ Kingdom, as well as to particular Persons,  
“ should suffer the Wealth thereof to be robbed  
“ and spoiled by foreign States; upon due Con-  
“ sideration whereof, they hope his Majesty will  
“ be induced by better Counsel to forbear the  
“ Execution, than that by which he hath been  
“ persuaded to publish such a Resolution.

“ Besides these Observations out of the An-  
“ swer, I am to observe one out of a Narrative  
“ that was received from the Common Council,  
“ That the King did declare, that he would send  
“ some Messengers here to observe your Carriage  
“ in the City, and what was done amongst you.  
“ The Parliament have just Cause to doubt, that  
“ these will be Messengers of Sedition and Trou-  
“ ble, and therefore desires you to observe them,  
“ and find them out, that they may know  
“ who they are.

“ I am, for a Conclusion, to commend to your  
“ Considerations, That you see, by the Proceed-  
“ ings to which the King is drawn by the ill  
“ Counsel now about him, that Religion, the  
“ whole Kingdom, this glorious City, and the  
“ Parliament, are in great Danger; and that this  
“ Danger cannot be kept off in all Likelihood,  
“ but



"but by the Army that is now on Foot; and  
 "that the Lords and Commons are so far from  
 "being frightened by any thing that is in this  
 "Answer, that they have for themselves and  
 "the Members of both Houses declared a fur-  
 "ther Contribution towards the Maintenance  
 "of this Army, and cannot but hope and desire,  
 "that you, who have shewed so much good Af-  
 "fection in the former Necessities of the State,  
 "will be sensible of your own and of the Con-  
 "dition of the whole Kingdom, and add to that  
 "which you have already done some further  
 "Contribution, whereby this Army may be  
 "maintained for all your Safeties."

These Speeches were received and entertained  
 with a general Applause, and the Assembly con-  
 cluded with the loudest Acclamations, and hearty  
 Declaration, That they would live and die with  
 the Parliament, and other Expressions of their  
 sincere Attachment to both Houses; insomuch  
 that all Thoughts of farther Address or Compli-  
 ance with the King from the City seem to have  
 been intirely laid aside; which occasioned his Ma-  
 jesty's sending the following Letter declaratory  
 to the Sheriffs and City of London:

Roth. Coll.  
 vol. 3. p. 2.

His Ma-  
 jesty's Let-  
 ter to the  
 Sheriffs of  
 London.

"Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well.  
 "We received lately a Petition from the Al-  
 "dermen and Common Council of our City of  
 "London, by the Hands of Persons intrusted by  
 "them for the Delivery, who found such a  
 "Reception from us, as well manifested our Re-  
 "gard to that Body which sent them, though  
 "we well knew by whom that Petition was fra-  
 "med, and where perused and examined, before  
 "it was approved by those from whom it seem-  
 "ed to be sent: Yet we were so willing to enter  
 "into a Correspondence with that our City, and  
 "to receive any Address and Application from  
 "them, according to that Invitation we had  
 "given by our late Proclamation; and were so  
 "glad to find, that there were yet some Hopes  
 "they would look to the Peace and Happiness of  
 "that City, and at last sever themselves from  
 "any Faction or Dependence which might in-  
 "fensibly involve them in those Calamities they did  
 "not foresee; that we returned such a gracious  
 "Answer thereunto, so full of Candor and Af-  
 "fection, that the meanest Inhabitant of that  
 "our City, if he carefully consider the same,  
 "will find himself concerned at it, and that we  
 "have had an especial Care of his Particular.

"With this Answer of ours, we sent a Servant  
 "of our own, in the Company of those who had  
 "been so well used here, to require and see that  
 "it might be communicated to the whole Body  
 "of that our City, not doubting but that both  
 "it and the Bringer should receive such Enter-  
 "tainment there, as might manifest their due  
 "Regard of us, and of our Affection to them:  
 "But, to our great Wonder, we find, that after  
 "ten Days Attendance, and suffering ridiculous  
 "Pamphlets to be published in our Name, as if  
 "we retracted our former Resolutions (which  
 "Pamphlets we have caused to be burned by the  
 "Hand of the Hangman, as we also require you  
 "to see done) instead of that Admission we ex-  
 "pected to our Messenger and Message, Guards  
 "of armed Men have been brought to keep our  
 "good Subjects, to whom that our Answer was

"directed, from being present at the Reading  
 "thereof; and Speeches have been made by  
 "Strangers (who have been admitted to the City  
 "Councils, contrary to the Freedom and Custom  
 "of those Meetings) to blast our said Answer,  
 "and to dishonour and slander us; which if our  
 "good Subjects there shall suffer, we shall be  
 "much discouraged in our desired Correspon-  
 "dence with that our City; and so by the Cun-  
 "ning and Power of those Incendiaries men-  
 "tioned in our Answer (Alderman Pennington,  
 "to shew his great Loyalty to us, and his Fit-  
 "ness to be the Chief Magistrate of such a City,  
 "being informed, that a desperate Person there  
 "said, that he hoped shortly to wash his Hands  
 "in our Blood, refused to send any Warrant,  
 "or to give any Direction to any Officer for his  
 "Apprehension; *Yen, Fulke, and Mantwaring*, who  
 "have plunged that our City into such unspeak-  
 "able Calamities, in which they would still keep  
 "it, to cure their own desperate Condition) our  
 "good Subjects there are not suffered to receive  
 "our gracious Answer to that Petition: We  
 "have therefore thought fit to write these our  
 "Letters to you, requiring you the Sheriffs of  
 "our said City to take care for the publishing  
 "that our Answer (which we herewith send you)  
 "to our good Subjects of that our City.

"And our Pleasure is, That you the Masters  
 "and Wardens of the several Companies of our  
 "said City forthwith summon all the Members  
 "of your several Companies, with all the Free-  
 "men and Apprentices (whose Hopes and Inte-  
 "rest are so much blasted in these general Dif-  
 "fections) belonging thereunto, to appear at  
 "your several Halls, where you shall cause our  
 "said Answer, together with these our Letters,  
 "to be publicly read; that all our good Sub-  
 "jects may clearly understand how far we have  
 "been from begetting, how far we are from con-  
 "tinuing or nourishing these unnatural Civil  
 "Diffentions, and how much it is in their own  
 "Power to remove the present Pressures, and to  
 "establish the future Happiness and Glory of that  
 "famous City: And most seriously weigh every  
 "Part of that our Answer, as well that which  
 "carries Caution in it for the future, as Pardon  
 "for what is past; for assure yourselves, for the  
 "Time to come, we shall proceed with all Seve-  
 "rity against such who shall incur the Penalty of  
 "the Law in those Points, of which we have given  
 "them so fair a Warning in our said Answer.

"And whosoever shall not behave himself like  
 "a good Subject in this our Kingdom, shall not  
 "(if we can help it) receive the Benefit and Ad-  
 "vantage of being our Subject in any other;  
 "but all foreign Princes shall know, that as  
 "such Person hath parted with his Loyalty to  
 "us, so he must not hope for any Security by  
 "us; and to that Purpose we shall henceforward  
 "have a very inquisitive Eye upon the Actions  
 "of all our Subjects, that some Example may  
 "be made, how easy it is for Us to punish their  
 "Disloyalties abroad, who for a Time may avoid  
 "our Justice at home.

"And to the End that none of our good Sub-  
 "jects of that our City may think themselves  
 "bound to obey any of the Orders or Commands  
 "of the pretended Lord-Mayor, (whom we  
 "have and do still accuse of High Treason, and  
 "con-



"conspiring to take our Life from Us) it is well known to those Citizens who understand the Charter of that City, (so amply granted by our Royal Progenitors, and so graciously confirmed by Us, and of which, We presume, our good Subjects there do still desire to receive the Benefit) that the said *Isaac Pennington* was never regularly elected, or lawfully admitted to be Lord-Mayor of that our City; that in truth Alderman *Cordwell* was by the Plurality of Voices chosen; and that this Man was never presented to, or admitted by us, in such Manner as is prescribed by their said Charter; neither had that Judge, who presumed to swear him, any more Colour of Law or Authority to administer such an Oath to him, than he hath to do the same To-morrow to any other Aldermen of the City.

"And We do therefore hereby declare the said *Isaac Pennington* not to be Mayor of that our City of *London*, and to have no lawful Authority to exercise the same, and that our good Subjects of that our City ought not to submit to any Orders, Directions or Command, which shall issue from him as Lord-Mayor of that our City; but that the same are void, and of none Effect. And We do once more require you the Sheriffs of our said City, and all other the Magistrates of the same, in which all our good Subjects of that City will assist you, that you cause the said *Isaac Pennington*, *Ven. Fulke* and *Mattwaring*, to be apprehended and committed to safe Custody; that We may proceed against them as guilty of High Treason, and principal Authors of those Calamities which are now so heavy upon our poor Subjects of that City, and, if not suddenly remedied, will in a short Time utterly confound a Place and a People lately of so flourishing an Estimation in all Parts of Christendom.

"And whereas We are informed, that one *Brown*, a Woodmonger, *Tickburn*, a Linnen-draper, and one *Harvey*, a Silkman, have exercised great Insolences and Outrages in that our City; and when many of our good Subjects there have assembled together in a peaceable and modest Manner, to consult about the Peace and Welfare of that City, the said mutinous and seditious Persons have presumed to lead Multitudes of armed Men against them; and by such Force have beaten, wounded and killed our good Subjects; our Will and Pleasure is, That if the said *Brown*, *Tickburn* and *Harvey*, or either of them, shall so far neglect our gracious Offer of Pardon, as still to engage themselves in those unwarrantable and seditious Courses, that our Sheriffs of *London* raise a Power to suppress the said Force, and that you, and all our Ministers of Justice, use your utmost Means to apprehend the said Persons, and to bring them to condign Punishment.

"And we do hereby declare, That it shall be lawful for any of our loving Subjects to resist and oppose the said Persons; and if they shall hereafter, in such a warlike Manner, endeavour to molest them, as they would do Rebels and Traitors: And we hope, that all our good Subjects of that our much-injured City of *London* do take Notice of our Grace and Favour

towards them, in our so freely passing by and pardoning the Offences there committed against Us, as we have offered by our Proclamation, and our late Answer, and of our very earnest Desire to be with them, and to reside among them, for their Comfort, Support and Protection, if they shall, by first providing for their own Security; (in such Manner as we have directed them in our late Answer) give Us an Instance, that We may be safe there too.

"And that they do likewise observe, that, being by such Violence kept from them, We have done our utmost Endeavour to continue and advance the decayed Trading of that our City, by permitting and encouraging all Resort and Traffick thither; and therefore, if by the stopping of Carriages, and seizing Commodities by other Men, the Commerce and Correspondence be broken between that Place and our good Subjects of other Countries, they will impute that Mischief to the true Authors of it, and look upon Us only as not able to help them. Do but your Duties; and this Cloud, which threatens a present Confusion, will quickly vanish away; and you will enjoy all the Blessings of a happy Nation; to the which no Endeavour of ours shall be wanting."

This Letter was no sooner received, than the Sheriffs acquainted the Parliament therewith, who immediately thereupon made an Order to prevent its Publication. However, divers Masters of the City Companies proving refractory, were taken into Custody; and some Time after a Declaration was made by Parliament, justifying the Conduct of the Sheriffs in that Respect, and their ready Conformity to their Commands, in not reading the said Letter, for which they were indemnified from all Damages on that Account. This Proceeding seems to corroborate what has been elsewhere observed, that the greatest Part of the Citizens were averse to all Thoughts of a Reconciliation with the King, notwithstanding all his gracious Condescensions in their Favour.

There being but little Prospect of an Accommodation between the King and his Parliament, the Common Council, on the twenty-third of February, passed an Act for the better Defence of the City, by fortifying the same with Outworks at certain Places. It was also by the said Common Council enacted, That all the Passages and Ways leading to the City should be shut up, except those entering at *Charing-Cross*, *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *St. John's Street*, *Shoreditch* and *Whitechapel*; and that the exterior Ends of the said Streets should be fortified with Breast-works and Turnpikes, Musket-proof; that the several Courts of Guards, and Rails at the extreme Parts of the Liberty of the City, be fortified with Turnpikes, Musket-proof; that all the Sheds and Buildings contiguous to *London-Wall* without be taken down; and that the City Wall with its Bulwarks be not only repaired and mounted with Artillery, but likewise that divers new Works be added to the same at Places most exposed.

And, towards defraying the Expence of those great Works, no less than eight whole Fifteenths were granted by the same Authority, to be raised in the several Wards of the City. This Act of Common Council was soon after confirmed by the following Order of Parliament:

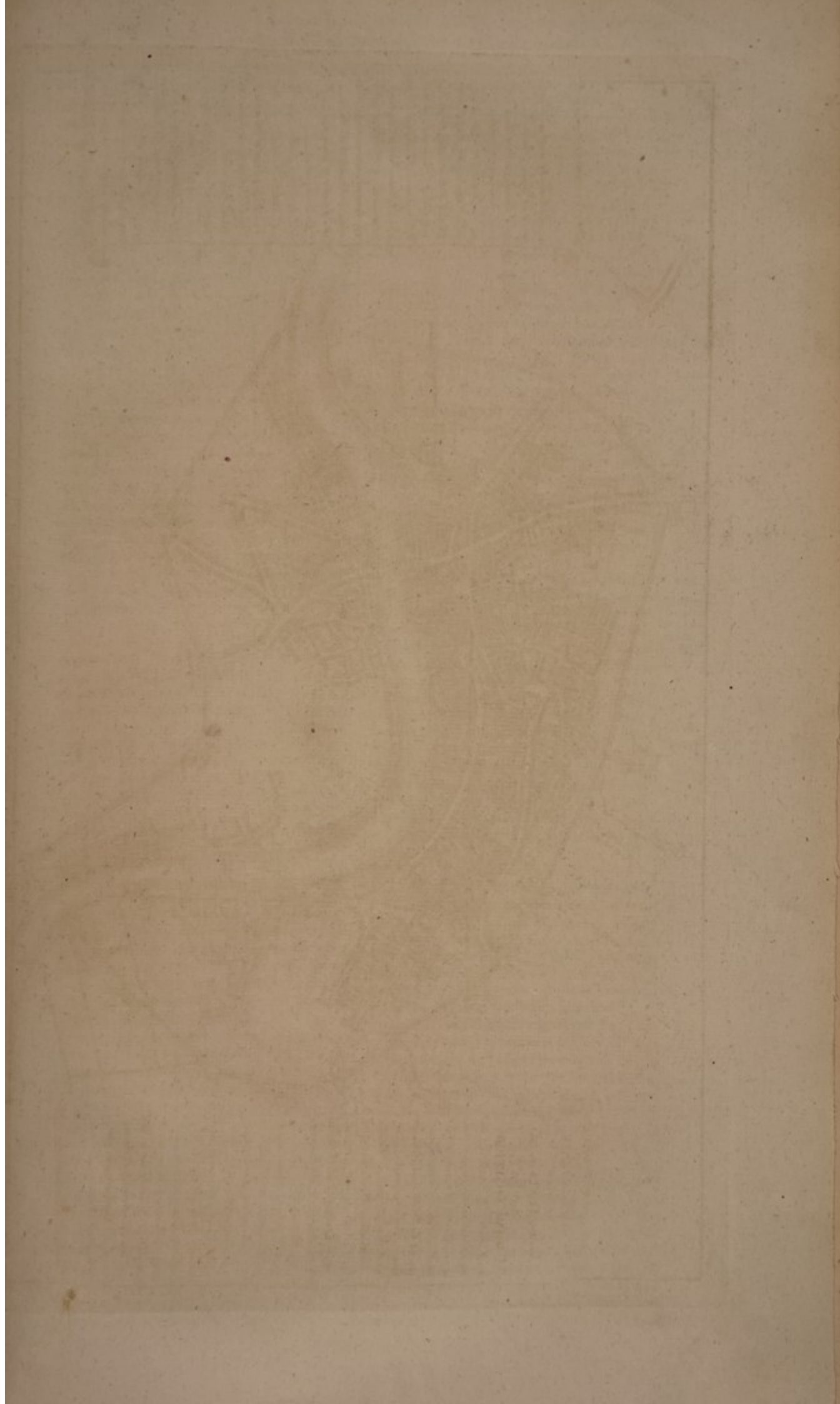
Rel. Cl.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

Order of  
Parliament  
to prevent  
its Publication.

Jour.  
Com.  
Coun.

Act of  
Common  
Council  
for fortifying  
the City.









**AN EXPLANATION**  
of the  
**several FORTS on the**  
**Line of**  
**COMMUNICATION.**

1. A Bastion with 4 Flanks, at the North end of Strand Lane.
2. A Bastion with 4 Flanks, at the North end of Strand Lane, with 4 Flanks, near of Strand Lane.
3. A Bastion with 4 Flanks, near Strand Lane.
4. A Bastion with 4 Flanks, in the Strand Lane, near Strand Lane.
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22. A Bastion with 4 Flanks, near Strand Lane.
23. A Bastion with 4 Flanks, near Strand Lane.

A PLAN of the City and Suburbs of LONDON as fortified by Order of PARLIAMENT in the Years 1642 & 1643.



Just.  
Comm.  
Comm.  
Confirmed  
by Parlia-  
ment.

"It is this Day (*March* the seventh) ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of the City of London, for the better Securing and Safety of the said City, Suburbs, Parliament, City of Westminster and Borough of Southwark, shall have Power to intrench and stop all such Highways and Byways leading into the said City, as well within as without the Liberties, as they shall see Cause; and shall also have full Power and Authority, according to their Discretion, to fortify and intrench the Places aforesaid with such Outworks, and in such Places, as they shall think meet; and, for his and their Furtherance and Assistance, to call in all, or any Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Ministers, Officers, and other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to be aiding and assisting, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Ibid.

"And it is further ordered, That the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, City of Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, or any three or more of them, within their several and respective Limits, shall have Power to impose upon the Inhabitants within the said Trenches and Fortifications, and without the Liberties of the said City, towards the Charges of fortifying the said Places as aforesaid, upon every House that shall be lett for, or may be valued worth five Pounds per Year, six Pence; and for every House of greater Rent, after the Proportion of two Pence in the Pound that the Tenant of the said House payeth, if he hold it at a Rack Rent, or otherwise, after the Rate the said House shall be valued to be worth; which Assessment shall be forthwith made and collected in all the Parishes, Precincts, and Liberties aforesaid, and paid to the Treasurer chosen, or to be chosen, by the Common Council of the City of London, to be disbursed as aforesaid; the said Money to be paid by the Tenant or Inhabitant where Houses are inhabited, who is to deduct the same out of his next Rent payable to the Landlords, if it be a Rack Rent; and by the Landlords, where Houses shall stand empty.

Ibid.

"And it is further ordered, That whereas the Common Council of London have, in this Time of imminent Danger, passed an Act for the fortifying of the City of London, and other Places above-mentioned; in Pursuance whereof, a Committee of Common-Councilmen and others are appointed, and have already proceeded in the said Fortifications, before this Ordinance could be effected; it is hereby declared, That their said Pursuance of that Act, and executing the same, is a good Service to the Commonwealth; and the said Parties, and all such Engineers or others that shall be employed by them, shall be by Power of Parliament saved harmless, both for what they have done, and shall do herein for Time to come."

This Order was no sooner published, than the Work was set about with the greatest Alacrity, and the same prosecuted with such an amazing Dispatch, that an earthen Rampart or Wall, with

Bastions, Redoubts, &c. was in a short Time erected round the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, as it appears in the Plan annexed.

However, the Parliament, to satisfy the long-ling Desires of many of the people in their Interest, proposed a Treaty for accommodating all Differences between the King and them; in order to which, they drew up Articles for a Cessation of Arms; yet, at the same Time, they passed an Order for a weekly Assessment throughout the Kingdom, whereby was imposed upon this City (exclusive of Westminster and the other Out-parts) the weekly Sum of ten thousand Pounds, which amounted to five hundred and twenty thousand Pounds per Ann. A Sum so exorbitant at that Time, that it is hardly credible.

On the other Side, Sir Nicolas Crispe, and divers other loyal Citizens of London, being willing to contribute all they could in Support of the Royal Cause, applied to the King for a Commission under the Great Seal, that, by Virtue thereof, they might, at a proper Season, be empowered to exert themselves in the King's Service; which his Majesty approving of, he granted them the following Commission:

"Charles, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Nicolas Crispe, Sir George Stroude, Knights, Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, Recorder of London, Sir George Binion, Knight, George Edes, and Marmaduke Roydon, Esquires, Thomas Broom, Esquire, Peter Paggen, Charles Jennings, Sir Edward Charlton, Robert Abbot, Andrew King, William White, Stephen Belton, Robert Alden, Edmund Foster, Thomas Blinkborn, of London, Gentlemen; and to all such other Person and Persons, as, according to the true Intent and Purport of these Presents, shall be nominated and appointed to be Generals, Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, or other Officers, or of our Council of War, greeting.

"Whereas in our Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, our Borough of Southwark, and County of Middlesex, there are raised and continued great Numbers of military Forces, both Horse and Foot, who, under the Command of Robert Earl of Essex, as their General, and under the Conduct of divers others, pretending to derive their Authority from the two Houses of Parliament, have traitorously levied War, and rebelled against us their natural Liege Lord; and many of our Subjects have been seduced by false Informations, by the Practice of a few, who have been the Contrivers of these mischievous Plots, and have joined with them, either in Person, or by aiding of them with Men, Money, Horses, or other Things; and many of our good and loyal Subjects, over-awed by the Power of the Rebels, have been enforced to contribute to them for the Maintenance of this unnatural War; and others refusing, have been plundered and robbed of their Estates, and some committed to several Prisons, and others barbarously used, contrary to the Liberty of free-born Men, the Laws of the Land, and contrary to all Humanity: Of which Injuries and Calamities falling upon

Clar. Hist. Rebell.

The Parliament's Proposal for an Accommodation.

Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

City assessed at 100000. per Week.

Ibid.

Ibid.

The King's Commission to Sir Nicolas Crispe, &c.



"upon our good Subjects, we are very sensible, and desirous to give Relief to our good Subjects by all the best Means we can, and to resist the Violence and Insolence of the Rebels and their Adherents: We having no other End therein, but to preserve the true Protestant Religion in the Integrity and Purity thereof, to maintain the Laws of the Land, and the Liberty of the Persons, and the Property of the Estates of our Subjects, and the just Privileges of Parliament, have thought fit, for our better Service, to settle a Council of War in or about our City of *London*, who may take Things into their said Considerations, which may conduce best to this End, and to have such Commanders and Officers settled in the Places aforesaid, which may both raise and govern, and lead such Forces, as may be raised there.

"Know ye therefore, that we, reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Fidelities, Industries, and good Discretions, have made Choice of, nominated, and appointed you to be our Council of War for the said Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, our said County of *Middlesex*, and Borough of *Southwark*; and do hereby give and grant Authority to you, or any four of you, to make Choice of such other able and discreet Persons as you shall think fit to nominate, under the Hands and Seals of any four of you, which, with yourselves, shall make up, in all, the Number of one-and-twenty, and no more.

"And we do give and grant to you, or any four of you, Power and Authority, at such Times and in such Places as you shall think convenient, to assemble and meet together, and there to consult, advise, and resolve of all such Things, and of such Ways and Means, as you, or any four of you, shall think fittest, for the raising of Forces, both of Horse and Foot, either of the Inhabitants of the said Cities, County, and Borough, or adjacent Counties, or other Places, who will voluntarily associate themselves to that Purpose; and these Forces to arm, muster, conduct, order, lead, and govern, in the Places aforesaid, or in any the Counties adjacent or elsewhere, in such Manner as you yourselves, or such other able and fit Persons as you, or any four of you, shall appoint, according to these Presents, and shall think fit.

"And, the better to effect this our Service, we do further give and grant to you, or any four of you, Power and Authority, under your Hands and Seals, to make Choice of and appoint such a fit Person as you shall think meet, to be Captain-General of all the Forces thus to be raised, and such other Persons as you, or any four of you, shall in like Manner make Choice of and appoint, to be Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Serjeant-Majors over the said Forces, in such Manner and in such Places as you shall appoint; who, by Virtue thereof, and by Virtue of these Presents, shall have Power and Authority to do, execute, and perform all such Things, which to these several Offices and Employments, according to Law Martial, do belong.

"And we do hereby promise and grant, that with all convenient Speed, after we shall have Notice from you, or any four of you, under your Hands and Seals, of your Nomination of any Person or Persons to those several Places, we shall grant and confirm unto them, and every of them respectively, those several Places to which you have nominated them, as aforesaid, under the Great Seal of *England*, or otherwise, as shall be reasonably devised and required of us.

"And we do further by these Presents give and grant unto you full Power and Authority, by all such good Ways as you, or any four of you, under your Hands shall agree upon, to raise Money for the cloathing, arming, furnishing, and paying of all such Soldiers as shall be thus raised, and for the providing of all Ammunition and other Necessaries for the War; all which Money, upon a just Account, we do, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, promise, grant, and agree well and truly to repay, so soon as we shall be enabled thereunto, and in the mean Time to secure the same to those, who, for our Service, and by your Mediation and Industry, shall lend or disburse the same.

"And we do further by these Presents grant, that such Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and other Officers, so by you nominated as aforesaid, shall have full Power and Authority, by Virtue of these Presents, to lead and order the Soldiers severally under their Charges, and with them to fight against our Enemies and Rebels, and them to slay and destroy, or them to save, according to the Martial Law or Course of War; for the doing of all which, this shall be to you, them, and every of them, a sufficient Warrant.

"Willing and commanding all such Officers and Soldiers, which by Virtue hereof you shall retain, to obey readily, and receive and accomplish your Directions, Commands, and Summons in all Things hereto appertaining or necessary to be done; as also all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Army, and all other our Officers and loving Subjects, to be aiding and assisting, both to you, and to all such Officers and other Persons whom you shall appoint, under any four of your Hands and Seals, for the Furthering and Advancement of this our special Service; for which, this shall be to you, to them, and to every of them, a sufficient Warrant.

"In Witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourselves at *Oxford*, the 16th Day of *March*, in the eighteenth Year of our Reign."

This Commission being brought from *Oxford* to *London* by the Lady *Aubigny*, the Conspirators, in Pursuance thereof, entered into Consultation how to put the same the most effectually and expeditiously in Execution; when, after divers Meetings, they came to the following Resolutions:

- "1. To rescue the King's Children from the Custody of the Parliament.
- "2. To seize divers Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Lord-Mayor of *London*, and

"Committee

Clar. Hist.  
Rebel.  
Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

Resolutions  
of the Con-  
spirators.



"Committee of the Militia, under Pretence of bringing them to Trial.

"3. To seize upon the Outworks, Forts, Tower of London, Magazines, Gates, and other Places of Importance in the City.

"4. To let in the King's Troops to surprize the City, and destroy all those who should oppose them by Authority of Parliament.

"5. By Force of Arms to resist all Payments imposed by Authority of Parliament for the Support of their Armies.

"6. To suspend, if not alter, the whole Government of the City, and, by the Assistance of the King's Forces, to awe and master the Parliament."

Discovered and justified.

Clar. Hist. Rebel.

But, before these Resolutions could be put in Execution, one *Roe*, Servant to Mr. *Tomkins*, one of the Conspirators, discovered the Conspiracy; whereupon Mr. *Waller*, Mr. *Tomkins*, Mr. *Cbulloner*, &c. were apprehended; the former of which, by the Dint of Rhetorick, preserved his Life; while both the latter were convicted, and executed upon Gibbets before their own Doors in *Cornhill* and *Holbourn*; and some on the same Account dying in Prison; others, against whom no Proof appeared, other than that of Malignancy, had their Estates confiscated.

Jour. Com. Coun. A.D. 1643

On the 27th of *April* the Common Council ordered the City Representatives to apply to Parliament for Leave to demolish the Crofs in *Cheapside*, and the superstitious Figures thereon. And, on the 10th of *May*, the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* put in Execution the Ordinance of Parliament passed on the 5th, for burning the *Book of Sports* by the Hands of the common Hangman in *Cheapside*.

The King, highly resenting the undutiful Behaviour of the Citizens of *London* towards him, and their sincere and hearty Attachment to the Parliament, his Enemies, and all Hopes of reclaiming them being vanished, it occasioned his publishing the following Proclamation:

The King's Proclamation, forbidding all Commerce with London.

"Whereas, out of our tender Care to our City of *London*, and in Hope to reduce them to their due Obedience to us, we, by our Proclamation, bearing Date at our Court at *Oxford* the 8th Day of *December* now last past, did declare our royal Pleasure to be, that there should be no Stop or Interruption to any of our loving Subjects, as they should travel to our City of *London* with any Cloths, Wares, or Merchandizes, but that they should freely and peaceably pass, without any Let, Trouble, or Molestation whatsoever; which Grace and Favour unto them have in these many Months wrought this contrary Effect, that, above all other Parts of this our Kingdom, a prevalent Faction of that City (which over-rules the whole) hath so far joined with and in that horrid Rebellion, that it hath denounced War against the whole Kingdom, by violently opposing all the possible Ways to Peace; and so that City, formerly famous for their Loyalty and Love to their Sovereigns, is now become the Head of that traiterous Faction, and the Receptacle of all such as are disaffected to our Government and the Laws of the Kingdom; and not only willingly consents and submits to all Burthens and Impositions laid upon

them for the Support and Maintenance of the rebellious Armies raised against us, but maliciously, prosecutes and pursues all such who are but suspected to wish well to our Service.

"And when we, pitying the desperate and deplorable Condition of our People, were graciously pleased to desire a Treaty for an Accommodation, and propounded, that, whilst that Treaty should continue, there might be a Cessation of Arms, and a free Commerce for all our loving Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom, that so, the Benefit of Trade and Commerce being enjoyed, our good People might be more in Love with Peace; yet this Motion thus proceeding from us was nevertheless by special Incitation from the City of *London* (which, by the Grace of our said Proclamation, enjoyed the said Advantages of the whole Kingdom) scornfully neglected by the Enemies to Peace, and all Intercourse interdicted to our City of *Oxford*, the present Seat of Residence for our Court and Army; and that Restraint is continued upon all those who are thought to be serviceable, or but well-affected to us.

"We therefore being thereunto enforced out of this Necessity, and finding that the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, which ought to be maintained for the publick Benefit of all our good People, is by this Means inverted only for the Advantage of those Places and Persons which cherish this Rebellion; the Goods and Merchandize of such, who are thought well-affected to us, being seized, when they are brought to *London*:

"We have thought it fit and reasonable to revoke and recall that our former Act of Grace and Favour, and by this our Proclamation we do publish and declare to all our Subjects, That whosoever of them, either in their Persons, shall from henceforth travel into the City of *London*, without Licence from ourself, or one of our principal Secretaries of State, the Generals or the Lieutenant-Generals of our Armies, or the Governors of any of our Towns, Castles, or Forts, or with their Goods, Cattle, Victual, or Merchandizes of any Sort whatsoever, shall from henceforth unto or for our said City of *London*, or Suburbs thereof, without our expresse Licence for the same, under our Sign Manual, shall adventure the same at their own Perils, we being resolved, by all possible Means, to seize the same; and that all those who, from any Parts of this our Kingdom, shall furnish or serve our said City of *London*, or Suburbs thereof, either by Sea or Land, with any Victuals, or other Provisions, or with any Merchandize to maintain them or their Trade, as long as they shall obstinately stand out in Rebellion against us, we shall esteem as Persons disaffected to us and to our Government, and as Aiders and Assisters to the Rebels, and shall accordingly deal with them and proceed against them; and that this Restraint shall continue upon them, until such Times as the Inhabitants of the said City, finding their Errors, shall return to their due Obedience to us; strictly commanding all the Officers of our

"Armies,



"Armies, and all other our Officers and Ministers, and loving Subjects, in all Places thro' which any Person, Goods, Cattle, Victual, or Merchandize shall pass or be conveyed towards the City of London, to apprehend the Persons, and seize and detain the Goods, until, upon speedy Notice to us, they shall receive our speedy further Directions; we hereby assuring them, that they shall receive Part of such Goods so seized, in Satisfaction and for their Reward. But for the continuing of the general Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, and the Manufactures thereof, (which we desire to uphold and advance) we leave all our Subjects to trade freely in and unto all other Parts, and in and unto all other Ports or Havens of this our Kingdom, not being in actual Rebellion against us; and from those Ports to trade with their Merchandizes freely, into any other Parts wheresoever beyond the Seas, being in Amity with us, without any Restraint whatsoever.

"Given under our Sign Manual, at our Court at Oxford, this 17th Day of July, in the nineteenth Year of our Reign."

Jour.  
Com.  
Coun.

City raises  
50000*l*.

In what  
Manner.

Clar. Hist.  
Rebel.

The Lord-Mayor and Commonalty having received Advice from the House of Commons of the Approach of some of the King's Troops, the Common Council, on the 18th of July, made an Act for raising the Sum of fifty thousand Pounds by Way of Loan, on the Security of the City Seal, to be employed in Defence of the City. At which Time it was, by the same Authority, ordered, to move the Parliament for an Ordinance to compel all monied Men within the Bills of Mortality to advance Money on this Occasion, according to their respective Abilities.

Upon the Parliament's receiving Advice of the Reduction of the City of Bristol by the King's Troops, and the miserable State of their Army under the Earl of Essex, by martial and pestilential Events, they were struck with dreadful Apprehensions of the King's immediate Approach to London; insomuch that the House of Lords desired a Conference with the Commons, wherein they acquainted them with their Resolution of sending Propositions to his Majesty for Peace; which, being reported in the House of Commons, occasioned long and hot Debates, wherein the violent Party furiously inveighed against the Design, in which they were seconded by the London Divines, who, the Sunday after, from their Pulpits, founded an Alarm of Ruin and Destruction to the City, if Peace was now offered to the King; and the more to incense the Citizens against all Terms of Accommodation, Papers were stuck up in all publick Places of the City, requiring the well-affected to rise as one Man, in order to go to the House of Commons next Morning; for that the malignant Party had outvoted the good, and, if not prevented, would speedily clap up a Peace.

Ibid.

The Citizens prepossessed with these Notions, Sir Isaac Pennington, the Lord-Mayor, summoned a Common Council to meet at Guildhall, where the following Petition, intitled, *The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council*

*assembled*, was presented to the House of Commons:

"That your Petitioners having heard, that such Propositions and Offers have been lately sent from the House of Peers to this honourable House, which (as we greatly fear) if yielded unto, would be destructive to our Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and finding already by Experience, that the Spirits of all the well-affected Party in the City and Counties adjacent, that are willing to assist the Parliament, both in Person and Purse, are much dejected thereat, and the brotherly Assistance from Scotland, as well as the raising and maintaining of Forces ourselves, thereby likely to be retarded; (all which the Petitioners refer to your serious Consideration;) and, considering our present sad Condition lies upon us in a special Manner, thro' the incensed Patience of the Almighty, by Delay and Want of Execution of Justice upon Traitors and Delinquents, and having yet an Opportunity afforded us to speak, our Desires are,

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3 p. 2.

City Petition against an Accommodation.

"That you would be pleased so to persist in your former Resolutions, whereupon the People have so much depended, and when you have so deeply engaged yourselves, (tho' you should perish in the Work) that Justice may be done upon Offenders and Delinquents; and that since we are as willing as ever to expose what we are, and have, for the crowning of so good a Cause, you will be pleased, by speedy passing the Ordinance hereunto annexed, or one to this Effect, to put us into a probable Way for our and your Defence; wherein your Petitioners will, by the Blessing of God, never be wanting, but will ever pray."

With this Petition the Lord-Mayor, attended by a vast Concourse of Citizens, repaired, on the 7th of August, to Westminster, and presented the same to the House of Commons; but the delivering it in such a tumultuous Manner so intimidated many of the Members, that they withdrew for Fear; while others, out of Dread, joined the most forward in returning the City Thanks for their Petition, Advice, and Courage, and rejected the Propositions for Peace. However, to prevent such riotous Proceedings for the future, the Commons recommended it to the Lord-Mayor to take some effectual Course to obviate the same: Whereupon the Mayor, in Obedience to this Recommendation, published an Order, strictly enjoining all Persons within the City and Liberties thereof from appearing in unlawful Assemblies, or to print or disperse any Papers encouraging Insurrections, upon the severest Penalties.

Clar. Hist.  
Rebel.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3 p. 2.

As the aforesaid Petition served to widen the Breach, and inflame Matters between the King and Parliament; so did the following, of the London Virago's, intitled, *The humble Petition of many civilly-disposed Women, inhabiting in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Suburbs, and Parts adjacent, occasion the Parliament to use Force to repress the Insolence of the Petitioners:*

"That your Petitioners (tho' of the weaker Sex) do too sensibly perceive the ensuing Desolation of this Kingdom, unless by some timely Means your Honours provide for the speedy Recovery

Ibid.

The Women's Petition to Parliament.



"Recovery thereof. Your Honours are the Physicians that can, by God's special and miraculous Blessing, (which we humbly implore) restore this languishing Nation, and our bleeding Sister the Kingdom of Ireland, which hath now almost breathed her last Gasps.

"We need not dictate to your Eagle-eyed Judgments the Way: Our only Desire is, that God's Glory, in the true Reformed Protestant Religion, may be preserved, the just Prerogatives and Privileges of King and Parliament maintained, the true Liberties and Properties of the Subject, according to the known Laws of the Land, restored, and all honourable Ways and Means for a speedy Peace endeavoured.

"May it therefore please your Honours, that some speedy Course may be taken for the Settlement of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, for the Glory of God, and the Renovation of Trade, for the Benefit of the Subject, they being the Soul and Body of the Kingdom.

"And your Petitioners, with many Millions of afflicted Souls, groaning under the Burden of these Times of Distress, shall (as bound) pray, &c."

Ibid.

The Answer from the House of Commons

The Persons that carried up this Petition, on the 9th of August, were attended by two or three thousand of the meaner Sort of Women, with white Ribbands in their Hats. The Commons, having received and read their Petition, returned for Answer, That they were no ways Enemies to Peace, and did not doubt in a short Time to answer the Ends of their Petition; and, in the mean Time, desired them to return quietly to their several Habitations. But those Termagants, not satisfied with this Answer, continued about the House; where, before Noon, their Number increased to above five thousand; among whom were intermixed a great Number of Men in Women's Apparel; at whose Instigation they went to the Door of the House of Commons, and loudly exclaimed, *Peace! Peace!* But their Insolence increasing, they cried out, *Give us those Traitors that are against Peace, that we may tear them to Pieces! Give us that Dog Pym!* Wherefore 'twas found necessary to send for an armed Power to repress them; but, instead of being intimidated at their Approach, they let fly a Volley of Brickbats and Stones among them; which so irritated the Train'd-Bands, that they returned it with Fire; which killing some, and wounding others, they soon dispersed.

Their further Behaviour.

How disappointed.

Jour. Com. Coun.

City raises 50000 l. more for its own Defence.

Ruth. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

For the better Defence of London, it was by the Common Council, on the 11th of August, enacted, That a farther Sum of fifty thousand Pounds be advanced by the City Companies; for which they were to have the Mayor and Commonalty's Bond. This, with the Act of the 18th of July, for raising the like Sum, were both confirmed by Parliament. And the City of Gloucester being closely besieged by the King, the Committee of the City Train'd-Bands, by Virtue of an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, dated the 17th Day of August, which gave them Power to command the shutting-up of all Shops within the Lines of Communication, to the End the Inhabitants thereof might the better fit themselves for

Numb. XXXII.

the Defence of the said City, and Parts adjacent, resolved forthwith to send out a Force, both of Horse and Foot, for the Relief of the said City of Gloucester; and, for the better Furtherance of that Service, required all Persons, inhabiting within the Lines of Communication, immediately to shut up Shops, and to continue them so shut up, until Gloucester be relieved, or till farther Orders shall be given by both Houses of Parliament, or this Committee, and to apply themselves to the furthering of this so necessary a Service, &c. &c.

In Pursuance of this Order, six Regiments, viz. one of Horse, two of Train'd-Bands, and three of Auxiliaries, were got ready with incredible Celerity, and, joining the main Army with a Train of Artillery on the 4th of September on Brackley-Heath, they so intimidated the Royalists, that, upon their Arrival under the Command of the Earl of Essex in the Neighbourhood of Gloucester, the King raised the Siege with great Precipitation. However, his Majesty, having Advice, that, on their Return towards London, these Forces had surprized Cirencester, and taken two Regiments of Horse and forty Loads of Provisions belonging to him, pursued them; and, commanding Prince Rupert to advance with all the Cavalry, to keep the Enemy in Play till the Infantry could arrive, he furiously fell upon Essex's Rear, on Aveborne-Chace, and, putting the same in great Disorder, obliged him to quarter that Night in the Fields near Hungerford; whence he pursued his March next Day to Newbury; but, being arrived within two Miles of the same, found the King had possessed himself thereof; whereupon both Armies immediately prepared for Battle; wherein Prince Rupert, with his usual Bravery, performing Wonders with his Cavalry, routed that of the Enemy; but returning and attacking the Infantry, which, being composed only of the foresaid five Regiments of the London Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries, was too much despised by the Field Army, his Highness met with such Bravery and Resolution from that Body, that, notwithstanding his utmost Efforts, he could make no Impression upon their Intrepidity. And to the amazing Bravery of this Body of Londoners is justly ascribed, not only the Preservation of Essex's Army, but likewise the Success of the Parliament in their future Proceedings; for it disabled the King from attempting to reduce London to his Obedience, and ruined his Interest amongst those who waited the Issue of a Battle, before they would declare themselves, being resolved to join the strongest Side.

This was the longest and most desperate Battle during the Course of that unnatural War; for it began about Six o'Clock in the Morning, and held till near Eleven at Night, with the greatest Obstinacy on both Sides; which has occasioned a celebrated Author to think, that neither Side had much the better. But the noble Author has left us in the dark in respect to the Disposition and Behaviour of the King's Infantry in that Battle; however, it cannot be presumed, that our gallant Citizens could at the same Time resist the united Power of the King's Horse and Foot; therefore I think 'tis more reasonable to imagine, that, during Prince Rupert's Engage-

Ibid.

Raises six Regiments to relieve Gloucester

Clar. Hist.

Ruth. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affs. Clar. Hist. Rebel.



ment and Pursuit of *Essex's* Horse, our intrepid City Foot engaged and routed that of the King.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

Earl of  
*Essex's* Re-  
turn to  
London.

Chr. Hist.  
Rebel.

Sir Isaac  
Penning-  
ton, Lord-  
Mayor,  
made Lieu-  
tenant of  
the Tower.

Ibid.

The Earl of *Essex*, having performed what he was sent for, returned to the City in a triumphant Manner; on which Occasion he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, who congratulated him upon his safe and happy Return, and complimented him as the Protector of their Lives and Fortunes, and all that was near and dear to them.

Sir *John Coniers*, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, having of both Houses of Parliament demanded (for what Reason is uncertain) his Demission; which being readily agreed to, they conferred the Command of that Place of great Trust and Honour upon their Darling, Sir *Isaac Pennington*, Mayor of this City.

Some Time after, Sir *Lewis Dives* was sent with a Detachment from the King's Army to fortify the Town of *Newport-Pagnel*, in order to strengthen the Communication with the Northern Parts, and also to prevent all Intercourse between the City of London, and the associated Counties in the Interest of the Parliament. *Essex*, their General, sensible of the great Advantage that would accrue to the Royal Interest from such a Work, marched with the utmost Expedition from *Windsor* to *St. Alban's*; where being joined by the London Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries, he advanced thither, and, driving the Enemy from thence, possessed himself of the Place, and made it a very useful Fortrefs.

Newport-  
Pagnel  
fortified.

Ibid.

The  
Orange  
Regiment.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

Ibid.

Among the City Troops sent on this Expedition, was the *Orange* Regiment, than which a finer or better Regiment was not in the Army; which on this, as well as on all other Occasions, signalized itself with the greatest Intrepidity: This gallant Body was commanded by Colonel *Wilson*, a young Merchant, the only Son and Partner of a Father immensely rich; yet, such was the Humour of that Time, that Men of all Conditions thought themselves indispensably obliged to assume Arms in Defence of their Principles.

About the same Time a Parliamentary Ordinance was published, that none should elect, or be elected Common Council-men of this City, but such as had taken the Covenant, lately imported from Scotland.

All of  
Common-  
Council for  
well or-  
dering the  
City  
Watch.

At this Time of imminent Danger, the Common Council, for the better Security of the City by Night, on the second of *October* appointed the following Numbers of Watchmen to be kept in the respective Wards and Precincts of the City and Liberties; and, toward defraying the Charge thereof, the following Fifteenths were assessed on the several Wards:

Wards.	Men.	15 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Aldgate</i> — — —	34	4
<i>Duke's Place</i> — — —	10	0
<i>Aldersgate</i> — — —	44	3
<i>St. Martin's le Grand</i> — — —	12	0
<i>Bishopsgate</i> — — —	80	3
<i>Broad-Street</i> — — —	30	3
<i>Billinggate</i> — — —	30	3
<i>Bridge within</i> — — —	25	3
<i>Bassishaw</i> — — —	12	3½
<i>Bread-Street</i> — — —	26	3

Wards.	Men.	15 <sup>th</sup>
<i>Cornhill</i> — — —	16	3
<i>Candlewick</i> — — —	24	4
<i>Cordwainer</i> — — —	24	4
<i>Cheap</i> — — —	25	2
<i>Coleman-Street</i> — — —	32	4
<i>Cripplegate within</i> — — —	40	4
<i>Cripplegate without</i> — — —	90	4
<i>Castle-Baynard</i> — — —	40	3
<i>Dowgate</i> — — —	36	3
<i>Farringdon within</i> — — —	50	2
<i>Farringdon without</i> — — —	130	15
<i>Monkwell-Street</i> — — —	4	0
<i>Black-Fryers</i> — — —	14	0
<i>White-Fryers</i> — — —	8	0
<i>Bridewell Precinct</i> — — —	8	0
<i>Bartholomew the Great</i> — — —	10	0
<i>Bartholomew the Less</i> — — —	4	0
<i>Lime-Street</i> — — —	11	4
<i>Langbourn</i> — — —	34	2½
<i>Portoken</i> — — —	60	3
<i>Queenhithe</i> — — —	40	4
<i>Tower-Street</i> — — —	40	2½
<i>Vintry</i> — — —	34	3
<i>Wallbrook</i> — — —	20	2

Totals, 34:

1097 94½

And it was thereby ordained, "That the Alderman, Deputy and Common Council-men of every Ward, or the major Part of them, should appoint a certain Place within the Ward, where the Inhabitants that are so appointed to watch, should first meet, and should also appoint to what Places they should afterwards go unto to watch in the said Ward; and that the Beadles the Day preceding every Watch should give to all the Constables of each Precinct in the Ward a List of the Names of every Inhabitant that is to watch each Night in the several Divisions of the said Ward, that every Constable may know what Persons he is to warn to watch every several Night, and that the Constable do the Day before his Watch-Night warn them accordingly.

"That the Beadle should, in the Presence of the Constable, and one of the Supervisors hereafter mentioned, call over the Names of those whose Course should be to watch each Night respectively, as well at the Hours appointed for their meeting in the Evening, as also at the Time appointed for the breaking up of the Watch in the Morning: And that they the Beadle and Constable, or one of them, in case the Supervisor be absent at any of the said Times, should take a Note in Writing, of the Names of such of the said Inhabitants then appointed to watch, as should be absent from their Watch at the Hours appointed, Evening or Morning, or any Part of the Night; and should deliver the said Note the next Day to the Supervisor or Supervisors, that they might prosecute against them.

"That every one of the Trained-Bands within this City, when his Course should be to watch, should appear (except he be actually in Service in the Trained-Bands) and watch in his Arms, viz. the Musqueteers with Powder, Bullet, and Match lighted; but not discharge or shoot off any Piece during the Time



"Time of his Watch, on Pain of Imprisonment, unless there should be just Cause to do it; and the Corselets, instead of a Pike, with a compleat Halbert, and a Sword: And the other Watchmen, not being of the Trained-Bands, to watch with a good Halbert or a Brown Bill.

"That the Deputy, or one of the Common Council-men of every Ward; or such trusty Person as they, or one of them, by Writing under his or their Hand, should appoint, should have delivered unto him out of the City's Store a small Barrel of Gunpowder, containing ten, twenty, or thirty Pounds, according to the Largeness of the Ward, with a fitting Proportion of Match and Bullets; and such Person to cause the said Powder to be papered up Half an Ounce in a Paper, and to deliver, or cause to be delivered, the same to every Musqueteer that doth appear to watch, allowing two Half-Ounces for two Charges, and two Yards of Match; and that a fitting Proportion of Gunpowder, to the Quantity of Half a Pound or a Pound, and a Quantity of Bullets, be kept in a Readiness in the Court of Guard, or some other convenient Place; every Night, for Supply, in case there be Need to use the same.

The above-mentioned Proclamation issued by the King, prohibiting all manner of Trade and Commerce with this City, not having the desired Effect; and the City still continuing sincerely attached to the Interest of the Parliament; Charles, for the more effectually preventing the Trade thereof for the future, as well as that of divers other Cities and Towns, published the following Proclamation:

"His Majesty having, with unwearied Patience, hitherto expected that the City of London, and the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof, should at last return to their Obedience; having used all the Endeavours he could to reduce them thereunto; but finding that, by the Malice of their Misleaders, they are so obdurate, that the very Name of Peace and Reconciliation is with them accounted a Crime, and that that City is both the Seat of Rebellion, and the Pattern to all ill-affected Subjects of the Kingdom; by whose Example and Assistance some other Cities and Towns do also stand out against his Majesty in open Rebellion, not only to the Disturbance, but even to the Destruction of the whole Kingdom, if God in his Mercy do not timely prevent it; his Majesty therefore, by his Royal Proclamation, dated at Oxford the seventh Day of July now last past, for the many Reasons in that Proclamation mentioned, did prohibit all Persons, with any of their Goods, Victuals, or Merchandize whatsoever, to travel to or for the City of London, or Suburbs thereof, without his Majesty's express Licence for the same, under his Sign Manual, under the Palms and Penalties in the said Proclamation mentioned.

"And his Majesty now perceiving, that, notwithstanding that Proclamation, that rebellious City, by continuing their Trade, as well at home, as also from foreign Parts, do hereby drain their Monies from all other Parts of the

"Kingdom; and traiterously dispose of the same to the Maintenance of this unnatural War against their Sovereign and Fellow-Subjects; and that many of the Freemen and Citizens of that City; and some of the Aldermen and Trained-Bands of the City, in their own Persons, have lately gone from the said City to assail his Majesty, and to fight with him; and were in the late Battle near Newbury; and that many of the said City are involuntarily compelled to take up Arms, and to expose their Lives to the Slaughter; for the Maintenance of the Malice of a few; and the Fuel for all this unnatural Fire is taken from the City; who spare neither their own Persons, Estates or Fortunes, nor the Persons or Estates of the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Counties, but either persuade or compel them to contribute to this horrid and barbarous War:

"Now his Majesty, being moved with a just Indignation against that City, and some few other Cities and Towns, who in like manner do obstinately stand out in Rebellion, doth hereby prohibit all Persons, and straitly charge and command them, upon the severest Penalties and Punishments, which by the Law can be inflicted upon them as Traitors, Aiders, and Assistants unto Traitors, That from and after the Time of publishing this Proclamation, they, or any of them, do not presume, without the King's special Warrant under his Sign Manual, either by Land or Water, to drive, carry, or convey any Manner of Victuals, alive or dead; or any Sort of Provision for Man or Horse, or any Goods or Merchandize of any Kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly, or willfully suffer the same to be carried or conveyed unto or from the City of London, or City of Westminster, or Suburbs thereof; or to or from the Cities of Gloucester and Coventry; or to or from the Towns of Kingston upon Hull, Warwick, Northampton, Portsmouth, Southampton, Poole and Linne-Regis, or any of them; or to or from any other Cities or Towns within this Kingdom, being in Rebellion against his Majesty; until they and every of them respectively shall return to their Obedience; nor do presume to trade, or traffick, or buy or sell with the Citizens or Townsmen of or in the said Cities or Towns, or any of them; or any other Persons inhabiting or residing in any of the said Cities or Towns, until the said Cities and Towns respectively shall conform themselves to their Loyalty and due Obedience.

"And his Majesty doth further declare his Pleasure to be, That no Subject of his Kingdom of Scotland; or of any foreign Kingdom or State in Amity with him; directly or indirectly, shall bring any Ammunition, Victuals, Goods, or Merchandize whatsoever, unto or for the said City of London, or any other Port or Place of this Kingdom, which doth obstinately stand out in Rebellion against his Majesty, until they shall return to his Majesty's Obedience; but shall apply themselves and their Trade to such other Ports and Places of this his Kingdom, which do continue in their Obedience; which his Majesty, with all the Speed he can, purposeth to signify to his Kingdom



" Kingdom of Scotland, and by his Ambassadors, Agents, or Ministers, to the Kings, Princes, and States of those foreign Parts respectively; and if any of his Subjects of his Kingdom of Scotland, or of any of those Kings or States beyond the Seas, shall do otherwise, contrary to his Majesty's Pleasure declared, his Majesty shall esteem of all such, as of Persons who adhere unto and maintain his Majesty's Subjects in their Rebellion: Yet, lest any Merchant-Strangers, at unawares, not having Knowledge before, come or send into the Port of London, or other the Ports aforesaid, and so might incur the Danger whereof they are by these Presents forewarned;

" His Majesty doth further declare, That he will give Directions for the Seizure only of such foreign Goods, Ships, and Merchandize, and not dispose of the same as forfeited, or confiscate, until it shall be first examined, whether they had Knowledge of this his Proclamation. And his Majesty doth further declare his Pleasure and Command to be, That his Armies, or any Part thereof, or any other of his loving Subjects, may and shall seize all such Goods, Victuals and Merchandize to his Use, which shall be in passing unto or from any of the said Cities or Towns, (without the King's special Warrant, as aforesaid) and to bring the same to his next Garrison, or to the chief Commander of that Part of his Army, who shall be next or near to the Place of such Seizure; out of which Goods, those who shall seize the same shall be rewarded with a third Part thereof, and the rest shall, upon Account, be converted towards the Maintenance of his Majesty's Army. And his Majesty doth further command, That no Person whatsoever, being out of the Cities and Towns before-mentioned, do pay, or convey any Money, or other Satisfaction for any Rent, Debt, or other Duty due or payable to any Person, or for the Use of any Person, residing or abiding in the said City of London, or any other of the said Cities or Towns, (so as such Persons be not actually in Prison) whilst those Cities and Towns respectively shall be Aiders and Assistants to them who are in this Rebellion. And his Majesty doth hereby declare, That he is resolved to require a strict Account both of this and of the said former Proclamation.

" And his Majesty doth lastly declare, and would have all his good Subjects to understand him thus; That although he hath been beyond Measure provoked, and that this Rebellion is transcendent in many Circumstances thereof, even beyond all former Examples; yet he is so much a Lover of the Peace and Prosperity of his good Subjects, that as he hath been ever ready to extend his Mercy, rather than to exercise his Justice; so he can yet spare that City of London, (which he hath esteemed and favoured as the Seat of his Empire) and the other Cities and Towns in Rebellion against him, if they shall speedily submit themselves, and return to that Obedience which becometh dutiful Subjects, and not persist any longer in their Rebellion, and shall also deli-

ver up those Incendiaries to the Hand of Justice, to be proceeded against according to the known Laws of the Land, whom his Majesty by former Proclamations or Declarations hath by Name excepted from his Offer of Grace and Pardon.

" Given at our Court at Oxford, the seventeenth Day of October, in the nineteenth Year of our Reign."

Soon after, Colonel Read, Sir Basil Brook, and Thomas Violet, a Goldsmith, (Prisoners in the King's-Bench for certain Services performed to the King) formed a Design for accommodating all Differences between the King and City of London; and having prevailed upon Theophilus Riley, Scout-Master-General of the City, to join them in that Undertaking, he soon after procured Liberty for Read and Violet, who thereupon heartily set about the Execution of their Project; when, after divers Consultations, 'twas resolved, That the most effectual Way to obtain so salutary an End, would be, to procure the Citizens to petition his Majesty for Peace, and immediately thereupon a Treaty to commence between the King and City, exclusive of the Parliament, for which Purpose they framed the following Propositions as the Basis of the intended Treaty:

" 1. That the City might be satisfied, that the King would settle the Protestant Religion; for without that neither the Parliament nor City would admit any Treaty.

" 2. That the Debts contracted upon the publick Faith on either Side, by King or Parliament, should be satisfied; and the most likely Way for doing thereof was to settle the Excise for those Purposes.

" 3. That it was conceived, that in respect to the King's late Declaration, that the two Houses at Westminster were no free Parliament; and that therefore the King could not treat with them any more; the Treaty was to be immediately between the King and the City, and the City was to be the Medium between the King and the Parliament. But, if any Parliament-Men would join with the City in Treaty, they also might come with them to Oxford, under the same Safe-Conduct granted to the City, though their Names be not particularly mentioned; and so much was to be declared and expressed.

" 4. That there must be an Act of Oblivion for all Parties and Delinquents whatsoever, and a general Pardon; and that no Cessation be expected during the Treaty."

And, the better to dispose the City to this Overture of petitioning, 'twas judged necessary, that the King should write a Letter to the Citizens, to encourage them to engage in so laudable a Work; pursuant to which, the following Letter was sent to be read at a Common Hall, or General Convention of the Citizens, directed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and all other well-affected Subjects of the City:

" Charles Rex.

" Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well.

" When we remember the many Acts of Grace and Favour, We and our Royal Predecessors

Ruth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

A Design  
formed for  
an Accom-  
modation  
between  
the King  
and the  
City.

Ibid.  
The King's  
Letter to  
the Citizens  
for prom-  
oting that  
Design.



"have conferred upon that our City of *London*; and the many Examples of eminent Duty and Loyalty, for which that City hath been likewise famous; We are willing to believe, notwithstanding the great Defection We have found in that Place, that all Men are not so far degenerated from their Affection to Us, and to the Peace of the Kingdom, as to desire a Continuance of the Miseries they now feel: And therefore, being informed, that there is a Desire in some principal Persons of that City to present a Petition to Us, which may tend to the procuring a good Understanding between Us and that our City, whereby the Peace of our whole Kingdom may be procured;

"We have thought fit to let you know, that We are ready to receive any such Petition, and the Persons who shall be appointed to present the same to Us, shall have a safe Conduct: And you shall assure all our good Subjects of that our City, whose Hearts are touched with any Sense of Duty to Us, or of Love to the Religion and Laws established, (in the quiet and peaceable Fruition whereof they and their Ancestors have enjoyed so great Happiness) that we have neither passed any Act, nor made any Profession or Protestation for the Maintenance and Defence of the true Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of the Subject, which we will not most strictly and religiously observe, and for the which we will not be always ready to give them any Security that can be desired. And of these our gracious Letters we expect a speedy Answer. And so we bid you farewell.

"Given at our Court at *Oxford*, in the nineteenth Year of our Reign, the six-and-twentieth of December, 1643."

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

How rendered ab-  
stract.

*Violet*, one of the Conspirators, having disclosed the whole Affair to Sir *David Watkins*, for his Advice and Assistance, he seemed highly pleased therewith, yet nevertheless from Time to Time discovered their Proceedings to certain Members of the House of Commons; wherefore the Parliament, a Day or two before the Meeting of the intended Common Hall, caused Sir *Basil, Violet*, and *Riley*, to be secured, and with them the above-recited Letter; and they being strictly examined concerning the Conspiracy, a Committee of eight Lords and sixteen Commoners was appointed to repair to the City, where in a Common Hall they caused the said Letter and Examinations of the aforesaid Persons to be read; when the Earl of *Northumberland*, one of the Committee, concluded with this Speech:

Ibid.

The Earl of Northumberland's Speech against it.

"My Lord-Mayor, and you Gentlemen of the City of *London*, you have fully heard delivered by these Gentlemen all the Proceedings in their late Discovery: You are well able to make a right Judgment upon the whole Matter. I am commanded, in the Name of both Houses, to read unto you here their Opinions, and the Sense they have delivered, and are of, amongst themselves, viz. That the Matter of this Report containeth a seditious and Jesuitical Practice and Design, under the fair and specious Pretence of Peace, having its Rise and Foundation from known Jesuits and Papists, to work Divisions between the Parliament and City of *London*, to raise Factions in both, thereby to render

them up to the Designs of the Enemy; and tending also to the Breach of the publick Faith of this Kingdom unto our Brethren of *Scotland*, engaged by the late solemn Covenant and Treaty entered into by both Nations, thereby not only to weaken us in our united Force against our Popish and common Enemies, but to embroil the two Nations in unhappy Differences."

The City on this Occasion, to shew their grateful Sense of the indefatigable Endeavours and constant Care of the Parliament for the Interest and Welfare of the City and Kingdom, invited both Houses to honour them at Dinner in *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, at such Time as they themselves should please to appoint; for which Favour both Houses returned Thanks, and engaged themselves to live and die with them in the Cause they were jointly embarked in.

My Author observes, that the Design of this Invitation was to ridicule the late Plot, and to shew how vain a Thing it was, to pretend to raise Jealousies or foment Divisions between the Parliament and City, seeing their Interests were inseparable.

In the Morning of the Day appointed for this sumptuous Entertainment, both Houses of Parliament repaired to *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street* to Sermon; whence they walked to *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, the Trained-Bands lining both Sides of the Streets thro' which they passed. The Procession was regulated as follows: First walked the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Scarlet Robes, followed by the Common Council; then the Earl of *Essex*, the General; the Earl of *Warwick*, Lord Admiral; the Earl of *Montbret*, with many of the Nobility, attended by divers Colonels and other Officers of the Army; after whom followed the Members of the House of Commons, the *Scottish* Commissioners, and the Assembly of Divines, who closed the Procession: In passing thro' *Chesham*, they were diverted with a great Bonfire of Popish Trumpery, and other superstitious Stuff.

The Season for Action drawing near, the City sent out two of its best Regiments of Auxiliaries, to join the Army under the Command of Sir *William Waller*; who, likewise receiving considerable Reinforcements from other Parts, marched in Quest of the Royal Army under the Lord *Hopton*; who, getting Intelligence of *Waller's* Approach, advanced with the utmost Expedition to engage him; when both Armies meeting on *Cheriton Down*, a sharp and bloody Conflict ensued, wherein *Hopton* was defeated. The City Troops in this Action behav'd with the greatest Gallantry.

This Battle, by different Authors, goes by divers Appellations, viz. *Cheriton*, *Alresford*, and *Winchester*. The Engagement was no sooner over, than the City Regiments were detached, under the Command of Colonel *Whitehead*, to reduce *Walton-House*, which they soon obliged to surrender on hard Terms, the Officers being only allowed their Swords and Horses, and the Soldiers Staves in their Hands.

This great Victory occasioned the Parliament's making an Ordinance for a publick Thanksgiving on the ninth Day of *April* within the Bills of Mortality: And, in order to defeat

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

The City invites and entertains at Dinner both Houses of Parliament.

Ibid.

Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.  
A.D. 1644

The Bravery of the City Troops.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.



the Endeavours of the Royalists, who were resolved to make their best Effort to retrieve the Loss lately sustained, the Parliament resolved to put themselves in such a Posture, as to be able to resist any Power that his Majesty should bring against them, and caused their Troops to defile from several Parts to join the Earl of *Essex*: Of which, by the following Order, they commanded the Ministers from their respective Pulpits to acquaint the People:

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.

Order of  
Parliament  
for drawing  
all  
their  
Forces to-  
gether.

"It is this Day (the eighth of *April*) ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the Ministers within the several Parishes of *London* and *Westminster*, Lines of Communication, and Bills of Mortality, do Tomorrow, being the Day of Thanksgiving for the great Victory over Sir *Ralph Hopton's* Forces, publish in their several Churches the Resolution taken by the Parliament to draw all their Forces together, and pursue this Victory, and put it to a Day, and fight with the Enemy, to put a speedy Issue (by the Blessing of Almighty God) to these lingering Miseries and to exhort the People to contribute to the uttermost for the sending forth what possible Strength can be had."

And, for the better enabling the City to exert itself on this extraordinary Occasion, the following Order of the above Day and Date was made by Parliament:

Ibid.

The like  
Order made  
for the  
City.

"It is this Day ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the Committee of the Militia of the City of *London* shall have Power, and is hereby authorized, from Time to Time, to command so many of the several Regiments of the Trained-Bands, and of the Auxiliaries and Troops of Horse, or other Forces raised, or to be raised under their Command, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, Lines of Communication, and Parishes mentioned in the weekly Bills of Mortality, as to them shall seem convenient, to march under the Conduct of such Person or Persons, as the said Committee of the Militia shall think fit to lead and conduct them, for the Defence of the Parliament, Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent, into any Parts or Places of the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, to assist the Forces under the immediate Command of his Excellency the Earl of *Essex*, the Earl of *Manchester*, Sir *William Waller*, or any other Forces raised or to be raised for the Defence of the King and Parliament, by the Advice and Consent of both Houses of Parliament, or the Committee of both Kingdoms.

"And it is further ordained, That the said Committee of the Militia shall have Power, and is hereby authorized, to cause all or any of the said Forces to march with their Colours to any Place or Places aforesaid, and not to depart from the same without Licence from their Captains, and to impose reasonable Fines, or to imprison all Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, Captains, and other Officers and Soldiers whatsoever, under their Commands, whether Masters or Servants, as shall disobey the Commands or

"Directions of the said Committee of the Militia, from Time to Time, as they shall think fit, or otherwise to proceed against them, according to the Course of War.

"And it is further ordained by the said Lords and Commons, That the said Committee of the Militia shall have Power, and is hereby authorized, to call back all such Forces as they shall appoint to march forth by Virtue of this Ordinance, when they shall think fit. And it is further ordained, That such Forces, as shall be sent forth as aforesaid, shall be paid by the Parliament, for the Time that they shall continue abroad, according to the new Establishment of the Army, under the immediate Command of his Excellency the Earl of *Essex*. And the said Committee, and all other Persons acting in the Premises according to the Intent of the said Ordinance, shall be saved harmless by Authority of Parliament."

The Lord-Mayor, by Order of Parliament, summoned a Common Hall, or General Assembly of the Citizens, to meet in the Evening of the Thanksgiving-Day; whither a Committee of the Lords and Commons repaired, and, by Dint of Rhetorick, endeavoured to excite the Citizens to contribute to the utmost of their Power at this critical Juncture, as will appear by the following Speeches:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"Upon this happy Victory, that you have had, for which you have given God Thanks this Day, the Parliament understands, that the King and your Enemies are presently drawing into the Field, and they are drawing all their Forces into the Field, to come against you; and the Parliament upon this, have thought fit to draw all their Forces into the Field, that (with God's Blessing upon them) they may make an End of these unhappy Distractions that are among us; and they hope, that as you have been very forward and active in this Cause of God, and the publick Liberty; so you will not be wanting now in drawing yourselves into the Field, with all our Armies, to defend God's Cause, and the publick Liberty: The rest, my Lord, I shall leave to some worthy Gentleman of the House of Commons."

Ibid.

Earl of  
Warwick's  
Speech.

"My Lord-Mayor, and worthy Aldermen, and the rest of the Gentlemen of the City of *London*.

Ibid.

Sir Henry  
Vane's  
Speech.

"The Houses of Parliament have seldom, in Matters of any great Importance, but been ready to communicate them unto yourselves, as knowing how nearly you have interested yourselves with them in these publick Dangers, and for the publick Liberties of the Kingdom, and Preservation of Religion: At this Time, above all the rest, they have thought it necessary to acquaint you with a Resolution which they have taken, in regard that as they have had former Experiences in your ready Affections in all Cases of Exigency to assist them, and in them yourselves, and the whole Kingdom; so they do not doubt but at this Time they shall be prevented by your own Inclinations, considering that what they have now in Hand, is, if it can be possible, to put a speedy Issue to these

"unhappy,



"unhappy, and to these lingering Distractions, that we have had thus many Years together.

"The Occasion of their Resolution is this: It having pleased God, by the late Overthrow which he gave to the Enemy by Sir William Waller's Forces, for to occasion the Enemy now to draw out all his Garrisons, to endeavour to take the Field with all that Power he can make, and, if it be possible, to come suddenly upon those Forces that so lately routed them; the Parliament thought it Wisdom and Providence for to give Order for all their Forces on the South Side *Trent*; those under my Lord *Manchester's* Association; those likewise of the several Garrisons, that can be spared; those also of his Excellency my Lord General's Army, that at this Time is in a hopeful Way of recruiting; and likewise, in the last Place, those they might expect from your own ready Affections. They have known your Willingness, they have known your Watchfulness at all Times, for to comply with their Occasions, and with the Necessities of the Commonwealth: At this Time they doubt not but you will be the more encouraged to it, because (through the Blessing of God) it may put an Issue unto this War; at least it is that, as is in the Parliament's Desire, and will be in their Endeavours: They have therefore thought fit thus publicly to recommend this Business to you, to quicken your Affections, which are at all Times very much stirred up for their Service, and they doubt not therefore will be to this.

"They desire you therefore, as knowing the several Ways that you have among yourselves, for Subscriptions, for Contributions, for setting out those that are of able Bodies, and of good Affections to the Cause, knowing how much that this City hath sent forth, and those Persons that have been an Honour to the City, in behaving themselves with that Gallantry, as that it may be truly said, That the Enemy doth apprehend no Forces like unto those that come out of this City; being Persons that, for Religion, for Faithfulness to the Cause, and for Publickness of Spirit to the Parliament, have ever shewed themselves as firm and as forward as any whatsoever: They do not doubt but you will shew yourselves so at this Time also, and acquit yourselves like Men; which is that I am to recommend to you. There are others that I doubt not will follow, will do it with a great deal of more Exactness than I can do; but this is the Substance, as I can remember."

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"You have here understood by a noble Lord, my Lord Admiral, and this noble Gentleman of the House of Commons, the Desire of both Houses of Parliament; they have acquainted you too what the King's Intention is, to draw all his Forces together, and what the Parliament doth intend in drawing all their Forces they can Southward, and what great Victory God hath given Sir William Balfour and Sir William Waller; so I am only to take this Opportunity to give you all Acknowledgments

"and Thanks for those great Aids that I have had always to go along with me; for I must needs acknowledge, that most of the Things that have been done by me, especially the Business of *Gloucester*, have been done by your Helps; I should desire the like still, and what shall come to me I shall use with good Respects, and venture my Life with them; and I should have been very glad that my Army had been in that Case, that I might not have needed to take any of you from your own Houses, knowing how much Expence you have been at already both in your Estates and Blood, in the Service of Religion and this Cause; but whatsoever Forces you please to draw out, I shall venture my Life with them, and be ready to give a quick End to this Cause."

"Gentlemen,

"I am a very ill Speaker; but, I thank God, I am a very dutiful Subject to God, and to the Kingdom, and in this Cause; though I am an ill Orator, yet I have a good Heart, and I cannot be silent in such a Cause as this is. I shall not need to trouble you with the Effects of the Cause, because so many of my Lords and Gentlemen have opened it; but I shall not forget, in the Name of both Houses, to give you many Thanks, both my Lord-Mayor and all the City, for all the Love and Affection you have shewed, not only now, but heretofore, and above all that ever any of your Ancestors did; for, though the City of *London* have often shewed themselves with Abundance of Love to the Kingdom, yet they have never gained so much Honour as in these Times; for I must needs say, that, under God, it is the Love and Fidelity of this City hath saved all.

"And therefore I may desire you, for your own Honours, that you would so second it now in these Times, that God hath given you so fair an Opportunity for it: I think you have but little to do, but to go on with it, and you see what Accidents had been like to fall out (as my Lord General told you) for want of recruiting his Army heretofore. I speak not this to shew that it is any Fault of yours; but let us not lose this Opportunity, and let those Experiences make us know how to help our Failings hereafter; for (as my Lord General hath told you) if my Lord General's Army had been ready, we might have put an End to this Business; but I doubt not but your Care, and your Love, and your Fidelity will make that Issue, that will quit the Kingdom of all these Villains, that have been the Cause of all this."

"My Lord-Mayor, and Citizens of this famous City, which have done so famous Things for Religion, for the Parliament, for the whole Kingdom;

"Truly there need not many Words to encourage you, your own Affections prevent all that can be said. You have been sufficiently told the Occasion of this meeting with you by these Committees, which are sent from the two Houses of Parliament. Your own Wisdoms do sufficiently inform you of the Necessity of doing

*Ibid.*

*Earl of Pembroke's Speech.*

*Ruth. Col. vol. 3. p. 2.*

*Earl of Essex's Speech.*

*Ibid.*

*Daniel Hollis's Speech.*



"doing that which is now desired of you by  
 "these Lords here, and these Gentlemen, that  
 "have spoken before. It hath pleased God to  
 "give us a very great Advantage by that happy  
 "Success which God gave to the Endeavours of  
 "that brave Gentleman Sir *William Balford*, and  
 "the other gallant Gentleman Sir *William Wal-*  
*ler*: It behoves us to improve this Occasion;  
 "and it hath been the Wisdom of all States, as  
 "it is the Duty of all Christians, to meet God's  
 "Blessings, and to go along with them; but  
 "truly, besides this, there lies a Necessity upon  
 "you too; for there is as great a Wisdom to  
 "meet the Enemy, and to prevent him in his  
 "Designs: He is now drawing and assembling  
 "all his Forces together, and therefore you are  
 "not only invited unto it by such Reasons as  
 "Wisdom may suggest unto you, but by such  
 "forcible Arguments as Necessity imposes on  
 "you. This is necessary for you to do for your  
 "Preservation.

"My Lord General (who hath spoken to you)  
 "hath told you how ready and how willing he is  
 "to engage himself, to adventure his Person, his  
 "Life, his Fortunes, all that he hath, with you;  
 "he had Experience of your Fidelity before, and  
 "hath received the Fruits of it several Times,  
 "and that makes him (I am sure) the more  
 "cheerfully offer himself to you again; and we  
 "all know your Affections to him to be such, as  
 "you will not suffer him to go into the Field,  
 "but as is fuitable to the General of the Forces  
 "raised by the Parliament for the Defence of  
 "Religion and the Publick Liberty: If his  
 "Army had been recruited, this had not been  
 "needful unto you at this Time; for then he  
 "would have been willing to have spared you.

"He knows how much it concerns the Wealth  
 "and Trade of this City, that you should keep  
 "at home to follow your Occasions here; and  
 "that your Purfes (as they have always been)  
 "should have been open to supply the Wants  
 "of the Army, he would have spared your  
 "Persons; but now the Parliament throw them-  
 "selves upon your Affections, and desire you to  
 "offer yourselves, as one Man; for it is to no  
 "Purpose to go by little and little; it is but as  
 "a little Water thrown on the Fire, that doth  
 "but enrage it, and will not quench it: But  
 "now, if all will join their Purfes, their Per-  
 "sons, and their Prayers together, I doubt not  
 "but we shall (through God's Blessing) see an  
 "End of these miserable and distracted Times;  
 "and the Lord put it into your Hearts to do  
 "that which is fit for you to do, which we  
 "know you will do."

"Gentlemen,

Rush. Col.  
 vol. 3. p. 2.  
 Glyn, Re-  
 cord of  
 London's  
 Speech.

"I am commanded by these Lords and Gen-  
 "tlemen (that are come from both Houses of  
 "Parliament to present what they have already  
 "spoken) to add one Word more. First, you  
 "have had Notice of the great Blessing that  
 "God Almighty hath been pleased to bestow on  
 "us by the late Victory, and you have now the  
 "Experience of the Care of both Houses of  
 "Parliament, to ascribe that Blessing unto Al-  
 "mighty God, by setting apart this Day for to

"give him Thanks for it; and they have  
 "thought it a Day of Opportunity, when we  
 "all join in Prayer and Thanksgiving unto  
 "God Almighty, that we should now again meet  
 "at this Time to improve that Blessing; and  
 "therefore it hath been set out unto you, that  
 "you would be pleased, in pursuance of what both  
 "Houses have resolved, and my Lord General,  
 "to draw all the Forces, that they can get toge-  
 "ther, unto a general Rendezvous about *Mile-*  
*bury*. The nineteenth of this Month all the  
 "Forces have Directions to draw together:  
 "And now they apply themselves to you (hav-  
 "ing had Experience of your great Affections,  
 "and God having wrought so much by the  
 "Forces that you have sent abroad) to desire  
 "that you would now at this Time (which we  
 "hope will give an Issue to all our Troubles)  
 "shew your Affections, by sending out as many  
 "Forces as you can, to join in this Work, to  
 "to make a speedy End of it: Only I shall add  
 "this Word to it; my Lord General is recruit-  
 "ing his Army, both Houses of Parliament have  
 "put him in a Way, and now he desires your  
 "Assistance and Concurrence only to help him  
 "with the Bodies of Men, that every Man in  
 "his particular Work may do what he can; that  
 "that Army may be raised as shortly as possibly  
 "may be; there shall be no Want in both  
 "Houses of Parliament, or my Lord General;  
 "and they are all confident there shall be no  
 "Want in you; and that is that they have  
 "commanded me to add; and God put it into  
 "your Hearts to do what shall be best unto  
 "him."

By these Speeches it is apparent, that the  
 City of *London* was the very Soul of the Cause;  
 and, had it not been for the powerful Assistance  
 of the Citizens, both with their Persons and  
 Purfes, the Parliament would never have been  
 in a Condition to have opposed the King in the  
 Field; and at this Time, by these alluring Ora-  
 tions, the Citizens were so greatly inflamed, that  
 they offered to raise no less than twenty thousand  
 Men at their own Expence; but the Parliament  
 not approving of that Proposition, as requiring  
 too much Time to put it in Execution, the City,  
 as a more expeditious and effectual Way, sent  
 out four Regiments of its Trained-Bands and  
 Auxiliaries, consisting of four thousand two  
 hundred Men, to reinforce the Earl of *Essex's*  
 Army: These Troops, at the second Battle of  
*Newbury*, signalized themselves in a gallant Man-  
 ner. Besides these four Regiments, there were  
 sent from the Suburbs the three Regiments of  
 Trained-Bands of the Tower Hamlets, *Westmin-*  
*ster*, and Borough of *Southwark*, (consisting of  
 the same Number of Men as those of the City)  
 as a Reinforcement to the Army commanded by  
 Sir *William Waller*.

At this Time the Parliament, being apprehen-  
 sive of some new Commotions in the City, to  
 preserve the Peace and Quiet thereof, thought  
 proper to make the following Order:

"It is this Day (*May* the fifteenth) ordered by  
 "the Commons assembled in Parliament, That  
 "Directions be given to the Lord-Mayor, Court

*Ibid.*

Clar. Hist.  
 Rebell.

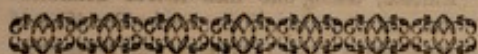
*Ibid.*

Order of  
 Parlia-  
 ment for  
 preserving  
 the Peace  
 of the City.



" of Aldermen, Common Council, and the Committee of the Militia, to take some special and strict Course for the Removal of all suspicious Persons, all such as have lately come from *Oxford*, or any other of the King's Quarters, Recusants, the Wives of Recusants, and the Wives of such Persons as are in Arms against the Parliament, out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the Suburbs, the Inns of Court and Chancery, and all other Places within the Line of Communication; and to take some Course to prevent the Return of them, or the Coming-in of any other.

" And likewise to take Order, That all the Forces of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, Suburbs and Line of Communication, may be put in a Posture ready to march at two Hours Warning; and that they will give Order, That good Watches, by faithful and good Men, may be kept at all the Guards, and upon all the Avenues to the City. The like Directions, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Committees of the several and respective Counties. They are further required, That if, upon the Search after suspicious Persons, they shall meet with any Soldiers, that they take Course that they may be sent to their Colours, to be proceeded with according to their Demerits, and the usual Course of War."



#### CHAP. XXXV.

*The Petition of the Citizens to Parliament for Perseverance in promoting the Publick Good; and the Parliament's Answer. The Trade Westward by Water, and the Coal-Trade from Newcastle, obstructed. Ordinance of Parliament for supplying the City with Fuel. The Clergy's Petition for Redress of religious Grievances. Several Loans to the Parliament. City fortified. Resolutions of Parliament to prevent the King's coming to London, and to disarm, &c. Papists, &c. City Remonstrance against Sectaries, &c. Petitioned against by the Independent Faction, but highly approved of by the Kirk of Scotland. Several Petitions from the City Apprentices; and of the City to prevent a Rupture between the Parliament and Army. Several Ordinances concerning the Militia. Several Letters between General Fairfax and the City of London. The City complains to the Parliament of their bad Management, &c. The Engagement of the young Men in the City. The Proceedings thereupon. The Citizens arm in their own Defence, and engage the Parliament to vote an Accommodation with the King, and to forbid the Army's March to London.*

THE City of *London*, to shew its grateful Acknowledgments to the House of Commons for their indefatigable Care and Pains in the Preservation of the said City, presented the

following humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, on the sixteenth of May, viz.

" Shewing,

" That the continued Industry, Courage, and Constancy, which this Honourable House have manifested in all Affairs concerning the Publick; the faithful Endeavours of the Lords and Commons of the Committee of both Kingdoms; the special Care taken of putting the Tower of *London* and Castle of *Windsor* into safe Hands, and your favourable Resolutions not to dispose of them otherwise, than as may stand with the Security and Satisfaction of this City; have laid a great Obligation of Thankfulness upon the Inhabitants thereof, and their Posterity, and encourage the Petitioners humbly to represent their Apprehensions and Fears, arising from the Discontinuance of that Honourable Committee, especially at this Time, when our Enemies are so active, and all our Armies in Motion; from the Want of Execution upon Delinquents; the not putting *Tilbury Fort* into safe Hands; and from the Endeavours of divers Members of Parliament to be re-admitted into that great Council, who have, contrary to the Trust in them reposed, kept Correspondence with the Enemy, joined in other Councils, and taken up Arms against the Parliament.

" For Removal of which Apprehensions and Fears, and Prevention of the sad Consequences thereof, your Petitioners make it their earnest and humble Suit to this Honourable House, That the Committee of both Kingdoms may be so speedily re-established, as the present Exigents of Affairs require.

" That the Tower of *London* and Castle of *Windsor* may be continued in safe Hands, and the Garrison at *Windsor* timely and constantly supplied with Money and other Necessaries, and the Fort of *Tilbury* well manned, and put into the Hands of Persons of Trust, and that have Ability to discharge the same.

" That a Course may be forthwith taken for the Trial and Punishment of Delinquents.

" That none of the said Members may be re-admitted, without special Assurance and Satisfaction first given to both Houses of Parliament for their Fidelity in Time to come.

" That this Honourable House will persevere in your Endeavours and Resolutions, tending to the Publick Good, notwithstanding all Discouragements.

" And to rest assured, That the Petitioners, for the promoting thereof, will cheerfully obey your Orders and Directions, from Time to Time, and adhere unto you, to the utmost Expence of their Lives and Estates, according to their late solemn Covenant."

To which Petition the House of Commons, on the eighteenth following, returned this Answer:

" The House of Commons, having received the Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, delivered unto them

Refs. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
*The City  
Petition to  
the Parliament  
for Perseverance in  
promoting  
the Publick  
Good.*

Ibid.  
*The Parliament's  
Answer.*



"upon *Thursday*, the sixteenth of this instant  
 "May, by the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and divers  
 "others, appointed a Committee from the said  
 "Council, and, after Consideration of the Con-  
 "tents, do return this Answer :

Rush. Col.  
 vol. 3. P. 2.

"They do acknowledge it an especial Bless-  
 "ing of Almighty God, That their Endeavours  
 "wherein they have done but their  
 "Duty, have been so well understood and ac-  
 "cepted by this famous City, without whose  
 "constant Affections and Assistance they could  
 "not have brought this great Work to that hope-  
 "ful Condition, wherein, by the Mercy of God,  
 "it now stands.

"To the Particulars desired, they have esteemed  
 "them so necessary for the Publick Good, that  
 "the settling of them hath already been resolved  
 "upon in this House.

"For the Continuance of the Committee of  
 "both Kingdoms, an Ordinance is depending for  
 "that Purpose, the speedy Perfecting whereof  
 "they will endeavour.

"For the Tower of *London*, Castle of *Windsor*,  
 "and Fort at *Tilbury*, they will take such far-  
 "ther Course, as shall be for the Security and  
 "Satisfaction of the City.

"For the Trial and Punishment of Delin-  
 "quents, the House hath already resolved up-  
 "on an Ordinance for the settling a constant  
 "Council of War within the Lines of Commu-  
 "cation.

"For the not re-admitting of such Members  
 "of Parliament, who, contrary to the Trust  
 "reposed in them, have deserted the same, and  
 "adhered to the Enemy; this House hath passed  
 "an Ordinance, as is desired, and will endea-  
 "vour the speedy Perfecting thereof.

"For the Expressions of adhering to the  
 "House of Commons, the Endeavours of pro-  
 "moting the Publick Good, they have been  
 "demonstrated by Action in the Times of grea-  
 "test Difficulty, wherein the City have spent  
 "their dearest Blood, and vast Sums of Treas-  
 "ure, omitting no possible Supplies of Per-  
 "sons and Purse.

"In their most seasonable Desires, Offer and  
 "Promise, they now make, (never to be for-  
 "gotten by the House of Commons) they ma-  
 "nifest, That their Affections can admit of no  
 "Decrease; which are great Encouragements to  
 "this House to persevere in the Endeavours and  
 "Resolutions desired; wherein (by the Blessing  
 "of Almighty God) they will persist, to the ut-  
 "most Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, a-  
 "gainst the greatest Discouragements, until the  
 "Affairs of the Church and Commonwealth re-  
 "ceive such a happy Conclusion, as all good  
 "Men desire and pray for.

"And, in return for their great Affection, the  
 "House of Commons doth declare, they will,  
 "in a most peculiar Manner, be mindful of the  
 "Merit of this City, which, upon all Occasions,  
 "they shall acknowledge, and will endeavour to  
 "requite; and in the mean Time they give  
 "them most hearty Thanks."

Ibid.  
 Trade to  
 the City  
 Westward,  
 by Water,  
 how ob-  
 structed.

In the mean Time, the Trade of this City  
 Westward, by Water, was greatly obstructed by  
 the Garrisons of *Greenland* and *Basing-Houses*, near  
 the River *Thames*; for the redressing of which, a

Committee of both Houses was sent to the City  
 to consult about proper Measures for remedying  
 the same. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor and Com-  
 mon Council (notwithstanding the great Num-  
 ber of their Troops already in the Field) resolved  
 to send out two Brigades of Horse and Foot,  
 under the Command of Colonel *Brown*; which  
 Choice the Parliament so highly approved of,  
 that the Day after (the eighth of *June*) he was,  
 by an Ordinance of both Houses, constituted  
 Serjeant-Major-General, and Commander of all  
 the Forces raised, and to be raised, not only for  
 the Reduction of the aforesaid Houses, but like-  
 wise of the City of *Oxford*, and the Towns of  
*Wallingford* and *Banbury*, with their Castles.

Means to  
 protect the  
 same.

The King's Troops; under the Marquis of *New-  
 castle*, being in Possession of the Town of *New-  
 castle upon Tyne*, and the Countries adjacent, from  
 whence this City was wholly supplied with Pit-  
 coal Fuel; the Marquis, to chastise the Citizens  
 for their Disobedience to his Majesty, prohibited  
 the Exportation of Coals to this City; whereby  
 it became a very great Sufferer. And, as the  
 Parliament had no Prospect of reducing those  
 Parts to their Obedience in a short Time, they  
 carefully set about supplying the City with Fuel  
 from other Places, as appears by the following  
 Ordinance :

The New-  
 castle  
 Trade ob-  
 structed.

"The Lords and Commons in Parliament as-  
 "sembled, taking into their serious Considera-  
 "tion the Necessity of the timely Provision of  
 "Fuel for the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*,  
 "and Places within the Lines of Communica-  
 "tion and Bills of Mortality, heretofore furnish-  
 "ed with Coals from the Town and Parts near  
 "*Newcastle*, and to the End the Scarcity, which  
 "is like to be, of that kind of Fuel may in  
 "Part be supplied with Turf and Peat, where-  
 "with a good Accommodation may be had forth  
 "of the neighbouring Parts, at reasonable Rates  
 "and Prices ;

Ibid.

Ordinance  
 of Parlia-  
 ment for  
 supplying  
 the City  
 with Fuel.

"Have ordained, and be it ordained, by the  
 "said Lords and Commons, That it shall and  
 "may be lawful, and full Power and Authority  
 "is hereby given and granted to the Lord-  
 "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City  
 "of *London*, in Common Council assembled, to  
 "nominate and appoint a convenient Number of  
 "Persons, which shall hereby have Power and  
 "Authority, by themselves, their Agents and  
 "Attendants, to enter into, and get and dig any  
 "Quantity of Turf or Peat in or upon any in-  
 "closed Pastures, Commons, or Waste Grounds,  
 "(not being Gardens, Orchards, or Walks)  
 "whether now or hereafter sequestered, or the  
 "Lands belonging to the King or Queen's Ma-  
 "jesties, or to any Bishop, or Dean, and Chap-  
 "ter, out of which any such Turf or Peat may  
 "be gotten and digged, and with Convenience  
 "conveyed, by Water or Land, to the said  
 "Cities and Places aforesaid.

With Pow-  
 er to dig  
 Turf or  
 Peat in any  
 Fields, &c.

"And be it likewise ordained by the said  
 "Lords and Commons, That the Agents to be  
 "appointed by Virtue of this Ordinance shall  
 "have Power and Liberty to assay and make  
 "trial for Turf or Peat in the Commons and  
 "Waste Grounds of any Person or Persons  
 "whatsoever, not being Delinquents, within  
 "any Ordinance of Parliament, so as, before  
 "their



"their farther Proceeding in Cutting or Digging,  
"they first agree with the Lessee or Owner;  
"and, if he shall prove refractory, the Damages  
"to be assessed by the Committee.

*And to fix  
a Price  
thereon,  
&c.*

"Which Fuel so gotten, to be disposed for  
"furnishing the Cities and Places aforesaid at  
"such easy and indifferent Rates, respecting the  
"Pains and Charges of getting the same, as  
"shall be set down by a Committee of the Com-  
"mon Council of London, who shall have Power  
"to order and regulate the Distribution thereof;  
"wherein Care to be taken, that the poorer Sort  
"of every Parish be first served, if they shall  
"desire it, and afterwards the other Degrees  
"and Ranks of People, &c."

The London Clergy, becoming weary of the  
State of spiritual Anarchy they had so long  
groaned under, applied to Parliament for Re-  
drefs of divers religious Grievances, as appears  
by the following Writing, intitled, *The humble  
Petition of the Ministers of the City of London,*

*"Humbly Sheweth,*

*Red. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.*

*The humble  
Petition of the Mini-  
sters of  
London  
for Redress  
of religi-  
ous Grievances.*

"That your Petitioners with Joyfulness have  
"entertained, and with all Thankfulness do ac-  
"knowledge, the frequent and affectionate Ex-  
"pressions of your pious Resolutions for the  
"settling of this Church's Peace, especially in  
"the first Remonstrance, wherein you are pleas-  
"ed to declare, That it is far from your  
"Thoughts, Purpose or Desire, to let loose the  
"golden Reins of Discipline and Government  
"in the Church; to leave private Persons or  
"particular Congregations to take up what Form  
"of Service they please; as likewise in the late  
"National Covenant, wherein both Houses of  
"Parliament and the three Kingdoms stand  
"solemnly engaged to the Most High God, for  
"a full Reformation and Uniformity in Doc-  
"trine, Worship, Discipline, and Government;  
"and in convening an Assembly of godly and  
"learned Divines for that End.

"Yet notwithstanding, fore are the Pressures  
"under which we groan; give us leave there-  
"fore, we beseech you, (in pursuance of our  
"National Covenant) to sigh out our Sorrows  
"at the Feet of this Honourable Senate.

"Through many erroneous Opinions, ruinate-  
"ing Schisms, and damnable Heresies (unhap-  
"pily fomented in City and Country) the Or-  
"thodox Ministry is neglected, the People se-  
"duced, Congregations torn asunder, Families  
"distracted, Rights and Duties of Relations  
"National, Civil, and Spiritual, scandalously  
"violated, the Power of Godliness decayed,  
"Parliamentary Authority undermined, fearful  
"Confusion introduced, imminent Destruction  
"threatened, and in Part inflicted upon us lately  
"in the West.

"May it therefore please your Wisdoms (as a  
"sovereign Remedy for the Removal, as we  
"humbly conceive, of our present Miseries, and  
"Prevention of their further Progress) to expe-  
"dite a Directory for Publick Worship, and to  
"accelerate the Establishment of a pure Disci-  
"pline and Government, (according to the Word  
"of God, and the Example of the best Re-  
"formed Churches) and to take away all Ob-

*A Direc-  
tory for  
Publick  
Worship.*

"structions that may impede and retard our  
"humble Desires."

Which being read on the eighteenth of Septem-  
ber, the Petitioners not only received the Thanks  
of the House, but soon after an Ordinance of  
Parliament was made for the Ordination of Mi-  
nisters (*pro tempore*) within this City; whereby  
twenty-three Ministers, or any seven of them,  
were to ordain; and all Persons presuming to  
preach, or exercise the Ministerial Function, not  
ordained by the said Ministers, to be punished in  
an exemplary Manner.

*Ibid.*

*An Ordinance for  
ordaining  
Ministers.*

Some time after, the Commissioners appointed  
by Parliament met those of the King at Ux-  
bridge, in order to treat of Peace; but the Treaty  
unfortunately breaking off without Success, the  
Parliament sent to the Lord-Mayor of this City  
to call a Common Hall to meet on the fourth  
of March; when their Commissioners attended,  
and acquainted the Citizens with their whole Pro-  
ceedings in that Treaty, and of the strong Aver-  
sion on the King's Side to the Thoughts of  
Peace; wherefore it was now absolutely necessary  
for their own Security effectually to supply the  
Army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, and for that  
Purpose, desired of the City a Loan of eighty  
thousand Pounds.

*MS. A. 10. 1. 1. 1.*

*White Mem.  
Engl. 1544.*

*Treaty  
with the  
King at  
Uxbridge  
unsuccess-  
ful.*

*Ibid.*

*MS. A. 10. 1. 1. 1.*

*MS. A. 10. 1. 1. 1.*

*Loan of  
80000 l.*

By the Self-denying Ordinance made by the  
Parliament, Alderman Pennington (as all other  
Members of both Houses were obliged to resign  
all Places of Profit held under the Parliament)  
being to leave his Post as Lieutenant of the  
Tower of London, the House of Commons ap-  
pointed the Lord-Mayor and Common Council  
to choose a Person fit for so great a Trust;  
which they readily obeying, chose Colonel West,  
and presented him to the Commons, with their  
hearty Thanks for the great Favour conferred  
upon them in the Choice of that Officer.

*Ibid.*

*A. D. 1645*

*Colonel  
West Lie-  
utenant of  
the Tower.*

Both Houses of Parliament intending to hear  
a Sermon on the nineteenth of June, at Christ-  
Church in Newgate-Street, on Account of their  
Defeat of the King's Forces at Naseby; the Al-  
dermen and Common Council invited them to  
dine with the Lord-Mayor on that Day; which  
being signified to them by the Sheriffs, they ac-  
cepted of the Invitation, and were magnificently  
entertained at Grocers-Hall; where after Din-  
ner they sung the forty-sixth Psalm, and sepa-  
rated.

*Parliament  
of Parlia-  
ment dine  
at Gro-  
cers-Hall.*

A few Days after, the Parliament, having Oc-  
casion to pay the Arrears due to the Scots Army,  
sent a Committee to acquaint the Lord-Mayor  
and Common Council therewith, and to desire of  
the City a Loan of thirty thousand Pounds for  
that Purpose; which the Citizens readily agreeing  
to, they received the Thanks of both Houses for  
their ready Concurrence.

*Ibid.*

*The City  
lends them  
30000 l.*

Some time after, upon the numerous Defeats  
of the King's Armies, great Numbers of Roy-  
alists resorted to London; which the Parliament  
apprehending to be done with some sinister  
Views, they made an Ordinance, whereby the Of-  
ficers of the City Trained-Bands, were impow-  
ered to search for Delinquents, and expel them  
from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality. But,  
this Ordinance not proving effectual to prevent  
the Access of such Persons, the Committee of

*Ibid.*

*Ordinance  
of Parlia-  
ment for  
securing the  
City.*

the



the City Militia applied to Parliament for a further Power, to enable them effectually to secure both the Parliament and City against all Attempts that might be made by such Cavaliers. Whereupon a Power was given them to compel the aged and rich Citizens to find Men to serve in the Army, and to search for and apprehend all Papists and other Malignants, lurking in and about the City.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl Affa.

City Peti-  
tion for  
settling  
Church-Gov-  
ernment.

On the sixteenth of *January*, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City petitioned the House of Lords for a speedy Settlement of Church-Government, according to the Covenant: And "That no Toleration be granted of Popery, Prelacy, Superstition, Heresy, Schism, Prophaneness, or any Thing contrary to sound Doctrine; and that all private Meetings, contrary to the Covenant, may be restrained."

Ibid.

The An-  
swer of the  
House of  
Lords.

The Lords, in a complaisant Return, thanked the City, for "Their Care and Zeal for God's Worship, and assured them, as they had been, so should they continue ready to advance so good a Work, whereto they hold themselves obliged by the Covenant; and they recommend it to the City to suppress such unlawful Courses, as are by them mentioned in their Petition."

The great Zeal of the Citizens of London in Matters of Religion, and their sincere Attachment to the Measures entered into by the Parliaments of England and Scotland, occasioned that of the latter to transmit the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this City:

Rush. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.

Letter of  
Thanks  
from a cot-  
land.

"Right Honourable,

"Your several Addresses to the Honourable Houses of Parliament, and the Relation of our Commissioners, have given us so perfect Knowledge and deep Impression of your Affection and true Zeal for the Reformation of Religion, and Uniformity of Church-Government, as hath much refreshed us in our greatest Difficulties, and doth far exceed our Acknowledgments.

"Your constant Care of advancing and furnishing very great Sums of Money to the Armies, who stand for Defence of Religion, and the just publick Liberty of the Subjects, in all the three Kingdoms, is an evident Demonstration how much you prefer the Good of the Publick to your private Interest: And your special Regard, in cheerfully supplying the Armies of this Kingdom with Money and other necessary Provisions in the Times of their most urgent Necessities, hath so greatly endeared unto us the brotherly Affection of that famous City, as will not only be a real Tie of Amity for the present, but will likewise lay a firm Foundation of reciprocal Kindness and inviolable Friendship for all succeeding Ages.

"And as the many real Proofs of your Affections and Fidelity, in doing and suffering for the Cause of God, give unto us full Persuasions and Confidence of your Constancy for promoting thereof, till (by God's Blessing) upon the joint Endeavours of both Nations)

"Truth, with a just Peace, (which is the highest of our Desires) be settled in all the Kingdoms: So we conceive it suitable to your Deserts, and agreeable to the Gratitude of this Kingdom, to return you most hearty Thanks; and to assure you, that all our Actions shall witness the Candor and Sincerity of our Intentions, and most earnest Desires to embrace and improve all Opportunities, which may conduce to the Prosperity of your City, and testify the brotherly Affection of, &c.

"Dated at *St. Andrew's*, the seven-and-twentieth of *January*, 1645-6."

Some time after, a Rumour was spread of the King's intending to come privately to London; but, to intimidate his Majesty from such an Attempt, the following Resolutions were passed by both Houses of Parliament:

Ibid.  
A.D. 1646

"1. That in case the King shall, contrary to the Advice of both Houses of Parliament already given to him, come or attempt to come within the Lines of Communication, that then the Committee of the Militia of London shall have Power, and are hereby enjoined, upon Advice had with the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Army, to raise such Forces as they shall think necessary to prevent any Tumult that may arise by his Majesty's coming, and to suppress any that may happen.

Ibid.  
Resolutions  
of the Par-  
liament to  
prevent the  
King's com-  
ing to Lon-  
don pri-  
vately.

"2. That, in case the King shall come to any of the Guards about the City, the Officer that commands that Guard, with such Assistance as may be procured, shall conduct his Majesty to *St. James's House*, with a Guard to secure his Person from Danger, and to prevent Resort unto him.

"3. That in such Case the Committee for the Militia are forthwith to send such other Officers, as shall be sufficient there to secure his Person from Danger, and prevent Resort unto him, until the Houses shall be acquainted therewith, and take further Order: And until those other Forces shall come to *St. James's*, the first Guard is to tarry there.

"4. That for such Guards as shall come with the King, the Officer that commands the Guard (with such Assistance as may be procured) shall apprehend and secure them in such Prisons and other Places, as the Committee of the Militia shall think fitting, until the Houses shall take further Order.

"5. That the Officer that commands the Guards shall prevent the Resort of any Person unto the King; and, in case any shall endeavour in a forcible Manner to have Access unto him, that the Officers shall apprehend and secure them, until further Orders from the House.

"6. That, if there be any Resistance in any the Cafes aforesaid, the Officer and Soldiers shall, by Force of Arms, according to the Course of War, observe these Directions, in Pursuance of the Ordinance of Parliament.

"7. That upon this Occasion the Committee of the Militia shall strengthen their Guards, both within and without the City, and employ such



"such Men as for their Fidelity and Ability they can confide in."

And, as a farther Discouragement to the King and his Adherents to come to the City, the same Day the following Order passed both Houses of Parliament:

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.

Order of  
both Houses  
of Parlia-  
ment, com-  
manding  
all Papists,  
&c. to de-  
part the  
City, &c.

"The Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, taking Notice of the great Confluence and Resort of Papists, Officers, and Soldiers of Fortune, and such as have borne Arms against the Parliament of England, from the Enemy's Garrisons and Quarters, unto the Cities of London and Westminster, and other Parts within the Lines of Communication, do, for the Prevention of such Inconveniencies as may thereby arise, think fit to order, and it is hereby ordered by the said Lords and Commons, That all Papists whatsoever, and all Officers and Soldiers of Fortune, and other Persons that have borne Arms against the Parliament of England, not being under Restraint, do, before the End of the 6th Day of April, 1646, depart out of the said Cities of London and Westminster, and Lines of Communication. And, if any such Person shall continue within the said Lines after that Time, such Person is hereby declared a Spy, and shall be apprehended, imprisoned, and proceeded against as a Spy, according to the Rules of War.

Under Pain  
of being  
proceeded  
against as  
a Spy.

"And the said Lords and Commons do further order, that all such Persons do forbear, upon the Penalty aforesaid, to return or come within the said Lines, without Licence under the Hands of the Committee appointed for Compositions at Goldsmiths-Hall. And the Committee of the Militia of London, and their Sub-Committees in their several Limits respectively, are hereby required to keep strict Guards and Watches, and cause frequent Searches to be made, and to take Care for the due Execution of this Order. Provided, that this Order, nor any Thing therein contained, shall extend to any Person or Persons who shall obtain Licence under the Hands of the Committee of Goldsmiths-Hall to continue within the Limits aforesaid: Provided, that this Order, or any Thing herein contained, shall not extend to any Person or Persons who came in to the Parliament before the 1st of June last, and are cleared by both Houses of Parliament from their Delinquency: Provided also, that no Peer of this Realm shall resort unto the Committee of Goldsmiths-Hall for Licence to continue within the Limits aforesaid, but shall repair only to the House of Peers for their said Licence. This Order to continue for the Space of one Month after the said 6th of April, and no longer."

Licences by  
whom to be  
granted.

Ibid.

The Parliament receiving Advice from their General before Oxford, that the King was retired from that City, and, as generally reported, for London; this Intelligence instantly occasioned their publishing an Order by Beat of Drum and Sound of Trumpet, thro' this City and that of Westminster, to this Purport:

Ibid.  
Order a-  
gainst har-  
bouring or  
concealing  
the King.

"Ordered, That it be, and it is hereby declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That what Person soever shall harbour and conceal, or know of the harbour-

Numb. XXXIII.

ing or concealing of the King's Person, and shall not reveal it immediately to the Speakers of both Houses, shall be proceeded against as a Traitor to the Commonwealth, forfeit his whole Estate, and die without Mercy."

The Pen-  
alty in Case  
of High  
Treason.

But they might have spared themselves this unprecedented Ordinance; for their Fears were soon allayed by a Letter which his Majesty wrote from the Scottish Army, lying before Newcastle, to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, as follows:

"Charles, Rex.

"Right trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well.

Ibid.

"Having expressed our Resolution to the two Houses of our Parliament of Scotland to give all just Satisfaction to the joint Desires of both Kingdoms, we have now likewise thought fit to assure the two chief Cities of both our Kingdoms, that nothing is more grievous to us than the Trouble and Distractions of our People; and that nothing on Earth is more desired by us, than that in Religion and Peace, with all the comfortable Fruits of both, they may henceforth live under us in all Godliness and Honesty. And this Profession we make for no other End, but that you may know immediately from ourselves our Integrity and full Resolution to comply with our Parliaments in every Thing for settling Truth and Peace, and our Desire to have all Things speedily concluded, which shall be found requisite for that End; that our Return to that our ancient City may be to the Satisfaction of our Parliament, the Good-liking of you and all our good People, and to our own greater Joy and Comfort. We bid you heartily farewell.

"Newcastle, May 19, 1646."

The Distractions and Licentiousness of this Time of Anarchy and Confusion had given such Opportunity to Enthusiasts and Hypocrites to propagate their Errors, and to impose upon weak and wavering Christians, that the City abounded with separate and schismatical Congregations, to the great Disturbance of Mens Minds, and the Disgrace of Christianity; which the Civil Magistrates fearing might shortly tend to a Breach of the City's Peace, and the Overthrow of the Civil Government, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council presented the following Remonstrance to the Parliament, May 26, 1646:

"Our Duty, in the first Place, doth lead us to begin all our Addresses, as we most heartily and humbly do this, with all due and humble Acknowledgment of the great Labours and Endeavours which this honourable House hath these many Years employed in Reformation both of the Church and Commonwealth, and the Preservation of both, with the humble Tender of our constant Devotion to serve the Parliament, according to our Covenant made before Almighty God.

Jour.  
Com.  
Counc.

City Re-  
monstrance  
against se-  
parate Con-  
gregations  
and Secta-  
rian, &c. &c.

"In the next Place, we do most humbly crave Pardon, although we do presume to return again unto this honourable House, and humbly, yet plainly, lay open the Sorrow and Fears of our Hearts, even in this Season,

"whenas



"whenas God hath blessed our Armies with  
"the greatest Success, and that a Man might  
"persuade himself that the War is almost at  
"an End.

"For, just when we remember that this honourable House hath long since declared it to be  
"far from their Purpose or Desire to let loose  
"the golden Reins of Discipline and Government in the Church, or to leave private Persons or particular Congregations to take up  
"what Form of divine Service they please; when  
"we look upon what both Houses have resolved  
"against Brownism and Anabaptism, properly so  
"called; when we meditate upon your Protestation and Covenant; and, lastly, when we peruse the Directory and other Ordinances for  
"Presbyterial Government; and yet find private  
"and separate Congregations daily erected in divers Parts of the City and elsewhere, and commonly frequented; and Anabaptism, Brownism, and almost all Manner of Heresies, Schisms, and Blasphemies boldly vented and  
"maintained, by such as to the Point of Church-Government profess themselves independent;  
"we cannot but be astonished at the Swarm of  
"Sectaries which discover themselves every where;  
"who, if by their Endeavours they should get  
"into Places of Profit and Trust in martial or  
"civil Affairs, may tend much to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, both of the Church  
"and Commonwealth.

"And we cannot but be thoroughly awakened,  
"when we consider how the said Sectaries do encourage themselves, by their Misconstruction  
"of that Expression in the late Declaration concerning tender Consciences, to expect a Toleration contrary to the national Covenant, (as  
"we humbly conceive) which must needs be of  
"very great Hindrance to that happy Agreement of all the Differences in Matters of Discipline and Government of the Church, endeavoured by the Wisdom of both Houses of  
"Parliament, and which hath been so long prayed and hoped for by us.

"And in pursuance of that noble Resolution  
"of this honourable House, for the due Observation of the Covenant, and their Expectation  
"of the Conformity of the People of England thereunto, expressed in the late Declaration;  
"we do resolve, by the Grace of God, not to  
"receive Impressions of any forced Construction thereof; being already fully satisfied in our  
"Consciences, from the very Letter of the Covenant, of the true Meaning and Intention  
"thereof; and in this Particular of God's Worship and the Discipline and Government of the  
"Church, without any farther Exposition, we  
"are clearly convinced.

"That Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgesses, Ministers of the  
"Gospel, and Commons of all Sorts in the  
"Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland,  
"are sincerely, really, and constantly, through  
"the Grace of God, to endeavour in their several Places and Callings the Reformation of  
"Religion in the Kingdoms of England and  
"Ireland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and  
"the Example of the best reformed Churches;  
"and are to endeavour to bring the Churches

"of God in the three Kingdoms to the nearest  
"Conjunction and Uniformity in Religion,  
"Confession of Faith, Form of Church-Government, Directory for Worship and Catechising, that we and our Posterity after us may,  
"as Brethren, live in Faith and Love, and the  
"Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us;  
"and in like manner, without Respect of Persons, to endeavour the Extirpation of Popery,  
"Prelacy, Superstition, Heresy, Schism, Prophaneness, and whatsoever shall be found to be  
"contrary to sound Doctrine, and the Power of  
"Godliness; lest we partake in other Mens  
"Sins, and thereby be in Danger to receive of  
"their Plagues; and that the Lord may be One,  
"and his Name One, in the three Kingdoms:  
"And therefore, from the Bottom of our  
"Hearts, we seriously profess before Almighty  
"God, that we do not conceive it in the Power  
"of any human Authority to discharge or absolve us from adhering thereunto, and endeavouring in our Places and Callings to maintain and defend the same.

"We also cannot but call to Mind, what  
"Vows we have made to God in the same Covenant, as well as our former Protestations, to  
"preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Parliament, and the Liberties of the Kingdoms,  
"and to preserve and defend the King's Majesty's Person and Authority, in the Preservation  
"and Defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdoms; that the World may  
"bear Witness with our Consciences of our  
"Loyalty, and that we have no Thoughts or  
"Intentions to diminish his Majesty's just Power  
"and Greatness; and do humbly rest in the  
"Assurances we have received in the many former Declarations of both Houses, concerning  
"their Intentions towards his Majesty, his  
"Royal Posterity, and the Peace of this Kingdom.

"And furthermore, we humbly acknowledge  
"the particular Assurance this honourable House  
"hath again given the whole Land, in their  
"late Declaration to lay hold on the first Opportunity of procuring a safe and well-grounded Peace in the three Kingdoms; which  
"we doubt not but this honourable House will  
"pursue with all speedy Dispatch of Propositions to his Majesty, now whilst God doth so  
"mercifully and miraculously go along with  
"your Armies, in all the Parts of the Kingdom.

"We may not, in the next Place, forget our  
"Brethren of Scotland, how first they were invited to engage with this Kingdom in God's  
"Cause, when yet they were at Peace at Home;  
"in what Covenant this Nation is mutually  
"linked with them; at what Time, in relation  
"both to the weak Condition of our Forces  
"then, and the Season of the Year, they adventured upon an Enemy warmly lodged, and  
"well-armed and prepared; what they have  
"since suffered for this Cause in their own  
"Kingdom; how successful ever since God hath  
"made our Forces, in suppressing the common  
"Enemies of both Nations; and what present  
"Hopes we have of a well-settled Peace, while  
"we continue in this mutual Amity; and then  
"cannot



"cannot but lament the many Jealousies, which  
"the Enemies of our Peace, Union, and good  
"Government do now strive to beget between  
"both Nations, and tremble at the sad Effects thereof, if not timely prevented by the  
"Wisdom of the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

"We cannot also but with Reverence look  
"upon this honourable House, as trusted with  
"a great Share of the supreme Power of this  
"Kingdom, and as it is the Representative of  
"the whole Nation, out of which and by whom  
"the Members thereof are chosen, do fix our  
"Hearts the more upon the same, and do by  
"the Mercy of God, so long as this Kingdom  
"doth adhere to our Covenant, promise ourselves now, and in all future Ages, great Blessings and Assurances from the Endeavours and  
"Labours of this honourable House; and, in  
"regard of this Dignity of Trust, we have and  
"do submit to all Privileges of Parliament. Yet,  
"because it may now become a Tenure for  
"Life, if this Privilege should be so made Use  
"of by such Members of Parliament as owe  
"great Sums of Money, and protest divers under them, as Servants, Attendants, Officers,  
"yea, and their Servants: If all this should be  
"exempted from Course of Law, how many  
"Citizens of London, and other Subjects of this  
"Kingdom, may be undone?

"We do therefore, with all Duty and Thankfulness, put this honourable House in mind,  
"that in a Remonstrance to the Kingdom, of  
"the fifteenth of December, Anno 1642, we find  
"this Expression, viz. That for the Matter of  
"Protections, the Parliament is so sensible of  
"it, that therein they intend to give whatsoever  
"Ease may stand with Honour and Justice;  
"and are in a Way of passing a Bill to give Satisfaction concerning the same.

"And now that the Kingdom is almost reduced, by which Means the Revenues of the  
"Kingdom will be unburthened, and the Customs and Excise increase, and the publick  
"Charge of the Kingdom decrease; now that  
"Delinquents do daily come in and compound;  
"and now that the Enemy hath but few Holds  
"left; we hope, that the great and extraordinary  
"Taxes and Burthens in the City and their  
"Trade shall be in the future abated; that the  
"Debts owing to the City and Citizens of London, either by particular Assurances of the  
"Parliament, or upon the publick Faith of the  
"Kingdom, be taken Care for and discharged,  
"as well as those assigned upon the Excise, and  
"may not be diverted from the Uses appointed  
"by former Acts and Ordinances.

"And we cannot but with all due Acknowledgments remember what this honourable  
"House hath lately declared concerning the extraordinary Ways the Parliament hath been  
"put upon for procuring of Money for their  
"many pressing Occasions. And hereupon we  
"presume to present to the Consideration of this  
"honourable House the Committee at *Haberdashers-hall*, as being one of the greatest Grievances of this City, and which, so long as it  
"is continued, doth hinder the Concourse of  
"People thereunto, and tendeth much to the

"Destruction of Trade and Inhabitants thereof.

"And now also we doubt not but God will  
"give the Parliament some better Means and  
"Opportunity for the Relief of our bleeding  
"Brethren in Ireland, and the suppressing of  
"those horrid Rebels, and reducing of that  
"Kingdom; wherein, beside the publick and  
"common Interest, we are particularly concerned.

"Lastly, We should have much to say for  
"this City, if we could imagine its Fidelity and  
"constant Services and Devotion to the Parliament could either be questioned or forgotten.  
"That little we shall express on the Part of  
"the City, is not to repeat how zealous we have  
"been in the Cause of God and this Parliament;  
"how we have spilt our Blood, and spent and  
"laid out ourselves and Effects in Maintenance  
"thereof; how many publick Acknowledgments  
"we have by us of the favourable Acceptance of them, and Promises to leave Testimonies thereof to all future Ages: But only to  
"beseech this honourable House to consider how  
"much our Hearts may justly be dejected, now  
"that God hath followed your Endeavours and  
"our Prayers with so many Successes, and  
"brought the War to a probable Period, as to  
"the Sense of Man, that this City should yet  
"in us receive so great a Mark of the Displeasure of this honourable House, as that the  
"Letter sent us from the Parliament of Scotland should still be detained, although petitioned for; as if this honourable House were  
"doubtful of our Fidelity: That although, in  
"the last Propositions to his Majesty at *Uxbridge*, the Power of the Militia of this City  
"was fully represented, that it should now be reassumed, and endeavoured to be altered, to  
"the endangering of this City and the Parts  
"adjacent, as if we now deserved less Trust  
"from this honourable House than a Twelve-month ago: And that some late Petitions of  
"this City, presented to this honourable House,  
"should yet lie unanswered: That *Quartermen*,  
"a notorious Sectary, one whom the City not  
"long since cast out for his Misdemeanors,  
"should presume, in Contempt of the Privileges  
"and Government thereof, to enter the City, and  
"to make Proclamation with Trumpet, without  
"acquainting the Lord-Mayor therewith; the  
"like of which (to our best Knowledge) in no  
"Age, when the City was most neglected, was  
"ever so much as attempted.

"And lastly, That after the present Lord-Mayor had so faithfully behaved himself in his  
"Office, and, with the Testimony of the City,  
"so carefully discharged the same, that yet he  
"should be suspected and questioned upon general Information, which (it may well be doubted) might be designed to divide between the  
"Parliament and the City.

"We could add much more of the daily Invektives against us from the Pulpit and other  
"Places, where the *Bouteffews* of these Sectaries  
"are admitted; the scurrilous and seditious  
"Pamphlets daily broached against and in the  
"City; and the great Contempt of, and Discouragement unto the Ministers of the Gospel,  
"who



" who adhere to the Presbyterian Government.  
 " But we shall conclude with this brief and humble Representation of our Petitions and Desires to this honourable House, in the Name of the whole City :

" 1. That some strict and speedy Course may be taken for the suppressing of all private and separate Congregations.

" 2. That all Anabaptists, Brownists, Hereticks, Schismaticks, Blasphemers, and all such Sectaries as conform not to the publick Discipline established or to be established by Parliament, may be fully declared against, and some effectual Course settled for proceeding against such Persons.

" 3. That as we are all Subjects of one Kingdom, so all may be equally required to yield Obedience unto the Government set forth, or to be set forth by the Parliament.

" 4. That no Persons disaffected to the Presbyterian Government, set forth or to be set forth by the Parliament, may be employed in any Place of publick Trust.

" 5. That this honourable House will please to hasten Propositions to his Majesty for settling of a safe and well-grounded Peace amongst us, after so long and unnatural a War.

" 6. That this honourable House, according to the Covenant and Treaties, will please to study all Means to preserve the Union between the two Nations of England and Scotland, and to remove all Jealousies, which may endanger our mutual Agreement.

" 7. That this honourable House will please to consider of some Means, whereby the Privilege of Parliament, which its Members, their Servants, and others enjoy, by being protected and exempted from being proceeded against for their Debts, may be so qualified, as that the Subject may be able to recover his own in some due Time.

" 8. That all publick Revenues and Receipts may be employed to publick Uses, that so the Taxes of the City may be abated.

" 9. That the Estates and Compositions of the Delinquents may, according to the Engagements by Ordinances of Parliament, be applied to discharge the great Sums owing to this City and Citizens.

" 10. That the *Plymouth* Duty may be taken off the Trade, especially now the West is reduced.

" 11. That the Committee at *Haberdashers-Hall* may be presently dissolved, or at least so limited and regulated, as that the City may have no Cause of Complaint.

" 12. That the reducing of the Kingdom of Ireland may be taken into Consideration, before the good Party there be too far waisted and discouraged.

" 13. That the original Letter from the Parliament of Scotland to this City may be returned.

" 14. That the City may enjoy the Militia fully, as it was presented at the last Treaty at *Unbridge*.

" 15. That *Quarterman* may be brought to some exemplary Punishment for the Affront

" done by him to the Privileges and Government of this City.

" 16. That the Lord-Mayor of this City may be fully vindicated.

" And lastly, and above all, That this honourable House will please not to look upon any Expressions of this our Remonstrance and Petition as charging any thing upon this honourable House, or as intended to intrench upon any Privileges thereof, but favourably to accept thereof, and so interpret the same, as, from a single and humble Heart, it is sincerely, and without any By-ends, or to comply with any Party whatsoever, intended and breathed forth from the sad Hearts of the Petitioners, who are overwhelmed with many Fears on all Sides; and who call God, the Searcher of all Hearts, to witness, that, according to their Covenant and Duty, their Zeal, Devotion and Obedience is as fervent and prostrate as ever to serve the Parliament with their Lives and Estates against all the Enemies of our Peace, to conjoin the City more and more to the Parliament, and to maintain the Union of both Nations against all Opposers whatsoever."

The Lords returned Thanks for this Testimony of their Duty and good Affections, and acknowledged the great Services and Merit of the City: But the Commons had a different Notion of the same; for the independent Members shewed their Detestation thereof, because by it the Presbyterian Faction in the City endeavoured to prescribe Laws to the Parliament. However, for Answer, they acquainted them, that they would take the Remonstrance into Consideration on a proper Occasion. In the mean Time, Designs were set on Foot to raise Divisions among the Citizens; to which End the Independents were prevailed upon to present a Counter-Petition, signed by many thousands of Citizens, setting forth the Power of Parliaments, and the Labours and Successes of the present Parliament, which causeth the more Opposition against them, prays them to proceed in managing the Affairs of the Kingdom according to their own best Wisdoms, and the Trust reposed in them, and to punish Delinquents, and procure Peace; and that they would never suffer the free-born People of this Kingdom to be enslaved upon any Pretence whatsoever, or any other to share with the Parliament, or to prescribe to them, in the Government or Power of this Nation: That the Petitioners will stand by the Parliament with their Lives and Fortunes. For this acceptable Petition, the Petitioners were called in, and had the Thanks of the House for their good Affections.

Tho' the Presbyterian Remonstrance was but badly received by the House of Commons, yet their Brethren of Scotland greatly applauded them for their hearty Zeal, as will appear by the following Letter from the General Assembly of that Kingdom to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of this City:

" Right Honourable,

" Your late and seasonable Testimony given to the Truth of the Gospel, and your Affection to the Peace of these Kingdoms, manifested

" in

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Ass.  
How this  
Petition  
was received by  
both  
Houses.

Ibid.  
Another  
Petition  
in Opposition  
thereto, from  
the Independent  
Faction.

Well received by  
the Commons.

Russ. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.



*A Letter  
of Thanks  
to the  
Lord  
Mayor, &c.  
from the  
Scotch  
Presbyterians.*

"in your humble Remonstrance and Petition  
"to the honourable Houses of Parliament,  
"hath so revived the Remembrance of your  
"former Faith and Zeal, and proclaimed you  
"the worthy Seed of so noble Ancestors in that  
"famous City, as we cannot but acknowledge  
"with all Thankfulness the Grace of God be-  
"stowed on you, and stir you up to take Notice,  
"how, since you were precious in the Lord's  
"Sight, you have been ever honourable. The  
"Lord hath ever loved you, given Men for you,  
"and People for your Life: What an Honour  
"was it in the Days of old, when the Fire of the  
"Lord was in Zion, and his Furnace in your Je-  
"rusalem, (even in Queen Mary's Days) that  
"there were found in you Men that loved not  
"their Lives unto Death?

"What a Glory in After-times, when Satan  
"had his Throne, and Antichrist his Seat, in the  
"midst of you, that there were still found not a  
"few that kept their Garments clean? But the  
"greatest Praise of the good Hand of God up-  
"on you hath been in this, That amidst the  
"many Mists of Error and Heresy, which have  
"risen from the bottomless Pit, to bespot the  
"Face and darken the Glory of the Church,  
"while the Bride is making ready for the Lamb,  
"you have held the Truth, and most piously en-  
"deavoured the settling of Christ upon his  
"Throne.

"We need not remember how zealous you  
"have been in the Cause of God, nor how you  
"have laid out yourselves and Estates in the  
"Maintenance thereof, nor how many Acknow-  
"ledgments of the same you have had from the  
"honourable Houses, nor how precious a Re-  
"membrance will be had of you in After-  
"ages, for your selling of all to buy the Pearl  
"of great Price: We only at this Time do ad-  
"mire, and in the Inward of our Hearts do bless  
"the Lord for your right and deep Apprehen-  
"sions of the great and important Matters of  
"Christ in his Royal Crown, and of the King-  
"doms in their Union, while the Lord maketh  
"Offer to bring our Ship (so much afflicted and  
"tossed with Tempest) to the safe Harbour of  
"Truth and Peace.

"Right memorable is your Zeal against Sects  
"and Sectaries; your Care of Reformation ac-  
"cording to the Word of God and the Example  
"of the best Reformed Churches; your earnest  
"Endeavouring and noble Adventures for pre-  
"serving of the Rights and Privileges of Parlia-  
"ment, and Liberties of the Kingdom, together  
"with his Majesty's just Power and Greatness;  
"and your high Profession, That it is not in the  
"Power of any human Authority to discharge or  
"absolve you from adhering unto that our so so-  
"lemnly sworn League and Covenant, or to en-  
"force upon you any Sense contrary to the Let-  
"ter of the same.

"Besides your other good Services done to the  
"Lord and unto us, in strengthening the Hands  
"of the Reverend Assembly of Divines, and of  
"our Commissioners, in their asserting of the  
"Government of Christ, (which the more it be  
"tried, will be ever found the more precious  
"Truth) and vindicating of the same from the  
"Usurpation of Man, and Contempt of the

"Wicked: These all, as they are so many  
"Testimonies of your Piety, Loyalty and un-  
"daunted Resolution to stand for Christ; so  
"are they, and shall ever be, so many Obli-  
"gations upon us your Brethren, to esteem  
"highly of you in the Lord, and to bear you  
"on our Breasts before him Night and Day, and  
"to contribute our utmost Endeavours, and to  
"improve all Opportunities for your Encou-  
"ragement.

"And we do beseech you in the Lord, Ho-  
"nourable and Well-beloved, go on in this your  
"Strength, and in the Power of his Might, who  
"hath honoured you to be faithful. Stand fast in  
"the Liberty, wherewith Christ hath made you  
"free; and, in pursuance of his Truth, we are  
"confident you will never cease to study the  
"Peace and nearer Conjunction of the Kingdoms;  
"knowing that a three-fold Cord is not easily  
"broken.

"Now the Lord Jesus Christ himself, and  
"God even our Father, which hath loved and  
"honoured you, and given you everlasting Con-  
"solation and good Hope through Grace, com-  
"fort your Hearts, and establish you in every  
"good Word and Work.

*"Edinburgh, the eighteenth of June, 1646."*

This Letter was gratefully received, and Thanks  
returned by the Common Council to the *Scotish*  
Commissioners, who presented the same.

The Parliament, at this critical Juncture, being  
extremely jealous of their Safety, to obviate all  
Mischiefs that might arise from the great Num-  
ber of Royalists repairing to the City, published  
an Order, That all such Persons, of what De-  
gree or Quality soever, Officers, Soldiers and  
others, as come out of *Oxford*, or any other of  
the King's Garrisons, while they remained with-  
in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Lines  
of Communication, should not go armed, or keep  
any Arms in their Lodgings or Houses; and after  
nine of the Clock at Night, not to be out of their  
Lodgings.

That all Persons, of what Degree or Quality  
soever, comprized within the Articles of *Oxon*,  
*Exon*, and all other Garrisons, that are already  
come to the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and  
Places within the Lines of Communication, should  
before the ninth of *July* repair to *Guildhall*, *Lon-*  
*don*, and there, in Presence of any three of the  
Committee of the Militia of *London*, produce  
their Passes, and engage themselves by Pro-  
mise not to bear Arms against the Parliament,  
nor wilfully to do any Act prejudicial to their  
Affairs, so long as they remained in their Quar-  
ters; and that all Persons, of what Degree or Qua-  
lity soever, comprized within any of the said Ar-  
ticles, as should hereafter come within the said Ci-  
ties and Lines of Communication, should within  
four Days after their coming repair to *Guildhall*,  
*London*, and should there likewise produce their  
Passes, and make the like Engagements: And  
whosoever should neglect or refuse to observe this  
Order, or do any thing contrary to the said Ar-  
ticles, should forfeit the Benefit of the said Ar-  
ticles.

The Parliament having agreed with the *Scotish*  
Commissioners to pay them the Sum of four  
hundred thousand Pounds for Arrears due to their

*Ibid.*

*Ordinance  
against  
going arm-  
ed, &c.*

*Ibid.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.*

Army;



Parliament  
demand a  
Loan of  
200000 l.

Army; one Moiety whereof being to be paid down; the Commons ordered the Lord-Mayor to summon a Common Council to meet the *Monday* after; whither a Committee repaired, to desire of the Citizens to advance the Money required; and, as a Security for the Repayment of the same, proposed the Duty of Excise and Bishops Lands: Whereupon a Committee of Common Council was appointed to treat with the said Committee about that Affair, and who having reported their Proceedings thereon, the Common Council delivered their Answer in Writing on the ninth of *September*, in these Words:

Rush. Coll.  
vol. 4 p. 1.

Granted by  
the City on  
certain Se-  
curities.

"That having received a Message from the Honourable House of Commons, concerning the speedy Advance of two hundred thousand Pounds, they humbly conceive, the best Way for the advancing thereof will be, That such as have formerly contributed upon the Propositions for Horse, Monies and Plate, may advance the like Sum upon this Proposition, and be secured for both Sums, with Interest of eight Pounds per Cent. out of the Receipts of the grand Excise in Courfe, and the Sale of Bishops Lands; which Expedient if the Honourable House shall think fit to agree to, then they will use their Endeavours for the speedy Advance of the said two hundred thousand Pounds." Which the Commons accepted of, and returned the Common Council Thanks.

White.  
Mem.  
Engl. A. 8. 2.  
A Petition  
from Ap-  
prentices  
for certain  
Privileges.

On the first of *March*, a Petition, signed by many thousands of young Men and Apprentices of this City, was presented to the House of Commons, earnestly desiring, "That all Occasions of Breaches between the well-affected Party may be taken away; that those who have adventured their Lives for the Parliament may be countenanced, and the contrary Party not favoured; and that a sufficient Guard and Strength may be kept up for the Safety of the Kingdom; that they may enjoy the Grants and Privileges of the City, and that some Times for Recreation may be set apart for Servants."

How re-  
ceived.

Ibid.

City Peti-  
tion for  
disbanding  
the Army,  
&c.

For this the Petitioners received the Thanks of the House for their good Affections.

On the seventeenth of the aforesaid Month, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council presented a Petition to the House of Commons, wherein they professed their great Zeal to the Parliament and Covenant, and their terrible Apprehensions by the Advance of the Army towards the City, and of a dangerous Petition now upon the Anvil, a Copy whereof they had annexed to theirs; praying the said Petition might be suppressed, and the Army disbanded; and that they might annually chuse their Committee of Militia.

Ibid.

The Par-  
liament's  
Answer.

To which the House returned for Answer, That most of the Particulars in their Petition were then under Consideration, and that the House would do what they thought most for the Ease, Safety and Satisfaction of the City and Kingdom; and, after returning Thanks for their sincere and hearty Affection, acquainted them, That they had referred the annexed Petition to the Consideration of a Committee, to be treated according to its Merit.

At this Time so great a Dearth happened, that Wheat was sold at two Pounds eight Shillings the Quarter, and Malt at one Pound nine.

Chron.  
Preci.  
Scarcity of  
Corn.

On the sixth of *April*, a Committee of Lords and Commons came into the City to treat with the Lord-Mayor and Common Council about a Loan of two hundred thousand Pounds for the Service of *England* and *Ireland*; which, upon good Security assigned, was readily advanced by the Citizens.

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vol. 4 p. 1.  
A. D. 1647

A Loan of  
200000 l.  
for the  
Service of  
Ireland.

All Things now tending to a Rupture between the Parliament and Army, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council drew up and presented the following Petition to the House of Commons on the eighth of *June*:

"Shewing,

"That as your Petitioners acknowledge the Parliament of *England* to be the supreme Judicature of the Kingdom, from whom the Subjects of this Nation have found Shelter in Danger, and Relief in Distress; so now your Petitioners, having (with the whole Kingdom) a great Share and Interest in these Privileges, do therefore at this Time humbly, yet earnestly, present these their important Desires to this Honourable House:

Ibid.

City Peti-  
tion to pre-  
vent a  
Rupture  
between  
the Parlia-  
ment and  
the Army.

"1. That all honourable Ways and Means may be used to prevent the further Effusion and Shedding of Christian Blood; and to that End, That all just Satisfaction may be given to the Army, and all other Soldiers who have adventured their Lives for the Defence of this Parliament and Kingdom; that though the Condition of your Affairs do not enable you to give full Satisfaction at present, yet that their Accounts may be adjusted, and put into a certain Way of Payment, to the quieting of many thousand discontented Persons; which, we humbly conceive, will be much to the Glory of God, the Honour of the Parliament, and Quiet of the Kingdom.

"2. That according to our Allegiance, the Covenant and Agreement of both Nations, his Majesty's Royal Person may be preserved, and so disposed of, that the Parliaments of both Kingdoms may have free Access unto him, that thereby a right Understanding may be obtained between them; and this tottering Church and Kingdom, after all our Fears, Sorrows and Sufferings, may enjoy the Blessing of a well-grounded and long-desired Peace; whereby this Kingdom may be the better enabled to send speedy Relief and Help to miserable bleeding *Ireland*.

"3. That, for the better Defence and Security of the Parliament and City in these tumultuous and troublesome Times, this Honourable House will be pleased to renew so much of an Ordinance of Parliament of the seventeenth of *January*, 1645, as concerneth the raising, maintaining and ordering of Horses, and Power of making Searches, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed;) whereby the Committee of the Militia of *London*, and Parishes mentioned in the Weekly Bills of Mortality, may be the better enabled to suppress all tumultuous Assemblies,



"and to prevent any Dangers that may happen  
"to the Parliament and City.

"And as this City, from the Beginning of these  
"Troubles, have faithfully adhered to the Parliam-  
"ent; so we are resolved, by the Blessing of  
"God, never to desert the same; but, with the  
"utmost of our Lives and Estates, will stand and  
"fall, live and die, with the Parliament of Eng-  
"land, according to our Covenant."

*Ibid.*

*How re-  
cited.*

After some Debates upon this Petition, an Or-  
dinance was ordered to be brought in, according  
to the Desire of the Petitioners; who being there-  
upon called in a second Time, the Speaker, by  
Command of the House, declared to them the true  
Sense the Commons had of their constant  
Care and sincere Affection for the Parliament,  
who were well assured, That no Vicissitude what-  
soever could alienate their Duty and Love; for  
which he gave them the heartiest Thanks of the  
House; and also took Notice of the Lord-Mayor  
and Committee of Militia's ready Compliance with  
the Order of Parliament, by so seasonably send-  
ing a good Guard for their Security at such a  
feditious Juncture; for which he was likewise to  
return Thanks to the Lord-Mayor and Com-  
mittee of Militia: And, in Compliance with the  
Desires of the Citizens in their above-recited Pe-  
tition, the following Ordinance of Parliament  
was published on the eleventh of the same  
Month:

*Ibid.*

*Ordinance  
imparting  
the  
London  
Militia to  
search for  
Arms, &c.*

"The Lords and Commons assembled in Par-  
liament do hereby declare and ordain, That the  
"Committee of the Militia of London shall have  
"Power, and are hereby authorized, by them-  
"selves, or such as they shall appoint, to search  
"all Houses and Places within the Lines of Com-  
"munication, and Parishes mentioned within  
"the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Hamlets  
"of the Tower, where the said Committee shall  
"have Cause to suspect, that any Papists are, or  
"other Persons, who cannot give a good Ac-  
"count of their Business or Abode within the  
"Limits aforesaid, or who have or shall disco-  
"ver their ill Affection to the Parliament, by  
"any Offence for which they ought to be se-  
"questered or punished by any Ordinance of  
"Parliament; and likewise to search for Arms,  
"Ammunition, and Materials for War, in the  
"Custody of such Persons, and to seize and take  
"away the same; and to commit such Persons to  
"safe Custody, or to expel them out of the Li-  
"mits aforesaid, if they shall see Cause; and, in  
"case of Resistance, to command any Constable  
"or Constables to break open any House or Place  
"within the said Limits, where any Resistance  
"shall be made.

"And it is further declared and ordained, That  
"the said Committee shall hereby have Power  
"and Authority to charge such Inhabitants, who  
"are constantly dwelling within the Lines of  
"Communication, and Parishes mentioned with-  
"in the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Hamlets  
"of the Tower, or such Persons who have any  
"Stocks going in Trade within the Limits afo-  
"said, and absent themselves, (as shall appear to  
"them to be able) to find and maintain Horses,  
"with Riders and Furniture, at their proper  
"Charge, for the Defence of the City and Parts  
"adjacent, (so as no Person shall be charged for

"the raising and maintaining more than two  
"Horses) to be put under such Commanders  
"and Officers, as the said Committee shall think  
"fit. And, if any Person or Persons, who shall  
"be charged to find Horses, Riders and Furni-  
"ture, as is aforesaid, shall refuse or neg-  
"lect to provide the same within three Days  
"after Notice thereof given to them; or left in  
"Writing at their Dwellings, they shall forfeit and  
"pay twenty Pounds: And if they shall neglect  
"or refuse to send forth their Horse, or Horses,  
"with Riders, provided and furnished as is afo-  
"said, when and as often as he or they shall be  
"summoned thereunto by the said Committee,  
"or such Commanders or Officers as they shall  
"appoint; in default thereof, that then they  
"shall forfeit and pay ten Shillings for every such  
"Failing, or suffer four Days Imprisonment,  
"without Bail or Mainprize, to be inflicted  
"upon every such Offender, in such Manner  
"and Form, and by such Officers and Persons,  
"as are appointed for the inflicting of Penalties  
"upon Failing of the Foot-Soldiers of the  
"Trained-Bands, expressed in an Ordinance  
"dated the second Day of May, Anno Dom. 1643:  
"And the said Fines to be employed by the  
"said Committee toward the Payment of the  
"Commanders and Officers of the said Horse,  
"and for such other Uses as the said Committee  
"shall find necessary for the better carrying on  
"the said Service.

"And be it hereby further declared and ordain-  
"ed, That for the better executing this present  
"Ordinance, and such former Ordinances which  
"are now in force concerning the Militia of the  
"City of London, and the Places aforesaid,  
"Power and Authority be hereby given to the  
"said Committee to make one more Sub-Com-  
"mittee or Sub-Committees within the said  
"Limits, as they shall think fit, for the executing  
"this, and the said former Ordinances. And  
"all Constables, Headboroughs, and other infe-  
"rior Officers, within the said Limits, and all  
"Commanders and Soldiers of the said Militia,  
"are hereby required to obey and execute such  
"Warrants, as they from Time to Time shall re-  
"ceive from the said Committee or Sub-Com-  
"mittees for and concerning the Execution of  
"the same accordingly.

"And lastly, That no privileged Place or  
"Person, within the Limits aforesaid, shall be  
"exempted from the Power of this Ordinance,  
"except the Peers of this Realm, and the Mem-  
"bers of the House of Commons, and Assistants  
"of the House of Peers, and Officers and At-  
"tendants of both Houses of Parliament respec-  
"tively, who shall be exempted from this Ordi-  
"nance, and all Things therein contained: Pro-  
"vided, that this Ordinance shall continue for a  
"Month, and no longer."

At the same Time 'twas ordered, That a Com-  
mittee of both Houses be appointed to join with  
the Committee of the London Militia, to delibe-  
rate upon the occasional Arming of all Persons  
within the City of London, Westminster, and Lines  
of Communication, for the Safety of the Parlia-  
ment and City. But in the mean Time, Advice  
being brought of the Army's Approach towards  
London, the Parliament was so greatly intimidated,  
that

*Ibid.  
White.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.*



*Committee  
of Safety  
revived.*

that they immediately revived the Committee of Safety, and ordered them to sit the same Night for the Security of the Kingdom. In the Interim the Common Council and Sheriffs of the City went and acquainted the Commons of their having received the following Letter of Yesterday's Date, from the Army at *Roydon*, addressed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*:

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vol. 4. p. 1.*

*Letter from  
the Army  
to the City  
of Lon-  
don.*

*" Right Honourable and Worthy Friends,*

" Having by our Letters and other Addresses, presented by our General to the Honourable House of Commons, endeavoured to give Satisfaction of the Cleanness of our just Demands, and also in Papers published by us remonstrated the Grounds of our Proceedings in Prosecution whereof; all which having been exposed to publick View, we are confident, have come to your Hands, and at least received a charitable Construction from you. The Sum of all which our Desires, as Soldiers, are no other, than a Desire of Satisfaction to our Demands as Soldiers, and Reparation upon those who have, to the utmost, improved all Opportunities and Advantages, by false Suggestions, Misrepresentations and otherwise, for the Destruction of this Army, with a perpetual Blot of Ignominy upon it; which we should not value, if it singly concerned our own Particulars, being ready to deny ourselves in this, as we have done in other Cases for the Kingdom's Good: But under this Pretence, finding no less involved in it, than the Overthrow of the Privileges both of Parliament and People, wherein, rather than they shall fail in their Designs, or we not receive in the Eyes of all good Men what is just, endeavour to engage the Kingdom in a new War and this singly; by those who, when the Truth of these Things shall be made to appear, will be found the Authors of these Evils that are feared, as having no other Way to protect themselves from Question and Punishment, but by putting the Kingdom into Blood, under Pretences of their Honour of, and their Love to the Parliament, as if that were dearer to them than us, or as if they had given greater Proof of their Faithfulness to it than we.

" But we perceive that, under these Veils and Pretences, they seek to interest their Design in the City of *London*, as if that City ought to make good their Miscarriages, and should prefer a few self-seeking Men before the Welfare of the Publick; and indeed we have found these Men so active to accomplish their Designs, and have such apt Instruments for their Turn in that City, that we have Cause to suspect they may engage many therein, upon Mistakes, which are easily swallowed in Times of such Prejudice against them, that have given (we may speak it without Vanity) the most publick Testimony of their good Affections to the Publick, and to that City in particular.

" For the Thing we insist upon, as *Englishmen*, and surely our being Soldiers hath not stript us of that Interest, although our malicious Ene-

mies would have it so; We desire a Settlement of the Peace of the Kingdom, and of the Liberties of the Subject, according to the Votes and Declarations of Parliament, which, before we took up Arms, were (by the Parliament) used as Arguments and Inducements to invite us, and divers of our dear Friends, out; some of which have lost their Lives in this War; which being, by God's Blessing, finished, we think we have as much Right to demand, and desire to see a happy Settlement, as we have to our Money, and the other common Interest of Soldiers, which we have insisted upon. We find also the ingenuous and honest People, in almost all the Parts of the Kingdom where we come, full of the Sense of Ruin and Misery, if the Army should be disbanded, before the Peace of the Kingdom, and those other Things before-mentioned, have a full and perfect Settlement.

" We have said before, and profess it now, we desire no Alteration in the Civil Government.

" We desire not to intermeddle with, or in the least to interrupt the settling of the Presbyterian Government. Nor do we seek to open a Way to licentious Liberty, under Pretence of obtaining Ease for tender Consciences. We profess, as ever, in these Things, when the State have once made a Settlement, we have nothing to say, but to submit or suffer: Only we could wish, that every good Citizen, and every Man that walks peaceably in a blameless Conversation, and is beneficial to the Commonwealth, may have Liberty and Encouragement, being according to the just Policy of all States, even to Justice itself.

" These in brief are our Desires, and Things for which we stand, beyond which we shall not go; and for the obtaining of these Things we are drawing near your City; professing sincerely from our Hearts, we intend not Evil towards you, and declaring, with all Confidence and Assurance, That if you appear not against us in these our just Desires, to assist that wicked Party, that would embroil us and the Kingdom, nor we, nor our Soldiers shall give you the least Offence: We come not to do any Act to prejudice the Being of Parliaments, or to the Hurt of this, in order to the present Settlement of the Kingdom: We seek the Good of all, and we shall here wait, or remove to a farther Distance, there to abide, if once we be assured that a speedy Settlement of Things be in Hand, until they be accomplished; which done, we shall be most ready, either all of us, or so many of the Army as the Parliament shall think fit, to disband, or go for *Ireland*.

" And although you may suppose, that a rich City may seem an enticing Bait to poor hungry Soldiers to venture far to gain the Wealth thereof; yet, if not provoked by you, we do profess, rather than any such Evil should fall out, the Soldiers shall make their Way through our Blood to effect it; and we can say this for most of them, for your better Assurance, that they so little value their Pay, in comparison of higher Concernments to a publick Good, that



"that rather than they will be unrighted in the  
"Matter of their Honesty and Integrity,  
"which hath suffered by the Men they aim at,  
"and desire Justice upon, or want the Settle-  
"ment of the Kingdom's Peace, and theirs,  
"with their Fellow-Subjects Liberties, they will  
"lose all; which may be a strong Assurance to  
"you, that it is not your Wealth they seek, but  
"the Things tending in common to your and  
"their Welfare, that they may attain: You shall  
"do like Fellow-Subjects and Brethren, if that  
"you solicit the Parliament for them on their  
"Behalf.

"If, after all this, you, or a considerable Part  
"of you, be seduced to take up Arms in Oppo-  
"sition to, or Hindrance of, these our just Under-  
"takings, we hope, by this brotherly Premoni-  
"tion, to the Sincerity whereof we call God to  
"Witness, we have freed ourselves from all that  
"Ruin which may befall that great and popu-  
"lous City, having thereby washed our Hands  
"thereof. We rest

"Your affectionate Friends to serve you,

*Roylton,*  
June 10, 1647. "Tho. Fairfax, Oliv. Cromwel, &c."

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

Alarms the  
Parlia-  
ment.

After some Debates upon this Letter, a Com-  
mittee of both Houses was ordered to repair into  
the City, to deliberate with the Committee of  
Militia upon proper Measures to be taken in so  
dangerous a Juncture; and who, being met, spent  
the Night in Consultation; as did almost all the  
House of Commons; who at last ordered Letters  
to be dispatched from both Houses to the Gen-  
eral, to desire that the Army might not advance  
within five-and-twenty Miles of this City. But  
Intelligence arriving of the Army's nearer Ap-  
proach, and that the Horse would be at London  
next Day at Noon, it occasioned a Consternation  
inexpressible among People of all Ranks; where-  
fore the Committee of the City Militia published  
an Order for the immediate Shutting-up of all  
Shops, and the Trained-Bands to arm, upon Pain  
of Death; however, upon a further Consideration,  
they were dismissed, only strong Guards being  
commanded to the Line, which incircled the Citi-  
es of London and Westminster, Borough of South-  
wark, and Parts contiguous; whereupon the  
Shops were opened again, and the City restored  
to its former State of Quiet.

In the mean Time the Common Council be-  
ing assembled, they, after mature Deliberation  
upon the aforesaid Letter, came to a Resolution,  
with the Approbation of Parliament, to return  
the following Answer, which they sent by a De-  
putation of four Aldermen and eight Com-  
moners, who were likewise empower'd to treat  
with the General about a right Understanding  
and fair Correspondence between the City and  
Army:

Ibid.

The City's  
Answer.

"Right Honourable and Worthy Commanders,  
"Your Letter, dated at Roylton, the tenth of  
"this Instant June, We, the Mayor, Aldermen,  
"and Commons in Common-Council assembled,  
"have seriously perused, and presented a Copy  
"thereof to each House of Parliament; and, for  
"your and our farther Satisfaction, we have  
"sent a Committee of Aldermen and Commons

"with this our Answer thereto; and, to pre-  
"vent all Misunderstanding betwixt that so well-  
"deserving Army and this City, we take notice,  
"by that Letter, of your drawing near this  
"City with your Army, for the obtaining your  
"Desires, as Soldiers, and as *Englishmen*; and  
"of what you do, and do not intend thereby;  
"more especially, that you come not to do any  
"Act to prejudice the Being of Parliaments, or  
"to the Hurt of this, in order to the present  
"Settlement of the Kingdom; and of your De-  
"claration, that if we appear not against you in  
"those your just Desires, to assist those that  
"would embroil you and the Kingdom in a new  
"War, that you intend no Evil towards the  
"City, nor that you or your Soldiers shall give  
"it the least Offence.

"But we desire, that in regard your Ap-  
"proaches may, contrary to your Intentions, be  
"an Occasion to increase the Price of Victuals,  
"and to discontented Persons to make some ill  
"Use thereof in raising Tumults, that you will  
"be pleased to take it into your further Conside-  
"ration, and, in order to your own Resolution  
"concerning the City's Safety, to forbear quar-  
"tering within thirty Miles thereof, which we  
"shall look upon as a special Evidence of the  
"Sincerity of your Intentions expressed in your  
"Letter.

"We cannot pass by that Expression of yours,  
"to hazard your own Blood for our Preserva-  
"tion; nor can we return you more real Thanks  
"for it than this, to declare our Resolutions,  
"that the very Thoughts of engaging this King-  
"dom in a new War we unanimously detest;  
"and that we intend no Evil to you, but only  
"defend the Parliament and ourselves against  
"any unlawful Violence: For Prevention where-  
"of, lest it should happen, (though you never  
"intended it) we have, by the Direction of Par-  
"liament, and for our own Safety, put ourselves  
"in a Posture of Defence, but not with the least  
"Intention to do any Prejudice to that Army,  
"whom God hath made so eminent an Instru-  
"ment of our Deliverance and Safety.

"And we do disavow the raising of any  
"Forces, or taking up of any Arms, in Oppo-  
"sition to, or with Intent to hinder the obtain-  
"ing of your just Demands; yea, so far have  
"we been, and shall be from that, that, both be-  
"fore and since the Receipt of your Letter, we  
"have made our humble Addresses to the Parlia-  
"ment for the obtaining thereof; which we shall  
"not fail to prosecute, as Occasion shall present:  
"Only this Request we earnestly make, in the  
"Name of the City, That you will be careful,  
"when you descend into Particulars, to desire no  
"more than what shall be just and reasonable,  
"and in such a Way as may consist with the Ho-  
"nour, Power, and Privilege of Parliament,  
"Liberty of the Subject, and the Safety of the  
"City and Kingdom; and we shall appeal to  
"God, and to the present and future Generations,  
"to judge of your and our Performance, ac-  
"cording to the several Engagements.

"London, June the twelfth, 1647."

On the sixteenth of the same Month the De-  
puties or Commissioners returned to London with  
5 G "a Letter



City Proceedings thereon.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Ruth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.

Ibid.

The Army advanced nearer London.

Ibid.  
City Petition to Parliament thereupon, complaining of bad Management, and prescribing Rules for better Regulation of Government.

a Letter from the General and chief Officers of the Army, to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, in answer to theirs of the twelfth current, containing many endearing Expressions, with a hearty Desire of maintaining a good Understanding between the Army and City, and that the only Way for the effecting of which would be to prevent raising of Forces in the City. This Letter being read in the Common Council, to the Satisfaction of all, an Answer was prepared to be returned by the said Commissioners; whereby they assured the General, That no Forces should be raised in London against the Army; and, instead of which, they intended to move the Parliament for Money for their more regular Payment, that thereby they might the better be enabled to remove to a greater Distance. This Answer being agreed to, it was sent to the Commons for their Approbation; who being previously acquainted with its Contents, as also of the Transactions of the City Commissioners with the General of the Army, they approved of both, and, with the Thanks of the House, were desired to proceed in that laudable Affair of Mediation, between the Parliament, City, and Army. Strange were the Vicissitudes of Fortune at this Time; for the Parliament, that just before had been adored by most Men, were now become the Dupes of the Army, whom every one fervently revered!

The Citizens of London, not a little pleased with their mediatorial Office, prepared another Letter to the Army, to which they desired the Concurrence of the House of Commons; who after long Debates (with a dastardly Spirit, though they did not approve of the same) left it to the Common Council to do therein as they should think proper.

On the same Day the Lord-Mayor, with the Approbation of the Common Council, published an Order, enjoining all the Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries of the City to appear personally at their Colours upon every emergent Occasion (reminding them of their former Omissions) for suppressing of Tumults and other unlawful Assemblies in the City.

At the same Time, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council received a Letter from the General and other Officers of the Army, acquainting them of their nearer Approach to London; but assured them, that by their Advance no Prejudice was intended to the City; but, on the contrary, they would inviolably maintain their Faith and Promise to the Citizens, and ever be as tender of their Peace and Welfare, as of that of themselves. These soothing Expressions occasioned the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to present this Petition to both Houses of Parliament:

"That your Petitioners cannot but call to mind the Deliverance which they and the whole Kingdom did justly expect from this Parliament, after so many Years suffering under the Power of an arbitrary Government, both in their spiritual and temporal Concernments; and they do humbly acknowledge, that this Parliament hath removed many Obstacles, and are confident would, by this Time, with God's Blessing, have restored the Kingdom to its

just Liberties, and settled a sure Foundation for its future Happiness, if they had not been diverted by the great Contrivers of the Kingdom's Slavery, who, rather than submit to the Justice of this High Court, have raised and maintained a bloody, unnatural, and long War against the Parliament of England. In the Suppression whereof as much Blood hath been spilt, so great Treasure hath been spent; and the Kingdom is still left involved in many Engagements and Debts, both to their Brethren of Scotland, (who, like true Christian Brethren, came in to its Aid against the common Enemy) and also to a Multitude of Officers and Soldiers, and others the well-affected People of this Land, who did engage in the Defence and Support thereof.

And although the Petitioners, in the Obligation which the Cause of God and the publick Safety did cast upon them, have all this Time both freely contributed and cheerfully submitted to many great and unusual Assessments, which also could not be levied but in an extraordinary Way; yet they cannot be unsensible how much arbitrary Power hath been, during these Distempers, exercised by Committees and others, by whom the good Subject hath been oftentimes more oppressed, than the Delinquents suppressed, and who have mismanaged the Receipts and Revenues, which were designed to maintain the publick Charge, so disorderly and ineffectually, that the Kingdom cannot but be unsatisfied concerning the due Employment thereof, and doubt that much of the publick Money hath been employed to private Ends, and remains obscured in the Hands of such as were intrusted with the Collection of those Assessments, and the Improvement of all Sequestration to the Publick, and best Advantage.

And indeed, the Petitioners have Reason to attribute much of the late Discontent and Disorders of divers Officers and Soldiers unto the Want of such Monies, as, if duly collected and faithfully managed, might have in good part, if not fully, satisfied the Soldiery; and do humbly conceive, that the Parliament hath so much the more Reason to enquire into the same, because that from this Defect have risen those late Attempts of some of the Soldiery; and there is such Use made of the Vote passed by the Parliament for their Satisfaction, to invite and draw together very great Numbers of Officers and Soldiers from all Parts of the Kingdom, under Pretence of sharing the Money so obtained, that it may very much endanger the Peace and Safety of the City.

The Petitioners therefore, for Remedy of the said Grievances, and Prevention of those Dangers which otherwise may be feared, and for Settlement of this miserable and distracted Kingdom, do humbly pray,

1. That present Command be given, that no Officer of War, or Soldier, other than such as are already come in, do enter the Line of Communication, under any Pretence to share in the Monies lately appointed by Parliament towards the Satisfaction of any Arrears.

2. That



" 2. That such Officers and Soldiers, who are already paid according to the late several Ordinances of Parliament in this Behalf made, if their usual Habitation and Employment have been within the Line, be enjoined forthwith to betake themselves to their Callings, or some honest Condition of living, and to be prohibited from their looser and tumultuous wandering and meeting within this City, and other Places adjacent, under Penalty of losing their Arrears: And that such Officers, and Soldiers, as have Dwellings, or other Relations in the Country, be required to depart the Line within two Days after Publication; and to return to their Homes or Habitations, and there to apply themselves to their several Callings, upon the like Forfeiture of their Arrears; except such, whose present and lawful Occasions may require their Continuance, to be approved of by a Committee for that Purpose to be appointed: And that the Parliament would please to make some speedy and certain Provision for the satisfying all Arrears to the Soldiery, who have served the Parliament, within some short and convenient Time, to be paid in the several Counties and Places of their Abode, according to the Conditions of their Entertainments.

" 3. That all Officers and Soldiers, who have been in Arms against the Parliament, or others who have assisted or contributed therunto, be enjoined, upon Pain of Imprisonment, within twenty-four Hours after Publication, to repair to their several Habitations, and fall to their lawful Callings: And that such Officers, Soldiers and others, as have no Habitations nearer, be commanded forthwith to withdraw themselves, and to continue, at least, twenty Miles from London, for the Space of forty Days; except such as, by a Committee authorized and appointed to that Purpose, shall have Licence, upon just Cause by them allowed, to remain in or near London so long Time, until they have dispatched such Business as they shall have in or near the City; which ended, then presently to retire twenty Miles from the City, upon Pain of Imprisonment, as aforesaid.

" 4. That such Commanders and Soldiers, as, according to former Orders of the Parliament, have come in from the Army, having received their Monies, may be otherwise disposed of, as the Parliament shall think fit.

" 5. That all Persons whatsoever, that are possessed of any Monies or Goods belonging to the Publick, may be enjoined to bring the same within one Month after Publication, into such publick Treasury as is or shall be appointed for that Purpose, under Penalty to forfeit treble the Value, which shall be duly proved to be so concealed; the Half of the Forfeiture to be given to such Persons as shall make Proof of such Concealment, and the other Half to be applied to the Service of the State.

" 6. That all Revenues (as well such as are due by Sequestration, or otherwise) be managed under such Commissions, and by such Persons, as notwithstanding any Privilege of Parliament, or otherwise, may be held to such

Rules as are or shall be prescribed therein by Ordinance of Parliament, and be liable (for Breach thereof) to answer the same in due Course of Law; and that no arbitrary Power may be exercised to the contrary by any Person whatsoever.

" 7. That the Parliament would for the present please to lay aside all Businesses of lesser Consequence, of private Concernment, and improve their Time, and utmost Endeavour, that such Laws may be prepared for his Majesty's Royal Concurrence, as may settle the Government of the Church, secure the People from all unlawful and arbitrary Power whatsoever in future, and to restore his Majesty to his just Rights and Authority, according to the Covenant; without all which the Petitioners can never expect any lasting Establishment; that so this long divided and distracted Kingdom may attain to the Blessings of Peace and Unity in Church and Commonwealth.

" 8. And, that the People may be the better secured to enjoy the intended Effects of such Laws as shall be so made with the Royal Assent, that especial Care be taken, that all Officers of State, and other Ministers of Justice, may be Persons of Honour, of considerable Interest, and of known Integrity to the Parliament and Kingdom.

" 9. That the Parliament would please to provide for the carrying on of the Affairs in Ireland, by a speedy Transporting the Forces which lie ready on the Sea-side, and such others as shall be willing to engage in that Service, and by such continual Supplies as are requisite to reduce that Kingdom to the Obedience of the Crown of England, and rescue the good Party left there out of the bloody Hands of those barbarous Rebels. And, for the better Encouragement of the Subjects of this Kingdom to continue their Supplies for that Service, that, with as much Speed as conveniently may be, the Parliament will please to take Care that the People be eased of such extraordinary Charges and Burthens, as have long lain, and still remain upon this Kingdom.

" 10. That, by just and good Means, the Correspondence with our Brethren of Scotland may, according to the national Covenant, be maintained and preserved.

" 11. That this Honourable House would please to give Order for a speedy Examination of all unlawful Elections and Returns of the Members thereof, and purge the House of all such as have been unduly chosen, or have been in Arms or in Action against the Parliament, and provide for the Supply of their Room, according to the Laws of the Land.

" 12. That some speedy Course may be taken for the deciding of all Causes formerly determinable in the Court of Admiralty; the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Correspondence with foreign Nations, being very much prejudiced, disturbed, and endangered, for want of due Provision herein, as hath formerly at large been represented unto the Honourable House.

" 13. And



" 13. And lastly, That Satisfaction being made  
" by Delinquents, according to the Wisdom of  
" Parliament, an Act of Oblivion may be passed  
" for an utter Abolition and final Reconcilement  
" of all Parties and Differences, and for the quiet  
" Settling of Peace, Love, and Unity among the  
" Subjects of this Kingdom."

Nothing can more evince the declining Power  
of the Parliament, than this Petition: For, notwith-  
standing the gross Hints therein of their defect-  
ive Management, and the prescribing, as it  
were, Rules for their future Regulation; yet the  
Petitioners had the Thanks of both Houses re-  
turned them for their hearty and constant Af-  
fections to the Parliament, and were acquainted,  
that, the Petition being long, they would con-  
sider of it in due Time.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 4-p. 1.

City Mi-  
litia's Pe-  
tition for  
20000 l.  
&c.

The Week after, the Sheriffs of London, ac-  
companied by a Deputation from the Committee  
of the City Militia, petitioned the House of Com-  
mons, That they might be allowed twenty thou-  
sand Pounds, from *Weavers-Hall*, for defraying  
the Charge of the Trained-Bands; and that the  
Order of the eleventh of *June*, for raising Horse  
for Defence of the City, might be revived: Which  
being readily assented to, an Ordinance was passed  
for the raising of a Regiment of Horse, to consist  
of six hundred Men.

Different  
Factions.

At the same Time the City being strongly con-  
vulsed by different Factions, they both petitioned  
the Houses of Lords and Commons, under the  
Appellation of young Men and Apprentices, be-  
ing thereunto instigated by their Masters and  
others: The first whereof was as follows:

Ibid.

The young  
Mens Pe-  
tition to  
Parliament

" That whereas, upon the first of *March* last  
" past, your Petitioners presented to this Ho-  
" nourable House an humble Petition, subscrib-  
" ed with many thousand Hands, containing  
" many Things of publick Concernment, both in  
" relation to the Kingdom in general, and your  
" Petitioners in particular, as may appear by a  
" Copy of the same hereunto annexed; at the  
" Reading of which, your Honours were pleas-  
" ed to promise the taking the same into  
" serious Consideration, in convenient Time:  
" In Hopes of which, your Petitioners have,  
" with all Humility and Modesty, according to  
" our Duty, waited ever since for the Accom-  
" plishment of the same, forbearing all clamorous  
" and tumultuous Conventions, whereby your  
" Honours might in the least have been disturb-  
" ed in the quiet and peaceable Prosecution of  
" your weighty Affairs.

" And we cannot but with all Thankfulness  
" acknowledge what you have already acted to-  
" wards the Satisfaction of our just Desires in  
" part; but finding, to the great Grief of our  
" Hearts, that in Matter of greatest Concern-  
" ment, instead of hoped Redress, our heavy  
" Grievances are increased, by the late Ejection  
" of Men of known Fidelity out of their sever-  
" al Offices in the City Regiments of Trained-  
" Bands and Auxiliaries, to the great Grief of  
" most honest Men, who have been Eye-wit-  
" nesses of their Faithfulness and Forwardness  
" in the Discharge of their several Trusts, and  
" without any Crime laid against them, so much  
" as to give a pretended Ground of this their un-  
" just Repulse.

" Likewise, instead of Composure of Differ-  
" ences, we find, that Encouragement is given to  
" Men of turbulent and seditious Spirits to stir  
" up Divisions, by rendering those that concur  
" not with them in every Puntilio, (in Point  
" of Judgment) as Men unworthy to enjoy their  
" Birthrights, Privileges, or Subsistence in the  
" Kingdom, notwithstanding they have given  
" never so eminent Testimony of their sincere  
" Affections to the common Good; whereby  
" those too officious Incendiaries seem more to  
" drive at their particular Designs, than the Con-  
" servation of Peace and Unity in the Common-  
" wealth; and hereby, together with their late  
" Industriousness in striving to exasperate the  
" City against the Army, have endeavoured,  
" what in them was, to embroil the Kingdom in  
" a second War, most dreadful to all well-mind-  
" ed People to think of.

" Neither is it the least of our Grief to remem-  
" ber the late Abuse of the Authority of this  
" House, by the too great Influence of some  
" arbitrary Spirits, in the late abusing and slight-  
" ing Petitioners, contrary to their former De-  
" claration, touching the Liberty of the Sub-  
" ject, the very Foundation of which was by  
" this Means most miserably shaken: Nor  
" can we be unsensible of the Misery some free-  
" born Subjects yet undergo, by being detain-  
" ed in Prison from Time to Time, without  
" being brought to a legal Trial, notwithstanding  
" their several Appeals to this Honourable Court.  
" Upon these and other pressing Considerations,  
" we assume the Boldness once more to present  
" these our ensuing Requests to this Honourable  
" House:

" 1. That you will be pleased, with all con-  
" venient Speed, according to your Promise, to  
" take the several Heads of our former Petition  
" into serious Consideration.

" 2. That your Authority, so apparently ab-  
" used, contrary to Right and Equity, by those  
" that have of late effected the Ejection of Men  
" of known Fidelity and Account out of Places  
" of so important Trust, may be forthwith re-  
" deemed out of their Hands; and that those that  
" have been so unreasonably expelled, may be  
" again restored to their Places, till sufficient  
" Ground may be made apparent to the con-  
" trary.

" 3. We further pray, that you will be pleased  
" to declare against all manner of Invectives  
" of the Clergy or others, tending to the Ag-  
" gravation of Differences amongst peaceable  
" Spirits.

" 4. And, That those Persons, who have  
" appealed to this honourable Court for Justice,  
" may be forthwith put into a Way of impartial  
" Trial.

" And lastly, That the Sum of all your En-  
" deavours may tend to the sweet Composure of  
" Differences on all Sides, so far as it may be  
" congruent to the Rules of Piety and Equity."

The Petitioners received for Answer from the  
City Members, That divers Matters of great Con-  
cern were then before the House; therefore would  
consider it in Time convenient; and that the  
Commons acknowledged their good Inclinations  
and Deportment.

White  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.



*Ibid.*  
*Ruth. Col.*  
*vol. 4. p. 1.*

*The Apprentices*  
*Petition.*

The next Day, the contrary Party of young Men, seemingly in the Royal Interest, sent their Petition, signed by above ten thousand Hands, by a Deputation of six of their Number; one of whom, on his delivering the same at the Bar of the House of Lords, made the following Speech:

"My Lords,

*Ibid.*

*Speech made by one of them at delivering it at the Bar of the House.*

"If it may please this honourable House, we are commanded by the young Men and Apprentices of the City of London to present your Honours with this their humble Petition, being in pursuance of their Covenant with God, which is upon them; humbly craving your charitable Constructions, their Ends being single, for the Glory of God, the Peace of the Kingdom, and Vindication of the Parliament."

"The humble Petition of divers well-affected young Men and Apprentices of the City of London, &c.

"Humbly sheweth,

*Ibid.*

*The Petition.*

"That your Petitioners have, with the Forwardest, been ever ready in this common Cause of Religion, Laws, and Liberties, to adventure their Lives for the Preservation thereof, which we hoped, after so much Expence of Blood, and (by God's Providence) such happy Success of your Armies, would have been settled to us and our Posterities in a lasting Peace; yet, to the Grief of our Hearts, your Petitioners cannot but take Notice, how in these unhappy Times of Distraction, divers discontented Persons labour to sow new Seeds of Discord and Divisions among us; whereby Incendiaries and Malignants are encouraged, your faithfulest Friends discountenanced, the Privileges of Parliament violated, Magistracy opposed, the publick Worship of God slighted, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject much endangered; all which your Petitioners laying sadly to Heart, and having more before their Eyes the Glory of God, and the Happiness of his Majesty's Kingdoms, than their own private Interests, (which we shall readily sacrifice for the Publick) do in all Humility most humbly pray,

"1. That, according to our solemn League and Covenant, his Majesty's Royal Person may be defended; and that his just Power and Greatness (in the Preservation and Defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdoms) may be established.

"2. That the Rights and Privileges of Parliament may be vindicated, and the lawful Liberties and Property of the Subjects preserved and maintained.

"3. That the Government of the Church may be speedily settled, Conventicles (the Seminaries of Separation) suppressed, and Toleration of licentious Liberty effectually declared against.

"4. That all Incendiaries, Malignants, and evil Instruments, which hinder the Reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his People, or one of his Kingdoms from another, or make any Faction or Parties among the People, (contrary to the solemn League and

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Covenant) may be brought to publick Trial, and receive condign Punishment.

"5. That all Obstructions in the ordinary Courts of Justice may be removed, and the insufferable Abuse of Committees and their Officers considered.

"6. That the Arrears of your Soldierly of this Kingdom may be satisfied, and Security granted for their further Indemnity for all Acts done by them *tempore & loco belli*.

"7. That the Army now on Foot may be disbanded, or otherwise disposed of, that so this almost exhausted Kingdom may be freed from those many grievous Taxes and Oppressions it now groans under.

"8. And whereas there have been, and still are, great Abuses, and insufferable Injuries done to your Petitioners by the Sale of Freedoms, and Foreigners intruding into the Suburbs, and Places near adjacent to this City, whereby your Petitioners are much discouraged in their Service, the Freemen of this City prejudiced, and the Franchises and Liberties thereof infringed: We therefore humbly beseech this honourable Assembly to resolve on some Course, (as you in your Wisdom shall think fit) as well for the Expulsion of such as have so unduly crept in amongst us, as for the future Prevention of the like insufferable Injuries, that may redound to your Petitioners hereafter."

To which the Lords, by their Clerk, returned hearty Thanks for their good Affections, and pious Care for the publick Peace of the Kingdom; and that they would speedily take the Contents of their Petition into Consideration.

Some Time before the Parliament, being under dreadful Apprehensions at the Army's Approach towards London, judged it necessary to provide for their Security; for which End, on the fourth of May, they passed an Ordinance for chusing a new Committee of Militia in the City of London; at which Time the Government thereof being intirely Presbyterian, none were elected into that Committee, or other Office of the Militia, but such as were of that Denomination, who were all zealously devoted to the Service of the Parliament. The Army, which chiefly consisted of Independents, were highly irritated at this Proceeding, infomuch that it occasioned their sending a positive Resolution to the Parliament, to publish a Declaration for restoring the Government of the City Militia into the Hands of those lately discharged from that Office, and such others (Independents) as were in the same Interest. On which Occasion, Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Army, upon the nineteenth of July, sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to concur with them in their Application to Parliament in the said Affair:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"In the carrying on of the great Business of the Kingdom, towards a general and happy Settlement, it hath been a fixed Principle with us, to make it our first Endeavours with the Parliament, that all Things, which threaten an Engagement of the Kingdom in a second War, might

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affs. Ruth. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.*

*Ordinance for chusing a new Militia.*

*Clar. Hist. Rebel.*

*Ruth. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.*

*General Fairfax's Letter to the City thereupon.*



"might be removed, before we could have a confident Expectation of a good Issue, upon a Treaty with their Commissioners; which Course of ours, although it might have some Appearance of Delay, yet by Men that are zealous of the Kingdom's Good, (we hope) no Endeavours will be judged unnecessary, that may secure the Kingdom from the Danger of any new Embroilments.

"We are now come thus far, that the most material Particulars, which we have in Preparation to propose, for the general Settlement of the Affairs of the Kingdom, have been communicated to the Parliament's Commissioners; and we hope, they are satisfied, that they contain in them Things tending to a general Good, and to lay a hopeful Foundation for common Right and Freedom to the People of this Land for the future, and for a lasting Peace amongst us: But, before we can securely intend, and without Interruption apply ourselves unto the Proceedings, and Dispatch of the Treaty thereupon, we have delivered into the Hands of their Commissioners the Paper, which consists of three Particulars; in the last whereof (which is the Militia [Committee of the Militia] of the City) you being most immediately concerned, to the end you may see we would ask nothing which relates to you, without giving you a just Account thereof, and all the possible Satisfaction therein; we have also given a Copy thereof to your Commissioners, to be herewith sent unto you.

"We should not desire this, or any thing of that Nature, were we not persuaded, that what we desire is reasonable, and for yours and the Kingdom's Good and Quiet; and we should willingly have been silent, (as to this) but considering the just Jealousies which lie against some Persons, now authorized in that Power amongst you, and those Attempts which have been made by some, who would have engaged your City in a new War, had not your Lordship, and Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, by your Wisdom prevented it, by getting those Votes, which were passed by the Militia, made null.

"We cannot, in a Case of this Importance, but deal freely with you, in desiring your Concurrence with ours to the Parliament, that the Militia may be changed into those Hands, out of which it was taken; of whose Care and Fidelity to the Publick there hath been so long and large Experience, as few Ages have paralleled; and, if the Interest we have so long fought for be still the same, let it not seem strange, that we desire, both of Parliament and City, that those may be in Places of such a Trust, who have given the best Proof of their Courage and Constancy in Prosecution of the same.

"Having thus far declared ourselves with all Freedom and Cheerfulness to you, as we do not doubt of your good Acceptance of our Intention therein; so we desire your Forwardness into a Work so much tending to mutual Confidence, and to prevent the Designs of any, who would be glad to put Obstructions in the Way to a happy Conclusion, and envy nothing more than

"the Continuance of a right Understanding between you and us."

Tho' the City did not comply with the Desire of the Army in this Affair, yet the Parliament, out of a servile Fear, did, by reversing the Order complained of; which enraged the Presbyterians to such a Degree, that all the Officers and Soldiers of the Trained-Bands and Auxiliaries, young Men and Apprentices of the Cities of London and Westminster, Sea-Commanders, Seamen, and Watermen, together with great Numbers of the Officers and Soldiers within the Line of Communication, and Bill of Mortality, of that Denomination, entered into a solemn Engagement to oppose the Army with their utmost Efforts; and, in order to obtain the Assistance and Sanction of the City therein, presented the following Petition and Engagement to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council:

#### "Shewing,

"That your Petitioners, taking into serious Consideration, how Religion, his Majesty's Honour and Safety, the Privileges of Parliament, and Liberties of the Subjects are at present greatly endangered, and like to be destroyed; and also sadly weighing with ourselves, what Means might likely prove the most effectual to procure a firm and lasting Peace, without a further Effusion of Christian English Blood; have therefore entered into a solemn Engagement, which is hereunto annexed; and do humbly and earnestly desire, that this whole City may join together, by all lawful and possible Means, as one Man, in hearty Endeavours for his Majesty's present coming up to his two Houses of Parliament, with Honour, Safety, and Freedom, (and that without the nearer Approach of the Army) there to confirm such Things, as he hath granted in his Message of May last, in Answer to the Propositions of both Kingdoms; and that by a personal Treaty with his two Houses of Parliament, and the Commissioners of the Kingdom of Scotland, such Things as yet are in Difference may be speedily settled, and a firm and lasting Peace established: All which we desire may be presented to both Houses of Parliament, from this honourable Assembly."

#### The Engagement.

"Whereas we have entered into a solemn League and Covenant, for Reformation and Defence of Religion, the Honour and Happiness of the Kingdoms, and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; all which we do eminently perceive, not only to be endangered, but like to be destroyed: We do therefore, in pursuance of our said Covenant, Oath of Allegiance, Oath of every Freeman of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Protestation, solemnly engage ourselves, and vow unto Almighty God, that we will to the utmost of our Power cordially endeavour, that his Majesty may speedily come to his two Houses of Parliament, with Honour, Safety, and Freedom, (and that without the nearer Approach of the Army) there

*The City stands out. But the Parliament yields to reverse their Ordinance: Which enrages the young Men, &c.*

*Rush. Col. vol. 3. p. 1.*

*Their Petition to the Lord-Mayor.*

*Ibid. Engagement.*



"there to confirm such Things, as he hath granted in his Message of the 12th of May last, in Answer to the Propositions of both Kingdoms; and that by a personal Treaty with his two Houses of Parliament, and the Commissioners of the Kingdom of Scotland, such Things as are yet in Difference may be speedily settled, and a firm and lasting Peace established: For the effecting hereof, we do protest, and re-oblige ourselves, as in the Presence of God, the Searcher of all Hearts, with our Lives and Fortunes, to endeavour, what in us lies, to preserve and defend his Majesty's royal Person and Authority, the Privileges of Parliament, and Liberty of the Subject, and, in their full and constant Freedom, the Cities of London and Westminster, Lines of Communication, and Parishes mentioned in the weekly Bill of Mortality; and all others that shall adhere with us to the said Covenant, and Oath of Allegiance, Oath of every Freeman of London and Westminster, and Protestation: Nor shall we by any Means admit, suffer, or endure any Neutrality in this common Cause of God, the King and Kingdom, as we do expect the Blessing of Almighty God, whose Help we crave, and wholly devolve ourselves upon, in this our Undertaking."

Rob. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.  
*The General's Proceedings thereupon.*

In Pursuance of this Engagement, the City was in a great Commotion; Assemblies being held, Soldiers lifted, and Orders given them to be ready upon the first Notice. In the mean Time, the Army having with the utmost Dispatch received Copies of the said Petition and Engagement, with an Account of the dangerous Proceedings thereon, the General immediately sent the same by Letter to the Parliament, and acquainted them with the pernicious Consequences such a desperate Combination might be attended with; therefore desired a speedy Stop might be put to those mischievous Agitations; and, to prevent such dangerous Practices from having any Influence upon his Army, caused all Cavaliers, or Persons which had borne Arms for the King, to be expelled his Troops. And the Parliament, upon Receipt of the General's Dispatches, made a Declaration, whereby all Persons, after the Publication thereof, that should consent to or subscribe the said Engagement, were deemed guilty of High Treason, and who, on that Account, were in all Respects to suffer as Traitors.

Ibid.  
White.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
*The Parliament's Declaration against the Engagement.*

Tho' this Declaration seems to have quashed the Engagement, yet the Presbyterian Faction were highly enraged against the Parliament for repealing the Ordinance of the 4th of May, and making a new one, whereby they were excluded from any Share in the Government of the City Militia; therefore, rather than see their Rivals, the Independents, triumph, resolved to run all Hazards: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, by reason of two Petitions received from divers of the principal Citizens, young Men, and Apprentices, presented the following to the House of Commons:

*The Petition of the Lord-Mayor, &c.*

"That the Petitioners have, by Ordinance of Parliament, dated the 23d (July) present, taken Notice of the Pleasure of both Houses, for constituting a new Committee for the Mili-

tia of the City of London, and the Liberties thereof, and of all other Places within the Lines of Communication, and the weekly Bills of Mortality; and for determining of a former Ordinance for the Militia of this City, &c. dated the 4th of May last; which being taken into serious Consideration, the Petitioners could not but call to Mind how far both Houses of Parliament had formerly honoured the City, when they first established the Committee for Militia, and since enlarged or altered the same, to take the Sense of this Court, before they finally resolved thereupon; which Confidence the Petitioners are not conscious to themselves to have forfeited.

*to Parliament for re-establishing the Militia.*

"And next, being sensible, by two Petitions presented to this Court, (the Copies whereof are annexed) the one entitled, The humble Petition of divers well-affected Citizens of the City of London; and the other entitled, The humble Petition of divers young Men, Citizens, and others Apprentices of this City; what a general Distemper this sudden Change hath already made, and may further raise in this City; besides that hereby the City is for the present put out of all regular Posture of Defence:

"The Petitioners could not but return unto this honourable House, and humbly and earnestly pray, That the Militia, which was established by Ordinance of the 4th of May last, as aforesaid, and then ordered to continue for one whole Year, may be re-established, that so the present Fears and Distempers in the City may be dispersed and appeased: Whereunto as the Petitioners humbly conceive this to be the only present safe Means, next under the mighty Hand of God, so they will not doubt but that the said Militia, as hitherto they have done, will in all Things perform their Duties, according to their Trust."

The Petitions, that occasioned this Petition, being of such an imperious Strain, especially that delivered to both Houses of Parliament by the young Men and Apprentices of the City, I have therefore judged it necessary to insert them, for the Satisfaction of the Reader:

The first whereof being that of the Well-affected; the second, that of the young Men, &c. to the Common Council; and the third, that of the young Men, &c. to both Houses of Parliament. The first

*Sheweth,*

"That whereas we have lifted up our Hands to the High God for the Reformation and Defence of Religion, his Majesty's just Power and Authority, the Liberties of the Subjects, and the Privileges of Parliaments; and seriously considering the late Transactions to violate all these, and to weaken the Zeal and Forwardness of the City, and this honourable Court, in the Maintenance of the same, by endeavouring to remove the present Militia, confirmed by the Authority of Parliament for a Year, and made Choice of by this honourable Court:

*Ibid.*

*The Petition of the well-affected Citizens to the Common Council, concerning the Militia.*

"In



"In this Streight and Exigency we are bold, in all Humility, yet with all Earnestness, to pray, that this honourable Court would sadly weigh the present Dangers; and as in former Times it hath been your Honour to be instrumental for the Preservation of this miserable and dying Kingdom, by the Interposition of your Courage, and Power, and Wisdom, in Time of Need, so you would not suffer it to be buried in perpetual Oblivion and Reproach, by yielding up that Militia, which, by the good Providence of God, and the Authority of a free Parliament, hath been invested in your Hands, the only visible Means, under God, we have now left for the Security of our Religion, Lives, and Liberties."

The second "*Humbly sheweth,*

Ibid.

*The Petition of the young Men, &c.*

"That your Petitioners, being sadly affected with the Distractions of these Times, (wherein divers discontented Persons, for the Advancement of their own Interests, labour to sow new Seeds of Division and Discord among us; whereby Incendiaries are encouraged, the Well-affected discountenanced, the Privilege of Parliament violated, the publick Worship of God slighted, the Liberties and Properties of the faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, and especially of this City, much endangered, and the long-desired-for End of these Troubles, by his Majesty's gracious Compliance with, and his safe and honourable Return to his Parliament, (which we hoped was almost obtained) now retarded, and for the present altogether frustrated) have presented their humble Petition to both Houses of Parliament, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed; the which they have thought it their Duty likewise to tender unto this honourable Court; being confident, that as their Desires in these their humble Addresses arise from no other Ends whatsoever, but the Glory of God, and the Discharge of their Consciences, in Pursuance of that solemn League and Covenant which lies upon them, to endeavour to their utmost, in their Places and Callings, to use all lawful Ways and Means for the Conservation and Maintenance of the just Rights and Privileges of Parliament, (lately so much violated) the Preservation and Defence of his Majesty's Royal Person and Authority, together with the true Religion and Liberties of this Kingdom, and for the discovering and bringing to condign Punishment all evil Instruments whatsoever, which labour, by fomenting groundless Fears and Jealousies, to divide and make Parties amongst the People, thereby to retard the Settlement of Church and State: So we doubt not but this honourable Court (who have been instrumental to invite us, both by Example and Persuasion, according to several Ordinances and Declarations of Parliament, to engage ourselves to the Prosecution of the said Ends; wherein you have already done very much, to your everlasting Praise and Commendation) will still with all Reality, Constancy, and undaunted Magnanimity, pursue the same, and likewise encourage those that shall, according to their Duty, labour to promote the same Ends.

"Wherefore we humbly pray, that this honourable Court would be pleased to use their utmost Endeavours, by their Addresses to the Parliament, and otherwise, as they in their Wisdoms shall think fit, for the furthering of your Petitioners Desire contained in the above-mentioned Petition.

"We cannot likewise but with all Thankfulness take Notice of what this honourable City has done, for the putting in Execution of several Ordinances of Parliament, that none be put into any Place of Trust, either in Church or Commonwealth, but such as have taken, and now stand well-affected to the Covenant, to which we are confident that you will still adhere.

"And whereas there have been, and still are, several factious Persons, who stile themselves the Well-affected of this City, (tho' unworthy of that Name) who labour to traduce the Actions thereof, thereby to bring an Odium upon it, and to lay it open to their Malice; a fresh Instance whereof we have in a Petition (already recited) presented to the Parliament, pretended to be the Petition of the young Men and Apprentices of the City, as also by a Petition pretended to be presented to Sir Thomas Fairfax; the which we are ready to produce, and refer the Consideration of them to this honourable Court.

"And further pray, that as both the Militia of the City hath been legally chosen by this honourable Court, according to the Ordinance of Parliament; and the Common Council legally chosen by the several Wards, according to the antient Custom of this City; you would be pleased to retain the same Power, both Civil and Military, in your own Hands: And that you would be pleased (for the Prevention of many imminent Dangers, to which this City may be liable, by Reason of these Distractions) to take such effectual and speedy Course for the Safeguard and Defence thereof, that the Fear either of any Mutiny within, or any unwarrantable Power from abroad, may in some Measure be taken away; whereby Trade (the main Support of this City, now mightily impaired) may be again revived, and the Franchises and Liberties of this honourable City (to which we are the apparent Heirs) maintained and defended.

"And as your Petitioners are in Duty bound, both by that Relation they stand in to the honourable City, as by that solemn Engagement whereinto they have entered, so they will be always ready to hazard their Lives for the Defence thereof, and not suffer themselves, directly or indirectly, by any Terror or Persuasion, to be drawn from their Duty herein."

The third "*Sheweth,*

"1. It is our humble Desire, in regard Religion, our Lives, Liberties, and Estates, are so much endangered, and the Peace and Safety of this City and Kingdom, that the pretended Ordinance for the Change of the Militia of the City of London may be presently repealed, before the Rising of the Houses; and that former Ordinance,

Ibid.

*The Petition of the young Men to both Houses of Parliament for Repeal of their last Ordinance for the Militia, &c.*



"Ordinance, that was conferred for a Year by a free Parliament upon the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and by them legally chosen, may be established; in regard we do conceive that no Justice, tho' it run in ever so free a Channel, can lawfully dispossess them of it, unless it shall appear to be abused, contrary to the Trust reposed in them.

"2. It is likewise desired, That the City of London may immediately be vindicated against a late pretended Declaration of both Houses, which declares all those Traitors, and so to forfeit Life and Estate, who shall, after Publication thereof, act thereupon to get Subscriptions; and that the said Declaration be now presently reversed and cancelled.

"3. That both Houses of Parliament do presently make an Order, upon some special Penalty, for the calling in of all their Members of either Houses, to discharge the Trust the Kingdom has reposed in them, especially eleven late accused Members, against whom there has been nothing proved of their Accusation to this Day; that yet again we may come to be so happy, as to enjoy the healing Influence of a full and free Parliament in these distracted Times.

"These Particulars we cannot but insist upon, since the Distractions among us begin to grow so high, and the Honour and Privileges of Parliament, the Peace and Safety of the City and Kingdom are so greatly violated."

But, lest these Petitions should not have Weight sufficient to prevail upon the Parliament to remove the Grievances complained of, therefore to enforce the same, the last was (at the Command of their Masters) backed, by a great Number of the rude Petitioners, who went into the House of Commons with their Hats on; and, keeping open the Doors, cried, *Vote, Vote, Agree, Agree, Dispatch, We'll wait no longer!* whilst all without incessantly exclaimed to have such Members delivered to them as voted against their Interest. In this exclamatory Posture they continued, till they obliged the House to repeal both the late Ordinance and Declaration; to which the House of Lords immediately concurred; whereby 'tis manifest, that, between the City and Army, the Parliament was divested of all its Power, and sat only as so many Cyphers stripped of all Authority; for, as the latter compelled them to reverse the Ordinance of the 4th of May concerning the City Militia, and to make a Declaration against subscribing the above-recited Engagement, so the former at this Time forced them to repeal both.

The Army, not willing to admit of a Rival in Power, were highly enraged at these Proceedings of the Citizens; wherefore Sir Thomas Fairfax, the General, sent this sharp and cutting Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council:

*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"You may please to remember the forward Compliance of this Army with your Desires to remove to this Distance, and that upon the

"Assurance you gave them of your Concurrence with their declared Desires, for the settling of the Liberty and Peace of this Kingdom, (against which you never yet offered us one Exception, or any Ground of Dissent) as also of your great Tenderness and Resolution to secure the Parliament and their Privileges from any Violence or Attempt; the chief Reason given us of your late lifting of new Forces, and wherein we did most acquiesce.

"That, upon this Confidence, we had disposed of the Army into several Parts of the Kingdom, for the Ease of the whole; some of them to above an hundred Miles distant; we had given up ourselves to the effecting such Proposals as might tend to the comfortable Settlement of this poor Kingdom; and we were in a hopeful Way for speedy Relief for Ireland.

"We cannot then but be deeply sensible of the unparalleled Violation acted upon the Parliament upon Monday last, by a Multitude from your City, because therein the Guards sent from the City did not only neglect their Duty for the Security of the Parliament from such Violence, and the whole City to yield any Relief to the Houses in that Extremity, but, I am assured from Eye and Ear-witnesses, that divers of the Common Council gave great Encouragement to it; which doth not only gainsay your former Professions, but does Violence to those many Obligations, that, by your Charter, Protestation, and sundry other Ways, laid upon you to protect the Parliament.

"For my Part, I cannot but look on you (who are in Authority) as accountable to the Kingdom for your present Interruptions of that hopeful Way of Peace and Settlement Things were in for this Nation, and for relieving Ireland, occasioned by a late destructive Engagement, especially by the latter prodigious and horrid Force done upon the Parliament, tending to dissolve all Government; upon which Score we and the whole Kingdom shall have Cause to put every Thing of the like Nature that may happen to the Parliament, to any who are Friends to them and this Army, except by your Wisdom, Care, and Industry, the chief Actors in the Premises may be detected, secured, and given up to the procuring of Justice for the same, and the best Endeavours used to prevent the like for the future.

*"Bedford, July 29, 1647."*

Upon the reading of this Letter, and Advice of the Army's Advance towards London, the Lord-Mayor and Committee of the Militia gave immediate Order for the Train'd-Bands to march to the Works of Fortification; and, for the more expeditiously raising Auxiliaries for Defence of the City, Proclamation was made by Beat of Drum, that all Persons capable of bearing Arms should next Morning repair to the several Places of Rendezvous with such Arms as they had; and those unprovided were to be supplied out of the publick Stores.

Since the withdrawing of the Speakers, and divers Members of both Houses of Parliament, occasioned

*General Fairfax's Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c. complaining of this Proceeding.*

*White Mem. Engl. Aff. Cl. Hist. Rebell.*

*In what Manner presented to the House.*

*The Ordinance repealed.*

*The Repeal refused by the Army.*

*Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.*

*White Mem. Engl. Aff. The City arms in their own Defence.*

*Rush. Col. vol. 4. p. 1.*



*Proceedings in Parliament, under the City Influence, for a Commendation with the King, &c.*

occasioned by the late Insult, the remaining Members, entirely in the City Interest, voted, 1. That the King should come to London. 2. That the Committee of the City Militia should have full Power to raise such Forces as they should deem requisite for the Defence of the City. 3. That they make Choice of a Commander in Chief, to be approved of by Parliament; and such Commander to present other Officers for the Approbation of the said Committee.

Pursuant to these Votes, the Committee chose Major-General *Massey* for General, and ordered, That all Reformado Officers, and others, should appear the next Day in St. James's Fields, in order for their being taken into the City's Service, and the Persons already inrolled to be forthwith formed into Regiments; and immediately thereupon the Lord-Mayor and Common Council published a Declaration of this Tenor:

*City Declaration for enlisting Men, and forming Regiments.*

"Taking Notice of the Army's surprizing of the King at *Holmeby*, and denying his Residence nearer London than their Quarters; that the City have endeavoured the Settlement of the Kingdom, Relief of Ireland, Ease of their Fellow-Subjects, and a good Understanding between themselves and the Army.

"That the Privileges of Parliament have been violated, by the Army's causing the eleven Members to withdraw, and the Militia of London now demanded, which hath been established by Ordinance, and is subject to no other Cognizance but of the King and Parliament.

"That they desire nothing more than that his Majesty may be in a free and honourable Condition and Capacity; and, whilst he is invironed by an Army, and under their Power, he can neither freely grant, nor will there be Hope to enjoy what he grants in this Condition.

"That they are resolved earnestly, yet with Humility, to apply themselves to the Parliament to this Purpose; and hope that all good Subjects, who are touched with any Sense of that Duty and Allegiance, which, by the Law of God and Man, they owe unto their King, will unanimously join with them therein.

"They state the Difference between them and the Army to be, that they could not submit the Militia of the City to be altered at the Will of the Army, after it had been so orderly settled in the Hands of such as were intrusted therewith for one whole Year, when there was a full and free Parliament.

"That they desire a happy and speedy Peace, by the Settlement of true Religion in this Kingdom, and by re-establishing his Majesty in his just Rights and Authority, by upholding all lawful Privileges of a free Parliament, by maintaining the fundamental Laws of the Land, by restoring and securing the Subject unto and in his just Liberty and Property, and by freeing this long-oppressed Kingdom from all Taxes and enforced Free Quarters towards the Maintenance of an Army, which, for a long Time, hath had no visible Enemy to encounter."

On the same Day the Parliament declared,

That the Ordinance which put the Land-Forces under the Command of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, does not give him any Power over the Train'd-Bands, Garrisons, &c. which Declaration was published in this City by Sound of Trumpet.

In Consequence of Yesterday's Order of the Committee of Militia for inlisting Reformado's, &c. there was a very great Appearance in St. James's Fields; whereupon an Order was published for shutting up all Shops, and preventing Horses from going out of the City, in order to their being employed in Military Service.

Upon the withdrawing of the Speakers of both Houses, on Account of the late Force upon the Parliament by the City Apprentices, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council gave both Houses the strongest Assurances, that, for the future, they would provide such Guards for their Security, as should effectually prevent all Disturbances whatsoever; whereupon these Resolutions passed both Houses: 1. That Thanks be returned to the City for their Offer to provide for the Parliament's sitting in Safety. 2. That the Care of the King's Children be committed to the Lord-Mayor of London. 3. That the Committee of Safety do repair to, and consult with, the Committee of the City Militia about the Safety of the King, Parliament, City, and Kingdom; and, just after, dispatched the following Letter to the General of the Army:

"May it please your Excellency,

"The Houses having this Day received from their Commissioners a Copy of your Letter to them, dated at *Bedford*, the 29th of July, with a Copy of another Letter of the same Date, writ to the City of London; in both which tho' there be no Accounts at all of the Motion of your Army, yet the Houses understand, by the Letters from their Commissioners, in which the Copies were inclosed, and otherwise, that you have given Orders for the marching of the Army towards London, upon Pretence of defending the Houses from the Danger of Tumults; upon Consideration whereof, the Houses have commanded us to let you understand, that as they cannot but have a deep Sense of the undue Liberty which some Apprentices of the City of London, and others, from whom they might have expected more Obedience, have taken to themselves to violate the just Authority, Privileges, and Freedom of Parliament, in which the Safety of the whole Kingdom is concerned, and so they doubt not but the Sense of so great an Offence will at last strike all their Breasts, that have been accessory thereto, with a Detestation of any Practices of the like Nature for the future.

"And as the Houses cannot imagine, that the Disorder committed by some Apprentices, or those that mingled with them, had the Allowance of the City of London, so they have since received full Satisfaction, by the strict Orders given out by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of the City to all Masters to have a Care of their Servants, and by their Declaration proclaimed in the several Parts of the City for the preventing and suppressing of Tumults, that they shall sit with much Freedom

*Reul. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. Whit. Mem. Engl. Aff.*

*Reul. Col. vol. 4. p. 1. Shops shut up.*

*Ibid. City promises to protect the Parliament*

*Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament*

*Ibid. And Letter to the General of the Army, forbidding the March of the Army towards London.*



"dom and Security from any Disturbance for the future.

"And therefore, the Houses seeing no Cause to command that Army, or any Part thereof, to march up for their Defence, but rather judging, by the Distractions raised at the News thereof, that the Motion of the Army near the City is like to precipitate the City and Army in a desperate and bloody Engagement, not only to the Disturbance of the Parliament's sitting, but also to the Destruction thereof, and of all Authority, by casting the whole Kingdom into Confusion: For Prevention thereof, they have sent you this inclosed Order, requiring you, as you tender the Freedom of Parliament, the Safety of the City, and whole Kingdom, to give exact Obedience thereunto. This being all we have to command, we rest, &c.

*Westminster, July 30, 1647.*"

And, as a farther Encouragement for the Citizens to exert themselves in Defence of the City, this Order was made by Parliament on the last Day of July:

*Ibid.*  
*Ordinance enforcing the Power of the City Militia.*

"Whereas the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, by Ordinance, dated the 10th of July, 1647, did give Power to the Committee of the Militia of London for raising Horse; and, amongst other Things, did ordain, That if any Person or Persons, charged to find Horses, Riders, and Furniture, should refuse or neglect the same, shall forfeit and pay twenty Pounds: It is hereby ordained and declared, That their Committee, and their several Sub-Committees respectively, or such as they shall appoint, shall hereby have Power to levy the said twenty Pounds, or any Part thereof, by Distress and Sale of the Goods of the Party offending; or to imprison their Persons till the same be paid, as they shall think fit.

"And if any Person charged to find a Horse, shall send in an unserviceable Horse, or insufficient Arms, or shall not send a sufficient or serviceable Person to ride the said Horse, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Default, in any the Cases aforesaid, ten Pounds, to be levied as aforesaid.

"And it is further ordained, That the said Committee of the Militia, and their several Sub-Committees, shall have Power, and are hereby authorized, to lay and impose upon every Foot-Soldier, either of the Train'd-Bands or Auxiliaries, that shall neglect or refuse to appear at his Colours upon Beat of the Drum, forty Shillings, as a Fine for every such Neglect or Refusal, to be levied by Distress; and, in Default thereof, that the said Committee, or their Sub-Committees, shall have hereby Power to commit such Person, so refusing or neglecting his Duty, unto Prison, there to remain until he shall have paid the said Fine of forty Shillings.

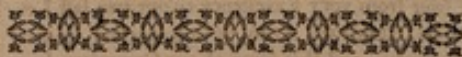
"And the said Committee of the Militia, and their Sub-Committees, shall have hereby Power to disarm any Person or Persons residing or being within the City of London, Lines of Communication, weekly Bills of Mortality, and Hamlets of the Tower, and secure their Persons that shall resist, oppose, obstruct, dissuade,

"discourage, or any Ways hinder the present Service of the King and Parliament, in the present and future Preservation of the Parliament, City, and Places aforesaid, upon any Pretence whatsoever; and such Persons shall be, and are hereby accounted and adjudged as Deferters of the Parliament and City. And the said Committee of the Militia shall from Time to Time hereby have Power to elect and chuse a Major-General, or any other Officer, for the Forces raised and to be raised within the City of London, and Places aforesaid, and them to remove and displace at Pleasure, and to chuse others in his or their steads.

"And it is further ordained and declared, That the said Committee for the Militia of the City of London, and Parts adjacent, within the Lines of Communication, and Parishes mentioned in the weekly Bills of Mortality, or any of them, whereof three to be Aldermen, are hereby authorized and required to put in Execution within the Liberties aforesaid, and also within the Hamlets of the Tower, all former Ordinances for the Militia of London, that were in Force at the Time of the passing of this Ordinance, according to the true Meaning of the said Ordinances for the safe-guarding of the Parliament, City, and Places aforesaid; and also for the Suppression of all Forces, Rebellions, Insurrections, and Invasions, that may happen within the said Places, or that shall approach against the same.

"And it is also ordained, that all Fines imposed by Virtue of this Ordinance shall be taken and employed by the said Committee of the Militia, and their Sub-Committees, for the Advancement of the Service, in such Manner as they shall respectively think fit; and the said Committee of the Militia, and their Sub-Committees, for and touching any Act or Acts done by them, or which hereafter shall be done, in Execution of this Ordinance, or any other Ordinance heretofore made touching the Militia, shall be, by the Authority of Parliament, saved harmless and indemnified.

"And lastly, That no privileged Place, or Person within the Limits aforesaid, shall be exempted from the Power of this Ordinance, except the Peers of this Realm, and Members of the House of Commons, and Assistants of the House of Peers, and Officers and Attendants of both Houses respectively, who shall be exempted from this Ordinance, and all Things therein contained: Provided this Ordinance continue for a Month, and no longer."



#### C H A P. XXXVI.

*The Citizens Letter to General Fairfax on his Army's March to London. The General's Reasons, and their Submission. Fairfax solemnly received by the Lord-Mayor, &c. and presented with a Gold Basin and Ewer. The Fortifications demolished, and the General's threatening Letter about a Loan. The Lord-Mayor*



*Mayor and four Aldermen imprisoned. The Pusillanimity of the Parliament. Several Petitions from the City for Redress of Grievances, and to restore Peace, and for Treaty with the King. Ordinances concerning the Choice of Common-Councilmen, &c. An Insurrection in Favour of the King. City's Posts and Chains taken away. Methods pursued to reduce the City to the Obedience of the Army. The City's Proceedings thereupon. The Le-wellers Petition. The Army quartered in and about London, and seizes the City Treasure. Propositions from the City to the General. The King's Trial proclaimed.*

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
Ruh. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.

*Army ad-  
vanced to  
Colebrook*

Ibid.  
*Petitioners  
for Peace  
cruelly  
treated by  
General  
Poynts.*

Notwithstanding all the Precautions taken, and Encouragement given, for the Citizens to oppose the Army, many were of Opinion, that it would be much more for the Interest of the City to accommodate Matters in an amicable Way, rather than expose it to the Ravages of an incensed and rapacious Enemy; therefore, upon Advice of the Army's being advanced to Colebrook, a Common Council was instantly summoned; when divers Officers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark, petitioned, That they might not be compelled to assume Arms, nor march forth under the Command of any, but such as should be approved of by the Generality of the said Borough, and that they might be entirely left to their own Defence.

This Petition was followed by another, in the Name of many thousands of well-affected Citizens, praying, That Means might be used for the accommodating of all Differences: Whereat General Poynts, and other Officers of the new List, were so highly enraged, that they, in a very cruel and barbarous Manner, fell Sword in Hand upon the naked Petitioners, and, by killing some, and wounding others, obliged the rest to fly for Safety. In the mean Time, a pacifick Alderman made an eloquent Speech in the Common Council, wherein he gracefully depicted the great Dangers that would necessarily result from a new War, both to the City and Kingdom; therefore earnestly pressed his Fellow-Citizens to resolve upon such Measures as might effectually prevent the same: Whereupon they, after long Debates, concluded to send the following Letter to the General, by a Deputation of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners:

*“ Right Honourable,*

Ibid.  
*City's Let-  
ter to  
General  
Fairfax.*

“ Unto all our present Unhappiness we have this added, that we have not yet received any Answer from your Excellency to our two last Letters, altho' the Army be approached so near unto us, and that some of our Committee have daily attended to that Purpose; but we are resolved to omit nothing unattempted, tho' all Discouragements do manifest, as we have always professed, how much we desire Peace, and abhor a new War; and to this End we have added six Aldermen and twelve Commoners to the Committee we formerly appointed to attend your Excellency; from whom your Excellency will please to receive our Sense of the great

“ Offence that the Army hath taken against this City, and give Ear and Credit unto those Things which they delivered unto your Excellency; and your honourable Council of War, on our Behalf: We have no more to say, but to pursue them with our Prayers, that God will give a Blessing to their and our Endeavours, and avert his heavy Judgment from this City, and incline your noble Heart to weigh seriously the Miseries of a new War, wherein whatsoever Share is allotted to this City, the Desolation will have an Influence upon the whole Kingdom.”

Early next Morning the Deputation from the Common Council set out for Colebrook, where the same Day they delivered the above-recited Letter to the General, who returned them a Declaration of this Purport:

“ 1. That the Citizens, by their incessant Importunities, had in a Manner forced the Members of both Houses to yield to the turning out of the old Commissioners of the City Militia, who had so faithfully served both City and Parliament upwards of four Years; and, in their stead, substituted Men no otherwise distinguished than by their Coolness in the Parliament's Service at the Beginning of the War; which gave Room for Suspicion that something farther was intended, which soon after appeared; for the said Persons, with the same Eagerness, pressed the disbanding of the Army, before the Security and Liberty of the Kingdom were settled; and, at the same Time, the Common Council was new-modelled, and a Mayor fit for their Turn elected; and, under Pretence of Disqualifications, many Men of Merit were precluded from Preferment either in Church or State, and that with no other View, than to render all the Blood and Treasure hitherto spent ineffectual, by concluding an Accommodation with the King, more consistent with the private Views of selfish Men, than the publick Good.

“ 2. When the City claims, as its Birth-Right, the Power of changing the Militia, not only of London, but also these of Westminster, Middlesex, the Tower Hamlets, and Southwark, without the least Colour of Right or Justice, other than by the Indulgence of Parliament; therefore 'twas high Time for the Kingdom in general to stand up in Defence of their Rights, when such a Claim was made, in open Defiance of the Parliament and their Fellow-Subjects; which if tacitly submitted to, the Citizens, after the disbanding of the Army, would become Masters of the Parliament's Freedom and Resolutions, and consequently of the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow-Subjects.

“ 3. It being manifest how forward the eleven impeached Members were in complying and jointly acting with the Committee of the City Militia, in their Endeavours to foment a new War; and, in order thereunto, having obtained a Majority of Votes, immediately set about lifting of Men privately; which the Army receiving Intelligence of, judged it high Time to interpose; and, to prevent a War, desired that the Militia might again be put into the Hands of those who had so faithfully discharged

“ that

Ibid.

*The General's Answer, and Reasons for marching his Army to London.*



"that Trust, to the Satisfaction of the Parliament, Kingdom and Army.

"4. It being notorious to all the World, with what an unparalleled Insolence, Rage and Violence, the *London* Apprentices compelled both Houses to repeal their late Ordinance, whereby they had settled the Government of the Militia upon the former Commissioners: By which execrable Outrages and terrible Threats, the Speakers of both Houses, and many of the Members, not thinking themselves safe at *Westminster*, withdrew, to avoid those furious and dangerous Tumults; wherefore the Army, in Justice, thought themselves indispensibly obliged to restore the said Members, that they might, as formerly, with Freedom and Security, sit and vote as a free and legal Parliament; for which End they were upon their March to *London*."

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Aff.  
Ruh. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

The City in  
great Agi-  
tation.

This melancholy News of the Army's Advance put the City under the most dreadful Apprehensions; which occasioned the Common Council and Committee of the City Militia instantly to assemble at *Guildhall*, for taking into Consideration the aforesaid Declaration, on which Occasion a vast Number of Citizens repaired thither, to wait the Result of their Deliberations. In the Interim, an Express arrived with Advice of the Army's halting: This the Citizens imagined to be owing to a Dread of their Power; therefore, as one Man, they boldly cried out, *Let us one and all march out and destroy them*: But unluckily another Express arriving upon the Heels of the former, with an Account of the Army's being in full March to the City, their Courage failed, and Tone instantly changed to *Treat, Treat, Treat*; and the Common Council and Committee of the Militia, willing to divert the impending Storm, spent most of the Night in Consultation, when at last they resolved to send the following submissive Letter to the General:

"Right Honourable,

Ibid.

Their sub-  
missive  
Letter to  
the Gen-  
eral.

"We have, by some of that Committee, which we sent down unto your Excellency this Morning, received the Declaration of your Excellence, and your Council of War, on the Behalf of yourselves, and the whole Army, as we were sitting in Council, about five of the Clock in the Afternoon, and have heard the same read, and considered seriously thereupon; and by our Committee we have had a full Relation of all Passages between your Excellency and them: And so far as we observe from the said Declaration, the chief Cause that hath drawn your Excellency and your Army thus near the City, is to bring home those noble and honourable Members of both Houses, who, because of the Tumults at *Westminster* the twenty-sixth past, have retired themselves, to the end they may be placed in Safety, and in free Parliament at *Westminster*, we cheerfully and heartily join with your Excellency therein; and, according as we shall have Directions from your Excellency, they shall find all Ports and Passes open to receive you and them, as also such Guards of two or three Regiments, as your Excellency shall think fitting, for their Conduct to the two Houses of

Parliament; and, the Parliament being safe with Peace and Safety, we shall humbly submit to their Direction, what Forces of yours and ours to continue for their future Guard; in which Service we humbly offer the whole Strength of this City. All other Matters, which in this Streight of Time we cannot go through, we wholly refer and submit to be determined by both Houses, when they shall be safe in Safety at *Westminster*, as aforesaid: And, in Confidence that God will give a Blessing to these our Endeavours for the taking away all Offences and Misunderstanding, we have recalled our late Declaration, published in the Name of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled; and now we well hope that your Excellency will receive such Satisfaction hereby, as that you will withhold the Soldier from doing any Offence or Prejudice to the City or Lines of Communication."

The Inhabitants of *Southwark*, not having for some Time approved of the Proceedings of the Citizens of *London* against the Army, sent privately to acquaint the General, That they were willing to surrender their Borough to him. This being an Offer too great to be rejected, *Fairfax* immediately sent a Brigade, under the Command of Colonel *Rainsborough*, to take Possession thereof; who, being admitted into the Works about two o'Clock in the Morning, soon became Master of *London-Bridge*, (with all its Fortifications) the common Passage of the River *Thames*, which laying the City open on that Side, intirely disconcerted all the Measures entered into for Defence of the City, and was the chief Occasion of sending the above-recited submissive Letter; which being delivered to the General at *Thistleworth*, on the fourth of *August*, he acquainted the City Deputies with his Demands; who immediately returning, acquainted the Common Council therewith, who the same Afternoon sent the following Answer:

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Aff.

South-  
wark fur-  
rendered to  
the Army.

"Right Honourable,

"By those of our Committee which came from you this Day, we understand your Excellency's and your honourable Council of War their Expectation to be possessed of all Forts from *St. Giles's Fort*, and that to be one, down to the River Side, by six of the Clock this Evening; and we took notice for what Reasons (for bringing the Refugee Members in Safety to *Westminster*) your Excellency is led to insist thereupon: For our Parts, that we may manifest how ready we are to comply with all Things which may beget a good Understanding, we have readily consented thereunto, as far as the Cognizance thereof belongs to this Court, and have given Directions accordingly, to the Committee of the Militia, for drawing off all Forces and Ordnance, unto which Work they do now instantly apply themselves; and we are confident your Excellency will find Performance accordingly. The Committee of the Militia will also give Order for quitting such Forts on *Southwark* Side, as are not as yet in Possession of your Forces. And now, next under Almighty God, we do rely upon your Excellency's honourable Word

Ruh. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.  
The City's  
further  
Submission.



"for our Safety, and to be protected from all Violence of the Soldiery. Aug. 4, 1647."

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

The General, having remov'd his Quarters from *Whitehall* to *Hammer-smith*, was there attended by the London Commissioners, who acquainted him that the City were well satisfied with his Demands; and, in Obedience to them, had deliver'd up all the Forts on the West Side of the City, from *St. Giles's in the Fields* to the River *Thames*, which his Troops were then in actual Possession of; and thereupon earnestly press'd his Excellency for an Answer to their last Letter, which he was pleas'd to return as followeth:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

Roth. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 2.  
The General's Answer.

"I am very glad to find so ready a Compliance, in answer to my last Desire sent to the Common Council, and have accordingly given Order for three Regiments of Foot and two of Horse to possess those Forts you mention in your last, and to lie thereabouts. I am, with the rest of the Army, march'd up to *Hammer-smith*, in order to the Security of the Lords and Commons, who, I suppose, will Tomorrow sit in Parliament: The preserving of their Privileges, and securing them from Violence, that with Freedom they may sit and discharge their Trusts, hath been the Cause of my near Approach to your City; and whereas you are pleas'd to express your Hopes of Preservation from Violence, you may be confident nothing shall pass from this Army, but shall be for the Safety of this City: And I doubt not, though some disaffected Persons to the Peace of the Kingdom have endeavour'd to beget a Misunderstanding between this Army and the City, hoping thereby to embroil the Kingdom in new Troubles, yet this Army will always so behave themselves, as to witness to the World the Integrity of their Hearts, in having no other Design, but the quiet and happy Settlement of a firm and lasting Peace; wherein both the whole Kingdom, and your City particularly, will have Cause to rejoice in the Goodness of God; the Accomplishment whereof will truly glad the Hearts of this Army, and in particular of

"Your most humble Servant,

"Tho. Fairfax."

Ibid.

General Fairfax congratulated by the Lord Mayor, &c. on his Arrival at Westminster.

It made Constable of the Tower.

The next Day the General, upon his Approach to *Westminster*, was met at *Hyde-Park* by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who, in the Name of the Citizens, congratulated his Excellency upon his Arrival, and the happy Accommodation between the Army and City; and as he pass'd *Charing-Cross*, he was saluted by the Common Council of this City, who attended his Coming: And the same Day, by an Ordinance of Parliament, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General, was constituted Constable of the Tower of London; whither he went three Days after, and took Possession of the same; where being attended by a Deputation from the Common Council, Alderman *Gibbs*, in a handsome Speech, returned his Excellency Thanks for his great Love and Care of the City; and, after some Compliments, recommended to him the Bravery and Integrity of the Colonel, Lieutenant of the Tower; and concluded with an Invitation

of him and his principal Officers to honour the City at Dinner. The General returned Thanks for their distinguishing Marks of Affection towards him; but more especially for the great Regard they had shewn to the publick Tranquillity; adding, that for Lieutenant of the Tower, he had already appointed Colonel *Tieburne*, a Gentleman of Worth and known Fidelity, dwelling among them; and who was in all Respects qualified for so great a Trust; and that he would acquaint his Officers with their kind Invitation; and earnestly exhorted them to exert themselves in the establishing of Uniformity and Peace.

He appoints Col. Tieburne his Lieutenant.

The Day following, the Army, consisting of twenty thousand choice Troops, both Horse and Foot, under an admirable Discipline, and with a noble Train of Artillery, march'd through the City without the least Disorder, or offering any Injury to any Person either by Word or Deed.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

The Army march'd thro' the City.

Three Days after the afore said Deputation attended his Excellency again for his Answer to the City Invitation; when he was pleas'd to excuse his Non-acceptance on Account of the many great and weighty Affairs then transacting, for settling the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, wherein he and his Officers were continually employed. In the mean time, the City gave Orders for making a Golden Basin and Ewer, about the Value of twelve hundred Pounds, as a Present for the General. This I take to be that, by a certain Author, called a Cup, and said to be tendered his Excellency by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, at their receiving him at *Hyde-Park* on the sixth Instant, and by him fully rejected: But that the noble Author is mistaken, I apprehend, will appear from the General's last Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, wherein he not only highly approves of their late Conduct, but likewise seems fully reconciled to the City; therefore it is not in the least probable that he fully refused their Present. Besides, it is not to be expected, that an absent Historian can be of so good Authority, as a Collector of Facts transacted in those Times, or as a private Memorialist who was immediately concerned in most of the said Transactions. Therefore I am of Opinion, that an Author that differs so widely from the said Authors, deserves not the same Credit.

Ibid.

The City presents the General with a Golden Basin and Ewer.

Clar. Hist. Rebell.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

On the seventeenth of the same Month of August, an humble Acknowledgment and Congratulation of many thousands of young Men and Apprentices of this City was presented to the General for his many great and faithful Services to the City and Kingdom, and for his indefatigable Endeavours to establish a good and lasting Peace; which his Excellency not only received very respectfully, but likewise returned the following Answer:

Ibid.

The Apprentices congratulate the General.

"Gentlemen,

"I have received your Congratulation of the late Endeavours of this Army, and great Successes with which God hath blest us, against the open and secret Enemies to the Interest of this Kingdom, manifesting, with many cordial Expressions, your good Resentment of our late Proceedings, in prosecution of those publick Ends; for the Accomplishment whereof, you have

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.  
His Answer to their Congratulation



"have not only declined and refused Compliance with the Kingdom's Enemies, but have freely tendered a joint Adventure of yourselves with us, when Occasion shall require: All which I cannot but gladly receive with a thankful Acceptance, returning the like Acknowledgment of your good and honest Offer, as you of our Endeavours; and do desire that you will continue still, in your several Places, the Promotion and Pursuance of those publick Ends aforementioned; and I doubt not but the same Divine Providence, that hath been our Guide hitherto, will still direct us, and all honest Men going Hand in Hand with us, towards a happy Conclusion of our present Troubles and Distractions, and Settling of the King, Parliament and Kingdom in Safety, Peace and Freedom."

*Ibid.*  
*City excuse themselves from a Loan.*

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.*  
*Fortifications about London, &c. demolished.*

The Parliament, having occasion for Money for defraying a Donation formerly voted the Army, appointed a Committee to treat with the City about a Loan; on which Account the Citizens being earnestly pressed to advance the Money, returned for Answer, That it could not be complied with, by reason the City had for three Years past been a great Sufferer, not only by Loans and Advance of Money, (a great Part whereof remaining still unpaid) but also by the many intolerable and grievous Assessments and Taxations. At the same Time, at the Desire of the Army, a Vote was passed for demolishing the Rampart, Bastions, and other Works of Fortification which incircled the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark.

The City of London not complying with the Desires of the Parliament in advancing Money for the Service of the Army, occasioned the General's sending this Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"Being informed that the City of London is in Arrear to the Army a very great Sum, and understanding that Care is taken by the Committee of Parliament for the Army to provide Money seasonably for the Payment thereof, by sending to you to advance fifty thousand Pounds, upon the Security of what is due from you, which is a far greater Sum than is desired to be presently advanced by you; although we cannot conceive, that there will be any Backwardness in you to answer this Desire, which is so reasonable, and of such Necessity to the Satisfaction and Well-ordering of the Army, yet we thought good to write unto you about it, that so you may understand so much from us with this; that Delay will be equal to a Denial, and cause us to think, that little Regard is had of us, or the Endeavours now in Hand tending to the Settlement of the Peace of the Kingdom, which is so much desired and hoped for by us, and all honest Men, and to the obtaining of which timely Supplies of Money, and especially the present Payment of the Sum above-named.

"P. S. We understand it is near a Fortnight since the Committee applied themselves to you in this Business, and that nothing is done; we desire there may be a present Performance,

"the Condition of the Army not admitting any longer Delay. Putney, Sept. 6, 1647."

The Lord-Mayor and Common Council, having duly considered the above Letter, returned the following Answer:

"Right honourable Sir, and honourable Gentlemen,

"Your Excellencie, and your Councell of Warre, had before this received an Account of the Arrears due by the Inhabitants of this City to your Army, whereof you put us in Mind by your Letter of the sixth present, but that the same was not communicated to us before Saturday last; although a Court was called on Friday to that Purpose, which for want of a full Number was dismissed. There hath indeed some Weeks past a Proposition been made to us by the Parliament to advance fifty thousand Pounds upon the Security of those Arrears; unto which we made this Return, That we humbly prayed it might be taken Notice, that the same was no Debt of this Court; and that we found ourselves unable to compass so great a Sum upon such a Security, which we foresaw would fall short by the Decay, Decay and Removal of many Persons out of this City, since the Assessments were made; and yet withall we did tender our ready Endeavours for advancing the Sum upon other Security; which might content the Lenders; and in the Interim, whilst the same was under Consideration before the honourable House of Commons, proceeded vigorously to raise the Money, and accordingly got in something; although, as aforesaid, your said Letter were not sooner imparted to us, because the Court of Aldermen did daily expect an Answer from the House of Commons upon the Petition of this Court, which might the better enable us to give your Excellencie and the Army an Account thereupon. But, it having pleased the said honourable House of Commons, by their Order of the ninth present, to declare, that they were not satisfied therewith;

"We, the eleventh present and this Day, have again employed our most serious Thoughts and Councells, how we might fully and finally put an End to this Business, according unto the Duty we are obliged in towards the Parliament, and the great Respect we owe and bear to your Excellencie and your Army. We thankfully acknowledge the favourable Opinion, which your Excellencie and your honourable Councell expresse of us; That you cannot conceive that there will be any Backwardness in us to answer your reasonable Desires for the speedy advancing of this Money; and shall strive to preserve and deserve the same, by all ready Offices and Compliance on our Part, as also by all other Services and Respects, whereby we may give your Excellencie and your Councell an Assurance and Testimony of our great Desires to uphold all good Correspondence and Understanding between your Excellencie and your Army, and this City.

"We are also very sensible of what Necessity this Service is to the Satisfaction and Well-ordering of your Army, and by God's Help, shall

*Jour. Com. Coun.*

*The City's Answer.*

*Rush. Coll. vol. 4 p. 2.*

*The General's Letter to the City on their Excuse about the Loan.*



"shall omit no Meanes, which may let you see,  
 "how farre we seeke to avoid all Delays, and  
 "how much lesse we can thinke upon any  
 "Deniall to so just a Demand; whereby we  
 "hope your Excellencie and your Army shall  
 "have such a full Testimony of that deserved  
 "Regard and high Esteeme, which we owe and  
 "have to and for your Excellencie and the  
 "Army, as shall confirm you, that none are  
 "more ready than we, to do all Things on our  
 "Part, which may advance the pious Endeavours  
 "you have now in Hand, tending to the  
 "Settlement of the Peace of the Kingdome,  
 "which none shall more earnestly desire, hope,  
 "and pray for, then ourselves. And to this  
 "End, we shall omit no Paines to get in their  
 "Arrears with all possible Expedition, that so  
 "you may be as timely as may be supplied:  
 "For the better Performance whereof, we shall  
 "To-morrow offer something to the Parliament,  
 "which we conceive will much advance  
 "and further this Service, which we presume  
 "will be readily granted there; and so we hope  
 "by such an effectual Course there will such  
 "speedy Satisfaction be given unto your Excellencie  
 "and your Councell, as may be expected from us,  
 "who are no otherwise engaged for their Arrears,  
 "then as we have before expressed. In the Interim your Excellencie  
 "and your honourable Councell will be favourably  
 "pleased to accept of this at present for Answer  
 "unto your said Letter, and continue us in your  
 "good Opinion, with this further Profession, That  
 "as none praise God more cordially than we  
 "for the great Blessing he hath given this Kingdome  
 "by your Excellencie and your Army, so none can  
 "have a more high Esteeme thereof, or be more  
 "thankfull Acknowledgers of the same, nor can  
 "be raised to higher Expectations of those further  
 "Blessings, which all good and honest Men may  
 "promise themselves and this Kingdome from the  
 "constant, unwearied, and sincere Endeavours of  
 "your Excellencie and that renowned Army; whereof  
 "also, in God's good Time, we shall readily give  
 "all honourable and thankfull Testimony to the  
 "whole Kingdome. And so we commit your Excellencie,  
 "your honourable Councell, your Army, and all your  
 "Affaires to the Protection and Guidance of Almighty God."

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Roth. Col.  
Vol. 4. p. 2.

The further  
Excuse  
of the  
Citizens.

And, in order to hasten the raising the Sum  
 demanded by *Fairfax*, the House of Commons  
 sent a Committee into the City, who, among other  
 Things, reminded the Citizens, that some Time  
 before the Advance of the Army towards *London*,  
 they would gladly have parted with a much greater  
 Sum to have purchased their Favour. Whereupon  
 the City, for the more effectual raising the Sum  
 required, applied to Parliament for a Power to  
 compel all Persons to pay what they should be  
 assessed at. However, upon the great Opposition  
 made in the City against raising the said Sum,  
 the Lord-Mayor and Common Council acquainted  
 the House of Commons, that the City at that  
 Time could not advance the said Sum; therefore  
 prayed they might be excused at present.

Two Days after, the Committee, appointed to

enquire into the late outrageous Attempt made  
 upon both Houses of Parliament by the *London*  
 Apprentices, made their Report; whereby it appeared,  
 That there were sufficient Grounds for impeaching  
 Sir *John Gayer*, the Lord-Mayor, *Thomas Cullam*,  
*James Bunce*, *John Langham*, and *Thomas Adams*,  
 Aldermen, for abetting the late compulsive Tumult  
 against the Parliament; wherefore they were all  
 committed Prisoners to the Tower of *London*, and  
 the Committee ordered to draw up Articles of  
 Impeachment against them: In the Interim the  
 House took into Consideration the Manner of  
 governing the City, the Mayor being in Custody;  
 and, after some Debates, agreed to refer it to the  
 Aldermen and Common Council, to consider how  
 the Civil Government of the City might be  
 administered according to their Charters, now they  
 have no acting Mayor; by Virtue of which  
 Reference and Order of the Commons, a Common  
 Hall was summoned to meet on the twenty-seventh  
 of *September*, for the Election of a Mayor; when  
 Alderman *Warner* was elected to officiate the  
 remaining Part of that Year, as well as the  
 succeeding: In pursuance of which Election, the  
 said Alderman was on *Michaelmas* Day presented to  
 and approved of by the House of Peers, as  
 Lord-Mayor of this City.

Ibid.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

The Lord-Mayor  
and four Aldermen  
imprisoned.

Alderman  
Warner  
elected  
Lord-Mayor.

The City of *London* increasing in Arrears to the  
 Army, occasioned their petitioning the Parliament  
 for a Power to levy the same by Distress; but the  
 General dispatched a Letter to the Committee of  
 the Army, wherein he acquainted them, that he had  
 commanded Colonel *Hewson's* Regiment to take up  
 their Quarters in *London*, in order to assist in  
 raising the Arrears due from the City. This Letter  
 being communicated to the House of Commons, it  
 occasioned warm Debates, till at last it was  
 ordered, that Lieutenant-General *Cromwell* should  
 write to the Colonel, to retard his March for  
 some Time; whereupon a Committee was appointed  
 to acquaint the City therewith, and the great  
 Inconveniences that would necessarily result  
 therefrom, if proper Care were not speedily taken  
 to collect the Arrears due to the Army: In Return  
 for this Favour, the Lord-Mayor and Common  
 Council, by their Deputies, gave hearty Thanks  
 to the House of Commons for their generous Care,  
 and timely Notice of the General's Intention to  
 quarter Soldiers in the City; which was no  
 sooner performed, than the City received from  
*Fairfax* the following Letter:

Ibid.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"What Tenderneſs hath been expreſſed by myſelf  
 and this Army towards the Citie of *London*,  
 "and what Care to preſerve it from the leaſt Damage  
 "or Prejudice, notwithstanding the juſt Occaſions  
 "and great Provocations, which have thence been  
 "given, and with what Patience we have waited  
 "for the raising of thoſe Arrears, which have long  
 "ſince been due, I need not now uſe many Words  
 "to expreſſe; yourſelves, the Citie and Kingdome  
 "ſufficiently do know it. We have lien here about  
 "*London* ſo long, as we cannot continue much  
 "longer without intolerable Oppreſſion to theſe  
 "Parts, if not the Undoing of ſome; and in all  
 "this Time (though the Occaſion both of our  
 "Coming and Stay hath been from the Citie)  
 "yet in Tenderneſs to

Jour.  
Com.  
Coun.

General Fairfax's  
Letter to  
the City,  
giving Notice  
of his  
Intention to  
quarter  
1000 Men  
therein.

"the



"the Trade and Freedome thereof, no Part of  
"the Army hath been quartered in it, but the  
"Parts adjacent have borne the Burthen, who  
"gave no such Occasion:

"And if, after so long and obstinate With-  
"holding what has been so long due, in Affront  
"to so many Ordinances and Demands of Par-  
"liament, and in the Face of an Army; (at  
"a Time when so great a Part of the Citie  
"hath made themselves so obnoxious to both)  
"if I should now withdraw the Army from the  
"Citie, before all the Arrears of Taxes thence  
"due be paid; or if those, who (after so  
"many Warnings from the Parliament, with a  
"Penalty imposed upon the Non-payment with-  
"in the Time limited) have so obstinately with-  
"held their Dues so long beyond that Time,  
"should now escape with the bare Payment of  
"their Arrears at last; I can expect no lesse,  
"but that the Example thereof would in other  
"Parts of the Kingdome give great Discourage-  
"ments to Friends from paying their Shares,  
"and Incouragement to Enemies to with-hold  
"theirs as long as they can.

"Upon this Consideration, with the Advice  
"of my Councell of Warre, I have desired the  
"Committee of the Army, that the Penalties im-  
"posed by the Parliament for Non-Payment, as  
"well as the Arrears themselves, may be speedily  
"levied, and that from all those who have not  
"before this Time paid in their Proportions of  
"Assessments, no less than the full Penalties  
"may henceforth be accepted. And for the  
"speedie Levieing both of the Arrears and Pe-  
"nalties, according to the Ordinances of Parlia-  
"ment for that Purpose, I have, with the same  
"Advice, appointed Collonel Hewson, with a  
"thousand Foot, to come To-morrow to quar-  
"ter in the Citie, and within the late Line of  
"Communication, in such Places as he finds  
"fittest, until this Service be accomplished;  
"and in the Prosecution thereof to observe the  
"Directions of the Committee of the Army,  
"according to the said Ordinances.

"If this Course should be a Matter of Won-  
"der, or Offence to any, I make no Doubt but  
"the Necessity of the Thing (which I have be-  
"fore represented) will afford sufficient Satis-  
"faction to all that wish well to the Parliament,  
"the Army, Citie, or Kingdome, and that those  
"whose Willfulness (if not Malignity, or De-  
"signe to breake the Army, and incense the  
"Kingdome) have necessitated this, will beare  
"the Blame, both of the Thing itself, and  
"whatever ill Consequence may ensue.

"I shall desire the best Care of your Lord-  
"ship, and all that wish well to the Parliament  
"and Army, or tender the Safety of this City,  
"that (in this Service, so necessary both for  
"the Ends aforesaid, and for the Vindication of  
"the Authority of Parliament) no Impediment  
"or Affront be given to the Officers or Souldi-  
"ers employed herein, from whence any fur-  
"ther ill Consequence might be occasioned; as  
"on the other Side I have commanded, and am  
"very confident, that all Care will be taken by  
"Collonel Hewson, and the Officers employed  
"under him, for the Souldiers orderly and civil  
"Demeanours, both in their Quarters, and in  
"NUMB. XXXV.

"the Service; and that not the least Wrong  
"shall be done by them to any in the City, nor  
"any Damage, save what the Persons refusing  
"to pay their Arrears or Penalties (according to  
"the Ordinances of Parliament) shall wilfully  
"bring upon themselves; and the Charges of  
"quartering the Souldiers, untill the Service be  
"done; for which Purpose I have given Order  
"to Collonel Hewson, that so soon as he hath  
"from the Committee of the Army; or Solicit-  
"tors, the List of what Persons are in Arrears,  
"he shall quarter the Souldiers only upon such  
"as near as he can, with relation to the Incon-  
"venience of Quartering; and, if any Disorder  
"or Injury be done by the Souldiers or Officers,  
"as I doubt not but Collonel Hewson will be  
"very careful to give Redress; so, in case of his  
"Neglect, I shall be ready, upon Complaint, to  
"do it to the utmost myself; who am, &c.

"Kingston, 19 Nov. 1647."

The Lord-Mayor and Common Council have-  
ing seriously considered the above Letter, returned  
the following Answer to Fairfax:

"May it please your Excellency,

"Your Letter, dated at Kingston the 19th In-  
stant, we received this Day; and having duly  
weighed the Contents thereof, we cannot but, as  
in the first Place, with all due Thankfulness,  
acknowledge the great Favour and Respect  
unto this Citie, for the Tenderneſs and Care  
had by yourself and the Army to preserve it  
from the least Damage or Prejudice, and for  
other your Favours in the Letter intimated;  
so also expresse our hearty Sorrow for your  
Apprehension of just Occasions, and great  
Provocations to have been given by this Citie,  
which might have prevented that your honour-  
able Favour:

"And that the Arrears to the Army, or any  
thing else from this Citie, have given Occasion  
both of the Coming and Stay of the Army  
so long about the same, as to oppresse theis  
Parts, if not the Undoing of some, as is ex-  
pressed in the Letter: And that Collonel  
Hewson, with one thousand Foot, should be  
appointed to come, as upon this Day, to  
quarter in this City, and within the Lines of  
Communication, in such Places as he finds  
fittest, untill the Service of Collection and  
Levie both of the Arrears and Penalties im-  
posed by Parliament be accomplished:

"Verily we cannot but with Sadness of Heart  
consider how this Citie, which hath always  
shewed itself upon all Occasions, to its Power,  
instrumental for the Preservation of Parliament  
and Kingdome, should now without Precedent  
have been disturbed and disquieted by the  
Souldiers; and what ill Consequence it might  
produce to the Parliament, Citie, and Army  
itself, (if not prevented by the Wisdom of  
the Parliament and your Excellencie) we are  
not willing to expresse.

"It is our humble Desire, that your Excel-  
lencie, and Councell of Warre, will vouch-  
safe to take the same into due Consideration,  
as a Matter of great Concernment; and to be  
assured, that we have not obstinately with-  
holden what has been due to the Army; in  
"Affront

Ibid.  
The City's  
Answer.



"Affront to the Ordinances and Demands of Parliament; and we profess, that we have done and shall do our best Endeavours to further the speedy Collection and Getting-in of the Arrears due from particular Inhabitants, upon whom the same are charged by Ordinance of Parliament.

"It is our humble Desire, that your Excellencie will be pleased to take a View of the Paper inclosed, of some apparent Obstructions presented from us unto the Parliament, touching the not Getting-in of the Arrears, to the End your Excellencie may see the Readiness of our Endeavours to remove the same.

"Likewise, that you will be pleased further to consider of the great Summes of Money (yet unsatisfied) exhausted from the City by Loans and otherwise, for the Service of the Parliament and Kingdome; the free Quarter of the Army upon Citizens, who have Dwellings in the Countrey; the great and many Taxes upon the Citie, the great Decay generally of Trade within the same, and the high Price of all manner of Victual, all concurring to the Impoverishment of the People, and Obstruction of the ready Payment of the Assessments upon the Citie; and for Remedy herein, we rely upon your Excellencie's Goodness, that we doing our Endeavours in this Business, you will be pleased in a short Time to remove your Army to a further Distance from hence.

"Lastly, It is our earnest Desire, as formerly, to manifest our Integrity and Faithfulness unto the Parliament and Kingdome, giving to our Power all Obedience to their Ordinances; and likewise to keep and maintain a right Understanding and good Correspondence between your Excellencie's Council of Warre, and the Army and the Citie. London, the 20th November, 1647."

To this Letter Fairfax returned the subjoined Answer:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

Rush. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

General  
Fairfax's  
Reply.

"My last to your Lordship at Kingston was not intended to charge you with the Arrears of the City, or to put the Levying thereof upon any other, besides those that are impowered and charged by the Parliament for that Purpose. But the Business of sending for their Assistance some Soldiers into the City being resolved on, as the best Way, and of present Necessity for the timely and effectual Dispatch of that Service, I thought fit by the Letter to acquaint you therewith, both as a Respect to your Lordship and the City, and that by you the City might the better understand the Grounds and Intentions of that Resolution, to prevent any Inconveniencies from Misapprehensions thereof; nor did I expect, that either that Resolution, or the Letter, instead of a vigorous and speedy Dispatch in a Business so just and necessary, should beget any Interposals or Intercourse, tending to further Delays: But, since the Parliament hath thought fit to put a Stop, for the present, to that Way of proceeding, which here was conceived most ne-

cessary, and agreeable to their Orders, and to undertake some other effectual Course in the Business, I shall wait the hoped Issue thereof; and if your promised, concurrent Endeavours prove not timely answerable to their Undertakings, to your Professions, and the Army's and Kingdom's Expectations, I much doubt, the Consequences, whatever you and I can do to prevent them, will be every way sad, and that no more to the Parliament, Kingdom, or Army, than to the City itself; the Safety and Prosperity of which shall be always endeavoured, as much as lies in the Power of, &c.

"Windsor, 24th November, 1647."

About the same Time, a Petition, addressed to the Parliament under the Appellation of the Supreme Authority of the Nation, was read, and voted to be a seditious and contemptuous Avowing and Prosecution of a former Petition and Paper annexed, called, An Agreement of the People, formerly adjudged by the Commons to be destructive of the Being of Parliaments, and fundamental Laws of the Kingdom: Whereupon divers of the Presenters of the said Petition were committed to Newgate, and the Gatehouse in Westminster. However, this Treatment was not sufficient to deter others from the like Practices; for the very Week after many of the Citizens of London and others attended at the House, with another of the same Stamp, but worse in its Contents, as highly reflecting upon the Proceedings and Partiality of the Commons; insolently desiring to know, what their Freedoms are, and that the Persons committed for last Week's Petition might be immediately discharged.

The Lord-Mayor, and Committee of the City Militia, out of their Zeal to the Parliament, gave Intimation of this Petition, before it was presented, and at the same time offered a sufficient Number of the City Train'd-Bands to guard both Houses; for which they received Thanks, and were ordered to send the same as they should see Occasion. From which may be observed, the sudden Vicissitudes of Fortune, and the perplexed and despicable Condition of the Parliament's Affairs; for the Army which they raised, commissioned and paid, not only spurned at them, but were become their Masters; and the Citizens of London, their old Friends, constant Assistants, joint Actors, and principal Support with their Lives and Fortunes, began to despise them, question their Integrity, reproach and cast them off; which was a Prelude to that which soon after happened, of their being expelled the House by Oliver Cromwell.

On the first of December, the Common-Council of this City presented a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, the introductory Part whereof much resembled the two former, as appears by their Acknowledging the Parliament to be the supreme Power of the Kingdom, constituted for the Defence, Safety and Freedom of the Nation; to which all other Powers and Societies of Men ought to submit: Acknowledging their unwearied Pains, incessant Labour, and constant Endeavours in the common Cause of God and the Kingdom: Disavowing all Engagements in Differences, excusing their Declara-

Ibid.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

Certain Petitioners to Parliament imprisoned.

More Petitions disliked by the Parliament.

Ibid.

Parliament held in contempt.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 3. p. 1.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

A Petition from the Common-Council to the Parliament to redress divers Grievances.

tions



tions, &c. that Free-quartering of the Army about the City has occasioned the Dearth of Provisions, and given Opportunity to evil-disposed Persons to foment Differences.

"Wherefore the Petitioners humbly pray, That the Honour, Power, and Privileges of Parliament may, by their Wisdom and Justice, be inviolably preserved; That the Army may be so provided for, that they may be enabled to remove their Quarters to a farther Distance from the City, whereby the Price of Provisions may be abated, and Trade encouraged; That Free-quarter may be prevented, and superfluous Forces disbanded; That a more vigorous Course may be taken in settling the Peace and Government of this Kingdom, so long desired; That the Covenant may be duly observed; That all well-affected Persons, that have adhered to the Parliament, may be effectually protected and defended; That the Recorder, Aldermen, and other Citizens now imprisoned, (so as it may stand with the Honour and Wisdom of the Parliament) may be enlarged.

"Which the Petitioners shall esteem a great Favour to this City; and that all the late unhappy Proceedings, as unto this City and Members thereof, may be forgotten and obliterated; that the Petitioners may enjoy the Splendor of their former Favours, and be thereby enabled to be the more serviceable to the Preservation of Parliament and City, re-uniting all that were well-affected thereunto."

*Ibid.* For this Petition the Citizens received the Thanks of both Houses, and were told, as to their Desires, some thereof were under Consideration, and as to that touching their imprisoned Members, the House would do therein what should be consistent with their Honour and Justice.

*Ibid.* Soon after, Information was given to the Speaker of the House of Commons of a Conspiracy in the City for raising an Army; wherefore an Ordinance passed both Houses, for obliging all Papists, Officers, Soldiers and others, who had carried Arms against the Parliament, or assisted the Enemy in the late War, to depart the City, and all Places within twenty Miles thereof, in the Space of six Days, upon Pain of being apprehended and proceeded against as Traitors; and for the more effectually preventing the carrying on of any such Design for the future, the following Ordinance of Parliament was made for regulating the Choice of Common-Councilmen and City Officers:

*Ibid.* "Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Person whatsoever, that hath been imprisoned, or hath had his Estate sequestered for his Malignancy against the Parliament; that hath adhered to the King against the Parliament, at any Time during this unnatural War; or who hath contrived, abetted, persuaded, or who hath entered into that late Engagement in or about the City of London, adjudged treasonable by both Houses of Parliament, which preceeded that horrid Force of the twenty-sixth of July last, against the Houses of Parliament, by the Apprentices, Reformadoes, and others; or who hath had a Hand in the said Force, or gave Encouragement thereunto; or who hath contrived, abet-

ted, persuaded, or entered into that Engagement, entituled, The Agreement of the People, declared to be destructive of the Being of Parliaments, and fundamental Government of the Kingdom; shall for the Space of one whole Year, to be accounted from the fifteenth of December, 1647, be elected, chosen or put into the Office and Place of Lord-Mayor of the City of London, or of Alderman, Sheriff, Deputy of the Ward, or Common-Councilman of the said City; nor shall have Voice in Election of any such Officers: And all such Persons are hereby made incapable, and declared so to be, of any of the said Places. And, if any Election shall be made of any such Person, the same is hereby ordained to be null and void. And the Lord-Mayor of the City of London for the Time being is from Time to Time to give special Order, that this Order be published at all Elections, and that the same be strictly and punctually observed."

A few Days after, a Petition was preferred to the House of Commons by divers Shop-keepers in the Cities of London and Westminster, who the Christmas before had been greatly abused for opening their Shops on that Day, notwithstanding their being countenanced therein by an Ordinance of Parliament; wherefore the House made an Order, that the Committees of the Militia of London and Westminster should take Care to prevent all such Insults for the future.

Some time after, Sir Thomas Fairfax, the General, with his principal Officers, were magnificently entertained at Dinner by the Lord-Mayor.

A few Days after, an Ordinance of Parliament was made, for empowering the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of this City to pull down and destroy all the Play-houses within their Jurisdiction; and to cause all the Actors and Players thereunto belonging to be apprehended and punished as common Rogues and Vagabonds; and also every Person frequenting such Play-houses to forfeit the Sum of five Shillings.

This Year Corn was so excessive dear, that Wheat was sold at three Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter; and other Grain in Proportion.

On Sunday the tenth of April, a Multitude of rude and disorderly Persons assembled in Moorfields, to tittle and divert themselves at Play; but, being opposed by a Company of Train'd-Bands, posted at Finsbury, to prevent the Profanation of the Day, by suppressing all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings in that Neighbourhood, fell upon the same in a furious Manner, and, having dispersed them, seized upon their Colours; whereupon the Tumult increased prodigiously, by a general insurrection in all Parts of the City; and dividing themselves into divers Bodies, they ran several Ways; one Party to Whitechapel, who seized upon the Colours of a Captain's Company; whilst another went to Smithfield: But much the greatest Body hurried to Whitehall; where being soon dispersed by the Parliament's Troops at the Mouth, they returned to the City Fury-like; and being joined by the other Parties, like a mighty Torrent, drove all before them; and breaking open Houses, Prisons, and Magazines, carried off Arms, Plate, Money, and other Things of Value; and seizing upon the Drums that were beating

*Ibid.*  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

Shops ordered to be opened on Christmas-Day.

*Ibid.*  
Ruth. Coll.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

*Ibid.*  
Ordinance for pulling down Play-houses, &c.

Chron.  
Preci.  
Scarcity of Corn.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Ruth. Coll.  
vol. 4. p. 2.  
A.D. 1648  
An Insurrection.



ing up for the Train'd-Bands, they employed them in beating up for People to join themselves; and being mightily increased in Number, began to form into military Order; and, having possessed themselves of the Gates and Chains of the City, went and attacked the Lord-Mayor's House, wherein were his Lordship, the Sheriffs, and Committee of Militia: When, after a vigorous Assault, and killing of one Man, and wounding others, they forced the Guard, and carried off a Piece of Ordnance, wherewith they repaired to *Leadenball*, and, by its Assistance, soon possessed themselves of that Magazine. In the mean Time they had not only Drums beating in all Parts of the City, but likewise upon the River *Thames*, to excite all Mariners and Watermen to join them for God and King *Charles*.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
Rush. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

General *Fairfax*, in the Interim, spared no Pains to repress this dangerous Insurrection; to which End, he called a Council to deliberate upon the present Emergency; wherein was debated, whether it would be proper to attack the Rioters with the two Regiments at *Whiteball* and the *Moufe*, or wait for a Reinforcement from the Army; but, considering that upon such a pressing Occasion no Time was to be lost, they resolved to attack them with the said Regiments, though they should be cut in Pieces. In consequence of which Resolution, Orders were immediately given to those Regiments to be ready to march early the next Morning; who entering betimes at *Aldersgate* without Opposition, marched to *Leadenball*; where charging their main Body, they received the Fire of their Cannon, whereby divers Soldiers were wounded, and a Woman killed; but not being able to make any further Resistance, took to their Heels, and dispersed themselves in all Parts of the City; when after the killing of some, and wounding and taking many others, by Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the City Gates were opened, and every thing as still and quiet, as if no such Commotion had happened.

How suppressed.

Ibid.

Resolutions of the Common Council concerning the same.

This dangerous Tumult so happily suppressed, a Common-Council was summoned to meet the next Day; wherein it was resolved, that the Committee of the *London* Militia should attend both Houses of Parliament, and, in the Name of the City, acquaint them with their utmost Detestation and Abhorrence of the late horrid and villainous Outrage; and humbly to request, that a Day of Thanksgiving might be appointed for the City's great and wonderful Deliverance from the imminent Danger it was involved in. And the Committee was likewise enjoined to apply for a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for trying the Aggressors concerned in the late detestable Sedition: And also, in the Name of the City, to return hearty Thanks to his Excellency the General for his speedy and seasonable Assistance, by which they were happily rescued from the Brink of Destruction.

Ibid.

Posts and Chains taken away.

Two Days after, the said Committee presented to the Parliament a Narrative of the late Tumult, with the above-mentioned Resolutions taken thereon; which being taken into Consideration, their Requests were granted, with an Order for taking down all the Posts and Chains in and about the

City. 'Twas likewise ordered, That, for the better Security of the City, the Garrison of the Tower of *London*, for the future, should consist of one thousand Foot, and one hundred Horse.

Soon after, an Information was presented to the Common Council by *John Everard*, acquainting them with a dangerous Conspiracy of some Officers of the Army, for disarming the City; which when effected, they'd arm all the Citizens that were Friends to the Army, and grant unto them an authoritative Power over their Fellow-Citizens, who should be obliged to maintain them; by which Means the City would, on all Emergencies, be obliged to supply the Army with Money, upon Pain of military Execution. This Information greatly alarmed the Citizens, insomuch that the Common Council drew up and presented this Petition to both Houses of Parliament:

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
Rush. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

A Conspiracy to make the City subservient to the Army.

Ibid.

The City's Representation thereof to the Parliament.

"That they had lately presented to them an Intimation from one *John Everard*, a true Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, whereby he doth give Information of some Speeches that passed from certain Persons at *Windsor*, of an Intention to disarm the City, and then to plunder the same; and that divers Reports to that Effect have been brought unto us, by Letters and otherwise, from divers Parts of this Kingdom, and from foreign Parts; which Reports, together with the present drawing and continuing of the Army so near the City, and the Increase of the Number of Soldiers in the Tower, hath been, now is, and will be the Occasion of great Fears, and a great Decay of Trade, and an Inhancing of the Prices of Victuals within this City: The which Fears are much increased by the taking and keeping down of the Chains within the same. And the Petitioners do humbly conceive, that their Danger is increased, and their Strength much abated, by the disuniting of the Command of the Forces of the City, and the Parts within the late Lines of Communication, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality. For the removing of which Fears, and obtaining of those Things which may conduce to the Safety of the Parliament, and of the City,

"The Petitioners do humbly pray,

"1. That Consideration may be taken of the Information given by the said *John Everard*, and that, upon a further Examination thereof, such Course may be taken therein, as your Honours shall think fit.

"2. That the Chains within the City of *London*, which were lately pulled down, may forthwith be repaired and set up again, and the Army may speedily be removed to a further Distance from the City.

"3. That, by an Ordinance of Parliament, Major-General *Skippon*, who was long since chosen, and still by Act of Common Council continued Major-General over the Forces of the City, may be appointed Major-General within the Lines of Communication, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality; by which Means he may the better be enabled to re-unite the Forces within the City, and the said Lines of Communication, and Weekly Bills of Mortality, for the better Defence of the City and Places adjacent, and likewise for the Preservation



"tion of the Parliament, to whom the City do  
"resolve to adhere, according to their solemn  
"League and Covenant."

After reading this Petition in the House of  
Lords, the following Answer was returned by  
the Speaker of that House:

"Mr. Sheriffs, and Gentlemen of the Common  
"Council of the City of London,

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Reli. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

The An-  
swer of  
the House  
of Lords.

"The Lords have commanded me to return  
"Thanks to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and  
"Common Council of the City of London, for  
"the good Affections that they have expref-  
"sed in this Petition, asserting the Resolutions  
"of the City to adhere to the Parliament,  
"according to their solemn League and Cove-  
"nant.

"As to the Particular of setting up the Chains  
"within the City, they do fully leave it to the  
"Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council,  
"to do therein as they shall think it.

"To the last Particular, concerning Major-  
"General Skippon, he being a Member of the  
"House of Commons, the Lords can resolve  
"nothing therein, without the joint Concurrence  
"of that House; but they will take it further  
"into Consideration."

After reading the City Petition in the House of  
Commons, they came to these Resolutions:

Ibid.

An Answer of  
the Com-  
mons.

"1. That the Desires of the Petitioners con-  
"cerning the Chains be granted, and that the  
"Committee of the Militia see it done.

"2. That the Thanks of the House be re-  
"turned to the Citizens for their good Affection  
"expressed in their Petition. Mr. Speaker was  
"appointed to acquaint the Citizens, That draw-  
"ing Part of the Army so near the City was  
"occasioned by Orders given out in the Time  
"of the late Tumult; that the House will take  
"the Business into serious Consideration, and do  
"that therein which may be for the Good and  
"Safety of the Parliament and City, so far as  
"thereby they may receive Satisfaction."

Ibid.

On account of divers Rifings in several Parts  
of the Kingdom, in behalf of the Royal Cause,  
the Army found themselves obliged to withdraw  
from this City and Neighbourhood; on which  
Occasion, the General's Letter to the Speaker of  
the House of Commons was, by their Order,  
communicated to the Lord-Mayor and Common  
Council of London; and at the same Time a Com-  
mittee of both Houses were appointed to treat  
with the City for providing sufficient Guards for  
the Security of the Parliament in absence of the  
Army. The Consideration of these Things in-  
duced the Lord-Mayor and Common Council to  
present the following Petition to the House of  
Commons:

Ibid.

City Peti-  
tion for  
Power to  
regulate  
the Mil-  
itia, &c.

"That your Petitioners do thankfully acknow-  
"ledge the great Favour of this honourable  
"House in the speedy granting their Desires ex-  
"pressed in their late Petition.

"And upon Consideration of a Letter from  
"the Lord General to the Speaker of the ho-  
"nourable House of Commons, and by him  
"communicated to the Petitioners, they do hum-  
"bly conceive, that there is an Expectation that  
"the Parliament shall be guarded by the Forces  
"of the City and Places adjacent: The which

"with all Willingness your Petitioners are ready  
"to do, (according to their late Undertaking)  
"being put into a Capacity to perform the same,  
"by settling the Militia of London, and being au-  
"thorized so to do.

"That they have received Intimation by a  
"Petition from divers worthy and well-affected  
"Citizens, That the Bringing-in of Bullion is  
"much impeded, and Merchandizing greatly di-  
"verted, (of which your Petitioners are very  
"sensible) by reason that your former Favour  
"afforded to the City, in the nominating of  
"the Lieutenant of the Tower, hath been of  
"late suspended, and many Soldiers therein  
"placed, unknown to the City; whereby Trading  
"is much decayed, and poor People, for want  
"of Employment, in extreme Misery, and the  
"City greatly endangered by their important Ne-  
"cessities.

"That your Petitioners (being encouraged by  
"many former Favours received from this ho-  
"nourable House) are bold to make these their  
"Addresses, and humbly pray, That the Lord-  
"Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common  
"Council assembled, may, by Ordinance of  
"Parliament, be authorized to nominate and  
"present to both Houses of Parliament a Com-  
"mittee for the Militia of the said City, as by  
"several Ordinances hath been formerly grant-  
"ed; whereby Commanders and Soldiers may  
"be the better united and encouraged to per-  
"form their Duties for the Safety and Preser-  
"vation of the Parliament, City, and Places ad-  
"jacent; and that the Command of the Tower  
"of London may be put into the Hands of such  
"a Person as shall be nominated and presented  
"to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord-  
"Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of  
"the said City; and that the Soldiers now there  
"remaining may be removed; which will give  
"good Satisfaction to the City, and remove ma-  
"ny Fears and Doubts, and be an Invitation  
"and Encouragement unto Merchants (both  
"English and Strangers) to bring in Bullion,  
"and an Occasion to increase Merchandizing,  
"and quicken Trade, and consequently a Com-  
"fort to poor People, in having Employment for  
"their Subsistence."

After reading this Petition, and having De-  
bates thereon, the Commons resolved, That the  
Desires of the Citizens be granted, according to  
the Prayer of the said Petition; and ordered an  
Ordinance to be brought in by the City Repre-  
sentatives, pursuant to the said Resolution.

The House of Commons having received Intel-  
ligence of a dangerous Conspiracy, entered into  
by the Cavaliers, who, being all sworn to Secrecy,  
had enlisted many thousands of Men both for  
Horse and Foot Service; wherewith they intended  
to destroy the City and Parliament, Presbyterian  
and Independent, and, by a general Massacre of  
the Roundheads, to recover at once what they  
could not by a septennial War:

To obviate the Execution of this destructive  
Design, the House of Commons immediately ac-  
quainted the Lord-Mayor and Common Council  
of this City therewith, and ordered, that the Com-  
mittee of the London Militia should forthwith  
put the several Regiments of Trained-Bands into

Ibid.  
Measures  
taken to  
obviate an  
intended  
Massacre.



a good State of Defence; and that the City be required to enter into a stricter Union with the Parliament, for their mutual Security, and more effectually defeating the mischievous Designs of their Enemies.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

To this the Lord-Mayor and Common Council returned for Answer, "That they were firmly resolved to act jointly with both Houses against their common Enemy, who seeketh all Opportunities to divide them, that they might the more easily destroy both; and that they gratefully acknowledged the assiduous Endeavours of the Parliament for the Welfare of the City and Kingdom; and that they looked upon the wonderful Discovery of this wicked Plot as the immediate Work of Providence; therefore declared, that as theirs and the Interest of of both Houses were inseparable, they would, according to their Protestation, live and die with them." Whereupon both Houses passed an Order for the more effectual removing all disaffected Persons from the City of London, and twenty Miles thereof.

The City, having obtained of the Parliament what they requested in their late Petition, were thereby encouraged to address themselves again to the House of Commons by this Petition:

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

City Petition to Parliament for settling the Peace of the Kingdom.

"That as your Petitioners in all Humility do thankfully acknowledge the many former Favours of this honourable House manifested to this City; so in particular, in granting their Desire expressed in their late Petition concerning the Tower and Militia of London, and in communicating unto the Petitioners several Votes of both Houses of Parliament; wherein, to your Petitioners great Joy and Comfort, are expressed your Resolutions, that you will not alter the fundamental Government of the Kingdom, by King, Lords and Commons; that you will preserve inviolably the solemn League and Covenant, and the Treaties between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland; and that you will be ready to join with the Kingdom of Scotland in the Propositions agreed upon by both Kingdoms, and the Preservation of the Union, according to the Covenant and Treaties.

"And your Petitioners further humbly presented to this honourable House, that the Inhabitants of the City are much grieved, in that their Magistrates and Fellow-Citizens have for a long Time been under Restraint, and the City thereby deprived of their Service.

"And humbly pray,

"That, in Prosecution of your said Votes, you will be pleased to improve all good Opportunities in perfecting so desirable a Good as is therein expressed, for the speedy Settlement of the Peace of both Kingdoms, and Preservation of the Union, according to the Covenant and Treaties, and preventing a new and bloody War.

"That the Aldermen now in the Tower, the Recorder, and the rest of their Fellow-Citizens restrained upon the same Occasion, may be discharged and restored; whereby the City may be the better united, their Hands strengthened, and they made more serviceable to the Parliament and City for their Preservation and Safety,

"which they shall endeavour to the utmost of their Power and Abilities."

The Lords returned Thanks for this Petition, and assured the Citizens that they would earnestly endeavour to comply with their Desires, as an Encouragement for the Citizens to persevere in their hearty Affections to the Parliament.

Ibid.  
The Lords Answer, and Proceedings thereupon.

And the Commons, willing to secure the Citizens in their Interest, as a further Obligation, voted the Discharge of Mr. Glyn, their Recorder, Colonel Bromfield, and six others of the City Colonels, besides Captains, from Prison; but were told, that the Affair of the imprisoned Aldermen was of such Importance, that they had resolved further to consider of the same.

Ibid.

A few Days after, Letters were sent by the *Kentish* Malecontents to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, desiring Assistance, and an Association with them; but, instead of answering their Requests, they communicated their Letters to the Parliament; which was so kindly taken, that the House not only returned Thanks for the same, but likewise immediately ordered the Discharge of three of their Aldermen from their long Imprisonment in the Tower of London.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

The *Kentish* Cavaliers invite the City to join them.

Their Letter communicated to Parliament.

Some Time after, the City petitioned the Parliament, purporting, That a personal Treaty might be had between the King and both Houses in this City, or some other Place convenient, and most consistent with his Majesty's Honour and the Safety of Parliament. To which Treaty they humbly desired that their Brethren of Scotland might be invited; so that, according to their Allegiance and the Covenant, his Majesty's Royal Person, Honour and Estate might be preserved, the Power and Privilege of Parliament maintained, the just Rights and Liberties of the Subject restored, Religion and Church-Government in Purity established, all Differences composed, a firm and lasting Peace concluded, the Union of the two Kingdoms, according to the Covenant, continued, all Armies disbanded, and the Soldiers Arrears justly paid.

Roth. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

Another Petition from the City for Treaty with the King.

Both Houses having returned Thanks for this Petition, and the Continuance of the good Affections of the Citizens towards Peace, added, they were as sincerely and deeply affected with the Sufferings of the People by War, as the Citizens could be; and therefore had appointed a Committee for settling a speedy and well-grounded Peace: But the City soon after, perceiving the Remissness of the Parliament to treat with his Majesty about an Accommodation, petitioned again on the same Subject:

Ibid.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

"1. That the Militia of London and Parts adjacent might be settled in one Committee; and that, if any Person should be added by both Houses to the said Committee from the Out-parts, such Person or Persons to enjoy no Place of Profit under the Parliament, whereby they might be encouraged to continue the War.

Ibid.

Another Petition on the same Subject.

"2. That the King might be brought to London with Freedom, Honour and Safety, to treat with his Parliament about a safe and lasting Peace.

"3. That



"3. That the City, if requisite, may have Power to raise Horse for the Security of his Majesty's Person, Parliament and City."

Ibid.  
Rush. Col.  
vol. 4 p. 2.  
How as-  
sured by  
the Lords.

To which the Lords made Answer, That they had considered their Petition, and already made some Progress in the Affairs therein specified; and declared, they granted their Desires in every Particular; in confidence that the City will be careful to make good their Engagements for securing his Majesty's Person and the Parliament from all Tumults and Disorders, and that, according to the Covenant, they will live and die in the Defence of both:

Ibid.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
A Com-  
mittee ap-  
pointed.

And the Commons acquainted the Petitioners, That, according to their Desire, they had agreed to join the Militia in the Out-parts to that of the City; whereupon a Committee of both Houses was appointed to repair to the City to treat with the Common Council (summoned for that Purpose) about the Security promised for the Defence of the King and Parliament, during the intended Treaty in London. The Committee, having transacted the said Affair, reported, That the Common Council had explained themselves upon the Particulars in their former Petition, as followeth:

Ibid.  
The City's  
Engage-  
ment.

"1. They will engage, that the King and Parliament may meet and treat, free from Force and Violence; this they mean by the Word *safely*.

"2. By the Word *defend*, they mean, that during the Treaty they will defend the King and Parliament (so much as in them lies) free from Force and Violence.

"3. That, if the Treaty be in London, the City will for the present defray the Charge of the Guard during the Treaty, and afterwards refer themselves to the King and Parliament for the Satisfaction thereof.

"4. That, in case the intended Treaty shall be in London, and his Majesty and the Parliament shall not agree, then the City conceive themselves bound to submit to the Wisdom of both Houses, touching the Disposal of the King's Person.

"5. That the Common Council and Officers Military do declare, that they are ready, according to their Engagement, as much as in them lies, by the Trained-Bands, to guard and defend the King and Parliament against all Force and Violence.

"And they desire to have the Militia united, and to be enabled to raise Forces, and that, during the Treaty, no Forces may come within thirty Miles of London, without their Consents.

"That those who shall make any Tumult or Disturbance during the Treaty, may be punished with Death; that none who have borne Arms against the Parliament, or contributed thereunto, shall, during the Treaty, come within thirty Miles of London, without Leave of Parliament.

"That the Treaty may be with all Expedition, for preventing of further Inconveniences; and that, if the Treaty be in London, the Common Council will endeavour to find out a convenient Place for it, and Accommodations."

Great Debates arising upon this Explanation, which was looked upon to be of such Consequence, that tho' the Parliament was adjourned from Friday till Tuesday; yet, for the Satisfaction of both City and Country, it was resolved, that the House of Commons should sit for the Dispatch of that Affair both on the Saturday and Monday following.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 4 p. 2.

About the same Time the City acquainted the Parliament with the declaratory Letter and Account they had received from the Duke of Buckingham, and Earls of Holland and Peterborough; wherein they declared their Intentions of joining with the Forces of Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex, to release his Majesty, and bring him to his Parliament, to settle Peace, and preserve the Laws of the Nation; wherefore they invited the City to join with them in so good a Work, or at least not to act against them; as will in some measure appear by the said Letter, directed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City, in Common Council assembled, which is as follows:

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Rush. Col.  
vol. 4 p. 2.

"Having a long Time beheld the sad Calamities and Miseries of these Kingdoms, and finding no other Means for Redress, we are forced into this Undertaking, which we desire may be rightly understood of all that are well affected, but not to the present Designs; especially of this City, whose Actions and Endeavours do sufficiently evidence their good Affections: To this End we have inclosed a brief Account of our Intentions, or Pretences of Peace to the Kingdom, which we hope may give Satisfaction both to you and the whole Kingdom; whose Assistance, with God's Blessing, we desire no farther, than our Designs are real for the Good and Happiness both of the King, Parliament and Kingdom, according to our Covenant."

Ibid.

The Invitation of the Duke of Buckingham, &c. to join them in favour of the King.

The House of Commons, having taken this Letter into Consideration, voted that the said Peers ought to be proceeded against as Traitors.

Voted traitors.

The Citizens of London being apprehensive that some Inconveniences would arise from General Skippon's inlisting such a Number of Horse and Foot in the City, by Order of Parliament; therefore, to obviate any Disturbance that might happen on that Account, applied to the Parliament, and humbly prayed, that a Stop might be put to such Proceedings, and that such as were already lifted might be discharged. The Answer of the Lords gave great Satisfaction, by their saying, they would live and die with the Petitioners. But that of the Commons shewed, that their present Circumstances could not admit of any Relaxation; and, as a Proof thereof, communicated to the Common Council divers intercepted Papers, among which was the Prince of Wales's Declaration; which, together with other Reasons, fully convinced the Citizens of their pressing Occasions.

Ibid.

A few Days after, a Committee of the Common Council of this City presented to the House of Commons a Copy of a Letter and Declaration sent by the Prince of Wales to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of London, commanding Copies thereof to be delivered to both Houses of Parliament, before they did any thing them-

Ibid.



themselves in that Respect: After some Debates thereupon, the Commons ordered the Originals to be sent them, and that no Answer be returned thereto, nor the Citizens to proceed thereon, without special Licence from both Houses.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Rush. Col.  
vol. 2. p. 2.

City Peti-  
tion for  
releasing  
the King,  
&c.

The *Londoners*, out of their great Inclination to Peace, and strong Propensity to the King's Safety, presented a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, of this Tenor: "1. That the King's Majesty may be free from Restraint. 2. Invited to a Treaty. 3. That all Acts of Hostility, by Sea and Land, may, by Command of King and Parliament, cease. 4. That the Government of the Church may be settled, according to the Covenant. 5. That distressed Ireland may be relieved. 6. The People of England, by disbanding all Armies, eased; the Liberty of the Subject restored; the Laws of the Land established; the Members of both Houses enjoined to attend the House for the Service of the Kingdom; that the Self-denying Ordinance may be effectually observed; and speedy Consideration had of the Condition of such Merchants, whose Ships and Goods are stayed by those with the Prince in the revolted Ships; and that some Expedient may be thought of for Discharge of all Ships, that Trade be not destroyed."

Ibid.

Petition  
for Unity  
and Amity.

Soon after, a Petition from the Common Council, signed by many thousands, was presented to the House of Commons, for Unity and Amity between the Parliament, City and Army; which being well approved of, Thanks were given to the Petitioners.

The Peti-  
tion of  
thousands  
in and  
near Lon-  
don, &c.

This Petition was quickly followed by another of a different Stamp, intitled, *The humble Petition of thousands of well-affected Persons in and near the City of London*; setting forth their Reasons why they at first assisted the Parliament, from whom they at present expected something else than a mere Treaty; whose Demands, couched by them in twenty-seven Articles, being of such an insolent and singular Nature, I shall, for the Satisfaction of the Curious, insert the Heads thereof:

Ibid.

1. That they would have the Supremacy of the People made good from all Pretences of negative Voices, either in the King or Lords.
2. That they would have Laws made for the annual Election of Representatives, without Writ or Summons.
3. That their Time of sitting exceed not forty or fifty Days at most, and that a Time be fixed for terminating the present Parliament.
4. That they would have all Things relating to Religion and the Worship of God exempt from the compulsive or restrictive Power of any Authority.
5. That none be forced or pressed to serve in War.
6. That they would have Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Lords, and all other Persons, made equally liable to the Laws of the Land.
7. That all Commoners be freed from the Jurisdiction of the Lords in all Respects; and to have Care taken, that all Trials be only by twelve Men duly sworn; and no Conviction but upon two or more sufficient Witnesses.

8. That none be examined against themselves, nor punished for doing that, against which no Law is in Being.

9. That the Proceedings in Law be abbreviated, and the Charge thereof ascertained in all Particulars.

10. That all Trade and Commerce be laid open, and monopolizing Companies and others reduced.

11. That the Excise, and all Kind of Taxes, except Subsidies, be taken off.

12. That they would have all late Inclosures laid open, or those chiefly employed for the Use of the Poor.

13. That they would have the vast Number of poor imprisoned Debtors considered, and Care taken for their Enlargement.

14. That they would have some effectual Course taken to prevent Begging and Beggary in so fruitful and opulent a Nation.

15. That they would have Punishments more equally proportioned to Crimes, that Mens Lives and Estates for the future might not be forfeited upon trivial and slight Occasions.

16. That they would have the grievous Burden of Tythes removed, Satisfaction made to Impropropriators, and a more equal Maintenance for poor Ministers.

17. To have a Stock of Money raised out of the forfeited Estates, for the Payments of those who voluntarily contributed above their Abilities, before those that disbursed out of their Superfluities.

18. To bind themselves and all future Parliaments from abolishing Property, levelling Mens Estates, or making all Things common.

19. That they would have declared what is the Duty or Business of the Kingly Offices, and the Revenue thereof settled, so as to prevent Differences for the future about the same.

20. That they would have the Election of City Officers regulated, as also those of the several Companies in London; the Commonalty thereof restored to their just Rights, unjustly withheld from them for the Maintenance of corrupt Interest, in Opposition to common Freedom, and the Trade and Manufactures of the Kingdom.

21. That they would have ample Satisfaction made to all Persons aggrieved by oppressive Sentences in the Courts of High-Commission, Star-Chamber, and Council-Board, or by Monopolizers or Projectors, and that out of the Estates of those that were Authors, Actors or Promoters of such intolerable Mischiefs, and that without much Attendance.

22. That they would have all Committees abolished, and all Business conveyed into the true Method of usual Trials.

23. That they would not have the Examples of former tyrannous and superstitious Parliaments followed, in making Acts or Ordinances, or appointing Punishments, concerning Opinions or Things supernatural, by styling some Blasphemies and other Heresies.

24. That they would have declared what the Business of the Lords is, and their Condition ascertained, without derogating from the Liberties of other Men, in order to prevent Controversies on that Account.

25. That



25. That they would have Justice done upon the capital Authors and Promoters of the former or late Wars.

26. That they would have constant Pay provided for the Army, and Rules given to all Judges, and other publick Officers throughout the Nation, for their Indemnity; and also for the indemnifying of such as have assisted them.

27. That they would have laid to Heart the vast Quantity of innocent Blood inhumanly spilt, and the dreadful Spoil and Havock made amongst the People, by express Commission from the King; and seriously to consider, whether the Divine Justice or Wrath is to be satisfied or appeased by an Act of Oblivion.

Notwithstanding the imperious Style of the sanguinary Petitioners, the Commons returned them Thanks for their great Pains and Care for the Welfare of the Nation, and told them, That they would quickly take their Requests into Consideration.

The City of London having advanced the Sum of ten thousand Pounds for carrying on a Treaty with the King at Newport in the Isle of Wight, but the Time for treating not proving sufficient, 'twas, by an Order of the Lords and Commons, prolonged for fourteen Days; whereupon a Committee of both Houses were, on the third of November, sent to meet the Common Council at Guildhall, to solicit an additional Loan of four thousand Pounds, for defraying the Charge of the said Treaty for that Time.

Some Time after, Sir Thomas Fairfax, the General of the Army, sent the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council to advise them of the Army's March towards London:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"Being upon an immediate Advance with the Army towards London, we thought good hereby to give you Notice thereof; for the Grounds and Necessity leading us hereunto, we refer you to our late Remonstrance, and to our late Declaration concerning the same: We have only this further to add, that as we are far from the least Thought of Plunder, or other Wrong to your City, or any of the Places adjoining, which we hope your former Experiences of us will give you Cause enough to credit us in; so for the better Prevention of any Disorder in the Soldiery, or of any Abuse or Inconvenience to the Inhabitants in the quartering of the Soldiery at private Houses, we earnestly desire that you would take a present Course for the Supply of Money to pay these Forces, while we shall be necessitated to stay there: Upon which we assure you, we shall so dispose of them into great and void Houses about the City, as much as may be possible, as that few or none of the Inhabitants shall be troubled with quartering of any Soldiers at all. And for this Purpose we desire that forty thousand Pounds may be forthwith provided upon the Security of your Arrears, to be ready to be paid out to the Forces To-morrow Night, if possible: And we shall be ready to receive from you any Intimations for the further Prevention of Hurt or Inconvenience to the City in this Business.

"Windfor, November 30, 1648."

The Lord-Mayor having summoned the Common Council to deliberate upon this Letter, after some Debates thereon, resolved to send a Deputation to acquaint the House of Commons therewith, and that they would take no other Resolution in that Respect, till they knew the Sentiments of the House in that Affair. The Commons having read the said Letter, after long Debates, resolved, That, considering the great Arrears due from the City to the Army, they declared it to be their Pleasure, that the City advance the forty thousand Pounds as Part thereof, for the immediate Support of the Army: In consequence of which Declaration, the Lord-Mayor, &c. dispatched an Answer to the aforesaid Letter; wherein they promised to exert themselves, to the utmost of their Power, for levying the Arrears due by the City to the Army; and that in the mean time they would, with the utmost Expedition, endeavour to raise the Sum desired; therefore, in the Height of their Consternation, they humbly intreated, that the Army might be removed to a greater Distance from London, and a right Understanding cultivated between the Army and the City; to which they sincerely promised to contribute all that in them lay for the obtaining so salutary an End: Yet, notwithstanding the earnest Desires of both the Parliament and City, the Army arrived two Days after in the Suburbs and Neighbourhood of London; and the General, with several Regiments of Horse and Foot, took up their Quarters in Whitehall, St. James's, the Meuse, York-House, and other large Buildings in the Out-parts; while the other Part was quartered in the circumjacent Villages, without the least Abuse or Indignity offered to any Person; which was the Effect of the following Proclamation, and that of their admirable Discipline:

"These are to require all Officers and Soldiers of Horse and Foot, who shall quarter in and about the City of London, and Suburbs thereof, that they behave and demean themselves civilly and peaceably towards all Sorts of People, not giving any just Cause of Offence, or Provocation, by Language, or otherwise, upon Pain of such severe Punishment, as to a Court-Martial shall be thought meet; and not do any unlawful Violence to the Person or Goods of any, either in their Quarters or elsewhere, upon Pain of Death. And, for the more due Execution hereof, all Commanders and Officers are hereby required not to be absent from their several and distinct Charges, without Leave first had in Writing from their Superiors, upon Pain of such Punishment as the Party injured shall sustain, and such further Censure as to Justice shall be thought fit. Given under my Hand, December 4, 1648.

"Fairfax."

The next Day other Troops arriving in the Suburbs of London, they were likewise quartered in the Out-parts; many whereof in great Houses, in that rigorous Season, were obliged to lie upon the bare Floors, with little or no Firing; wherefore the General wrote to the City to provide them with Bedding, to be allowed out of their Arrears, otherwise to find them Quarters in the City.

Ibid.

Proceedings of the City and Parliament thereupon.

Army's Arrival in Westminster, &c.

Ibid.

The General's Proclamation for good Order, &c. in the Army.

Ibid.

The



Ibid.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Aff.  
Resolutions  
of the  
Army, &c.  
to bring  
the King  
to publick  
Trial.

Rush. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.  
Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Aff.

The Army  
seizes the  
City Treas-  
ure.

The Army, in conjunction with divers Members of the House of Commons, having resolved to bring the King to a publick Trial; for their greater Security in carrying on the Prosecution, the City Trained-Bands were discharged, and in their Stead a Regiment of Horse, and another of Foot, from the Army, were appointed as Guards for the modelled Parliament.

The City not having as yet paid any Money to the Army according to Promise, the General commanded two Regiments of Foot and divers Troops of Horse to march into London, and take up their Quarters in Black-Friars, and its Neighbourhood; whence, by Order, they went and secured the Treasuries in *Weavers*, *Haberdashers* and *Goldsmiths-Hall*; from the first of which they carried off above twenty thousand Pounds: The Reasons for which Proceeding will more fully appear by the following Letter from the General to the Lord-Mayor:

"My Lord,

Rush. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 2.

The General's Letter thereupon.

"I have given Order to Colonel Dean, and some others, to seize the Treasuries of *Goldsmiths-Hall* and *Weavers-Hall*, that by the said Monies I may be enabled to pay Quarters, whilst we lie hereabouts; having also ordered Receipts and Assurance to be given to the Treasurers of the said Monies, that they should be fully reimburs'd for the said Sums out of the Assessments of the City due to the Army, and of other Assessments thereunto belonging: And indeed, although I am unwilling to take these strict Courses, yet having sent so often to you for the said Arrears, and desired Sums of Money to be advanced by you, (far short of the Sums due from you) yet I have been delayed and denied, to the Hazard of the Army, and the Prejudice of others in the Suburbs, upon whom they are quartered: Wherefore I thought fit to send and seize the said Treasuries, and to send some Forces to quarter in the City, until I may be satisfied for the Arrears due unto the Army; and, if this seem strange unto you, it is no less than that our Forces have been ordered to do by the Parliament in the several Counties of the Kingdom, where Assessments have not been paid, and there to continue until they have been paid.

"And here give me leave to tell you, the Counties of the Kingdom have borne free Quarter, and that in a great Measure for want of your paying your Arrears equal with them: Wherefore these Ways, if they dislike you, yet they are merely long of yourselves, and are of as great Regret to me, and to the Army, as to yourselves; we wishing not only the Good and Prosperity of your City, but that Things may be so carried towards you, as may give you no Cause of Jealousy. I thought fit to let you know, that if you shall take a speedy Course to supply us with forty thousand Pounds forthwith, according to my former Desire, and provide speedily what also is in Arrears, I shall not only cause the Monies in the Treasuries to be not made use of, but leave them to be disposed of as of Right they might, and also cause my Forces to be withdrawn from being in any Sort troublesome or

"chargeable to the City; and let the World judge, whether this be not just and equal Dealing with you. I rest, my Lord,

Your affectionate Servant,

W. W. W.  
December 8, 1648.

T. Fairfax.

The Troops that secured the above-mentioned Halls, at first, by Mistake of Orders, marched to the Excise-Office; which the General was no sooner acquainted with, than he sent this Letter to the Commissioners:

"Gentlemen,

"Whereas upon this present eighth of December a Party of Horse and Foot came to the Excise-Office in *Broad-Street*; which perhaps will occasion some to think the Army came thither with a Purpose to interrupt any more levying of the Excise: These are to assure them, the said Forces came thither by a Mistake, and that there was not any Intention to give Interruption unto the due Levying of the Excise, or to seize upon Money in Cash; and that you may proceed as formerly, according to those Ordinances and Orders of Parliament which you have received concerning the same; and that no Molestation or Hindrance shall be given by the Army."

Ibid.

The General's Letter to the Commissioners of Excise.

Upon this extraordinary Proceeding of the General's, the Common Council assembled, and, after some Debates, appointed a Committee to attend his Excellency with the following Propositions:

"1. That the City, for their Security of the forty thousand Pounds desired, may have all the Arrears upon Assessments made for this Army within London and Liberties thereof, which did grow due, to be paid before the five-and-twentieth of March last, freed from all Engagements.

Ibid.

Propositions from the City to the General.

"2. And of those Arrears, all that Money paid into the Treasury since the thirtieth of November last to be accounted Part of the forty thousand Pounds desired; and that with the Money received out of *Weavers-Hall*, and the five thousand five hundred Pounds lately received by the Treasurers, the rest shall be paid on Monday next.

"3. That the Common Council have undertaken to discharge the General's Engagements concerning the Money taken out of *Weavers-Hall*, to pay the same thither out of the said Arrears.

"4. That the Common Council hath promised to get in the rest of their Arrears, and also to make the new Assessments for the six Months ending at Michaelmas last, and to collect the same with all Expedition.

"5. And upon this Engagement, they do humbly pray, that the Army may this Night be drawn out of the City, and Liberties thereof, according to the Intimation of Colonel Whalley and Colonel Thomlinson."

But these Proposals not proving satisfactory, occasioned the General's returning the following Answer:

"My



Rail. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.  
*The General's Answer.*

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I have perused your Paper, and I find the Point of Security hath much troubled you and us, whereby we are yet without our Money, and Necessities daily grow upon us; to prevent which, and to make Things clear, which I do not conceive your Paper does, I desire that you will, within fourteen Days, or sooner, if you please, cause all the Money charged upon the City of London for the Army until the five-and-twentieth of March next, and in Arrears, to be brought in. This being done, I shall repay the Money brought from *Weavers-Hall*, and withdraw all the Forces from the City: The Continuance of which in the City, in the mean Time, will, I conceive, facilitate your Work in collecting your said Monies.

December 2,  
1648.

"Your assured Friend,

"T. Fairfax."

Ibid.

And the General, farther to enforce Obedience to his Will, sent the Day after another Regiment of Horse to quarter in the City; and, as Beds were yet unprovided, the Infantry continued to quarter in private Houses.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Rail. Col.  
vol. 4. p. 1.  
*Final Proceedings in the Parliament-House.*

The House of Commons, since its late Purgation by the Army, being intirely antimonarchical, they, in a wicked and tyrannical Manner, resolved to punish all the Citizens of London that subscribed the Petition for a Treaty with and bringing the King to London; to which End, they passed an Ordinance, That, for the future, all such Citizens should be rendered incapable of being elected Mayor, Aldermen or Common Council-men of this City.

Ibid.

*The City's Reply thereto.*

This Ordinance occasioned the City to send a Committee of Common Council, to acquaint the House, That by their late Ordinance none were eligible for the Offices of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, or Common Council-men of this City, that had borne Arms against the Parliament, been in the late Rebellion, or signed the Petition for a personal Treaty with his Majesty: Wherefore they declared, that upon a strict Inquiry 'twas found, that the Citizens were so generally engaged in the said Petition, that all the old Common Council-men, whom they were to have re-elected on Thursday last, were all concerned in the said Petition, except a very few; therefore could not find Men enough out of that Restriction, that would stand for Common Council-men, nor a sufficient Number to serve for Questmen, Jurymen, Constables, and other City Officers; therefore prayed, that some speedy Course may be taken for their Relief. After the House had some Debates thereon, 'twas referred to the Consideration of a Committee, who soon after reported it, as their Opinion to adhere to the aforesaid Ordinance; which being confirmed by the House, an Order was forthwith dispatched to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, to proceed immediately in the Election of Common Council-men, according to their late Ordinance.

Ibid.

*The King's Trial proclaimed in London.*

Soon after, on the ninth of January, Denny, Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the Commons, proclaimed the King's Trial in *Cheapside* in the City of London, in order to encourage all Persons to bring in their several Accusations against his Majesty; and, for the greater Security of the Persons that were to be his Judges, *Fairfax*, the Ge-

neral, issued a Proclamation, strictly commanding all Papists, Delinquents, and disaffected Persons, to depart London, and ten Miles thereof, in twenty-four Hours, and not to return for the Space of one Month, upon Pain of being punished as Deserters.

The Presbyterians of this City, being for an amicable Accommodation between the King and Parliament, unanimously signed the above-mentioned Petition for a Treaty, and bringing his Majesty to London. The Independent Members of the castrated House of Commons were so highly incensed at this Proceeding, that they made the above-mentioned iniquitous Order in their Disfavour; and, having by that Means gained the Ascendant in the Common Council, petitioned the House of Commons to have the King brought to Justice! With this Petition a Narrative was delivered, containing an Account of the Deportment of Sir John Warner, the Lord-Mayor, and divers of the Aldermen, in Common Council; who, rather than concur with the Petitioners in their wicked Proceedings, chose to leave the Court, accompanied by the Common-Serjeant and Town-Clerk; after whose Departure, the Petition was illegally passed without Opposition. However, the House of Commons, who were upon no better a Foundation than the Petitioners, approved of the Petition, and declared, That it may and ought to be entered in the Court Books among other Acts of Common Council; and then returned them Thanks for the same. 'Tis not to be wondered at, that the House were so highly pleased with this Petition, seeing they were thereby doubly obliged, first by approving of the Prosecution against the King, and by ascribing to them the Appellation of Supreme.

Ibid.

## C H A P. XXXVII.

*Lord-Mayor and Aldermen imprisoned, fined, &c. Richmond Park presented to the City by the Parliament. Cromwell's new Government, Protectorship, and Reception by the City. Behaviour of the City on the Death of Cromwell. Disputes with the Committee of Safety. City Remonstrance touching Freedom and Liberty. Is disarmed by Order of Parliament. Joins General Monk in the King's Restoration. King Charles II's Letter to the City. His Proclamation, and Reception by the Londoners. Insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy-Men. King's Coronation. A Confirmation of all the City Charters. Great Dearth of Corn. Several Loans to the Crown. The last great Plague.*

SOME Time after the King's Execution, the Commons had no sooner passed an Act for the Exheredation of the Royal Line, the Abolishment of Monarchy, and Erection of a Commonwealth, than an Order was sent to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of London for proclaiming the same personally; but his Lordship refused to comply therewith. Hereupon, the Lord-Mayor being summoned by the Parliament of England to attend that honourable House for his Contempt,

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

in



in disobeying the Orders of Parliament, and neglecting and refusing to proclaim the Act for abolishing the *Kingly Office* in *England* and *Ireland* within the said City, his Lordship was brought to the Bar of the House of Commons, and, after some Queries proposed concerning his Non-performance thereof, he replied, That, according to the Oath of Allegiance which he had taken, he could not in Conscience proclaim the said Act for the abolishing of the *Kingly Office*, and Government of *Kingship*; declaring, that the Business was only proper for the Sheriffs of the City: And, being remanded from the Bar, the House voted as followeth:

Lord-Mayer degraded and fined for refusing to proclaim the Abolishment of the *Kingly Office*.

"Resolved by the Commons of *England* assembled in Parliament, That the Lord-Mayer of the City of *London*, for his Contempt in disobeying the Orders of Parliament, be fined 2000*l*.

"Resolved, &c. That he be committed Prisoner to the Tower of *London* for two Months, and be degraded of Mayoralty.

"Resolved, &c. That an Order be forthwith drawn up, and immediately sent to the Common Council of the said City, requiring and empowering them to elect a new Mayor with all Speed; and, in order thereunto, the several Companies within the said City are required to meet this Day for the Election thereof."

Chron. Preci.

At this Time the Dearth of Corn increasing, Wheat was sold at the excessive Rate of four Pounds five Shillings the Quarter.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1649

Alderman Atkins chosen Mayor.

On the 3d of April Alderman *Atkins* was chosen Mayor of this City, in the room of Sir *Abraham Reynardson* (lately degraded and imprisoned by Order of the Commons, as above-mentioned); who being to be presented to the House of Commons for their Approbation, they, for the greater Solemnity of the Ceremony, commanded the Commissioners of Chancery to bring in the Great Seal, and lay it upon the Table.

Ibid.

*Cromwell* being appointed General of the Army for reducing of *Ireland*, Money was greatly wanted for that Expedition; wherefore a Committee of the principal Members were appointed to treat with the City for a Loan of one hundred and twenty thousand Pounds, upon Security of the monthly Assessment of ninety thousand Pounds; which being proposed to the Common Council, they readily agreed to advance the said Sum, but not upon the Security offered; wherefore the Committee were ordered to find out an additional Security for their Satisfaction.

A Loan of 120000*l*. from the City.

Ibid.

The above-named Ordinance for abolishing of Monarchy was, on the 30th of May, proclaimed in this City by the Lord-Mayer, assisted by twelve Aldermen: But Sir *Thomas Soames* and Mr. *Chambers*, Aldermen, refusing to attend at that Ceremony, they were ordered to appear at the Bar of the House of Commons to answer for their Contempt. When Sir *Thomas* was asked, why he did not attend upon that Occasion, seeing he had previous Notice thereof; he replied, That that Affair was inconsistent with the several Oaths he had taken, as well as contrary to his Judgment and Conscience, therefore durst not attend: And *Chambers*, being interrogated in the same Respect, answered, That his Heart did not go along with that Business. However, for their Disobedience,

the former was expelled the House of Commons, degraded from the Office of Alderman, and rendered incapable of bearing any publick Office for the future: These two last Punishments were likewise imposed upon Mr. *Chambers*.

Aldermen degraded by Parliament

A Day of publick Thanksgiving being appointed by Parliament for suppressing of the Levellers, the Lord-Mayer and Common Council sent a Deputation to intreat the House of Commons to honour the City at Dinner at *Grocers-Hall* on that Day, and that they might have the Honour of solemnizing that Festival with the House at such Church as they should please to appoint. The Commons, accepting the Invitation, appointed *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street* for the Place, and ordered hearty Thanks to the Citizens for their great Affection and sincere Attachment to the Parliament and Kingdom; and, at the Time and Place prefixed, the House, with their Speaker, the General, with his principal Officers, and the President and Council of State, repaired to the City; when, after the Hearing of two Sermons, they walked in great State to the aforesaid Hall, where they were most sumptuously regaled by the City; the Musick, at this magnificent Entertainment, being no other than Drums and Trumpets: And the Citizens, to evince their great Satisfaction on this Occasion, besides the vast Surplusage of Provisions left, gave to the Poor the Sum of four hundred Pounds in Money.

Ibid.

House of Commons entertained by the City at Christ-Church.

The next Day the House of Commons sent a Committee into the City, to return Thanks to the Lord-Mayer and Common Council for their generous Entertainment and great Munificence of Yesterday to the Parliament and Army.

Ibid.

The same Day a Deputation from the Common Council attended the General of the Army, and, in the Name of the City, presented him with a large Basin and Ewer of massy Gold, as a Proof of their sincere Affection; and, at the same Time, presented Lieutenant-General *Cromwell* with three hundred Pounds worth of Plate, and a Purse of two hundred Pieces of Gold.

Ibid.

Presents made by the City to General Fairfax and O. Cromwell.

The Parliament having taken into Consideration the many great and eminent Services of the City towards them and the whole Nation, they, as a Proof of their grateful Acknowledgments, made the Citizens a Present of *Richmond Park* in *Surrey*, divers Houses, and a thousand Pounds in Money for the City Poor. Whereupon the Lord-Mayer and Common Council, in an Address of Thanks, gratefully acknowledged those Favours, and bounteous Donations; and repeated their firm and sincere Resolutions of standing by the Parliament with their Lives and Fortunes upon all Emergencies.

Ibid.

Richmond Park, &c. presented to the City by the Parliament.

On the fourth of January, about Seven at Night, a very great and deplorable Accident happened in the House of a Ship-Chandler opposite *Barking-Church* in *Tower-Street*, where carelessly barrelling Gun-powder, it took Fire, and, by a Blast of twenty-seven Barrels, blew up about sixty Houses, with their Inhabitants. The Number of Sufferers on this melancholy Occasion was greatly increased by a Parish Feast then held at the *Rose Tavern*, next Door but one, where all therein perished; and from whence afterwards were dug a great Number of Heads, Limbs and

Leysb Ser.

A most deplorable and surprising Accident.



Parts of Bodies piteously mangled and burnt: Among which were two very remarkable Cafes, viz. The Taverners was found fitting upright in the Bar, and a Drawer standing without it, with a Pot in his Hand, both being suffocated by Smoke and Duft, and preserved in those Postures by the casual Falling of Timber, without the least Sign of Violence, either of Fracture or Contusion. And the other was a Cradle and Child blown upon the upper Leads of *Barking-Church*; from whence it was the next Day taken down, without the least Damage to either. The Author of this Relation saw the Child about seven Years after, in Company with the Person who had charitably taken Care of her from the Time she was taken off the Church, it not being known to whom she belonged.

*Chron. Preci.* The excessive and grievous Dearth of Corn still continuing, Wheat was sold at four Pounds the Quarter, and Malt at two Pounds two Shillings.

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1650* The Parliament, having received a Confirmation of the King's Design of returning from *Holland* to *Scotland*, resolved to put the Nation in a good Posture of Defence; and, to begin with themselves, passed an Act to empower the Committee of the *London Militia* to raise six hundred Horse for their Security.

*Ibid.* On the 19th of *September*, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City kept a Day of Thanksgiving for *Cromwell's* Victory over the Scots at *Dunbar*; on which Occasion they invited divers Members of Parliament, Officers of the Army, and others, to Dinner at *Guildhall*, where they were most elegantly entertained.

*Chron. Preci.* The Dearth of Corn still continuing, Wheat was sold at three Pounds sixteen Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1651* On the 23th of *August* the City Trained-Bands were mustered in *Totbil-Fields*, and reviewed by the Speaker and most of the Members of the House of Commons, before whom they performed their several Evolutions with great Dexterity and Applause.

*Ibid.* *A.D. 1652* *Cromwell*, after his Victory at *Worcester*, on his Return to *London*, was met by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Committee of the City Militia, who congratulated him upon his great Success and safe Arrival, and invited him to Dinner. Pursuant to this Invitation, *Cromwell*, accompanied by most of the Members of Parliament, and principal Officers of the Army, repaired to *Guildhall* on the 16th of *September*, and were magnificently entertained by the Citizens.

*Chron. Preci.* The great Dearth still continuing, Wheat was sold at three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence the Quarter.

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1653* *Cromwell* having divested the Parliament of all Power, by turning them out of Doors, occasioned divers Aldermen and Citizens of *London* to address him for reinstating them. Whereupon a Counter-Address was presented to *Cromwell* by many other Citizens, shewing their Dislike of, and Dissent from, the former, and their firm Resolution to adhere to *Cromwell*.

*Ibid.* *Cromwell*, finding his late Violence to the Parliament not only approved of by this, but like-  
NUMS. XXXVI.

wife by divers other Addressees from the Army, Fleet, and Country, constituted a certain Number of Persons to take upon them the Government of the Kingdom; which they accepting of, he invested them with the charming Appellation of the *Supreme Authority*: And by Virtue of which having assumed the Name of Parliament, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City presented them a Petition, wherein they prayed,

"1. That the precious Truths of the Gospel may be preserved in Purity; and the Dispensers thereof, being approved to be learned, godly, and void of Offence, may be sent forth to preach the Gospel. 2. That their settled Maintenance by Law might be confirmed, and their just Properties preserved. 3. That the Universities may be zealously countenanced and encouraged." The Petitioners had the Thanks of the House for their good Affections, and were desired to continue their Care and Endeavours for the Peace and Safety of the City.

On the 2d of *February*, three preternatural Tides happened in the River *Thames* within the Space of six Hours.

The Supreme Authority, or Mock Parliament, (artfully chosen by *Cromwell*) tired with their sham Power, surrendered the same into the Hands of him from whom they received it: Whereupon *Cromwell* was, by the Council of Officers, chosen Protector: And soon after being invited by the City to dine at *Guildhall*, he was received with all the Honours usually paid to their lawful Sovereigns; the City Companies in their Stands lining the Streets thro' which he passed, he was received and attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities on Horseback. And, after being sumptuously entertained, at his Departure he conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon the Lord-Mayor.

At the same Time the Dearth so happily decreased, that Wheat was sold at one Pound fifteen Shillings and six Pence the Quarter, and Malt at one Pound eight.

*Cromwell*, out of his great Affection to the City of *London*, invited the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to Dinner; and, on the 16th of *May*, entertained them in a very sumptuous Manner.

A few Days after a Conspiracy being discovered against *Cromwell*, and divers Persons on that Account apprehended, he issued a Proclamation for taking the Number of all disaffected Persons within the Bills of Mortality; and being sensible, that nothing would so effectually prevent such Practices, as the securing of this City to his Interest, for the attaining so salutary an End, he sent for the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and sixty Common-Councilmen to *Whitehall*; where he acquainted them with the Nature of the late Conspiracy, and Confessions of divers of the Conspirators, and earnestly recommended to them the Peace and Safety of the City; and, in order to oblige them in an extraordinary Manner, granted them a Commission, whereby a Committee of Citizens were empowered to have the entire Direction of the City Militia, and from Time to Time to raise such Forces as they should judge necessary, to be commanded by their old, experienced,

*Cromwell constitutes a new Form of Government.*

*City Petition to Oliver's Supreme Authority for godly Ministers, &c.*

*Strop. Ed. Stow. Sur. Lond.*

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa.*

*Cromwell chosen Protector.*

*How received into London.*

*Chron. Preci.*

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affa. A.D. 1654*

*Ibid.*

*A Conspiracy against the Protector discovered.*

*City empowered to raise Forces.*



Released  
from cer-  
tain Taxes.

Ibid.

Artillery  
Company  
revived.

Scob. Afts.

Hackney-  
Coaches  
limited to  
200.

Rec. Roll.  
Chap.

A.D. 1655

4000  
Chaldron  
of Coals  
granted  
Duty free.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1656

Ordinances  
against  
new Build-  
ings.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.  
A.D. 1657

Crom-  
well's In-  
auguration

Ibid.  
A.D. 1658

Richard  
Cromwell  
proclaimed  
Protector.

Chron.  
Preci.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affs.

and faithful Leader, Major-General Skippon; for which Favour the City had for many Years solicited. And, as a further Obligation upon the Citizens, he remitted them some customary Burdens and Taxes; whereby he became very popular, and effectually secured the City to himself.

The Lord-Mayor, and Committee of the City Militia, some Time after addressed the Protector for Leave to revive the Artillery Company, for the better disciplining the Citizens, whereby they might upon any Emergency be enabled to act in his Defence; and promised, that none should be admitted into that Company, but such as were well-affected to his Highness; to which he readily assented.

The Number of Hackney-Coaches to be kept in this City and Suburbs, were, by a Protectorial Ordinance, limited at two hundred, to be under the Care and Government of the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen. And, as an additional Favour, he granted the Mayor and Commonalty a Licence, annually to import from *Newcastle*, or elsewhere in *England*, four thousand Chaldron of Coals, for the Use of the poor Citizens, free from the Duty of twelve Pence per Chaldron.

Notwithstanding divers Proclamations and Orders were made against building upon new Foundations within the City of *London*, and ten Miles thereof; yet many Builders, out of an avaricious Temper, without the least Regard to those Injunctions, continued to build as formerly. Therefore to punish the Disobedient, and prevent such Practices for the future, an Ordinance was made by *Cromwell*; whereby all Persons who had erected Houses in Contempt of the said Prohibitions, since the 25th of *March*, 1620, should, for every such House, not having four Acres of Land thereunto belonging, pay to the Protector one Year's Rent; and for every House erected after the 29th of *September*, 1656, without Land as aforesaid, to forfeit one hundred Pounds for the Use of the Protector.

At the Inauguration of *Cromwell*, as Lord Protector, the Lord-Mayor of this City assisted, by carrying the City Sword before him, accompanied by the Earl of *Warwick*, who carried that of the State, and who, during the Ceremony in *Westminster-Hall*, stood on the right Side of *Cromwell's* Chair, and the Lord-Mayor on the left.

Upon the Demise of the Protector, *Richard*, his eldest Son, was in the City proclaimed his Successor, in Presence of the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Privy Council. And, at the Celebration of the funeral Obsequies of *Cromwell*, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen assisted, attended by a great Number of the principal Citizens.

At the same Time, by a great Scarcity of Grain, Corn became so very dear, that Wheat was sold at three Pounds and five Shillings the Quarter.

Soon after the Death of *Cromwell*, divers Parties were formed in the Kingdom towards restoring the King; which the Parliament being acquainted with, they ordered the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* to attend the Council of

State; when the President informed them of the dangerous Designs of the Enemies, the Care and Vigilancy of the Parliament and Council, the apprehending of divers of the Conspirators, and defeating their horrid Designs of destroying all that were Friends to the Parliament, with an Intent of bringing in the King. Then, after reading a Proclamation that was ready for publishing, returned Thanks to the City for their good Affection and faithful Adherence to the Parliament, earnestly exhorting them to persevere therein, for the mutual Good and Safety of the Parliament, City, and Kingdom.

The Citizens, approving of this Information, soon after invited the Parliament, Council of State, and principal Officers of the Army, to dine with them at *Grocers-Hall*, on the Day of Thanksgiving for the late Victory obtained by *Lambert* over *Sir George Booth* in the West. Pursuant to this Invitation, the said three Bodies, on the 6th of *October*, repaired to the City and Hall appointed, where they were splendidly entertained by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, with mutual Expressions of the sincerest Friendship.

Soon after, Advice was brought of General *Monck's* marching from *Scotland* in Defence of the Parliament, against the Impositions of the Army in *England*, who had newly erected a Court of Officers and others (denominated the Committee of Safety) for the Government of the Kingdom, independent of Parliament; a Deputation whereof were sent to acquaint the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City with *Monck's* Proceedings, who, they said, intended to bring in the King: Therefore, to prevent a new War, earnestly exhorting them to take all the Precautions imaginable to secure the Peace and Safety of the City, and to join with them for the Security of the Kingdom.

The Citizens, under terrible Apprehensions of an approaching War, wisely declined declaring either for the Parliament or Army. However, what the Masters durst not, the Apprentices did, by shewing their Dislike of the present Government, and, assembling in great Numbers, declared, that they would have a free Parliament; and tho' Colonel *Hewson*, who was left to guard the Committee of Safety, suppressed that Commotion, by marching into the City, and killing divers of the young Citizens, yet the Loss of them inflamed the City the more against the Army, which they said was only kept on foot to murder the Citizens. Whereupon the Common Council appeared more refractory than ever, and refused to concur in any Thing that was proposed to them by the Committee of Safety; which began to be universally abhorred, as likely to be the Original of such another Tyranny as that erected by *Cromwell*, seeing it wholly depended upon the Power and Spirit of the Army. And, having appointed a Committee of their own Body, with Orders to give their Opinion at this critical Juncture, they came to the following Resolutions, and ordered them to be reported to the whole Body in Common Council assembled, on the 20th of *December*, by Alderman *Foote*; which was done accordingly in the Tenor following:

The Council  
of State's  
Directions  
to the Lord-  
Mayor on  
the Death  
of *Crom-  
well*.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1659

Parliament  
&c. done  
in the City.

Ibid.

General  
Monck's  
Intention  
to bring in  
the King  
suspected.

Parliament  
invites the  
City to  
oppose it.

Clar. Hist.  
Rebel.

The City  
declines.

The Appre-  
tices de-  
mand a free  
Parliament

Several of  
them kill'd.

City falls  
off from the  
Committee  
of Safety.



At the Committee of Common Council, &c.

"Voted,

Votes of the  
Common  
Council  
Committee.

"1. That this Committee conceive the City of London is at this Time in imminent and extraordinary Danger.

"2. That they judge it absolutely necessary, at this Time, for the Court of Common Council to put this City forthwith in a Posture of Defence.

"3. And in order thereunto, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, settle six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, with their respective Commanders and Officers.

"4. That the Naming of those Commanders and Officers be left to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

"That the said Commanders and Officers Commissions shall be under the Common Seal of the City, to be sealed in open Court, before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

"Touching the Letters received from *Perthmouth*, and the Fleet, the Opinion of the Committee is,

"That several Commissioners be forthwith appointed to confer with the Lord Fleetwood, with Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, Colonel *Morley*, and Colonel *Walton*, and with Vice-Admiral *Lawson*, and other Officers of the Fleet, in order to the Safety of the City, and the Peace and Settlement of the Nation, and in due Time to give an Answer to General *Monck's* Letter.

"That, in order to the obtaining of that Peace and Safety, the Common Council do empower those Commissioners to propound the Convening of a free Parliament, according to the late Declaration of this Court.

"Voted, That these Votes be reported to the Common Council by Alderman *Fosroke*."

Which Report being read, and every Part thereof severally debated, was by the said Court confirmed and approved of, saving the Right of the Court of Aldermen.

Then Alderman *Fosroke*, Mr. *Richard Ford*, and *William Bateman*, Esq; were appointed Commissioners to confer with Vice-Admiral *Lawson*; Alderman *Tompson*, Colonel *Bromfield*, and *Maximil. Beard*, appointed Commissioners to confer with Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, &c. and Alderman *Bateman*, *William Vincent*, Esq; and *John Jolly*, Esq; appointed Commissioners to confer with the Lord Fleetwood, and the Speaker.

This Behaviour of the Citizens proved a very great Mortification to the Committee of Safety, tho' not to be compared to that occasioned by the Revolt of divers Regiments of the Army, and a Squadron of Ships under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Lawson*, who declared for the Parliament; to whom it was such agreeable News, that the Speaker, at a Conference, acquainted the Citizens, that the Members would meet again in a very few Days; and thence repairing to the Tower of London, removed the Lieutenant placed there by the Committee of Safety, and constituted another in his stead.

The Difference between the Parliament and Army occasioned a general Interruption of Receipts and Collections; whereby the Parliament was so destitute of Money, that they had not

wherewithal to defray the necessary Expence; therefore required the Citizens of London, with the utmost Dispatch, to collect and bring in their Arrears of former Taxes; and, in the Interim, endeavoured to borrow of them a Sum sufficient to supply the present Exigency: And, tho' they were sensible that the City had no greater Affection for them than they had for the Army, they nevertheless applied to the Common Council for a Loan; who, instead of complying with their Desires, not only gave them an absolute Denial, but likewise objected to their Authority, and roundly told them, that they would not submit to any Imposition that was not granted by a free and lawful Parliament.

At the same Time (*January 8, 1659-60*) a Remonstrance of the Citizens of London, touching Liberty and Freedom, was presented to the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled; wherein they thankfully acknowledged the just and prudent Resolution of that honourable Council, expressed in their Declaration of the 20th of *December* last past; and withal humbly remonstrating, that no Power or Persons whatsoever might impose any Law or Tax upon any of those Citizens, with whose general Concernment that Court was intrusted, until the Authority thereof be derived from their Representatives in Parliament. By which Means they doubted not, next under God, to have their languishing Trades revived, and their Hearts and Purfes together enlarged to a cheerful and liberal Contribution toward their lawful Government and Protection, according to *Magna Charta*, and the *Petition of Right*.

Upon the presenting whereof, it was put to the Vote, Whether they should prosecute those lawful Means that may lead to the Attainment of a free Parliament, &c. But, the Lord-Mayor dissenting, the Resolve and Sense of the Court was transmitted to the Council of State. Whereupon the Lord General *Monck* was ordered to march into the City with his Army, for reducing of the Citizens to the Obedience of the Parliament; in order whereunto, the several Regiments both of Horse and Foot took their respective Stations throughout this great Metropolis, strong Guards being placed at all the Gates and Posterns, and the Streets planted with Soldiers, continuing in their Arms, and sometimes upon Motion, for many Hours together: At which Time, divers Aldermen and Common-Councilmen were seized and committed to Custody; their Names being as followeth:

Alderman <i>Vincent</i> ,	Major <i>Chamberlain</i> ,
Alderman <i>Bludworth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Brown</i> ,
Col. <i>Bromfield</i> ,	Mr. <i>Ford</i> ,
Lieut. Col. <i>Jackson</i> ,	Mr. <i>Spencer</i> ,
Major <i>Cox</i> ,	Mr. <i>Fenning</i> .

This being done, his Excellency sent a Letter to the Parliament, dated from *Guildhall, London*, which being read, the Resolve of the House was,

"Resolved, That the Answer to this Letter be to send unto General *Monck* the Resolves of the Parliament, that the Gates of the City of London and the Percullifes be destroyed; and that he be ordered to put the said Vote in Execution accordingly.

"Resolved,

Resolve to  
lead the  
Parliament  
Money, and  
deny their  
Authority.

Resolves of  
the Parliament  
against the  
City.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.

Ibid.



" Resolved, That the present Common Council of the City of London, elected for this Year, be discontinued, and be, and are hereby declared to be null and void, and that the Lord-Mayor have Notice thereof.

" Ordered, That it be referred to a Committee to bring in a Bill for the Choice of another Common Council, with such Qualifications as the Parliament shall think fit, with Order to meet at eight of the Clock, in the Speaker's Chamber, on Friday morning.

The House, having received a Report from the Council of State of some Resolutions taken by the Council in the City of London,

" Resolved, That the Parliament doth approve of what the Council of State hath done, in ordering that the Commissioners for Government of the Army do appoint Forces to be and continue in the City of London, for preserving the Peace thereof, and of the Commonwealth, and for reducing of the City to the Obedience of the Parliament.

" Resolved, That the Parliament doth approve of what the Council of State have done, in ordering that the Commissioners for the Army do take Order that the Posts and Chains of the City of London be taken away.

" Resolved, That the Gates of the City of London, and the Percullises thereof, be forthwith destroyed.

" Resolved, That the Commissioners for Government of the Army be, and are hereby impowered to apprehend and seize any of the nine late Officers, who were ordered by the Parliament to leave the Town, who have not obeyed the former Order in going to the Places appointed for them; or any other dangerous Persons, who have been in Arms against the Parliament and Commonwealth.

" Resolved, That the Parliament doth approve of what the Council of State and Commissioners of the Army have done in seizing and apprehending of Mr. Vincent, Merchant, in Bishopsgate-Street, and Mr. Thomas Brown, Grocer, in Wood-Street, Daniel Spencer, in Friday-Street, Laurence Bromfield, in Tower-Street, Major Chamberlain, and Richard Ford, in Seething-Lane, Major Cox, at the Swan in Dowgate, Mr. Bludworth, and Mr. Fenning, in Fenchurch-Street, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson."

In pursuance of the afore-named Resolves and Orders, most of the Posts and Chains were pulled down, the City Gates broke and cut to Pieces, and the Percullises taken down and destroyed: Which being done effectually at Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate, where many thousands of sad Objects with no small Terror beheld these unexpected Ruins, the Soldiers afterwards went to Aldersgate, Newgate, and some other Places: But the Work did not prove so feasible; for they being both of an extraordinary and impregnable Strength, proved the more difficult; so that a longer Time was required: However, they dismounted the Gates from off the Hinges, and with Iron Wedges and great Hammers rent and tore to pieces Part of the Percullises.

An Account whereof being given to his Excellency the Lord General at Guildhall, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, he marched

from thence to Whitehall; and in the Evening, the Council being fate, his Excellency ascended the Stairs, representing to their Lordships an Account of his Transactions amongst the Citizens, in Obedience to the Resolves and Authority of that Honourable Council, for the pulling up of the Posts and Chains, and destroying of the Gates and Percullises: Which by them was well received, and hearty Thanks from the Members returned.

After all which, the Guards of Horse and Foot being placed, and the City Constables with their several Watches set, betwixt eleven and twelve of the Clock on Friday Night, a considerable Company of Foot (commanded by the Captain of the Round-Guard) came to Newgate, where the said Captain would have dismissed the Constable and his Watch; but they refused it, saying, They must obey the ancient Orders and Customs of the City, and could not depart their Duty without Orders from the Lord-Mayor.

The Captain replied, That, since they were to make a Garrison of the City, there ought to be no other Watch or Guards kept, but what should consist of their own Military Force; and that they had not been nine Years out of their native Country, but they had sufficient Experience how to manage the publick Affairs of a Nation, in defence of Civil and Christian Liberty, against all restless Spirits whatsoever: But, upon the Importance of the Constable, the Captain wheeled off with his Men, and peaceably marched them through the Gate, without any further Dispute or Opposition.

The Parliament, unmindful of the great Services done them by Monck, were sapping his Authority at Westminster, (while he was employed in executing their Commands in London) by passing an Act to curtail his Power, by joining others with him in the Command of the Army: Which ungrateful Return was so highly resented by Monck's Officers, that they bitterly inveighed against the Ingratitude and Proceedings of the Parliament, and Indignity offered to their General, whom they acquainted with the little Arts and underhand Endeavours to alienate the Affections of his Soldiers, than which, they declared, that nothing could be stronger Proofs of his intended Destruction; therefore advised him to provide for his own Security.

Monck, roused at this Alarm, began to imagine himself in Danger; for the obviating of which, the first Step he took was, to secure his Army to his Interest; and to that End, held a Consultation with his Officers, who unanimously assured him of their sincere and firm Resolution to adhere to him upon all Emergencies. This Assurance was no sooner obtained, than early next Morning he marched his Army toward the City, and drew up the same in Finsbury-Fields. But, how to regain the Love of the enraged Citizens after his late ill Usage, was the Thing to be considered of; well knowing, that, without their Assistance, it would be impossible for him with his Handful of Troops to accomplish his great Design. Therefore, to atone for his past Offence, he sent Clarges, his Confident, to the Lord-Mayor, with an Acknowledgment of his Fault, and to acquaint him, that he was heartily

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.  
Misunder-  
standing  
between  
the Parlia-  
ment and  
Monck.

Ibid.  
Bsk. Hist.  
Engl.  
Clar. Hist.  
Rebell.  
Monck's  
Endeavour  
to obviate  
their  
Schemes.

Ende-  
avours to  
gain the  
City.



ly sorry for what he had done, and earnestly desired a Conference with his Lordship and the Common Council, hoping therein to make Reparation for his late Error.

*Ibid.*  
*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affs.*  
*Is kindly received by the Citizens.*  
*His Exce.*  
This Acknowledgment of the General's not only occasioned the Lord-Mayor's calling a Common Council, according to his Request, but likewise to invite him to Dinner; after which they repaired to Guildhall; where meeting the Common Council, *Monck* in a Speech testified his great Concern for having accepted a Command, which in the Execution had given so much Uneasiness to the Citizens; urging, that he was under a Necessity of accepting thereof, or throwing up his Commission, which he judged necessary to keep for the Good of the City and Kingdom, whose Happiness and Prosperity no Man had more at Heart than himself; and, as an incontestable Proof of his Sincerity, communicated to them the Copy of a Letter sent by him to the Parliament at his leaving *Whitehall*, wherein he upbraided them with their unjust and unreasonable Proceedings, advising them, (by way of Command) within a certain Time, to issue out Writs for a new Parliament, as the only Expedient to restore Peace and Happiness to the Kingdom; which both the Army and Nation expected from them.

*Ibid.*  
*Clar. Hist. Rebell.*  
*Mutual Engagements between the City and Monck.*  
By this Letter the Common Council perceived, that he was deeply embarked against the Parliament, and, there being little Hopes of a Reconciliation, believed they might safely trust him. Whereupon they mutually engaged to stand by one another at all Events. This happy Coalition between the City and *Monck* was soon proclaimed by Ringing of Bells, and at Night by an infinite Number of Bonfires and Illuminations, with such universal Acclamations as had not been heard of, with such particular Signs of Scorn and Contempt of the Parliament, as rendered it ridiculous to every one; there being scarce a Bonfire where a Rump was not roasted, or something resembling one, which was declared to be done in Celebration of the Parliament's funeral Obsequies: And there was no Invention of Fancy, Wit, or Ribaldry, that was not exercised that Night, to expose the Parliament and magnify the General.

*Whit. Mem. Engl. Affs.*  
*Monck's Proceedings towards a Restoration*  
*Chosen by the City Major-General.*  
*Monck* having regained the City's Favour, and secured and settled every thing according to Desire, returned to his Quarters at *Whitehall*, and disposed his Army in such Places as he deemed most convenient: And, having restored the secluded Members of Parliament, an Ordinance was made, to restore the Common Council to their ancient Rights, the imprisoned Apprentices released, and the Posts, Chains, Gates and Portcullises of the City to be replaced: For which the Citizens returned hearty Thanks; and, according to the Desire of the House of Commons, cheerfully agreed to advance the Sum of sixty thousand Pounds. And the City, farther to evince their good Opinion of *Monck*, chose him Major-General of all their Forces: Whereupon he immediately advised them to disarm all dangerous Persons, and keep a strong Guard, for the Peace and Quiet of the City, during the Interval of Parliament. Whereupon the City invited the Council of State and the General to reside in *London* for their greater Safety; for which Kindness they returned Thanks, without accepting the Offer.

At the same Time a very great Dearth happened, wherein Wheat was sold at three Pounds six Shillings the Quarter.

All Things seeming now to conspire towards a Restoration, the Citizens of *London* resolved to contribute all in their Power for the happy accomplishing so good a Work; to which End the Officers of the City Train'd-Bands, by their Orator, Alderman *Robinson*, declared, that they were firmly resolved to adhere to their Major-General *Monck*, the Council of State; and the ensuing Parliament. At which Time strong nightly Guards were kept in the City, with the Chains drawn cross the Streets, till the Morning; and by Day frequent Entertainments were made by the several Companies at their Halls, for regaling the Council of State, the General, and his principal Officers.

At this Time the City Forces were mustered in *Hyde-Park*, before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the Nobility, who were highly pleased with their fine Appearance.

Matters of the greatest Consequence, preparatory to the Restoration, being now upon the Carpet, King *Charles* the Second sent divers Letters, with a Declaration, from *Breda* in *Holland*, to General *Monck*, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the Fleet; and the following to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*:

"*Charles Rex.*

"Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well.

"In these great Revolutions of late happened in that our Kingdom, to the Wonder and Amazement of all the World, there is none that we have looked upon with more Comfort, than the so frequent and publick Manifestations of their Affections to us in the City of *London*; which hath exceedingly raised our Spirits, and which, no doubt, hath proceeded from the Spirit of God, and his extraordinary Mercy to the Nation; which hath been encouraged by you, and your good Example, to assert that Government, under which it hath so many hundred Years enjoyed as great Felicity as any Nation in *Europe*, and to discountenance the Imaginations of those, who would subject our Subjects to a Government they have not yet devised; and, to satisfy the Pride and Ambition of a few ill Men, would introduce the most arbitrary and tyrannical Power that was ever yet heard of. How long we have all suffered under those and the like Devices, all the World takes Notice, to the no small Reproach of the *English* Nation; which we hope is now providing for its own Security and Redemption, and will be no longer bewitched by those Inventions.

"How desirous we are to contribute to the obtaining the Peace and Happiness of our Subjects, without Effusion of Blood; and how far we are from desiring to recover what belongs to us by a War, if it can be otherwise done, will appear to you by the inclosed Declaration; which, together with this our Letter, we have intrusted our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin, the Lord Viscount *Mordaunt*, and our trusty and well-beloved Servant, Sir

5 P

"*John*

Chron. Preci.

Whit. Mem. Engl. Affs. A.D. 1665

*Ibid.*  
*Master of City Militia in Hyde-Park*

*Clar. Hist. Rebell.*

*King Charles II. Letter to the Lord-Mayor, &c.*

*did W. Monck*

*did W. Monck*



"*John Greenville*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of our Bed-chamber, to deliver to you; to the End that you, and all the rest of our good Subjects of that our City of *London* (to whom we desire it should be published) may know, how far we are from the Desire of Revenge, or that the Peace, Happiness, and Security of the Kingdom should be raised upon any other Foundation than the Affections and Hearts of our Subjects, and their own Consents.

"We have not the least Doubt of your just Sense of these our Condescensions, or of your Zeal to advance and promote the same good End, by disposing all Men to meet us with the same Affection and Tendernefs, in restoring the fundamental Laws to that Reverence that is due to them, and upon the Preservation whereof all our Happiness depends. And you will have no Reason to doubt of enjoying your full Share in that Happiness, and of the improving it, by our particular Affection to you. It is very natural for all Men to do all the Good they can for their native Country, and to advance the Honour of it; and as we have that full Affection for the Kingdom in general, so we would not be thought to be without some extraordinary Kindness for our native City in particular; which we shall manifest on all Occasions, not only by renewing their Charter, and confirming all those Privileges which they have received from our Predecessors, but by adding and granting any new Favours, which may advance the Trade, Wealth and Honour of that our native City; for which we will be so solicitous, that we doubt not but that it will, in due Time, receive some Benefit and Advantage in all those Respects, even from our own Observation and Experience abroad. And we are most confident, we shall never be disappointed in our Expectation of all possible Service from your Affections: And so we bid you farewell.

"Given at our Court at *Breda*, the 14th Day of *April*, 1660, in the twelfth Year of our Reign."

City's kind  
Reception  
of the  
King's Mes-  
sengers.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

Send four-  
teen Deput-  
ies and ten  
thousand  
Pounds to  
the King.

Ibid.

Order for  
restoring  
Richmond  
Park to  
the Crown.

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Citizens were elevated with the greatest Raptures and Transports of Joy imaginable, for his Majesty's having graciously deemed them worthy of such an Honour, considering they had had so great a Hand in expelling his Father. On this joyful Occasion the Common Council being assembled, they presented the Lord *Mordaunt*, and Sir *John Greenville*, (the happy Messengers of this great and good News) with the Sum of three hundred Pounds; and at the same Time deputed fourteen of their principal Members to attend his Majesty in *Holland*, and to assure him of their Fidelity and most cheerful Submission, and that they placed all their Felicity and future Hope of Prosperity in the Assurance of his royal Grace and Protection; for the meriting of which their Lives and Fortunes should always be at his Majesty's Disposal.

Four Days after, the Common Council made an Order, that *Richmond-Park*, lately conferred upon the City by *Cromwell*, should be presented to his Majesty at his Return, and at the same Time to assure him, that they had kept it with no other View, than as Stewards for the Royal Interest.

The Day after, his Majesty was proclaimed King at the usual Places in this City, with the greatest Solemnity, in Presence of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, attended by the Train'd-Bands, amidst the incessant and joyful Acclamations of the Citizens. In the mean time the City Deputies being arrived at the *Hague*, they were introduced to, and most graciously received by his Majesty; to whom, in the Name of the City of *London*, they presented the Sum of ten thousand Pounds. Whereupon the King told them, that he ever had a particular Affection for the City of *London*, the Place of his Birth; and that he was exceedingly pleased to hear of their bearing so good a Part in his Restoration; which he graciously acknowledged by returning them Thanks, and conferring the Honour of Knighthood upon them all, to their great Satisfaction and Delight.

The King, to the inexpressible Joy and Satisfaction of his Subjects, landed on the Twenty-sixth of *May* at *Dover*; whence, on his Approach to *London*, he was on the Twenty-ninth following met at *St. George's Fields* in *Southwark*, by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; the former of which delivering the City Sword to his Majesty, had the same returned, with the Honour of Knighthood. On this solemn Occasion, the City caused to be erected in the said Fields a very magnificent Tent, provided with a sumptuous Collation; which the King having participated of, he proceeded towards *London*, which was pompously adorned with the richest Silks and Tapestries, and the Streets lined with the City Corporations and Train'd-Bands; while the Conduits flowed with a plentiful Variety of delicious Wines, and the Windows, Balconies and Scaffolds, were crowded with such an infinite Number of Spectators, as if the whole collective Body of the People had been assembled to grace the Royal Entry. And, as this seems to have been the most stately and glorious Cavalcade hitherto seen in this Nation, I shall therefore insert an Account thereof, as described by a late Author:

"First marched a gallant Troop of Gentlemen in Cloth of Silver, brandishing their Swords, and led by Major-General *Brown*: Then followed another Troop of two hundred in Velvet Coats, with Footmen and Liveries attending them in Purple: Then another Troop, led by Alderman *Robinson*, in Buff Coats, with Cloth of Silver Sleeves, and very rich green Scarves; and after these a Troop of about two hundred, with blue Liveries laid with Silver, with six Trumpeters, and several Footmen, in Sea-green and silver: Then a Troop of two hundred and twenty, with thirty Footmen in grey and silver Liveries, and Four Trumpeters richly habited. Then another Troop of an hundred and five, with grey Liveries, and six Trumpets; and another of seventy, with five Trumpets: And then three Troops more, two of three hundred, and one of one hundred, all gloriously habited, and gallantly mounted. After these came two Trumpets with his Majesty's Arms; the Sheriffs Men in red Cloaks, richly laced with Silver, to the Number of fourscore, with Half-pikes in their Hands: Then followed

Ibid.  
Clar. Hist.  
Rebel.

King  
Charles II.  
proclaimed.

City Deput-  
ies knighted.

Whit.  
Mem.  
Engl. Affa.

King  
Charles II.  
Reception  
into Lon-  
don.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

Each. Hist.  
Engl.

Cook. Life  
Char. II.

"fix



"six hundred of the several Companies of London on Horseback, in black Velvet Coats, with Gold Chains, each Company having Footmen in different Liveries, with Streamers, &c. After these came Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, with Streamers; and after them twelve Minstrels, at the Head of his Majesty's Life-Guard of Horse, commanded by the Lord Gerrard's Next the City Marshal, with eight Footmen in divers Colours, with the City Waits and Officers in Order: Then the two Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen of London in their Scarlet Gowns and rich Trappings, with Footmen in Liveries, red Coats laid with Silver and Cloth of Gold: The Heralds and Maces in rich Coats: Then the Lord-Mayor, carrying the Sword, bare, with his Excellency (the General) and the Duke of Buckingham, bare also: And then, as the Lustre to all this splendid Triumph, rode the King himself between his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of York and Gloucester. Then followed a Troop of Horse with white Colours; and after them the General's Life-Guard, led by Sir Philip Howard, and another Troop of Gentry; and last of all, five Regiments of the Army Horse, with Back, Breast, and Head-Pieces, which diversified the Shew with Delight and Terror."

Ibid.

The Citizens of London, further to evince their dutiful Affection to his Majesty, prepared a magnificent Entertainment at Guildhall; whither the King, the Princes his Brothers, the great Officers of State, and both Houses of Parliament repaired on the Fifth of July, according to Invitation; when they were sumptuously and splendidly regaled with the most exquisite Rarities, fit for the Entertainment of such illustrious Guests.

Præternatural Tides.

On the Twenty-eighth of December following the River Thames was greatly convulsed by three præternatural Tides within the Space of seven Hours.

Ken. Hist. Engl.

Insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy-Men.

Just after, a horrid and unparalleled Insurrection happened in this City, by a small Number of wild, barbarous, most desperate and bloody Enthusiasts (called Fifth-Monarchy-Men) that ever appeared in this, or perhaps any other Nation; and of whose approaching Frenzy such dangerous Symptoms appeared some Time before, that they occasioned the apprehending and imprisoning of Colonel Overton, Major Wild, Cornet Day, and others the principal of that pestiferous Sect. This Proceeding so highly irritated the rest of the Confederates, that assembling in their Meeting-House in Swan-Alley, Coleman-Street, on Sunday the sixth of January, in the Evening, about sixty in Number, well-armed, broke into open Rebellion, under the Conduct of their Preacher, Thomas Venner, a Cooper; and being possessed with a frantick Notion, *That no Weapons formed against them should prosper, nor a Hair of their Heads be touched; for one should chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight;* and their Design being to erect a Fifth Monarchy for the personal Reign of Jesus Christ upon Earth; they, in their Declaration, intitled, *A Door of Hope opened*, declared, "That they would never sheath their Swords, till Babylon, as they called Monarchy, became a Hissing and a Curse;

Each Hist. Engl.

"and there be left neither Remnant, Son, nor Nephew: That, when they had led Captivity captive in England, they would go into France, Spain, Germany, &c. and rather die than take the wicked Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance: That they would not make any Leagues with Monarchists, but would rise up against the Carnal, to possess the Gate, or the World, To bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles in Fetters of Iron."

This Declaration was no sooner read, than they marched to St. Paul's Church-yard, in Number between fifty and sixty, and, declaring for King Jesus, killed a Man that declared for King Charles; which Sir Richard Brown, the Lord-Mayor, receiving Intelligence of, he hastened with a Party of the Train'd-Bands to suppress them; which they fell upon with such an incredible Impulse of Infatuation, that they soon routed them, and, marching towards Bishopsgate, passed without Opposition, and, by way of Whitecross-Street, re-entered the City at Cripplegate: But, being informed of a Party of Horse marching against them, they retreated back as far as Beech-Lane; where being opposed, they killed a Headborough, and hastened to Cane-Wood in the Neighbourhood of Hampstead, where they reposed themselves for that Night; but the next Day they were dispossessed of the Wood by the above-mentioned Horse, assisted by a Party of Foot; and some of them being taken Prisoners, they were committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster. However, the Day after they rallied again, and returned to London; where dividing themselves into two Parties, one marched towards Leadenhall; but, being pursued by the Train'd-Bands, a smart Skirmish ensued in Little Eastcheap, where, after an obstinate Resistance, they were dispersed: And Venner, at the Head of the other Party, marched to Haberdashers-Hall in Maiden-Lane, with a Design to surprize the Lord-Mayor, but, missing of him, passed into Wood-Street, where a desperate Battle ensued; when, with a brutish Fury, they not only repelled the Train'd-Bands, but likewise the Horse-Guards that came to their Assistance, and continued fighting till Venner was dangerously wounded and taken, and two others of their Preachers and fiercest Combatants killed. Whereupon the rest retired towards Cripplegate, the Rear firing in good Order upon the Troops in pursuit of them; and the more effectually to prevent the Advance of their Enemies, Colonel Cox, the commanding Officer, posted ten Men in a neighbouring Alehouse, who defended the same with great Vigour, till the House was surrounded and entered on all Sides, and seven of them killed: Which occasioned my Authors to say, That, had their Numbers been equal to their Spirits, they would have subverted the City, Kingdom and World. The quelling this dangerous and desperate Rebellion cost the Lives of twenty of the King's Troops, besides those of the Train'd-Bands and others. And the Rebels having lost about twenty Men, and fourteen taken, eleven whereof were soon after convicted and executed; which entirely put an End to those dreadful Comotions.

The Twenty-third of April being the Time appointed for the Solemnization of his Majesty's Coronation, the Day before the King, according

Cook. Lif. Char. II. Each Hist. Engl.

Their desperate March, &amp;c.

Ken. Hist. Engl.

Each Hist. Engl.

Ken. Hist. Engl. A.D. 1661



to ancient Custom, rode from the Tower of *London*, through the City, to *Westminster*. The Cavalcade was performed with such an extreme Magnificence, that the Riches, Glory and Splendor thereof greatly astonished all the Spectators; infomuch that the great Number of curious Strangers then present could not help declaring, That for Glory, Grandeur and Magnificence, it excelled every thing they had ever seen. Nay, even the *French* Quality were forced to acknowledge, that the late nuptial Solemnities at their King and Queen's publick Entry into *Paris* were far inferior to the Pomp of this. The Citizens on this Occasion not only embellished and adorned their Persons and Houses in the most rich and glorious Manner, but likewise erected four costly and magnificent Triumphal Arches.

The first of them was erected in *Leadenball-Street*, made after the *Dorick* Order, representing his Majesty's happy Arrival in *England*.

The second was a Naval Representation, and was erected in *Cornhill*, near the *Royal-Exchange*.

The third, consisting of the *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders, being the Representation of Concord, was erected in *Cheapside*, near *Wood-Street* End.

The fourth, consisting of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Orders, and the Representation of Plenty, this was erected in *Fleet-Street*, near *White-Fryars*.

Chron.  
Preci.

At the same Time, the Dearth of Corn continuing to increase, Wheat was sold at three Pounds ten Shillings the Quarter.

Stat. Larg.  
13 Car. II.  
A.D. 1662

For the more effectually paving and cleansing the Ways and Streets in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, 'twas by Parliament enacted, That all Hackney Coaches (the Number then being four hundred) in and about the said Cities, should annually pay towards the Charge thereof the Sum of five Pounds each; and every Load of Hay six Pence, and Straw two Pence. The said Act likewise provided for enlarging divers streight and narrow Passages, viz. That at *Stocks-Market*; from the *Fleet-Conduit* to *St. Paul's Church*; the Passage and Gateway out of *Cheapside* into *St. Paul's Church-yard*; the Passage at *St. Dunstan's Church* in *Fleet-Street*; the Passage from *Cheapside* into *Bucklersbury*; the Passage at *Temple-Bar*; and several others in the Out-parts: And also for paving the following Streets, viz. From *Petty-France* to *St. James's House*, *St. James's-Street*, *Pall-Mall* and *Hedge-Lane*.

Tax on  
Hackney  
Coaches.

Original  
Incorporation  
of the  
Irish Soci-  
ety.

This Year, on the tenth Day of *April*, his Majesty, by Letters Patent, confirmed to the Citizens of *London* their Property in the *Irish* Estates, of which they had been deprived by a Decree in the *Star-Chamber*, during his Father's Reign: And, as it is by this Tenure the City of *London* and several of its Companies at present enjoy those Estates, it cannot be accounted any Digression to give the following short historical Account of the original Incorporation of *The Society of the Governor and Assistants, LONDON, of the new Plantation in ULSTER, within the Realm of IRELAND*.

Regist.  
of the  
Society.

The Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* had

been greatly depopulated by the Suppression of several Insurrections in that Part of the Kingdom: And the City of *Derry* and Town of *Colrain* were quite ruined and waste.

Therefore, in order to prevent the like Insurrection for the future, it was thought the most prudent Method that could be taken, to re-people that Part of the Country with Protestant Families.

King *James I.* soon after he came to the Crown of *England*, looked upon it as a Matter worthy his Attention, and signified his Pleasure by several of his Privy Council to some of the Aldermen and Commoners of the City of *London*, who procured a Common Council to be called; and a Committee was appointed to treat with the Lords of the Council concerning the Plantation: A Deputation was sent over to view the Place for the intended Plantation, at the City's Charge: And the Deputies, upon their Return, having made their Report, another Committee was appointed by the Common Council, to consider of all Circumstances and Matters fit to be remembered concerning the Plantation; and in *December* 1609 fifteen thousand Pounds were ordered to be expended on the Plantation, and five thousand Pounds to purchase or buy out private Interests: And in *January* following a Committee was appointed to meet and confer with such Commissioners, as should be appointed by the Privy Council, touching the Plantation: And a Taxation was made, and a present Levy ordered, of the fourth Part of the said twenty thousand Pounds, to be raised by way of Companies; which was payed in to the Chamber of *London*.

See P. 295.

Soon afterwards Articles of Agreement were entered into betwixt the Lords of the Privy Council and the Committee on behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City; and his Majesty agreed, if necessary, to give his Consent to Acts of Parliament, both here and in *Ireland* for confirming the same.

These Articles being approved of by the Common Council, it was there enacted, That, for the better managing of the Plantation, there should be a Company constituted in *London*, to consist of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Assistants, to direct what ought to be done on the Part of the City concerning the Plantation: And, in pursuance of such Agreement, the King on the twenty-ninth of *March*, in the eleventh Year of his Reign, by his Letters Patents incorporated the City and Town of *Derry*, and named it the City of *Londonderry*, and constituted the County of *Londonderry*, and incorporated the Committee whom the City had nominated, by the Name of *The Society of the Governor and Assistants, LONDON, of the new Plantation in ULSTER, within the Realm of IRELAND*; and directed that the same should consist of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Assistants; whereof the Governor and five of the Assistants were to be Aldermen; the Recorder for the Time being to be an Assistant, and the Deputy-Governor and the rest of the Assistants to be Commoners.

The King thereby also granted to the Society, and their Successors, the City, Fort, and Town of



of Derry, and the whole Island of Derry, the Town of Colrain, and all the Castles, Towns, Villages, and Lands in the County of Londonderry, particularly mentioned in the Charter. To hold the City of Londonderry, and four thousand Acres of Land adjoining upon the Derry Side, and the Town of Colrain, and three thousand Acres next adjoining, of the King, his Heirs and Successors, in *Fee Burgage*, and of his Castle of Dublin: And to hold the rest of the Castles, Manors, Lands and Tenements, of the King, his Heirs and Successors, as of the Castle of Dublin, by Fealty only, in *free and common Socage*, and not in *Capite* or by *Knight's Service*.

So soon as the City had obtained this Charter, the Society set about the rebuilding of the City of Londonderry, and Town of Colrain, and in improving and planting the other Parts of the County, and made a great Progress therein: And, in order to reimburse the twelve chief Companies, and such other inferior Companies that had contributed under them towards the Expence of the Plantation, the Society divided the whole County of Londonderry into thirteen Parts: The first Part consisted of the City of Londonderry and Town of Colrain, with some Lands adjoining to each of them, and the Fisheries; which were retained by the Society in their own Possession, to defray the Charge of the general Work of the Plantation, and to answer the other Purposes of the Charter; and the Surplus of the Rents, whatever it happened to be, was from Time to Time divided among the twelve Companies by the Society.

The Remainder of the County being divided into twelve Parts or Lots, as near in Value as could possibly be done, the twelve Companies drew Lots for the same; and each Company had the Part that fell to it by Lot: And the Society created, or erected each Lot into a Manor, (having Power so to do by their Charter;) and also obtained a Charter of Licence from the Crown to convey to each of the Companies the Lands fallen to it by Lot, to hold the same in Perpetuity; and did accordingly convey the same to them.

Upon the unhappy Disputes and Differences, that afterwards ensued between King Charles I. and the City of London, that unfortunate Prince was prevailed on to order his Attorney-General to prosecute the Society in the *Star-Chamber*, under Pretence that the Charter had been unduly and surreptitiously obtained; and the Charter was ordered to be cancelled by a Decree of that Court, and the Lands seized into the King's Hands.

The Society and Companies were afterwards reinstated in their Possessions, and in the Year one thousand six hundred fifty-seven Oliver Cromwell granted to the City a new Charter; and the Society made new Conveyances to the twelve Companies of their respective Lands and Estates.

King Charles II. upon his Restoration, taking Notice, that his Father had intended to have restored the Charter again to the City, and to the Society and the Companies their Estates and Lands in Ireland, but had been prevented by the Wars and Troubles breaking out shortly after in Ireland; did by his Letters Patents, bearing Date

the tenth of April, one thousand six hundred sixty-two, grant them again to the City of London, and incorporated the Society for the Plantation in Ulster anew; and by a Charter of Licence empowered them to regrant the Manors and Lands to the respective Companies: And the Society did accordingly convey to each of the twelve Companies the Manor and Lands which formerly belonged to it; and the Companies have quietly enjoyed their Estates ever since.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Society are by this, as well as the former Charters, chosen annually; and twelve of the Assistants go off every Year, and twelve new Members are chosen in their Stead by the Common Council, viz. two out of each of the twelve chief Companies of the City; who meet as often as necessary, by the Appointment of the Governor or Deputy-Governor, in the *Irish Chamber* at *Guildhall, London*, to transact their Affairs.

Nine (whereof the Governor or Deputy-Governor to be one) make a Court.

They have a Secretary and a Messenger of their own Appointment to attend them. All By-laws made by the Corporation of Londonderry must be confirmed by the Society, before they can be of Force; and the Society hath the Right of Presentation to the Churches of Londonderry and Colrain; and they appoint a General Agent in Ireland to correspond with them, who looks after their Concerns, and transacts all their Affairs in Ireland; also a Receiver to receive their Rents.

The present Governor, Robert Alfep, Esq; Alderman.

Deputy-Governor, James Walton, Esq;

Treasurer, Mr. William Woolley. The Treasurer is chosen annually, and gives Security to account with the Society for what Monies he receives.

General Agent and Receiver, William Richardson, Esq;

Secretary, Francis Sparrow, Gent.

Messenger, Joshua Redshaw, Gent.

The City of Londonderry choose the Sheriffs as well for the City of Londonderry, as for the County of Londonderry, and have the like Officers belonging to their Corporation, as the City of London.

The grievous Dearth still increasing, Wheat was sold at three Pounds fourteen Shillings the Quarter, and Malt at two Pounds two Shillings.

Chron.  
Preci.

In the Year 1663, on the twenty-fourth of June, his Majesty, in return for the late Tokens of Loyalty discovered towards his Person and Government by the City of London, in their effectual Aid to restore him to the Crown and Dominion over these Realms, granted them a Confirmation of all their Charters, Privileges, Liberties, Rights and Customs, in the following Words, after reciting the particular Charters granted to them by his Progenitors and Predecessors, Kings and Queens of England; declaring,

City Char-  
ters, &c.  
confirmed.

"Now know ye, that we, at the humble Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London aforesaid, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion; and for divers good Causes and Con- siderations



"siderations us hereunto especially moving ;  
 "all and singular the Letters Patents, Char-  
 "ters, and Confirmations aforefaid ; and all and  
 "singular the Gifts, Grants, Confirmations,  
 "Restitutions, Customs, Ordinances, Explana-  
 "tions, and Articles ; and all other Things  
 "whatsoever in the faid Letters Patents, Char-  
 "ters, Grants, and Confirmations, or any of  
 "them, contained, recited, specified, confirm-  
 "ed, explained or mentioned ; and all and sin-  
 "gular the Lands, Tenements, Offices, Juris-  
 "dictions, Authorities, Privileges, Liberties,  
 "Franchises, Freedoms, Immunities, Liberties,  
 "Customs, and Hereditaments whatsoever ; which  
 "the faid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens  
 "of our City of London, or their Predecessors,  
 "by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty  
 "and Citizens of the City of London ; or by the  
 "Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens,  
 "and Commonalty of London ; or by the Name  
 "of the Mayor and Citizens of London ; or by  
 "the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of  
 "the City of London ; or by the Name of the  
 "Citizens of the City of London ; or by the  
 "Name of the Barons of London ; or by the  
 "Name of the Barons of the City of London ;  
 "or by any other Name whatsoever, by reason  
 "or force of the faid Letters Patents, Charters,  
 "or Confirmations before-mentioned ; or of any  
 "Use or Uses, Prescription or Prescriptions, or  
 "any other lawful Means whatsoever, at any  
 "Time or Times heretofore have had, or reason-  
 "ably used or exercised, (except as above is ex-  
 "cepted) ratifying, and gratefully for us, our  
 "Heirs and Successors (as much as in us lies)  
 "accepting and approving, do them, and every  
 "of them, to the faid Mayor and Commonalty  
 "and Citizens of our City of London aforefaid,  
 "and their Successors, ratify and confirm, by  
 "these Presents, to have, hold, enjoy, and exer-  
 "cise all and singular the Premises aforefaid  
 "(except before excepted) to the faid Mayor  
 "and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of  
 "London aforefaid, and their Successors for ever,  
 "as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample  
 "Manner and Form, as the same are above-  
 "mentioned to be given or granted, or as the  
 "same otherwise by Use, Prescription, or any  
 "legal Way or Right whatsoever, have been  
 "heretofore respectively had, obtained, or en-  
 "joyed, as if the same were separately, singly,  
 "and nominally, in and by these Presents ex-  
 "pressed, named, declared, granted, and mani-  
 "fested. And further, we will, and by these  
 "Presents we do, for us, our Heirs, and Suc-  
 "cessors, grant to the faid Mayor and Com-  
 "monalty and Citizens of the City of London  
 "aforefaid, and their Successors, that these our  
 "Letters Patents shall be in and by all Things,  
 "according to the true Intent thereof, good,  
 "firm, valid, and effectual in the Law, not-  
 "withstanding any Misnaming, or any ill or  
 "false Naming or Recital in the same contained ;  
 "or any Statute, Ordinance, Provision, Procla-  
 "mation, or Restriction heretofore in any wise  
 "had or made. We will also, &c. without any  
 "Fine in our Hanaper, &c. Although express  
 "Mention, &c.  
 "Witness ourself at Westminster, the twenty-

"fourth Day of June, in the fifteenth Year  
 "of our Reign".

A great Difference happening between England  
 and Holland upon the Account of Trade, the King,  
 at the Request of both Houses of Parliament, came  
 to a Resolution of declaring War against the Dutch ;  
 but Money, the Sinews of War, being wanting, to  
 supply that Defect, he sent divers Lords of his  
 Privy Council to move the City of London for a  
 Loan of one hundred thousand Pounds : Upon  
 this extraordinary Occasion, the Citizens, sensible  
 of their great Sufferings in Trade, highly approved  
 of his Majesty's Resolution, and cheerfully ad-  
 vanced the Sum required. But, this Sum not prov-  
 ing sufficient, they soon after, with the greatest  
 Alacrity, raised the like Sum for the Use of the  
 Publick. The City's ready Concurrence on this  
 Occasion was so kindly taken by the Parliament,  
 that, by a Deputation from both Houses, this  
 Order was sent to and read in the Common Coun-  
 cil assembled in Guildhall on that Account : "Die  
 "Veneris, 25 Novem. 1644. Ordered by the Lords  
 "Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Par-  
 "liament assembled, That the Thanks of both  
 "Houses of Parliament be given unto the City  
 "of London for their Forwardness in assisting  
 "his Majesty ; and in particular, by furnishing  
 "him with several great Sums of Money towards  
 "his Preparations for the Honour, Safety and  
 "Trade of this Nation."

About the Beginning of May, one of the most  
 terrible Plagues, that ever infected this, or perhaps  
 any other Kingdom, broke out in this City ; by  
 whose direful Ravages sixty-eight thousand five  
 hundred and ninety-six Persons were swept away ;  
 which, together with the Number of those that  
 died of other Distempers, made the Bill of Mort-  
 ality of this Year amount to ninety-seven thou-  
 sand three hundred and six. This Contagion  
 happening just forty Years after the horrid Pest-  
 ilence Anno 1625, occasioned some to impute a  
 Fatality to that Number ; as if, in this Sense, the  
 Land was to have Rest only forty Years.

The Week wherein this hideous Distemper was  
 at first discovered, it carried off nine Persons ;  
 whereby the Citizens were so greatly alarmed, that  
 an universal Dread diffused itself amongst People  
 of all Ranks : But the Week after that Number,  
 according to the Bill of Mortality, being reduced  
 to three, the Citizens Fears were greatly allevi-  
 ated : But the next Week the Number increasing  
 to fourteen, and progressively to forty-three, the  
 People were struck with a mighty Consternation,  
 which begot Thoughts in many of leaving the  
 City : But in the Month of June, the Number  
 having gradually increased to four hundred and  
 seventy per Week, it put the Nobility, Gentry  
 and principal Citizens upon the Wing of Safety ;  
 all being instantly in an amazing Hurry, and the  
 City emptying itself into the Country, the Streets  
 and Roads were excessively crowded with Travel-  
 lers and Passengers : But in the Month of July,  
 the Bill increasing to two thousand and ten, all  
 Houses were shut up, the Streets deserted, and  
 scarce any thing to be seen therein, but Grass  
 growing, innumerable Fires for purifying the in-  
 fected Air, Coffins, Pest-Carts, Red Crosses upon  
 Doors, with the Inscription of *Lord, have Mercy*  
*upon us!* and poor Women in Tears, with dismal  
 Aspects,

Ken. Hist.  
 Engl.  
 A.D. 1664

Grants the  
 King a  
 Loan of  
 100000l.

Gift of  
 100000l.  
 more.

Ibid.

Received  
 Thanks  
 from the  
 Parliament  
 for the  
 same.

Vin. God.  
 Ter. voice.  
 A.D. 1665  
 Bill. Mort.

A great  
 Plague.

Vin. God.  
 Ter. voice.

Bill. Mort.



Aspects and woful Lamentations, carrying their Infants to the Grave! And scarce any other Sounds to be heard than those incessantly emitted from the Windows, of, *Pray for us*, and the dreadful Call of *Bring out your Dead!* with the piteous Groans of departing Souls, and melancholy Knells for Bodies ready for the Grave!

Each.Hist.  
Engl.  
Vin. God.  
Ter. voice.

Under these dreadful and deplorable Circumstances, the Citizens, when in the greatest Want of Spiritual Guides, were forsaken by their Parochial Ministers; and the People, crowding into Eternity, bewailing the want of Spiritual Assistance, the Nonconformist Ministers, considering their great Obligations to God, and indispensable Duty in this dreadful Visitation to their Fellow-Creatures, were induced, tho' contrary to Law, to repair to the deserted Church-Pulpits; whither the People, without Distinction of Church and Dissenter, joyfully resorted: The Concourse on those Occasions was so exceeding great, that the Ministers were frequently obliged to clamber over the Pews to get at the Pulpits; and if ever Preaching had a better Effect than ordinary, it was at this Time; for the People as eagerly caught at every Word as a drowning Man at a Twig, and with the same Greediness as if their eternal Happiness had thereon depended.

Ibid.  
Bill. Meet.

In the Month of September Death rode triumphant; for, having borrowed (if I may be allowed the Expression) Time's fatal Sythe, he mowed down the People like Grass, for the Burials then amounted to six thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight; but the Week after, the Bill falling to six thousand five hundred and forty-four, gave glimmering Hopes that the Distemper was past its Crisis: But the great Increase the Week following, to seven thousand one hundred and sixty-five, re-immersed the People into an Abyss of Horror and Despair; for now they were struck with the dreadful Apprehensions, that in a few Days the Living would not suffice to bury the Dead. However, they were happily mistaken; for after this the Contagion gradually decreased, 'till it pleased the Almighty to restore this desolate and miserable City to its pristine State of Health.

In Cause.

As to the natural Causes of this hideous Plague, Physicians greatly differ; some ascribing the Origin thereof to an inveterate and most inveterate Pox; while others, with more Reason, to infected Goods imported from *Holland*, where the Plague, in the preceding Year, committed great Ravages.

Each.Hist.  
Engl.

Observations  
on the  
Seas.

During the dreadful Havock made by this mercilefs Pestilence, 'twas observed by Dr. *Baynard*, an ingenious and learned Physician, that there was such a general Calm and Serenity of Weather, as if both Wind and Rain had been expelled the Kingdom, and that for many Weeks together he could not discover the least Breath of Wind, not even so much as to move a Fan; and the Fires in the Streets, with great Difficulty, were made to burn, thro' the great Scarcity of Nitre in the Air; and by the extreme Rarefaction thereof the Birds did pant for Breath, especially those of the larger Sort, who were likewise observed to fly more heavily than usual.

Rad Means  
used to  
stop it.

Surely the Means made use of at this Time to put a Stop to the devouring Pestilence, were the

worst that could be devised; for, by the shutting up of Houses wherein the Contagion happened, the Healthy were offered a Sacrifice to the unmerciful Devourer; whereas, had the distemper'd Person, or those in Health, been removed out of each House, as soon as infected, (according to the modern Practice) the former to a Lazaretto, and the latter to a Place for the Performance of Quarantine, it may reasonably be supposed, that one Tenth of the above-mentioned Number would not have died.

And, as Heat is demonstrably a great Nourisher of the verminous Effluvia emitted from pestilential Ulcers, 'twas highly unreasonable to make Fires in every Street, with a View to purify the Air, and destroy the Plague.

The Terror which this Mortality spread throughout the City, did not deter the Magistrates and Common Council from their Application to redress the Complaint of their Fellow-Citizens, of late greatly oppress'd or impos'd upon by Carmen and Woodmongers; who, after mature Deliberation, enacted in Common Council, on the first of June, 1665, "That the Rule, Oversight and Government of Carts, Carriages, Carters and Carmen, should be thence-forward lodged in the President and Governors of *Christ's-Hospital, London*. That the Number of Carts should not exceed four hundred and twenty. To pay seventeen Shillings and four Pence per Ann. each, and twenty Shillings upon every Admittance, or Alienation of a Carroon. That the Prices of Carriages should from Year to Year, in September, be ascertained by the Court of Aldermen, more than which no Carman should take, on the Penalty of ten Shillings. That all Coal-Sacks and Measures should be sealed at *Guildhall*." And then this Act proceeds,

"And for a constant Store and Provision of Seacoals to be had and made hereafter for Supply of this City, and especially for the Benefit and Relief of the Poor in Times of Dearth and Scarcity, which hath happened in this and many other Years heretofore, by reason of Wars and Troubles at Sea, or by the subtle Combination and Practice of the Retailers at Home for their private Gain and Profit, to the common Abuse and Detriment of the Citizens, and others his Majesty's Subjects;

"Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, besides the general Stock employed by this City for Provision of Coals for the Benefit of the Poor within the said City and Liberties, there shall be provided yearly hereafter at the best Hand, betwixt *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*, by the several Companies of this City, the several Chaldrons of Seacoals hereafter mentioned: That is to say, Mercers, four hundred and eighty-eight; Grocers, six hundred and seventy-five; Drapers, five hundred and sixty-two; Fishmongers, four hundred and sixty-five; Goldsmiths, five hundred and twenty-five; Skinners, three hundred and fifteen; Merchant-Tailors, seven hundred and fifty; Haberdashers, five hundred and seventy-eight; Salters, three hundred and sixty; Ironmongers, two hundred and fifty-five; Vintners, three hundred and seventy-five; Clothworkers, four hundred



" hundred and twelve; Dyers, one hundred and  
 " five; Brewers, one hundred and four; Leather-  
 " sellers, two hundred and ten; Pewterers, fifty-  
 " two; Cutlers, seventy-five; White-bakers,  
 " forty-five; Wax-chandlers, nineteen; Tallow-  
 " chandlers, ninety-seven; Armourers, nineteen;  
 " Girdlers, one hundred and five; Butchers,  
 " twenty-two; Saddlers, ninety; Carpenters, thirty-  
 " eight; Cordwainers, sixty; Barber-surgeons,  
 " sixty; Painter-stainers, twelve; Curriers,  
 " eleven; Masons, twenty-two; Plumbers, nine-  
 " teen; Innholders, forty-five; Founders, seven;  
 " Poulterers, twelve; Cooks, thirty; Coopers,  
 " fifty-two; Tylers and Bricklayers, nineteen;  
 " Bowyers, three; Fletchers, three; Black-  
 " smiths, fifteen; Apothecaries, forty-five; Join-  
 " ers, twenty-two; Weavers, twenty-seven;  
 " Woolmen, three; Woodmongers, sixty;  
 " Scriveners, sixty; Fruiterers, seven; Plasterers,  
 " eight; Brown-bakers, twelve; Stationers, fe-  
 " venty-five; Embroiderers, thirty; Upholders,  
 " nine; Musicians, six; Turners, thirteen;  
 " Basket-makers, six; Glaziers, six:

" And that the said Quantity of Seacoals  
 " shall be stored or laid up in convenient Places  
 " by every the said Companies respectively, and  
 " brought out, sold and uttered, at such other  
 " hard and dear Seasons of the Year, in such  
 " Manner, and at such Price, as the Lord-Mayor  
 " and Court of Aldermen of this City for the  
 " Time being shall judge most requisite and con-  
 " venient, and by their Precept in Writing shall  
 " direct and require, for the Ends and Purposes  
 " before-mentioned, so as such Companies as  
 " aforesaid be not by such Prices ordered to sell  
 " the same Coals to Loss.

" And whereas divers Woodmongers and  
 " others using to sell and utter Coals by Retail  
 " within this City and Liberties, in design to  
 " raise and enhance the Prices thereof for their  
 " own private Gain and Commodity, have com-  
 " monly heretofore gone or sent down the River  
 " of Thames, or otherwise travelled and employed  
 " their Agents to meet the Ships and Vessels  
 " coming from Newcastle and other Parts to-  
 " ward this City, laden with Coals; and at di-  
 " stant Places from the said City, or by Precon-  
 " tract within the same City and Liberties, have  
 " bought up, forestalled and ingrossed great  
 " Quantities of Coals, (which should have been  
 " brought to the said City by the Owners and  
 " Sellers thereof, to be there sold and uttered at  
 " reasonable Prices) and the same have conveyed  
 " and brought to the said City, to sell again at high  
 " and excessive Prices, against the Custom and  
 " Privileges of this City, and to the publick De-  
 " triment, Oppression of the Poor, and great  
 " Charge of all others inhabiting and dwelling  
 " within the said City and Liberties thereof:

" For Reformation hereof, Be it enacted,  
 " ordained and established by the Authority  
 " aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatso-  
 " ever, inhabiting or dwelling, or that hereafter  
 " shall inhabit and dwell within the said City or  
 " Liberties thereof, shall, from and after the  
 " Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist now  
 " next ensuing, either by themselves, or any for  
 " them, or to their Use, provide, buy, bargain,  
 " or contract for any Seacoals, Scotch-Coals,

" Pit-Coals, or other Coals, coming towards this  
 " City to be sold, other than such as shall be  
 " provided and bought to be spent within their  
 " own private Houses; nor shall sell or utter the  
 " same by Retail or in Gross within this City or  
 " Liberties to any Person or Persons; but that  
 " the Owners and Sellers thereof, at their own  
 " Costs and Charges, shall and may bring the  
 " same Coals to the City themselves, here by  
 " them to be sold; upon Pain that all and every  
 " Person or Persons whatsoever, that shall offend  
 " contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof,  
 " shall forfeit and lose five Shillings for every  
 " Chaldron of Seacoals, and the like Sum for  
 " every Ton of Scotch or Pit-Coals, that shall  
 " be bought, bargained or contracted for, con-  
 " trary to the Intent and true Meaning of this  
 " Act."



#### C H A P. XXXVIII.

*The Fire of London. Conjectures, &c. con-  
 cerning the Cause thereof. Hubert's Exami-  
 nation, Confession, &c. Observations on  
 the Fire, and the Extent of the Ruins. His  
 Majesty's Declaration concerning the same.  
 Parliamentary Proceedings thereupon. Di-  
 mensions for the new Buildings. Act of  
 Common Council and Order of Privy Coun-  
 cil for widening the Streets, &c. Rules  
 and Directions for pitching and levelling the  
 Streets, &c. Plans offered by Sir Christo-  
 pher Wren and Sir John Evelyn for re-  
 building the City of London.*

THIS Year one of the most dreadful  
 Conflagrations that ever happened in any  
 Age or Nation, broke out in this City: For the  
 better Illustration of which, I shall insert an Ac-  
 count thereof as published by Authority:

" Whitehall, September 8.

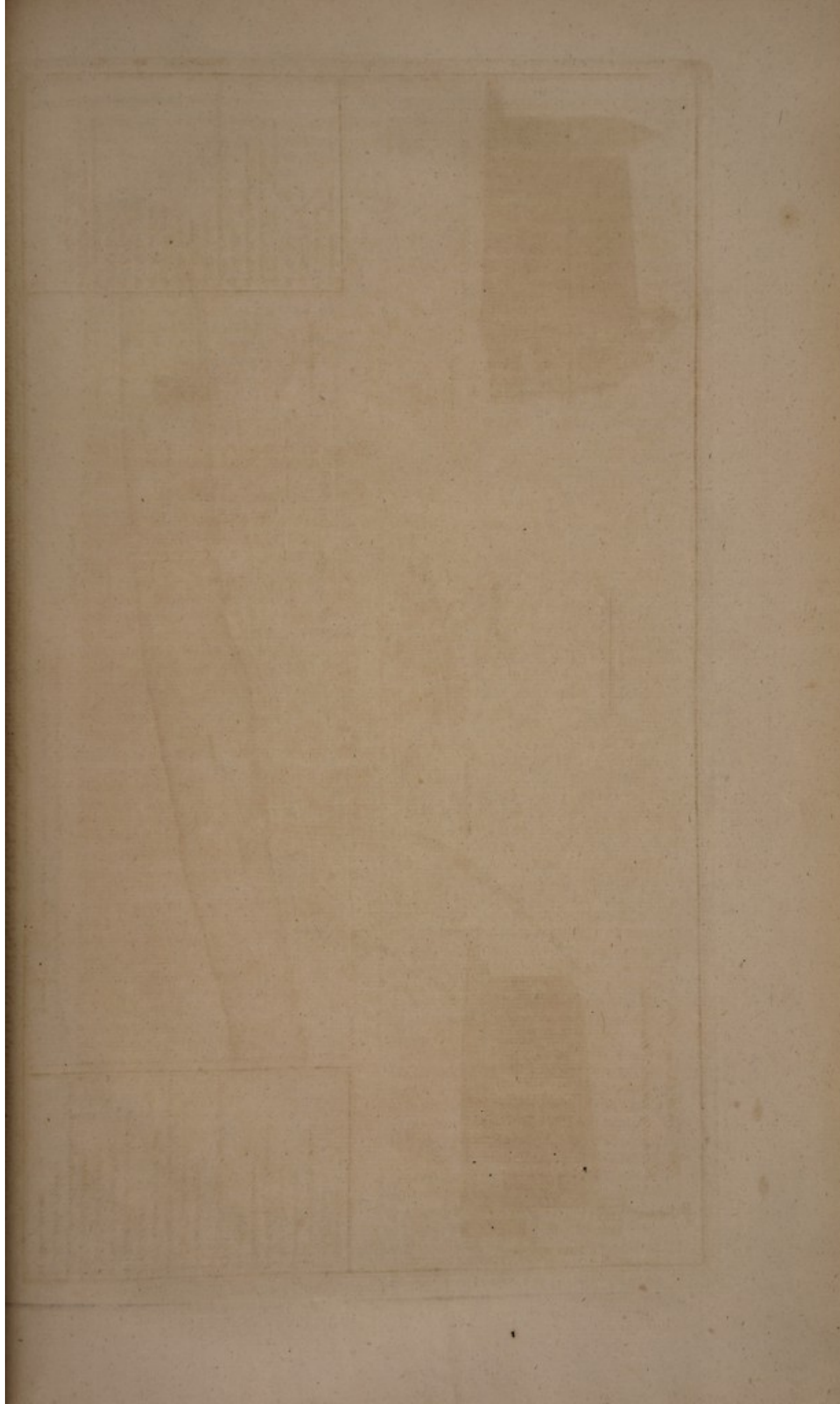
" On the second Instant, at one of the Clock  
 " in the Morning, there happened to break out  
 " a sad and deplorable Fire in Pudding-Lane near  
 " New-Fish-Street; which falling out at that  
 " Hour of the Night, and in a Quarter of the  
 " Town so close-built with wooden pitched  
 " Houses, spread itself so far before Day, and  
 " with such Distraction to the Inhabitants and  
 " Neighbours, that Care was not taken for the  
 " timely preventing the further Diffusion of it,  
 " by pulling down Houses, as it ought to have  
 " been; so that this lamentable Fire in a short  
 " time became too big to be mastered by any  
 " Engines, or working near it. It fell out most  
 " unhappily too, that a violent Easterly Wind  
 " fomented it, and kept it burning all that Day,  
 " and the Night following, spreading itself up to  
 " Gracechurch-Street, and downwards from Can-  
 " non-Street to the Water-side, as far as the Three-  
 " Cranes in the Vintry.

" The People in all Parts about it distracted  
 " by the Vastness of it, and their particular Care  
 " to carry away their Goods, many Attempts  
 " were made to prevent the Spreading of it, by  
 " pulling

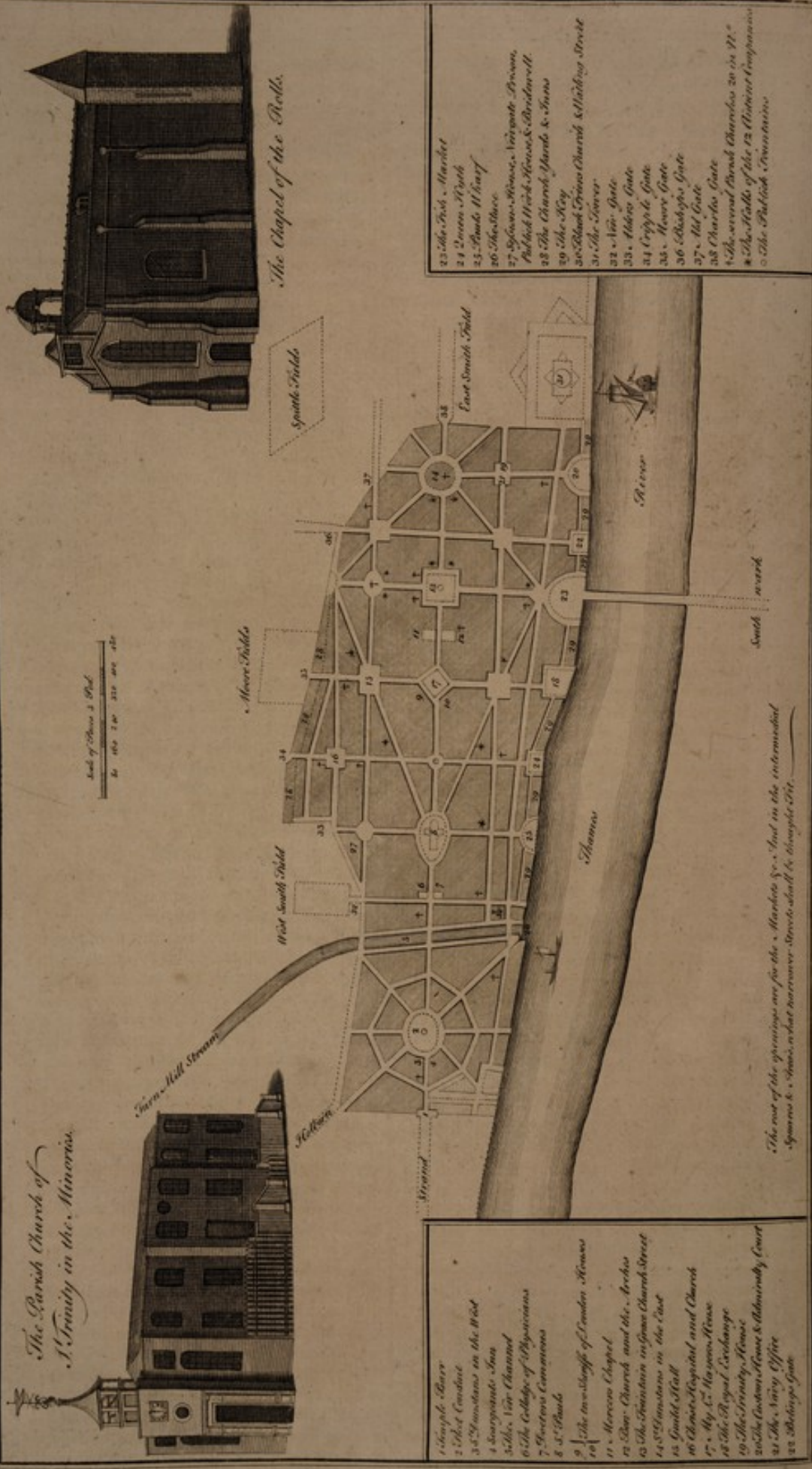
London  
 Gazette  
 10 Sept.  
 A.D. 1666

The Fire of  
 London









London Restored Or SIR JOHN EVELYN'S Plan for Rebuilding that Ancient Metropolis after the Fire in 1666.



"pulling down Houses, and making great Intervals; but all in vain, the Fire seizing upon the Timber and Rubbish, and so continuing itself even through those Spaces, and raging in a bright Flame all *Monday and Tuesday*, notwithstanding his Majesty's own, and his Royal Highness's indefatigable and personal Pains to apply all possible Remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the People with their Guards, and a great Number of Nobility and Gentry unweariedly assisting therein; for which they were requited with a thousand Blessings from the poor distressed People.

"By the Favour of God, the Wind slackened a little on *Tuesday Night*, and the Flames meeting with Brick Buildings at the *Temple*, by little and little it was observed to lose its Force on that Side; so that on *Wednesday Morning* we began to hope well; and his Royal Highness, never despairing or slackening his personal Care, wrought so well that Day, assisted in some Parts by the Lords of the Council before and behind it, that a Stop was put to it at the *Temple-Church*, near *Holborn-Bridge*, *Pye-Corner*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the End of *Coleman-Street*, at the End of *Basinghall-Street*, by the Postern, at the upper End of *Bishopsgate-Street*, and *Leadenhall-Street*, at the Standard in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch-Street*, near *Clothworkers-Hall* in *Mincing-Lane*, at the Middle of *Mark-Lane*, and at the *Tower-Dock*. [See the *Plan of the Ruins* annexed.]

"On *Thursday*, by the Blessing of God, it was wholly beat down and extinguished, but so as that Evening it unhappily burst out again at the *Temple*, by the falling of some Sparks (as is supposed) upon a Pile of Wooden Buildings. His Royal Highness, who watched there that whole Night in Person, by the great Labours and Diligence used, and especially by applying Powder to blow up the Houses about it, before Day most happily mastered it.

"Divers Strangers, Dutch and French, were, during the Fire, apprehended, upon Suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it; who were all imprisoned, and Informations prepared to make a severe Inquisition thereupon by my Lord Chief-Justice *Keeling*, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council, and some principal Members of the City; notwithstanding which Suspicions, the Manner of the Burning all along in a Train, and so blown forwards in all its Way by strong Winds, makes us conclude the whole was the Effect of an unhappy Chance, or, to speak better, the heavy Hand of God upon us for our Sins, shewing us the Terror of his Judgments in thus raising the Fire; and immediately after his miraculous and never-enough to be acknowledged Mercy in putting a Stop to it, when we were in the last Despair, and that all Attempts for the quenching it, however industriously pursued, seemed insufficient.

"His Majesty then sat hourly in Council, and ever since hath continued making Rounds about the City in all Parts of it, where the Danger and Mischief was greatest, till this Morning, that he hath sent his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, whom he hath called to assist him

"on this great Occasion, to put his happy and successful Hand to the finishing this memorable Deliverance."

During the fatal Reign of this direful Calamity, Orders were given for pulling down divers Houses in the Tower of *London*, in order to preserve the great Magazine of Gunpowder in that Fortress; to the Preservation whereof the violent Easterly Wind contributed more than the Precaution.

As the Plague by its dreadful Ravages in the preceding Year had spoiled the Houses of this City of their Inhabitants; so by this horrid Conflagration the surviving Citizens were deprived of their Habitations, and many thousands of them compelled to retire to the Fields, destitute of almost every Thing, where for some time they were exposed to the Inclemencies of the Weather, 'till a sufficient Number of pitiful Huts could be built for their Accommodation; and for supplying them with Provisions, a Proclamation was published, and Orders issued to the neighbouring Justices of the Peace, to encourage the Bringing-in of all Sorts of Victuals. And in the mean time the King, for their immediate Relief, was graciously pleased to give a great Quantity of Naval Bread to be distributed amongst them.

Whether this dismal Catastrophe was occasioned by Accident or Design, is controverted amongst the People, according as they are swayed by Party or Prejudice; therefore I shall, with the utmost Impartiality, endeavour to set this intricate Affair in the best Light I can.

According to *Kennet* and *Eachard*, this conflagration at first was by most People looked upon as the just Vengeance of Heaven upon a wicked City and Nation, not sufficiently humbled by the preceding Pestilence. But, as great Calamities naturally produce various Conjectures and monstrous Imaginations, Men seldom considering, that the most stupendous Effects often proceed from the most minute Causes, or remote Contingencies, therefore People began to suspect Treachery; and considering, that divers of the Republican Party had some time before been executed for conspiring the King's Death and Subversion of the Government, 'twas thought that Party was the most likely to have been the Incendiaries; especially considering, that the Firing of the City was mentioned upon the Trials of the above Persons said to be executed so long before it opened. The Account whereof, as published in the *London Gazette* of the preceding Month of *April*, I shall subjoin for the Information of the Reader:

"At the Sessions in the *Old-Bailey*, *John Rathbone*, an old Army Colonel, *William Saunders*, *Henry Tucker*, *Thomas Flint*, *Thomas Evans*, *John Myles*, *William Westcot* and *John Cole*, formerly Officers or Soldiers in the late Rebellion, were indicted for conspiring the Death of his Majesty and the Overthrow of the Government; having laid their Plot and Contrivance for the Surprizal of the Tower, the killing his Grace the Lord General, Sir *John Robinson*, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of *London*, and Sir *Richard Brown*, and then to have declared for an equal Division of Lands, &c. The better to effect this hellish Design, the City was to

Deploable  
State of the  
Inhabitants.

Ibid.  
How repa-  
lied.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Each. Hist.  
Engl.

Conjectures  
concerning  
the Cause  
of this  
Fire.

Imputed  
to the  
Republican  
Party.

London  
Gazette,  
30 April,  
1666.

Persons  
apprehend-  
ed on Sus-  
picion of  
being the  
Incendi-  
aries.

His Ma-  
jesty's Care  
to suppress  
it.



"have been fired, and the Portcullis to have been let down, to keep out all Assistance; the Horse-Guard to have been surprized in the Inns where they were quartered, several Hostlers having been gained for that Purpose. The Tower was accordingly viewed, and its Surprise ordered by Boats over the Moat, and from thence to scale the Wall.

"One Alexander, who is not yet taken, had likewise distributed Sums of Money to these Conspirators; and, for carrying on of the Design more effectually, they were told of a Council of the Great Ones, that sat frequently in London, from whom issued all Orders; which Council received their Directions from another in Holland, which sat with the States; and that the third of September was pitched on for the Attempt, as being found by Lillie's Almanack, and a Scheme erected for that Purpose, to be a lucky Day, a Planet then ruling which prognosticated the Downfall of Monarchy. The Evidence against these Persons was very full and clear, and they accordingly found guilty of High Treason."

Each Hist. Engl.

Reasons for suspecting the Dutch to be concerned with the Incendiaries.

And, in order to corroborate the above Relation in respect to the Dutch, (who were then at War with us) and bring them in as the insidious Incendiaries that destroyed this City, one Taylor, a Boy of ten Years of Age, and Son to a Dutchman residing in London, upon his Confession before the Lord Lovelace, declared, That himself, Father and Uncle were the Persons that set Fire to the House in Pudding-Lane, by throwing Fireballs in at a Window, and divers other Circumstances relating to the Execution of that horrid Design; yet, tho' this Confession was referred to the Lord Chief-Justice for a further Inquiry, never any Proceedings were had thereon; therefore, I think 'tis not to be doubted but his Lordship discovered him to be an Impostor.

Burn. Hist. own Time.

We are told by a late learned Prelate, That after the English had ravaged and burnt the Isle of Vly, on the Coast of Holland, a Proposal was made to De Wit, (Pensionary of Holland) by way of Revenge, to burn the City of London; but he, having generously rejected the Proposition, declared, That it was his Business to accommodate and not to inflame Matters. But, as soon as the News of the Conflagration reached Holland, he began to suspect, that a Design had been formed to draw him into it, with an Intent to throw the Odium upon the Dutch.

More Reasons for suspecting the French.

The chief Thing that occasions the Burning of this City to appear like a concerted Design (and that the French were the Incendiaries, who were then also at War with us) is the following Confession, as reported to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Brook, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Firing of London:

Acc. Infor. Com. Parl.

Robert Hubert's Confession.

"Robert Hubert, of Roan in Normandy, who acknowledged that he was one of those that fired the House of Mr. Farryner, a Bakery, in Pudding-Lane, from whence the Fire had its Beginning, confessed, That he came out of France, with one Stephen Piedloe, about four Months before the Fire, and went into Sweden with him, where he also staid with him as his Companion four Months; and then they came together into England in a Swedish Ship called

"the Skipper, where he staid on Board with the said Piedloe till that Saturday Night in which the Fire broke out; when Piedloe, taking him out of the Ship, carried him into Pudding-Lane; and he being earnest to know whether he would carry him, he would not satisfy him, till he had brought him to the Place; and then he told him, that he had brought three Balls, and gave him one of them to throw into the House. And he would have been further satisfied in the Design, as he said, before he would execute it; but Piedloe was so impatient, that he would not hear him; and then he did the Fact, which was, that he put a Fire-ball at the End of a long Pole, and, lighting it with a Piece of Match, put it in at a Window, and staid till he saw the House in a Flame. He confessed, that there were three-and-twenty Accomplices, whereof Piedloe was the Chief."

And, to corroborate this Confession, Mr. Graves, a French Merchant residing in London, acquainted the Committee, "That he had known Hubert ever since he was four Years old, and hath ever observed him to be a Person of a mischievous Inclination, and therefore fit for any villainous Enterprize; and, because of the Knowledge he had of him, he went to visit him in Prison, where when he saw him, he could not but commiserate the Condition whereunto he had brought himself. And, for his better Discovery of the Fact, he told him the said Hubert, That he did not believe he had done that of which he confessed himself guilty. To which Hubert replied, Yes, Sir, I am guilty of it, and have been brought to it by the Instigation of Monsieur Piedloe, but not out of any Malice to the English Nation, but from a Desire of Reward, which he promised me upon my Return into France."

And, as a farther Corroboration of Hubert's Guilt, the Report proceeds:

"It is observable, that this miserable Creature, who confessed himself to the Committee to be a Protestant, was a Papist, and died so. And as for the aforesaid Piedloe, the said Mr. Graves informed, that he had a full Knowledge of him, and knew him to be a very debauched (debauched) Person, and apt to any wicked Design. Moreover, for a clear Conviction of the Guilt of the aforesaid Hubert, Mr. Lowman, the Keeper of the White-Lion Prison, was appointed to set him upon a Horse, and go with him, and see if he could find out the Place where he threw the Fireball. Upon which Hubert, with more Readiness than those that were well acquainted with the Place, went to Pudding-Lane, unto the very Place where the House that was first fired stood, saying, Here stood the House. The Jaylor endeavoured to draw him from that Belief, and put him upon seeking for some other Place: But he positively persisted in what he had first said, and affirmed that to have been the said House.

"It being intimated to the Committee, that, notwithstanding the Confession of the said Hubert, it was confidently reported, That the Fire in the forementioned Farryner's House began by Accident; the Committee therefore

Ibid.

Hubert's Character, &c.

Ibid.

Hubert's Guilt corroborated.

"sent



"sent for him, the said *Farryner*, before them; who being examined, said, That it was impossible any Fire should happen in his House by Accident; for he had, after twelve of the Clock that Night, gone through every Room thereof, and found no Fire but in one Chimney, where the Room was paved with Bricks, which Fire he diligently raked up in Embers. He was then asked, Whether no Window or Door might let in Wind to disturb those Coals? He affirmed there was no Possibility for any Wind to disturb them; and that it was absolutely set on Fire of Purpose."

This Paragraph of the Report is chiefly founded upon the following Certificate, deliver'd to the Committee by the above-named *John Lowman*, Keeper of his Majesty's Goal for the County of *Surrey*:

*Ibid.*  
*John Lowman's Certificate.*  
"In Obedience to an Order directed to me from the honourable Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting in the Speaker's Chamber, of the second of *October*, 1666, I did carry *Robert Hubert* to *St. Catherine's Tower*, by Water, to let me know the Place where the *Swedish Ship* lay, that brought him and other *Frenchmen* from *Stockholm*; and he brought me to the Dock over-against *Mr. Corfelli's* Brewhouse, and did then verify to me and *Mr. Corfelli*, that the Ship lay there, until such Time as he, with *Mr. Piedloe* and others, did go and set Fire to a House. And this *Hubert* did then further say, That *Mr. Piedloe* did fix two Fire-balls to a long Pole, and put them into a Window; and that he the said *Robert Hubert* did fire one in the said Manner, and put it in at the same Window. But, with all the Inquiry and Diligence that I could use, I could neither find nor hear of any such Vessel. And from thence I carried the said *Robert Hubert* to *Tower-Hill*, and did then desire him to shew me the House that they did fire, and he said, that it was near the Bridge. So we went along *Thames-Street* towards the Bridge; but, before we came to the Bridge, the said *Robert Hubert* said, that the House was up there, (pointing with his Hand up *Pudding-Lane*;) so I bid him go to the Place, and he went along the Bricks and Rubbish, and made a Stand. Then did I ask one *Robert Penny*, a Wine-Porter, which was the Baker's House? And he told me, that was the House where the aforesaid *Hubert* stood. So I went to *Robert Hubert*, and stood by him, and turned my Back towards the Baker's House, and demanded of him, which House it was that he fired, (directing to other Houses, contrary to that House;) but he, turning himself about, said, This was the House (pointing to the Baker's) that was first fired. Then, by reason of his Lameness, I set him on a Horse, and carried him to several other Places, but no other Place he would acknowledge; but rode back again to the Baker's House, and said again, That was the House, (pointing at the Baker's House.) And this I do humbly certify to this honourable Committee."

By what has been said, it appears from the above-mentioned Relations, Allegations and Confessions, that the Burning of this City is charged both upon Protestants and Papists; and, seemingly

to fix it upon the latter, a late learned Prelate has brought a Relation he had from *Dr. Lloyd* (since Bishop of *Worcester*) and the Countess of *Clarendon*; and, tho' the same was told him as a real Fact, he only calls it a Presumption. Therefore, the better to enable the Reader to judge in this Affair, I shall subjoin the said Relation.

Bishop *Burnet* writes in these Words: "The most extraordinary Passage, tho' it is but a Presumption, was told me by *Dr. Lloyd* and the Countess of *Clarendon*: The latter had a great Estate in the New River that is brought from *Ware* to *London*, which is brought together at *Islington*, where there is a great Room full of Pipes, that convey it through all the Streets of *London*. The constant Order of that Matter was, to set the Pipes a running on Saturday Night, that so the Cisterns might be all full by Sunday Morning, there being a more than ordinary Consumption of Water on that Day. There was one *Grant*, a Papist, under whose Name *Sir William Petty* published his Observations on the Bills of Mortality: He had some Time before applied himself to *Lloyd*, who had great Credit with the Countess of *Clarendon*; and said, he could raise that Estate considerably, if she would make him a Trustee for her. His Schemes were probable; and he was made one of the Board that governed that Matter: And by that he had a Right to come, as oft as he pleased, to view their Works at *Islington*. He went thither the Saturday before the Fire broke out; and, calling for the Key of the Place where the Heads of the Pipes were, he turned all the Cocks that were then open, and stop't the Water, and then went away, and carried the Keys with him. So, when the Fire broke out next Morning, they opened the Pipes in the Streets to find Water, but there was none. And some Hours were lost in sending to *Islington*, where the Door was to be broke open, and the Cocks turned. And it was long before the Water got to *London*. *Grant* indeed denied that he had turned the Cocks; but the Officer of the Works affirmed, that he had, according to Order, set them all a running, and that no Person had got the Keys from him besides *Grant*, who confessed he had carried away the Keys, but pretended he did it without Design."

In order to inform myself in respect to Bishop *Burnet's* Relation, regarding *Dr. Lloyd*, the Countess of *Clarendon*, and *Mr. Grant*, I applied to the Governor and Company of the New River, who generously ordered *Mr. Jasper Bull*, their Clerk, and *Mr. Henry Mill*, their Engineer, to let me have such Accounts belonging to the Company as were proper to be published. Whereupon I had Recourse to their Minute-Book, wherein I found, that a general Court of the said Company was held at *Mr. Clifton's* in *Covent-Garden* (a Tavern, I suppose, because the Company's Courts were long before and after kept at such Houses) on the twenty-fifth of *September*, Anno 1666; at which Court *John Grant*, Esq; was first admitted a Member of the said New River Company, (in the room of *Alexander Broom*, deceased) in Trust for one of the Shares belonging to *Sir William Backhouse*, Knight;

*Burn. Hist. own Time.*

*An Account of this Fire by Bishop Burnet.*

*New Riv. Min. Book.*

*Confuted from the Books of the New River Company.*



Knight, who dying in the Year 1669, Dame *Flower Backhouse* (I suppose, his Relict) became possessed of nine of his Shares, and, on the 12th of November in the same Year, she appointed the said Mr. *Grant* as one of her Trustees in the said Company: Whereby 'tis manifest, that the above-recited Relation, which the Bishop had of Dr. *Lloyd* and the Countess of *Clarendon*, has not the least Foundation: For by what has been said it is evident, that Mr. *Grant* was not admitted into the Government of the *New River Company* till twenty-three Days after the Breaking-out of the Fire of *London*, and then put in Trust by the above-named Sir *William Backhouse*; whose Relict, Daughter, Relation, or Namesake, the above-mentioned Dame *Flower Backhouse*, was some Time after married to *Henry*, Lord *Cornbury*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Clarendon*, and who, by Right of his said Lady, was first admitted a Member of the said Company on the tenth of November, in the Year 1670, and afterwards, as Earl of *Clarendon*, on the ninth of November, 1676; being the first of that Family that ever was concerned in the *New River Company*.

Having gone thro' the several Relations, Allegations, Confessions, and Charges, concerning the Fire of *London*; I shall now give the Opinions of those that are for and against the City's being fired by *Hubert*.

Reasons for  
and against  
Hubert's  
Confession.

The former whereof say, that *Hubert's* Confession is of itself sufficient to prove him to be the Incendiary that fired this City; but the latter, by the following Reasons, are of Opinion, that he was not:

Hist. Europe, v. 4.  
Each Hist. Engl.

Against the  
Confession.

1. That *Robert Hubert*, according to the Opinion of our Historian, was a Person greatly disordered in his Senses, occasioned by a dead Palsy; therefore he has not been positively charged by any of them as the Incendiary that fired this City: Wherefore they are of Opinion, that his Confession was the Effect of his Dis-temper.

2. *Hubert*, in his confused Confession, declares, that *Stephen Piedloe* and he sailed from *France* to *Sweden* about four Months before the Fire, where they resided four Months at *Stockholm*. Here's a Month lost at least; for 'tis well known, that with the fairest Wind it will at least require a Month's Time (including the Loss of Time at *Elfsinore* in *Denmark*, where all Ships are obliged to stop and pay Toll) to perform a Voyage from *Roan* in *Normandy* to *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, and back to *London*, without reckoning the Time they staid on board till the fatal Night.

Acc. Infor.  
Com. Parl.

3. *Hubert*, in his Confession, only takes Notice of himself and *Piedloe's* coming over in the Ship; whereas, in his Discourse with *Lowman*, others of his Countrymen are said to have been in Company. And *Piedloe*, having brought him from on board the Ship on Saturday Night, to the Place where the Design was to be put in Execution, gave him a Fire-ball to be put into the House above-mentioned; but *Hubert*, unacquainted with the Secret, refused to obey his Order, till he informed him of the Design. However, thro' the Impatience of *Piedloe*, he complied; and, by fixing the said Fire-ball at the End of a long Pole, conveyed it into the House thro' a Window, and staid till

the same was in Flames. And *Hubert*, in his Discourse with *Lowman*, said, that *Piedloe* (with himself and others) put two Fire-balls in at the same Window; tho' no Mention thereof is made in his Confession.

4. That this Part of *Hubert's* Confession is of a Piece with the former; for nothing can be more absurd than to imagine, that *Piedloe* would run the Risk of being discovered, by employing a Number of Persons in such a dangerous Enterprize, when he was present, and could have performed the same himself with much Ease, more Safety, and without Expence. Besides, as *Piedloe* could not reasonably expect that the Firing of one House would destroy the whole City, it behoved him, as the chief Person concerned, to secure the Performance of the Work, by not only engaging *Hubert* in the same, but likewise the other twenty-three Persons mentioned by him, to have fired so many Houses in different Parts of the City at the same Time: But, that ever any other House was fired the Night the Fire broke out, besides the Baker's in *Pudding-Lane*, has never yet been mentioned.

5. As to the Character given *Hubert* by *Graves*, that might proceed from Fear; lest, by speaking in his Favour before the Committee of the House of Commons (before whom he was summoned to attend, on an Information of his having been to speak with *Hubert* in Prison) he might be deemed as one of his Accomplices; therefore, probably, he thought it more consistent with his own Safety to give *Hubert* the above-recited Character.

6. And as for *Hubert's* shewing *Lowman* the Place where the House stood that was at first set on Fire, they imagine that was no difficult Matter for him, or any other Stranger, going from the Tower of *London* to the Bridge; for at this Time we see how curious People are in repairing for many Days successively to the Place where any considerable Fire has happened; therefore it may reasonably be supposed, that People then, in great Numbers, daily resorted to see the Place where this great and deplorable Conflagration had its Origin; which in some Measure does appear by *Lowman's* asking *Robert Penny*, a Wine-Porter, (then upon the Spot) which was the Baker's House? Besides, it may reasonably be presumed, that such a Multitude of People, as probably were in that Neighbourhood from Morning till Night, must have been seen at a considerable Distance, all being then a Plain; therefore *Hubert*, without any Difficulty, might as well have shewn *Lowman* the Place from *Tower-Hill* as from *Thames-Street*.

7. But, that *Hubert* could shew *Lowman* the Place of his own Knowledge, they think is ridiculous to imagine; for, had the House been standing, it is not only very improbable, but almost impossible, for him to have found it, considering, by his own Confession, he was brought thither from on board a Ship at *St. Catherine's Dock* in the dead Time of the Night; but, as the House, with all the rest far and near, were reduced to a Plain of Rubbish, they are of Opinion that *Farryner*, the late Inhabitant, would have been puzzled to have found the Site thereof immediately; therefore think it was impossible



impossible for *Hubert* to have found it without the Help aforesaid; seeing it does not appear, that ever he was in *London* before this Time.

8. And as to the Accounts published at this Time, of the seizing of several Persons with Flax, Tow, Powder-horns, and Fire-balls in their Pockets, they think they are not to be depended on, seeing that, without naming any of the said Persons, we are told they made their Escape. And as the said Accounts mention six Persons to have been apprehended in the very Act of firing Houses; yet, as none of the same appear to have been punished for the said Crimes, they must, after their several Examinations, have been discharged by the respective Magistrates they were brought before: Which is in some Measure confirmed by a Right Reverend Historian, who acquaints us, "That many Stories, which were published with a good Assurance, came to nothing upon a strict Examination." For, of all the Persons that were taken up and examined concerning this dismal Catastrophe, *Hubert* (who surrendered himself) was the only Person that was condemned and executed, without any other Evidence but that of his own Confession.

9. And, in regard to what has been said, that the Fire (after the first Night) broke out in divers Places at once; they say, that might well have happened without Design, when the Impetuosity of the Flames and Wind waisted innumerable Flakes of Fire to a very great Distance; which, showering down upon the Houses, entered where they found a Passage, and quickly set all in a Flame; whereof many Instances on the like Occasions might be produced.

But the most material Passage of any is, that *Laurence Peterson*, the Master of the Ship that brought *Hubert* over, upon his Examination some Time after, declared, that the said *Hubert* did not land till two Days after the Fire. If this Relation may be depended upon, 'twill of itself be sufficient to shew, that the Fire was casual, and that that dreadful Event was occasioned by Accident, and not Design; for at that Time all Things seem to have conspired the Destruction of this City, as will appear by the following Observations:

1. This dreadful and deplorable Fire broke out in the dead Time of *Saturday Night* in the House of Mr. *Farryner*, a Baker, in *Pudding-Lane*, when the Eyes and Senses of all were locked up in Sleep. The House was a wooden Building, pitched on the Outside, as all the rest in the Lane were; the Lane too exceeding narrow, and, by the jutting over of the several Stories, the Houses on each Side almost met at Top. Add to these, that the House in which the Fire began being full of Brush and Faggot-Wood, the Fire soon got to a Head, and furiously seized on the neighbouring Houses on all Sides, running four Ways at once, it fell upon the *Star Inn*, then full of Hay and Straw; whence communicating its Fury to *New Fish-Street*, it set all on a Flame: And another Branch raging down the Lane, laid hold on *Thames-Street*, the Repository of all Combustibles, as Butter, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, Oyl, Hemp, Flax, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Brimstone,

Cordage, Hops, Wood, and Coals; where, re-dividing itself, it ran both Eastward and Westward with a Fury inexpressible, and, attacking the adjacent Lanes, committed the most deplorable Ravages; and its two main Branches meeting at *London-Bridge*, soon reduced all the Buildings thereon, together with the Water Machines under the same; whereby they were at once deprived of the Assistance of that Element, (the *New River* Water not being then laid into those Parts) whereupon it immediately got to such a Head, as to triumph over all Means whatsoever.

2. As it happened on *Saturday Night*, and in the Dead of the Vacation, a vast Number of the principal Citizens were in the Country, either about Business or Pleasure, and their Houses left to the Care of Servants, took off a great Number of Hands, that otherwise would have been of great Service in helping to extinguish the Flames.

3. The Spring and Summer preceding had been the dryest in the Memory of Man; whereby the Houses, which were all built of Wood, and without Party-Walls, were prepared, as it were, for Fuel for this terrible Conflagration.

4. At the breaking out of the Fire, a violent East Wind blew; which continuing to rage for the Space of three Days, it drove the Flames with such an excessive Rapidity, that, considering the Nature of the Buildings, it was of itself sufficient, without the Help of Villainy, to reduce the City to a Chaos.

After this dreadful and destructive Fire had for three Days raged with the utmost Violence, and seemingly in Contempt of all Means used to extinguish the same, it was at last, by the ceasing of the Wind, conquered; after it had laid waste and consumed the Buildings on four hundred and thirty-six Acres of Ground, four hundred Streets, Lanes, &c. thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, eighty-six Parish Churches, six Chapels, the magnificent Buildings of *Guildhall*, the *Royal-Exchange*, *Custom-House*, and *Blackwell-Hall*, divers Hospitals and Libraries, fifty-two of the Companies Halls, and a vast Number of other stately Edifices, together with three of the City Gates, four Stone Bridges, and the Prisons of *Newgate*, the *Fleet*, the *Poultry* and *Wood-Street* Compters; the Loss of which, together with that of Merchandize and Household Furniture, by the best Calculation, amounted to ten Millions seven hundred and thirty thousand and five hundred Pounds. Yet, notwithstanding this terrible Devastation, only six Persons lost their Lives thereby. See the *Plan of the Ruins* facing Page 433.

Whatever the unfortunate Citizens of *London* suffered by the late dreadful Fire, 'tis manifest, that a greater Blessing could not have happened for the Good of Posterity; for, instead of very narrow, crooked, and incommodious Streets, (fitter for a Wheel-barrow than any nobler Carriage) dark, irregular, and ill-cointrived wooden Houses, with their several Stories jutting out, or hanging over each other, whereby the Circulation of the Air was obstructed, noisome Vapours harboured, and verminous, pestilential Atoms nourished, as is manifest, by this City's not being clear of the

*Ibid.*  
Observ.  
Hist. &  
Moral.

*Ibid.*

*Ibid.*

*Narr. Fire*  
*London.*  
*The Losses*  
*occasioned*  
*by this Fire.*

*Observ.*  
*Hist. &*  
*Moral.*

*Its Benefits*  
*to the City.*

*Burn Hist.*  
*own Time.*

*Each Hist.*  
*Engl.*

*Ibid.*

*Acc. Infor.*  
*Com. Parl.*  
*Gover.*  
*Acc.*  
*Observations*  
*to the*  
*Fire.*

*Narr. Fire*  
*London.*



Bill Mort. Plague for twenty-five Years before, and only free from Contagion for three Years in above seventy. But, since the Enlargement of the Streets, and modern Way of Building, by the Re-edifying of London, there is such a free Circulation of sweet Air thro' the Streets, that offensive Vapours are expelled, and the City freed from all pestilential Symptoms for these eighty-nine Years; during which Time it may be justly averred, that there's no Place in the Kingdom, where the Inhabitants enjoy a better State of Health, or live to a greater Age, than the Citizens of London.

This great and opulent City, thus reduced, from the greatest Height of terrestrial Pomp and Splendor, to a lamentable Heap of Rubbish, greatly affected the whole Nation; and the King, having a great Regard to its Re-construction, prohibited the Rebuilding of Houses, till publick Care might be had for its Re-edification with greater Magnificence and Uniformity than formerly, and with such Materials, and in such a Manner, as might most effectually prevent a general Destruction thereof by Fire for the future:

“Charles R.

His Majesty's Declaration to his City of London upon occasion of the late Fire.

“As no particular Man hath sustained any Loss or Damage by the late terrible and deplorable Fire in his Fortune or Estate, in any Degree to be compared with the Loss and Damage we ourself have sustained, so it is not possible for any Man to take the same more to Heart, and to be more concerned and solicitous for the rebuilding this famous City with as much Expedition as is possible; and since it hath pleased God to lay this heavy Judgment upon us all in this Time, as an Evidence of his Displeasure for our Sins, we do comfort ourself with some Hope, that he will, upon our due Humiliation before him, as a new Instance of his signal Blessing upon us, give us Life, not only to see the Foundations laid, but the Buildings finished, of a much more beautiful City than is at this Time consumed; and that as the Seat and Situation of it is the most convenient and noble for the Advancement of Trade of any City in Europe, so that such Care will be taken for the Re-edification of it, both for Use and Beauty, and such Provision made for the future against the ordinary and casual Accidents by Fire, as may, as far as human Wisdom can provide, upon the sad Experience we have had, reasonably secure the same, and make it rather appear to the World, as purged with the Fire (in how lamentable a Manner soever) to a wonderful Beauty and Comeliness, than consumed by it: And we receive no small Encouragement in this our Hope, by the Alacrity and Cheerfulness we observe in those who have undergone the greatest Loss, and seem the most undone; who, with undaunted Courage, appear to desire the same we do, and resolve to contribute their utmost Assistance thereunto. We have therefore thought fit, most necessary, and agreeable to the great and constant Affection we have always had, and always shall retain for this our native City, to use this Expedition in publishing our Thoughts, Resolutions, and

“Intentions upon this great Affair; that though such present Rules and Directions cannot be formed, as must, upon more mature Deliberation, be established for the Re-edification; yet such Inconveniences may and shall be prevented, which may arise by the hasty and unskilful Buildings many may purpose to erect for their present Conveniences, before they can know how the same will suit and consist with the Design that shall be made: And if this Candor of ours, which resolves, with the Blessing of God, so to provide for the just Right and Interest of all, that no Man shall have Cause to complain of Wrong and Oppression; and if this our reasonable Animadversion shall not meet with that prudent Submission we expect, but that some obstinate and refractory Persons will presume to erect such Buildings as they shall think fit, upon Pretence that the Ground is their own, and that they may do with it what they please, such their Obstinacy shall not prevail to the publick Prejudice: But we do hereby require the Lord-Mayor, and the other Magistrates of the City of London, in their several Limits, to be very watchful in such Cases, and speedy to pull down whatsoever such Men shall presume to set up, so much to the Disturbance of publick Order and Decency; and that they forthwith give Notice to us or our Privy Council of such their Proceedings, and return the Names of such refractory Persons who presume to contemn this our Injunction, and we shall give Order for their exemplary Punishment, without the Violation of the publick Justice.

“And because no Man shall complain or apprehend, that by this Caution or Restraint of ours they shall or may for a long Time be kept from providing Habitations for themselves, and for the carrying on their Trades, though we make no question, but in a short Time, with the Assistance and Advice of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, (who have besought us for some Time to put this Restraint) to finish the whole Design, even before any Men can make Provision of Materials for any valuable Edifice; we do declare, that if any considerable Number of Men (for it is impossible to comply with the Humour of every particular Man) shall address themselves to the Court of Aldermen, and manifest to them in what Places their Ground lies, upon which they design to build, they shall in a short Time receive such Order and Direction for their proceeding therein, that they shall have no Cause to complain; and so we proceed to the setting down such general, to which all particular Designs must conform themselves.

“In the first Place, the woeful Experience in this late heavy Visitation hath sufficiently convinced all Men of the pernicious Consequences which have attended the building with Timber, and even with Stone itself, and the notable Benefit of Brick, which in so many Places hath resisted and even extinguished the Fire: And we do therefore hereby declare our express Will and Pleasure, That no Man whatsoever shall presume to erect any House or Building, great or small, but of Brick or Stone; and if any Man shall do the contrary, the next Magistrate

“shall



" shall forthwith cause it to be pulled down,  
 " and such further Course shall be taken for his  
 " Punishment as he deserves. And we suppose  
 " that the notable Benefit many Men have re-  
 " ceived from those Cellars which have been  
 " well and strongly arched, will persuade most  
 " Men, who build good Houses, to practise that  
 " good Husbandry, by arching all convenient  
 " Places.

" We do declare, that Fleet-Street, Cheap-side,  
 " Cornhill, and all other eminent and notorious  
 " Streets, shall be of such a Breadth, as may, with  
 " God's Blessing, prevent the Mischief that one  
 " Side may suffer if the other be on fire; which  
 " was the Case lately in Cheap-side; the precise  
 " Breadth of which several Streets shall be, upon  
 " Advice with the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen,  
 " shortly published, with many other particular  
 " Orders and Rules, which cannot yet be ad-  
 " justed: In the mean Time we resolve, tho'  
 " all Streets cannot be of equal Breadth, yet  
 " none shall be so narrow as to make the  
 " Passage uneasy or inconvenient, especially  
 " towards the Water-Side; nor will we suffer  
 " any Lanes or Alleys to be erected, but  
 " where, upon mature Deliberation, the same  
 " shall be found absolutely necessary; except  
 " such Places shall be set aside, which shall be  
 " designed only for Buildings of that Kind, and  
 " from whence no publick Mischief may proba-  
 " bly arise.

" The irreparable Damage and Loss by the  
 " late Fire being, next to the Hand of God in  
 " the terrible Wind, to be imputed to the Place  
 " in which it first broke out, amongst small Tim-  
 " ber Houses standing so close together, that as no  
 " Remedy could be applied from the River for  
 " the quenching thereof, to the Contiguity  
 " of the Buildings hindering and keeping all  
 " possible Relief from the Land-Side, we do re-  
 " solve and declare, that there shall be a fair Key  
 " or Wharf on all the River-Side; that no House  
 " shall be erected within so many Feet of the  
 " River, as shall be within few Days declared in  
 " the Rules formerly mentioned; nor shall there  
 " be in those Buildings which shall be erected  
 " next the River, which we desire may be fair  
 " Structures, for the Ornament of the City, any  
 " Houses to be inhabited by Brewers, or Dyers,  
 " or Sugar-Bakers; which Trades, by their con-  
 " tinual Smoaks, contribute very much to the  
 " Unhealthiness of the adjacent Places; but we  
 " require the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of Lon-  
 " don, upon a full Consideration, and weighing  
 " all Conveniences and Inconveniences that can  
 " be foreseen, to propose such a Place as may be  
 " fit for all those Trades which are carried on by  
 " Smoke to inhabit together, or at least several  
 " Places for the several Quarters of the Town for  
 " those Occupations, and in which they shall  
 " find their Account in Convenience, and Profit,  
 " as well as other Places shall receive the Benefit  
 " in the Distance of the Neighbourhood; it being  
 " our Purpose, that they who exercise those ne-  
 " cessary Professions, shall be in all Respects as  
 " well provided for and encouraged as ever they  
 " have been, and undergo as little Prejudice as  
 " may be by being less inconvenient to their  
 " Neighbours.

" These Grounds and Foundations being laid,  
 " from the Substance whereof we shall not depart,  
 " and which, being published, are sufficient Ad-  
 " vertisements to prevent any Man's running into,  
 " or bringing an Inconvenience upon himself, by  
 " a precipitate Engagement in any Act which  
 " may cross these Foundations: We have, in  
 " order to the reducing this great and glorious  
 " Design into Practice, directed, and we do  
 " hereby direct, that the Lord-Mayor and Court  
 " of Aldermen do, with all possible Expedition,  
 " cause an exact Survey to be made and taken of  
 " the whole Ruins occasioned by the late lamen-  
 " table Fire, to the End that it may appear to  
 " whom all the Houses and Ground did in Truth  
 " belong, what Term the several Occupiers were  
 " possessed of, and at what Rents, and to whom,  
 " either Corporations, Companies, or single Per-  
 " sons, the Reversion and Inheritance appertain-  
 " ed; that so Provision may be made, that tho'  
 " every Man must not be suffered to erect what  
 " Buildings and where he pleases, he shall not in  
 " any Degree be debarred from receiving the rea-  
 " sonable Benefit of what ought to accrue to him  
 " from such Houses or Lands; there being no-  
 " thing less in our Thoughts, than that any par-  
 " ticular Person's Right and Interest should be  
 " sacrificed to the publick Benefit or Convenience,  
 " without such Recompence as in Justice he ought  
 " to receive for the same: And when all Things  
 " of this Kind shall be prepared and adjusted,  
 " by such Commissioners, and otherwise, which  
 " shall be found expedient, we make no doubt  
 " but such an Act of Parliament will pass, as shall  
 " secure all Men in what they shall and ought to  
 " possess.

" By the Time that this Survey shall be taken,  
 " we shall cause a Plot or Model to be made  
 " for the whole Building through those ru-  
 " ined Places; which being well examined by  
 " all those Persons who have most Concern-  
 " ment as well as Experience, we make no  
 " Question but all Men will be well pleased with  
 " it, and very willingly conform to those Orders  
 " and Rules which shall be agreed for the pursu-  
 " ing thereof.

" In the mean Time, we do heartily recom-  
 " mend it to the Charity and Magnanimity of all  
 " well-disposed Persons, and we do heartily pray  
 " unto Almighty God, that he will infuse it into  
 " the Hearts of Men, speedily to endeavour by  
 " Degrees to re-edify some of those many  
 " Churches, which, in this lamentable Fire,  
 " have been burned down and defaced; that so  
 " Men may have those publick Places of God's  
 " Worship to resort to, to humble themselves  
 " together before him upon this his heavy Dis-  
 " pleasure, and join in their Devotion for his  
 " future Mercy and Blessing upon us; and, as  
 " soon as we shall be informed of any Readiness  
 " to begin such a good Work, we shall not  
 " only give our Assistance and Direction for the  
 " Model of it, and freeing it from Buildings at  
 " too near a Distance, but shall encourage it by  
 " our own Bounty, and all other Ways we shall  
 " be desired.

" Lastly, that we may encourage Men by  
 " our own Example, we will use all the Expedi-  
 " tion we can to rebuild our Custom-House in  
 " the



"the Place where it formerly stood, and enlarge it with the most Conveniences for the Merchants that can be devised; and, upon all the other Lands which belong unto us, we shall depart with any Thing of our own Right and Benefit, for the Advancement of the publick Service and Beauty of the City; and shall further remit, to all those who shall erect any Buildings according to this Declaration, all Duties arising to us upon the Hearth-Money for the Space of seven Years.

"Given at our Court at *Whitehall* the thirtieth Day of *September*, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, in the eighteenth Year of our Reign."

*The Parliament's Proceedings thereupon.*

To which End also the Parliament assembled on the eighteenth of *September*, and passed an Act for erecting a Court of Judicature, for settling all Differences between Landholders and Tenants, respecting Houses burnt down and demolished by the late Fire; and, as Judges of the said Court, appointed the Justices of the Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer: Who were,

*Stat. Large. 19 Car. II.*

"1. To hear and determine all Differences and Demands, that have or might arise between Landlords, Proprietors, Tenants, Lessees, or Under-Tenants, concerning the Repairing, Building, or Rebuilding of Houses, Yards, Grounds, Wharfs, &c. in those Parts of the City and Suburbs lately consumed; or concerning the Payment, Defalcation, Apportioning, or Abatement of any Rent or Rents; or respecting any Covenant, Condition, or Penalty relating thereunto; or concerning the Limiting of any Time for such Repairs, Building, Rebuilding, or any Rate or Contribution to be borne, or paid thereunto by any Person or Persons concerned in the Premises, and all Incidents thereunto belonging.

"2. That the said Judges, or any three of them, should, from Time to Time, at such Place as they should think fit, with or without Adjournment, summarily, and without the Formalities or Proceedings in Courts of Law or Equity, proceed upon the Inquisition of Jurors, Testimony of Witnesses, Examination of Parties, or otherwise according to Discretion, to the hearing and determining of all Demands relating to the Premises.

"3. That the definitive Order of the said Judges be final, and from which no Appeal to be, or any Writ, or *Certiorari* lie for the Removal or Reversal of the same.

"4. That the said Judges shall have Power and Authority to order the surrendering, increasing, abridging, ceasing, determining, or charging of any Estates in the Premises; and to order new or longer Leases of any of the Premises, not exceeding the Term of forty Years, for the Use of the late Tenants or Occupiers of the same, their Executors, &c. at such Rents and Fines, or without Rent or Fine, unless in such Cases where the Laws of the Land do forbid the diminishing of antient and accustomed Rents: And that all such Orders be conclusive to all Persons therein concerned, respectively, notwithstanding of any

"Disability by Coverture, Infancy, Non-sanity of Memory, Estate Tail, or in Right of the Church, or otherwise; and that all Infants, Females-Covert, Idiots, Non-sanity of Memory, or Persons beyond the Seas, Tenants in Tail, Bishops, Deans and Chapters, and all other Persons, Bodies natural and politick, their Heirs and Successors whatsoever, and their respective Interests be concluded by such Order or Orders respectively; any Law, Statute, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"5. That the said Judges, upon the Complaint of any of the Persons concerned, shall issue out their Warrants to summon the Persons therein mentioned; and, upon Appearance, or Default of Appearance, upon Oath made of due Notice given, the said Judges may proceed to give final Orders therein.

"6. That the said Judges be taken for a Court of Record, and that all their Judgments and Determinations, by Virtue of this Act, be recorded in a Parchment Book or Books, and all such Judgments and Declarations be signed by three or more of the said Judges; and that such Book or Books of Record be deposited in the Custody of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to be kept among the City Records, for the Inspection of all concerned.

"7. That none of the said Judges take any Fee or Reward, directly or indirectly, for any Thing done by them by Virtue of this Act: But, as a Reward to the several Officers therein employed, the said Judges were to make such a reasonable Table of Fees, as might effect the Intent of the present Act of Parliament, which was to continue in Force till the last Day of *December, Anno 1668.*

"8. And if any Order or Decree be made by a Number less than seven of the aforesaid Judges, the Person aggrieved may, within the Space of seven Days, bring Exceptions against the same, to be presented to the Chief Justices and Chief Baron, who were immediately to communicate the same to the rest of their Brethren, who were to hear the Parties, and examine and consider the Exceptions; and, if seven or more of the said Judges should acknowledge the Complaint to be just, then they were to review the aforesaid Order, and thereupon reverse, confirm, enlarge, diminish, or alter, as they should judge convenient."

The above-mentioned Judges behaved themselves with such an admirable Impartiality and strict Justice in their several Decisions, that they gained the sincere Love and hearty Applause of the Citizens, both Landlords and Tenants; wherefore the City, to commit so much Worth and Merit to Posterity, caused the Portraits of these truly great and worthy Men to be depicted, and hung up in *Guildhall*, as Monuments to future Ages; the Number whereof, by Death and Promotions, (during the Time of their Commission) amounted to twenty-two, as appears by the present Number of Pictures. And these Decisions were followed by an Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City; wherein the following Rules and Directions were laid down, for the Regulation of all Persons concerned in re-edifying the same:

*Behaviour of the Judges.*

*Their Pictures in Guildhall.*

*1668.*



Ibid.

Rules and  
Directions  
for re-ed-  
ifying the  
City.

" 1. That there be only four Sorts of Build-  
ings, of the Dimensions that appear in the an-  
nexed Table: The first, or smallest Sort, to  
be erected in By-Lanes, to be of two Stories  
high, besides Cellars and Garrets: The second  
Sort, to be built in noted Streets and Lanes,  
to be of three Stories, exclusive of Cellars and  
Garrets: The third Sort, to be erected in the  
high and principal Streets, to be of four Stories,  
with Balconies before the same, besides Cellars  
and Garrets: And the Height of the fourth or  
largest Sort, for Mansion-houses for the prin-  
cipal Citizens and Persons of Quality, (not  
fronting the Street) to be at the Discretion of  
the Builder, provided it does not exceed four  
Stories. And, for the better Information of  
Builders, &c. the Lord-Mayor, &c. by an Act of  
Common Council were to ascertain such, as, for  
the future, should be deemed By-Lanes, Streets,  
and Lanes of Note, and high and principal  
Streets, in order to their being marked or  
staked out for Building; whereby their several  
Lengths and Breadths might be known.

" 2. That all new Buildings be built with  
Stone or Brick, with Party-Walls, not only  
for Beauty and Duration, but also as a Fence  
against Fire. And that all the said Houses be  
rebuilt within the Space of three Years, after  
the late Conflagration, upon Pain of having  
the several Sites then remaining unbuilt dis-  
posed of by the Lord-Mayor and Common  
Council, and the Money arising thereby to be  
paid to the Person or Persons interested in the  
same.

" 3. And, for the more effectual preventing  
the Citizens being imposed upon by Artificers,  
&c. it was enacted, That in Case of any Com-  
bination, or Exaction by Brick or Tile-makers,  
Lime-burners, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons,  
Plasterers, Joiners, Plumbers, or other Work-  
men or Labourers, the Justices of the King's  
Bench, upon Complaint thereof, were empower-  
ed to ascertain the Prices of their several Sorts  
of Goods, together with the Rates of Carriage  
either by Land or Water, and the Wages of  
Workmen and Labourers; which were to be  
entered by the Lord-Mayor upon a Table,  
for the Regulation of all such Persons. And,  
if any of the said Artificers, Workmen, or La-  
bourers, should refuse to sell the said Materials  
at the Prices assessed, or any of the said Work-  
men or Labourers refuse to work for the Wages  
appointed them, or depart from his Work with-  
out Licence of the Person that employed him,  
except for Non-payment, or other just Cause;  
or if any Person should directly or indirectly  
give greater Prices or Wages than shall be as-  
sessed; every such Person, legally convicted of  
any of the said Crimes, should be committed  
to Prison for a Month, without Bail or Main-  
prize, unless he pay a Fine at the Discretion of  
the Justice, not exceeding ten Pounds, for every  
such Offence.

" 4. And, for the more expeditious rebuild-  
ing of London, it was enacted, that all Carpen-  
ters, Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Joiners,  
and other Artificers, Workmen, and Labour-  
ers, Non-Freemen, to be employed in the said  
Work, should, for the Space of seven Years,

" or until the said Building should be fully ac-  
complished, have the same Liberty of working  
as Freemen of the City; and that the said Ar-  
tificers, which for the Space of seven Years  
shall have wrought in the rebuilding of the  
City, should, from and after the said Term  
of Years, have and enjoy the same Liberty  
of working in the City as Freemen dur-  
ing Life; provided that such Artificers, claim-  
ing this Privilege, be subject to all Offices  
and Duties respecting the Service and Go-  
vernment of the City, as Freemen of the re-  
spective Arts are liable to undergo, pay, and  
perform.

" 5. For the greater Convenience, Ornament,  
and Health of the City, it was further enacted,  
That the Lord-Mayor and Common Council  
should be empowered, by and with the Appro-  
bation of his Majesty, to enlarge the following  
Streets, viz. *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*, from  
*Shoe-Lane* to *Ludgate*, and from thence to *St.*  
*Paul's Church-yard*; the Street from *Cheapside*  
into *St. Paul's Church-yard*; the *Poultry*; the  
Street on the North of *Sticks-Market*; *Blow-*  
*bladder-Street*, *Newgate-Street*, *Ave-Mary-Lane*,  
the upper End of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*; *Old*  
*Fish-Street*, *Soper-Lane*, (now *Queen-Street*) *Cheap-*  
*side*, *New Fish-Street*, *Gracechurch-Street*, and  
*Thames-Street*, from *London-Bridge* to the *Tower-*  
*Dock*, *Mincing-Lane*; and all other strait and  
narrow Passages within the City that are not  
fourteen Feet wide. And the City was like-  
wise empowered to make a new Street (*King-*  
*Street*) from *Cheapside* to *Guildhall*, of such a  
Breadth as they should think proper, and an-  
other from *Threadneedle-Street* to *Lotbory*, now  
called *Prince's-Street*.

" 6. And, in order to balance the Advantage  
and Disadvantage resulting from the widening  
of the Streets aforesaid, 'twas likewise enacted,  
That the Lord-Mayor and Common Council  
should be empowered, by a proper Jury, to rate  
and assess all Persons, according to the several  
Advantages and Improvements accruing to  
their respective Houses by such a Melioration;  
and that all the Money raised thereby be ap-  
propriated for the Payment of the Proprietors  
of such Grounds as were to be employed in the  
Improvement of the said Street.

" 7. And, as a perpetual Memorial of the  
late dreadful and deplorable Conflagration, it  
was, by the same Authority, enacted, that an  
anniversary Fast, or Day of Humiliation,  
should be annually kept on the second of Sep-  
tember (when falling on a Sunday, to be kept  
the Day after) within the City and Liberties of  
London, to implore the Mercy of God, and de-  
precate his Wrath, accompanying such woeful  
Calamities.

" 8. And, in Commemoration of this lamen-  
table Catastrophe, it was, by the same Autho-  
rity, enacted, That a Column of Brass or  
Stone should be erected on or near the Place  
where the said dreadful Fire unhappily be-  
gan, with such an Inscription thereon as the  
Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen should  
think proper.

" 9. It was also, for the Beauty of the City  
and Convenience of the Citizens, enacted, That



"a spacious Wharf of forty Feet in Breadth  
 "should be made to extend along the River  
 "Thames from the Tower-Wharf to the Temple-  
 "Stairs, clear of all Buildings, other than Cranes  
 "and Sheds, for the Convenience of Landing,  
 "and Preservation of Merchandize; and, for  
 "the more effectual preventing Inundations, and  
 "for the Easiness of Ascent, Thames-Street, and all  
 "the Ground between it and the River Thames,  
 "to be raised three Feet.

"10. And for the better enabling the Lord-  
 "Mayor and Citizens of London to perform and  
 "accomplish the above-mentioned Works, it was  
 "by the same Authority enacted, That they  
 "should have and receive, for the Space of ten  
 "Years, one Shilling for every Chaldron or Ton  
 "of Coals imported into the Port of London."

Stryp. Ed.  
 Sew. Sur.

The Table mentioned in the First Paragraph.

A Plan of the Dimensions of the several Stories in the above-named Buildings.

Buildings.	Number of Stories.	Height of each Story.		Thickness of Front and Back Walls.	Number of Bricks.	Thickness of Party-Walls.	Number of Bricks.
		Feet.	Inches.				
The First Sort of Houses.	Cellars	6	6	To the First Floor	2 0	To the First Floor	1 1/2
	First Story	9	0	To the Second	1 1/2	To the Second	1 1/2
	Second Story	9	0	To the Third	1 1/2	To the Third	1 1/2
	Garrets	0	0	Garret Wall	1 0	Garret Wall	1 0
The Second Sort of Houses.	Cellars	6	6	To the First Floor	2 1/2	To the First Floor	2 0
	First Story	10	0	To the Second	2 0	To the Second	1 1/2
	Second Story	10	0	To the Third	2 0	To the Third	1 1/2
	Third Story	9	0	To the Fourth	1 1/2	To the Fourth	1 1/2
	Garrets	0	0	Garret Wall	1 0	Garret Wall	1 0
The Third Sort of Houses.	Cellars	6	6	To the First Floor	2 1/2	To the First Floor	2 0
	First Story	10	0	To the Second	1 1/2	To the Second	1 1/2
	Second Story	10	6	To the Third	1 1/2	To the Third	1 1/2
	Third Story	9	0	To the Fourth	1 1/2	To the Fourth	1 1/2
	Fourth Story	8	6	To the Fifth	1 1/2	To the Fifth	1 1/2
	Garrets	0	0	Garret Wall	1 0	Garret Wall	1 0

Scantlings of Timber for the First Sort of Houses.

Buildings.	Summers, &c. under the Length of 15 Feet.	Breadth, Inches.	Depth, Inches.	Joyts and Rafters.	Breadth, Inches.	Depth, Inches.
For the First Sort of Houses.	Summers or Girders	—	12	Joyts for Garrets	3	6
	Wall Plates	—	7	Principal Rafters at the Foot	8	6
	Joyts	—	3	Ditto at the Top	5	6
				Single Rafters	4	3

Scantlings of Timber for the Second and Third Sort of Houses.

Summers, &c. for the Second and Third Sort of Houses.	Length of Feet.	Breadth, Inch.	Depth, Inch.	Rising Pieces, &c.	Length of Feet.	Thick. Inch.	Depth, Inch.
Summers or Girders, from	10	15	11	Wall Plates	0	10	6
	15	18	13	Rising Pieces	0	8	6
	18	21	14	Beams	0	7	5
	21	24	16	Linnals of Oak in the 1st and 2d Story.	3	8	6
Joyts of	24	26	17	Ditto in 3d Story	0	5	4
			3				
			3				
			3				
Principal Rafters, from			3		15	18	9
			3				7
			3		18	21	10
			3				8
Prime Discharge on the Piers in the First Story in the Front.			3		21	24	12
			3				8
			3		24	26	9
			3				8
Trimming and Joyts.			3		24	26	9
			3				8
			3		15	18	9
			3		18	21	12
Purlins from			3				9
			3				8
			3				9
			3				9
Single Rafters not exceeding			3				4
			3				4
			3				4
			3				4

Scantlings for sawed Timber and Laths.

Quarters.	Length of Feet.	Breadth, Inch.	Thickness, Inch.	Joyts, &c.	Length of Feet.	Breadth, Inch.	Thickness, Inch.
Single Quarters	8	3 1/2	1 1/2	Joyts	8	6	4
Double Quarters	8	4	3 1/2	Laths	5 5	1 1/2	0 1/2

Scantlings for Stone.

The First Sort of Houses.	Corner Piers, Square	F. 1	In. 6 and 0	0	Second and Third Sort of Houses.	Corner Piers, Square	F. 2	In. 6 and 0	0
	Single Piers, Square	1	2 and 1	0		Single Piers, Square	1	6 and 0	0
	Double Piers, Square	1	2 and 1	6		Double Piers, Square	2	0 and 1	6
	Door Jambs and Heads, Square	1	0 and 0	8		Door Jambs and Heads, Square	1	2 and 0	10

Scantlings for Sewers.

	Width, Feet.	Height, Feet.	Walls, Thick. Number of Bricks.	Arch, Thick. Number of Bricks.	Bottom paved.
Sewers	3	5	1 1/2	Longways	One Brick sideways, laid circular.

Puruant



*As of  
Common  
Council,  
April 29,  
1667, for  
enlarging  
the Streets.*

Pursuant to the said Act of Parliament, a Common Council was called for the Purposes thereof; in which it was enacted, "That the Street called *Fleet-Street*, from the Place where the *Greyhound Tavern* stood to *Ludgate*, and from thence into *St. Paul's Church-yard*, shall be farther enlarged to be of the Breadth of forty-five Foot.

"That the Street leading from the East End of *St. Paul's Church-yard* into *Cheapside*, shall be further enlarged to be of the same Breadth of forty-five Foot.

"That the Street and Passage at the East End of *Cheapside*, leading into the *Poultry*, shall be enlarged to be on a level Line forty Foot broad.

"That the Street and Passage out of the *Poultry*, leading into the West End of *Cornhill*, shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of forty Foot.

"That *Blowbladder-Street*, leading into *Cheapside*, shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of forty Foot.

"That *Ave-Mary-Lane* shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of eighteen Foot.

"That the Street from *Aldersgate*, through *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, into *Blowbladder-Street*, shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of twenty-four Foot.

"That the Passage from *St. Magnus Church* to the *Conduit* in *Gracechurch-Street* shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of thirty-five Foot.

"That the North End of *Gracechurch-Street* from *Leadenhall* shall be enlarged to be of the same Breadth of thirty-five Foot.

"That *Thames-Street*, from the West Corner of *St. Magnus Church* aforesaid to *Tower-Dock*, shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of thirty Foot.

"That the Ground where the *Middle-Row* in the *Shambles* stood, and the Ground of the four late Houses in *Newgate-Market*, between *Warwick-Lane* End and the late *Bell Inn* there, and also the Ground where the *Middle-Row* in *Old Fish-Street* stood, shall be laid into the Streets.

"That there shall be a new Street made from the *Guildhall* into *Cheapside*, of the Breadth of thirty-six Foot.

"That *Pannier-Alley*, between *Pater-noster-Row* and *Newgate-Market*, shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of nine Foot, and paved with Free-Stone for a Foot-Passage.

"That *St. Paul's Alley*, between *Pater-noster-Row* and *St. Paul's Church-yard*, shall be also enlarged to be of the same Breadth of nine Foot, and paved with Free-Stone for a Foot-Passage.

"That *Pissing-Alley* and *Queen's-Head-Alley* in *Pater-noster-Row* shall be severally enlarged to be of the Breadth of nine Foot.

"That *Grocers-Alley* in the *Poultry* shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of eleven Foot.

"That *Sealding-Alley* there shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of nine Foot.

"That *Old Swan-Alley* in *Thames-Street* shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of fourteen Foot.

"That *Love-Lane* in *Thames-Street* shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of ten Foot.

"That the cross Lane between *St. Dunstan's Hill* and *Harp-Lane* shall be enlarged to be of the Breadth of fourteen Foot.

"And be it farther enacted, ordained, and declared, That all streight and narrow Passages, not fourteen Foot broad, which have been or shall be staked out by the Surveyor hereunto appointed by this Court to the Breadth of fourteen Foot, shall be enlarged accordingly, and in such Manner, as they now are, or shall be staked and set out.

"And this Court was farther consenting and desirous, that all other streight and narrow Passages, not before particularly mentioned, (which should be found convenient to be enlarged for the common Benefit and Accommodation, and should receive his Majesty's Order and Approbation) should and might be enlarged and made wider, and otherwise altered, before the twenty-ninth Day of May now next ensuing, as should be fitting for the Beauty, Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, and staked and set out accordingly."

And, agreeable to this Act of Common Council, we find an Order made thereon, and presented to his Majesty, who on the eighth of May following in Council allowed and approved thereof as follows:

*At the Court at Whitehall, the eighth of May, 1667.*

#### P R E S E N T

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy-Seal, Duke of Albemarle, Marquis of Dorchester, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Bridgewater, Earl of Berkshire, Earl of Bath, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Craven, Earl of Lauderdale, Earl of Middleton, Lord Arlington, Lord Ashley, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Morice, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, Sir William Coventry.

*An Order made by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, of the 29th of April past, in the ensuing Words, (viz.)*

*Order of  
Council,  
May 8,  
1667, con-  
cerning the  
Building of  
the City.*

"It is ordered, That the Surveyors take special Care, that the Breast-Summers of all Houses do range of an equal Height House with House, so far as shall be convenient, and there to make Breaks by their Directions.

"And that they do encourage and give Directions to all Builders for Ornament-sake, that the Ornaments and Projections of the Front-Buildings be of rubbed Bricks; and that all the naked Part of the Walls may be done of rough Bricks neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the Discretion of the Builder; or that the Builders may otherwise enrich their Fronts as they please.

"That, if any Person or Persons shall desire in any Street or Lane of Note to build on each Side of the Street or Lane (opposite one to the other) six or more Houses of the third Rate, or that the upper Rooms or Garrets may be flat Roofs, encompassed with Battlements of Bricks covered with Stone, or Table-Ends, or Rails and Bannisters of Iron or Stone, or to vary their Roofs for the greater Ornament of Building; the Surveyors, or one of them, shall certify their Opinions therein to the Committee for Rebuilding, who shall have Liberty to give Leave for the same, if they see Cause.

"That



"That in all the Streets no Sign-Posts shall hang crofs, but the Signs shall be fixed against the Balconies, or some other convenient Part of the Side of the House.

"It is ordered, that a Postern shall be made on the North Side of *Newgate*, for Conveniency of Foot-Passengers; and that *Holborn-Bridge* shall be enlarged to run straight on a bevel Line from the Timber-House on the North Side thereof, known by the Sign of the *Cock*, to the Front of the Building at the *Swan Inn* on the said North Side of *Holborn-Hill*.

"Forasmuch as it is provided in the late Act for Rebuilding, that the Surveyors shall take Care for the equal setting out of all Party-Walls and Piers, and no Person be permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for Prevention of any Exaction in the taking of such Surveys, and of all Quarrels and Contentions that may arise between the Builders, it is ordered, That no Builder shall lay his Foundation, until the Surveyors, or one of them, (according to the Act) shall view it, and see the Party-Walls and Piers equally set out; and that all Persons observe the Surveyors Directions concerning the Superstructure to be erected over the said Foundation.

"And that, for the defraying that and all other incident Charges of Measuring, Staking out, Taking the Level, and Surveying the Streets and Ground, each Builder, before he lay his Foundation, or such Survey shall be taken, do repair to the Chamber of *London*, and there enter his Name, with the Place where his Building is to be set out, and to pay to the Chamberlain the Sum of six Shillings and eight Pence for every Foundation to be rebuilt: For which Mr. Chamberlain shall give Acquittances; upon Receipt of which Acquittances the Surveyors shall proceed to set out such Persons Foundations.

"And it is ordered, That all Persons, who have already laid any Foundations, shall forthwith pay into the Chamber of *London* six Shillings and eight Pence for every Foundation.

"And this Court is consenting and desirous, that all straight and narrow Passages, which shall be found convenient for common Benefit and Accommodation, and shall receive his Majesty's Order and Approbation, shall and may be enlarged and made wider, and otherwise altered, before the 20th Day of *May* now next ensuing, as shall be fitting for the Beauty, Ornament, and Conveniency thereof, and staked and set out accordingly.

"Several late Inhabitants of *Fleet-Street* intending to rebuild their Houses, which did formerly stand backward, of other Foundations near adjoining, and desiring Liberty to advance their Houses, that the whole Front may run on a straight Line; the Committee did agree to the same, if the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England* and the other Lords shall approve thereof, and procure his Majesty's Approbation to the same; and the Committee do desire Liberty may be given for other Persons in other Places, where it shall be found convenient.

"And it is ordered, That the Committee for Rebuilding do present the Particulars afore-

said to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England* and the other Lords, and that the same (if they receive his Majesty's Approbation) shall be forthwith printed and published.

"Which being this Day represented to the Board by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, the same was allowed and approved of; and it was ordered, that the same be punctually observed in every Part thereof. And all Persons concerned are required and commanded to yield due Obedience and conform themselves thereunto."

*Thames-Street*, as already hinted, being by Act of Parliament appointed to be raised three Feet, the Commissioners and Surveyors for rebuilding the City, by virtue of the Power conferred upon them, and the better fitting the Streets of *London*, for the Convenience of Water, &c. published the following Orders, intituled,

*Rules and Directions prescribed and made for the Pitching and Levelling the Streets and Lanes of the City of London, and Liberties, for the more easy and convenient Current and Conveyance away of the Waters thereof; concluded and agreed on by the Commissioners and Surveyors hereunto authorized and appointed; viz.*

1. *Tower-Dock* in *Thames-Street* is to be raised 3 foot: At 147 foot upwards from *Thames-Street* to be raised 2 foot 10 inches: At the highest Part in *Tower-Street*, against the middle of *St. Allbaldwins Barking Church-yard*, to be sunk 6 inches.

2. *Beer-Lane* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 8 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. and to be abated at 192 f. upwards 3 inch. and at *Tower-Street* 6 inch.

3. *Water-Lane* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 6 f. at 83 f. upwards nothing; and to be abated at 128 f. upwards, 1 f. 11 inch. at *Tower-Street* 3 f. 10 inch.

4. *Harp-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street*, 7 f. at 100 f. upwards 4 f. 7 inch. and to be abated at 180 f. 1 f. 6 inch. at 270 f. 6 f. 4 inch. at *Tower-Street* 6 f. 4 inch.

5. *Idle-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 7 f. at 90 f. upwards 4 f. 2 inch. and to be abated at 165 f. upwards 2 f. 3 inch. at 262 f. 5 f. 10 inch. in *Tower-Street* 3 f. 6 inch.

6. *St. Dunstan's-Hill*, beginning at *Idle-Lane*, is to be raised 4 f. 2 inch. at 76 f. upwards 3 f. 3 inch. at 126 f. 1 f. and to be abated at 226 f. 2 f. 1 inch. at *Tower-Street* 2 f. 10 inch.

7. *St. Mary-Hill* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 5 f. at 87 f. upwards 2 f. 6 inch. and to be abated at 187 f. 1 f. 8 inch. at 287 f. 5 f. 8 inch. at 387 f. 6 f. 4 inch. at little *East-Cheap* 3 f. 8.

8. *Love-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 100 f. upwards 6 f. at 200 f. 2 f. 3 inch. and to be abated at 270 f. 3 f. 10 inch. at 370 f. 8 f. at 470 f. 6 f. 5 inch. at *East-Cheap* 3 f. 10 inch.

9. *Botolph-Lane* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 133 f. foot upwards 4 f. 5 inch. at 233 f. 10 inch. and to be abated at 333 f. 2 f. at 433 f. 2 f. at *East-Cheap* 3 inch.

10. *Pudding-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 7 f. at 115 f. 5 f. 5 inch. at 212 f. 1 f. 8 inch.

*Order of Common Council, July 8, 1667, for levelling Streets, &c.*



inch. and to be abated at 300 f. 3 f. 7 inch. at 400 f. 6 f. at *East-Cheap* 5 f. 9 inch.

11. *New-Fish-Street-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 2 f. at 80 f. upwards 2 f. and to be abated at 280 f. nothing; at 380 f. 2 f. 9 inch. at *East-Cheap* 4 f.

12. *St. Michael's-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 7 f. at 80 f. upwards 6 f. 9 inch. at 280 f. 6 f. 6 inch. at 380 f. 2 f. 10 inch. and to be abated at 380 f. 8 inch. at *East-Cheap* 5 inch. the Current of it is 13 inch. upon 20 f.

13. *St. Martin's-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 6 f. at 103 f. 6 f. at 203 f. 4 f. 3 inch. at 303 f. 2 inch. and to be abated at 403 f. 1 inch. at *Cannon-Street* 2 f. 8 inch.

14. *Green-Lettice* and *Duck's-Field Lanes* are to be raised at *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 135 f. 1 f. 10 inch. and abated at 235 f. 2 f. 11 inch. at 297 f. 4 f. 5 inch. at 397 f. 5 f. 5 inch. at *Cannon-Street* 10 inch.

15. *St. Lawrence-Pountney-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 157 f. 3 f. 7 inch. and abated at 261 f. 11 inch. at 361 f. 4 f. at *Cannon-Street* 2 f. 8 inch.

16. *Suffolk-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 110 f. upwards 2 inch. and to be abated at 190 f. 3 f. 6 inch. at 290 f. 7 f. 9 inch. at the Entrance into *Duck's-Field Lane* 4 f. 4 inch.

17. *Bush-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street*, 3 f. at 103 f. 2 f. and to be abated at 203 f. 8 inch. at 303 f. 4 f. 4 inch. in *Cannon-Street* nothing.

18. *Dowgate* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 134 f. 1 f. 4 inch. and to be abated at 288 f. 1 f. 8 inch. the Current 1 upon 34.

19. *College-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 216 f. 3 inch. the Current 1 upon 35.

20. *Garlick-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 3 f. at 216 f. 11 inch. the Current 1 upon 26.

21. *Little Trinity-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 75 f. 2 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at 150 f. 1 f. 4 inch. at 250 f. 3 f. at *Great Trinity-Lane* 5 f. Current 1 upon 18.

22. *Huggen-Lane* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 63 f. 3 f. 1 inch. and abated at 153 f. 1 f. 10 inch. at 253 f. 5 f. 7 inch. at *Trinity-Lane* 7 f. Current 1 upon 18½.

23. *Bread-Street-Hill* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 53 f. 3 f. at 153 f. 3 inch. and abated at 253 f. 2 f. 11 inch. at *Trinity-Lane* End 3 f. 6 inch. Current 1 upon 20.

24. *Old Fish-Street-Hill* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* 4 f. and abated at 100 f. 1 f. 7 inch. at 200 f. 4 f. 9 inch. at 300 f. 3 f. Current 1 upon 16.

25. *Lambeth-Hill* is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 4 f. at 73 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at 173 f. 3 f. 6 inch. at *Old Fish-Street* 3 f. Current 1 upon 17½.

26. The *Old 'Change* is to be abated at *Fish-Street* 3 f. 6 inch. at *St. Austin's Gate* 1 f. 9 inch. the Current 1 upon 68.

27. *St. Paul's Chain*, or *St. Bennet's-Hill*, is to be raised in *Thames-Street* 8 f. at 100 f. 3 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at 190 f. 2 f. 5 inch. at 340 f. 4 f. 3 inch. at 490 f. 1 f. in *St. Paul's Church-yard* as it was.

28. *Puddle-Dock* is to be raised at *Thames-Street* End 8 f. at 56 f. 6 f. 2 inch. at 196 f. 3 f.

NUMB. XXXVIII.

3 inch. at 286 f. 3 f. 3 inch. at 386 f. 9 inch. and to be abated at *Carter-Lane* 1 f. 7 inch.

29. *Creed-Lane* at *Carter-Lane* End is to be abated 3 f. and so gradually to *Ludgate-Hill*.

30. *Ludgate-Hill* is to be raised at *Fleet-Bridge* 6 f. at 200 f. upwards 8 f. 7 inch. at 300 f. 5 f. 2½. at 400 f. 11 inch. and to be abated at *Ludgate* 10 inch. at *Ave-Mary-Lane* End 1 f. 8 inch. at *St. Paul's Church-yard* nothing.

31. *Mark-Lane* is to be abated at the Ending in *Tower-Street* 3 f. and so gradually to about 150 f. up the Lane.

32. *Rood-Lane* is to be abated all the Length of it. In *Eastcheap* 3 f. 8 inch. In *Fenchurch-Street* 1 f. the Descent for the Current is 1 upon 41.

33. *Grace-Church-Street* is to be sunk at *Eastcheap* 4 f. at the Conduit 4 f. at *Lombard-Street* End 2 f. 10 inch. the Descent for the Current 1 upon 68.

34. *Cannon-Street* is to be abated in *Eastcheap*, at *Grace-Church-Street* 4 f. the highest Ground at 200 f. within the Street, near *St. Michael's-Lane* End; the other Parts of it are to be sunk according to the Endings of the Streets before-mentioned.

35. *Lombard-Street* is to be abated at *Grace-Church-Street* 2 f. 10 inch. and so gradually to about 250 f. within the Street, where is to be the highest Ground of it.

36. *Bread-Street* is to be abated at *Trinity-Lane* End 3 f. 6 inch. at *Watling-Street* 3 f. 2 inch. and so gradually to *Cheapside*; the Descent for its Current 1 upon 60.

37. *Friday-Street* is to be abated at *Old Fish-Street* 3 f. at *Watling-Street* 2 f. the Current 1 upon 70.

38. *Watling-Street* is to be abated at the Places mentioned.

39. *Cheapside*, about *Wood-Street* End, is to be raised 2 f. and so gradually Eastward and Westward, and that Raising to end at the *Old 'Change* Westward, and *Soper-Lane* Eastward.

40. The *Stocks* to be abated 2 f. and that Abatement to be gradually extended into *Cornhill*, *Lombard-Street*, *Threadneedle-Street*, and the *Poultry*, and a little Way into *Wallbrook*, which about the South End of the Church-yard of *St. Mary Woolchurch* is to be raised about 2 f. that the Current of the Water that Way may be stopt, and turned back toward the *Stocks*, whence it is to be conveyed by a grated Sewer into the main Sewer not far distant.

The Author of the *Parentalia*, after observing that the Manner of building in the City of London, in all former Ages, had been commonly with Timber; and that, altho' this often subjected the Town to great and destructive Fires, sometimes to the Ruin of the Whole, as particularly in the Year 1083, this Mode continued 'till this last general Conflagration; when the People began seriously to reflect on the Causes of their Calamities, both *Plague* and *Fires*, which had so lately visited them, which they ascribed to the Closeness of their Buildings, and the Combustible Materials with which they had been built, and to wish an Amendment of both, by widening the Streets, and building with Stone and Brick; he adds,

"Some intelligent Persons went farther, and thought it highly requisite, the City in the

*Parentalia*,  
P. 267.



Sir Christopher  
Wren's  
Plan of a  
new City.

"Restoration should rise with that Beauty, by  
"the Straightness and Regularity of Buildings,  
"and Convenience for Commerce, by the Well-  
"disposing of Streets and publick Places, and  
"the Opening of Wharfs, &c. which the ex-  
"cellent Situation, Wealth and Grandeur of  
"the Metropolis of England did justly deserve;  
"in respect also of the Rank she bore with all  
"other trading Cities of the World, of which  
"tho' she was before one of the richest in Estate  
"and Dowry, yet unquestionably the least  
"beautiful. *Informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*

"In order therefore to a proper Reformation,  
"Dr. Wren (pursuant to the royal Commands)  
"immediately after the Fire, took an exact  
"Survey of the whole Area and Confines of the  
"Borough, having traced over, with great Trou-  
"ble and Hazard, the great Plain of Ashes  
"and Ruins; and designed a Plan or Model of  
"a new City, in which the Deformity and In-  
"conveniencies of the old Town were reme-  
"died, by the enlarging of the Streets and Lanes,  
"and carrying them as near parallel to one ano-  
"ther as might be; avoiding, if compatible  
"with greater Conveniences, all acute Angles;  
"by seating all the parochial Churches conspi-  
"cuous and insular; by forming the most  
"publick Places into large Piazzas, the Centers  
"of eight Ways; by uniting the Halls of the  
"twelve chief Companies, into one regular  
"Square annexed to Guild-Hall; by making a  
"commodious Key on the whole Bank of the  
"River, from Black-Friars to the Tower.

"Moreover, in contriving the general Plan,  
"the following Particulars were chiefly consider-  
"ed and proposed:

"The Streets to be of three Magnitudes;  
"the three principal leading straight through  
"the City, and one or two Cross-Streets, to be  
"at least 90 Feet wide; others 60 Feet; and  
"Lanes about 30 Feet, excluding all narrow  
"dark Alleys without Thorough-fares, and  
"Courts.

"The Exchange to stand free in the Middle  
"of a Piazza, and be, as it were, the Nave or  
"Center of the Town, from whence the 60  
"Feet Streets, as so many Rays, should pro-  
"ceed to all principal Parts of the City: The  
"Building to be contrived after the Form of  
"the Roman Forum, with double Porticos.

"Many Streets also to radiate upon the  
"Bridge. The Streets of the first and second  
"Magnitude to be carried on as straight as  
"possible, and to center into four or five  
"Piazzas.

"The Key or open Wharf on the Bank of the  
"Thames to be spacious and convenient, with-  
"out any Interruptions; with some large Docks  
"for Barges deep loaden.

"The Canal to be cut up Bridewell, 120 Feet  
"wide with Saffles at Holborn-Bridge, and at the  
"Mouth, to cleanse it of all Filth; and Stores  
"for Coal on each Side.

"The Churches to be designed according to  
"the best Forms for Capacity and Hearing,  
"adorned with useful Porticos, and lofty orna-  
"mental Towers and Steeples, in the greater  
"Parishes. All Church-yards, Gardens, and  
"unnecessary Vacuities; and all Trades that use

"great Fires, or yield noisome Smells, to be placed  
"out of the Town.

"The Model or Plan formed on these Prin-  
"ciples, delineated by Dr. Wren, was laid be-  
"fore the King and the honourable House of  
"Commons; and is thus explained:

"From that Part of Fleet-Street which re-  
"mained unburnt, about St. Dunstan's Church, a  
"straight Street of 90 Feet wide crosses the  
"Valley, passing by the South Side of Ludgate  
"Prison, and thence in a direct Line ends grace-  
"fully in a Piazza at Tower-Hill; but before  
"it descends into the Valley where now the  
"great Sewer (Fleet-Ditch) runs, about the once  
"Middle of Fleet-Street, it opens into a round  
"Piazza, the Center of eight Ways, where at  
"one Station are these Views:—First, straight  
"forward quite through the City. Second,  
"obliquely towards the right Hand, to the  
"Beginning of the Key, that runs from Bride-  
"well-Dock to the Tower. Third, obliquely on  
"the left to Smithfield. Fourth, straight on the  
"right, to the Thames. Fifth, straight on the  
"left, to Hatton-Street, and Clerkenwell. Sixth,  
"straight backwards, towards Temple-Bar. Se-  
"venth, obliquely on the right to the Walks of  
"the Temple. Eighth, obliquely on the left, to  
"Currier's Alley.

"Passing forward we cross the Valley, once  
"sullied with an offensive Sewer, now to be  
"beautified with a useful Canal, passable by as  
"many Bridges as Streets that cross it. — Leav-  
"ing Ludgate Prison on the left Side of the  
"Street, (instead of which Gate, was designed  
"a triumphal Arch to the Founder of the  
"new City, King Charles the Second.) This great  
"Street presently divides into another as large,  
"which carries the Eye and Passage to the  
"South Front of the Exchange, (which we leave  
"as yet for a second Journey) and before these  
"two Streets, spreading at acute Angles, can be  
"clear of one another, they form a triangular  
"Piazza, the Basis of which is filled by the  
"Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

"But leaving St. Paul's on the left, we pro-  
"ceed as our first Way led us towards the Tower,  
"the Way being all along adorned with paro-  
"chial Churches.

"We return again to Ludgate, and, leaving  
"St. Paul's on the right Hand, pass the other  
"great Branch to the Royal-Exchange, seated  
"in the Place where it was before, but free from  
"Buildings, in the Middle of a Piazza included  
"between two great Streets; the one from Lud-  
"gate leading to the South Front, and another  
"from Holborn, over the Canal to Newgate, and  
"thence straight to the North Front of the  
"Exchange.

"The Practicability of this whole Scheme,  
"without Loss to any Man, or Infringement of  
"any Property, was at that Time demonstrated,  
"and all material Objections fully weighed, and  
"answered: The only, and, as it happened,  
"insurmountable Difficulty remaining, was the  
"obstinate Averseness of great Part of the Citi-  
"zens to alter their old Properties, and to re-  
"cede from building their Houses again on the  
"old Ground and Foundations; as also, the  
"Distrust in many, and Unwillingness to give  
"up



"up their Properties, tho' for a Time only, into  
 "the Hands of publick Trustees, or Commis-  
 "sioners, 'till they might be dispensed to them  
 "again, with more Advantage to themselves,  
 "than otherwise was possible to be effected; for  
 "such a Method was proposed, that by an  
 "equal Distribution of Ground into Buildings,  
 "leaving out Church-yards, Gardens, &c.  
 "(which were to be removed out of the Town)  
 "there would have been sufficient Room both for  
 "the Augmentation of the Streets; Disposition of  
 "the Churches, Halls, and all publick Build-  
 "ings; and to have given every Proprietor full  
 "Satisfaction: And, although few Proprietors  
 "should happen to have been seated again di-  
 "rectly upon the very same Ground they had  
 "possessed before the *Fire*, yet no Man would have  
 "been thrust any considerable Distance from it,  
 "but been placed at least as conveniently, and  
 "sometimes more so, to their own Trades than  
 "before.

"By these Means, the Opportunity, in a  
 "great Degree, was lost, of making the new  
 "City the most magnificent, as well as commo-  
 "dious for Health and Trade, of any upon  
 "Earth; and the *Surveyor* being thus confined  
 "and cramped in his Designs, it required no  
 "small Labour and Skill to model the City in  
 "the Manner it hath since appeared."

Sir *John Evelyn* produced another Plan, (of  
 which there is a Copper-Plate annexed) which  
 was calculated with the same View, to restore  
 the City of *London* with greater Advantage both  
 in Use and Ornament, and with Hopes that it  
 would meet with less Opposition from the Citi-  
 zens. But it also proved abortive.

Sir *John* intitles his Plan *LONDON RESTORED,*  
*not to its pristine, but to a far greater Beauty, Com-*  
*modiousness and Magnificence:* In which, after some  
 Things premised concerning the Rubbish, &c.  
 he writes, "It might haply be thought fit  
 "to fill up, or at least give a partial Level to  
 "some of the deepest Vallies, Holes and more  
 "sudden Declivities within the City, for the  
 "more Ease of Commerce, Carriages, Coaches  
 "and People in the Streets; and not a little for  
 "the more handsome Ranging of the Buildings:  
 "For instance, That from about the *Fleet* to  
 "*Ludgate*; which yet should be no more than  
 "might only afford a graceful and just Ascent  
 "from thence up towards *St. Paul's*; the only  
 "Spot in the whole City, where I would plant  
 "that antient and venerable Cathedral again: But  
 "here is to be considered the Channel running  
 "thence through *Holborn*, which would be so  
 "enlarged, as not only to be preserved sweet  
 "(by scowering it through Flood-Gates into the  
 "*Thames* on all Occasions) but commodious  
 "for the Intercourse of considerable Vessels  
 "thwart this Portion of the Town; and which  
 "therefore should be accordingly wharfed on  
 "both Sides to the very Key of the River, and  
 "made contiguous to the Streets by Bridges  
 "arched to a due Level, as it might easily be  
 "contrived, (and with Passage sufficient for lusty  
 "Barges and Lighters under them) were the  
 "Valley so elevated as 'tis projected: There is  
 "only this Care incumbent; that all Foundati-  
 "ons upon this new Ground be searched to the

"old and more solid Basis; from whence they  
 "may also store themselves with Vaults and  
 "Cellarage in abundance: The same might be  
 "considered in some Sort from the Descent of  
 "the Hill towards *Thames-Street*, so as to come  
 "down upon the future Key by a far less Decli-  
 "vity, which would give those Houses that  
 "should be built fronting to the River a more  
 "becoming Aspect, and an easier Footing to the  
 "Ranges above them, which would peep over  
 "one another successively, with a far better  
 "Grace, than those do at *Genoa*, where the Af-  
 "cent is too precipitous.

"These Considerations and Employments  
 "would greatly forward the prompt and na-  
 "tural Disposal of the more useless and cum-  
 "bersome Rubbish; unless it might be thought  
 "more expedient (if there should not be suffici-  
 "ent for both) to design it rather towards the  
 "Enlargement of a new and ample Key;  
 "which I wish might run parallel from the  
 "very *Tower* to the *Temple* at least, and, if it  
 "were possible (without augmenting the Rapi-  
 "dity of the Stream) extend itself even as far as  
 "the very Low-Water Mark; the Basin by this  
 "Means kept perpetually full, without Slub or  
 "Annoyance, and to the infinite Benefit and  
 "Ease of Access, like that of *Constantinople*,  
 "than which nothing could be imagined more  
 "noble: What Fractions and Confusions our  
 "ugly Steirs, Bridges and Causeways make, and  
 "how dirty and nasty it is at every Ebb, we  
 "are sufficiently sensible of; so as, next to the  
 "hellish Smoke of the Town, there is nothing  
 "doubtless which does more impair the Health  
 "of its Inhabitants.

"In the Disposal of the Streets, due Consi-  
 "deration should be had what are competent  
 "Breadths for Commerce and Intercourse,  
 "Chearfulness and State; and therefore not to  
 "pass through the City all in one Tenor, with-  
 "out Varieties, useful Breakings, and Enlarge-  
 "ments into Piazzas, at competent Distances,  
 "which ought to be built exactly uniform,  
 "strong, and with beautiful Fronts: Nor should  
 "these be all of them square; but some of them  
 "of oblong, circular and oval Figures, for  
 "their better Grace and Capacity. I would allow  
 "none of the principal Streets less than an  
 "hundred Feet in Breadth, nor any of the  
 "narrowest less than thirty, their Openings and  
 "Heights proportionable: And of these I sup-  
 "pose there may be three, if not four, between  
 "the *Thames* and *London-Wall*, reckoning that of  
 "*Cheapside* for the chief; which, being likewise  
 "the largest, may extend itself from *Temple-Bar* to  
 "the very upper Part of *Tower-Hill*, or *Crutched-*  
*Friars*, and bear the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*  
 "upon such an Eminence of Ground, as would  
 "hardly be paralleled in any City of the World.  
 "Amongst these Streets should the Parochial  
 "Churches (which may well be reduced to a  
 "Moiety; for 'tis prodigiously true, that there  
 "are some Parishes no less than two hundred  
 "times larger than others) be so placed and in-  
 "terspersed, as may have some Reference to the  
 "Adornment of the Profile of the City upon all  
 "its Avenues, and therefore at studied Inter-  
 "vals, and so built after the modern Archi-  
 "tecture

Sir John  
 Evelyn's  
 Plan for  
 Rebuilding  
 the City of  
 London.



“ tecture without, and Contrivance within, as  
 “ may best answer their pious Designation; for  
 “ which Mr. *Grant* has judiciously perstringed  
 “ our old ones, in that ingenious Piece of his  
 “ upon the Bills of Mortality: Most of these  
 “ I could wish might be founded in the Centers  
 “ of spacious Areas, Piazzas, &c. so as to be  
 “ conspicuous to several Streets, crossing upon  
 “ them, as some of the *Roman* Obelisks are; and  
 “ others at the Abutments and Extremities  
 “ of them; which might also be observed for  
 “ the raising of publick Fountains: It is about  
 “ these Church-Piazzas that the Stationers  
 “ should have their Shops, and the Ministers  
 “ their Houses; as about that of *St. Paul* might  
 “ again be re-established the Episcopal Palace;  
 “ the Dean and Prebends Houses; the Gram-  
 “ mar-School; a publick Library; the Prero-  
 “ gative and First-Fruits Office, &c. all which  
 “ would be built at ample Distance from the  
 “ Cathedral, and with more stately Fronts, in ho-  
 “ nor of that august Pile.

“ As for the Church-yards, I would have  
 “ them universally proscribed to the very utmost  
 “ Walls of the City Northwards; upon which  
 “ Inscriptions and Monuments might be aptly  
 “ inserted; and the Dead interred, either in  
 “ Vaults, or the open Ground; affording a use-  
 “ ful Diversion to the contemplative Passenger  
 “ of his Mortality, and human Frailty: For,  
 “ as to that superstitious Custom of bury-  
 “ ing in Churches, or having their Dormitories  
 “ in the very Heart of Cities, where frequently  
 “ Churches are built, I neither think it decent,  
 “ nor sufferable.

“ In the Piazzas should be kept the several  
 “ Markets; in other the Coaches may wait, &c.  
 “ and in some should be publick Fountains  
 “ placed; not, as formerly, immured with blind  
 “ and melancholy Walls, but left free to Play,  
 “ and shew their crystal Waters; as in most  
 “ of the best Cities of *Europe* they do, save this  
 “ of ours; where an Officer for a small Stipend  
 “ might protect them from Injury and Pollution,  
 “ till Custom has civilized us.

“ Between the Piazzas, Market-Places and  
 “ Churches, might be the Halls for the antient  
 “ Companies: These, if fronted at least with  
 “ Stone, adorned with Statues, and other Or-  
 “ naments, would infinitely enrich the Streets,  
 “ and render this City as famous for Architecture  
 “ of the most refined Gusto, and as worthy to be  
 “ considered of Travellers, as any City in  
 “ *Europe*: But especially should the Guild, or  
 “ Magistratical Hall of Assembly have some-  
 “ thing more Pompous and Great, after the  
 “ Example of the State-House at *Amsterdam*; at  
 “ least to some Proportion: And this likewise ought  
 “ to be built in one of the most eminent Parts  
 “ of the City. Near unto this might be design-  
 “ a magnificent House for the Lord-Mayor,  
 “ and others for the two Sheriffs of *London*;  
 “ which, being erected at the publick Charge,  
 “ ought to be the constant Residence of the  
 “ Gentlemen who bear that Office *pro tempore*,  
 “ and would therefore be contrived accordingly.

“ I should think the *Royal-Exchange* might  
 “ front the Key betwixt *Queenhithe* and the  
 “ Bridge: About the *Stillyard* I conceive were a

“ proper Place, respecting the goodliest River  
 “ in the World, where the Traffick and Busi-  
 “ ness is most vigorous: But for this I submit  
 “ to better Judgments. Wherever it be built,  
 “ it will be necessary to amplify the old Design,  
 “ which was much too narrow for the *Alle-  
 “ m-  
 “ blies*. If it should be erected near the *Thames*,  
 “ let there be spacious Piazzas about it, either  
 “ for Dwellings, or publick Warehouses, which  
 “ yet I should rather advise might be contrived  
 “ in the Vaults under those Edifices; because  
 “ a sad Experience has taught us how secure  
 “ they are there, being prudently governed:  
 “ And for such other Stores as will not be well  
 “ preserved under Ground, there would by any  
 “ Means some Expedient be found out, that they  
 “ might not front the *Thames* on *London* Side; at  
 “ least very sparingly; not only for that they may  
 “ yet become obnoxious to the like Accidents  
 “ (being built contiguous to the rest) but be-  
 “ cause, if there be not ample Separations and  
 “ Distances, (which would infinitely disfigure  
 “ and interrupt the Face of that Key) they will  
 “ no where stand commodiously: How greatly  
 “ therefore were it to be wished, that such a  
 “ Depth of those wretched Houses on the oppo-  
 “ site Side of the Water were purchased and de-  
 “ molished, to make room for these Stores?  
 “ The Wharfs before, and Yards behind, made  
 “ large enough for the placing and working  
 “ of Cranes; the laying of Deal, Timber, Clap-  
 “ board, Pipe-staves, Mill-stones, Faggots,  
 “ Wood and Coals, and other gross Commodi-  
 “ ties; whilst the goodly Key over-against it  
 “ might be built for the Owners, and Dwel-  
 “ lings of the principal Merchants: Or, if needs  
 “ the Warehouses must be on this Side, yet  
 “ that they were made rather to front *Thames-  
 “ Street*, than the River; because of the dull  
 “ and heavy Aspect of those kind of Erections.

“ That little Bay at *Queenhithe* would have the  
 “ Key continued about it, of a good Breadth  
 “ from the Houses, which may be cloistered  
 “ about for the Market-men and Fruiterers:  
 “ And then, where now that Wharf is, a stately  
 “ Avenue from the Water-side up to *St. Paul's*,  
 “ which might extend itself into an ample Semi-  
 “ circle upon the Key, becoming that lovely Mar-  
 “ gent. This I should conceive might be one  
 “ of the five principal traverse Streets of the  
 “ whole City, and to reach as far as *Aldersgate*,  
 “ or, if you will, further along the Wall, as it  
 “ might be carried: That from *Queenhithe* to  
 “ *Cripplegate*: That from the *Exchange* to *Moor-  
 “ gate*: That opposite to the Bridge to *Bishop-  
 “ gate*: That from *Billinggate* near as far: That  
 “ from the Custom-house to *Aldgate*; as that  
 “ from *Black-Friars* Stairs as far as into *West  
 “ Smithfield*: Thus decussating and crossing the  
 “ four longer Streets, passing from East to  
 “ West; whereof one might extend from the  
 “ Channel, which intercepts it at *St. Bride's*, to  
 “ the very Tower; this is what I call *Thames-  
 “ Street*, and would destine for Store-houses, in case  
 “ of Necessity: The second is (as has been said)  
 “ from the *Strand* to the utmost Eastern Point of  
 “ the whole City; where I would have erected  
 “ a noble Gate, in manner of a triumphal Arch, in  
 “ honour of our illustrious Monarch: This Street  
 “ from



\* I did read  
this Dis-  
course to  
the Doctor  
before I  
had seen  
his Plat.  
viz. Sept.  
11.

"from St. Paul's may be divaricated like a  
Pythagorean Y, as the most accurately ingeni-  
ous Dr. Wren has designed it, and I willingly  
follow in my second Thoughts, because of  
its handsome Address to the Bridge, and to  
the opposite Parts of the Town: The third  
from Newgate to Aldgate, and with a little  
Assistance butting into Holborn: The fourth  
and last from Aldersgate to Bishopsgate, which  
will be the shortest. The Wall betwixt Crip-  
plegate and Aldgate to be employed, as I said,  
for the Church-yards of the several Parishes;  
and the Houses opposite to them, with a large  
Street, for the common Inns, Receptacle and  
Station for Carriers, &c. which being on the  
North Part of the City, and nearest the Con-  
fines of the Fields and Roads, would least  
cumber and infest the Town, and yet have a  
far more commodious and easy Access to them,  
by reason of their immediate Approaches  
through the traverse Streets, than now that  
they are scattered up and down without Dis-  
tinction.

"For the rest of those necessary Evils,  
the Brew-houses, Bake-houses, Dyers,  
Salt, Soap and Sugar-boilers, Chandlers,  
Hat-makers, Slaughter-houses, some sort of  
Fish-mongers, &c. whose Neighbourhood can-  
not be safe, (as I have elsewhere shewed, and a  
sad Experience has confirmed) I hope his Ma-  
jesty will now dispose of to some other Parts  
about the River; towards Bow and Wandsworth  
on the Water; Islington and about Spital-Fields,  
&c. The Charge of bringing all their Com-  
modities into the City would be very incon-  
siderable, opposed to the Peril of their being  
continued amongst the Inhabitants, and the  
Benefit of the Carriage, which would employ a  
World of People, both by Land and Water,  
without the least Prejudice.

"I suppose the Custom-house cannot be  
better situated than where it was, and as it  
may hold Communication with the Tower:  
Here might the Admiralty and Navy-Office  
be fitly placed.

"I have not forgotten the Hospitals, Publick  
Work-houses to employ the Poor in, and Pri-  
sons; which being built and re-endowed at the  
common Charge, should be disposed of in  
convenient Quarters of the City: The Hospi-  
tals would become one of the principal Streets:  
But the Prisons, and Tribunal for Trial of cri-  
minal Offenders, might be built (as of old)  
near some Entrance of the City; about New-  
gate were a fitting Place, as my Plate repre-  
sents it.

"The College of Physicians would be in one  
of the best Parts of the Town, incircled with  
an handsome Piazza for the Dwelling of those  
learned Persons, with the Chirurgeons, Apo-  
thecaries and Druggists in the Streets about  
them; for I am greatly inclined to wish, that  
all of a Mystery should be destined to their  
several Quarters: Those of the better Sort of  
Shop-keepers, who sell by Retail, might be  
allotted to the sweetest and most eminent  
Streets and Piazzas: The Artificers to the  
more ordinary Houses, intermediate and nar-  
rower Passages (for such will hardly be avoided)

"that the Noise and Tintamar of their Instru-  
ments may be the less importunate: The  
Taverns and Victualling-houses sprinkled  
amongst them; and built accordingly: But  
all these too, even the very meanest, should  
exactly respect Uniformity, and be more sub-  
stantially built than those in Covent-Garden,  
and other Places; where once in twenty or  
thirty Years they had need be built again,  
and therefore to be indulged a longer Term.

"Spaces for ample Courts, Yards and Gar-  
dens, even in the Heart of the City there may  
be some to the principal Houses, for State  
and Refreshment; but with great Reservation,  
because of the Fractions they will make; and  
therefore rarely towards any principal Street:  
And I hope it will please his Majesty to pre-  
scribe by a publick and irreversible Edict, that  
no Houses whatsoever, may for the future  
presume to be erected, not only about this  
City, but all the Nation besides, within such  
a Distance from Magazines, Places of publick  
Records and Churches, which should be pre-  
served as Sanctuaries.

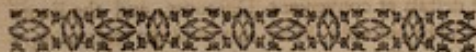
"The Gates and Entries of the City, which  
are to be rebuilt, might be the Subjects of  
handsome Architecture, in form of Triumphal  
Arches, adorned with Statues, Relievo's and  
opposite Inscriptions, as Prefaces to the rest  
within, and should therefore by no means be  
obstructed by Sheds, and ugly Shops, or Houses  
adhering to them: And I wish this Reforma-  
tion, and the infinite Danger of their being  
continued, might extend to the demolishing  
those deformed Buildings on London-Bridge,  
which not only indanger all the rest, but  
takes away from the Beauty of it, and indeed  
of the whole City near the Thames: Instead of  
them, if there went a substantial Baluster of  
Iron, decorated with Statues upon their Pe-  
destals at convenient Distances, and the Foot-  
Way on each Side, it would be exceedingly  
convenient; whilst, to secure the Passengers by  
Night, it might be guarded by responsible  
House-keepers in their Turns: Or, if they will  
needs have Shops, let them be built of solid  
Stone, made narrow and very low, like to  
those upon the Rialto at Venice; but it were far  
better without them.

"One of the last, not least Considerations,  
will be that of Paving; for which we have a  
laudable Example of my Lord Treasurer's, and  
Hatton-Garden, which may be imitated: And  
why may not some of the distorted Bricks, to  
be found amongst the Rubbish, be reserved  
for these Purposes; especially the Elevations  
destined for the Foot-Causeways before the  
Fronts of the Houses? Unless they will be at  
the Charge to lay it with Purbeck and flat  
Stones, which indeed were to be preferred:  
Yet, their Clinkers in Holland do very well;  
and, as I remember, the Roman Streets are so  
paved.

"I have now no more to add, for the Ease  
and Preservation of the Streets, than to wish  
that the Use of Sleds were introduced, and  
as few heavy Carts as might be countenanced:  
And for the universal Benefit (especially of those  
who are not born to ride in Coaches) that  
"intolerable



"intolerable Nuisance of Spouts and Gutters might be strictly reformed, and the Waters so conveyed by close and perpendicular Pipes, (where they cannot be avoided) or to drop only from above the Modillions, as from Italian Roofs: That no Pipes for Conveyance of Water for domestick Uses be derived from the Heads thro' Church-yards, or like unclean Places, without being well immured in Plaster of Paris: That plain Tile may be only employed instead of Pan-tile, unless we could be persuaded into the Use of Slate, which is both beautiful and light: That no Bay-Windows and uncomely Juttings, nor ever Balconies, (unless made of Iron) be for the future permitted: And that, for the better Expediting of this great Design (worthy indeed of the greatest and best of Princes) Store of all Materials may be provided betimes, (Bricks and Tiles especially) because all Seasons are not fit for it, and that there be a diligent Inspection to examine their Goodness; but the greatest and almost only Defiderate will be that of Timber, which Peace and Industry will quickly furnish: And when all these were prepared, and the Undertakers too as ready, if they be permitted to gratify their own Fancies, without religiously intending to peruse the Plan, and that his Majesty (who is best able to judge of it) over-rule in this, it may possibly become a new indeed, but a very ugly City, when all is done: Whereas, if they permit themselves to be governed in this, we are not yet to despair of seeing (after a few Years) such a City to emerge out of these sad and ruinous Heaps, as may dispute it with all the Cities of the World; fitter for Commerce, apter for Government, sweeter for Health, more glorious for Beauty, and, in Sum, for whatsoever indeed could be desired to render it consummately perfect."



#### C H A P. XXXIX.

*Order of Common Council for providing Fire-Engines, &c. and of the Lord-Mayor for preventing Immoralities, &c. The Dutch Fleet sail up the Thames, &c. Meeting-Houses turned into Tabernacles. An Act of Common Council for removing the City Markets, and for settling Lay-Stalls, cleansing the Streets, &c. Tythes now settled, and Decree thereupon. Act for settling and well-ordering the publick Markets. King Charles II. made free of the City. Orders for a better Choice of Common-Councilmen. An Act for regulating Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and Welch-hall, &c. Charter to Clergymens Widows. Great Darkness in the Forenoon. A Plot to burn the City. Meal-Tub Plot. A solemn Burning of the Pope's Effigies. Large Hailstones. Disgust at Court about chusing Sheriffs. Lord Stafford condemned. City's Petition to the King for the Sitting of the Parliament. New Members chosen by the City, and their Instructions. Act and*

*Declaration concerning the Weighing of Goods at the King's Beam, and for the Regulation of Porters. An Act for regulating Cars, Carts, &c. and preventing Frauds in buying and selling of Coals.*

THE Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, for the more effectual providing against all destructive Fires for the future, by an Act of Common Council, appointed,

"1. That the City be divided into four Divisions, and each thereof be provided with eight hundred leathern Buckets, fifty Ladders of different Sizes, from twelve to forty-two Feet in Length, two brazen Hand-Squirts to each Parish, twenty-four Pickax-Sledges, and forty shod Shovels.

"2. That each of the twelve Companies provide themselves with an Engine, thirty Buckets, three Ladders, six Pickax-Sledges, and two Hand-Squirts, to be ready upon all Occasions. And the inferior Companies, such a Number of small Engines and Buckets, as should be allotted them by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, according to their respective Abilities.

"3. That the Aldermen, passed the Office of Sheriffalty, do provide their several Houses with twenty-four Buckets and one Hand-Squirt each; and those who have not served that Office, twelve Buckets and one Hand-Squirt each.

"4. And, for the effectual supplying the Engines and Squirts with Water, that Pumps be placed in all Wells; and Fire-Plugs in the several main Pipes belonging to the New-River and Thames Water-works.

"5. That the several Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Painters, Masons, Smiths, Plumbers, and Paviours, do annually, for each Corporation, elect two Master-Workmen, four Journeymen, eight Apprentices, and sixteen Labourers, to be ready, upon all Occasions of Fire, to attend the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs for extinguishing the same.

"6. That all the Workmen and Labourers belonging to the several Water-works within the City, Sea-Coal Meters, Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, Ticket, Package, and other Porters, do constantly attend the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs in all such Services."

And on the 11th of November this same Year, 1668, the Lord-Mayor issued out a Precept, commanding, amongst other wholesome Orders for preventing Immoralities, Prophanation of the Lord's Day, Drunkenness, and Gaming, and for suppressing Rogues, Vagrants, and sturdy Beggars, That, for the Health and Cleanliness of the City, all Inhabitants, Householders, and others concerned, should keep the Streets before their Houses and Ground duly paved and swept, and the Soil should be taken up and kept in Tubs, Baskets, or other Vessels, till the Coming of the Raker, upon Pain of three Shillings and four Pence; and that they should not throw or suffer any Athes, Dirt, or other Filth, to be cast out into the Streets before their own Ground or Houses, upon Pain of five Shillings; nor before their Neighbour's, or any Church or Church-yard,

*Jour.  
Com.  
Coun.*

*Order of  
Common  
Council for  
preventing  
Fires.*

*Order of  
the Lord-  
Mayor to  
prevent  
Immoral-  
ities, &c.*



yard, or other publick Place or Building, or into any common Sink, Vault, Water-courfe, or Sewer, upon Pain of twenty Shillings, (being the respective Penalties for every Offence in those several Cafes provided by a late Act of Parliament :) And that the Scavengers should see the said Streets accordingly swept and cleansed, or the Offenders prosecuted and punished, and the Soil, Dirt, and Rubbish, daily taken up and carried away by the Rakers; And that, for the common Safety and Peace of the City, and for Prevention and better Discovery of any the said Offences and other Mischiefs, all Inhabitants should duly hang and keep out their Candles light to the accustomed Hour; and the Constables should sit and continue their Watches at such Times, and of such Number of able Men, and in all other Respects, as by Acts of Common Council in this Behalf is directed and appointed.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

After carrying on a bloody and expensive War against the Dutch for two Years with various Success, an Overture was made for terminating all Differences; which the King readily consenting to, a Treaty was set on Foot; which, by a Concatenation of successful Negotiations, was drawing towards a happy Conclusion, and so effectually removed all Apprehensions from both the King and Ministry, that they remained in a State of Inactivity, as in a Time of the most profound Peace. Not even a Fleet was fitted out for the Defence of our Coasts; for the King, less regardful of the publick Interest than his own, applied the Money, given by Parliament for the Defence of the Kingdom, to his own Use: Which the Dutch taking Advantage of, sent Admiral de Ruyter with a mighty Fleet, consisting of seventy Ships of War; who rode triumphant upon our Coasts, and, perceiving no Opposition, entered the River Thames, possessed himself of Sheerness Fort, sailed up the River Midway, and destroyed and carried off divers Men of War. This unparalleled Attempt occasioned such a Consternation in this City, as far exceeded that either of the late Plague or Fire, seeing there was nothing to obstruct the greatest Part of their Ships from sailing directly to the Tower of London; for at that Time there was not one Gun mounted at Tilbury Fort, nor one Ship of War in the River to oppose the Enemy; which occasioned it generally to be believed, that, had they sailed directly to London, they might not only with Ease have destroyed and carried off all the Ships in the River Thames, but likewise laid in Ashes all the Eastern Parts of the City and Suburbs, left unconsumed by the late Fire.

The Dutch  
Fleet enters  
the  
Thames,  
&c.

Charity  
collected  
for the Re-  
lief of the  
Sufferers by  
the Fire.

Rec.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

Stryp. Ed.  
Stow. Sur.  
A.D. 1668

The richer Sort of Citizens, by their great Losses in the late dreadful Conflagration, being rendered unable to contribute to the Support of their poor Fellow-Sufferers, the Sum on that Occasion collected in all Parts for their Relief, only amounted to sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-seven Pounds and five Pence Halfpenny: A poor Pittance for the Succour of so many thousands of miserable Objects!

In clearing the Ground at Black-Friars, in order to rebuild the Houses consumed in the late Fire, a strong and thick Wall was discovered (supposed to have been Part of the antient Monastery) wherein was a Cavity, representing a Cupboard

shut, being the Repository of four human Skulls, deposited in fine Pewter Cafes, with substantial Covers of the same Metal, and Rings on the Tops, for the Convenience of Portage; three of which are supposed to have been transported by some Relick-mongers; the fourth my Author saw, *An.* 1703, in the Possession of a curious Gentleman; when, taking it out of the Cafe, it appeared to have been wrapped in black Silk, then greatly decayed; the Skin of the Face resembling tanned Leather; the Hair of the Temples yellow, but that on the Head red, thick, and short, with a visible Tonsure, or circular Place on the Crown shaven, (whereby 'tis manifest it belonged to a Monk) the Nose flat, Mouth gaping, Teeth sound, and Features still discernible. These probably were the Heads of Saints or Martyrs, which on great Festivals and other solemn Occasions were exposed to the Publick.

Relicks  
 dug up in  
Black-  
Friars.

Towards the Close of this Year William, Prince of Orange, (late King of England) arrived in this City, with a View of transacting some private Affairs, respecting his Honour and hereditary Claim, the Interest of his Country, and the publick Welfare of Europe, then drawing near a Crisis. On the tenth of November, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London waited upon, and complimented his Highness upon this joyful Occasion, as presaging his being the future Restorer and Preserver of their Rights and Liberties; and, on the eighteenth of December following, entertained him very sumptuously in Drapers-Hall.

Born. Hist.  
own Time.  
Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1659  
Prince of  
Orange  
entertained  
by the City

The Places designed for the common Market-places in this City being almost fitted up for the Purposes intended, there passed an Act of Common Council, on the eighth Day of September this same Year, in these Words:

"Whereas the several Grounds within Newgate, in Honey-Lane and at Woolchurch, designed for common Market-places, are near prepared and fitted for those Uses; be it enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, and by the Authority thereof, That the same be common Market-places of this City for all Time to come, and be respectively called the Market within Newgate, the Market of Honey-Lane, and the Market at Woolchurch: And that the Market, which since the dismal Fire hath been kept in Aldersgate-Street, be, from and after the 25th Day of March next, removed to the said several Places, and there kept and continued accordingly, on such Days, and at such Hours, and under such Regulations, as Newgate-Market and Cheap-side-Market formerly were, or ought to have been, or as is or shall be appointed by any Acts or Orders for or concerning the keeping and regulating the common Markets of this City. And that this Act be forthwith proclaimed or published, for the Information of all Persons therein concerned."

An Act for  
removing  
the common  
Markets of  
the City to  
the new  
Places pre-  
pared for  
that Pur-  
pose.

The Surveyors for rebuilding the City of London having found it necessary, for the Good and Convenience of the Citizens, that divers Streets, hitherto unmentioned, should be enlarged; therefore 'twas by Parliament enacted, That, besides the

Stat. Lang.  
22 Car. II.  
A.D. 1670



More  
Streets, &c.  
to be en-  
larged.

the Streets already appointed to be widened, those of *Pater-noster-Row*, *Warwick-Lane*, *Watling-Street*, *Candlewick-Street*, *Eastcheap*, *Switthins-Lane*, *Little Wood-Street*, *Milk-Street*, *Tower-Street*, *Water-Lane* in *Tower-Street*, *Road-Lane*, *St. Mary-Hill*, *Thames-Street*, from *London-Bridge* to *Puddle-Dock*, *Pye-Corner*, and *Threadneedle-Street*, should be enlarged: But the one Shilling *per Chaldron* upon Coals, already given by Parliament, not proving sufficient to purchase Ground for the said Enlargement, and to rebuild the Churches, and other publick Works, within the City and Liberties, an additional Sum of two Shillings *per Chaldron* was, by the same Authority, granted to the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, for the Term of seventeen Years and five Months, for the effectual Accomplishment of the said Works. It was also ordered, That the sole Power of regulating, keeping clean, pitching, and paving the Streets of the City of *London*, and of making and cleaning Drains and Sewers of *London*, shall remain in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to be executed by such Persons as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council shall appoint; and that the Mayor, &c. may impose a Tax upon Houses for the doing thereof. 22 & 23 Car. II. C. 17. which is confirmed by the 2 W. & M. Sess. 2. C. 8.

Stat. Larg.  
22 Car. II.

Meeting-  
houses sup-  
pressed.

Burn. Hist.  
own Time.  
Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Each Hist.  
Engl.

Reasons for  
so doing.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Meeting-  
houses  
turned into  
Taberna-  
cles.

Ibid.

This same Parliament passed an Act for suppressing Conventicles; in which it was enacted, That the Fault of the Mittimus should not render it ineffectual; all doubtful Clauses in the Act to be interpreted as would most conduce to the Suppression of Meeting-houses; and that all Persons who should fly, or remove their Dwellings into another Country, should be pursued by Execution. This Act was rigorously executed in *London* by a military Force, to the great Terror of some, and Death of others: However, divers Reverend Historians have endeavoured to palliate the Severity thereof, by saying, that all the Laws made against Conventicles were founded upon a national Reason, and more owing to a civil and political Account than religious; therefore very necessary to awe and restrain Dissenters. Nevertheless the Meeting-houses of the City, by this Act, seem only to have changed Hands; for, instead of being appropriated to profane Uses, they were converted into so many Tabernacles for the Use of the Citizens, till their Churches should be rebuilt, during which Time they were to be regularly supplied by Church-of-England Divines: Wherefore, on the fifteenth of *June*, publick Notice was given, That the Places under-mentioned, of late made use of for Conventicles and unlawful Assemblies, are now, by his Majesty's particular Command in Council, appointed to be used every Lord's Day for the Celebration of Divine Worship, and preaching the Word of God, by approved orthodox Ministers appointed by the Bishop of *London*, to commence on the *Sunday* following, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the adjacent Parishes respectively, whose Parish-Churches were consumed by the late dreadful Fire, viz.

1. In *Fisher's Folly* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, a convenient Place, with two Galleries, Pews, and Seats.

2. In *Hand-Alley* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, a large

Room, purposely built for a Meeting-house, with three Galleries, thirty large Pews, and many Benches and Forms, known by the Name of *Vincent's Congregation*.

3. In *St. Michael's-Lane*, a large Room, with two Galleries and thirty-nine Forms.

4. In *Mugwell-Street*, Mr. *Doolittle's* Meeting-house, built of Brick, with three Galleries, full of large Pews below, with Locks and Keys to them, besides Benches and Forms.

5. The *Cockpit* in *Jewin-Street*, a Meeting-house of one *Grimes*, three Galleries, many Pews, Forms, and Benches.

6. In *Black-Friars*, Mr. *Wood's* Meeting-house, four Rooms opening into one another, with Lattice Partitions, each Room conveniently filled with Benches and Forms.

7. In *Salisbury-Court*, four Rooms opening into one another, in the Possession of *John Fowl*, a Schoolmaster.

8. In *New-Street*, *Shoe-Lane*, four Rooms opening into one another, with seventeen Pews, and divers Benches, in the Possession of Mrs. *Turner*.

The Commissioners of Sewers, pursuant to the Power given to them by an Act of Parliament for the better paving and cleansing the Streets and Sewers in and about the City of *London*, as above-mentioned, being willing that all Persons concerned might take Notice of a late Act of Common Council, and of several antient Customs, and other Statutes, Rules, and Orders relating to the paving and cleansing of the Streets and Lanes, and preventing other Inconveniences to the common Passages within their Jurisdiction, ordered, on the first of *March*, 1671-2, the following Act, made on the twenty-seventh of *October*, 1671, to be published: "That the several Pieces or Parcels of Ground hereafter named; that is to say, a Piece or Parcel of waste Ground on the South Side of the hither End of *Mile-End Green*, adjoining to the Highway there, extending from the Place called the *Fert*, to the hither End of the Wall of the House and Ground called the *Red Lion*; a Piece of Ground on the West Side of, and contiguous to, *Dowgate-Dock*, now or late in the Possession of *Job Clark*; a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the East Side of, and contiguous to, *Puddle-Dock*, now or late in the Possession of *John Cock*; and a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the West Side of, and contiguous to, *White-Friars Dock*, now or late in the Tenure and Possession of *Robert Gosling*; shall be from henceforth Places for common Lay-Stalls, to be employed for the publick Use and Benefit of this City, and Liberties thereof, in such Manner as the Commissioners authorized or to be authorized by this Court, according to the said Act of Parliament, or any seven or more of them, shall order and direct; to be purchased out of the Monies arising by the Imposition of two Shillings *per Chaldron* upon Coals, according to the aforesaid Act of Parliament.

"And that the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, are hereby farther authorized, as Need shall require, to appoint and set out such and so many other Parcels of Ground for common Lay-Stalls, and for pub-  
"lick



“lick Stores, for all Sorts of Fuel, and for all  
 “Sorts of Materials for pitching, paving, and  
 “cleansing the Streets, and for other Commodi-  
 “ties for publick Use, as from Time to Time  
 “shall be by them found requisite and necessary;  
 “and to make Agreement with the Proprietors  
 “of the said Grounds, and to order Payment for  
 “the same, in Manner as aforefaid; and the Or-  
 “dering and Managing of the said Places, when  
 “set out and appointed, shall be in the said Com-  
 “missioners, or any seven or more of them.  
 “And that all the Profits thereof shall be paid  
 “unto the Chamberlain of this City for the Time  
 “being, for the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty,  
 “and Citizens of the same; and distinct Books  
 “of Accompts shall be kept concerning the same.  
 “And the said Profits shall be disposed of from  
 “Time to Time, as the said Commissioners, or  
 “any seven or more of them, shall appoint, to be  
 “approved of by this Court.

“And that the said Commissioners, or any  
 “seven or more of them, shall from henceforth  
 “have Authority, and are hereby impowered,  
 “from Time to Time, to summon, enquire after,  
 “examine, and, in default of Appearance upon  
 “such Summons, or Submission to the Censure or  
 “Judgment of the said Commissioners, or any  
 “seven or more of them, to cause to be indicted  
 “or informed against at the Sessions of the Peace  
 “to be held for this City, all such Persons as  
 “have made, and shall continue within this City  
 “and Liberties thereof, any Baulks or Stalls, con-  
 “trary to the antient Usage and Custom of this  
 “City, and several late Acts of Parliament; or  
 “have made and shall continue any Stall-Boards  
 “above the Breadth allowable by the said antient  
 “Usage and Custom, and Acts of Parliament;  
 “or shall set Goods and Commodities, or Ma-  
 “terials for Building, into the common Streets  
 “and common Passages within this City or Li-  
 “berties thereof; or shall hang out Goods, to  
 “the Hindrance or Damage of Passengers, or  
 “their Neighbours Trade, or streightening the  
 “common Passage; or shall throw out or cast  
 “into the Streets any Dust, Soil, or Rubbish;  
 “or shall dig any Pits or Drains, or otherwise  
 “intermeddle with the Pavements, (without Li-  
 “cence from the said Commissioners, or any seven  
 “or more of them) which shall tend to the Ob-  
 “strueting or Annoyance of the Ways, Passages,  
 “or Water-Courses of this City.

“And farther, that from henceforth no Beggars  
 “or Vagrants, Tankard-Bearers, Porters, or other  
 “Persons whatsoever, bearing any Kind of Bur-  
 “thens on their Heads, Backs, or Arms, Horses,  
 “or any Kind of Cattle, shall be permitted at any  
 “Time of the Day, from Six of the Clock in the  
 “Morning until Nine of the Clock at Night, to  
 “go or pass, or be led upon the said flat Pave-  
 “ments in any Street between the Houses and  
 “the Posts adjoining to the said flat Pavements,  
 “except only for going into the said Houses di-  
 “rectly cross the said Pavements, under the Pe-  
 “nalty of five Shillings for every Horse, or other  
 “Kind of Cattle whatsoever, and three Shillings  
 “and four Pence for every Tankard-Bearer, Por-  
 “ter, and other Person carrying Burthen as afore-  
 “said, for every Offence and the said Beggars  
 “and Vagrants to be punished according to the

“Laws already in Force: And that all Consta-  
 “bles within this City and Liberties thereof, and  
 “other Officers, employed or to be employed by  
 “the said Commissioners, or any seven or more  
 “of them, (who shall have Power, and are hereby  
 “authorized and directed to employ such Persons  
 “accordingly) and all Marshals and their Men,  
 “and Warders, are to take special Care to pre-  
 “vent the said Offences, and to apprehend all  
 “such Offenders. And, in Case the said Mar-  
 “shals or their Men, or Warders, shall be negli-  
 “gent in doing their Duty herein, it shall be law-  
 “ful for the Lord-Mayor for the Time being,  
 “and his Successors, upon due Proof of such Neg-  
 “lect, to remove such Marshals and their Men,  
 “and other inferior Warders, and others to put  
 “in their Places.

“And farther, that no Street-Car, or Brewers  
 “Dray, shall, from and after the tenth Day of  
 “December next ensuing, be drawn with more  
 “than one Horse within this City or Liberties  
 “thereof, unless in such Case only where the  
 “Load cannot be divided, and that the Weight  
 “thereof shall require more than one Horse for  
 “the Draught thereof, and in Case also of draw-  
 “ing up any the Hills from *Thames-Street*, and  
 “up *Holborn-Hill*, upon the Penalty of ten Shil-  
 “lings, by the Owner of such Car or Dray which  
 “shall break this Law, for the first Offence,  
 “twenty Shillings for the second Offence, and  
 “thirty Shillings for the third, and every other  
 “Offences; and that the supernumerary Horse  
 “and Horses shall and may be seized and  
 “impounded by the Officers appointed to take  
 “Care of the before-mentioned Offences, or any  
 “of them, or by such Officer or Officers as are  
 “or shall be appointed by the President, Trea-  
 “surer, and Governors of *Christ's Hospital* for the  
 “Time being, for taking Care of Cars and Car-  
 “men, until the said Penalty be paid.

“And that all Cars, Waggon, Drays, and  
 “other Carriages, during all the Time of their  
 “loading and unloading within the Streets of this  
 “City and Liberties thereof, unless before Six  
 “of the Clock in the Morning and after Eight  
 “of the Clock in the Evening from *Lady-Day* to  
 “*Michaelmas*, and before Eight in the Morning  
 “and after Six in the Evening from *Michaelmas*  
 “to *Lady-Day*, shall stand Side-ways the long  
 “Way of the Street, and not cross the same,  
 “that so Passengers may safely go between the  
 “Houses and Carriages, (except for such Goods  
 “and Commodities as are not portable;) and  
 “that no Dray, upon any Occasion whatsoever,  
 “shall from henceforth stand in any Street or  
 “Passage within this City or Liberties thereof,  
 “but where a Coach or other Dray may pass  
 “by such Cart or Dray so standing, nor shall  
 “stand any longer Time than for loading or  
 “unloading, or other Case of absolute Necessi-  
 “ty; and that, if any Person or Persons shall  
 “cause his or their Car or Carriages to be set  
 “otherwise in loading or unloading, he or they  
 “shall forfeit three Shillings and four Pence for  
 “every such Offence; and the Horse and Dray  
 “shall be impounded by any of the Officers afore-  
 “said, till Payment thereof.

“And that all Pains, Penalties, and Forfeit-  
 “tures, in and by this Act before limited and  
 “appointed,



"appointed, in Case the same shall not be paid  
 "to the said Commissioners, or seven or more  
 "of them, upon Summons to the respective  
 "Offenders beforehand made for their Appearance before the said Commissioners concerning Payment thereof, shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in his Majesty's Court holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City in the Chamber of Guildhall of the City of London, wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant: One third Part shall be to the Prosecutor, and the other two Parts and Residue thereof (after all Charges out of the said two Parts deducted) to the Poor of Christ's Hospital in London. In all which Suits to be brought by this Act, the Chamberlain shall recover his ordinary Costs and Charges, to be expended in and for Recovery of all such Forfeitures against the Offender or Offenders: And in Case the same Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures shall be paid to the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, upon Summons as aforesaid, without any farther Process, one third Part shall be disposed by the said Commissioners, for Encouragement of their Officers, who shall take Pains in the Matter aforesaid, in such Manner as they shall think fit, and the other two Parts shall be disposed to the Poor of the Hospital, as is aforesaid.

#### Rules, Orders, and Directions.

"I. Item, That hereafter all Streets within this City, called, known, or set down to be High Streets, shall be paved round, or Causeway Fashion: And upon Notice given to the Commissioners of any defective Pavements in any of the Streets, Lanes, and Passages within this City and Liberties, the same shall be forthwith made good and amended, unless by general Consent some better Expedient be found and published.

*Paviments.*

"II. That, inasmuch as it hath been found by common Experience that the Paviments, to hide and cover their bad Workmanship, have oftentimes spread and laid great Quantities of Gravel over their Pavements, to greater Charge of the Persons setting them on Work, than was needful, and which, upon a sudden Rain, did either choak the Common Sewers, or turn to Dirt and Mire in the Streets; therefore the said Paviments are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or spread any more Gravel on the Pavements than will only fill up the Joints of their Work, and cause the same to be swept and well-rammed, and leave the Pavements bare of Gravel, and keep a regular Method of Paving, not paving one Door higher than another, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Complaint.

"III. That the Breadth of six Foot at the least from the Foundation of the Houses, in such of the said High Streets which shall be allowed to be posted, shall be paved by the Inhabitants or Owners with flat or broad Stone for a Foot-Passage, unless such Parts thereof, as

"shall lie before any Gateway, which may be done with square Rag by the said Breadth of six Foot, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Week the same shall be omitted to be done after Notice given.

"IV. That every Person having Occasion to rebuild or repair any House or Houses fronting any Street, Lane, or common Passage, do first procure Licence of Mr. Chamberlain for the Time being, to hould in a Piece of Ground before his Building, within which to lay his Materials for Building; or in Default shall pay forty Shillings, and twenty Shillings for every Week's Omission so to do.

"V. That a Fall or Cistpool of convenient Bigness shall be made and continued to every Grate of the Common Sewer within this City and Liberties, to receive the Sand or Gravel coming to the same, so to prevent the choaking thereof. And, upon Complaint at any Time made of the Want, Decay, or Defect thereof, the Commissioners will forthwith cause the same to be made or amended.

"VI. That the Fellowship of Carmen of this City, *Carmen,* having undertaken for one Year, to commence from the first of January 1671, to sweep and cleanse the Streets, Lanes, and common Passages within the said City and Liberties, from Dung, Soil, Filth, and Dirt, and to carry the same, together with what shall be brought out of the Houses of the Inhabitants, unto certain Laystalls appointed, or that shall be appointed, by the said Commissioners for the Time being, the several Persons by them employed in and about this Affair, (whose Names, Places of Abode, Number of Tunbrels or Cars, and the Wards to which they are respectively designated, are hereafter set down) or such others as (by Death, or Removal of any of them) shall be employed therein, shall keep, observe, and follow the Rules and Orders hereafter following, viz.

"VII. That they, their Agents, or Servants, shall come out with their Tunbrels or Cars and Horses, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in every Week of the Year, from the eleventh of October to the eleventh of February, by five of the Clock every Morning of the same Days; and not to continue and remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, after the Hour of nine of the Clock the same Morning; and from the eleventh of February to the eleventh of October, to come out, as aforesaid, by four of the Clock every Morning of the same Days, and not to continue or remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, after the Hour of seven of the Clock the same Morning; and upon every Saturday in the Year to come out as aforesaid, by two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, to remain and continue 'till Night, if Need be: And within the Hours and Times aforesaid shall cleanse all the Streets, Lanes, and Passages, every Man within his or their respective Divisions, from its Soil, Filth, and Dirt, by sweeping of the same, and carrying it away, together with what shall be brought out of the Houses of the Inhabitants, to the Laystalls appointed, or that shall be appointed, upon



“ upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence ten Shillings.

“ VIII. That the several Inhabitants within this City and Liberties, or their Servants, do take care that the *Dirt, Ashes, and Soil* of their Houses be in a Readiness for the Carmen, their Agents, or Servants, either by setting out the same over Night in Tubs, Boxes, Baskets, or other Vessels, near and contiguous to their Houses, or by bringing out the same within convenient Time, before the Hours for their Departure as aforesaid.

“ IX. That the said Carmen, their Agents or Servants, in their several Wards or Divisions, (with the Assistance of the Servants of the Inhabitants, who are hereby directed to give such Assistance) shall in Times of Frost and Snow daily employ themselves in the opening of the Channels, and heaping up the Ice and Snow, that so the Passages may be cleared, and upon a Thaw of the same, that all the Soil and Filth found in the Streets, Lanes, and Passages be carried away, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Day's Omision.

“ X. That no Person whatsoever do presume to cast out any Soil, Horse-dung, or Filth, or carry the same into any Street, Lane, or common Passage, after the Hours aforesaid, either by Night or by Day, upon the Penalty that the Person offending, if known (and if a Servant, his or her Master or Mistress) to forfeit and pay five Shillings; and if not known, the Party against whose House the same shall be found, (having been laid there in the Day-Time, after the Hours before-mentioned) shall forfeit one Shilling; which said several Forfeitures shall be paid, the one Moiety to the Discoverer, and the other to the Carman or Carmen appointed to cleanse that Ward wherein the Offence shall be committed.

“ XI. That the several Tunbrels or Cars employed in this Work shall be marked or numbered according to the Number of Cars appointed for each Ward, upon the Penalty of two Shillings for every Load carried without such Mark.

“ XII. That the several Carmen, Undertakers in this Affair, shall set upon the fore Part of his Tunbrel or Car, open and plain to view, a Board, whereon to be painted the *City Arms*, the Ward to which he or they are appointed, the Mark or Number of his Tunbrel or Car, upon Penalty of paying three Shillings and four Pence a Day for want thereof; which said Marking is to betoken the Allowance of the Commissioners, and to caution the Inhabitants from employing of foreign Cars.

“ XIII. That the said Carmen Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, shall give Notice of their being in the Streets with their Tunbrels or Cars by loudly knocking a wooden Clapper, especially in Courts, Alleys, and other back Passages, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings and four Pence upon every Complaint duly proved.

“ XIV. That the said Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do take Care that the Falls or Cestpools belonging to any Grate within their respective Wards be once in every Week, or oftener, if Need require, cleansed of its Dirt and

Filth, and the same carried away, upon Pain to forfeit five Shillings for every Complaint duly proved.

“ XV. That the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, shall also carry away to the Laystalls aforesaid all such Soil, Dirt, and Dung, (Rubbish or Earth excepted) that shall be made or found in any of the Houses or Stables of any Inn-keeper, Livery-Stable-keeper, Brewer, Dyer, Sugar-baker, Sope-maker, or other Trader or Inhabitant within any the Wards to which they are respectively appointed and designed. For which such quarterly Allowance (over and above the customary Rates by the Scavenger's Book) shall be made by the Assessors of each Ward according to their best Discretion, Respect being had to the Trade or other Occasions in the making of more or less Dung or Soil by such Traders or Inhabitants.

“ XVI. That the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, shall take up and carry away to such Persons or Places, as will receive the same, all such Rubbish or Earth that shall be made or found within their respective Wards or Divisions. For which there shall be paid them by the Owners or Proprietors thereof twelve Pence *per* Load, and no more. Provided they carry it away within one Day after Notice given for the Convenience of the Owners, and to avoid Complaint of them, upon Pain that the Person offending in either of these Cases shall pay two Shillings *per* Load.

“ XVII. That no other Tunbrel or Car, than what is or shall be appointed and allowed by the said Commissioners for doing the Works aforesaid, shall be employed, or shall intermeddle with the carrying of any Soil, Rubbish, Earth, Dung, Paving-Stones, *Thames-Gravel*, or the like, within this City or Liberties; Bricks or Tiles from the Water-Side within the City or Liberties; upon Pain to pay to the Carman or Carmen employed in cleansing the Streets as aforesaid, of the Ward where this Offence shall be committed, two Shillings for every Load so taken up or carried in a Tunbrel or Car: And for Non-payment, that such Tunbrel or Car shall be carried to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, and there to remain till Payment thereof. Provided, that if any the said Carmen shall not, immediately after Notice, employ himself in carrying the said Materials, to forfeit and pay two Shillings for every Load thereof, and the Owners at Liberty to employ foreign Cars.

“ XVIII. That no Coachman, Carman, Carter, Drayman, or other Person, shall feed his or their Horse or Horses with Hay or Grains in the Streets, Lanes, or common Passages, within this City and Liberties, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every Offence two Shillings and six Pence (over and above the like Sum formerly imposed and to be paid to the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*) the one Moiety to the Discoverer and Prosecutor, and the other to the Carman or Carmen of the Ward in which the said Offence shall be committed: And in Case of Non-payment, to carry the Horse or Horses to the City's Pound, called

“ the



" the *Green-Yard*; three to remain till Payment thereof.

" XIX. That none of the aforefaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, or other Perfon or Perfons, do sweep the Filth or Soil of the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, into any the Channels of this City, in Time of Rain, or otherwise, upon Pain to pay fix Shillings and eight Pence for every Complaint duly proved.

" XX. That no Man shall cast or lay in the Streets, Lanes, or common Passages, or Channels within this City or Liberties, any Dogs, Cats, Inwards of Beasts, Cleaves of Beasts Feet, Bones, Horns, Dregs or Drofs of Ale or Beer, or any noisome Thing, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Offence.

" XXI. That no Perfon set a Tunbrel, Car, or Cart, in the Street by Night-Time, upon Pain to pay two Shillings, besides Satisfaction to any Perfon hurt thereby.

" XXII. That no Perfon do ride or drive a Tunbrel, Car, Cart, or Dray, a Trot in the Street, (or sit on any Part of the Car, Cart, Tunbrel, or Dray, unless another skilful Perfon lead the Horse) upon Pain to forfeit and pay two Shillings; and in Case of Non-payment, to carry the Horse to the Pound, as aforefaid, to remain till Payment thereof.

" XXIII. That no Waggon, Car, or Cart, shod with Iron, or Spignails, or having more Horses than is allowed by the aforefaid *Act of Common Council*, shall take up any Goods within this City or Liberties, to carry for Hire about the Streets, upon Pain to pay five Shillings for every Offence: And in Case of Non-payment, to carry the Horse or Horses to the aforefaid Pound 'till Payment thereof.

" XXIV. That no Goung-Fermer shall carry any Ordure 'till after ten o'Clock in the Winter, and eleven o'Clock in the Summer, at Night, nor shall spill any Ordure in the Streets, upon Pain to forfeit and pay thirteen Shillings and four Pence.

" XXV. That no Pudding-Cart of Shambles shall go out 'till after the Hours last before-mentioned, upon Pain to forfeit fix Shillings and eight Pence.

" XXVI. That no Artificer, Labourer, or other Perfon, shall make any Stop or Dam in any Channel, nor shall flake any Lime in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, upon Pain to pay two Shillings for every Offence.

" XXVII. That no Man shall feed any Kine, Goats, Hogs, or any kind of Poultry, in the open Streets, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings and four Pence for every Offence.

" XXVIII. That no Man shall cast into the Ditches or Sewers, Grates or Gulleys of the City, any manner of Carrion, stinking Fleth, rotten Oranges or Onions, Rubbish, Dung, Sand, Gravel, or any other Thing that may stop the Course of the same, upon Pain of forfeiting forty Shillings for every Offence.

" XXIX. That no Man shall make or continue any Widraughts, Seat or Seats, for Houses of Easement over, or Drains, into any the Common Sewers, without Licence of the Commissioners for the Time being, upon Pain to for-

" feit forty Shillings, and forty Shillings a Month for so long Time as the same shall be continued after Warning.

" XXX. That no Perfon or Persons do presume to keep any Laystall for Dung, Rubbish, Earth, or other Soil, either at the Water-Side, or other Place within this City or Liberties, other than the common or publick Laystalls, appointed, or to be set out and appointed, by the said Commissioners for the Time being; upon Pain to forfeit and pay fifty-three Shillings and four Pence, and forty Shillings a Week for every Week he or they shall so continue to do after Warning, or be indicted from Time to Time, as a common Nuisance.

" XXXI. That no Tyler, Bricklayer, or other Perfon, do throw out of Gutters, or off Roofs or other Parts of Houses, any Tyles, Loam, or Rubbish, into any Street, Lane, or common Passage; but do bring down the same in Baskets or Trays; upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings and four Pence for every Offence.

" XXXII. That no Perfon or Persons do set out in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, any Hogsheds, Barrels, or other Casks or Vessels, to hoop, wash, or dry, or otherwise encumber the Passage; upon Pain to forfeit and pay twenty Shillings for every Offence.

" XXXIII. That the Dung, Mud, Filth, and Soil of the Wards of *Billinggate, Bridge, Langbourn, Cornhill, Candlewick, Walbrook, Vintry, and Dowgate*, shall be carried down to the Laystall at *Dowgate-Dock*: Of the Wards of *Portoken, Tower, Aldgate, Duke's-Place, and Lyme-Street*, to the Laystall set out at *Mile-End*: Of the Ward of *Bishopsgate* within and without to the Laystall at *Holloway-Lane End*, being Part of a Meadow there belonging to the City: Of the Ward of *Cripplegate* within and without, *Aldersgate* without, *Bassishaw, Coleman-Street, and Broad-Street*, to the Laystall at *Bunhill*: Of the Wards of *Cheap, Cordwainer, Queenhithe, and Bread-Street*, to the Laystall at or near the *Three Cranes*, and in *Dungbill-Lane* near *Broken-Wharf*, until such Time as the publick Wharf or Key at the River-Side shall be laid open, and afterwards to the Laystall at *Puddle-Dock*: Of the Wards of *Farringdon* within, *Castle-Baynard, Aldersgate* within, and *St. Martin-le-Grand*, to the Laystall at *Puddle-Dock*: Of the Ward of *Farringdon* without, to the Laystall at *White-Friars*: And this Course to be used until the Commissioners shall see Cause to alter the same; and who so shall offend herein shall forfeit and pay five Shillings for every Offence.

" XXXIV. That the Carmen Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, shall have Liberty to carry Rubbish from all Parts of the City or Liberties, into the *Vineyard* near [without] *Aldgate*, for levelling the same, 'till the first of May next, and to shoot the same there gratis, and after that Time to pay such Sum for what they there shoot as the Commissioners shall require.

" XXXV. That inasmuch as the said Carmen have undertaken to do this Work in better Manner and to greater Satisfaction than heretofore hath been done; and the Commissioners believing from what they have already observ-

" ed,



"ed, that they will accordingly perform the same, do therefore exhort all Persons, that shall be rated towards this Work, willingly and readily to pay the same; so to prevent Trouble to themselves, and Discouragement to the said Carmen, in a Work of this Nature, so requisite and necessary to the Health and Trade of the Inhabitants of this City.

"XXXVI. That the several Pains and Penalties before-mentioned, nor particularly expressed to whom to be paid, shall be paid into the Chamber of London, upon Summons or Warning by the Officers attending the Commissioners, or either of them; or, in Default, the Offender or Offenders to be indicted at the Sessions for his or their respective Offences.

"XXXVII. That if any the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do offend in any the Particulars aforesaid, or otherwise relating to this Affair, that Complaint be made thereof to the Commissioners at the Guildhall, who will deal with them according to their Offences.

"XXXVIII. That the Scavengers for the Time being, in the several Wards and Precincts within this City and Liberties, do take Care, either by their own Observations, or Complaints to them by any of the Inhabitants, that the said Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do accordingly perform the several Branches aforementioned to them relating; or to make Complaint thereof to the Commissioners; upon Pain that the said Scavengers shall, from Time to Time, for their Negligence or Remissness, be indicted at the Sessions; unless they shall submit to the Censure and Judgment of the said Commissioners for the Time being."

The Tythes of the City being hitherto levied with great Inequality; and since the late Conflagration, by the taking away of some Houses, altering the Sites of others, and erecting many upon new Foundations, that Affair was still more embarrassed; which, if not timely remedied, was likely to occasion endless Lawsuits; 'twas by Parliament enacted, That, in lieu of Tythes, the Ministers of the following Churches, consumed by the late Fire, should for the future have the under-mentioned Sums annually paid them by their several and respective Parishes:

	<i>l. s.</i>
Of the Parish of <i>Albion, Lombard-Street</i> — — — —	110 0
<i>St. Bartholomew, Exchange</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Bridget, alias St. Bride's</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Bennet Finck</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Michael's Crooked-Lane</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Christopher's</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Dionis Back-Church</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Dunstan's in the East</i> — — — —	200 0
<i>St. James's Garlickhithe</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Michael's Cornhill</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Michael Bassishaw</i> — — — —	132 11
<i>St. Margaret Lothbury</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Mary Aldermanbury</i> — — — —	150 0
<i>St. Martin's Ludgate</i> — — — —	160 0
<i>St. Peter's Cornhill</i> — — — —	110 0
<i>St. Stephen's Coleman-Street</i> — — — —	110 0
<i>St. Sepulchre's</i> — — — —	200 0

NUMB. XXXIX.

	<i>l. s.</i>
<i>Albion's Bread-Street, and St. John Evangelist</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>Albion's the Great, and Albion's the Less</i> — — — —	200 0
<i>St. Alban's Wood-Street, and St. Olave's Silver-Street</i> — — — —	170 0
<i>St. Anne and St. Agnes, and St. John Zebary's</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Augustine's, and St. Faith</i> — — — —	172 0
<i>St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Anne Black-Fryers</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Antoline's, and St. John Baptist's</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Bennet's Gracechurch, and St. Leonard's Eastcheap</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, and St. Peter's Paul's Wharf</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>Christ's Church, and St. Leonard Foster-Lane</i> — — — —	200 0
<i>St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons</i> — — — —	180 0
<i>St. George Botolph-Lane, and St. Botolph Billingsgate</i> — — — —	180 0
<i>St. Laurence Jewry, and St. Magdalen Milk-Street</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Magnus, and St. Margaret New Fish-Street</i> — — — —	170 0
<i>St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Matthew Friday-Street, and St. Peter Cheap</i> — — — —	150 0
<i>St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Mary at Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard</i> — — — —	200 0
<i>St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch</i> — — — —	160 0
<i>St. Clement Eastcheap, and St. Martin's Orgars</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Poulney</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Mary Aldermay, and St. Thomas Apostle's</i> — — — —	150 0
<i>St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Pancras Soper-Lane, and Albion's Honey-Lane</i> — — — —	200 0
<i>St. Mildred Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch</i> — — — —	170 0
<i>St. Michael Wood-Street, and St. Mary Staining</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Mildred Bread-Street, and St. Margaret Moses</i> — — — —	130 0
<i>St. Michael Queenhithe, and Trinity</i> — — — —	160 0
<i>St. Magdalen Old Fish-Street, and St. Gregory</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mountbaw</i> — — — —	110 0
<i>St. Nicholas Cole-Abby, and St. Nicholas Olave's</i> — — — —	130 0
<i>St. Olave Jewry, and St. Martin Ironmonger-Lane</i> — — — —	120 0
<i>St. Stephen Wallbrook, and St. Bennet Sherebogg</i> — — — —	100 0
<i>St. Swinbin, and St. Mary Bothaw</i> — — — —	140 0
<i>St. Vedast, alias Fosters, and St. Michael Quern</i> — — — —	160 0

But this Act was not without its Defects; and for many Years the Clergy suffered greatly by the Deficiency of their Tythes, wherever it happened that Houses within their respective Parishes stood empty; they being obliged, for Peace sake, either to put up with the Loss, or to undergo the odious Character of litigious

Ministers,



Ministers, if they insisted on the Payment of the Arrears from succeeding Tenants; till it was finally determined in their Favour by Lord Chancellor *Harcourt* on the twenty-fourth of December, 1713, by and with the Opinion and Advice of Mr. Baron *Bury*, and Mr. Baron *Price*: Which Order or Decree being of great Consequence both to the Clergy and Laity of this City, I shall insert it *verbatim*:

"Lord Chancellor's Order for fixing Arrears of  
"Tythes of Empty Houses, and of Houses and  
"Hereditaments in Possession of former Tenants,  
"a Charge on the Houses, &c. and succeeding  
"Tenants.

"Lord Chancellor.

*Jovis 24<sup>o</sup> Die Decembris, Anno  
Regni Annæ Regine 12<sup>o</sup>, An-  
no; Dom. 1713. Ex parte  
Will. Savage & Mountague  
Wood Cl. Civit. London.*

"Mr. Baron *Bury*.

"Mr. Baron *Price*.

Lord Chan-  
cellor's  
Order  
concerning  
Tythes in  
London.

"I. Whereas *William Savage*, Clerk, Rector of  
"the United Parishes of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*,  
"and *St. Anne Black-Fryers*; and *Mountague Wood*,  
"Clerk, Rector of the United Parishes of *St.*  
"*Michael Royal*, and *St. Martin Vintry*, London;  
"did upon the twenty-ninth of *October* last  
"prefer their humble Petition unto me, thereby  
"setting forth, That by an Act of Parliament  
"made in the twenty-second and twenty-third  
"Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King  
"*Charles the Second*, intituled, *An Act for the*  
"*better Settlement of the Maintenance of the Par-*  
"*sons, Vicars and Curates in the Parishes of the*  
"*City of London, burnt by the late dreadful Fire*  
"*there, the Annual certain Tythes, or Sums of*  
"*Money in lieu of Tythes, of the several Pa-*  
"*ishes mentioned in such Act (of which the*  
"*United Parishes aforesaid are two) are in*  
"*such Act particularly set and named; and the*  
"*Method whereby such Tythes, or Money in*  
"*lieu of Tythes, are to be assessed upon the se-*  
"*veral Houses, Shops, Ware-houses, Cellars, Wharfs,*  
"*Keys, and other Hereditaments, is therein par-*  
"*ticularly directed and appointed; (which As-*  
"*sessments have been long since duly made in*  
"*the Petitioner's respective Parishes, as the*  
"*said Act required.) And that by the said Act*  
"*it was further enacted, That if any of the*  
"*Inhabitants in any of the Parishes therein*  
"*named refused or neglected to pay the Mo-*  
"*ney payable, or appointed to be paid by the*  
"*Act, (being lawfully demanded at the House,*  
"*or other Premises whereout the same was*  
"*payable,) it should be lawful for the Lord-*  
"*Mayor of the City of London for the Time*  
"*being, on Oath to be made before him of such*  
"*Refusal or Neglect, to grant his War-*  
"*rant for the Collector, with the Assistance of*  
"*a Constable in the Day-time, to levy the same*  
"*Tythes or Money, so in Arrear and un-*  
"*paid, by Distress and Sale of the Goods of*  
"*the Parties so refusing or neglecting to pay,*  
"*restoring to the Owner the Overplus of such*  
"*Goods above the Arrears, and reasonable*  
"*Charges of such Distress: And, if the Lord-*  
"*Mayor refused or neglected to execute the*  
"*respective Powers granted him by such Act,*  
"*or to perform all and every such Things*  
"*relating to the levying of the said Money, as*  
"*he by the said Act was authorized and required*

"to perform; That then it should be lawful  
"for the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the  
"Great Seal of England, for the Time being,  
"or any two or more of the Barons of the  
"Court of Exchequer, by Warrant under his  
"or their Hands and Seals, to do and perform  
"what the said Lord-Mayor, according to the  
"Intent and Meaning of the said Act, might  
"or ought to have done; and by such Warrant  
"either to empower any Person, or to autho-  
"rize the respective Collectors, to levy the same  
"by Distress and Sale of the Parties Goods as  
"aforesaid.

"II. And the Petitioners by their Petition  
"further set forth, That there was due and  
"in Arrear to the Petitioner *Savage*, for an  
"House and Wharf in the Parish of *St. Anne*  
"*Black-Fryers*, in the Occupation of *Joseph*  
"*Harding*, seventeen Shillings and four Pence,  
"for four Quarterly Rates of Tythes, or Mo-  
"nies in lieu thereof, at four Shillings and  
"four Pence per Quarter, assessed on the said  
"House and Wharf, and due at *Lady-day* last;  
"and for an House in the same Parish, in the  
"Occupation of *Anne Oliver*, three Shillings  
"and nine Pence, for five Quarterly Rates, at  
"nine Pence per Quarter, ending at the same  
"Time; and for an House in the same Parish,  
"in the Occupation of *Joseph Pollet*, four Shil-  
"lings and three Pence, for three Quarterly  
"Rates, at one Shilling and five Pence per  
"Quarter, ending at the same Time: And  
"that there was due and in Arrear to the Pe-  
"titioner *Wood*, for an House in the Parish of  
"*St. Michael Royal*, in the Occupation of *The-*  
"*mas Moore*, nine Shillings and seven Pence  
"Half-penny, for seven Quarterly Payments,  
"ending at the same Time, at one Shilling and  
"four Pence Half-penny per Quarter; and  
"for an House in the Parish of *St. Martin*  
"*Vintry*, in the Occupation of *Anne Stockley*, one  
"Pound fifteen Shillings and ten Pence Half-  
"penny, for five Years and one Quarter's Ar-  
"rear, at one Shilling and eight Pence Half-  
"penny per Quarter; and for an House in the  
"same Parish, in the Possession of *Edward*  
"*Berry*, thirteen Shillings and nine Pence, for  
"four Quarterly Rates, ending at the same Time,  
"at three Shillings and five Pence Farthing per  
"Quarter.

"III. That the Petitioners had respectively  
"demanded of the said Inhabitants, at the  
"respective Houses and Premises whereout the  
"same were payable, the said respective Rates  
"and Arrears, for the Houses and Premises  
"in their respective Occupations; but they re-  
"fused to pay the same, as by Affidavit ap-  
"peared. And that the Petitioners applied to  
"*Sir Richard Hoare*, Knight, Lord-Mayor of the  
"City of London, for such Warrants as the said  
"Act of Parliament directed him to give and  
"grant for levying the said Money, and he re-  
"fused to grant such Warrants, as by Affidavit  
"also appeared.

"III. Wherefore, and in regard the said Act  
"was made for the Ease of the Clergy of Lon-  
"don, and that their Maintenance might be  
"certain, and to prevent the Charge of Suits  
"for recovering thereof; and for that the  
"Petitioners,



"Petitioners, by a *Clause* in the *Act*, were restrained from suing or taking any other Remedy for recovering of their Dues, than such as in the *Petition* is before set forth; it was prayed, That I would grant the *Petitioners* my Warrants to *levy* the said several Sums of Money, so respectively due to them, by Distress and Sale of such Goods of the Parties so refusing to pay, as they should find on the Houses and Premises out of which such Arrears were due, according to the Directions of the said *Act* of Parliament.

"V. Upon which I ordered, that, filing the Affidavits thereto annexed, with my Secretary, the *Petitioners* in Person, or by their Council or Agents, should attend me, touching the Matter of the said *Petition*, on Monday the first of November then next, at four of the Clock in the Afternoon; and that the said *Harding, Oliver, Pollet, Moore, Stockley* and *Berry*, should have four Days Notice of the said *Petition*; to the End they might in Person, or by their Council or Agents, attend me at the same Time, if they thought fit, to shew Cause why I should not issue out such Warrants for the *Petitioners* Relief, as were prayed by the said *Petition*.

"VI. Which *Petition* not coming to be heard before me at the appointed Time; and the said *Pollet*, after Service of my former Order, having paid the *Petitioner Savage* the Money so due to him as aforesaid; the *Petitioners, Savage and Wood*, preferred another *Petition* to me, praying me to appoint another Time for the Hearing of the said former *Petition*; and that all the said Persons, except *Pollet*, might then attend, according to my former Order. Upon which, on the seventeenth of November last, I ordered the said several Persons to attend me, touching the Matter of the said former *Petition*, on Wednesday the second Day of December instant.

"VII. And, in regard the Matter of the said *Petition* was of great Consequence, as well to all the Citizens and other Inhabitants, being Owners or Occupiers of any Houses, Shops, or other Hereditaments within the said several Parishes mentioned in the said *Act*, as to the Clergy of the said City: And forasmuch as, upon the Lord-Mayor's Refusal or Neglect to execute the Powers to him granted by the said *Act*, a special Jurisdiction is given by the said *Act* to the Lord Chancellor, or any two or more of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer for the Time being, by Warrant or Warrants under his or their Hands and Seals, to do and perform what the Lord-Mayor, according to the true Intent of the said *Act*, might or ought to have done: And forasmuch as no such Complaint, as is set forth in the said *Petition*, hath, since the making of the said *Act*, been made to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, or any two of the Barons of the Exchequer; I thought fit to desire the Assistance of Mr. Baron Bury and Mr. Baron Price at my Hearing of the said *Petition*: And the Matter of the said *Petition* coming on to be heard before me on the second Day of December instant, in the

Presence of Mr. Baron Bury and Mr. Baron Price; and in the Presence of Mr. Sergeant Hooper, Mr. Cowper and Mr. Mead, of Council for the *Petitioners*; and likewise in the Presence of the said Anne Oliver, Thomas Moore, Anne Stockley and Edward Berry (the said Joseph Harding not attending, tho' duly served with my Order for that purpose, as by Affidavit appeared) upon reading of the said *Petition*, and several Affidavits, and hearing what could be alledged and insisted upon by all Parties, it appeared, that several of the Quarterly Sums claimed by the *Petitioners* became due and in Arrear, when the Houses or other Hereditaments, whereon such Quarterly Sums were assessed, stood empty, or were in the Possession of former Tenants or Occupiers thereof. And a Question thereupon arising, Whether such Sums of Money, which had been, according to the Directions of the said *Act*, duly assessed upon the several Houses or other Hereditaments within the several Parishes mentioned in the said *Act*, for making up the certain annual Sums of Money, to be paid in lieu of Tythes within the said Parishes, were become a fixed or real Charge upon the Houses and other Hereditaments whereupon they were so assessed; so that the Arrears of the Quarterly Payments of such Sums, so assessed as aforesaid on such Houses or other Hereditaments, and which ought to have been paid by the former Tenants or Occupiers of such Houses or other Hereditaments, or which became due when such Houses or Hereditaments stood empty or unoccupied, might be levied by Distress or Sale of the Goods of the succeeding Tenant or Occupier, which should be found in or upon the same Houses or other Hereditaments; thereupon I thought fit to adjourn the further Consideration of the said *Petition* till this Day.

"VIII. And the said Barons having on the twenty-third Day of December instant certified their Opinion unto me in Writing in these Words following:

"IX. We are of Opinion, that by the Statute of the twenty-second and twenty-third Car. II. intitled, *An Act for the better Settlement of the Maintenance of the Parsons, Vicars and Curates in the Parishes of the City of London, burnt by the late dreadful Fire there*, the Sums of Money, which have been duly, according to the Directions of the said *Act*, assessed upon the several Houses, Buildings, and other Hereditaments within the Parishes in the said *Act* mentioned (for making up the Sums of Money which by the said *Act* are to be paid in lieu of Tythes within the said Parishes,) are become a real Charge upon the Houses, Buildings, and other Hereditaments whereupon they were so assessed; so that the Arrears of the Quarterly Payments of those Sums, which ought to have been paid by the former Occupiers of those Houses, &c. or which became due when those Houses stood empty, may be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods of the present Occupiers, which shall be found in or upon the said Houses, &c. observing the Circumstances required by the said *Act*.

"X. And



"X. And the Matter of the said Petition coming on before me this Day for my Judgment, and the said Act of Parliament and Certificate of the Barons being now read, I do declare, That I do entirely concur in Opinion with the said Barons: And therefore the Petitioners are at Liberty to apply to me for Warrants of Distresses, as prayed for by their Petition.

"XI. But they are first to demand from the said Harding, Oliver, Moore, Stockley, and Berry, the said several Sums so due from them as aforesaid; to the End they may have an Opportunity of paying the said Sums of Money, without farther Trouble or Charge. And I do farther order, That the said Barons Certificate be filed with the Register.

"HARCOURT."

Stat. Larg.  
25 Car. II.  
A.D. 1673

The Term for the Sitting of the Court of Judicature for terminating of Differences respecting Houses burnt down in the late Fire of London, expiring some Time ago, upon Application made to Parliament by the City, it was again revived, for settling of Contests concerning nine hundred Tofts, or Sites of Houses yet unbuilt; whereby it is manifest, that all the rest of the Houses consumed in the great Conflagration were re-edified before this Time, in 1673.

London  
rebuilt.

Chron.  
Preci.  
A.D. 1674

A great Dearth happening in 1674, Wheat was sold at three Pounds eight Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter.

In the Autumn of the Year 1674, the Places appointed for keeping the publick Markets being fitted up for their respective Uses, it was enacted in Common Council, on the 17th of September, That the former Act made by that Court on the 5th of September, 1672, concerning the Regulation of the publick Markets in this City, should be repealed; and that the following Rules, Orders, and Directions should be duly observed, viz. That every Country Butcher, Poulterer, Farmer, Victualler, Lader, or Kidder, not keeping Shop in or within two Miles of London, may sell openly in each Market Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Bacon, Pork, and other Butchery or Poultry Wares, or other Country Provisions, from Six o'Clock in the Morning until Eight in the Evening, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, weekly, and from Six o'Clock in the Morning until Ten at Night on every Saturday, in their own Right, and not as Servants, or otherwise in Behalf of any others.—That no Butcher or Poulterer residing in the City, or within two Miles of the City of London, shall sell, utter, or expose to Sale, any Butchery or Poultry Wares, or other Provisions whatsoever, in any of the said Markets, upon any Friday in the Year, on Pain of forfeiting ten Shillings.

Common  
Council  
held Sept.  
17, 1674,  
for the  
settling and  
well-order-  
ing of the  
publick  
Markets.

And, to the End the respective Hours aforesaid may be the better known and observed in the said Markets, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Market-Bell in each respective Market shall ring thrice every Market-Day; that is to say, the first Ringing of the Market-Bell to be at Six of the Clock in the Mornings, for all Housekeepers and others, who are not Retailers of Victual, to buy in their Provisions; and the second Ringing of the said Bell to be at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of every such Market-Day, for giving

Notice for all such as are Retailers and Traders of this City, who buy to sell again, then to enter into any of the said Markets, and not before, and there to buy and carry away such Provisions as they want or stand in Need of; and the third and last Ringing of the said Bell, for raising the said Markets, to be at Eight of the Clock in the Evening of the same Day, except on Saturdays, and then the last Ringing of the aforesaid Bell, for raising the Market, to be at Ten of the Clock of the same Night. And if any Butcher or Butchers, Poulterer or Poulterers, Victuallers, Country Farmer, Lader, Kidder, or other Person whatsoever, shall sell, put or expose to open Shew or Sale, any Manner of Butchery or Poultry Wares, or other Provisions in the said Markets, or any of them, before the Ringing of the Bell at the aforesaid Hour of Six in the Morning, such Offender or Offenders shall be proceeded against as Foretellers of the Market, as by the Law in that Case is directed and appointed. And if any Butcher, Poulterer, Victualler, Country Farmer, Lader, Kidder, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall sell, and put or expose to open Shew or Sale, any Butchery, Poultry Wares, or other Provisions, in any of the said Markets, after the Ringing of the Bell at the said several Hours in the Evening respectively, and shall not then depart from and quit the said respective Market, such Offender or Offenders shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of twenty Shillings. And if any Retailers or Traders in this City, who buy to sell again, do come into any of the said Markets to buy or cause to be bought, or carry away or cause to be carried away, any of the Provisions brought into the Market to be sold, to his, her, or their respective Houses or Shops, before the Ringing of the Bell at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon aforesaid, such Offender or Offenders shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay forty Shillings: The Markets being most principally intended for the Benefit and Advantage of HOUSEKEEPERS and others, who buy for their own Use, to be spent in their Families, and may provide for themselves in the Morning at the best Hand, and pay moderate Rates for their Provisions.

That, from and after the Publication of this Act, no Butcher, Poulterer, Country Farmer, Lader, Kidder, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall, upon the Saturday in any Week throughout the Year, bring into any of the said Markets any Manner of Flesh-Meat, or other Victuals or Provisions, to be sold, after Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, upon Pain that every such Offender or Offenders shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of twenty Shillings.

Provided always, that all Country People resorting to the said Markets, not being Butchers nor Poulterers residing or inhabiting as aforesaid, may stand or sit, and vend their Herbs, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, and other Provisions and Commodities, in any of the said Markets, upon every Working-Day in the Week, so as the same Persons that bring them first to Market

"do



"do continue the Selling thereof, and do observe  
"the Hours for Ringing of the Market-Bell for  
"keeping the said Hours accordingly, upon Pain  
"and Penalty aforeaid.

"And further, that it shall and may be lawful  
"for the Gardeners and other Country-People  
"reforting to any of the said Markets early  
"in the Morning with Fruit, Herbs, Roots,  
"Weeds, Plants, and other such-like Commodi-  
"ties, and there continuing for some short Time,  
"and quitting the Market about Eight of the  
"Clock in the Morning, to open, put and ex-  
"pose to open Shew or Sale, such their respective  
"Commodities at their first coming, and before  
"the Ringing of the Market-Bell.

"That no Butcher, Poulterer, Victualler,  
"Country Farmer, Lader, Kidder, Gardener,  
"Fruiterer, Fishseller, Mealman, or Baker, or  
"other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall, from  
"and after the Publication of this Act, sell, utter,  
"put or expose to Sale by Way of Hawking,  
"or as a Hawker, or in any other Way, any  
"Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Pork,  
"Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Fish, Herbs, Meal,  
"Bread, or other Victuals or Provisions whatso-  
"ever, under any private Stall, or at any Tavern-  
"Door, or in any private House, Lane, Alley,  
"Inn, Warehouse, Street, Stall, common Pas-  
"sage, or other Place or Places whatsoever,  
"within the City of London or Liberties thereof,  
"but only in his, her, or their open Shop or  
"Shops, or in the publick Market-Place or  
"Places, and in Market-Time only, according  
"as is before appointed, upon Pain that every  
"Person and Persons so offending shall forfeit  
"the same Goods so offered or exposed to Sale,  
"without any Manner of Favour, according to  
"the antient Custom of the City of London used  
"and approved.

"That no Person or Persons, from and after  
"the Publication of this Act, shall buy or cause  
"to be bought any Victuals, or other Things  
"whatsoever, coming to the said City of London  
"or Liberties thereof, or to any of the common  
"Markets of this City, to be sold, or make any  
"Bargain, Contract, or Agreement for the hav-  
"ing and buying of the same, or any Part thereof,  
"so coming as aforeaid, before the same shall be  
"brought into one of the said Markets, and there  
"really and bona fide, in Market-Hours ap-  
"pointed, be exposed to publick Sale: And also,  
"that no Retailers or Traders, who buy to sell  
"again, that shall by any Means whatsoever ob-  
"tain or get into his, her, or their Hands and  
"Possession, in any of the said Markets, any Vic-  
"tuals, Provisions, or other Things whatsoever,  
"that shall be thither brought to be sold, before  
"the Ringing of the Bell at Ten of the Clock in  
"Forenoon aforeaid, shall from henceforth sell  
"the same again in his, her, or their Shop or  
"Shops, or in the same or in any other of the  
"Markets, or in any other Place or Places within  
"this City and the Liberties thereof, upon Pain  
"that every such Offender and Offenders shall,  
"for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the  
"Sum of forty Shillings.

"That all and every Person and Persons refort-  
"ing to any of the said Markets to sell and vend  
"their Commodities, shall from henceforth pay

"unto such Person or Persons, as are or shall  
"from Time to Time be appointed to take and  
"receive the Profits of all or any of the said  
"Markets, to the Use of the Mayor, and Com-  
"monalty, and Citizens of the City of London,  
"of and from all Market-People thereunto refort-  
"ing, for their Stalls, Standings, and other Ac-  
"commodations in the several Market-Places as  
"aforeaid, after the Rates following, and no  
"more; that is to say,

"For every Stall or Standing, of eight Feet  
"long and four Feet broad, for Sale of Flesh-  
"Meat or Fish, two Shillings and six Pence per  
"Week.

"For every Stall or Standing of six Feet  
"long and four Feet broad, two Shillings per  
"Week.

"For every Stall or Standing of six or eight  
"Feet long and four Feet broad, for other Com-  
"modities, three Pence per Day.

"For every Horse-Load of Provisions, not  
"upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, two  
"Pence per Day.

"For every Dorser of like Provisions, one Penny  
"per Day.

"For every Cart-Load, with not above three  
"Horses, four Pence per Day.

"For every Cart-Load with four Horses, or  
"above, six Pence per Day.

"For every Standing of tanned Leather under  
"publick Shelter, six Pence per Day.

"For every raw Hide, one Halfpenny per  
"Day.

"For all Fruit brought by Land or Water,  
"and pitched in any of the publick Markets, for  
"each Prickel or Basket, holding not above one  
"Bushel, one Halfpenny per Day.

"For each Basket, Dorser, or Maund, hold-  
"ing above two Bushels, one Penny per Day,  
"to be paid by the People that bring or receive  
"them.

"For every Standing of six Feet square, Length  
"and Breadth, for the Gardeners, twenty Shillings  
"per Annum.

"For every Standing for the poorer Sort of  
"Country People bringing Weeds and Physick-  
"Herbs, of four Feet long and two Feet broad,  
"one Penny per Day.

"For every Standing for Fruit-sellers and stand-  
"ing Herb-Women, not above eight Feet long  
"and four Feet broad, or six Feet square, twelve  
"Pence per Week.

"For every Standing for Bakers and Ginger-  
"bread-sellers, not above four Feet long and  
"three Feet broad, six Pence per Week.

"And that the said Collectors and Receivers  
"shall not demand or require, nor receive or take,  
"more than according to the foresaid Rates,  
"without the free Consent and Agreement of the  
"said Market-People, for some extraordinary  
"Convenience or Accommodation, unless in Lea-  
"denhall-Market, where other and larger Rates  
"have been antiently paid for Stalls and Stand-  
"ings therein.

"That the Overseer, Collector, or Receiver  
"of each respective Market, and no other Person  
"or Persons, shall provide one or more Beam or  
"Beams with Scales and Weights, to be set up  
"in some convenient Place or Places within each  
"respective



"respective Market, only for the due weighing  
"between Buyer and Seller all such Provisions  
"as are usually bought or sold by Weight; and  
"that no Overseer, Collector, or Receiver shall  
"or may demand or receive more than one Far-  
"thing for every Draught, or four Pence per  
"Week.

"That no Person or Persons may or ought to  
"demand or receive any Money or other Reward  
"of or from any Market-People in any of the  
"Markets, under Pretence of Metage, or of  
"any other Right of providing Boards, Stalls,  
"Standings, or any other Accommodations re-  
"lating to the said Markets, but the Collectors  
"only, and that according to the Rates as by this  
"All they are authorized and directed to collect and  
"receive."

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1675  
K. Charles  
accepts of  
the Freedom  
of the City.

Upon the Accession of Sir Robert Viner to the  
Mayoralty of this City, upon the twenty-ninth  
of October, the King was magnificently entertained  
at Guildhall, where he was graciously pleased to  
accept of the Freedom of the City, in the Cham-  
berlain's Office, from the Hands of Sir Thomas  
Player, the Chamberlain. Wherefore the Lord-  
Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, una-  
nimously resolved to testify their deepest Sense of  
his Majesty's great Goodness and Condescension,  
in honouring the City far beyond the Example of  
all his Progenitors: Pursuant to which Resolution,  
the Lord-Mayor, attended by the Alder-  
men and Commonalty of the City, waited on the  
King, in the Banqueting-House at Whitehall, on  
the eighteenth of December; when the Lord-Mayor  
on his Knees presented his Majesty with the Copy  
of his Freedom in a large, square Box of massy  
Gold, and the Seal thereof, inclosed in another  
Box of the same Metal, beautifully enriched with  
large Diamonds of great Value; which his Ma-  
jesty graciously accepted of, with many Expressions  
of great Kindness to the City; so that there ap-  
peared all the Marks of an indissoluble Love and  
Affection on one Side, as well as unalterable Duty  
and Loyalty on the other.

The City's  
Present.

Chron.  
Preci.

The Dearth still continuing, Wheat was sold  
at three Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence  
the Quarter.

Lond.  
Reper.  
A.D. 1676  
Orders con-  
cerning the  
Choice of  
Common-  
Councilmen

Divers Persons of no great Repute having been  
chosen to represent some of the Precincts of this  
City in Common Council, 'twas therefore, on  
the twelfth of December, by the Court of Lord-  
Mayor and Aldermen, ordered, That the Pre-  
cepts to be issued for holding of Wardmotes,  
require, that no Person be chosen a Common-  
Councilman, who has been convicted of de-  
frauding in Weights, Measures, or such-like  
Crimes, nor any Person who has compounded,  
thro' Inability to pay his Debts; to prevent  
Disreputation and Scandal to the Authority of  
the City.

A.D. 1677

In the Month of October a Match was con-  
cluded between William, Prince of Orange, since  
King of England, and the Princess Mary, eldest  
Daughter to the Duke of York; the News where-  
of, according to a celebrated Statesman, was re-  
ceived in all Parts of the Kingdom with the most  
universal Joy of any Thing that ever happened  
in that Reign. As soon as this agreeably sur-  
prizing and most joyful News reached the City, it  
was instantly proclaimed in all Quarters, by ring-

Templ.  
Mem.  
Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Each Hist.  
Engl.

ing of Bells, firing of Guns, with innumerable  
Bonfires and Illuminations, and all other Marks  
of the most dilated Joy. And, to complete the  
Happiness of the Citizens on this joyful Occasion,  
the Lord-Mayor gave a solemn Invitation, in the  
Name of the City, to the Prince and the whole  
Court: Pursuant to which, the King and Queen,  
accompanied by the Duke of York, the Prince of  
Orange, and the Princesses Mary and Anne, at-  
tended by the prime Nobility, repaired to the  
City on the Lord-Mayor's Day in great Pomp;  
where, after having seen the magnificent Proce-  
sion march thro' Cheapside, they retired to Guild-  
hall, and were there sumptuously entertained by  
the Citizens.

Princess  
Mary  
given in  
Marriage  
to the  
Prince of  
Orange.

His Majesty having discovered a Popish Con-  
spiracy, immediately communicated the same to  
Parliament, and they unanimously addressed his  
Majesty for removing all Popish Recusants out  
of the Cities of London and Westminster, and ten  
Miles of the same; and soon after, by another  
Address, humbly besought his Majesty to take  
Care of his Royal Person; and that he would be  
pleased to command the Lord-Mayor and Lieu-  
tenancy of London to appoint sufficient Guards  
of the Train'd-Bands, during the Sitting of Par-  
liament; and that the Lords Lieutenants of the  
Counties of Middlesex and Surrey do provide the  
like Guards, in Middlesex, Westminster, and South-  
wark.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1678

Each Hist.  
Engl.

The Common Council finding the good Effects  
of their wholesome Regulations lately published  
for the common Markets of Butchers, &c. and  
sensible of the Frauds which were daily com-  
plained of in the Sale of the Commodities sold in  
Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and Welch-hall, and  
the Inability of the Laws then in Being for pre-  
venting the corrupt, undue, and clandestine Bar-  
gains and Contracts concerning woollen Cloths,  
Kerseys, Cottons, &c. repealed all former Acts,  
Ordinances, and Constitutions that had been made  
by that Court, and enacted, "That all Essex and  
"Suffolk Cloths, and all Cloths commonly called  
"Coventry Cloths, Hampshire and Surrey Kerseys,  
"and all Sorts of Suffolk and Essex Flannels, Baize,  
"Perpetuanes, Ralhes, Serges, and Sayes, and  
"all other Commodities that go under the Name  
"of the New Drapery, made or mixed with  
"Wool, Worsted, Jersey, or Cruel, or with  
"Cotton-Wool, or either or any of them,  
"brought, or which shall be brought to the City  
"of London, or Liberties thereof, either by Land  
"or Water, except Norwich and Canterbury Stuffs,  
"be brought unto, pitched, and harboured in  
"Leaden-hall, there to remain till they be entered,  
"and the Duties of Hallage herein after-men-  
"tioned paid, or agreed and secured to be paid  
"for the same; which Entry of the said Cloths,  
"or other woollen Manufactures, brought, or to  
"be brought as aforesaid to the said Hall, shall be  
"immediately made after such bringing the said  
"Commodities to the said Hall, upon Pain that  
"every Person that shall offend herein, shall for-  
"feit for his first Offence the Sum of fifty Shil-  
"lings, for his second Offence four Pounds nine-  
"teen Shillings, and for every other Offence the  
"like Sum of four Pounds nineteen Shillings:  
"Which Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Ma-  
"nufactures, or any of them, shall not from  
"thence

Common  
Council,  
held June  
20, 1678.

An Act for  
regulating  
Blackwell-  
hall, Lea-  
den-hall,  
& Welch-  
hall, and  
for Pre-  
vention of  
foreign  
Baring and  
Selling.



"thence be removed to any other Place out of this City, or Liberties thereof, till after the three first Market-Days of their being brought to the said Market, unless sold in the mean Time, or removed and carried to be sold in any other Market without the Liberties of this City.

"That all other Sorts of broad and narrow Cloths, by what Name soever called, distinguished, or known, in what Place soever made, and all other Kerseys, Baize, Tammies, Sayes, Rashes, Perpetuanes, Serges, Rugs, Blankets, Motleys, of what Sort or Nature soever, Pennistones, Half-Thicks, Plains, Friezes, Cottons, Linsley-woolseys, Stockings of all Sorts, Carpetings, and Hangings of all Sorts, Fustians of all Sorts, and all other Commodities and Manufactures made or mixed with Wool, Worsted, Jersey, or Cruel, or with Cotton-wool, or either or any of them, brought, or which shall be brought to the City of London, and Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water, be brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Blackwell-hall, and the Welch-hall, or one of them, there to remain till they be entered, and the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned also paid, or agreed and secured to be paid for the same; which Entry of the said Cloths, Stuffs, and other woollen Commodities, brought, or to be brought as aforesaid, to the said Halls, or either of them, shall be immediately made after such bringing those Commodities to the said Halls, or any of them; upon Pain that every Person which shall offend herein shall forfeit for his first Offence the Sum of fifty Shillings, for his second Offence four Bounds nineteen Shillings, and for every other Offence the like Sum of four Pounds nineteen Shillings. Which Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Manufactures, or any of them, shall not from thence be removed to any other Place out of this City, or Liberties thereof, till after the three first Market-Days of their being brought to the said Market, unless sold in the mean Time, or removed and carried to be sold in any other Market without the Liberties of this City, except the Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mixed with Wool, Worsted, Jersey, or Cruel, bought by any Merchant, Draper, or any other that are Freemen of the said City, and inhabiting therein, (and not being a Factor in that Commodity) by Pre-contract with the said Clothier, which Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Manufactures, shall be brought to the Hall appointed by this Act to receive the same; which being done, the said Cloths may be taken thence by the Owners as soon as they please; and except such small Parcels as being contracted for in the Country by Persons that have bought, or shall buy, the same for their own private Use or Wearings, and not to sell again; and except such Cloths and other woollen Manufactures, as, having received Damage by Wet or otherwise upon the Road, shall require drying or new dressing before they can be fit for Sale.

"And that no Person or Persons whatsoever, free or not free of this City, shall, at any Time or Times hereafter, buy, sell, or barter any of

"the aforesaid Cloths, or any other the Commodities aforesaid, or shall permit or suffer them, or any of them to be sold, bartered, or put to Sale, or opened to be put to Sale, within any Part of his or their Houses, Yards, Inns, Stables, Chambers, Shops, Warehouses, or Workhouses, or other Place or Places within the said City, or Liberties thereof, before the same be brought, pitched, and harboured within some of the said publick Markets of Blackwell-hall, Welch-hall, or Leaden-hall, respectively, appointed as aforesaid, and therein sold, or from thence removed and carried to be sold in some other Market without the Liberties of this City, or shall buy, sell, or barter, or permit any of the said Commodities, which shall at any Time hereafter be taken out of any the said Markets of Blackwell-hall, Welch-hall, or Leaden-hall, (before the same shall be there bought and sold as aforesaid) to be bought, sold, bartered, or put to Sale, or opened to be put to Sale, in any of his or their Inns, Yards, Houses, Stables, or any Part thereof, as aforesaid, within the said City, and Liberties thereof, other than in any of the said Markets of Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or Welch-hall, appointed as aforesaid, (except as is before excepted.)

"And that neither Factor nor Broker belonging to Blackwell-hall or Leaden-hall, although a Freeman of this City, so long as he is in the Capacity of a Factor or Broker for Foreigners, during his being so, shall buy any of the said Cloth, Cloths, Kerseys, Baize, Fustians, or other Commodities aforesaid, within the said Markets or Market-places aforesaid, on Pain that every such Person, who shall offend herein, shall forfeit and lose for the first Offence three Pounds, for the second Offence four Pounds nineteen Shillings, and for every other Offence the like Sum of four Pounds nineteen Shillings.

"Provided, that neither such Factor nor Broker, being a Freeman of this City, shall by this Act be restrained from buying any Sort of Cloth, Cloths, or other woollen Manufactures aforesaid, within the said Markets or Market-places, within the Hours hereafter limited, which he himself doth not sell, so that the same be transported beyond the Seas upon his own Account.

"And further, that all Persons, as well Carriers as Cloth-men, or Clothiers, and others, shall, at the bringing of their Cloth, Cloths, and other woollen Manufactures, either by Land or Water, to this City or Liberties thereof as aforesaid, bring, or cause to be brought to Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, or Welch-hall, respectively, such of them as by this Act are appointed to be brought thither respectively, to the End they may be entered, and the Duties paid for the same; upon Pain of twenty Shillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other Commodities, to be forfeited and paid by every such Carrier, Cloth-man, Clothier, or others, for every Offence to the contrary, and for every single Cloth, or other woollen Commodities, the Piece ten Shillings.

"And further, that the Markets at the aforesaid Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and Welch-hall shall



"shall be and begin on every *Thursday*, between the twenty-fifth Day of *March* and the twenty-ninth Day of *September*, at Eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven of the Clock in the same Forenoon, and between the twenty-ninth Day of *September* and the twenty-fifth Day of *March*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven of the Clock in the same Forenoon; and on every *Thursday* at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, and continue till Four of the Clock in the same Afternoon; and on every *Friday* at Eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven of the Clock in the same Forenoon; and shall begin in the Afternoon of the same *Friday* at One of the Clock, and shall continue till Four of the Clock in the same Afternoon; and shall begin on every *Saturday* at Eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, and shall continue till Eleven of the Clock in the same Forenoon; and that the said Hours for the Beginning and Ending of the said Market-Times shall be known by the Ringing of the Market-Bells in the Halls aforesaid, appointed for that Use and Purpose; and the same to be held and continued weekly throughout the whole Year, except Days of Humiliation or Thanksgiving, appointed to be otherwise set apart by Act of Parliament, or publick Authority; and that the respective Hall-keepers shall not permit or suffer any Buying or Selling of any the aforesaid woollen Cloths or Commodities in or at any of the said Halls in or upon any other Days or Hours than on the Market-Days and Hours appointed.

"And further, that the respective Hall-keepers, Clerks, and Master-Porters of every the Halls aforesaid, shall take Care that all the Rules and Orders, appointed to be observed by this Act, in every Branch of it be carefully put in Execution; and shall also diligently and faithfully keep their Books and weekly Registers of all the Cloths and woollen Commodities aforesaid bought and sold in any of the said Halls, or brought and pitched there; in which Books and Registers they and every of them, as they are concerned in their respective Halls, shall truly enter the Names of Baptism, Surnames, Place of Habitation, and Addition, both of the Owner, Buyer, and Seller of every of the said Commodities; to the End all Clothiers, their Factors, and others concerned, may be satisfied how their Cloths and other woollen Commodities are disposed of from Time to Time; and if any Hall-keeper, Clerk, or Master-Porter, shall refuse or neglect to perform his Duty herein, for the first Offence he shall forfeit twenty Shillings, for his second Offence forty Shillings, and for his third Offence be discharged from his Office.

"And further, that the Hall-keepers of every the Halls aforesaid for the Time being, shall attend in their respective Markets in their Gowns, and hinder all Foreigners and Aliens from coming into the said Markets; upon Pain that every Hall-keeper that shall fail in his Duty herein, shall forfeit for his first Offence twenty Shillings, for his second Offence forty

Shillings, and for his third Offence be discharged from his Office.

"And further, that every Freeman of this City that shall introduce any Foreigner or Stranger into any of the aforesaid Markets, to buy or make Inspection into any of the aforesaid Commodities, shall for his first Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of five Pounds, and for his second Offence the Sum of ten Pounds, and for his third Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; and, if any such Freeman shall again offend in the like Manner, then upon his Conviction thereof in the King's Majesty's Court, holden within the *Guildhall* of this City, before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the same City for the Time being, he and they shall stand and be utterly disfranchised, as unworthy Members of this City, and shall not be readmitted but by Order and Consent of Common Council.

"And that every Factor who shall, either himself, or by his Servant, knowingly sell any of the Commodities aforesaid, in any of the common Markets before-mentioned, to any Foreigner or Foreigners, or for his or their Use, (except to such Persons as by Act of Parliament are allowed) that every such Factor so selling the same, whether a Freeman or Foreigner, shall for his first Offence forfeit and pay one third Part of the real Value of every Piece of woollen Commodity so sold to Foreigner or Foreigners.

"And further, that every Hall-keeper of the several Halls aforesaid respectively do and shall, within fourteen Days next after the publishing of this Act, present a Note in Writing to the President, Treasurer, and Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*, of the Names and Surnames of all Persons who then take upon them to be and to act and deal as Factors and Brokers in any of the said Halls respectively, and shall likewise hereafter, from Time to Time, at every three Months End, make like Certificate in Writing to the said Governors, of the Names and Surnames of all Factors or Brokers, or such as take upon them to act as Factors or Brokers in either of the said Halls respectively, together with the Offence or Offences by them or any of them committed, contrary to this Act, or any other Orders made for the good Government of the said Halls, upon Pain that every Hall-keeper, wilfully neglecting to do his Duty herein, shall for his first Offence forfeit the Sum of three Pounds, and for his second Offence be dismissed from his Place or Employment of Hall-keeper.

"And that, for the Observation of this Act and all the Parts thereof, there be every Year six able, experienced Freemen, Dealers in those Commodities, Surveyors, chosen by the President and Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* at the next Court to be holden after the second Day of *February* next ensuing, and so yearly from Year to Year; whose Office shall be, by themselves, or such others as they shall think fit to use for their Assistance, to enquire of all Abuses and Offences against this Act, and any two of them to present the same to the said Court from Time to Time, as often as they shall







“ forth of this City, but will continue them to  
 “ be lodged and safe kept therein, that then the  
 “ Owner or Owners of any such Cloth, Cloths,  
 “ or other woollen Manufactures aforesaid, their  
 “ Factor or Servant, shall pay for the lodging  
 “ and safe keeping of the said Commodities half  
 “ so much every Week as was the Rate of their  
 “ Hallage at first pitching (under Penalty of  
 “ five Shillings for every Neglect or Refusal  
 “ upon Demand); which Money is likewise to go  
 “ for and towards the Relief of the poor Chil-  
 “ dren harboured in *Christ's-Hospital*, and to de-  
 “ fray the Charges of Officers that must of ne-  
 “ cessity be employed therein, and Repairs of the  
 “ said Halls. Provided, that this extend not  
 “ to *Devonshire* Packs, for which Consideration is  
 “ paid at the first Pitching; nor to *Yorkshire* Packs,  
 “ *Kidderminster* Stuffs, Serges, *Welch* Cottons,  
 “ Plains, or Flannels, in *Blackwell-ball*, and the  
 “ *Welch-ball*, nor to any Bays or Says at *Leaden-*  
 “ *ball*, nor to Cloths lodged in any private Store-  
 “ houses or Ware-houses, for which an annual  
 “ Rent is paid to the said Hospital.  
 “ And that no common Porter, nor any other  
 “ Person or Persons whatsoever, (except the  
 “ Clothier, or his Factor, in his or their own  
 “ Person) shall be admitted to carry any of the  
 “ Commodities aforesaid out of or from the  
 “ said *Blackwell-ball*, *Leaden-ball*, or the *Welch-*  
 “ *ball*, or any of the Rooms adjoining thereunto  
 “ (except such Commodities as the Clothier or  
 “ his Factor shall send out to be refreshed and  
 “ prepared for Sale by his Cloth-worker or  
 “ Packer, for whom he will answer) but the  
 “ same shall be carried out by the chief Porters  
 “ of *Blackwell-ball*, *Leaden-ball*, or the *Welch-*  
 “ *ball* aforesaid (for the Time being) or such as  
 “ shall be appointed by the chief Porters of  
 “ *Blackwell-ball*, *Leaden-Hall*, or the *Welch-ball*,  
 “ as anciently it hath been accustomed, and for  
 “ whom they shall be respectively responsible. And  
 “ to the End, there may be no Exaction of Rates  
 “ and Prices for the Carriage of the aforesaid  
 “ Commodities out of the said *Blackwell-ball*,  
 “ *Leaden-ball*, or the *Welch-ball*, of any Mer-  
 “ chant, or other Buyer or Seller of the said  
 “ Commodities, otherwise than the Rates here-  
 “ after mentioned, as are appointed for their fe-  
 “ veral Carriages, be it enacted and ordained  
 “ by the Authority aforesaid, That the several  
 “ Rates hereafter mentioned shall be fairly writ-  
 “ ten in a Table, and hung up in some publick  
 “ Place in each of the said Halls, and that these  
 “ Rates, and no greater, shall or may be taken by  
 “ the said Porters, or by any other employed by  
 “ them: And, if any chief Porter, or any im-  
 “ ployed by them, shall exact and receive more  
 “ than shall be expressed in such Tables, he or  
 “ they so offending shall forfeit ten Times as  
 “ as much as shall be so received:

“ *Imprimis*, every *Kentish* whole Cloth, or two  
 “ half Cloths, shall pay two Pence.

“ Every long *Worcester* whole Cloth, or two  
 “ half Cloths, shall pay one Penny Halfpenny.

“ Every long *Gloucester* whole Cloth, or two  
 “ half Cloths, shall pay one Penny Halfpenny.

“ Every long *Western* whole Cloth, or two  
 “ half Cloths, shall pay two Pence.

“ Every *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, or *Essex* Cloth, one  
 “ Penny Halfpenny.

“ Every *Spanish* Cloth, one Penny.

“ Northern Dozen Kerseys or Cotton, the  
 “ Pack six Pence.

“ *Devonshire* Baize, for each Piece one Penny  
 “ Farthing.

“ *Minakin* Baize, for each Piece three Pence.

“ All *Essex*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk* Baize one  
 “ Penny Halfpenny.

“ All *Welch* Wares, the Horse-Pack six  
 “ Pence.

“ All *Manchester* Wares, the Horse-Pack six  
 “ Pence.

“ Blankets, twelve Pair in a Bundle three  
 “ Pence.

“ Rugs, for every Score ten Pence.

“ Stockings and Yarn, for every Horse-Pack  
 “ of two hundred Weight six Pence.

“ All Fustians and Bustians, or DIMITIES, the  
 “ Horse-Pack of two hundred Weight six Pence.

“ And all other Manufactures mentioned in  
 “ this Act, and not provided for in the Table,  
 “ shall pay for every Horse-Pack of two hundred  
 “ Weight six Pence.

“ And that it shall and may be lawful to and  
 “ for the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital* afore-  
 “ said, or any three of them, or Hall-keeper  
 “ by their Direction, from Time to Time, to  
 “ regulate the aforesaid Markets of the said  
 “ *Blackwell-ball*, *Leaden-ball*, and the *Welch-ball*,  
 “ as to the standing of the Clothier and Factor in  
 “ the said Markets, having always Regard to the  
 “ Clothier who sells in his own Person, or his  
 “ household Servant, that he or they have always  
 “ convenient Room reserved in the said Markets  
 “ for the Sale of the aforesaid Commodities.

“ And that all and singular the Pains, Pe-  
 “ nalties, Forfeitures, and Sum and Sums of  
 “ Money, Duties, and other Things whatsoever,  
 “ which shall be forfeited, incurred, or due by  
 “ virtue of this Act, or by reason of any Clause,  
 “ Branch, or Article of the same, shall be ob-  
 “ tained, levied by Distress, or recovered, as the  
 “ Case shall require, either by Action of Debt,  
 “ Complaint, Bill, or Information, in the Name of  
 “ the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time  
 “ being, in the King's Majesty's Court, holden  
 “ in the Chamber of the *Guildhall*, before the  
 “ Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, and Al-  
 “ dermen of the same City for the Time being:  
 “ And the Chamberlain of the said City for the  
 “ Time being, in all Matters or Things to be  
 “ prosecuted by virtue of this present Act against  
 “ the Offender or Offenders, shall recover the  
 “ ordinary Costs of Suit to be expended in or  
 “ about the Prosecution of them, or any of them.  
 “ And, in Case upon a Trial a Verdict shall pass  
 “ for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff shall be-  
 “ come nonsuit, or discontinue his Suit; in  
 “ every such Case the Defendant shall also reco-  
 “ ver his reasonable Costs.

“ And that all Pains, Penalties, and For-  
 “ feitures, to be had and recovered by virtue  
 “ of this Act for the regulating of *Blackwell-*  
 “ *ball*, *Leaden-ball*, and the *Welch-ball*, and other  
 “ the Premises as aforesaid, (the Charges of Suit  
 “ for Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall  
 “ be divided into two equal Parts; the one  
 “ Moiety



"Moiety thereof, together with the whole Duties of Hallage, to be paid unto the Treasurer of *Christ's-Hospital* for the Time being, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the poor Children harboured and kept in the said Hospital; and the other Moiety to him or them that will sue for the same: Any other Act or Ordinance of this Court to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

*Clergymen's Widdow, &c. made a Corporation.*

On the first of *July* this same Year his Majesty granted a Charter for erecting a Corporation for the Relief of *poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*; in which is set forth, That they should be a Body Politick and Corporate, with perpetual Succession, and Power to purchase and hold Lands to the Value of two thousand Pounds per Annum, (which King *George I.* extended to the Sum of five thousand Pounds per Annum) subject to the Visitation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of *York*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord High Treasurer, Bishop of *London*, Lord Almoner, and Lord Mayor of *London*, to settle all Differences about the Government thereof, and the Disposition of their Revenues.

*Ken. Hist. Engl.*

*Great Darknes in the Forenoon.*

On *Sunday* the twelfth of *January* following, a very extraordinary Event happened in this City; for between the Hours of ten and eleven in the Forenoon there was so great and sudden a Darknes, that Persons in the Churches could not see to read, nor those without Doors to distinguish one another by their Faces; which, during its Continuance, was thought to have equalled, if not exceeded, the great Solar Eclipse, which some Time before had distinguished the Day whereon it happened by the Name of *Black Monday*.

*Ibid. Each. Hist. Engl. A.D. 1679*

*An Attempt to burn London by the Papists.*

In the Beginning of *May*, a wicked and detestable Conspiracy of Jesuits and other Papists was discovered, for destroying this City a second Time by Fire, occasioned by the Burning of one *Bird's House* in *Fetter-Lane*, whereof his Servant *Elizabeth Oxley* was suspected; wherefore she was apprehended, and committed to Prison; where she confessed the Fact, and declared, That upon the Promise of five Pounds, by one *Stubbs*, a Papist, she was prevailed upon to fire the same. *Stubbs* being immediately secured, confessed, that he had persuaded her to it, being excited thereto by Father *Gifford*, his Confessor, who assured him, that, instead of its being a Sin, 'twould be a great Service to the Church to burn and destroy all the Houses of Hereticks; adding, that he had had divers Conferences with *Gifford* and two Irishmen upon that Affair. Besides, both *Stubbs* and the Maid-Servant declared, That the Papists were to make an Insurrection in *London*, and for their Support expected a potent Army from *France*. Five Jesuits were soon after convicted and executed for the above-mentioned Plot. And these dangerous Proceedings of the Papists so greatly alarmed the Parliament, that the King issued a Proclamation for banishing all Papists from the City of *London*, and ten Miles of the same.

*Papists banished ten Miles from London.*

*Ken. Hist. Engl.*

*Meal-Tub Plot.*

The Papists, greatly nettled at this Proceeding against them, resolved to revenge themselves upon the Authors thereof; to which End they set about hatching a Plot, (known by the Name

of the *Meal-Tub Plot*) to bring an Odium upon the Presbyterians, and Heads of the Country Party. But *Dangerfield*, the chief Actor in this Farce, being detected and imprisoned, applied himself to the Lord-Mayor of this City; when, in an ample Confession, he laid open the whole Scene of Iniquity, with a Discovery of the Persons that set him to work.

This wicked Contrivance so highly enraged the Citizens of *London* against the Papists, that it added much to the annual Solemnity of burning the Pope; for on the seventeenth of *November*, the Anniversary of Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession to the Crown, the Ceremony was celebrated with more than ordinary Pomp and Magnificence. The Procession began by a Person on Horseback, who personated the dead Body of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* (murdered by the Papists, for being too active in discovering their late atrocious Crimes) attended by a Bellman, to remind the People of his execrable Murder; next went Priests in Copes, with a large Silver Cross; then Carmelites and Grey Friars, followed by six Jesuits, after whom marched divers Waiters; then several Bishops, some with Lawn Sleeves, and others adorned with Copes and Mitres; next went six Cardinals, who preceded the Pope, enthroned on a stately Pageant, attended by divers Boys with Pots of Incense, and the Devil, as his Prime Minister, whispering him in the Ear. In this Manner they marched about five o'Clock in the Evening from *Bishopsgate* to *Fleet-Street*, where they committed his Holiness to the Flames, in the Presence of an innumerable Multitude of Spectators.

*Each. Hist. Engl. Cook. Life Char. II. A solemn Procession for burning the Effigies of the Pope.*

Soon after, the Duke of *York* arriving in *London* from his Exile in *Scotland*, was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council; when the Recorder, in their Names, congratulated his safe Arrival; and a few Days after he, together with his Majesty, was sumptuously entertained at Supper by the Lord-Mayor.

*Ibid. Duke of York entertained.*

By a great Scarcity of Corn in this Year, such a Dearth arose, that Wheat was sold at three Pounds the Quarter.

*Chron. Preci.*

On the eighteenth of *May* following, a very great Storm of Hail happened in this City and Neighbourhood; the Stones whereof being of such a prodigious Size, that the like had not been seen in the Memory of Man, many of which measuring above nine Inches in Circumference, did a great deal of Mischief.

*Cook. Life K. Cha. II. A.D. 1680 Hail-stones nine Inches round.*

The slow Proceedings of the Court against the Persons concerned in the late horrid Popish Plot being neither agreeable to the Parliament nor City, especially considering that several Persons already tried for that detestable Design, were, by the discountenancing of Witnesses, acquitted; put the Citizens in a violent Ferment, and brought them to a Resolution to prevent all such iniquitous Management for the future, by choosing such Sheriffs as were in the Interest of their Country, and whom they could depend upon to return such Juries, as were sincerely attached to the Protestant Interest, and who would not suffer Traitors to escape, as had been lately done by divers Juries. Wherefore on the *Midsummer-Day* following, the usual Time for the Election of Sheriffs for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, the Citizens in the Interest

*Ken. Hist. Engl. Burn. Hist. own Time.*

of



*Slingsby  
Bethel and  
Henry  
Cornish  
chosen Sher-  
iffs.*

*Dislike  
by the  
Court.*

*Each Hist.  
Engl.*

*Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Lord Staf-  
ford con-  
demned.*

*Parliament  
prerogative.*

*Quo  
Warrant.*

of their Country put up *Slingsby Bethel*, and *Henry Cornish*, whom they carried by a Majority almost double, against *Box* and *Nicholson*, put up by the Court. However, a Poll being demanded in behalf of the latter, a Tumult ensued, which *Sir James Edwards*, the Lord-Mayor, and *Jonathan Raymond* and *Simon Lewis*, the Sheriffs, (Devotees to the Court Interest) represented to the King in such a Manner that the same Evening it occasioned him to issue out a Commission of Oyer and Terminer for trying the Rioters. However, *Bethel* and *Cornish* being declared Sheriffs with the greatest Acclamations, *Thomas Papillon*, Esq; presented an Address to the Lord-Mayor, in the Name of the City, "Thereby disowning all tumultuous and disorderly Proceedings in their last Assembly, other than what might be the Effect of Emulation for his Majesty's Service, and the Preservation of their own just Rights; desiring his Lordship to represent the same to the King, and that he would in their Names humbly beseech his Majesty, that the Parliament might speedily assemble." To which the Lord-Mayor replied, "That he had not misrepresented any thing, touching their last Assembly, to his Majesty; that their Address touching the Parliament might have been spared, in regard the King had been pleased to declare to him, and assure him, that the Parliament should sit in *October* next: However, he would not be wanting with all Humility to lay the whole Matter before him."

The Lord *Stafford*, being tried and convicted of High Treason, for being concerned in the late Popish Plot, received Sentence to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This Judgment, upon Application to the King, was commuted into Beheading; which *Bethel* and *Cornish*, the Sheriffs, entertaining some Scruples about, occasioned their presenting the following Queries to the House of Commons: "1. Whether the King, being neither Judge nor Party, can award the Execution? 2. Whether the Lords can award the Execution? 3. Whether the King can dispense with any Part of the Execution? 4. If the King can dispense with some Part of the Execution, why not all?" But, lest the Commons interfering in the Affair should prevent *Stafford's* Execution, they were willing he should enjoy his Majesty's Favour of being beheaded.

The King, being informed that the House of Commons was not only resolved upon a vigorous Prosecution against all Persons concerned in the late Popish Conspiracy, but likewise rigorously to prosecute the Bill of Exclusion against the Duke of *York*, prorogued the Parliament on the tenth of *January*; which so greatly affected the Citizens of *London*, that on the thirteenth following the Lord-Mayor and Common Council presented this Petition to his Majesty:

"To the King's most excellent Majesty, the humble  
Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Commons of the City of *London*, in Common  
Council assembled,

Most humbly sheweth,

That your Majesty's great Council in Par-  
liament having in their late Session, in pur-

suance of your Majesty's Direction, entered upon a strict and impartial Inquiry into the horrid and execrable Popish Plot, which hath been for several Years last past, and still is carried on, for the Destruction of your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and Extirpation of the Protestant Religion, and the utter Ruin of your Majesty's Protestant Subjects: And having so far proceeded therein, as justly to attain, upon a full Evidence, one of the five Lords impeached for the same, and were in further Prosecution of the remaining four Lords, and other Conspirators therein: And as well the Lords spiritual and temporal, as the Commons, in your said Parliament assembled, having declared, that they are fully satisfied that there now is, and for divers Years last past hath been, a horrid and treasonable Plot and Conspiracy contrived and carried on by those of the Popish Religion in *Ireland*, for massacring the *English*, and subverting the Protestant Religion, and the antient established Government of that Kingdom: And your said Commons having impeached the Earl of *Tyrone*, in order to the bringing him to Justice for the same, and having under Examination other Conspirators in the said *Irish* Plot:

And your said Commons having likewise impeached *Sir William Scroggs*, Chief Justice of your Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for Treason, and other great Crimes and Misdemeanors, in endeavouring to subvert the Laws of this Kingdom by his arbitrary and illegal Proceedings; and having voted Impeachments against several other Judges for the like Misdemeanors: Your Petitioners considering the continual Hazards to which your sacred Life, and the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of the Kingdom are exposed, while the Hopes of a Popish Successor give Countenance and Encouragement to the Conspirators in their wicked Designs; and considering also the Disquiet and dreadful Apprehensions of your good Subjects, by reason of the Miseries and Mischiefs which threaten them on all Parts, as well from foreign Powers, as from the Conspiracies within your several Kingdoms, against which no sufficient Remedy can be provided, but by your Majesty and your Parliament; were extremely surprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making the Provisions necessary for the Preservation of your Majesty, and your Protestant Subjects, have received an Interruption.

And they are the more affected herewith, by reason of the Experience they have had of the great Progress which the emboldened Conspirators have formerly made in their Designs, during the late frequent Recesses of Parliament: But that which supports them against Despair, is, the Hopes they derive from your Majesty's Goodness, that your Intention was, and does continue, by this Prorogation to make Way for your better Concurrence with the Counsels of your Parliament. And your Petitioners humbly hope, that your

"Majesty

*City Peti-  
tion to the  
King for  
the sitting  
of the Par-  
liament.*



"Majesty will not take Offence that your Subjects are thus zealous, and even impatient o the least Delay of the long-hoped-for Security, whilst they see your precious Life invaded, the true Religion undermined, their Families and innocent Posterity likely to be subjected to Blood, Confusion and Ruin, and all these Dangers increased by reason of the late Endeavours of your Majesty and your Parliament, which have added Provocation to the Conspirators, but have had little or no Effect toward securing against them; and they trust your Majesty will graciously accept of this Discovery, and Desire of their loyal Hearts to preserve your Majesty, and whatever else is dear to them, and to strengthen your Majesty against all Popish and pernicious Counsels, which any ill-affected Persons may presume to offer: They do therefore most humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased (as the only Means to quiet the Minds, and to extinguish the Fears of your Protestant People, and prevent the imminent Dangers which threaten your Majesty's Kingdoms, and particularly this great City, which hath already so deeply suffered for the same) to permit your said Parliament to sit from the Day to which they are prorogued, until by their Counsels and Endeavours those good Remedies shall be provided, and those just Ends attained, upon which the Safety of your Majesty's Person, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, the Peace and Settlement of your Kingdoms, and the Welfare of this your antient City, do so absolutely depend; for the pursuing and obtaining of which good Effects your Petitioners unanimously do offer their Lives and Estates."

Parliament dissolved.

This Petition, instead of answering the Intentions of the Citizens, hastened the Dissolution of the Parliament; and this Proceeding (as will by-and-by appear) was so highly resented by the King, that it seemingly occasioned the Loss of all the Rights and Privileges belonging to the Citizens, by an unjust Seizure of their Charter.

Each Hist. Engl.

City Election of new Members of Parliament.

The Parliament, as already hinted, being soon after dissolved, and Writs issued for a new Election, the Citizens set heartily about the Work; and, notwithstanding the mighty Struggle made by the Court Party, on the fourth of February they chose their four late worthy Representatives, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Playe, Thomas Pilkington, and William Love, Esqrs. These honourable Patriots were no sooner re-elected, than the following Paper of Instructions was delivered to them, in the Name of the Citizens then in Common Hall assembled, containing a "Return of their most hearty Thanks for their faithful and unwearied Endeavours, in the two last Parliaments, to search into and discover the Depth of the Popish Plot, to preserve his Majesty's Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and the well-established Government of this Realm, to secure the Meeting and Sitting of frequent Parliaments, to assert our undoubted Rights of Petitioning, and to punish such as have betrayed those Rights, to promote the long-wished-for Union of his Majesty's Protestant

NUMB. XL.

"Subjects, to repeal the thirty-fifth of Elizabeth, and the Corporation Act; and more especially for their assiduous Endeavours in promoting the Bill of Exclusion of James Duke of York." In fine, they concluded, "That being confidently assured, that they the said Members for the City will never consent to the granting any Money Supply, till they have effectually secured them against Popery and arbitrary Power, they resolved, by God's Assistance, to stand by their said Members with their Lives and Fortunes."

Most of the old Members being re-elected in the several Parts of the Kingdom, these Instructions were copied after by most of the Electors, and delivered to their several Representatives for their Regulation.

The foregoing Regulations of the several Markets being highly approved, the Common Council proceeded to take into Consideration the several Acts and Regulations touching the Weighing of Goods and Merchandize at the King's Beam; which being found insufficient to prevent Abuses in that valuable Privilege, granted by Charter to this City; and taking into Consideration the Increase of the Trade thereof, and being desirous to encourage both the Seller and Buyer of all Goods and Merchandizes, usually bought and sold by Weight, to make use of the said King's Beam, to the Intent that Right may be done between the Buyer and Seller; they, after reciting the antient usual Rates and Duties paid for weighing of Goods and Merchandize at the said Beam to be as follows, viz. for Iron the Ton xxd. Madder the Bale xvi d. every Draught from 14 lb. to 4 Cwt. vi d. from 4 Cwt. to 6 Cwt. xii d. from 6 Cwt. to 8 Cwt. iis. from 8 Cwt. to 10 Cwt. iii s. iv d. from 10 Cwt. to 12 Cwt. iv s. viii d. from 12 Cwt. and upwards vi s. viii d. (the which Rates were at all Times paid, three Parts by the Seller, and the other fourth Part by the Buyer) declare, "That an Abatement shall be made of the antient Rates and Duties unto all Persons that shall be Sellers to the Freeman of the said City, in Manner and under the Provisoos and Conditions following, viz. That the Freeman of this City, buying of a Foreigner or Unfreeman any Goods and Merchandizes usually sold by Weight, shall from henceforth be wholly acquitted of the said fourth Part of the said Duties and Rates which have been paid by the Freeman Buyer thereof: And that Unfreemen and Foreigners, selling to a Freeman of the said City, shall henceforth be abated out of the said antient Duties and Rates, and pay as followeth, viz. Whereas the Seller, being an Unfreeman or Foreigner, for his Part of the said antient Duties and Rates due by Prescription, ought to pay for every Draught from 14 lb. to 4 Cwt. four Pence Halfpenny; the Foreigner and Unfreeman shall pay from 14 lb. to 1 Cwt. but iid. And also for the weighing of Figs and Lipara Raisons by the Barrel, not exceeding 2 Cwt. ii d. and from 1 Cwt. to 4 Cwt. but iii d. And whereas the Foreigners and Unfreemen ought to pay for every Draught from 4 Cwt. to 6 Cwt. ix d. there shall be paid but vi d. And whereas the

Ibid.

Copied by other E. Hist.

A Declaration concerning the weighing Goods at the King's Beam, May 10, 1681.

6 C

"Foreigners



“ Foreigners and Unfreemen ought to pay for  
 “ every Draught from 6 Cwt. to 8 Cwt. i s. i v d.  
 “ there shall be paid but x d. And whereas the  
 “ Foreigner and Unfreeman ought to pay for  
 “ every Draught from 8 Cwt. to 10 Cwt. i i s.  
 “ vi d. there shall be paid but x v i d. And whereas  
 “ the Foreigner and Unfreeman ought to pay  
 “ for every Draught from 10 Cwt. to 12 Cwt.  
 “ i i i s. vi d. there shall be paid but x x d. And  
 “ whereas the Foreigner and Unfreeman ought  
 “ to pay for every Draught from 12 Cwt. and  
 “ upwards v s. there shall be paid for every  
 “ Draught from 12 Cwt. to 19 Cwt. but i i s.  
 “ and for every Draught from 19 Cwt. to 22  
 “ Cwt. but i i s. i v d. and for every Draught  
 “ from 22 Cwt. and upwards, to any weight  
 “ that may be conveniently weighed, but i i i s.  
 “ And the Foreigner and Unfreeman, Seller,  
 “ shall hereafter pay for the weighing of every  
 “ Ton of Iron x i v d. and for every Bale of  
 “ Madder x d. and no more.

“ And was thereby further declared, That if  
 “ any Unfreeman or Foreigner shall sell, barter,  
 “ and deliver any Goods and Merchandizes,  
 “ usually sold by Weight, before the same shall  
 “ be weighed at one of the said common Beams;  
 “ or if any Unfreeman or Foreigner, Seller,  
 “ after his Goods are weighed at one of the said  
 “ common Beams, shall not upon Demand pay  
 “ the said Rates, mentioned to be abated in this  
 “ Declaration, to such Officer as is or shall be so  
 “ appointed to receive the same, that then such  
 “ Unfreeman or Foreigner, Seller, shall not only  
 “ from the Time of such Omission to weigh  
 “ his or their Goods, or Refusal or Omission  
 “ after such Demand to pay for the weighing  
 “ thereof, lose the Benefit of the Abatements  
 “ intended by this Declaration, but shall for  
 “ ever hereafter be subject to pay the said an-  
 “ cient full Duties and Rates, due by Prescrip-  
 “ tion unto the Mayor and Commonalty and  
 “ Citizens of this City, for the weighing of all  
 “ his or their Goods and Merchandizes at the  
 “ King's Beams, or common Beams aforesaid:  
 “ Any thing herein contained to the contrary  
 “ thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

“ And further declared, That if any Merchant  
 “ or other Person, not being free of this City,  
 “ being his Majesty's free-born Subject, or made  
 “ a Denizen, or naturalized according to Law,  
 “ shall at any Time hereafter be desirous to be-  
 “ come a Freeman of this City, That then such  
 “ Merchant, or other Person unfree, having  
 “ first obtained his Freedom of this City, ac-  
 “ cording to the Custom thereof, shall not be  
 “ obliged to take upon him either the Office of  
 “ Alderman or Sheriff of this City, or County  
 “ of *Middlesex*, within the Space of seven Years  
 “ next after the Time of his becoming a Free-  
 “ man thereof: Any Law, Usage, or Custom  
 “ of this City to the contrary in any wise not-  
 “ withstanding.

And they enacted, “ That the sworn  
 “ Weighers, and other Officers appointed by the  
 “ Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this  
 “ City for the Time being, for the weighing of  
 “ Goods and Merchandizes at the common  
 “ Beams of this City, and for the better Re-  
 “ gulation thereof, and Collection of the Duties

“ for the same, as often as Notice shall be left  
 “ in Writing at the Weigh-house of the Time and  
 “ Place where any Goods or Merchandizes are  
 “ to be weighed, shall bring the Weights,  
 “ Triangles, and Beams to the Place where the  
 “ Goods are to be weighed, at his own Charge,  
 “ when the Duty of the Goods to be weighed  
 “ amounts unto *ten Shillings* or more. And when  
 “ the Goods to be weighed do lie upon any  
 “ Key or Wharf, or in any Warehouse where  
 “ the Triangles and Scales may work, the Mer-  
 “ chants, Seller or Buyer, shall not be charged  
 “ with Rolling of his or their Goods or Mer-  
 “ chandizes to the Scale, but the Rolling thereof  
 “ to the Scale shall be in such Case at the  
 “ Weighers Charge.

“ Provided always, That when and as often  
 “ as the Duties and Rates mentioned in the De-  
 “ claration of Common Council of this City,  
 “ intitled, *A Declaration touching the Weighing of*  
 “ *Goods and Merchandizes at the King's Beams*, to  
 “ be taken for weighing of Goods and Mer-  
 “ chandizes, shall not amount unto *ten Shillings*,  
 “ That then the Merchant or other Seller there-  
 “ of, shall be at the Charge of the carrying  
 “ and recarrying the Triangle, Beam, and  
 “ Weights (unless the Goods be weighed at the  
 “ Weigh-house): And that the Merchant, or other  
 “ Seller, shall also be at the Charge of bringing  
 “ the Goods out of the Vaults and Cellars, and  
 “ other Places where the Triangles and Beam  
 “ cannot stand for weighing thereof, or other-  
 “ wise to allow the Weighers Porters reasonable  
 “ Satisfaction for their Labour.

“ And forasmuch as the Weigh-house, before  
 “ the late dreadful Fire which happened in  
 “ *London*, Anno 1666, was, and Time out of  
 “ Mind hath been, the common Market ap-  
 “ pointed for the buying and selling of Hops  
 “ within this City, and Liberties thereof; and  
 “ the said Weigh-house was by the said Fire burnt  
 “ and consumed, by reason whereof the said  
 “ Market hath been of late Time discontinued;  
 “ but another Weigh-house more large and com-  
 “ modious for the Reception of Hops, hath  
 “ since been built in or near *Little Eastcheap*,  
 “ in the Ward of *Billinggate*, within the said City  
 “ of *London*: It was therefore enacted by the  
 “ Authority aforesaid, That the said Weigh-house  
 “ so built, situated, and appointed, shall from  
 “ henceforth be, and be deemed and used, as  
 “ and for the common Office for Tronage or  
 “ Weighing of all Goods and Merchandizes  
 “ whatsoever, used to be weighed or sold by  
 “ Weight. And it was thereby further enact-  
 “ ed and declared, That it is, and shall be also  
 “ the common Market for the buying and selling  
 “ of all Hops of *English* Growth, brought into  
 “ the said City, and Liberties thereof, by Fo-  
 “ reigners or Unfreemen; and that no Hops  
 “ of *English* Growth shall at any Time hereafter  
 “ be weighed by the Weigher, or such other  
 “ Officers of this City appointed, or hereafter  
 “ to be appointed, by the Court of Lord-Mayor  
 “ and Aldermen of this City, save at the said  
 “ Weigh-house only, or by some of the Beams  
 “ there and thereunto belonging, upon Pain  
 “ that, if any Weigher shall act contrary there-  
 “ unto, he shall for every such Offence, upon due

“ Proof



Tackle and  
Ticket-  
Porters, or  
Fellowship-  
Porters,  
&c.

"Proof by one or more credible Witnesses, to be made before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, be *ipso facto* displaced, and for ever disabled to intermeddle any more in weighing or attending the said Beam.

"And it was further enacted, That no Tackle-Porter, Ticket-Porter, or Fellowship-Porter, or any other Porter (after the Sale of any of the Goods and Merchandizes of any Foreigners or Unfreemen, that are usually bought and sold by Weight) shall from henceforth presume to intermeddle or work within this City, or Liberties thereof, in the weighing of any such Goods or Merchandizes, for any Persons whatsoever, unless such Porter or Porters shall be thereunto appointed by one of the Weighers, or other Officers appointed, or to be appointed, to attend the said Beams by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City; upon Pain that every such Porter that shall offend contrary hereunto, upon due Proof thereof by one or more Witnesses to be made upon Oath before the said Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, shall by Order of the said Court be discharged, and put out of the Fellowship or Society of Porters, to which such Offender or Offenders at the Time of his or their Offences shall belong.

N. B. The  
Act in  
Snow, B. 5,  
p. 421.  
Supp. Ed.  
repealed.

"And it was further enacted, That one Act of Common Council, made the second Day of February, Anno Domini 1658, in the Time of the Mayoralty of John Ireton, for the Regulation of the said common Beams, commonly called the King's Beams; and also that one other Act of Common Council, made the twenty-third Day of October, in the twenty-fourth Year of his now Majesty's Reign, in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir George Waterman, Knight, intitled, *An Act for the weighing of Goods at the King's Beam*; and all and every the Clauses and Branches in the said several Acts of Common Council contained, and all other Acts of Common Council repugnant hereunto, are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

"And it was also enacted, That if any Weigher of the said King's Beams, or other Officer, now appointed or to be appointed by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City to attend the said Beams, shall at any Time hereafter, directly or indirectly, take or receive of any Person or Persons whatsoever any Fee, Gift, or Reward, for weighing of the Goods and Merchandizes appointed to be weighed, otherwise than by the said Declaration of Common Council is directed; or if such Weigher or other Officer, appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall not from henceforth on every Saturday Afternoon give a fair and just Account, to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, of the Monies by him or them received for the Rates and Duties as aforesaid, and of whom received, and pay the same into the Chamber of London, for the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of this City; That then every such

Offender, being convicted of such Offence, either by his own Confession, or by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses, to be taken before the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, shall *ipso facto* be discharged and removed out of his said Place or Office.

"And it was further enacted, That the Chamberlain of the City for the Time being shall from henceforth pay unto the Lord-Mayor of the City of London for the Time being the Sum of forty Pounds *per Annum* out of the Profits of the said Beams, in Consideration of his particular Care and Trouble to be given in the Management of this Affair, and of the Advantages formerly accruing to the Lord-Mayor of this City; and that all other Profits to be made and raised out of the Duties of the said Beams, all necessary Charges being first deducted, shall wholly be to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of this City, to be paid and accounted for accordingly to the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, and to no other Use or Purpose whatsoever."

In this same Year (October 15) the Citizens also took into their Consideration the several Abuses and Impositions of Carters, Carmen, and the Dealers in Coals; which produced an Act of Common Council for the better Government of Cars, Carts, Carroons, Carters and Carmen, and for the Prevention of Frauds in the Buying and Selling of Coals: By which it was enacted, That the Act made for that same Purpose on the second of April, 1677, in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Davies, Knight, should be repealed: That the Government of all Cars, Carts, Carters and Carmen, and of all other Persons that do work or use Cars and Carts in London or its Liberties for Hire, shall be in the President and Governors of Christ's-Hospital: That their Number shall be limited to four hundred and twenty: That each of them shall have the Arms of this City upon its Shaft, and a Piece of Brads with the Number upon it: That all Persons working Cars or Carts for Hire, without Licence, shall forfeit thirteen Shillings and four Pence: That no Wharfinger, Woodmonger, or other Retailer of Fuel, shall work or use any unlicensed Car or Cart, under the Penalty of thirteen Shillings and four Pence for every Offence; for which Cars or Carts they shall pay as for the Carriage of other Goods and Commodities: Provided that Coals, Fuel, or other Goods, Wares and Merchandize brought from the Country, or carried into the Country from London, shall not be subject to the Penalties of this Act, and that every Retailer of Fuel may bring home to his own House or Wharf all manner of Fuel by and with his own or with any Car or Cart.

Act of  
Common  
Council,  
Oct. 15,  
1681, for  
preventing  
Impositions,  
Frauds, &c.  
in Cars,  
&c. and  
Coals.

"And it was further enacted, That no Person or Persons, who shall have any Car, Cart or Carts, duly licensed and allowed as aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, let them out for Hire, to be wrought by any others, at any Time hereafter, without the Approbation and Allowance of the said President and Governors of Christ's-Hospital for the Time being first



"first had, obtained, and attested in Writing  
"under the said President's Hand; upon Pain  
"that every Person offending therein shall for-  
"feit the Sum of ten Shillings a Day, for  
"every Day he shall let to Hire the said Car  
"or Cart.

"That forthwith this present Year, and here-  
"after always, from Time to Time, as often as  
"Occasion shall require, reasonable Rates and  
"Prices of Carriage within this City and Li-  
"berties shall be set and appointed by the  
"Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, they  
"calling to their Assistance such of the Com-  
"mons, as they shall think fit, for their Infor-  
"mation therein; and the said Prices, so to be set  
"and appointed as aforesaid, to be printed and  
"set upon Posts in publick Places, and a Copy  
"thereof to be always carried about by every  
"respective Carman, for the Satisfaction of all  
"Persons that shall desire to see the same; and  
"if any Carman shall demand and take more  
"than according to such Rates and Prices so to be  
"set down, such Person or Persons so offending  
"shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the  
"Sum of ten Shillings.

*Coals here  
to be mea-  
sured and  
carried.*

"That all Sea-Coals, hereafter to be sold and  
"uttered by Retail by any Person or Persons  
"whatsoever, shall be filled and brought home  
"to the Buyers in the Sea-Coal Meters Sacks,  
"or such other Sacks as contain the full Mea-  
"sure of the Sea-Coal Meters Sacks, and are  
"and shall be marked by the Keeper of the  
"Guildhall for the Time being, according to  
"an Order of the Court of Aldermen, made  
"the twenty-fifth Day of *October*, in the Time  
"of the Mayoralty of Sir *Thomas Campbell*, Knt.  
"deceased; and carried by some Street-Car or  
"Cars of Persons duly licensed and allowed  
"as aforesaid, and bearing upon the same Cars  
"the Mark of the Red Cross, for a Note of  
"their Allowance, as hath antiently been ac-  
"customed.

"And that all Person and Persons vending  
"or uttering Sea-Coals by Retail, and every  
"Carman, his Servant or Agent, shall hereafter,  
"from Time to Time, and at all Times, when  
"they carry or send abroad any Coals within  
"this City of *London* or Liberties thereof, carry  
"along in their Car or Carts, together with their  
"Sea-Coals, a good and lawful Bushel, sealed  
"according to the Bushel in the Guildhall al-  
"lowed for measuring of Sea-Coals, which  
"agreeth with the Fat antiently used for mea-  
"suring of Sea-Coals, under the Penalty of ten  
"Shillings for the first and every other Offence  
"respectively.

"That no Freeman of the said City shall  
"from and after the said twenty-fifth Day of  
"*December* now next ensuing, either by himself,  
"or any for him, or to his Use, provide, buy,  
"bargain and contract for any Sea-Coals, *Scotch*-  
"Coals, Pit-Coals, or other Coals, coming  
"towards this City to be sold, other than  
"such as shall be provided and bought to be  
"spent within their own private Houses: And  
"that no Person whatsoever, who hath bought  
"Coals coming to the said City to be sold, shall  
"sell and utter the same within the said City  
"and Liberties thereof; but that the Owners

"and Sellers thereof, at their own Cost and  
"Charges, shall and may bring the same Coals  
"to the City themselves, here by them to be  
"sold; upon Pain that all and every Person and  
"Persons whatsoever, that shall offend contrary  
"to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, shall  
"forfeit and lose five Shillings for every Chal-  
"dron of Sea-Coals, and the like Sum for every  
"Ton of *Scotch*-Coals or Pit-Coals, that shall be  
"bought, bargained, or contracted for, con-  
"trary to the true Intent and Meaning of this  
"Act.

"And lastly, That all Pains, Penalties and  
"Forfeitures, in and by this Act limited and  
"appointed, shall and may be recovered by  
"Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the  
"Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the  
"Time being, in his Majesty's Court holden be-  
"fore the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said  
"City in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the  
"City of *London*; and, after Recovery thereof, one  
"Moiety (after all Charges deducted) shall be to  
"the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Poor  
"of *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*, to be employed for  
"and towards their Relief.

"In all which Suits, to be brought by this Act,  
"the Chamberlain shall, in case he do recover,  
"be allowed his ordinary Costs and Charges, to  
"be expended in and for Recovery of all such  
"Forfeitures against the Offender or Offenders.  
"And in case, upon a Trial, the Verdict shall  
"pass for the Defendant; or in case the Party  
"shall be nonsuit, or discontinue his Suit; in  
"every such Case the Defendant shall also reco-  
"ver his reasonable Costs.

"Provided always, and be it enacted by the  
"Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons,  
"hereafter to be employed in taking Care for  
"the putting of this Act in Execution as a  
"Street-man or other Officer, shall be allowed to  
"have any Caroon within the City of *London*, or  
"the Liberties thereof; any thing in this Act, or  
"any other Law, Usage, or Custom of this  
"City to the contrary in any wise notwith-  
"standing."

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

#### CHAP. XL.

*City opposes the Court's meddling in the E-  
lection of their Sheriffs. The King de-  
clares his Dislike of their Opposition to his  
Measures. Duke of York's Picture in  
Guildhall cut. An Anti-ministerial Meeting  
of the Citizens forbidden by Order of Council.  
Arbitrary Proceedings of the Lord-Mayor  
in the Election of Sheriffs, supported by  
the Court. Aldermen Pilkington fined an  
hundred thousand Pounds. Sir Patience  
Ward indicted of Perjury. Report of the  
Committee to inspect the Acts during the  
Usurpation. Those Acts disclaimed and re-  
pealed. Fine for Sheriffs settled. A Quo  
Warranto brought to seize the City Charter.  
Proceedings thereupon. Judgment thereupon.  
City's Loss by forfeiting or surrendering its  
Charter.*



*Charter. Petition for Pardon. On what Conditions granted. Several Aldermen prosecuted and fined. A great Frost. King Charles II's Statue erected in the Royal-Exchange.*

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1681

THE Court at this Time, finding itself very much gravelled in their arbitrary Proceedings by the Sheriffs of London, began to interest themselves in the Election of those Officers more than ever: But the Citizens, imagining that their Lives, Liberties, and Estates chiefly depended upon the Integrity of such Men, so effectually bestirred themselves therein, that they chose *Thomas Pilkington* and *Samuel Shute*, Esqrs, Men in all Respects qualified for so great a Trust; which the King, at a convenient Opportunity, shewed his Dislike of: For, on the thirteenth of *October*, Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, and the said Sheriffs, were sent to intreat his Majesty to honour the City at Dinner in *Guildhall*, on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day. To which he answered, "Mr. Recorder, An Invitation from my Lord-Mayor and the City is very acceptable to me; and to shew that it is so, notwithstanding that it is brought by Messengers so unwelcome to me as those two Sheriffs are, yet I accept it." However, it was observed, that his Majesty had just before condescended to a much meaner Thing, by distinguishing the loyal Apprentices of London, in giving them a Brace of Bucks for Dinner at *Sadlers-Hall*, on the fourth of *August*; and, as a further Honour, sent divers of his principal Courtiers to dine with them, and ordered his Son, the Duke of *Grafton*, to serve as one of the Stewards.

The King's Discontent at the Choice of Sheriffs.

Each. Hist.  
Engl.

Receipts of an Invitation from the City.

Ibid.  
Treats the City Apprentices.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

A Reward of 500 l. for discovering the Person that cut the Duke of York's Picture.

Each. Hist.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1682

The Duke of *York's* Picture in *Guildhall* being very much cut and mangled by a Person unknown, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to remove the Imputation of that Offence from the City, did, by a solemn Order of the twenty-seventh of *January*, declare their Abhorrence of this great Indignity, saying, that it could be no otherwise understood, than the Effects of an impotent Malice against his Royal Highness; and therefore, out of a just and due Regard to his Honour, and their deep Repentment of that insolent and villainous Act, offered a Reward of five hundred Pounds for discovering the Author. And when the Duke of *York* arrived in this City from *Scotland*, on the tenth of *April*, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, who, in the Name of the City, congratulated him on his happy Return, attended him to *St. James's*: And soon after he was solemnly invited by the Artillery Company to their annual Feast at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*; which, as their Captain-General, he accepted of; and at the Time prefixed, attended by a great Number of the Nobility, and other Personages, he was there entertained in a very splendid and elegant Manner.

Duke of York dines in the City.

Ibid.  
Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

A publick Meeting proposed by the Citizens against the Duke's Succession.

The Citizens and others that were most active against Popery and the Duke's Succession, to shew and improve their Strength, and, as it were, in Opposition to the Duke's Entertainment, appointed a publick Meeting, with a Sermon and a Dinner, as is usual among publick Societies. The Guests were invited by a Ticket of this Tenor: "It having pleased Almighty God, by his wonderful Providence, to deliver and pro-

test his Majesty's Person, the Protestant Religion, and English Liberties hitherto, from the hellish and frequent Attempts of their Enemies the Papists; in Testimony of Thankfulness herein, and for preserving and improving mutual Love and Charity among such as are sensible thereof, you are desired to meet many of the Loyal Protestant Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Citizens, on Friday the twenty-first of this Instant April, 1682, at Ten of the Clock, at St. Michael's Church in Cornhill, there to hear a Sermon, and from thence to go to *Haberdashers-Hall* to Dinner; and to bring this Ticket with you." This voluntary and amicable Proposition was represented to the Court to be of a dangerous Consequence; wherefore the following Order of Council was made on the nineteenth of the said Month, to prevent their meeting:

"Whereas the Appointment of publick Fasts and Thanksgivings is Matter of State, and belongs only to his Majesty, by his Prerogative; and his Majesty being informed, that in the City of London Invitations have been made of great and unusual Numbers, by printed Tickets, one of which is hereunto annexed; his Majesty looks upon the same as an insolent Attempt, in manifest Derogation of his Right, and of dangerous Consequence; the Matter of the said Invitation being of a publick Nature, and the Manner of carrying it on tending to Sedition, and raising Distinctions and Confederacies amongst his Subjects, against the known Laws and Peace of the Kingdom: His Majesty therefore, by the Advice of his Council, hath thought fit, and doth hereby strictly charge and command the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, to take immediate and effectual Care to prevent and hinder the said Meeting, as an unlawful Assembly; and all Sheriffs, Constables, and other his Majesty's Officers in the said City, are hereby commanded to be aiding and assisting therein."

Ibid.  
Forbidden by Order of Council.

At this Time Party-Matters running very high in the City, each Side exerted themselves in a very extraordinary Manner to secure the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in their Interest; therefore Sir *John Moor*, the Lord-Mayor, willing to run all Lengths to serve the Court, resolved to secure one of the Sheriffs in the same Interest for the Year ensuing, by insisting on his Right of Nomination, by the Ceremony of Drinking to one of his Fellow-Citizens; and accordingly, says my Author, (who at the very Time published a true and impartial Account of the Proceedings of the Common-Hall of the City of London at *Guildhall*, on the twenty-fourth of *June*, 1682, for electing of Sheriffs) at the *Bridge-House* Feast, the 18th of *May* last, his Lordship was pleased to pass the Compliment of Drinking to *Dudley North*, Esq; a Ceremony, whereby the Person so drank to has been looked upon as put in Nomination, or to be, in the Judgment of the Chair, a very fit Man to be one of the Sheriffs, if the Common-Hall shall elect him.

Proceedings of the Common-Hall for Election of Sheriffs on June 24, 1682.

Soon after, Mr. *North*, before he was chosen by the Common-Hall, and indeed a considerable Time before the Day of Election, merely upon



such my Lord's drinking to him, came to a Court of Aldermen, and gave Bond to hold Sheriff.

The Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor then issued forth his Precept to the respective Companies; but it ran in an unaccustomed Form, as followeth:

"By the Mayor.

"These are to require you, That on *Midsummer-Day* next, being the Day appointed as well for Confirmation of the Person who hath been BY ME CHOSEN, according to the antient Custom and Constitution of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing, as for the Election of the other of the said Sheriffs, and other Officers, you cause the Livery of your Company to meet together at your common Hall early in the Morning, and from thence to come together decently and orderly in their Gowns to *Guildhall*, there to make the said Confirmation and Election. Given the nineteenth of *June*, 1682.

"JOHN MOOR."

This occasioned much Discourse and some Distraction amongst the Companies, some issuing out their Summons to their Members, *To meet and chuse Sheriffs*, &c. (as antiently) others (after this new Mode) for *Confirmation and Election*, and some only for *Electing City-Officers*.

On *Friday*, the twenty-third of *June*, the Matter being taken into Debate at the Court of Aldermen, after some Time it was desired that Mr. Recorder would deliver his Sentiment; who, in a judicious Speech, gave his Opinion, That the Right of Election of both the Sheriffs lay in the Commonalty, and that the Sheriffs *pro tempore* were Judges of the Poll, if any were: And the whole Court acquiesced therein. Whereupon some Companies that had sent forth Summons for *Confirmation and Election* awarded new ones for *Election* only.

On *Midsummer-Day*, the annual appointed Time for Choice, the Liverymen assembled in Common-Hall very numerous; and, after the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen were come upon the Hustings, the Common-Crier made Proclamation and said to this Purpose, *You Gentlemen of the Livery of London, attend your Confirmation*. Upon which the Common-Hall vigorously interrupted, and cried, *No Confirmation! No Confirmation!* and so continued urging their Right in that Behalf near half an Hour, not suffering him to go on. After which Mr. Recorder stepped upon the Hustings, and made a Speech; wherein he set forth the Excellency of Government in general, and the Happiness particularly of our own, and especially of this great and opulent City, more immediately as to their great Privilege of chusing their own Sheriffs, citing for the same the Grant in the Charter of King *John*, &c.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen then withdrew, and Mr. Common-Serjeant offering to speak, the Common-Hall cried, *Election! Election! and the Work of the Day!* But the Sheriffs desiring their Patience, he went on, and spake a few Words, relating in general to the Business of the Day.

The Hall then proceeded in the usual antient Method; and, the Contest about Confirmation being relinquished, there were put in Nomination for Sheriffs the before-named *Dudley North*, *Thomas Papillon*, *John Dubois*, and *Ralph Box*, Esquires.

Upon View of the Hands, the Election was declared to fall upon Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dubois*, they having apparently the Majority by a thousand or twelve hundred Hands. But however a Poll was demanded and granted for all the said four Candidates.

Between Two and Three o'Clock the Poll began, eight or nine Books and Writers being prepared in *Guildhall-Yard*, and Persons appointed to inspect them on either Side. It was desired by some, that a distinct Column might be for such as were for *Confirmation*; but that being resolved in the *Negative*, and the only Dispute now not being for or against *Confirmation*, but which two of the four Gentlemen should be chosen by the Common-Hall for Sheriffs, the same was refused as impracticable and impertinent, but all left at Liberty to poll for which of the four Competitors they pleased. Yet some few factious and troublesome Men, only to create Occasion for Cavil, demanded to be polled for *Confirmation*, (as they called it) yet refused to declare who they would confirm, or name any that they would poll for, and yet complained to the Court of Aldermen, and some of them (as particularly Mr. *Masters* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*) offered to make Oath, that they were denied or refused to be polled.

It was to be taken Notice of, that there were fluttering up and down the Hall a great many Swordmen and hectoring Persons, (no Citizens) who insolently affronted People; as some of them did Mr. Recorder, and others some of the Aldermen and Citizens; giving unreasonable and almost insufferable Provocations, especially in the Afternoon, on purpose, as 'tis reasonably believed, to cause some Disturbance; but the Moderation of the Citizens was such, as scorned to take Notice of these foolish Extravagants, further than modestly to reprove their Want of Respect to Authority, and their Incivility.

It appearing that the Suffrages were likely to fall upon *Papillon* and *Dubois*, several that were for *North* and *Box* applied themselves to my Lord-Mayor, suggesting as if they were denied to poll, and that many of their Party were absent, and the like Complaints; which occasioned his Lordship's coming to the Hall, (some People following very rudely, with Huzzas and unusual Clamour.) His Honour sending for the Sheriffs into the Council-Chamber, they excused themselves for the present, being busy in the Work of the Day, but promised to wait on his Lordship as soon as the Poll concluded. His Lordship came to the Polling-Place, and seemed to forbid the further Proceeding in the Poll; but the Sheriffs offered several Reasons why they ought to go on, being in the legal Discharge of their Office, and so proceeded.

About Seven o'Clock in the Evening, the Mayor, and some few Aldermen, came to the Hustings (the Sheriffs being still polling in the Yard); where the Common-Crier, by Direction from



from his Lordship, spoke to the promiscuous Company in the Hall to this Effect; *All you that were summoned to appear here this Day, are required to depart, and to give your Attendance on Tuesday, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning.* But, omitting to mention the Occasion, some of the People asked, *For what?* But the Generality called a *Poll!* a *Poll!* However, his Lordship being gone, the Sheriffs continued the Poll as before, intending, for the Ease of their Fellow-Citizens, to have dispatched it that Night; but it growing near Nine o'Clock at Night, and there being present some small Number of Persons who then unseasonably demanded to be polled, the Sheriffs thought fit to adjourn into the Hall for half an Hour: In which Time there were assembled in the great Hall three or four thousand People, calling out, *a Hall! a Hall! a Hall!* until the Sheriffs came upon the Hustings, and then Mr. Sheriff Skute spoke to this Effect: *Gentlemen, we have had a Poll To-day; and we, the Sheriffs, as we are the King's Ministers, so we have done and will all therein with all Fairness and Hengty, as becomes us. My Lord-Mayor hath taken upon him to adjourn this Court; but we do now tell you, that we do adjourn this Court until Tuesday Morning Nine o'Clock, then to declare the Poll, or to poll any such as have Right to poll, and have not yet polled already.*

Then the Sheriffs went home, attended with great Multitudes of Citizens, following them with loud and grateful Acclamations of, *God bless the Protestant Sheriffs, God bless Papillion and Dubois, &c.* However, upon the Complaint of the Mayor, that he was there jostled almost off his Legs, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were commanded to attend the Privy Council the Monday following; and, being severally examined concerning the late Riot, Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Skute, the Sheriffs, and Alderman Cornish, were committed Prisoners to the Tower of London, by a Warrant signed by twenty-four Privy-Counsellors; who at the same Time gave Orders to the Attorney-General to exhibit an Information in the Court of King's-Bench against them, and all such as, upon Examination, should be found to have been Promoters and Encouragers of the late Tumult, to be proceeded against to the utmost Severity of the Law.

On the Friday following the said Prisoners were, by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, carried by the Lieutenant of the Tower to the King's-Bench Bar; where having pleaded Not Guilty, they were admitted to Bail: Whereupon the Sheriffs met a Common-Hall on the first of July; when the Lord-Mayor, tho' indisposed, sent an Order to the Recorder, to adjourn the Hall to the seventh following; but the Sheriffs, again denying the Validity of such Adjournment, proceeded in the Election, and declared *Papillion* and *Dubois* duly elected.

Pursuant to this Adjournment, the Lord-Mayor and his Party met on the seventh of July, and heard Council on the Validity of the late Adjournments; but, coming to no Conclusion, the Court was again adjourned to the fourteenth; at which Time the following Order of Council was produced:

"His Majesty being informed by the Lord-Mayor, and divers of the Aldermen of London,

"that the Disorders and Riots arisen in the City, upon the Day appointed for the Election of Sheriffs, have been chiefly occasioned by the Proceedings of the Common-Hall in an irregular Way, contrary to what hath been antiently accustomed; his Majesty, by the Advice of his Council, hath thought fit, for the better keeping of the Peace of the City, to direct, and hereby to require the Lord-Mayor to maintain and preserve entire the antient Customs of the City; and, for the better doing thereof, to take effectual Order, that, at the Common-Hall to be held To-morrow, all Proceedings be begun anew, and carried on in the usual Manner, as they ought to have been upon the twenty-fourth of June last."

This Order being read in the Common-Hall, it was vigorously opposed by many of the most eminent Citizens, as an Innovation, tending to destroy their antient Rights and Privileges. However, the Lord-Mayor, in Obedience to the said Order, declared *North* duly elected by him, without the Sanction of a Common-Hall; and then proceeded to a Poll for another Sheriff, to which none coming that had voted for *Papillion* and *Dubois* at the former Election, *Box* was chosen without Opposition; and *North* and he were returned duly elected; while *Papillion* and *Dubois* were left to seek their Remedy at Law.

On the twenty-seventh of the same Month, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen re-assembled in *Guildhall*; where, for their greater Security, a Company of Train'd-Bands were posted. Thither great Numbers of Citizens resorted from all Parts, and required an Answer to their late Petition, for the swearing in of *Papillion* and *Dubois*, as Sheriffs for the Year ensuing; whereupon some of the principal of them being called in, they received, as final, this disagreeable Answer:

"Gentlemen,

"This Court hath considered of your Petition, and will take Care that such Persons shall take the Office of Sheriffs upon them as are duly elected, according to Law, and the antient Customs of this City; and in this, and all other Things, this Court will endeavour to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Chair, and of the whole City; and wherein ye think we do otherwise, the Law must judge between us."

Mr. *Box*, it seems, being sensible that the Manner of his Election could not be legally justified, prudently declined serving the Office of Sheriff, by paying the accustomed Fine of Exemption. Wherefore 'twas necessary to proceed to a new Election; to which End a Common-Hall was summoned, wherein Mr. *Peter Birch* (Bishop *Burnet* calls him *Rich*) was chosen; who, together with Mr. *North*, was sworn before the Lord-Mayor.

The Violence and Injustice, with which this Matter was managed, shewed that the Court was resolved to carry their Point at any Rate; and this gave great Occasion of Jealousy that some wicked Design was on Foot; for which it was necessary, in the first Place, to be sure of favourable Juries.

Order of Council for proceeding to a new Election.

Burn. Hist. own Time.

Opposed by the most eminent Citizens.

Arbitrary Proceedings of the Lord-Mayor.

North and Box declared Sheriffs.

Each. Hist. Engl.

Petition for swearing in Papillion and Dubois.

Ibid. The disagreeable Answer thereto.

Mr. Box declines.

Burn. Hist. own Time. Mr. Rich chosen.

Burn. Hist. own Time. Ken. Hist. Engl. Each. Hist. Engl.

Sheriffs and Alderman Cornish committed to the Tower.

Ibid.

Admitted to Bail.

Declare Papillion and Dubois duly elected.

Ibid.

Each. Hist. Engl.



And it appears also to have been the Opinion of others; for Lord *Ruffel* takes Notice of these Proceedings in his dying Words, after the same Manner, and concludes, That he was not much surprized to find the Consequence to fall upon himself.

Each Hist.  
Engl.

Soon after, Sir *William Hooker* and Sir *Henry Tulse*, Aldermen of this City, informed against their Brother, Alderman *Pilkington*, for saying, *That the Duke of York has fired this City, and is now come to cut our Throats.* The Duke commenced a Process against *Pilkington* for *Scandalum Magnatum*, which was tried on the twenty-fourth of November, when the Jury gave the Plaintiff no less than an exorbitant Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds Damage. So forward were the Juries of this Time to oblige the Court at the Expence of the Ruin of their Fellow-Citizens! Whereupon *Pilkington* surrendered himself in Discharge of his Bail; and *North*, one of the Sheriffs, was chosen to succeed him as Alderman.

Alderman  
Pilkington  
fined  
100000l.  
for Words  
against the  
Duke of  
York.

Born Hist.  
own Time.

At the Time, as 'twas sworn, that *Pilkington* reflected upon the Duke of *York*, besides *Hooker* and *Tulse*, Sir *Patience Ward*, the late Lord-Mayor, was also present; who, upon *Pilkington's* Trial, deposed, That, to the best of his Remembrance, he did not hear the Words spoken, said to be criminal. This seems to have been Crime enough; for, two having sworn it, it must of Course be true; and the third, for not hearing it, must be deemed perjured; therefore *Ward* was indicted and convicted of Perjury: Which occasioned a certain Historian to say, that Juries at that Time were a Reproach to Religion, and a Scandal to the Nation.

Sir Patience  
Ward  
indicted of  
Perjury.

The sixth of June, 1683, at a Common Council this Day, a Report was brought into this Court, by the Committee appointed to inspect the Acts and Proceedings entered into the Journals of this Court in the Times of Usurpation, or at any Time before or since, that might be fit to be explained or repealed. The Tenor of which Report is as followeth; that is to say,

Report of

the Com-  
mittee to  
inspect the  
Acts, &c.  
in the Time  
of the  
Usurpation.

"To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.

"Whereas, by a late Order of this honourable Court, it was referred unto them, whose Names are subscribed, [These were Sir *William Turner*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulse*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Francis Griffith*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Henry Leads*, *Peter Aikworth*, *Nicholas Charlton*, and *Thomas Vernon*] to inspect the Acts and other Proceedings entered in the Journal of this Court in the Times of Usurpation, or at any Times, &c. that may be thought fit to be explained or repealed, they did humbly certify, that, in Pursuance of the said Order, they had perused and examined those Journals, wherein they found not only many Innovations and Irregularities brought into that Court, and the Government of the City, but also most pernicious and abominable Proceedings, in abetting and carrying on those wicked and unnatural Divisions then raised in the Kingdom, and serving the Usurpations of those Times; all or most of which, they persuaded themselves, could never have had Place

"in this Court, had not Violence been offered to the Government of the City. The Lord-Mayor first arraigned and imprisoned, divers loyal Aldermen and Commoners were, some imprisoned, others displaced, and all loyal Citizens generally discountenanced and discouraged; and others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent Spirits got themselves into the Common Council, and made up the greater Number therein. That all these Actions and Proceedings might (as they deserved) be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no Remembrance thereof might be transmitted to Posterity, to the Shame and Dishonour of this Court and City; but that other Matters were therewith all intermixed, which (for the Substance of them) were, in their Opinion, inoffensive, useful, and fit to be continued. That several Committees had been appointed formerly by this Court to obliterate the said unjust Proceedings; and there were Lines crossed over divers of them, which they presumed were made by the said Committees: But not being thereby obliterated, but still remaining in the Books of the Acts and Proceedings of this Court, and having never been particularly proclaimed and repealed by any Vote or Act of this Court, that they had observed, they thought it were fitting that the said and all other like disloyal and irregular Proceedings should, by an express Act of this Council, be renounced, repealed, and made absolutely null and void. Which Proceedings, or the most of them, they set down and presented to this Court for that Purpose; and desired, that some few of them might be openly read, to beget in this Court, as it hath done in them, a just Abhorrence and Detestation of such Proceedings."

And then followed a Catalogue of them from the Year 1641, and so yearly down to the Year 1657.

"All which Particulars (as the said Committee did proceed) being highly disloyal, and favouring of the Faction and Usurpation of those unhappy Times, they thought fit, should by Act of this Court be disclaimed, revoked, abrogated, and repealed to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; both to demonstrate the Love and good Affection of the present Members of this Court to his Majesty, and the established Government, and to vindicate them from all Imputations of the like pernicious Principles and Practices, and express their Dislike of all factious Innovations. So also will it prevent any ill Use that may be made in Time to come of the said irregular Actions."

After the Reading of which Reports openly in the Court, they were approved of, and agreed to and confirmed. And then the Court proceeded to consider a Bill proposed to regulate the Election of Sheriffs; when it was enacted, That a Freeman chosen should be fined four hundred Pounds, an Alderman six hundred Pounds, if they refused to serve the Office of Sheriff.

These Animosities and Divisions in the City put the Court upon a Resolution to deprive it of the Power of electing its own Sheriffs; and, for the accomplishing so politick an End, no Expedient

The said  
Acts dis-  
claimed and  
repealed.

The First  
for Sheriff  
settled.

Each Hist.  
Engl.



*Resolution  
of the Court,  
and Pro-  
ceedings to  
join the  
City Char-  
ter.*

*Plead Quo  
Warrant.*

*See P. 468.*

*See P. 460.*

*The Pro-  
ceedings on  
the Quo  
Warranto.*

dient could be thought of so effectual as the taking away their Charter, which would not only give the Ministry an Opportunity of making a Common-Hall, but likewise open a Way to that of a House of Commons, (about four Fifths whereof being Burgeses and Barons of the Cinque Ports;) for who would dare to contest their Charters, if the City of London could not hold hers by Law? Therefore, in the Michaelmas Term following, a *Quo Warranto* was brought against the City, contrary to Justice, the City Charters, and all the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens therein contained.

Sir Robert Sawyer was at that Time Attorney-General; who, as Bishop Burnet says, was a dull, hot Man, and forward to serve all the Designs of the Court. He undertook, by the Advice of Sanders, the Lord Chief Justice, a learned, but a very immoral Man, to overthrow the Charter.

That which gave the Occasion of the King's causing this *Quo Warranto* to be brought against this City's Charter, was a Petition the Court of Aldermen and City made to the King, upon his Prorogation of the Parliament, when they were going to try several noble Persons upon the Popish Plot; and for their printing and publishing the said Petition, which was looked upon as seditious, and possessing the People with an ill Opinion of the King and his Government. Another Pretence was, that the City had imposed new Taxes on their Wharfs and Markets, which was an Invasion of the Liberty of the Subject, and contrary to Law. It was said, that all the Crown gave was forfeitable back to the Crown again upon a Malversation of the Body; and that, as the Common Council was the Body of the City, chosen by all the Citizens, so they were all involved in what the Common Council did: And they inferred, that since they had both scandalized the King's Government, and oppressed their Fellow-Subjects, they had thereupon forfeited their Liberties.

The Information set forth, "That the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, by the Space of a Month last past, and more, used, and yet did claim to have or use, without any lawful Warrant or regal Grant, within the City of London aforesaid, the Liberties and Privileges of the same City, viz. these Liberties and Privileges following: 1. To be of themselves a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London. 2. To be Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middlesex, and to name, elect, make, and constitute them. 3. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City were Justices of Peace, and held Sessions of Peace. All which Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises, the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, upon the King, had by the Space aforesaid usurped, and yet did usurp."

And the great Arguments insisted upon, whereby it was endeavoured to be proved that the City had forfeited their Liberties and Privileges, were these:

1. Because they took Authority to levy Money upon the King's Subjects to their proper Use, by Colour of Laws and Ordinances by

them *de facto* ordained; and in the Prosecution thereof the seventeenth of September, 26 Car. II. in Common Council, published a Law for the levying of several Sums of Money, of all that came to the publick Markets within the City to sell Provisions, viz. of every Person for every Horse-Load of Provisions two Pence per Day: For every Cart not drawn with more than three Horses four Pence per Day; if drawn with more than three Horses, six Pence per Day; and, if any paid them not, then to be removed from their Place in the Market. And that, by Colour of this Law, the Mayor, &c. had for seven Years received great Sums of Money, amounting to five thousand Pounds per Annum, in Oppression of the King's Subjects.

2. That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, on the thirteenth of January, 32 Car. II. (Sir Patience Ward then being Mayor) in their Common Council did give their Votes, that a certain Petition, under the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, should be exhibited to the King; the Import whereof was, that by the Prorogation of the Parliament (which was from the tenth of January, 32 Car. II. to the twentieth of January then next ensuing) the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making necessary Provisions for the Preservation of the King, and of his Protestant Subjects, had received Interruption; and that they did order the said Petition to be printed, and the same was printed accordingly: Which was charged and aggravated upon the City to be done unlawfully, maliciously, advisedly, and seditiously, with Intention that the said Petition might be dispersed among the King's Subjects, to the Hatred of the King's Person and Government, and to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom."

The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in Rejoinder, (as to the former Argument) pleaded by protesting, "That those Pleas, by the Attorney pleaded, were insufficient in Law to forejudge or exclude the Mayor and Commonalty from being a Corporation: Protesting also, that no Act or Deed or By-Law, made by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. is an Act or Deed of the Body Corporate. Lastly, protesting that they, the Mayor and Commonalty, &c. never took upon them any unlawful or unjust Authority to tax the King's Subjects coming to Market such yearly Sums as were alledged."

"That London is the Metropolis of England, and very populous, & celeberrimum Imperium totius Europe."

"That there are, and Time out of Mind have been, divers publick Markets for Provision and Merchandize within the said City to be sold."

"That the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens have been, Time out of Mind, and yet are, seized of these Markets in Fee, and by all the said Time at their own Costs and Expences have provided, and have accustomed and ought to provide, at their own Costs, Places for the holding the said Markets, and Stalls and Standings, and other Accommodations for Persons bringing



"bringing Provisions and Merchandizes to the  
 "said Markets, and Supervisors and other Officers  
 "for the better preserving and ordering the said  
 "Markets, and of the great Concourse of Per-  
 "sons coming to the same; and for the sustain-  
 "ing and supporting of the said Costs and Ex-  
 "pences, by all the Time aforesaid have had,  
 "and ought to have, reasonable Tolls, Rates,  
 "or Sums of Money, of Persons coming to the  
 "said Markets, for their Stalls, Standings, and  
 "other Accommodations by them, for the bet-  
 "ter exposing their Commodities, had and en-  
 "joyed.

"They further say, that the Citizens and Free-  
 "men of *London* are very numerous, viz. 50000  
 "and more.

"That within the said City there hath been,  
 "Time out of Mind, a Common Council as-  
 "sembled, as often as necessary, consisting of the  
 "Mayor, Aldermen, and of certain of the Ci-  
 "tizens, not exceeding two hundred and fifty  
 "Persons, thereto annually elected, called the  
 "Commons of the said City.

"That there is a Custom within the said City  
 "for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Coun-  
 "cil, to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the  
 "Regulation and Government of the publick  
 "Markets within the City.

"That these Liberties and Customs of the City  
 "were confirmed by *Magna Charta*, and other  
 "Statutes.

"That by Reason of the burning of the City  
 "in *September, 1666*, and the Alterations in the  
 "Market-Houses and Places thereby occasioned,  
 "for the establishing and resettling the Markets  
 "within the City, *Sept. 17, 26 Car. II.* the then  
 "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Com-  
 "mon Council assembled, according to the said  
 "Custom, for the better Regulation of the said  
 "Market, did make and publish an Ordinance,  
 "entitled, *An Act for the Settlement and Well-*  
*ordering the publick Markets within the City of*  
*London*; by which said Ordinance reciting  
 "that, for the Accommodation of the Market-  
 "People with the Stalls, Shelters, and other Ne-  
 "cessaries for their Standing in the Markets, and  
 "for the Amendment, Paving, and Cleansing of  
 "the Market-Places, and for the Support and  
 "Defraying of the incident Charges thereof, there  
 "have been always certain reasonable Rates and  
 "Duties paid for the same. And to the Intent  
 "that the said Rates may be ascertained and made  
 "publick to all Market-People, and the Col-  
 "lectors restrained from exacting—it was enacted  
 "and ordained by the said Common Council,  
 "that the Rates and Sums in the Replication  
 "should be paid to the Use of the Mayor and  
 "Commonalty and Citizens; or, upon Refusal, to  
 "be removed out of the Market. And they aver,  
 "that these are all the Rates or Duties paid, and  
 "were reasonable Sums to be paid; and these  
 "they have demanded and received for the Use  
 "and Purpose aforesaid, as was lawful for them  
 "to do."

"As to the other Matter alledged by the At-  
 "torney-General in assigning the Forfeiture, they  
 "say,

"That within this Kingdom, viz. at the  
 "Parish of *St. Michael Bassishaw, London*, there

"was an execrable Plot and Conspiracy pro-  
 "secuted by Papists to destroy the King, and  
 "to subvert the antient Government, and sup-  
 "press the true Religion in this Kingdom esta-  
 "blished.

"That Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* took Exa-  
 "minations of Witnesses, and Informations of  
 "the same; and also of the Burning of *London* by  
 "the Papists.

"That divers of the Conspirators had lain  
 "in wait for him, and murdered him, to the  
 "Intent to suppress his Examination, and to  
 "deter other Magistrates from acting in the  
 "Discovery.

"That *Green* and others were tried and hanged  
 "for this Murder.

"That *Coleman* and others were also tried and  
 "executed for the same Conspiracy.

"That *William Lord Powis, Lord Arundel of*  
*Warder, Lord Petre, Lord Bellasis*, were im-  
 "peached by the Commons in Parliament of  
 "High Treason for the same Conspiracies, and  
 "sent to the Tower.

"That the King, in his Speech to that Parlia-  
 "ment, had recommended to them the further  
 "Pursuit and Examination of that Conspiracy,  
 "declaring, he thought not himself nor them  
 "safe, till that Matter was gone through with;  
 "and therefore it was necessary that the said Lords  
 "in the Tower should be brought to their Trial,  
 "that Justice might be done: And the Parlia-  
 "ment having made an Address to the King,  
 "wherein both Lords and Commons declared  
 "their being deeply sensible of the sad Condition  
 "of the Realm, occasioned chiefly by the Con-  
 "spiracies of a Popish Party, who had plotted  
 "and intended the Destruction of the King, and  
 "Subversion of the Government and Religion  
 "of the Kingdom: And thereupon a solemn  
 "Fast was kept, pursuant to the King's Pro-  
 "clamation, grounded upon the said Address,  
 "and divers Bills prepared to be passed into  
 "Laws for Preservation of his Protestant  
 "Subjects.

"These Impeachments and Bills being thus  
 "depending, and the Lords in the Tower not  
 "tried, the Parliament was, upon the tenth of  
 "*January*, prorogued, as the Attorney-General  
 "above in his Replication hath alledged; by  
 "Reason whereof the Citizens and Inhabitants of  
 "the said City, being faithful Subjects to the  
 "King, were much disquieted with the Sense  
 "and Apprehensions of the Danger threatening  
 "the Person of the King, his Government and  
 "Realm, by Reason of the Conspiracies afore-  
 "said, as is by both King and Parliament af-  
 "firmed and declared; and conceiving no better  
 "Means to prevent, than by the sitting of the  
 "Parliament; and having received a Petition  
 "from divers faithful Subjects, Citizens of *Lon-*  
*don*, to the same Effect; and it being lawful  
 "to petition, the Mayor, Sir *Patience Ward*, and  
 "the Aldermen and Commons, in Common  
 "Council assembled, for the Preservation of the  
 "King and his Government, did cause to be  
 "written the Petition in the Replication men-  
 "tioned, which is set forth in *hæc Verba*; and  
 "did order, that, after the same was presented  
 "to the King, it should be printed for the Satis-  
 "faction



"faction of the troubled Minds of the said Citizens; and traverse the Writing or making any other Petition, or making this to any End or Intent than they have pleaded."

*Plead. on the Quo Warranto.*

This great Cause was only twice argued at the Bar: First, by Mr. Finch, the King's Solicitor, for the King; and Sir George Treby, Recorder of London, for the City. And next by Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney-General, for the King; and Henry Pollexfen, for the City.

The first Argument was in Hilary Term, on Wednesday, Feb. 7: The second was in Easter Term, on Friday, April 27.

*Born. Hist. own Time.*

In Answer to the pretended Crimes, the City Plea and Rejoinder were as full and nervous, as the Arguments brought to support the Information were weak, trifling and ridiculous. However, the Ministry having at all Events predetermined to remove the sacred Fence, and destroy the dear-bought Liberties and Privileges of the Citizens, the Chief Justice Pemberton, for not approving of these Proceedings, was removed to make way for Sanders, the wicked Contriver of that detestable Scheme; and Dolben, another of the Justices of the said Court, was for the same Offence discharged, to make room for Wilkins, a Court-Favourite: But, on the very Day before Sentence, Sanders died of an Apoplexy. However, Justice Jones, on the twelfth of June, in Trinity Term, pronounced the following Sentence against the City:

AD. 1683

*Ibid. Judgment on the Quo Warranto.*

"That a City might forfeit its Charter; that the Malversations of the Common Council were the Acts of the whole City; and that the two Points set forth in the Pleadings were just Grounds for the forfeiting of a Charter. Upon which Premises the proper Conclusion seemed to be, That therefore the City of London had forfeited their Charter:" But the Consequences of that were so much apprehended, that they did not think fit to venture on it; so they judged, that the King might seize the Liberties of the City. The Attorney-General moved, contrary to what is usual in such Cases, that the Judgment might not be recorded.

*Each. Hist. Engl. Ken. Hist. Engl.*

This Sentence made a great Noise everywhere, and the Attorney-General's Motion was looked upon as a Design to make the Citizens resign their own Liberties, instead of being condemned to a Deprivation of them. However, the Judgment was observed by many to be strange and unwarrantable, as being given only by two Judges; one of whom, Sir Francis Wilkins, had only heard one Argument; and, as a farther Aggravation of his Crime, declared in the Absence of Sir Edward Hubert, that he was of his Opinion; which Sir Edward afterwards positively denied, to the eternal Reproach of Wilkins, and Jones, his Collegue. And to give a greater Sanction to the said Judgment, they both declared upon the Bench, That their Brother Raymond was of the same Opinion, as was also the Chief Justice Sanders; when 'twas well known, that the latter, upon their consulting him, had only Understanding enough to expostulate with them, why they should trouble him, seeing he had lost his Memory.

*Born. Hist. own Time.*

The Citizens greatly surprized at this unjust

and arbitrary Sentence, a Common Council was summoned to deliberate upon that Exigency; which being assembled, the Country Party were for entering the Judgment, 'till a proper Occasion offered for its Reversal: But the Court Party insisted upon an absolute Submission to the King, before Judgment was enter'd; which was in effect a voluntary Surrender of the City Liberties, and depriving themselves of the Means of getting the same reversed.

This Opposition produced many Arguments, amongst which the following Paper was published, to shew in a narrow Compass the Citizens Loss if the Charter of London should be given up or forfeited: The Author whereof writes, "There being so great a Murmur, and so much Discourse, that the Charter of this City of London is to be made forfeit, or else surrendered by a Common Council, 'tis fit for every Member of this City to understand, that the Meaning or Intent of such a Forfeiture or Surrender, is to dissolve the Body Corporate or Politick of the City, to spoil it irrecoverably of all its antient Government, Laws, Customs and Rights, which have been its Glory throughout Europe near two thousand Years, to bring it into the same State with the Country Villages, only capable to be created a new Body Politick by the Grace and Favour of his Majesty, and to obtain such Privileges as the Crown can grant, which are infinitely inferior to the Customs, Franchises, Rights and Government it now holds by the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom.

"If then there be any Danger either of a Forfeiture or Surrender of this City's Charter, every Member of it is concerned, not only in Interest, but in Duty, to contribute what Assistance he can to preserve and secure it.

"For that Purpose every Citizen upon taking his Freedom is sworn to maintain the Franchise and Customs of the City, and to keep the City harmless, to his Power; and whatsoever Citizen shall openly attempt, or privately contrive, the Destruction of the Corporation, its Customs, or Franchises, betrays the Community, and violates his said OATH, from which no Power on Earth can absolve.

*Citizen's Duty according to his Oath.*

"The Means at present projected for the Forfeiture of the Charter, and the utter Ruin of this antient Body Politick, is the Prosecution of a Quo Warranto against it, assigning thereupon some Acts of Common Council, made and intended for the City's Welfare, whereby is pretended a Forfeiture of all its Privileges, Authorities and Wealth, and its very Being: As if it were reasonable, that a Mistake in a Common Council in the Extent of their Authority (if any such be) should bring so great a City, and all its Members, no way concerned in such Mistake, to suffer such a heavy, dreadful and unheard-of Judgment.

"The mischievous and fatal Consequences of any Dissolution of this antient Body Politick are so many, that the wisest and ablest Lawyers cannot number them, nor foresee the Evils that may



" may attend it: Some of the most visible are these that follow, (*viz.*)

" *First*, Whatsoever the City hath claimed and enjoyed in all Ages by Customs and Prescriptions, as their great Inheritance, will be so extinguished, that they can never be again revived by any Grant from the Crown; as

" Tolls in their Markets and Fairs, for Goods not sold, payable by Freemen and Foreigners.

" Water Balliage, and all Duties thereby growing.

" Wharfage, with Power to distrain for the same.

" Metage, Weighage, Scavage, Hallage. Such Customs likewise will be for ever extinct, as are belonging to the several Courts in London, and are different from the Common Law.

" The Jurisdiction of the antient Court of Hustings will be lost in many Things of great Consequence, (*viz.*)

" In holding Pleas of Land.

" In all real Actions whatsoever.

" In correcting Errors in the Sheriffs Courts.

" In passing Lands by Recoveries.

" Bargains and Sales inrolled, which have the

" Force of Fines to bar *Feme Coverts*; Inrol-

" ments of Last Wills and Testaments, granting Replevins, &c.

" The Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen.

" The whole Court of Orphans, and their

" Power and Jurisdictions about their Estates and

" Marriages, and all Authorities relating to Or-

" phans, and their Protection, and punishing by

" Fines and Imprisonment all Offenders, &c.

" The Provision of Widows and Orphans,

" by the Customs of which they are Judges.

" Their Jurisdiction over all Companies, Fel-

" lowships and Brotherhoods, to make them all

" consistent each with other, and useful to the

" whole Body.

" In the Mayor's Court.

" The whole Court of Equity and its Juris-

" diction in all Matters whatsoever, whereby such

" a Multitude of meaner Traders are speedily

" relieved with small Expences.

" All their customary Proceedings to arrest

" without Warrants.

" To arrest upon Complaints entered for Debts

" without Summons.

" All Attachments for speedy Recovery of

" Debts.

" Actions upon *Concessu solvere*, without prov-

" ing any Consideration.

" The Plea *Cognovit scriptum, sed petit quod in-*

" *quiratur de Debito*, and thereupon the Jury to

" find upon a Bond the just Debt and Interest,

" and no more, whereby the People enjoy the

" Benefit of Law and Equity by the Jury at

" once.

" The Custom which prevents Wagers of

" Law, Return of Juries by Inquests of the

" Ward.

" Reading Affidavits of Persons absent, as

" Evidence, which in a trading City is of great

" Use.

" *Levetur*, and all other customary Pro-

" ceedings.

" All Proceedings for Discharge or Relief of Apprentices, for immoderate Chastisement, and not Inrolling.

" Punishments of Offenders for Breach of all By-Laws, by Actions or Informations.

" Disfranchisements by Informations.

" Informations for ascertaining the Bounds of

" Wards, and many other customary Proceed-

" ings there.

" The Sheriffs Court.

" The like Jurisdiction as in the Lord-Mayor's

" Court, as to Pleas, Arrests, Attachments,

" and many other Proceedings for speedy and

" easy Justice within the City, which hath ad-

" vanced the Trade, Wealth, and Growth of the

" same.

" The Wardmote Courts and their Juris-

" dictions.

" The Court of the Chamberlain, for making

" Freemen, binding Apprentices, correcting

" their Offences, turning them over, with ma-

" ny other useful Powers thereunto belonging.

" The Court of Conservancy of the River of

" *Thames* and the Waters of *Medway* hath many

" antient Privileges and Jurisdiction.

" The Court of Conscience, because to be

" held before Commoners, to be appointed

" by the present customary Court of Aldermen:

" And

" The Court of Policies of Insurance, though

" not held by Custom, because the Commissioners

" thereof cannot act 'till sworn before the

" now customary Court of Aldermen, by 34

" *Eliz. Cap. 12.*

" There are also many Privileges, Exemptions

" and Immunities, belonging to the Persons or

" Estates of Freemen, by the Custom of London,

" not enjoyed by Grant, nor to be restored by

" Charter.

" That none but Freemen shall exercise any

" Trade in London, or keep any Shop to buy and

" sell.

" This Privilege may be reckoned the general

" Estate of the Citizens, upon which they

" greatly depend; it is the Fruit of their Free-

" doms, which they obtain by their Money, or

" their Services, or their Fathers Copies.

" 'Tis this Custom that restrains all that are

" not free of the City from having Shops and

" Trading there, puts a Value upon every Citi-

" zen, advances them in their Marriages, and

" induces many to give good Sums of Money

" with their Sons to be Apprentices, and the ra-

" ther, because many other Privileges are by Cus-

" tom annexed to the Freedom; as

" That a Freeman of London may use his Trade

" in any other Part of England.

" That a Freeman bound to one Trade may

" set up any other, and use the same.

" The Custom of *Feme sole Merchants*, whereby

" the Industry of the Wife may provide for the

" whole Family, and withal so useful to sup-

" port poor Widows and Orphans.

" Every Shop in London is a Market overt

" for the Trade of the Owner.

" Creditors may arrest before Day of Payment

" for better Security.

" Citizens may devise in Mortmain.

" Debts



" Debts on simple Contracts amongst Citizens are equal to Obligations under Hand and Seal.

" The Custom of an Infant being bound by his Covenants of Apprenticeship.

" The Persons of Freemen are exempted from all Tolls in any Place in *England*.

" From most Duties in *London*, which Foreigners are subject to, and from serving on Juries out of *London*.

" To be discharged of Wharfage, and many other Privileges; all which must be lost forever, though a new Charter should be obtained.

" There are also other general Privileges depending upon the Custom, not restorable by Charter; as, That

" The Customs of this City shall be tried in the Courts at *Westminster* by Certificate of the Mayor and Aldermen made by the Mouth of the Recorder.

" Custom to punish Whores by the Civil Magistrate.

" The Forfeitures to the City of Goods Foreign bought, and Foreign sold.

" The customary Powers of the Common Hall.

" Entering into a House upon suspicion of Bawdry.

" To call a Woman Whore, actionable.

" The Offices of Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant, and Common-Crier, as to the principal Part of their Offices relating to the Orphans.

" 2dly. All the Authorities, Liberties, Immunities and Powers vested in the present Corporation, and their Successors, by several Acts of Parliament, are not transferable to or upon another Corporation, but by the same Authority, and will all be lost. Some of which follow: As

" 37 *Hen VIII.* 12. Gives the Mayor of this old and present Corporation of the City Power to determine Controversies of Tithes.

" 3 *Jacob.* 15. Lord-Mayor and Aldermen are to appoint two Aldermen and twelve Commissioners to be Commissioners for a Court of Conscience for recovering of small Debts, as is before-mentioned.

" 3 *Jacob.* 18. The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall make, have, and maintain a new Cut or Stream of Water, from *Chadwell*, *Arwel*, &c. to *London*.

" 22, 23, 25 *Car. II.* The several Acts for Rebuilding of *London*, so much thereof not yet executed, as relates to the Mayor, &c. (*viz.*) Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to determine Appeals concerning Maintenance-Money, assessed in lieu of Tithes.

" Power to value and sell unbuilt Grounds, to determine Controversies about Lights, Ways and Party-Walls, to give Satisfaction to Owners.

" 43 *Eliz.* 12. The Court of the Policies of Assurance, for the Reasons before-mentioned.

" But, above all, there can be no Revival of that solemn Confirmation of all the Liberties, Franchises, Free Customs, and Privileges of the City of *London*, by *MAGNA CHARTA*, which have been since renewed and confirmed thirty

NUMB. XLI.

" Times in Parliament, many of which were accompanied with the Invocation of Vengeance upon the Infringers of the same, and their Posterity.

" 3dly. Many Privileges held by ancient Charter of former Kings, if lost or surrendered, can never be restored by any new Charter from the Crown.

" The Citizens by ancient Charter are exempted from the Duty to the Crown of *Prisage* of Wines; but, if the Corporation be dissolved, every Citizen is disfranchised, and thereby made liable to pay it; and the like Exemption cannot be regranted by the King, at least 'till the Determination of a long Lease of the same Duty in being, because his former Grant will prevent it during the Term.

" In like manner the Citizens of *London* are very antiently exempted from Tolls throughout *England*; but, if the Corporation be dissolved the Crown is barred from regranteeing the like by many Grants of the Tolls to others, from which no new Exemption can be given.

" Let such as read this small Collection consider, that the ancient and excellent Composition of Customs, Laws and Liberties in this City, made by the Wisdom, and approved by the Experience, of so many Ages, confirmed by twenty-three Kings and thirty-three Parliaments, must for ever be broken to Pieces, with the Loss of its Charter.

" And let them think, whether it be possible for any Man, or Number of Men, to foresee the Distraction, Disorders, and Mischiefs, that may be the Event of such a fatal Stroke to so great a Body Politick?

" The Children unborn may groan under such Consequences of it, as are not now intended, nor can be imagined. Who can tell when the Cries of the Widows and Orphans will cease? The supposed Provision made for Citizens Wives and Children is void and null, if the Corporation be dissolved.

" No new Charter can give them any Right to their customary Shares and Divisions of their Husbands and Fathers Estates, so much depended upon in Marriages.

" The deluded Fathers must be vexed with new Cares, who have given great Portions with their Daughters to Citizens, upon Consideration only of the City Custom, without taking Jointures for them, or Prospect of any other Dower.

" How great will be the Distraction and Confusion in and about the Courts of Justice, notwithstanding any Provision which can be made by any new Charter for other Courts!

" All Causes and Actions depending in the present Courts, and the Proceedings therein, must cease, as if they had never been; and all Judgments obtained, not executed, will be void and null, and no Citizen will know where or how to seek his former wonted Relief, either in Law or Equity.

" All the Offices belonging to the City Courts of Justice must perish with the Courts; and all the Officers belonging to them, who have obtained their Places by Purchase, or



"otherwise, must seek out new Ways for themselves and Families.

"The same sad Fate will attend all the Officers whose Offices depend upon the Government of the City, or its Magistrates, or its Revenue; and if any of them should hope by Grace and Favour to obtain some new Office under a new Charter, they can never claim their old customary Fees.

"The present Orphans, to whom the City owes their Portions, must be turned to Begging; or Starving, or to live upon the future Charity of a new Corporation. When the Body Politick of the City shall be dissolved, no Creditor can implead it for any Debt, neither can any of his Debtors be impleaded.

"The Death of a Corporation reduceth it to nothing; and 'twill then be, as if it had never been, in respect of Debts or Credits; there can be no Successor, Heir, or Executor to demand or answer for the Body that was.

"Therefore all the Goods and Chapels of the City must fall to the King, to be given and disposed of, as he pleaseth.

"And all its Lands and real Estate in the Exchange, Guildhall, &c. must of Right revert unto the Heirs of the Donors, if there be any, or escheat to the Crown, for want of such Heirs.

"But the Face of Confusion is so full of Horror, that will appear after the Dissolution of this mighty Body by Forfeiture or Surrender of its Charter, that I tremble to look upon it afar off.

"The Lord Cook says, It would require a Volume of itself to treat of the great and notable Franchises, Liberties and Customs of this City: And no less a Volume would be necessary to describe the Disorders, Losses, Distractions, Mischiefs and Confusions, that must attend the Destruction and the Death of so great a Body Politick.

"And the City of London by this Means, which is now one of the antientest Cities in the whole World, will at the time of such Surrender be the youngest City and Corporation in England."

However, the Proposition was carried by a great Majority, and, agreeably thereunto, a submissive Petition drawn up, intitled, *The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled*; wherein they "Acknowledged their hearty and unfeigned Sorrow for the Misgovernment of the City of late Years, whereby the Citizens had fallen under his Majesty's Displeasure, which had occasioned a *Quo Warrants*, and Judgment to be pronounced against them: That they were deeply and thankfully sensible of his Majesty's great Favour in not requiring Judgment to be immediately entered thereon: And considering this their distressed Condition, they humbly cast themselves at his Royal Feet, imploring his Princely Compassion and Grace, to be extended to this his antient City, most humbly begging his Majesty's Pardon for all their Offences, with most solemn Promises and Assurances of constant Loyalty and Obedience to his Majesty, his Heirs and

Successors, and of a regular Administration of his Government in that City for the future; and humbly begged his Majesty's Commands and Directions."

On the eighteenth of June, the Lord-Mayor, at the Head of a Deputation from the Common Council, repaired to *Windſor*, where they presented this Petition to his Majesty; which being read, they were ordered to withdraw; and, being called in again, North, the Lord Keeper, by Command of the King, acquainted them, "That, for the sake of so many of the present Magistrates, and other eminent Citizens in *London*, who were of undoubted Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Service, his Majesty would still shew the City all the Favour they could reasonably desire; and tho' he had obtained Judgment in a *Quo Warrants*, it was not his Intention to prejudice them in their real Properties or Customs. That the City had not been well advised to defer their Application thus long, even till the Court had pronounced Judgment: It might have been done with a much better Grace, if it had been more early. However, his Majesty would not reject their Suit, if they agreed upon the Particulars the King did now require of them; which were,

"1. That no Lord-Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, or Coroner of the City of *London*, or Steward of the Borough of *Southwark*, shall be capable of, or admitted to, the Exercise of their respective Offices, before his Majesty shall have approved them under his Sign Manual.

"2. That, if his Majesty shall disapprove the Choice of any Person to be Lord-Mayor, and signify the same under his Sign Manual to the Lord-Mayor, or, in default of a Lord-Mayor, to the Recorder, or senior Alderman; the Citizens shall within one Week proceed to a new Choice: And, if his Majesty shall in like Manner disapprove the second Choice, his Majesty may, if he please, nominate a Person to be Lord-Mayor for the ensuing Year.

"3. If his Majesty shall, in like Manner, disapprove the Persons chosen to be Sheriffs, or either of them, his Majesty may appoint Persons to be Sheriffs for the ensuing Year by his Commission, if so he please.

"4. That the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen may also, with the Leave of his Majesty, displace any Alderman, Recorder, &c. *ut supra*.

"5. Upon the Election of an Alderman, if the Court of Aldermen shall judge and declare the Person presented to be unfit, the Ward shall chuse again; and, upon a Disapproval of a second Choice, the Court may appoint another in his Room.

"6. The Justices of the Peace are to be by the King's Commission; and the settling of these Matters to be left to his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, and Council learned in Law."

To which the Lord Keeper added, "That, these Regulations being made, his Majesty would not only pardon this Prosecution, but confirm their Charter in such a Manner as should be consistent with them." Concluding thus,

*Ibid.*

*Presented to the King at Windſor.*

*Ibid.*

*Upon what Terms presented.*

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Each. Hist.  
Engl.

City Petition for Pardon.



thus, "My Lord-Mayor, The Term draws towards an End, and *Midsummer-Day* is at Hand, when some of the Officers used to be chosen, whereof his Majesty will reserve the Approbation: Therefore it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that you return to the City, and consult the Common Council, that he may speedily know your Resolutions hereupon, and accordingly give his Directions. That you may see the King is in earnest, and the Matter is not capable of Delay, I am commanded to let you know, he hath given Order to his Attorney General to enter upon Judgment on *Saturday* next, unless you prevent it by your Compliance in all these Particulars."

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

The Constitution accepted in the Common Council by a Majority of 18.

In Obedience to this Order, the Common Council, at their Return, met at *Guildhall*; when the Question was put, Whether they should agreed and submit to his Majesty's above-recited Regulations? This occasioned long and warm Debates, by a vigorous Opposition of the brave Asserters of Liberty, who generously declared, that, rather than accept of such vile and slavish Conditions, they would sacrifice all that was near and dear to them: However, it was carried for a Submission by a Majority of eighteen, to the great Surprise of all the Friends of Liberty.

To what has been said in respect to the illegal, arbitrary and unjust Measures taken to deprive this City of her antient Rights and Liberties, I shall only add the Remarks of a late Writer upon the iniquitous Proceedings of the Ministry at that Time:

Ibid.  
Remarks on the ministerial Proceedings at this Time.

"The Charters of the City of London, and other Corporations, stood in the Way of an absolute Government; and it was resolved to break through this Barrier; in order to which, *Quo Warranto's* were brought against them; and, in Process of Time, they were either surrendered by the Corporations themselves, or vacated in *Westminster-Hall* by a Set of Judges picked out for that Purpose. And it was resolved thereby to make one of the Estates of Parliament depend intirely upon the Will and Nomination of the Prince. While these *Quo Warranto's* were going on, whole Peals of Anathemas were rung out against those Patriots, that had stood up for the Liberties of their Country in the preceding Parliaments: And it was looked upon as a Crime against the State, for any one to regret the approaching Fate of his Country. Even the Holy Scriptures themselves were made a Stale for arbitrary Power; and the Laws that were given to the Jews, as they were a Political State, were now brought in, upon every Occasion, to countenance the Designs of the Court; as if those Laws, which were intended only to support the Political Government of the Jews, were the real Foundation of the Christian Religion; or that the Constitution of England was founded upon the Jewish Doctrine. All which was not much for the Honour of those Gentlemen that broached that Notion. This was a Time never to be forgot, when to wish well to our Country was a Crime, and when Heaven itself was ranked upon our Enemies' Side, by some that pretended to expound its Will. In some Places, new Kinds of Funeral

Harangues came in Fashion; our Laws, our Liberties, our Parliaments, our native Rights were to be buried: But, instead of dropping a Tear at their Funeral, fulsome Panegyrics were made upon their Murderers, and Curfes denounced against those that would have retrieved them from Destruction."

On the eighth of May, fourteen of the chief Citizens were tried at *Guildhall*, before the Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, for a Riot and Assault made upon Sir John Moore, the late Lord-Mayor, on *Midsummer-Day* last; when, after a long Trial, they were all found guilty, and the following exorbitant Fines imposed upon them: Lord Gray, Cornish, Betbel and Shute, one thousand Marks each; Pilkington, Player, Swinock and Goodenough, five hundred Marks each; Deagle, four hundred Marks; Jenkes and Freeman, three hundred Marks each; Jekyl, two hundred Marks; and Keys and Wickham, one hundred Marks each.

Ibid.  
Prosecutions and Fines of several Aldermen.

*Papillon* and *Dubois*, mentioned to have been chosen Sheriffs in the preceding Year, being set aside by the Lord-Mayor, and some of the Aldermen; for which Reason having sued out of the Court of King's-Bench a Writ of *Latitat*, in an Action upon the Case against the Lord-Mayor, Sheriff North, and divers of the Aldermen; who being all therewith served by Brown, an Attorney, and Clerk to the Skinners Company, they went along with him as his Prisoners to *Skinners-Hall*, where he kept them in Custody 'till one o'Clock in the Morning; but, being himself then arrested for Debt by a Sheriff's Officer, who carried him to the Compter, no Person being left in Charge of his Prisoners, they returned to their respective Habitations.

Each Hist.  
Engl.  
A Latitat sued out against the Lord-Mayor, &c.

The Court was so highly enraged at this Proceeding against their Friends, that the City, on the twenty-second of May, thought proper to disclaim the same by the following Order of Common Council:

"That whereas Sir William Pritchard, Knight, Lord-Mayor of this City, was in a rude Manner lately arrested at the Suit or in the Name of Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dubois*; and whereas it hath been alledged by the said Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dubois*, that the Action upon which the said Arrest was, was prosecuted at the Instance of the Citizens of London: The Members of this Court, to deliver themselves and the said Citizens from this undue Imputation, do declare, That they were not privy or consenting to the said Action or Arrest, and do disown and disapprove the same."

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Disclaimed by the Common Council.

We have already seen, that the Citizens of London complied with every thing the King required of them in respect to their Charter: But it seems *Charles* thought the Terms he had granted were too favourable (whereas in truth nothing could be more servile); therefore pretended, That the City had not tendered him a formal Submission; for which Reason he commanded the Judgment upon the *Quo Warranto* to be entered; which was no sooner effected, than by a Commission under the Great Seal he granted the Office of Mayor to Sir William Pritchard, (the present Lord-Mayor) to hold during Pleasure; and also the Offices of Sheriff, to Peter Daniel and Samuel Deftwood,

Ibid.  
The Judgment on the Quo Warranto entered.

Proceedings thereupon.

upon



Fach. Hist.  
Engl.

upon the same Terms; and at the same Time, with the Honour of Knighthood, constituted *Thomas Jerner* Recorder of the City, in the Room of *Sir George Treby*, displaced. And soon after, by a Commission, he appointed sixteen of his favourite Aldermen Justices of the Peace, and degraded eight of the Aldermen that were in the Country Interest; and on the thirteenth of the same Month of *October* appointed eight Persons in their Places, who on the *Sunday* after attended the Lord-Mayor at *Guildhall* Chapel in their Formalities, and the next Day in the Court of Aldermen. And on the twentieth, the King, to shew another Instance of his new Power, appointed *Sir Henry Tulse* (one of the Informers against *Alderman Pilkington*) to execute the Office of Mayor during Pleasure.

Ibid.

A violent  
Frost.

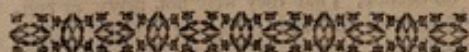
This Winter was very remarkable for a violent Frost, which began about the Beginning of *December*, and, without Intermission, continued intensely sharp till the fifth of *February*; which congealed the River *Thames* to that Degree, that another City, as it were, was erected thereon; where, by the great Number of Streets, and Shops with their rich Furniture, it represented a great Fair, with a Variety of Carriages and Diversions of all Sorts; and near *Whitehall* a whole Ox was roasted upon the Ice.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1684

At this Time, there was little else remarkable but arbitrary Prosecutions and Surrendering of Charters; whereby the King attained to such a despotical Power, that he became the Dread and Terror of all publick Societies; wherefore the *Hamburg* Company of Merchants Adventurers, to engage the Affections of a Prince armed with such Power, erected to his Honour, in the Centre of the *Royal Exchange*, a noble Statue of *Grey Marble* in a *Roman Habit*, with this pompous Inscription on the Pedestal: *Carolo II. Cesari Britannico, Patriæ Patri, Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo, Generis humani Delicis, utriusque Fortunæ Victori, Pacis Europæ Arbitro, Maris Domino & Vindici, Societas Mercatorum Adventur' Angliæ, quæ per CCCC jam prope annos Regia Benignitate floret, Fidei intemeratæ, Gratiitudinis æternæ, hoc Testimonium venerabunda posuit. Anno Sal. Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.* The King was so highly pleased with this Performance, that, by a special Order, he strictly enjoined all Persons not to copy, publish or print any thing thereunto belonging, without Leave of the celebrated Statuary, *Grinling Gibbons*.

Fach. Hist.  
Engl.

K. Cha. II.  
Statue in  
the Royal  
Exchange  
erected by  
the Ham-  
burgh Mer-  
chants.



## CHAP. XLI.

*Accession of King James II. Alderman Cornish executed. Duke of Monmouth beheaded. French Protestants settle about London. Seven Bishops committed to the Tower. Prince of Orange invited over. The Charter restored. Lord-Mayor's Order for restoring the Livery. King James deserts the Throne. Prince of Orange's third Declaration. Disclaimed by that Prince. The Lords Declarations at Guildhall, and the City and Lieutenantcy's Addresses to the*

*Prince of Orange. Riots. Lord Chancellor Jefferies's Imprisonment. Rumour of an Irish Massacre intended. King James brought from Eversham, and joyfully received in London. The Recorder's Speech to the Prince of Orange. Tumults. A Loan of 200000 l. Citizens Petition for offering the Crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange. Disavowed by the Lord-Mayor.*

**K**ING *Charles II.* departed this Life on the sixth of *February*, 1685: But his Death was very far from putting a Stop to the arbitrary Measures of the Court in seizing upon the Charters, and prosecuting particular Persons, who had distinguished themselves in promoting and supporting the Bill of Exclusion, and in their Opposition to Popery: For the Duke of *York*, who ascended the Throne by the Title of *James the Second*, immediately resolved to re-examine the Affair of the *Rye-House Plot*: And *Henry Cornish*, an Alderman of this City, was singled out as a Sacrifice to Popery; for, being Sheriff of *London* in the Year 1680, he had exerted himself in an uncommon Manner in the Detection and Prosecution of the Popish Plot, and inquiring into the Mystery of *Fitz-Harris's* Treason; wherefore the Papists deemed this a very proper Time to revenge themselves upon him. To which End on the thirteenth of *October* following he was apprehended and committed to *Newgate*, without the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper, 'till *Saturday Noon*, when he received Notice of an Indictment of High Treason being prepared against him, on which he was to be tried the *Monday* following. In the Interim, his Children humbly petitioned the King for Time for their Father to prepare for his Defence. *James*, artfully to avoid the Imputation of Injustice, referred their Petition to the Judges, who, he well knew, would run all Lengths to serve him: Answerable to this Opinion, they unjustly denied their humble and equitable Request, tho' the unhappy Prisoner knew not whether they intended to proceed against him for a Crime in this or the preceding Reign: Besides, his most material Evidence then was above an hundred and forty Miles from *London*. And, to exult over the Misfortunes of this innocent Gentleman, the Attorney General wickedly told him, that he had not so well deserved of the Government, as to have Time allowed him; which, in plain *English*, is as much as if he had said, that he was to expect neither Favour nor Justice in the Prosecution.

A.D. 1685

Death of  
K. Cha. II.

Accession of  
K. Jam. II.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Each Hist.  
Engl.

Alderman  
Cornish  
imprisoned.

Denied  
Time to  
prepare for  
his De-  
fence.

*Cornish* was on the *Monday* following indicted for conspiring with other false Traitors to raise a Rebellion in the Kingdom, to destroy the King, and subvert the Constitution in the late Reign. The only material Evidence against him was *Colonel Rumsey*, an infamous and profligate Wretch; and *Goodenough*, the other Evidence, an Out-law in the highest Degree, was pardoned, and his Testimony made legal, for his appearing against *Cornish*; and tho' what he deposed did not affect the Prisoner, he was nevertheless condemned, and on the twenty-third of the same Month hanged, drawn and quartered at the End of *King-Street*, *Cheapside*, fronting his own House.

Ibid.

Is unjustly  
condemned  
of High  
Treason.

Executed.

Had the aforesaid iniquitous Judges granted the reasonable and moving Requests set forth in the

Born. Hist.  
own Time.



the Petition of *Cornish's* Children, his Innocence would soon have appeared, from *Rumsey's* former Depositions, as it was soon after his Death clearly evinced; inasmuch that it is said, that the King not only regretted his unfortunate End, but likewise restored his Estate to his Family; and confined the Witnesses to separate Prisons during Life.

In the Year 1685, *James Duke of Monmouth* was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. When he went to the Scaffold, he was attended by a very strong Guard, who, it is said, had Orders to shoot him, if any Attempt had been made of a Rescue, as had been talked of. The Executioner, at the Block, was in very great Disorder, trembling all over, and gave him at first only a slight Stroke, at which he turned and looked at him; then the Duke laid himself down again, and the Headsmen gave him two Strokes more, but then threw down the Ax, and cried out, *That he could not go on*; but the Sheriff, with Threats, obliged him to take it up again; and so at two Strokes more his Head was taken off.

At this Time, a dreadful Persecution raging in France against the distressed Protestants, they were obliged to seek Refuge in most Protestant Countries; many thousands of whom came into this Kingdom, as appears by fifteen thousand and five hundred of them being relieved in this Year, by Money arising from a Brief, whereon was collected the Sum of sixty-three thousand seven hundred and thirteen Pounds two Shillings and three Pence. Thirteen thousand and five hundred of the said Refugees settled in this City and Parts contiguous, besides such as wanted no Charity. On this melancholy Occasion the Citizens of London exerted themselves in a very laudable Manner, striving to outdo one another in their charitable Benefactions, for the Support of their afflicted Christian Brethren.

In the Year 1688, *Dr. Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and six other Bishops, viz. *Dr. Lloyd*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*; *Dr. Kenn*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*; *Dr. Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*; *Dr. Lake*, Bishop of *Chichester*; *Dr. White*, Bishop of *Peterborough*; and *Sir Jonathan Trelawney*, Bishop of *Bristol*; were committed to the Tower. The Court, expecting some Disturbance upon this Occasion, had ordered that they should be carried thither by Water; but the People ran in Crowds to the River Side, to wait their coming, and filled the Banks of the *Thames*, by which they were to pass, and expressed all the Transports that Love, Compassion, and Rage could beget. They were soon after brought to their Trial, and acquitted. But these and other tyrannical Proceedings of a Prince, by whose Management in the late Reign the City Charter was taken away, and the Citizens deprived of all their ancient and valuable Rights and Immunities, not only during the remaining Part of that Reign, but also during the Course of the present, had brought the City and Nation into the utmost Despair; and obliged the most zealous Patriots of the Protestant Religion and the established Church to invite the Prince of *Orange*, the King's Son-in-Law, to defend and deliver them by an armed Force from that Abyss of Slavery, Oppression and Popery, to which otherwise the Laws

No. 41.

and Religion must submit. But the News of this Prince's Resolution no sooner reached *Whitehall*, than the unhappy, deluded and pusillanimous King, with a Meanness of Spirit equal to that of enslaving his People, sent for the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London to *Whitehall*; where he told them, that out of his great Concern for the Welfare and Peace of the City, and as a Mark of the great Confidence he had in them at this Time, when the Kingdom was threatened with an Invasion by the Prince of *Orange*, he had resolved to restore to them their ancient Charters and Privileges, and put them in the same Condition they were in before the *Two Warrants* was brought against them; that thereby they might the better be enabled to serve him with that Duty and Loyalty, which they had given the late King his Brother and himself so many Testimonies of, and upon which he would now depend.

Pursuant to this Declaration, the very wicked Chancellor, *Jefferies*, on the sixth of *October*, brought back the City Charter, with two Grants under the Broad Seal for restoring the same; which he delivered to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, (rather Custos and Assistants) then sitting in the Council-Chamber at *Guildhall*; by Virtue whereof, *Sir John Chapman* was constituted Mayor, until the Feast of *St. Simon and Jude*; and *Sir Samuel Thompson* and *Sir Humphrey Edwin*, the present Sheriffs, to continue 'till the Election of others. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by *Jefferies* the Chancellor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, repaired to the great Hall; where *Jefferies* had no sooner acquainted the Citizens with the Restitution of their Rights and Liberties, than the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs in the Court of Hustings, with the usual Solemnity, took the Oaths, and subscribed the Declaration in the Act 13 *Car. II.* for regulating Corporations. And the Aldermen being likewise restored to their respective Wards, all then present took the Oaths, and subscribed the said Declaration. Whereupon the Court ordered an Address of Thanks to be drawn up and presented to the King, as follows:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"We your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of your City of London, humbly return our most hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for the great Grace and Favour shewn to the Citizens of this City, in restoring to them their ancient Liberties and Franchises; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall with all Duty and Faithfulness, cheerfully and readily, to the utmost Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, discharge the Trust reposed in us by your Majesty, according to the avowed Principles of the Church of England, in Defence of your Majesty and the established Government."

Pursuant to the Grants for restoring the City Charter, at a special Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, held on Sunday the seventh of *October*, an Order was made for restoring the Livyemen of the several Companies of the City,

Ken. Hist. Engl.

The King promises to restore the City Charter.

London. Report. in Rec. Guild.

The Charter restored.

Address of Thanks from the City.

Lord-Mayor's Order for restoring the Livyemen.

Duke of Monmouth beheaded.

Rapin's Hist. A.D. 1687

French Protestants relieved in England.

Rec. Chamb. Lond.

13500 of them settled in and about London.

A.D. 1688

Prince of Orange invited over.



that were on the Livery at the Time when Judgment was given against the City upon the *Quo Warranto*: Which Order, the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the several Incorporations were forthwith to put in Execution, as were their several Clerks to enter the same in their respective Books.

Ibid.

Depositions concerning the Birth of a Prince.

Soon after, upon the Delivery of the Queen of a Prince, as 'twas said, a Rumour was spread of his being an Impostor; wherefore the King judged it necessary for quashing that Report, to cause all that had been present at the Queen's Delivery to be examined in Presence of all the Peers Spiritual and Temporal in Town, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Judges; whereby 'tis manifest, that the King was of Opinion, that an Affair of that Consequence could not be safely performed without the Presence of the City Magistrates.

Each Hill Engl.

The King marches against the Prince of Orange.

Recommendations the Care of the City to the Lord-Mayor.

News being brought of the Prince of Orange's Landing at *Torbay*, the King declared his Resolution to march against him with his Army; wherefore the Lord-Mayor waited upon his Majesty, to wish him good Success. On this Occasion the King earnestly recommended to him the Care of the City during his Absence; and told him, that he had left a sufficient Number of Troops for their Defence, and that upon any Emergency he might apply to the Privy Council for Assistance and Advice; assuring him, that, if he returned victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promised, for the Security of their Religion and Liberties. But the Defection soon became so general, not only in most Parts of the Kingdom, but likewise in the Army, that it occasioned the King's speedy Return to *London*; where apprehending himself in great Danger, he resolved to provide for his Security by leaving the Kingdom.

Is deserted.

Resolves to leave the Kingdom.

Ibid.

Prince of Orange's third Declaration.

In the mean time, the following Paper, intitled, *The Prince of Orange's Third Declaration*, was before Witnesses delivered to Sir *John Shorter*, the Lord-Mayor, with a strict Injunction of seeing the same punctually executed.

"We have in the whole Course of our Life, and more particularly by the apparent Hazards, both by Sea and Land, to which we have so lately exposed our Person, given to the World so high and undoubted Proofs of our fervent Zeal to the Protestant Religion, that we are fully confident no true *Englishman* and good Protestant can entertain the least Suspicion of our firm Resolution rather to spend our dearest Blood, and perish in the Attempt, than not to carry on the blessed and glorious Design, which, by the Favour of Heaven, we have so successfully begun, to rescue *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* from Popery and Slavery, and in a free Parliament to establish the Religion, the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms on such a sure and lasting Foundation, that it shall not be in the Power of any Prince for the future to introduce Popery and Tyranny.

"Towards the more easy compassing this great Design, we have not been hitherto deceived in the just Expectation we had of the Concurrence of the Nobility, Gentry and People of *England* with us, for the Security of their Religion, and the Establishment of their Liberties and Properties. Great Numbers of all Ranks and Qualities have joined themselves to us; and others, at great Distances from us, have taken

up Arms, and declared for us: And, which we cannot but particularly mention, in that Army which was raised to be the Instrument of *Slavery and Popery*, many, by the special Providence of God, both Officers and common Soldiers, have been touched with such a feeling sense of Religion and Honour, and of true Affection to their native Country, that they have already deserted the illegal Service they were engaged in, and have come over to us, and have given us full Assurance from the rest of the Army, that they will certainly follow this Example, as soon as we shall approach near enough to receive them without Hazard of being prevented or betrayed.

"To which End, and that we may the sooner execute this just and necessary Design we are engaged in for the publick Safety and Deliverance of these Nations, we are resolved with all possible Diligence to advance forwards, that a free *Parliament* may be forthwith called, and such Preliminaries adjusted with the King, and all Things settled upon such a Foot, according to Law, as may give us and the whole Nation just Reason to believe, the King is disposed to make such necessary Condescensions on his Part, as will give entire Satisfaction and Security to all, and make both King and People once more happy. And that we may effect all this in the Way most agreeable to our Desires, if it be possible, without the Effusion of Blood, except of those execrable Criminals, who have justly forfeited their Lives, for betraying the Religion, and subverting the Laws of their native Country; we do think fit to declare, that as we will offer no Violence to any, but in our own necessary Defence; so we will not suffer any Injury to be done to the Person even of any Papist, provided he be found in such Place, and Condition, and Circumstances, as the Law requires. So we are resolved, and do declare, that all *Papists* who shall be found in open Arms, or with Arms in their Houses, or about their Persons, or in any Office Civil or Military, upon any Pretence whatsoever, contrary to the known Laws of the Land, shall be treated by us and our Forces, not as *Soldiers and Gentlemen*, but as *Robbers, Freebooters and Banditti*; they shall be incapable of Quarter, and intirely delivered up to the Discretion of our Soldiers.

"We do farther declare, That all Persons who shall be found any ways aiding or assisting to them, or shall march under their Command, or shall join with, or submit to them in the Discharge or Execution of their illegal Commissions or Authority, shall be looked upon as Partakers of their Crimes, Enemies to the *Laws*, and to their Country. And whereas we are certainly informed, that great Numbers of armed *Papists* have of late resorted to *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent, where they remain, as we have Reason to suspect, not so much for their own Security, as out of a wicked and barbarous Design to make some desperate Attempt upon the said Cities, and their Inhabitants, by Fire, or sudden Massacre, or both; or else to be more ready to join themselves to a Body of *French* Troops,



"Troops, designed, if it be possible, to land in England, procured of the French King, by the Interest and Power of the Jesuits, in Pursuance of the Engagements, which, at the Intigation of that pestilent Society, his Most Christian Majesty, with one of his neighbouring Princes of the same Communion, has entered into for the utter Extirpation of the Protestant Religion out of Europe: Tho' we hope to have taken such effectual Care to prevent the one, and to secure the other, that, by God's Assistance, we cannot doubt but we shall defeat all their wicked Enterprizes and Designs.

"We cannot however forbear, out of the great and tender Concern we have to preserve the People of England, and particularly those great and populous Cities, from the cruel Rage and bloody Revenge of the Papists, to require and expect from all the Lord-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace, Lord-Mayors, Mayors, Sheriffs, and all other Magistrates and Officers, Civil and Military, of all Counties, Cities, and Towns of England, especially of the County of Middlesex, and Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent, that they do immediately disarm and secure, as by Law they may and ought, within their respective Counties, Cities, and Jurisdictions, all Papists whatsoever, as Persons at all Times, but now especially, most dangerous to the Peace and Safety of the Government; that so, not only all Power of doing Mischief may be taken from them, but that the Laws, which are the greatest and best Security, may resume their Force, and be strictly executed.

"And we do hereby likewise declare, that we will protect and defend all those who shall not be afraid to do their Duty in Obedience to these Laws. And that for those Magistrates and others, of what Condition soever they be, who shall refuse to assist us, and, in Obedience to the Laws, to execute vigorously what we have required of them, and suffer themselves at this Juncture to be cajoled and terrified out of their Duty, we will esteem them the most criminal and infamous of all Men, Betrayers of their Religion, the Laws, and their native Country; resolving to expect and require at their Hands the Life of every single Protestant that shall perish, and every House that shall be burnt or destroyed, by their Treachery and Cowardice.

"Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Head Quarters at Sberborn-Castle, the twenty-eighth Day of November, 1688.

"William-Henry, Prince of Orange.

"By his Highness's special Command,  
"C. Haygens."

Disclaimed  
by the  
Prince.

This Declaration being disclaimed by the Prince of Orange, shews it to have been the boldest Attempt that ever was made by a private Person. However, by its amazing Effects, it fully answered the good Intentions of the Author, Mr. Hugh Speake, (who was very much concerned for the Success of the Prince of Orange's Expedition, as will presently appear) for the several Officers therein mentioned readily put it in Execution;

whereby the Power of the Papists was reduced to the lowest Ebb, and the Revolution greatly hastened.

The King had no sooner put his Resolution of leaving the Kingdom in Execution, than the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about this City assembled at Guildhall; and, sending for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who readily attended, they made this memorable Declaration:

"We doubt not but the World believes, that, in this great and dangerous Conjunction, we are heartily and zealously concerned for the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject; and we did reasonably hope that the King, having issued his Proclamation and Writs for a free Parliament, we might have rested secure, under the Expectation of that Meeting: But his Majesty having withdrawn himself, and, as we apprehend, in order to his Departure out of this Kingdom, by the pernicious Counsels of Persons ill-affected to our Nation and Religion; we cannot, without being wanting to our Duty, be silent under these Calamities, wherein the Popish Counsels, which so long prevailed, have miserably involved these Realms: We do therefore unanimously resolve to apply ourselves to his Highness the Prince of Orange, who, with so great Kindness to these Kingdoms, so vast Expence, and so much Hazard to his own Person, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a free Parliament, to rescue us, with as little Effusion as possible of Christian Blood, from the imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

"And we do hereby declare, That we will, with our utmost Endeavours, assist his Highness in the obtaining such a Parliament with all Speed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties, and Properties may be secured, the Church of England in particular, with a due Liberty to Protestant Dissenters, and, in general, the Protestant Religion and Interest over the whole World may be supported and encouraged, to the Glory of God, the Happiness of the established Government in these Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes and States in Christendom, that may be herein concerned.

"In the mean Time, we will endeavour to preserve, as much as in us lies, the Peace and Security of these great and populous Cities of London and Westminster, and the Parts adjacent, by taking Care to disarm all Papists, and secure all Jesuits and Romish Priests who are in and about the same.

"And if there be any Thing more to be performed by us, for promoting his Highness's generous Intentions for the publick Good, we shall be ready to do it, as Occasion shall require."

The Lords, by this Declaration, having set the Citizens an Example, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, fired with a generous Emulation, (the same Day) drew up the following remarkable Address, and sent it to his Highness the Prince of Orange, by a Deputation of four Aldermen and eight Commoners:

"We

in Rega.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

The Declaration  
of the Assembly  
of the Lords at  
Guildhall.



Each Hill.  
Engl.

City's Ad-  
dress to the  
Prince of  
Orange.

"We, taking into Consideration your High-  
ness's fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion,  
"manifested to the World in your many hazar-  
"dous Enterprizes, wherein it hath pleased Al-  
"mighty God to bless you with miraculous Suc-  
"cess, do render our deepest Thanks to the  
"Divine Majesty for the same, and beg Leave to  
"present our most humble Thanks to your High-  
"ness, particularly for your appearing in Arms  
"in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your  
"glorious Designs to rescue Three Kingdoms  
"from Slavery and Popery, and in a free Parlia-  
"ment to establish the Religion and the Laws and  
"Liberties of these Kingdoms upon a sure and  
"lasting Foundation.

"We have hitherto looked for some Remedy  
"for those Oppressions and imminent Dangers,  
"which we, together with our Protestant Fel-  
"low-Subjects, laboured under, from his Ma-  
"jesty's Concessions and Concurrences with your  
"Highness's just and pious Purpose expressed  
"in your gracious Declaration. But herein find-  
"ing ourselves finally disappointed by his Ma-  
"jesty's withdrawing himself, we presume to  
"make your Highness our Refuge, and do, in  
"the Name of this Capital City, implore your  
"Highness's Protection; and most humbly be-  
"seech your Highness to repair to this City,  
"where your Highness will be received with uni-  
"versal Joy and Satisfaction."

This Example was the same Day followed by  
another Address from the Lieutenantcy of this  
City, in these Terms:

Ibid.

Address to  
the Prince  
of Orange  
from the  
Lieuten-  
ancy.

"We can never sufficiently express the deep  
"Sense we have conceived, and shall ever retain  
"in our Hearts, that your Highness has exposed  
"your Person to so many Dangers by Sea and  
"Land, for the Preservation of the Protestant  
"Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this  
"Kingdom; without which unparalleled Under-  
"taking, we must probably have suffered all the  
"Miseries that Popery and Slavery could have  
"brought upon us.

"We have been greatly concerned, that, before  
"this Time, we had not any seasonable Opportu-  
"nity to give your Highness and the World a  
"real Testimony, that it has been our firm Re-  
"solution to venture all that is dear to us to  
"attain those glorious Ends, which your High-  
"ness has proposed for restoring and settling these  
"distracted Nations. We therefore now unani-  
"mously present to your Highness our just and  
"due Acknowledgments for that happy Relief  
"you have brought to us: And, that we may  
"not be wanting in this present Conjuncture, we  
"have put ourselves into such a Posture, that,  
"by the Blessing of God, we may be capable to  
"prevent all ill Designs, and to preserve this City  
"in Peace and Safety, till your Highness's happy  
"Arrival. We therefore humbly desire, that  
"your Highness will please to repair to this City,  
"with that convenient Speed you can, for per-  
"fecting the great Work which your Highness  
"has so happily begun, to the general Joy and  
"Satisfaction of us all."

Ibid.

Though all the Precautions imaginable were  
taken to preserve the Peace and Safety of the City  
against the evil Designs of Papists, and dangerous  
Tumults of others, by keeping the Militia of

London and Westminster continually in Arms, till  
the Arrival of the Prince of Orange, yet neverthe-  
less a very great Commotion happened; for the  
Populace, regarding the Papists as the Authors of  
their late Misfortunes and present Distractions,  
furiously fell upon the new-erected Mass-Houses  
both in the City and Suburbs, which they soon  
levelled with the Ground, and consumed the  
combustible Part thereof by Fire, with the greatest  
Acclamations. Nor did they stop here, but, roll-  
ing along with an impetuous Fury, assaulted the  
Houses of the Spanish and Tuscan Ambassadors,  
which were the Asylums of the principal Papists,  
and wherein they had deposited their best and most  
valuable Effects; both of which they pillaged of  
every Thing of Value; and what they could not  
carry off, they burnt; among which was a very  
valuable Library both of printed and manuscript  
Books. But, by the succeeding Parliament, the  
Ambassadors received ample Satisfaction for their  
several Losses. From those Places they hastened  
to the King's Printing-House, where all the Pa-  
pers, printed and unprinted, they committed to  
the Flames.

Mass-  
Houses  
pulled  
down.

Spanish  
and Tus-  
can Am-  
bassadors  
Houses  
plundered.

King's  
Printing-  
House broke  
open, &c.

During these destructive Commotions, was ap-  
prehended the most iniquitous and cruel Lord-  
Chancellor *Jefferies*, who, 'twas believed, had  
escaped with the King; but, having disguised  
himself in a Seaman's Habit, lay concealed in  
*Wapping*, in order to have gone to *Hamburg* with  
the first Ship; but, carelessly looking out at a  
Window, was discovered by a Clerk in Chancery  
passing that Way; whereupon he was instantly  
apprehended, and, after a fortunate Deliverance  
from the Mob, who would have torn him in  
Pieces, he was carried before the Lord-Mayor,  
who, during his Examination, fell into a Fit of  
an Apoplexy, and died immediately; which oc-  
casioned his begging to be sent Prisoner to the  
Tower of London, to prevent his falling into the  
Hands of an enraged Multitude, ready to devour  
him; from whom he was, by a strong Party of  
the Train'd-Bands, with the greatest Difficulty  
protected, in order to bring him to condign  
Punishment by an exemplary Death. He was no  
sooner arrived at the Tower, than he was charged  
by a Warrant of Commitment from the Assem-  
bly of Peers at *Whitehall*, when, either to drown  
the Thoughts of his detestable Villainies, or thro'  
a natural Cowardice, he fell to excessive Drink-  
ing of spirituous Liquors, which soon put an End  
to his most infamous and wicked Life.

Ibid.  
Ken. Hill.  
Engl.

Lord-  
Chancellor  
*Jefferies*  
finised.

Examined  
before  
the Lord-  
Mayor.

Killed him-  
self with  
Drinking.

On the thirteenth of December, one of the most  
dreadful and shocking Alarms was given to this  
City, by spreading a Rumour at Midnight, that  
the *Irish*, in a diabolical Fury, were marching  
towards London, with an Intent to perpetrate a  
general Massacre upon the Citizens; and to pil-  
lage the City and burn it. This terrible News  
occasioned such an inexpressible Consternation in  
the City and Suburbs, that in an Instant all was  
in the utmost Confusion; for the People, in the  
greatest Distraction, flying from their Beds, the  
Timorous fled for Safety, while the Brave ran to  
Arms; and others, by barricading the Ends of  
Streets leading to the Fields, put themselves into  
the best Posture of Defence that a Time of such  
Hurry and Perplexity would admit of. In the  
Interim the Women were employed in illumina-

Arcant  
Anni Me-  
morabilia.

A Judas  
Rumour of  
an intended  
*Irish* Mas-  
sacre.

Disorder-  
ing *Irish*.

ting



ting the Windows to enlighten the Streets, for better discovering the Enemy at their Approach. And such was the Expectation of the Men at Arms, that, with an amazing Celerity, they in a few Minutes repaired to the usual Places of Rendezvous appointed for each Company of the Train'd-Bands, completely armed, and, forming themselves into divers Bodies, marched to join the regular Troops in the Suburbs, that had declared for the Prince of *Orange*, who together formed a great Army.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
Spread  
over the  
Kingdom.

This Alarm was not peculiar to this City, but extended to all the principal Places in the Kingdom. This Stratagem, by some Authors, is ascribed to the Duke of *Schomberg*, the Prince of *Orange's* chief General; and, by others, to some Country Fellows, who observed certain *Irish* Soldiers setting Fire to a House; which are equally without Foundation, as the last is absurd; as if those Clowns, by running to *London* in a Fright to give Notice of the approaching Danger, could at the same Time have diffused the Rumour in all other Parts of the Kingdom.

Arcana  
Anni Me-  
morabilis.  
In Author.

The Author of this Stratagem (as we are told by himself) was *Hugh Speake*; who, out of a sincere Love to the Protestant Religion, and Laws of his Country, made it (after the Duke of *Tork's* Accession to the Crown) his Business to travel twice over the Kingdom, to discover the Numbers and Interest of the principal Whigs and Tories in the several Counties: In the last of which Journeys, by Letters of Credence from his Friends in *London*, he discovered his Design to certain of the most eminent Whigs in each City and Town of Note throughout *England*, for engaging their Friends, preparatory to the Prince of *Orange's* Landing: And, in order to raise a Detestation among the People against the *Irish*, that they, his Confederates, in their several Stations, upon the Receipt of his Letters from *London*, should, according to the Time therein mentioned, give out, that the *Irish* were approaching to massacre the Inhabitants of their respective Places; which being faithfully and dextrously managed in all Parts, it effectually answered the Projector's Intentions, by alienating the Hearts of the People from King *James*, and incensing them against the cruel and blood-thirsty *Irish* Popish Army; whilst, on the contrary, it firmly attached all Lovers of their Country to a steady Adherence to their great Deliverer the Prince of *Orange*.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
K. James  
stopped at  
Fever-  
ham.

King *James*, on his Retreat to *France*, being stopped at *Feverham* in *Kent* by some Fishermen, sent for the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who prevailed upon him to return to *London*; where, upon his Arrival, he was received by the Populace with all the Demonstrations of Joy, as if one of the best of Princes; which shews, that little Regard is to be had to the Acclamations of the giddy Multitude, who, in a continual Fluctuation, are one Day for debasing and another for exalting; which soon after appeared in a very flagrant Manner: For, upon the Prince of *Orange's* Arrival at this City, he was received with such universal Marks of Joy and Triumph, that King *James* was entirely forgot, and nothing to be heard but the incessant Acclamations of *Long live our Great Deliverer*: At which Time the Lord-Mayor being indisposed, the Aldermen and Common Council

No. 41.

attended his Highness; when Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, in the Name of the City, made this remarkable and memorable Speech:

"May it please your Highness,

"The Lord-Mayor being disabled by Sick-  
ness, your Highness is attended by the Alder-  
men and Commons of the Capital City of this  
Kingdom, deputed to congratulate your High-  
ness upon this great and glorious Occasion; in  
which, labouring for Words, we cannot but  
come short in Expression: Reviewing our late  
Danger, we remember our Church and State  
over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and  
brought to the Point of Destruction, by the  
Conduct of Men who were our true Invaders,  
that broke the sacred Fences of our *Laws*, and,  
which was worst, the very Constitution of our  
Legislature; so that there was no Remedy left  
but the last. The only Person under Heaven  
that could apply this Remedy was your High-  
ness. You are of a Nation, whose Alliance in  
all Times has been agreeable and prosperous to  
us. You are of a Family, most illustrious Be-  
nefactors to Mankind. To have the Title of a  
Sovereign Prince, Stadtholder, and to have  
worn the Imperial Crown, are amongst their  
lesser Dignities. They have long enjoyed a  
Dignity singular and transcendent, to be the  
Champions of Almighty God, sent forth in seve-  
ral Ages to vindicate his Cause against the  
greatest Oppressions. To this divine Com-  
mission, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among  
them our brave *English* Soldiers, rendered  
themselves and their Arms upon your ap-  
pearing.

Each Hist.  
Engl.  
The Re-  
corder of  
London's  
Speech to  
the Prince  
of Orange.

"Great Sir, when we look back to the last  
Month, and contemplate the Swiftneſs and  
Fulneſs of our present Deliverance, astonished,  
we think it miraculous! Your Highness, led  
by the Hand of Heaven, and called by the  
Voice of the People, has preserved our dearest  
Interests, the Protestant Religion, which is  
Primitive Christianity; restored our Laws,  
which are our ancient Title to our Lives, Li-  
berties, and Estates, and without which this  
World were a Wilderness. But what Retribu-  
tion can we make to your Highness? Our  
Thoughts are full charged with Gratitude.  
Your Highness has a lasting Monument in the  
Hearts, in the Prayers, in the Praises of all good  
Men amongst us; and late Posterity will cele-  
brate your ever-glorious Name, till Time shall  
be no more."

The City Rabble, having already tasted the  
Sweets of Plunder, took Occasion, from the pub-  
lick Rejoicings at the Prince's Arrival, to renew  
their Depredations upon the Papists, many of  
whose Houses they pillaged, without Distinction  
of *English* or Foreigner: Complaint whereof being  
made to the Privy Council, they published an  
Order, permitting all Foreigners to depart the  
Kingdom without Moleſtation; and the Prince  
sent his Passes to the Pope's Nuncio, and to the  
Envoys of *Poland*, *Savoy*, and *Modena*.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
The Popu-  
lance plunder  
the  
Papists.

The Prince of *Orange* being assured of the King's  
Departure, resolved not to act without the Con-  
currence of the Lords, Commons, and Citizens

6 H

of



of London; wherefore he published the following Order:

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

Prince of  
Orange's  
Order for  
a Meeting  
of Parlia-  
ment-men,  
Lord-  
Mayor,  
Aldermen,  
and fifty  
Common-  
Councilmen  
of London.

"Whereas the Necessity of Affairs does require speedy Advice, we do desire all such Persons as have served as Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses in any of the Parliaments that were held during the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, to meet us at St. James's, upon Wednesday the twenty-sixth of this Instant December, by Ten of the Clock in the Morning; and we do likewise desire, that the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London would be present at the same Time; and that the Common Council would appoint fifty of their Number to be there likewise. And hereof we desire them not to fail."

In Compliance with the above Order, the several Members of King Charles's Parliaments, and the Aldermen and Deputies of the Common Council of this City met at the Time and Place prefixed: To whom his Highness addressed himself as follows:

Ibid.

His Speech  
at that  
Meeting.

"You, Gentlemen, that have been Members of the late Parliaments, I have desired you to meet me here, to advise the best Manner how to pursue the Ends of my Declaration, in calling a free Parliament, for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the restoring the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and settling the same, that they may not be in Danger of being again subverted."

"And you, the Aldermen and Members of the Common Council of the City of London, I desire the same of you. And, in regard your Numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide yourselves, and sit in several Places."

By this Order and Speech 'tis observable what a great Honour the Prince of Orange did this City, by making so many of her Sons happy Instruments in restoring the Kingdom and City to their antient Rights and Privileges.

Ibid.  
Each Hist.  
Engl.

His Letter  
to the City  
for a Loan  
of 200000l.

A few Days after, his Highness sent a Letter to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, setting forth the present Exigencies, and the great Occasion there was for an immediate Supply of Money, (beyond what the present State of the Revenue could furnish) for supporting the Charge of the Navy, paying off Part of the Army, and sending an immediate Relief for the Defence of the Protestant Interest in Ireland. For the answering of which great Ends, he proposed to the City the raising the Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds by Way of Loan, to be secured after the best Manner, and repaid with good Interest at the Expiration of six Months. The grateful Citizens, not unmindful of their late great and wonderful Deliverance, cheerfully and unanimously voted the advancing of the said Sum; which was raised in a very short Time, Sir Samuel Dashwood, since Lord-Mayor of London, subscribing sixty thousand Pounds of the said Sum.

60000l.  
subscribed  
by Sir Sa-  
muel  
Dashwood

During the first Debates in the Convention of the States of the Kingdom assembled at Westminster for settling the Government, all Men were ignorant upon what Foundation they would fix it; wherefore some great Zealots for the House of Orange drew up the following Petition, which

they assiduously endeavoured to get subscribed by as many Hands as possible, thereby intending to present it to the House of Lords, as the general Sense of the Citizens of London:

"Whereas we are in a deep Sense of the Danger of Delays, and perplexed Debates about settling the Government, at this Time vacant; by Reason whereof, the necessary Ends of Government cannot be truly administered: We humbly desire that his most illustrious Highness the Prince of Orange, and his Royal Consort the Princess, may be speedily settled upon the Throne; by whose Courage, Conduct, and Reputation, this Nation and the Protestant Religion may be defended from our Enemies at home and abroad; and that Ireland, now in a bleeding and deplorable Condition, may be rescued from its Miseries, and these Kingdoms settled on a lasting Foundation in Peace and Liberty."

The Prince was no sooner acquainted with this unjustifiable and scandalous Way of Proceeding, than he generously caused this Order to be published for its Suppression:

"By the Lord-Mayor, &c.

"Whereas his Highness the Prince of Orange has been pleased to signify to me this Day, that divers Persons, pretending themselves to be Citizens of London, in a tumultuous and disorderly Manner, have lately disturbed the present Convention of the Lords and Commons at Westminster, upon Pretence of petitioning: It being regular and usual for the Citizens of this City, that are under the Apprehensions of any Grievance, to make their Application to myself and the Court of Aldermen: Therefore, with the Advice of my Brethren the Aldermen of this City, these are to require you, that you command, within your Ward, that they forbear any tumultuous Disturbance or Assembly, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Peril."

Ibid.

A Petition,  
in the  
Name of  
the Citi-  
zens, for  
placing the  
Prince of  
Orange  
and his  
Consort on  
the Throne.

Ibid.

Disavowed  
by the  
Lord-  
Mayor, &c.

However, this very Motion, to place the Prince and Princess of Orange on the Throne, was made soon after, succeeded, and was accepted by their Highnesses, under the Style of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.



## CHAP. XLII.

City Address to King William III. Tumult of the Weavers. King and Queen dine in the City. City Charter restored by the Statute 2 W. & M. The several Sums of Money, &c. given by the City for their Charters, &c. Petition against some arbitrary Proceedings of the Lord-Mayor. Act of Common Council limiting the Right of Voting to Householders. City Address to his Majesty, and Resolution to defend and support his Person, &c. King and Queen dine in the City. The Orphans Act. The Origin, &c. of the Orphans Tax. A Loan of 300000l. Acts of Common Council against Hawkers and Pedlars. City's Association



*Association for the Preservation of his Majesty. Regulation of Markets. Instructions to Members of Parliament. Several Addresses. Laws against Prophaneness, Immorality, and Papists, ordered to be put in Execution.*

Stat. Larg.  
1 W. & M.  
A.D. 1689

All of Par-  
liament to  
oblige all  
Persons to  
subscribe  
the Decla-  
ration of  
30 Car. II.

Month.  
Mercur.

Dutch Am-  
bassadors  
publick  
Entry.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

Ibid.  
Address of  
the City to  
the King.

FOR the obviating of all Dangers that might result from the great Resort of Papists to the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, during the Infancy of King *William's* Government, it was by Parliament enacted, That the Lord-Mayor, and Justices of the Peace in the City of *London*, shall cause to be arrested and brought before them all Papists coming to the said City, (that were not Inhabitants or foreign Merchants) and to tender to every such Person the Declaration made in the thirtieth of King *Charles* the Second, for the more effectually preserving the King's Person and Government; and every Person refusing to read and subscribe the said Declaration, to be commanded to depart the City immediately; and that every Person or Persons so enjoined, that shall hereafter be found in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or ten Miles of the same, shall suffer as Popish Recusants convicted.

On the sixth of *June* the *Dutch* Ambassadors, who came to congratulate the King upon his happy Accession to the Crown, made their publick Entry into this City in a very pompous and magnificent Manner: And, soon after, divers Letters from King *James* being intercepted, his Majesty was not only graciously pleased to communicate the same to Parliament, but likewise to the City of *London*; which was so highly pleasing to the Citizens, that they drew up, and on the twenty-second of the same Month, by the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, presented this loyal and dutiful Address to his Majesty:

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, being deeply sensible of your Majesty's great Care and tender Regard for our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and your particular Favour and Condescension to this City, do render your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for vouchsafing to communicate to us the several Letters, and other Papers, which have been now read in this Common Council, manifesting the Progress of your Enemies in your Kingdom of *Ireland*, and also discovering a Conspiracy within this Kingdom of *England*, to aid and abet your said Enemies in their Designs to invade and bring the War upon this Kingdom.

"And we most humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, as far as our Power extends, oppose ourselves to, and suppress all Designs of that Nature; and will search after, disarm, seize, secure, and bring to Justice, all Persons concerned therein, or contriving thereto: And we are unanimously, firmly, and unalterably resolved and determined to stand by, defend, and maintain your Majesty, and your Government, with the utmost Hazard and Expence of our Lives and Estates, against all Persons whatsoever, that shall conspire or attempt any Thing against the same."

A Bill for encouraging the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom being sent by the House of Commons to that of the Lords for their Approbation, a Petition was presented against the same by the Bailiffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Silk-Weavers of this City, attended by a vast Multitude of that Fraternity; which their Lordships looking upon as a Design to frighten them into a Compliance with their Desires, that Right Honourable House addressed his Majesty for a Guard to quash that tumultuous Assembly; and at the same Time ordered the Lord-Mayor of this City to get in Readiness a sufficient Number of the City Train'd-Bands, to prevent the Passage of those Men thro' the City in great Numbers.

About the same Time the *Spanish* Ambassador made a magnificent publick Entry into this City.

Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, the Lord-Mayor, being re-elected Mayor for the Year ensuing, he, with his Fellow-Citizens, were of Opinion, that they could never enough testify their Gratitude to their great Deliverer; therefore, in the Name of the City, invited the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and both Houses of Parliament, to dine at *Guildhall* on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day; at which Time their Majesties, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, and attended by a numerous Train of the Nobility, repaired to *Cheapside*, where they beheld the gorgeous Cavalcade pass; which, considering the beautiful Decorations of the Streets, the Richness of Apparel, the fine Appearance of the Militia and Artillery Company, the Pomp of the Royal Regiment of Horse Volunteers, consisting of the chief Citizens most sumptuously accoutred, and led by the Earl of *Monmouth*, and the Magnificence and curious Embellishments of the several Pageants, seems to have equalled, if not excelled, every Thing of the Kind hitherto seen in this City for Splendor and Magnificence.

The Show being over, their Majesties were, by the Sheriffs, conducted to *Guildhall*, where they were entertained with a truly royal Feast; and the joyful Day concluded with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and general Illuminations in all Parts of the City. And, thro' the whole Course of this Solemnity, nothing was omitted to demonstrate the dutiful Respect and hearty Affections of the Citizens to their Majesties: Yet, a few Days after, some malicious and impotent Enemy spoiled the King's Picture of the Crown and Sceptre: For the apprehending of whom the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen offered a Reward of five hundred Pounds.

Neither were their Majesties backward in their Acknowledgments for these Tokens of Loyalty and Affection towards their Government and Persons; and, as the strongest Instance of their Favour, they gave Order for the immediate Restoration of the Citizens to their Franchises. And accordingly the Parliament, in the 2 W. & M. declared the Proceedings of the former Reigns on the *Quo Warranto* illegal and arbitrary; and that Judgment, and every other Judgment given and recorded in the said Court, for seizing the Franchises of the said City, were reversed and made void;

Ibid.

Weavers  
tumultuous  
Petition.

City  
Train'd-  
Bands or-  
dered to  
suppress  
them.

Month:  
Mercur.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

King and  
Queen dine  
in the City.

Indignity  
offered to  
the King's  
Picture.

The Judg-  
ment on  
the Quo  
Warranto  
reversed,  
and the  
City re-  
stored to its  
Franchises  
by Act of  
Parlia-  
ment, in  
the Reign  
of W. & M.



void, and Vacates entered upon the Rolls; and that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London did remain a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and to have and enjoy all their Rights and Charters: And that all Charters, Letters Patents, &c. concerning any of the Liberties, Lands and Tenements, Rights, Titles, &c. made since the said Judgment by the late Kings Charles and James, were thereby declared void. Also the Officers, Companies, and Corporations were restored. Which being the last Confirmation of the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, it ought justly to be known by all: Wherefore I shall insert the same, for the Satisfaction of the Reader.

Stat. Larg.  
2 W. & M.  
A.D. 1690

“Whereas a Judgment was given in the Court of King's-Bench, in or about *Trinity-Term*, in the thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, upon an Information, in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, exhibited in the said Court against the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, That the Liberty, Privilege, and Franchise of the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, being a Body Politick and Corporate, should be seized into the King's Hands as forfeited: And inasmuch as the said Judgment, and the Proceedings thereupon, is and were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the restoring of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens to their antient Liberties, of which they had been deprived, tends very much to the Peace and good Settlement of this Kingdom:

“2. Be it declared and enacted, by the King and Queen's most excellent Majesties, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That the said Judgment given in the said Court of King's-Bench in the said *Trinity-Term*, in the thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of the said King Charles the Second, or in any other Term; and all and every other Judgment given or recorded in the said Court, for the seizing into the late King's Hands the Liberty, Privilege, or Franchise of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, of being of themselves a Body Corporate and Politick, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered, or in what Manner or Words soever such Judgment was entered; is, shall be, and are hereby reversed, annulled, and made void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and that Vacates be entered upon the Rolls of the said Judgment, for the Vacating and Reversal of the same accordingly.

“3. And be it further declared and enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, shall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be, and prescribe to be a Body Corporate and Politick, in *re, facto & nomine*, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and by that

“Name, and all and every other Name and Names of Incorporation, by which they at any Time before the said Judgment were incorporated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, and to answer and be answered, without any Seizure or Forejudger of the said Franchise, Liberty, and Privilege, or being thereof excluded or ousted, for or upon any Pretence of any Forfeiture or Misdemeanor at any Time heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or suffered; and the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, shall and may, as by Law they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Customs, Usages, Constitutions, Prescriptions, Immunities, Markets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Estates, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which they lawfully had, or had lawful Right, Title, or Interest of, in, or to, at the Time of recording or giving the said Judgment, or at the Time or Times of the said pretended Forfeitures.

“4. And be it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Charters, Letters Patents, and Grants for incorporating the Citizens and Commonalty of the said City, or any of them, and all Charters, Grants, Letters Patents, and Commissions touching or concerning any of their Liberties or Franchises, or the Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Rights, Titles, or Estates of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, made or granted to any Person or Persons whatsoever, by the late King Charles the Second, since the said Judgment given, or by the late King James the Second, be and are hereby declared and adjudged null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

“5. Provided nevertheless, that no Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, Inquisitions, Indictments, Presentments, Informations, Decrees, Sentences, Executions, or any Plaints, Process, or Proceedings in Law or Equity, had, made, given, taken, or done, or depending in the Mayor or either of the Sheriffs Courts, or any other Court within the said City or Liberties thereof, since the said Judgment given, shall be avoided for Want or Defect of any legal Power in those that acted as Judges, Justices, Officers or Ministers of, in, or as belonging to any of the said Courts; but that all and every such Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, and other Things above-mentioned, and the Actings, Doings, and Proceedings thereupon, shall be of such and no other Force, Effect, and Virtue, than as if such Judges, Justices, Officers, and Ministers had acted by Virtue of legal Authority; and that no Person or Persons shall be in any wise prosecuted, sued, impeached, or molested for any Cause or Thing by him or them lawfully acted or done, in Pursuance of any such Charters, Letters Patents, Grants, or Commissions.

“6. Provided, that this Act shall not extend to discharge any Person or Persons from any Penalty or Penalties, or Forfeitures by him or themselves



" themselves to act upon the said Charters, Letters Patents, Grants, or Commissions.

" 7. And be it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Officers and Ministers of the said City, that rightfully held any Office or Place in the said City or Liberties thereof, or in the Borough of *Southwark*, at the Time when the said Judgment was given, are hereby confirmed, and shall have and enjoy the same as fully as they held them at the Time of the said Judgment given, except such as have voluntarily surrendered any such Office or Place, or have been removed for any just Cause; and that every Person who, since the said Judgment given, hath been chosen, admitted, and placed into any Office or Employment within the said City, upon the Death, Surrender, or Removal, as aforesaid, of the former Officers, shall be, and is hereby confirmed in his said Office or Employment, and shall have and enjoy the same in as full and ample Manner, as if he had been admitted or placed therein, according to the ancient Customs of the said City.

" 8. Provided also, and be it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Leases and Grants of any of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and other Things, before the Time of the said Judgments given, belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and usually leased or granted by them, made since the Time of the said Judgment given by the said late King *Charles* the Second, or King *James* the Second, or by any Person or Persons taking upon them to be Trustees for the said City, for the Preservation or Maintenance of the Government, or publick Offices of the said City, by or upon Pretence of any Grant or Commission by their said late Majesties King *Charles* the Second and King *James* the Second, or either of them, such Grants and Leases being made for just, good, and valuable Considerations, and whereupon the old accustomed yearly Rent, or more, hath been reserved, payable into the Chamber or Bridge-House, or any of the Hospitals of the said City, shall be as good and valid for the Terms, and under the Rents, Payments, Provisos, Conditions, Covenants, and Agreements therein respectively contained, against the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, as if the same had been made by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, under their Common Seal, and the said Judgment had never been given, and not otherwise; and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall have the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents, Reservations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and Agreements in every such Grant or Lease contained; and the like Remedy for Non-payment, Breach, or Non-observance thereof, as if the said Grants or Leases had been made by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and the said Rents, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and Agreements had been made payable, reserved, covenanted, or agreed to and with the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

Numb. XLII.

" 9. And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Judgments, Decrees, and Sentences, had or obtained by any Person or Persons taking upon them to be Trustees, as aforesaid, for or concerning any Lands, Tenements, Duties, Tolls, and Interests whatsoever, of or belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, shall stand and remain in Force, and shall be prosecuted and executed by and to, and for the Use of, the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, as if the same had been obtained in the Name of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens; and that all Persons being natural-born Subjects, or Denizens, that have been admitted into the Freedom of the said City since the said Judgment given, shall be free thereof, and have and enjoy the said Freedom to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been thereunto admitted before the said Judgment given.

" 10. Provided always, That the present Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and Common Council of the said City, shall continue until a new Election shall be made of such Officers, and the Persons elected sworn into their respective Offices, and that such new Election be made at the Times hereafter mentioned; that is to say, the Election of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain shall be on the twenty-sixth Day of *May*, in the Year one thousand six hundred and ninety; and the Election of the Common Council shall be made on the tenth Day of *June*, in the Year one thousand six hundred and ninety; and such Persons so elected shall continue till the usual Times of Election of such Officers, according to the ancient Usage and Custom of the said City, and from thence shall continue for the Year ensuing.

" 11. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, That, if the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and Common Council shall not be elected at the Times hereby limited, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and Common Council, which were in Being at the Time of the said Judgment given, shall be and continue in those respective Offices and Places till new Elections be made of the like Officers and Common Council, according to the ancient Usage and Custom of the said City.

" 12. And be it farther enacted, that all Persons so to be restored and continued, shall be, and are hereby required, to take the Oaths appointed by a certain Act, made in the first Year of their Majesties Reign, entitled, *An Act for the abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths the next Term after such Restitution, under the Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Incapacities in the said Act provided and appointed.*

" 13. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain, so to be elected, shall be sworn, in the usual Manner, on or before the twentieth Day of *June* next ensuing.

" 14. And be it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the several Companies and Corporations of the said City, shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated,



" by such Name and Names, and in such Sort  
 " and Manner, as they respectively were at the  
 " Time of the said Judgment given, and every  
 " of them are hereby restored to all and every  
 " the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rights;  
 " Titles, Estates, Liberties, Powers, Privileges;  
 " Precedencies, and Immunities which they  
 " lawfully had and enjoyed at the Time of  
 " giving the said Judgment; and that as well  
 " all Surrenders, as Charters, Letters Patents,  
 " and Grants for new incorporating any of the  
 " said Companies, or touching or concerning  
 " any of their Liberties, Privileges or Fran-  
 " chises, made or granted by the said late  
 " King James, or by the said King Charles the  
 " Second, since the giving of the said Judge-  
 " ment, shall be void, and are hereby declared  
 " null and void, to all Intents and Purposes  
 " whatsoever. Provided nevertheless, That no  
 " Person or Persons shall be in any wise pro-  
 " secuted, sued, impeached or molested for any  
 " Cause or Thing by him or them lawfully acted  
 " or done in pursuance of any such Charters,  
 " Letters Patents or Grants.

" 15. Provided also nevertheless, and it is  
 " hereby farther enacted, by the Authority afore-  
 " said, That all Leases, Terms and Estates  
 " made or granted by any of the said Companies  
 " since the giving of the said Judgment, for  
 " just and valuable Considerations, and where-  
 " upon the old accustomed yearly Rents or more  
 " are reserved, shall stand and be of the same  
 " Force and Effect, as if the same had been  
 " made or granted by the said several Companies  
 " as hereby restored; and the said respective  
 " Companies, and their Successors, shall have  
 " the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents, Re-  
 " servations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants,  
 " Clauses and Agreements in all and every such  
 " Lease or Grant contained, and the like Remedy  
 " therefore, as if the same Grants and Leases  
 " had been made by the said respective Compa-  
 " nies as now restored, and the said Rents, Pay-  
 " ments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses and  
 " Agreements had been made payable, reserved,  
 " covenanted and agreed to, or with them re-  
 " spectively.

" 16. Provided also, and be it enacted, That  
 " all and every Person or Persons, who, at any  
 " Time since the said Judgment, have been ad-  
 " mitted into the Freedoms of, or into the Live-  
 " ries of the said Companies, according to the  
 " Usages and Customs of the said City, and  
 " their respective Companies, shall be, and en-  
 " joy all the Rights and Privileges of a Freeman,  
 " and of a Liveryman, to all Intents and Pur-  
 " poses, as if they had been admitted before the  
 " said Judgment.

" 17. Provided always, and be it enacted, by  
 " the Authority aforesaid, That this present Act  
 " of Parliament shall be accepted, taken and re-  
 " puted to be a general and publick Act of Par-  
 " liament; of which all and every the Judge and  
 " Judges of this Kingdom in all Courts shall  
 " take Notice, on all Occasions whatsoever,  
 " as if it were a publick Act of Parliament re-  
 " lating to the whole Kingdom; any thing  
 " herein contained to the contrary thereof in any  
 " wise notwithstanding."

Here it may be proper to recollect the vast  
 Sums of Money that have been paid to the  
 Crown, by the City, for their several Grants and  
 Confirmations, as they are taken out of the Rolls  
 and other authentick Records. Some of these  
 Sums were parted with to gain their Privileges  
 again, when seized upon by some of the Kings  
 of England, for some Displeasure taken against  
 them.

To K. Rich. I. An. Reg. 9. 1500 Marks  
 K. John, An. Reg. 1. 3000 Marks  
 K. Hen. III. An. Reg. 9. the Fifteenth of all  
 Moveables.  
 ——— An. Reg. 36. 500 Marks  
 ——— A. R. 38 or 39. A.D. 1254, 600 Marks  
 ——— A. R. 38. or 39. A.D. 1255, 4000 Marks  
 ——— An. Reg. 50. — 20000 Marks  
 K. Edw. I. An. Reg. 26. — 3000 Marks  
 K. Edw. II. An. Reg. 6. 1000 Marks  
 ——— An. Reg. 8. — 400 Marks  
 K. Rich. II. A. D. 1392 20000 l.  
 And many Jewels, as a Crown to his Majesty,  
 and another to the Queen.

After this Act was passed, Anno 1690, a great  
 many Members of the Common Council, to the  
 Number of 117, subscribed a Petition to the  
 Parliament to this Purport:

" That they hoped the late Act of Parlia-  
 " ment, for reversing the Judgment in the *Quo*  
 " *Warranto* against the City, would have restored  
 " it to its antient Rights and Privileges: But  
 " that the contrary happened. For, notwith-  
 " standing the said Act, several Aldermen made,  
 " or elected, by Virtue of Commissions or Char-  
 " ters from the late King James under the Great  
 " Seal, acted as Aldermen by that Authority;  
 " under Pretence, that, by some doubtful Ex-  
 " pressions in the said Act, they were continued  
 " as well as ministerial Officers. That, by Co-  
 " lour of the assumed Authority and illegal Pro-  
 " ceedings, Sir *Tho. Pilkington* was by them, on  
 " the Day of Election appointed by the said Act,  
 " declared and made Mayor, though not duly  
 " returned by the Common Hall, according to  
 " the Usage of the City. That, by the Contri-  
 " vance of the said Mayor, *Leonard Robinson*  
 " was imposed upon the Citizens as Chamberlain  
 " of the City, notwithstanding another Person  
 " was duly elected into that Office, and declar-  
 " ed so to be by the Sheriffs, and the Hall  
 " thereupon dissolved. That divers Members of  
 " the Common Council were illegally excluded,  
 " and others, duly elected, were refused Ad-  
 " mittance. That the Place of Town-Clerk  
 " having been vacant three Months and upwards,  
 " and only eligible by and in Common Council,  
 " the Mayor and Aldermen had, of their own  
 " Authority, appointed several Persons to the  
 " Execution thereof, without the Consent of the  
 " Common Council, against their constant known  
 " Rights. That the Petitioners had not been suf-  
 " fered to meet and consult about the necessary  
 " Affairs of the City, according to their antient  
 " Rights and Customs. That a Common Coun-  
 " cil being summoned, and assembled about the  
 " 3d of *October*, many Debates arising concern-  
 " ing the Premises, and several Motions being  
 " made,

Great  
 Sums part-  
 ed with by  
 the City,  
 for their  
 Privileges.

Petition  
 against  
 some arbi-  
 trary Pro-  
 ceedings in  
 the City.



"made, and the Majority of the Common Council agreeing, that, for settling the Rights of the City, an humble Address should be made to the Honourable House, to explain the said Act; and the Question being thereupon desired to be put, the Mayor refused it, and, to prevent any Application, immediately dissolved the Court, and went away."

The first Names to this Petition were :

*William Dodson, Ralph Box, Robert Ayle, William Wubbers, Richard Holder, Robert Beddingfield, John Midgeley, John Alexander, John Wright, John Gnew, Thomas Blackmore, Robert Bearcroft, Thomas Gardiner, Benjamin Aloff, John Johnson, Francis Brewewood, William Lewen, Peter Floyer, Robert Littlebury, Samuel Gerard, Richard Hoare, Samuel Ongley, Thomas Short, &c.*

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

Dutch  
Fleet  
beaten by  
the French.

City's Refo-  
lation to  
support and  
defend the  
King, &c.

Advice being brought of the Defeat of the Dutch Fleet in the Channel, on the thirtieth of June, by that of France, after a gallant Engagement for a whole Day, tho' above three to one; and that this terrible Blow was intirely owing to the Inactivity and Misbehaviour (to call it no worse) of Torrington, our Admiral, who, during the Action, basely lay by as a Spectator; the Citizens, concluding that the French, having now none to oppose them, would undoubtedly put their Design of Landing in Execution (to their eternal Honour and Praise be it remembered), like true Patriots, acquainted the Queen (by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Lieutenancy, in the Absence of the King in Ireland) in Council, that they had, at that extraordinary Juncture, in Common Council, unanimously resolved to support and defend their Majesties Persons and Government with their Lives and Fortunes, to the utmost of their Power; and represented to her, that the City Trained-Bands, consisting of about nine thousand Men, were compleatly armed, and ready to march whither her Majesty pleased; and, as an additional Reinforcement to the said Troops, the Lieutenancy of the City had resolved to raise six Regiments of Auxiliaries; and besides which, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the Common Council, resolved, by a voluntary Contribution, not only to raise a large Regiment of Horse, and one thousand Dragoons (wherein they had already made a considerable Progress) but likewise to maintain the same for the Space of a Month, or longer, if Occasion required. And prayed, that her Majesty would be pleased to appoint Officers to command the said Regiments; when, with Thanks returned for their hearty Zeal and Loyalty, she promised to comply with their Requests.

Ibid.

Address K.  
William  
on his  
Success in  
Ireland.

The King, after a successful Campaign in Ireland, and driving King James from thence, arrived at Kensington on the tenth of September, where the next Day he was attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder of this City, who in the Name of the Citizens congratulated his Majesty upon the great and happy Success of his Arms, the wonderful Preservation of his Person, and his safe Return to his Kingdom.

Monthly  
Mercury.  
A.D. 1691

On the twenty-ninth of October, the King arrived in this City from Holland, where he was by the Citizens received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy. About the same Time the War

in Ireland being brought to a happy Period, the brave General Ginkle, who had reduced that Kingdom, with many of his principal Officers, being arrived in London, they were by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen invited to Dinner at Merchant-Taylors Hall, where they were splendidly entertained: On which Occasion the Citizens, as well as on all others, gave all the Demonstrations of their Affection and Zeal to the Government, and Honour and Respect to those who had by their Valour supported it.

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

In the Beginning of May, certain Advice arrived of the late King James's having put himself at the Head of a potent French Army in Normandy, in order to recover his late Dominions. And at the same Time, a Conspiracy being discovered for favouring the intended Invasion, the Queen issued a Proclamation, commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart the Cities of London and Westminster, and ten Miles of the same, for preventing all Dangers that might ensue upon their continuing in these Cities. At which Time, another Proclamation was published, for apprehending twenty-three Lords and Gentlemen concerned in the said Conspiracy. Under these gloomy Apprehensions, the truly loyal and brave Citizens of London drew out their six Regiments of Trained-Bands, under the Command of the Lord-Mayor, consisting of about ten thousand Men; who, marching to Hyde-Park, had the Honour of being reviewed by the Queen, who was pleased to declare herself highly satisfied with their good Order and fine Appearance, and the great Zeal and Readiness they shewed for her Service.

Ibid.  
A.D. 1692

A Conspi-  
racy dis-  
covered.

On Thursday the eighth of September, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, an Earthquake happened in this City and Parts contiguous, which held about a Minute, to the great Surprize of the People, yet without doing the least Damage.

Ibid.

An Earth-  
quake.

At this critical Juncture, the Queen sent to demand of the City a Loan of two hundred thousand Pounds; for which Purpose a Common Council assembled, and readily came to a Resolution to advance the said Sum.

Monthly  
Mercury.

A Loan of  
200000 l.

Great Disputes being set on Foot about this Time, concerning the Right of the Inhabitants, Non-freemen, in the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common Councilmen, it was found necessary to pass the following Act of Common Council: "It is hereby declared, That it is, and antiently hath been the Right and Privilege of the Freemen of the said City only, being Householders, paying Scot and bearing Lot, and of none other whatsoever, in their several and respective Wards, from Time to Time, as often as there was or should be occasion, to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common Councilmen, for the same respective Wards. That all and every the Beadle and Beadles of the respective Wards shall do, prepare, return and deliver to the Aldermen at their several and respective Courts of Wardmote, or to their Deputies authorized to hold the same, one List of all and every the Freemen Householders aforesaid, dwelling and residing within the respective Wards, to which they are Beadles, and of no others, apart and by themselves: And also one List of all and every other Householders

An Act of  
Common  
Council  
for the No-  
mination of  
Aldermen  
and Elec-  
tion of Com-  
mon Coun-  
cil-men.



"Householders within the said respective Wards only, apart and by themselves: To the intent that such *Freemen* Householders, may nominate Aldermen, and elect their Common Councilmen: And they, together with the other Householders, may chuse their *Constables*, *Scavengers*, *Inquest* and *Beadles*." This Limitation, of the Right of voting for the principal Officers at the respective *Wardmotes*, to such *Freemen* only as are Householders within the Ward, has been since confirmed by several Acts of Common Council; as in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sept. 20, 1711; of Sir *Richard Hoare*, Dec. 6, 1712; Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Apr. 15, 1714; and by an Act of Parliament, as shall be particularly recited in 11 *George I.*

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

City's Demonstration of Joy at his Majesty's Return from Holland.

On the twentieth of *October* following, the Queen met his Majesty on his Return from *Holland* to *London*, when entering the City they were received amidst the joyful Acclamations of the Citizens, with all the distinguishing Marks of an unfeigned Joy; and, on the *Saturday* after, his Majesty was attended at *Kensington* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Recorder, who in the Name of the City congratulated his safe Return, and declared their highest Satisfaction in his great and glorious Enterprizes for the Preservation of these Nations and Good of Christendom; with a full Assurance of their steady Resolutions to assist his Arms, and support his Government to the utmost of their Power. Whereupon his Majesty, as a Mark of his Favour, was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knight-hood upon *Salathiel Lovel*, the Recorder, who in the Name of the City invited their Majesties to honour the Citizens at Dinner in *Guildhall*, on the Lord-Mayor's Day approaching; which being graciously accepted of, they on the twenty-ninth of the said Month repaired to the City, attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous Train of Nobility; when having seen the Cavalcade in *Cheapside*, they were by the Sheriffs conducted to *Guildhall*, where they were most sumptuously and magnificently entertained; and, as a Mark of his Majesty's Satisfaction, he was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knight-hood upon *John Wildman*, *William Gore*, and *James Houlton*, Aldermen; *Leonard Robinson*, Chamberlain; *Roceland Aynsworth*, *William Scarven*, *Josiah Child* and *John Foach*, Merchants.

Entertain their Majesties at Dinner.

The City of *London* had laudably continued, for many Ages, to act as a common Parent to all her Orphans, but by divers Accidents and publick Calamities their Money, which had been deposited in the Chamber of the City for its Security, was at this Time so exhausted, that the Citizens became indebted to the said Orphans and other Creditors, in a greater Sum (seven hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred Pounds) than they were immediately capable of discharging: Therefore, in order to enable them to pay their said Debts, they applied for the Assistance of Parliament; by whom it was enacted,

Stat. Large & 6 Will. & Mar. The Orphan's Act.

"1. That, towards settling a perpetual Fund for paying the yearly Interest of four Pounds, for every hundred Pound due by the City to their Creditors, all the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Markets, Fairs, and other Hereditaments, Revenues and Income whatsoever, be-

"longing to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, in Possession or Reversion, and all Improvements that shall be made thereof, (excepting the Estates and Possessions belonging to *Christ's*, *St. Bartholomew's*, *St. Thomas's*, *Bridewell*, *Betblehem*, or any other of the City Hospitals, and the Estates appropriated for the Repair of *London-Bridge*) are for ever charged, from the twenty-fourth of *June* in the present Year, for raising annually the Sum of eight thousand Pounds, clear of all Deductions.

"2. That all the Profits arising from the several Aqueducts belonging to the City be applied towards the Payment of the said Interest.

"3. Towards the Support of the said Fund, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council are empowered annually to raise the Sum of two thousand Pounds, by an equal Assessment upon the personal Estates of the Citizens.

"4. Towards the Support of the said Fund, be paid the annual Sum of six hundred Pounds, being the Fine or Rent paid by certain Persons for the Privilege of illuminating the Streets of the City with convex Lamps." This tended very much to the Dishonour of the City, to make a pecuniary Advantage of a publick Benefit; but the same being removed, to the no small Honour of the Gentlemen in the present Direction of the City Affairs, I shall say no more on that Head.

"5. That every Apprentice, at the Time of his being bound, shall pay towards the said Fund two Shillings and six Pence.

"6. That every Person, upon his being admitted a Freeman of the City, shall pay towards the Support of the said Fund five Shillings.

"7. That every Ton of Wine, imported into the Port of *London*, shall pay towards the Support of the said Fund five Shillings.

"8. That, towards the Increase of the said Fund, all Coals imported into the Port of *London* shall pay four Pence the Chaldron Metage above what was formerly paid.

"9. And, as a further Increase to the said Fund, all Coals imported into the Port of *London* after the twenty-ninth of *September*, *Anno* 1700, the Measurable to pay six Pence the Chaldron, and the Weighable six Pence the Ton, for the Term of fifty Years. And to the Intent that the said Fund may be perpetual, it is enacted, That, after the Expiration of the said Term of fifty Years, when the said six Pence per Chaldron and Ton upon Coals shall cease, then all the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the Duties thereof, and other Hereditaments, Revenues, and Income whatsoever, belonging to the City either in Possession or Reversion, shall stand charged with the yearly Sum of six thousand Pounds, over and above the already named Sum of eight thousand Pounds per Ann."

As the Advantages arising to the City Orphans, by this Act of Parliament are very great, I shall therefore subjoin an Account thereof for their Information and Benefit:



*An Account  
of the Or-  
phan's Tax.*

1. All Orphans, who thro' Necessity had been obliged to dispose of their several Properties in the Chamber of London, before the twenty-fifth of December, Anno 1693, were by this Act impowered to redeem the same within the Term of three Years; for which they were only to repay the Purchase-Money, Charges, and an Interest of eight per Cent.

2. By this favourable Act, the said distressed Orphans were rescued from the devouring Hands of rapacious Agents or Solicitors, who, upon promising to procure an Act of Parliament for their Relief, had artfully deluded many of the unhappy Sufferers to enter into Obligations, for paying large Shares of their several Demands, when recovered; which amounting to very great Sums, the said Obligations were annulled, and the Solicitors, for what Trouble they had been at, referred to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for a discretionary Compensation.

3. For better securing the Properties of the City Orphans for the future, they and their Trustees are for ever exempt from paying, or delivering into the Chamber of London, any Money, or other Parts of their Personal Estates.

4. And, as a further Security to the said Orphans, no Money of theirs, which shall be vested in the Orphans-Fund, can be removed from thence 'till they to whom it belongs be of Age, or, if a Daughter, when married: Whereby 'tis manifest, that a Guardian, who vests his Pupil's Money in this secure and profitable Fund, is eased of all the Trouble and Expence of giving Security to the City for that Money.

5. As soon as Application shall be made to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, in Behalf of any of the City Orphans, to have the Benefit of the Orphans-Fund, the Money deposited on Account of such Orphan shall be taken in at Par, (altho' the present Premium is about 12 per Cent.) on which and every such Occasion a Non-Orphan is paid off; to the Amount of the said Money, to make Room for an Orphan or Orphans, who are best intitled to the Profits thereof.

6. And, in order to make the said Fund as beneficial to the City Orphans as possible, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have ordered, that no Fees whatsoever shall be taken by any of the City Officers, for any Business done by them in relation to the said Fund.

After all these very great Advantages in Favour of the City Orphans, 'tis very amazing to find, that, since the Commencement of the said Act of Parliament, in the Year 1694, for establishing the said Fund, all the several Sums vested therein on Account of the said Orphans, to the Year 1735, only amounted to about the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds.

The present State of this Tax will be more particularly related in the Year 1747, when there passed an Act of Parliament to confirm the Resolutions of the Common Council towards the Aid of the Orphans-Fund.

As this undoubtedly is owing to Ignorance, and not to Neglect, I think myself indispensibly obliged to advise all the City Orphans, and their respective Guardians, to lose no Time in vesting the Personal Estates of their several Pupils in this very secure and advantageous Fund; the great Profits

No. 42.

whereof have hitherto been ingrossed by a few cunning Men: Therefore, 'tis now high Time for the said Orphans, (who have a better Claim, and who probably at present are rich enough, to fill the said Fund, and turn out the foreign Proprietors) to apply themselves to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to obtain the designed Advantage; which will not only be a great Benefit to them, but likewise to the helpless City Orphans hereafter, by shewing them the Way thither.

About the same Time, the *Turkey Company*, in an humble Address, represented to the Queen the vast Losses they had lately sustained at Sea by the *French*, for want of sufficient Convoys; where-with her Majesty was so sensibly touched, that she not only appointed a Committee of the Privy-Council to examine into the Cause of the late Misfortune, but likewise that effectual Care might be taken for preventing the like for the future. These laudable Endeavours of the Queen gave such a general Satisfaction in the City, that the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen addressed her there-upon, with hearty Congratulations upon the King's wonderful Preservation in the Battle of *Landen*, in *Flanders*; and likewise returned humble Thanks for her Majesty's gracious Care of the Merchants of this City; and withal assured her, that as they had formerly expressed their utmost Zeal for their Majesties Service, so they were heartily glad of the present Opportunity of renewing the same, by assisting her Majesty with Money upon the present Emergency; and humbly entreated her to be assured of their sincere and firm Resolution of continuing their best Endeavours, upon all Occasions, for the Support of their Majesties Authority and Government, against all Attempts whatsoever. And the Citizens, for accomplishing their Promise in the said Address, immediately in Common Council agreed to advance the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, required by her Majesty, which they soon after raised, and paid into the Exchequer.

The King, on the twenty-ninth of *October*, being returned from *Holland*, was received in this City in a most dutiful and joyful Manner; and three Days after was attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, who in the Name of the City congratulated his Majesty upon his safe Arrival after so dangerous a Campaign: To which he returned a gracious Answer; and, as a Mark of his Favour, conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *Thomas Abney*, one of the Sheriffs.

At this Time, by great Rains in Autumn, so great a Quantity of Corn was spoiled; that a great Dearth ensued, when Wheat was sold for three Pounds seven Shillings and eight Pence the Quarter, and other Grain in Proportion.

Some time after, the Number of Hawkers and Pedlars increased so greatly in this City, that they became as it were a Pest to the Citizens; wherefore it was by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council enacted, "That no Person should presume to sell any Goods, or Merchandize, in any Street, Lane, Passage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, or other publick Place within the City or Liberties thereof, other than in open Markets and Fairs, upon the Penalty of forty Shillings

*Monthly  
Mercury.*

*City Ad-  
dress to the  
Queen  
after the  
Battle of  
Landen.*

*A Loan of  
300000 l.*

*Ibid.*

*Congratu-  
lates his  
Majesty on  
his Return  
from Hol-  
land.*

*Chron;  
Preci.*

*A great  
Dearth of  
Corn.*

*All of  
Common  
Council  
against  
Hawkers  
and Ped-  
lars.*



"Shillings for every such Offence. And, for the  
"more effectual preventing such Practices, all  
"Citizens buying Goods of such Persons to for-  
"feit the like Sum of forty Shillings. And, as  
"farther Discouragement to all Hawkers and  
"Pedlars, every Citizen that should permit or  
"suffer such Persons to expose to Sale any Goods  
"or Merchandize in his, her, or their Houses,  
"should for every such Offence likewise forfeit  
"the Sum of forty Shillings."

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.  
City Ac-  
counts in-  
spected by  
Order of  
the House  
of Com-  
mons.

The House of Commons, having great Reason to suspect a Misapplication of the City Cash, appointed a Committee to inspect the Books of Accounts in the Chamberlain's Office; wherein it did appear, that the Sum of one thousand Guineas had been paid to Sir John Trevor, Speaker of their House, after the Passing of the Orphan's-Bill in the preceding Session of Parliament, (besides several Sums paid to other Persons for their Assistance in that Affair) for which they not only justly degraded him, but likewise, to his eternal Reproach, expelled him the House.

Death of  
Q. Mary.

On the twenty-eighth of *December* died that excellent and incomparable Princess, Queen Mary, the Royal Consort; on which melancholy Occasion, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of London presented the following Address to the King:

Monthly  
Mercury.

City con-  
dole the  
Loss of the  
Queen.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
"Subjects, being deeply sensible of the unspeak-  
"able Loss of your Majesty, this City, and your  
"Kingdoms, by the Death of your Royal Con-  
"sort, our gracious Queen, do with most afflict-  
"ed Minds condole your Majesty therein. And  
"do humbly beseech your Majesty not to suffer  
"so deep a Repentment on this Occasion, as may  
"be dangerous to your Royal Person, and give  
"further Advantages to your Majesty's En-  
"emies. And we earnestly implore Almighty  
"God, who hath excited your Majesty to so glo-  
"rious a Work, as the Preservation of the Re-  
"ligion and Liberties of your Majesty's King-  
"doms, to preserve and prolong your Majesty's  
"Health and sacred Life, for the Support there-  
"of; and we must humbly assure your Majesty,  
"that this your loyal City will heartily, duti-  
"fully and effectually stand by and assist your  
"Majesty to the utmost of their Power, against  
"all your Enemies, whether at Home or  
"Abroad."

Ken. Hist.  
Engl.

Her Funer-  
al Obse-  
quies.

Chron.  
Preci.

The Funeral Obsequies of the late illustrious Queen Mary were celebrated on the fifth of *March*, with the greatest Solemnity, at which the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City had the Honour of attending.

The Dearth still continuing, by reason of bad Seasons, Wheat was sold at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter.

A.D. 1695

All of  
Common  
Council,  
explaining  
the last Act  
against  
Hawkers  
and Ped-  
lars.

The Hawkers and Pedlars, to evade the above-mentioned Act of Common Council, carried their Goods to the publick Markets; which occasioned the Common Council to make another Act, in the following Terms: "Whereas by the  
"Laws, Customs, and antient Usages of the  
"City of London, confirmed by Parliament,  
"every Shop and Warehouse within the said City,  
"and Liberties of the same, having open Shew  
"into any Streets and Lanes thereof, have,  
"Time out of Mind, been known and accus-

"tomed to be, and in very Deed is an open  
"and publick Market-Place for Persons Free  
"of the said City, for every Day of the Week,  
"except *Sundays*, for Shew and Sale of Wares and  
"Merchandizes, within the said City and Liberties  
"thereof:

"And whereas all other publick Markets with-  
"in this City, and the Liberties of the same, that  
"is to say, *Leadenball-Market*, the *Green-Yard* or  
"*Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-Lane-Mar-*  
"*ket*, *Newgate-Market*, and all other such like  
"Markets, were and are appointed and ordained,  
"by the Laws and Constitutions of this City, to  
"be held and used upon particular and certain  
"Days only in the Week, and on certain Hours  
"of such Days, as open Markets for all Fo-  
"reigners and Freemen and Women to use and  
"resort unto for Sale of Fleish, Fish, Butter,  
"Cheese, Eggs, Fruit, Herbs, Roots, and such  
"like Victuals and Food, for the Support and  
"Sustenance of the Citizens and other Inhabi-  
"tants of the said City and Liberties of the  
"same; and were not appointed for any other  
"Use or Purpose whatsoever, save for the Sale  
"of Raw Hides, Tanned Leather, Tallow and  
"Wool, as appears by the Laws and Orders of  
"the Court of Aldermen and Common Council,  
"for regulating the same:

"But nevertheless, for want of due Encou-  
"ragement in the Execution thereof, several  
"Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen and  
"others, contrary to the said Constitution and  
"proper Use and Intention of the said Markets,  
"do now come to the said Markets, and there  
"sell and expose to Sale Mercery Wares, Lace,  
"Linen, Grocery Wares, Confectionary Wares,  
"Drapery Wares, Millinary Wares, Glass and  
"Earthen Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziers  
"Wares, Turners Wares, Hofiers Wares,  
"Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Toys, and other  
"Wares and Merchandizes, and such like Com-  
"modities, which, by the Usage and Customs of  
"this City ought only to be sold in the Shops  
"and Warehouses of the Freemen of this City,  
"and Liberties of the same; by Reason whereof  
"the publick Markets and Market-Places ap-  
"pointed only for the Sale of Victuals, Food,  
"Herbs, Roots, Raw Hides, Tanned Leather,  
"Tallow and Wool, as before-mentioned, are  
"become incumbered and made inconvenient  
"for the exposing the same to Sale, and the  
"Prices of Victuals much enhanced thereby, and  
"the Trades used to be exercised in the Shops  
"and Warehouses in the said City and Liberties  
"thereof are much hindered and decayed, to the  
"great Prejudice and Damage of the Citizens of  
"the City:

"Now, for the effectual preventing and sup-  
"pressing the said Mischiefs for the Time to  
"come, be it enacted and ordained, by the Right  
"Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and  
"Common Council assembled, and it is hereby  
"enacted by the said Court, and by the Au-  
"thority of the same, That from and after the  
"twenty-fifth Day of *December*, now next en-  
"suing, no Person or Persons whatsoever, whe-  
"ther Free or not Free of this City, shall sell  
"or expose to Sale in the said publick Mar-  
"kets called *Leadenball-Market*, the *Green-Yard*

"or



"or *Herb-Market, Stocks-Market, Honey-Lane-Market, Newgate-Market*, or in any or either of them, or in any other such like Market or Market-Grounds thereunto belonging, within this City and Liberties of the same, any Mercery Wares, Lace and Linen, Grocery or Confectionary Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziars Wares, Hofiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Drapery Wares, Millinary Wares, Glass or Earthen Wares, Toys, or any such like Commodities or Merchandizes, which are sold in the open Shops or Warehouses of the Freemen of this City, and Liberties thereof, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every such Offence (by him, her or them committed or done to the contrary) the Sum of three Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be sued for and recovered, with reasonable Costs of Suit, by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and prosecuted within fourteen Days after such Offence or Offences shall be committed, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in the open Court holden before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said City.

"Which said Sum or Sums of Money, so forfeited and recovered from Time to Time, (the necessary Charges for the Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall be to the Uses, and disposed of as followeth: That is to say, one Moiety thereof to be paid and delivered to the Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, to be employed towards the Relief of the Poor, Sick and Maimed, provided for and maintained in the said Hospital: And the other Moiety to him or them that shall and doth prosecute and sue for the same (in Manner as aforesaid) from Time to Time: Any Law, Custom or Usage contrary thereof notwithstanding."

In the Month of February, a Conspiracy was discovered for assassinating the King, the happy Detection whereof struck the People with an equal Degree of Horror and Repentment, and the wicked Design was every-where received with such a just Detestation, that it soon produced a general Association for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person, and Security of the Kingdom; which was readily entered into, and signed by the Members of both Houses of Parliament (a very few excepted). And, as an Evidence of the laudable Zeal of the City upon this surprizing Occasion, it was cheerfully subscribed by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Lieutenancy of London; which was as follows:

"Whereas there has been a horrid and detestable Conspiracy, formed and carried on by the Papists, and other wicked and traitorous Persons, for assassinating his Majesty's Royal Person, in order to encourage an Invasion from France, to subvert our Religion, Laws and Liberty: We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do heartily, sincerely, and solemnly profess, testify and declare, that his present Majesty, King William, is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms. And we do mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other, to the utmost of our Power, in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, against the late King

James, and all his Adherents. And, in case his Majesty come to any violent, or untimely Death, (which God forbid) we do hereby further freely and unanimously oblige ourselves, to unite, associate, and stand by each other, in revenging the same upon his Enemies, and their Adherents; and in supporting and defending the Succession of the Crown, according to an Act made in the first Year of King William and Queen Mary, intitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*"

The Dearth being somewhat abated, Wheat was now sold at two Rounds thirteen Shillings the Quarter.

An Act of Common Council was passed on the twenty-first of June, in the seventh Year of King William III. Sir Thomas Law, Mayor, for settling the Methods of Calling, Adjourning, and Dissolving the Common-Halls upon the several Elections of the City Officers therein mentioned; which Act, taking Notice in the Preamble of the Disputes concerning such Rights and Powers to Call and Adjourn, &c. declares, "That for the preventing the like Mischiefs for the future, the Right of assembling Common-Halls for the Election of Lord-Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Publick Officers for the City," (out of which their Members of Parliament are to be excepted, as will be mentioned hereafter) "and the Power to dissolve the same after such Elections are made and finished, and not otherwise, is and ought to be in the Lord-Mayor of the City for the Time being."

Upon which we must remark, that, in the first Instance, there is no Power in the Lord-Mayor, but that of *Assembling* and then *Dissolving* the Court after such Elections are made and finished.

The next Clause of the Act therefore has ordained, "That whenever any Poll or Scrutiny shall be demanded, or other Difficulty arise, which may require an *Adjournment*, that then the Right of Granting and Taking the Poll and Scrutiny, and *adjourning* the Hall from Time to Time, till the same be concluded, shall be in the Sheriffs."

But since from hence it may happen, as the next Proviso takes Notice, that the two Sheriffs, thus invested with a joint Authority, may have Disputes and Differences touching any Matter relating to the Adjournments, Polls, or Scrutinies, which might impede the completing of them within the Times limited, then and in such Case the Act directs, "That all such Differences shall be determined by the Lord-Mayor; and whatever Orders he makes therein shall be observed by the Sheriffs, or, in Default of their Compliance, he may proceed himself in Granting and Taking the Poll and Scrutiny, and in adjourning the Hall until all shall be finally concluded."

Agreeable to this Establishment, it is now the Custom, at all these Common-Halls, for the Lord-Mayor to appear upon the *Hustings* attended by the Aldermen, together with the two Sheriffs; and, Proclamation being made by the Common Crier for all Persons to draw near and attend their Summons, the Recorder and Com-

Chron. Preci.

Method and Rule of Proceeding upon all Elections, &c. within London, p. 15, &c. By W. M.

Ken. Hill Engl. Assassination-Plot.

An Association for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person.

Monthly Mercury.

mon-



mon-Serjeant thereupon usually address themselves to the Livery, and open the Business and Intent of the Meeting; after which his Lordship retires with the Aldermen, and leaves the Management of the intermediate Proceedings to the Sheriffs; and accordingly, upon the Candidates being proposed, 'tis *They* who declare upon the Question; and, if a Poll be demanded, 'tis *They* who appoint the Clerks to take it; and, upon the Result, after a *Scrutiny* made, which is also submitted to *their* Judgment; 'tis *They* that make the Declaration of the Majority unto the Lord-Mayor; who, returning back, certifies the Election to the Common-Hall by the Recorder, and then the Court is dissolved by his Order.

But there is one Exception to the contrary of this, with respect to the Election of the Representatives of the City to sit in *Parliament*, who seem not to be included in the general Description of the above Statute as publick City Officers, but are chosen at a Common-Hall, met by Virtue of a Notice from the Sheriffs, in Pursuance of the Writ directed to them; in which Case the Sheriffs only are concerned in the Return, and have an exclusive Power, given and specified by other Statutes, to convene the Voters, to preside at the Poll, to adjourn from Time to Time, and to make the final Declaration; They therefore are solely the Masters of all these Proceedings, and the Lord-Mayor has no Authority of interposing.

I thought it proper to premise all this, because Magistrates and presiding Officers cannot be guilty of a more fatal Error, than either disputing the settled Jurisdiction of Others, or assuming greater Powers to *Themselves* than what are admitted by the Laws of the Land, or the Constitution of their own Corporation.

Ibid. Upon proceeding to the Election of a Lord-Mayor, all the Aldermen under the Chair, who have served the Office of Sheriffs, are proposed in *Rotation*, two of which are to be returned by the Common-Hall to the Court of Aldermen; and it has been the usual Custom of the Liverymen to nominate the two Senior Aldermen, under the Chair, and the Court of Aldermen, upon the like Example, have usually elected the Senior of those two into the Office. But that each of them have a Right to deviate from this usual Method of Rotation, is what no one can dispute; the only Question is, How far the Exercise of that Right may be justified, when it is not founded on such Motives as have a real Tendency to the greater Dignity and better Government of the Community in general?

In like Manner, upon the Election of Sheriffs, all the Aldermen who have not served that Office, are first put up in their Order of Seniority; but, by whatever Laws these might have formerly claimed the Priority of being so elected, yet 'tis certain the Liverymen at present are at Liberty to choose whom they think proper, either out of that Court, or of those nominated by the Lord-Mayor that have not been excused, or any others that shall be proposed at the Time of Election. This indeed is the true and proper Freedom of Election, which the Livery reserve to themselves upon this, as well as that other Occasion of electing Members to sit in *Parliament*.

Complaint being made to the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, of great Abuses committed by the Farmers of the City Markets against the Market-People, by exorbitantly extorting from them large Sums of Money; wherefore a Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners were appointed to examine into that Affair; which they having carefully performed, they made their Report on the twenty-ninth of July; whereby it appeared, that the said Farmers had received from the several Markets of Newgate, Honey-Lane, Stocks, and Leadenball, (as the Stalls were then lett) annually for Rent, ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-six Pounds nine Shillings and ten Pence; and besides, they had received of the present Tenants for Fines, the Sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-four Pounds one Shilling and six Pence. By which arbitrary and extravagant Proceedings, the Committee were of Opinion, that they had forfeited their Leases, by converting the Markets to other Uses than what were intended or mentioned in their Covenants. And, for preventing all such intolerable and unjustifiable Impositions for the future, the Committee caused the Table of Rates, mentioned in the Year 1678, to be reprinted, for the Information of all such as frequent the said Markets.

By Virtue of this Report, divers Suits were commenced against Thomas Burdet, Thomas Kilner, and others, Farmers of the said Markets, the Arbitrement whereof was, by a Rule of the Court of King's-Bench, referred to Sir Nathan Wright and Sir Bartholomew Shower, Serjeants at Law; who, by their Sentence, which was definitive, awarded, that the said Farmers should return the several Sums of Money unjustly extorted by them; and that, for the future, every Thing to remain upon the antient Foundation, as regulated by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1674.

The Meeting of *Parliament* drawing near, the Citizens of London presented the following memorable Instructions to their Representatives:

"We, the Citizens of this City, considering that the Parliament is suddenly to meet, and seriously reflecting upon the continual Endeavours of a bloody and discontented Party, who, trusting upon the King's Clemency, and the Impunity they have hitherto met with, conspired to assassinate his Majesty's Royal Person, and to overturn the Government, in order to subject us under the Yoke of France; the Dread of which has made an incurable Wound in the Credit of this Nation, and has had a fatal Influence upon our Trade: We thought we could no longer keep Silence upon so important an Occasion, while we behold our Religion, our Estates, our Liberties, and all that is most dear to us, in imminent Danger; but that it was our Duty to declare and testify our great Zeal and Affection for the King, and our firm Resolution to aid and assist him with our Lives and Fortunes against his Enemies, and the Enemies of the Nation, and to use our utmost Endeavours to establish his Glory and our own Happiness.

"And, because we have Reason to believe that the best, or rather the only Means to preserve the King's Person, and settle the Government,

City Rec.  
A.D. 1696

Committee  
for regulating  
the  
Markets,  
and preventing  
the  
Extortion  
of the  
Farmers.

Ibid.

Farmers  
prosecuted  
for  
Extortion.

Obliged to  
refund.

Monthly  
Mercury.

Instructions  
to the City  
Members of  
Parliament



"ment, is thoroughly to examine, in full Parliament, the last Conspiracy, we make it our earnest Request, that you will use your Endeavours, so soon as the Parliament shall meet, to procure the Examination of this detestable Plot; to the End the Conspirators, who have hitherto made it their Business, not only to hold Correspondence with our Enemies, that so our Effects and Merchant-Ships might fall into their Hands, but also to betray his Majesty's Counsels, in order to undermine and ruin the bell of Governments, may be discovered; without which, we presume to tell ye, that all other Expedients for the Security of his Majesty's Person and the Kingdom, will produce but little Effect."

Chron.  
Preci.  
Dearth of  
Cere.

By the Continuation of bad Seasons, the Dearth increased so much, that Wheat was now sold at three Pounds eleven Shillings the Quarter.

Monthly  
Mercury.  
A.D. 1697

The King's  
publick En-  
try into  
the City  
after the  
Treaty of  
Ryswick.

The King being returned from Holland after the Conclusion of the Treaty of Ryswick, he was humbly intreated by the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London, on that happy and joyful Occasion, to make his publick Entry into this City; which his Majesty graciously condescending to, he was pleased, on the sixteenth of November, to set out from Greenwich in his Coach of State, accompanied by his Royal Highness George, Prince of Denmark, and attended by the great Officers of State, together with a vast Train of the Nobility and Gentry. On his Majesty's Approach to the City, he was received at St. Margaret's-Hill, in Southwark, by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Formalities, on Horseback; where the Lord-Mayor, alighting, presented the City Sword to his Majesty, who returned it, with a gracious Command to bear it before him. Whereupon the Recorder dismounted, and, in a short but eloquent Speech, congratulated his Majesty on the Conclusion of the late Peace, and on his safe and happy Return to his dutiful and loyal People.

1697

"From thence an hundred of the City Train'd-Bands led the Way, followed by two of the King's Coaches, and one of Prince George's, the two City Marshals with their Men; the Sheriffs, and City Officers, according to their several Degrees, the latter on Horseback; after whom rode the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and such as had fined for either of those Dignities.

"Then came the King's Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, the Heralds of Arms according to their Distinctions, between the Serjeants at Arms bearing their Maces, all bare-headed. Then the Lord-Mayor, in a crimson Velvet Gown, with his Collar and Jewel, bearing the Sword between Clarenceux King at Arms on his right Hand, and one of the Gentlemen-Ushers on the Left.

"Then the King, in a rich Coach of State, accompanied by Prince George, with one Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting, and attended on each Side by his Majesty's Equerries, Footmen, and Yeomen of the Guard, led by their respective Officers, and followed by his Majesty's Life-Guards, and a long Train of Coaches, with each six Horses, of the Great

No. 42.

"Officers of State, Nobility, and others. The Streets were all the Way lined and guarded by the Train'd-Bands.

"Arriving at Whitehall, the Lord-Mayor attended his Majesty to the Foot of the Stairs leading to the Royal Apartments; where, having taken Leave of his Majesty, his Lordship and the Aldermen were conducted to the Lord-Steward's Lodging, where they were entertained with an elegant Supper.

"The Balconies and Windows were crowded with infinite Numbers of Spectators; so that it was in a Manner a double Shew, while the Cavalcade was a pleasing Sight to the Beholders, and they no less a delightful Object to the Cavalcade."

On this joyful Occasion, the City was embellished with the most pompous Decorations; and before St. Paul's School were placed the Blue-coat-Boys, one of whom congratulated his Majesty in a very handsome Speech.

Ibid.

The Dearth still continuing by the Inclemency of the Weather, Wheat was sold at three Pounds the Quarter.

Chron.  
Preci.

On the twenty-sixth of April, the Count de Bond, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, made his publick Entry into this City in a very pompous Manner. And, on the sixteenth of the next Month, the Count de Tallard, (since so many Years a Prisoner of War in England) Ambassador Extraordinary from the French King, made his publick Entry into London in a most magnificent Manner.

Monthly  
Mercury.

Publick En-  
tries of the  
Swedish  
and French  
Ambassa-  
dors.

Upon disbanding the Army, many Papists and other disaffected Persons resorting to London, occasioned the issuing a Proclamation, strictly enjoining all strange Papists, and others not qualified to the Government, immediately to depart the Cities of London and Westminster, and ten Miles of the same, upon Pain of suffering as Recalcants Convict.

Ibid.

Papists &c.  
commanded  
to depart  
the City.

The dreadful Dearth still continuing, Wheat was sold for three Pounds eight Shillings and four Pence the Quarter.

Chron.  
Preci.

At this Time, Billingsgate being by Act of Parliament made a free Market, it commenced as such on the tenth Day of May, with a daily Market; Sundays only so far excepted, as to have Mackarel sold on that Day, before and after Divine Service.

Rec Guild  
A.D. 1699

Billings-  
gate Mar-  
ket.

Just after the King's Arrival from Holland, he was attended at Kensington, on the twentieth of October, by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs; where, in the Name of the City, they congratulated his Majesty on his safe Return; when William expressed his favourable Acceptance of their Affections, and earnestly recommended to them the careful and vigorous Execution of the Laws against Profaneness and Immorality; and also, that effectual Care might be taken to provide for the Poor, so that they be not necessitated to beg about the Streets for Relief. Then his Majesty, as a Mark of his Royal Favour, was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon Charles Duncomb and Jeffrey Jeffreys, the Sheriffs, and William Withers, Alderman.

Ken Hill.  
Engl.

The King's  
Commands  
to the Lord-  
Mayor to  
execute the  
Laws  
against  
Profane-  
ness and Im-  
pety, &c.

Some Time after, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, by Command, attended the Privy-Coun-  
cil;

Monthly  
Mercury.

6 L



cil; where the King acquainted them, that he had received Information of great Numbers of Papists resorting to the City, and, in Defiance of Law, publicly frequented Mafs-Houfes; wherefore he had caufed Proclamations to be prepared, as well for commanding all Jefuits and Popifh Priests forthwith to depart the Kingdom, as for calling home all his Subjects that were educating in Popifh Seminaries abroad; and for requiring fuch Papifts, and reputed Papifts, as were in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminfter*, immediately to depart the fame, and ten Miles thereof; and he ftrictly enjoined the Lord-Mayor effectually to put the Laws in Execution againft all Papifts and reputed Papifts; to prevent his Subjects from going to Mafs; to tender the Oaths to all Papifts and reputed Papifts; to make diligent Enquiry after Popifh Schools, in order for their Suppreffion; to the utmoft of his Power to prevent the Sale of Popifh Books, and to punifh Transgreffors; and that he fhould from Time to Time report his Proceedings to the Council.

*Against Pa-  
pifts, &c.*

*Chron.  
Preci.*

Wheat was fold this Year at three Pounds four Shillings the Quarter. This long and dreadful Dearth of feven Years was owing to a Succeffion of cold and wet Seasons, not only in this, but in moft other Kingdoms of *Europe*; which occafioned fuch a Want of Corn in many of them, that the difmal Effects of a horrible Famine were grievoufly felt, efpecially in *Scotland*, where many piteous Objects funk under its Oppreffion; and where I have in divers Places feen poor Farmers reaping, in Frost and Snow, what little Corn was left to fodder their ftarving Cattle with.

*Monthly  
Mercury.  
A.D. 1700*

Upon an Information that great Quantities of Arms and Ammunition were ftored up and kept by Papifts and other difaffected Perfons in and about this City, a Proclamation came forth for banifhing all Papifts and other Malecontents from the Cities of *London* and *Westminfter*, and ftrictly enjoined all Magiftrates to fearch for and feize all the Arms and Ammunition they could find in the Poffeffion of any Papift or other difaffected Perfons.

*Ken. Hift.  
Engl.  
A.D. 1701*

*The Pre-  
tender pro-  
claimed on  
the Death  
of King  
James II.*

Upon the Demife of the late King *James* at *St. Germain* in *France*, September the fixth, the French King caufed his fupposed Son to be proclaimed King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: Which difhonourable Proceeding was fo highly reſented by the City of *London*, that the Lord-Mayor and Common Council drew up the following Addrefs, which, in his Majesty's Abſence, they prefented to the Lords Juſtices:

"Great Sir,

*Ibid.*

*The City's  
Addrefs  
thereupon.*

"We are deeply fenſible how much we are in Duty bound highly to reſent that great Indignity and Affront offered to your moſt ſacred Majesty by the French King, in giving the Title of King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, contrary to your Majesty's moſt juſt and lawful Title, and to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for ſettling the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line.

"By this it is apparent he deſigns, as much as in him lies, to dethrone your Majesty, to extirpate the Proteſtant Religion out of theſe

"your Majesty's Kingdoms, and to invade our Liberties and Properties; for the maintaining whereof, your Majesty hath ſignalized your Zeal, by the often hazarding your precious Life.

"We therefore, your Majesty's moſt loyal Subjects, do ſincerely, unanimoſly, and chearfully aſſure your Majesty, that we will, at all Times, and upon all Occaſions, exert the utmoſt of our Abilities, and contribute whatever lies in our Power, for the Prefervation of your Perſon (whom God long preſerve) and the Defence of your juſt Rights, in Oppoſition to all Invaders of your Crown and Dignity."

This Addrefs being tranſmitted to the King in *Holland*, his Majesty was fo highly pleaſed therewith, that he ordered their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, in his Name, to acquaint the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the great Satisfaction he received by it; which, in Obedience to the royal Command, their Excellencies ſignified accordingly. Whereupon the Lord-Mayor ſummoned a Common Council, and communicated to them his Majesty's moſt gracious Acceptance of their Addrefs.

*Ibid.  
Highly ſa-  
tisfying  
to the King.*

The King, arriving ſoon after from *Holland*, was, on the ſeventh of *October*, attended by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder at *Kenſington*, where the latter, in an eloquent Speech, congratulated his Majesty on his Recovery from his late Indifpoſition, and ſafe Return; and at the ſame Time expatiated upon the great Zeal and Affection of the Citizens towards his Royal Perſon and Government.

*Monthly  
Mercury.  
The City  
congratu-  
lates his  
Majesty on  
his Return  
from Hol-  
land.*

A few Days after, the Parliament being diſſolved, the Citizens choſe the under-named Gentlemen to repreſent them in Parliament, viz. Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *William Aſburſh*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, and *Gilbert Heathcote*, Eſq; to whom they delivered this Paper of Inſtructions:

*New Par-  
liament.*

"Gentlemen,

"We earneſtly deſire and charge you our Re-  
preſentatives, that in the approaching Parlia-  
ment you heartily purſue the Engagements  
made to his Majesty in the Addrefs of this  
City, and other loyal Addreffes from all Parts  
of the Kingdom. To this Purpoſe we expect,  
that, to the utmoſt of your Power, and with-  
out Loſs of Time, you endeavour to put his  
Majesty into a Condition to maintain his un-  
doubted Right and Title to the Crown, and  
to vindicate his and the Nation's Honour.  
To enable him, in this critical Juncture, to  
provide for the Security of his Kingdoms, to  
appear at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt,  
to make good his Alliances, and, in Conjun-  
tion with his Allies, ſo to reduce the French  
King, that it may be no longer in his Power  
to diſturb and oppreſs the reſt of *Europe*. In  
order to theſe good Ends, we deſire you dili-  
gently to labour to preſerve an entire good  
Correſpondence between the two Houſes of  
Parliament, and hinder the purſuing of private  
Piques and Animofities; to take Care of our  
Trade, ſupport Publick Credit, make good  
the Deficiencies, and to have ſpecial Regard to  
the Royal Navy. And ſo God proſper your  
Undertakings."

*Ken. Hift.  
Engl.  
Inſtructions  
to the City  
Repreſen-  
tation.*



## C H A P. XLIII.

*Death of King William III. City's Address to Queen Anne on her Accession to the Throne. Publick Thanksgiving for taking Vigo, &c. November Storm. Duke of Marlborough entertained in the City after the Battle of Blenheim. Act of Common Council for regulating the Watch, and for preventing Fires. Relief of 12000 Palatines. A great Frost. Tumults, and Meeting-Houses burnt. Fifty new Churches to be built. Arrival of four Indian Kings. Prince Eugene entertained, and 200000l. lent to the Emperor. Account of the Mohocks and Whipping Tom. Act of Common Council concerning Foreigners. Proclamation for apprehending the Pretender, and the City's Address thereupon. Report and Order concerning Coal-Meeters.*

**K**ING William dying on the eighth of March, 1702, the Princess Anne, Daughter to the late King James, and Consort to his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, succeeded to the Crown, with the universal Joy and Satisfaction of the Nation. On which Occasion, the Lord-Mayor and Common Council of this City, as an Evidence of their Zeal and Affection to her Majesty, presented this congratulatory Address:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

Monthly Mercury.

The City's Address to Queen Anne on her Accession to the Throne.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, being sensibly affected with the great and surprizing Loss of our late glorious Monarch William the Third, the Restorer and Preserver of our Religion and our Liberties, humbly crave Leave to condole the same. But since kind Providence hath so amply supplied it, by placing your sacred Majesty on the Throne of your Royal Ancestors; with Hearts inflamed with Zeal and Loyalty, we humbly take Leave to congratulate your Majesty's most happy Accession to these Crowns, your most undoubted Right. Your Majesty's most gracious Declaration in Council hath fixed in us those just Sentiments which we had before entertained of your Majesty's Wisdom, Justice, and Zeal for the Protestant Religion, as by Law established; which is a convincing Proof, that the Good of your People is your only End and Design.

"We therefore (as becomes all good Subjects) humbly offer to your Majesty all the Assurance that can be given of our affectionate Zeal and constant Fidelity to your Majesty's Person and Government, and that we are ready to sacrifice all that is dear to us in Defence thereof, against the pretended Prince of Wales, the Power of the French King, (his only Supporter) and all other your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever."

At this Time Robberies and Burglaries becoming very frequent in this City, after the breaking-up of the Watch in the Morning, it was, at the

General Quarter-Sessions, held at Guildhall on the twelfth of October by her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, ordered, That thenceforth all the respective Constables within the City and Liberties thereof, shall, from the first of November to the first of February, set their several Watches at Ten at Night, and continue the same till Six in the Morning.

The Queen having been graciously pleased to accept of an Invitation from the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, for honouring the City at Dinner on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day, her Majesty, attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous Train of the Nobility and Gentry, repaired to the City; on which Occasion the Orange and Red Regiments of Train'd-Bands lined the Streets on both Sides, from Temple-Bar to Ludgate, and her Majesty, preceded by the Artillery Company, at the West End of St. Paul's Church, was entertained with a Speech by one of the Workhouse Children; whence proceeding to the East End of the said Church, she was diverted by an excellent Speech from one of the Bluecoat-Boys; and from thence advancing to Cheapside, beheld the magnificent Cavalcade from a Balcony opposite Bow-Church; which being over, her Majesty was, by the Sheriffs, conducted to Guildhall, where she was entertained in a most sumptuous and magnificent Manner. And, to manifest her Satisfaction in that Respect, was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon Gilbert Heathcote, Francis Dashwood, James Eyton, and Richard Hear, Esqrs; after which she returned to her Palace of St. James's, amidst the joyful Acclamations of the People, and Illuminations that vied with the Sun in Glory.

Regulation of the Watch by the Quarter-Sessions

Monthly Mercury.

The Queen dines in the City.

Confers Knighthood on four Citizens.

The great Successes of the preceding Campaign, obtained by the Earl of Marlborough over the French in the Bishoprick of Liege, and by the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke over the French and Spaniards at Vigo, occasioned the Queen to appoint the twelfth of November for a Day of publick Thanksgiving; and, for the greater Solemnity thereof, her Majesty, according to ancient Custom, repaired to the Church of St. Paul in this City, whither she was attended by both Houses of Parliament. The Procession began about Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, in the following Manner:

Ibid.

A publick Thanksgiving.

1. The House of Commons in their several Coaches, with the Speaker at their Head, proceeded from their House thro' St. James's Park, and, passing the Palace of St. James's, repaired thro' Pall-Mall, &c. to St. Paul's Church. 2. The House of Lords, preceded by three of the Knight-Marshal's Men, the Clerk of the Crown, Masters of Chancery, and the Judges, as Assistants to that Right Honourable House, who followed in their Robes and Coaches as marshalled by the Heralds, according to the Order of Precedency. 3. The Knight Marshal on Horseback, attended by divers of his Men. 4. One of her Majesty's Coaches, wherein sat the Gentlemen-Ushers. 5. Another of the Queen's Coaches, with the Dukes of Somerset and Ormond therein. 6. A Troop of Horse-Grenadiers. 7. Two of her Majesty's Coaches, in which were the Ladies and Maids of Honour. 8. The Queen's Footmen

Ibid. The grand Procession.



men and Yeomen of the Guard on Foot. 9. Her Majesty, in Purple, in her Coach of State, drawn by eight Horses. 10. The Procession closed by a Troop of Life-Guards.

Month.  
Mercury.

On this Occasion, the Streets from St. James's to Temple-Bar were lined by the Westminster Train'd-Bands, and, from Temple-Bar to Ludgate, by those of the City; and in St. Paul's Church and Church-yard were posted two Companies of Foot-Guards.

At Temple-Bar the Queen was received by the Lord-Mayor, in a Robe of crimson Velvet, who surrendering the City Sword to her Majesty, she was graciously pleased to return the same, with an Order to carry it before her, being preceded by the Aldermen and Sheriffs on Horse-back.

The Queen being arrived at St. Paul's, she was received at the West Gate by the Peers, Kings and Officers at Arms, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners in Waiting. The Sword of State being carried by the Duke of Ormond, her Majesty walked between the Duke of Somerset and the Lord-Chamberlain; and, having entered the Choir, seated herself on a Throne erected at the West End thereof. The Peers sat in the Area of the Church, according to their Priority; the Commons in the Stalls and upper Galleries; the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, Maids of Honour, and other Ladies of the highest Quality, together with the Foreign Ministers, in the lower Galleries next the Throne; and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the lower Galleries next the Altar. The Bishop of London in his own Stall. The Dean and Prebendaries, within the Rails of the Altar, and the Choir, in the Organ-Loft. Prayers were read and sung by the Residentiaries and Minor Canons; the Communion-Service by the Bishop of London, the Sermon by the Bishop of Exeter, and the Hymn and *Te Deum*, and divers fine Anthems, admirably set to Musick, were curiously performed, both vocally and instrumentally, by a great Number of the best Performers. At which Time both the Tower and Park Guns were discharged, as they likewise were at her Majesty's Departure and Return to St. James's.

The Streets thro' which the Procession passed were richly adorned with the finest Tapestries, Silks, and Carpets, and the Night concluded with the Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Fire-works, Illuminations, and the greatest Rojoicings that had been known on such an Occasion since the Year 1588, when Queen Elizabeth came to the said Church in a very pompous Manner, to return Thanks to the Almighty for her great Success in destroying the vast Spanish Armado, absurdly called Invincible.

Ibid.

Publick  
Entry of  
the Vene-  
tian Am-  
bassador.

Upon the last Day of December, Signior Aloisio Mocenigo, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Republick of Venice, made his Publick Entry into this City with the utmost Magnificence.

Account  
Storm.  
A.D. 1703

The great  
Novem-  
ber Storm.

On Friday, the twenty-sixth of November, happened the greatest and most dreadful Storm of Wind that perhaps ever was known in any Age or Nation. It began about Eleven at Night, and, increasing till about Seven in the Morning, with a redoubled Fury, committed the most un-

heard-of Devastations, by overturning Houses, blowing down an infinite Number of Trees, Brick Walls, and Stacks of Chimnies; by the falling of which many Persons were buried in the Ruins, many of whom being killed outright, and great Numbers grievously mangled, whilst others, without the least Hurt, were amazingly preserved among the Rubbish.

By the Impetuosity of this unparalleled Hurricane, many Spires and Turrets were destroyed, and, upon Churches and other publick Buildings, Sheets of Lead were rolled up like Scrolls, and blown from their Places to the Distance of many Feet. But the greatest Mischief in this City was among the Houses, scarce any escaping without Damage; for, at the Approach of Day, they appeared like so many Skeletons, being mostly stripped; as may be partly guessed at, by the excessive Rise of Tiles from one Pound one Shilling the Thousand to six Pounds. 'Tis not easy to conceive what an Air of Surprise appeared in the Countenances of all in the Morning; for the Thoughts of Trade were seemingly laid aside, and the principal Concern was the immediate Repair of the Houses, to preserve the Inhabitants from the Inclemency of the Weather in that rigorous Season.

Ibid.

During this terrible Disaster, the Lives of divers Persons were preserved in a very amazing and incredible Manner, but more especially in the Poultry, where two Boys lying in a Garret, a huge Stack of Chimnies fell in, which making its Way thro' that and all the other Floors to the Cellar, 'twas followed by the Bed with the Boys asleep in it, who first awaked in that gloomy Place of Confusion, without the least Hurt. The Streets, on this melancholy Occasion, were covered with Brick-bats, broken Tiles, Signs, Bulks, and Pent-houses. But, alas! the Damage at Sea far exceeded that at Land; for, in that dreadful Night, twelve Men of War were lost, with above eighteen hundred Men on board; besides the prodigious Loss of Merchant-Ships, computed at ten Times the Value: For at that Time our Sea Roads were full of Ships, especially the Downs, where most were absorbed by the merciless Waves; nay, even in the River Thames, from London-Bridge to Limehouse, only four rid it out, the rest being drove to Limehouse, lay miserably beating against one another by the irresistible Fury of the Tempest, which occasioned a prodigious Damage.

Ibid.

The Duke of Marlborough having obtained a compleat Victory over the French and Bavarian Armies at Blenheim in Bavaria, the Queen, to shew her Gratitude to the Almighty for this great and glorious Success, appointed the seventh of September a solemn Day of Thanksgiving; at which Time her Majesty came to St. Paul's Church to celebrate that Festival, as on the like Occasion she did in the Year 1702; to which this in all Respects was equal in Pomp and Magnificence, except the Houses of Lords and Commons not being present.

Comp.  
H.R. Est.  
A.D. 1704

A Thank-  
sgiving at  
St. Paul's  
for the  
Victory at  
Blenheim.

Some Time after, the Queen was pleased to order, that all the Standards and Colours taken by the British Troops at the famous Battle of Blenheim, should be put up in Westminster-Hall. To which End they were, on the third of Janu-

Monthly  
Mercury.  
Standards  
&c. taken  
from the  
Enemy  
hung up in  
Westmin-  
ster-Hall.

ary,



ary, brought from the Tower of London (under the Discharge of the Guns of that Fortrefs) by a Detachment of the Horse-Guards and Grenadiers, and a Battalion of the Foot-Guards, who marched thro' the City in this Order: First, the Troop of Grenadiers; then the Detachment of the three Troops of Guards, thirty-four whereof in the Centre carried each a Standard; and the March being closed by the Foot-Guards, the Pikemen thereof, to the Number of an hundred and twenty-eight, carried each one of the Colours.

Comp.  
Hist. Ear.

Duke of  
Marlborough  
rough en-  
tertained  
in the City.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City having invited the Duke of *Marlborough* to dine with them at *Goldsmiths-Hall*, on the sixth of *January*, his Grace, accepting of the Invitation, at the Time prefixed, accompanied by the Lord High-Treasurer, the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Duke of *Somerfet*, in one of her Majesty's Coaches, followed by a numerous Train of Coaches, wherein were the foreign Ministers, principal Nobility, and chief Generals of the Army, repaired to the City, being met at *Temple-Bar* by the City-Marshal, who conducted them to the aforesaid Hall, where they were splendidly entertained.

On the sixteenth of *June*, an Act of Common-Council was passed for regulating the City Watch: By which Act, all and every former Act or Acts of Common Council, for, touching, and concerning the Ordering of the Night-Watches within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, were repealed, annulled, and made void; and, after enacting that each Ward should, for the future, provide the following Number of strong and able-bodied Men to watch every Night,

Joar.  
Com.  
Coun.

<i>Aldgate Ward</i>	—	—	—	25
<i>Duke's Place</i>	—	—	—	6
<i>Aldersgate Ward</i>	—	—	—	25
<i>Bishopsgate Ward</i>	—	—	—	31
<i>Broad-Street Ward</i>	—	—	—	24
<i>Billinggate Ward</i>	—	—	—	21
<i>Bridge Ward Within</i>	—	—	—	20
<i>Bassishaw Ward</i>	—	—	—	6
<i>Bread-Street Ward</i>	—	—	—	15
<i>Cornhill Ward</i>	—	—	—	10
<i>Candlewick Ward</i>	—	—	—	12
<i>Cordwainers Ward</i>	—	—	—	14
<i>Cheap Ward</i>	—	—	—	20
<i>Cripplegate Ward Within</i>	—	—	—	24
<i>Cripplegate Ward Without</i>	—	—	—	28
<i>Coleman-Street Ward</i>	—	—	—	18
<i>Castle-Baynard Ward</i>	—	—	—	24
<i>Dowgate Ward</i>	—	—	—	14
<i>Farringdon Ward Within</i>	—	—	—	36
<i>Monkwell-Street</i>	—	—	—	2
<i>Black-Friars</i>	—	—	—	6
<i>St. Martin's-le-Grand</i>	—	—	—	4
<i>Farringdon Ward Without</i>	—	—	—	61
<i>White-Friars</i>	—	—	—	3
<i>Bridewell Precinct</i>	—	—	—	2
<i>St. Bartholomew the Great</i>	—	—	—	6
<i>St. Bartholomew the Less</i>	—	—	—	3
<i>Lincoln-Street Ward</i>	—	—	—	8
<i>Langbourn Ward</i>	—	—	—	23
<i>Portoken Ward</i>	—	—	—	26
<i>Queenhithe Ward</i>	—	—	—	10
<i>Tower Ward</i>	—	—	—	28

NUMB. XLIII.

<i>Vintry Ward</i>	—	—	14
<i>Wallbrook Ward</i>	—	—	14
Number Total			583

It was thereby further enacted and ordained, "That the Deputy and Common-Councilmen of every the said Wards should have Power to oblige every Person occupying any House, Shop, or Warehouse therein, either to watch in Person, or to pay for an able-bodied Man, to be appointed thereto by the said Deputy and Common-Councilmen; and that the said Watchmen should be provided with Lanthorn and Candle, and be well and sufficiently armed with Halberts. That one Constable in each Ward, and the aforesaid Number of Watchmen so provided and armed, should watch every Night in each Ward respectively, from Nine in the Evening till Seven in the Morning, from *Michaelmas* to the first of *April*, and from Ten till Five from the first of *April* to *Michaelmas*. And that such Persons who ought to watch as aforesaid, do in Person, or by an able Person to be by him or her provided, with Lanthorn and Candle, and armed as aforesaid, in their respective Turns appear at and remain upon the said Watches respectively during the Times aforesaid, and in such Manner as is herein after appointed; and that the Deputy and Common-Councilmen of each respective Ward do in Writing appoint the Courses or Turns of the Constables, and of the said Watch, and the Order wherein the several Persons within the said respective Wards, who ought to keep Watch, shall appear and keep Watch as aforesaid, so, and in such Manner, that the respective Constables and Inhabitants, who are obliged to watch as aforesaid, do, from Time to Time, take their Turns in Watching, in Order as their respective Houses, Shops, or Warehouses are situated; so that all the Constables, Inhabitants, and Occupiers respectively, as aforesaid, within the said Wards and Places, who ought to watch, do watch, or find Watchmen, in their several and respective Turns, as aforesaid. And that the Deputy and Common-Councilmen of the respective Wards aforesaid, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, shall likewise appoint a certain Place or Places within the said Ward, where the said respective Constables and all the said Watchmen shall first meet every Night, and to what Place or Places, and at what Time or Times, they shall afterwards separate and go to watch in the said Ward, in such Manner that the Constables and Watchmen of every Ward may maintain a Correspondence with each other, and be ready, upon some Signal to be given, to come presently to the Assistance of one another, and shall also appoint the Number of Watchmen which shall be and continue together in every Place, or be moving from Place to Place. And that every Constable, on the Day before his Watch-Night, to be appointed as aforesaid, or the Beadle of the Ward by his Order, do warn every Person who is to watch or find a Watchman, by giving or leaving Notice thereof in Print or Writing, at the House, Shop, or Ware-

6 M



"Warehouse, of every such Person dwelling or occupying in the said Ward as aforesaid.

"Provided nevertheless, That such Person and Persons within the said respective Wards, (who ought to Watch as aforesaid) who shall, from Time to Time, pay unto such Person or Persons as shall be appointed to receive the same, by the Deputy and Common Councilmen of each respective Ward, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, such reasonable Sum or Sums of Money as shall be agreed on between the said Deputy and Common Councilmen, and the said respective Person or Persons, for and towards the Charge of hiring able and sufficient-bodied Men, provided and armed as aforesaid, to keep Watch within the said respective Wards in manner aforesaid, shall not be compelled to Watch in their own Persons, or to find and provide a particular Person to Watch in their respective Turns. And it is ordained, That the Money so to be collected shall, from Time to Time, be disposed of in paying such Watchmen respectively, and for such other Uses of the said Watch, in such manner as the Deputy and Common Councilmen of each respective Ward, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, shall direct and appoint."

Monthly Mercury.

A third solemn Thanksgiving.

Hist. Eur. A.D. 1706

A fourth solemn Thanksgiving.

Several Standards taken at Ramillies presented to the City.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having successfully forced the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, which were almost deemed impregnable, with little or no Loss, the Queen on that joyful Occasion appointed the twenty-third of *August* a solemn Day of Thanksgiving for that great Success. At which Time her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince, repaired to *St. Paul's Church*, with the usual State and Magnificence, where having solemnized the Day, she returned amidst the incessant and truly joyful Acclamations of the People.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having obtained a great and glorious Victory over the *French* at *Ramillies* in *Flanders*, it was attended with a Train of such amazing Successes as can scarce be paralleled in History: Wherefore the Queen, out of her pious Regard to the Almighty Author of Victory, appointed the twenty-seventh of *June* to be kept a solemn Day of Thanksgiving. On which Occasion her Majesty repaired again to *St. Paul's Church*, in the utmost State and Magnificence, where she celebrated the joyful Festival, and returned amidst the joyful Acclamations of a thankful and loving People.

Upon the humble Request of the Citizens of *London* to the Queen, she was graciously pleased to confer upon them the several Standards and Colours taken by the *British* Troops at the famous Battle of *Ramillies*. Pursuant to which Grant, they were, on the nineteenth of *December*, brought from *Whitehall* (where they had been for some Time deposited) by Detachments of the *Horse-Guards* and *Grenadiers*, and a Battalion of *Foot-Guards*. First marched the *Horse Grenadiers*, followed by the Detachment of *Life-Guards*, twenty-six whereof in the Centre carried each a Standard; and the Battalion of *Foot* closing the March, the *Pikemen* thereof, to the Number of sixty, carried each one of the Colours.

The thirtieth of the same Month being by the

Queen appointed for a Day of General Thanksgivings, for the great Successes of the last Campaign in *Spain* and *Italy*, she came in the usual State to *St. Paul's Church*, and celebrated that Solemnity.

The long-wished-for Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which in divers Reigns had been unsuccessfully attempted, being, by the laudable Care and indefatigable Rains of her Majesty, happily accomplished; which commencing on the first of *May*, her Majesty appointed the same to be solemnized as a General Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his being graciously pleased to accomplish so great and desirable a Work, which would prove a great Blessing to the united Kingdoms.

For the solemnizing of this great Festival, the Queen came to the Church of *St. Paul*, in the greatest State, attended by the Nobility of both Nations most sumptuously apparalled. The Streets thro' which the Procession passed were embellished with the most pompous Decorations; and from *St. James's* to *Temple-Bar* they were on both Sides lined by the *Westminster* Trained-Bands; and from *Temple-Bar* to *St. Paul's* by the *City Companies* in their Formalities, with the *City-Trained-Bands* before them. At *Temple-Bar* her Majesty was received by the *Lord-Mayor*, who, after a handsome Speech, delivered to her the *City-Sword*, which she was pleased to return, with a Command to carry it before her, which he performed on Horseback uncovered. At the Church Door her Majesty was received by the Nobility, and handed to the Choir by the Duke of *Kent*, *Lord Chamberlain* of the Household, and the *Sword of State* was carried by the *Earl of Seaford*. On this pleasing and happy Occasion, the publick Rejoicings were such as could not be excelled.

In this Year divers great Fires happened in this City and Suburbs, chiefly occasioned by the Carelessness of Servants; which the Parliament taking into Consideration, occasioned their making an Act for preventing such fatal Accidents for the future; and, for the more effectual Publication thereof, the *Lord-Mayor* and *Common Council* caused the following Clause to be printed, and a Copy thereof to be sent to every House within the City and Liberties of *London*:

"Whereas divers Fires often happen by the Negligence and Carelessness of Servants; Be it therefore enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Menial, or other Servant, or Servants, through Negligence, or Carelessness, shall fire, or cause to be fired, any Dwelling-house, or Out-house, or Houses; such Servant or Servants, being thereof lawfully convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses, made before two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds, unto the Church-Wardens of such Parish where the Fire shall happen, to be distributed amongst the Sufferers by such Fire, in such Proportions as to the said Church-Wardens shall seem just. And in case of Default, or Refusal to pay the same immediately after such Conviction, the same being lawfully demanded by the said Church-Wardens, that then and in such Case, such Servant or Servants

Monthly Mercury.

A fifth solemn Thanksgiving.

Hist. Eur. A.D. 1707

A solemn Thanksgiving for the Union.

Month Mercury.

Many great Fires in the City.

Join. Com. A.D. 1708

All of Common Council for preventing Fires.



"vants shall, by Warrant under the Hands of  
"two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the  
"Peace, be committed to some Workhouse, or  
"House of Correction, as the said Justices shall  
"think fit, for the Space of eighteen Months,  
"there to be kept to hard Labour."

Stat. Large.  
6 Anne.

All of  
Parliament  
for pre-  
venting  
Fires.

And, for the more effectual preventing the  
spreading of Fires in this City and Suburbs, 'twas  
by Parliament enacted, That the Church-War-  
dens of each Parish within the Bill of Mortality,  
be impowered, at the Charge of their respective  
Parishes, to fix upon the several main Water-  
pipes in the Streets, Stop-blocks, or Fire-cocks;  
and also to provide a large and Hand-engine,  
with a leathern Pipe and Socket to screw upon the  
Fire-cock. And, for the future, all Party-Walls  
to be intirely of Brick or Stone, except the Houses  
on *London-Bridge*. See 11 Geo. I. Ch. 28.

Prodigious  
Swarms of  
Flies.

About the Middle of *August*, such a prodigi-  
ous Quantity of Flies fell in this City, that they  
covered many of the Streets, and upon which  
the Impressions of Peoples Feet were as plainly  
seen as upon a thick Snow, some Hundreds of  
Bushels of which being swept into the Ken-  
nels; yet, Thanks to Heaven, no Distemper  
ensued.

Another  
Famine  
Thawing  
growing.

The *French* and the Pretender being disap-  
pointed in their intended Invasion upon *Scotland*,  
by our Fleet; and the great Success of the *British*  
Arms in *Flanders*, under that celebrated Hero the  
Duke of *Marlborough*; occasioned the Queen to  
appoint the nineteenth of *August* as a solemn Day  
of Thanksgiving for the same, which she solemn-  
ized at *St. Paul's Church*, with the usual State  
and Magnificence.

His. Eur.  
A.D. 1769  
12000  
Palatines  
arrive at  
London.

The *French*, in the Year 1688, by their cruel  
Depredations, and merciless Destruction of the  
*Palatinate* in *Germany* by Fire, having stripped the  
miserable Inhabitants of all the Conveniences of  
Life, they were reduced to the most deplorable  
State of Misery, which for many Years they in-  
dustriously laboured to extricate themselves out  
of; but, by the frequent Incursions of their cruel  
Neighbours the *French*, all their Endeavours  
proved abortive; and, seeing no End of their Mi-  
series, left their Country, and sought Refuge in  
this; which, by the Fame of its excellent Con-  
stitution, Justice and Clemency of its Government,  
and the charitable Disposition of its Inhabitants,  
they chose before all others: And, in the Month  
of *June*, four thousand seven hundred and se-  
venty-four of those distressed and miserable Ob-  
jects arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City,  
and who being soon followed by others, their  
Number increased to near twelve thousand.

Ibid.  
How re-  
luctant

But as these unhappy Creatures had nothing to  
subsist on, the Queen, out of her great Good-  
ness and Charity, entertained them at first at her  
own Expence; which laudable Example was soon  
followed by many of her well-disposed Subjects:  
But all not being sufficient to subsist so great a  
Multitude for any considerable Time, her Ma-  
jesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Mid-*  
*dlesex*, out of Compassion to their Necessities, hum-  
bly moved the Queen for a Brief, for collecting  
the Charity of all tender-hearted Christians in their  
County: Which her Majesty was not only graci-  
ously pleased to grant, but likewise for its extending  
to all Parts of the Kingdom: And in pursuance

of which, by her Letters Patents, constituted as  
Trustees thereof the great Officers of State, and  
others of the prime Nobility, together with the  
Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, and  
other Persons of Distinction both in Church and  
State, in and about the Cities of *London* and  
*Wexminster*, consisting of a hundred and twenty-  
one; who were no sooner assembled than they pub-  
lished the following Order:

Ibid.

"By Order of the Right Honourable the  
"Lords, and others, appointed Commissioners  
"and Trustees, by her Majesty's Letters Patents  
"under the Great Seal, for collecting, receiving  
"and disposing of the Money to be collected for  
"the Subsistence and Settlement of the poor  
"Palatines, Notice is hereby given, that the  
"said Commissioners will meet in a General Meet-  
"ing in the Chapter-House of *St. Paul's* every  
"Wednesday, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon;  
"and that, in order to receive Proposals for im-  
"ploying and settling the said Palatines, and to  
"prepare Business for the said General Meeting,  
"they will meet in the New Buildings adjoining  
"to the Banqueting-house in *Whitehall*, on every  
"Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at four o'Clock  
"in the Afternoon, the first of the said Meet-  
"ings to be To-morrow; and that they will  
"likewise meet as a Committee, in the Council-  
"Chamber of *Guildhall, London*, on every Mon-  
"day and Friday at four o'Clock in the After-  
"noon, and on every Wednesday at ten o'Clock  
"in the Morning; the first of the said Meeting  
"to be on Friday next."

The Collections in divers Places were carried  
on with the greatest Success; whilst in others they  
were much obstructed by Men seemingly divested  
not only of Charity, but even of Humanity, in  
preventing the Charity of others, by absurdly in-  
sinuating, that the Government were greatly to  
blame for bringing over a Multitude of Beggars,  
seeing we had enough of our own. However, the  
most eminent Citizens of *London* were not to be  
imposed upon by such base Insinuations, but  
contributed very liberally; many whereof gave  
large Sums, and Mr. *Girardot*, a *French* Mer-  
chant, gave the Sum of five hundred Pounds;  
whereby the Sum total, collected and paid into the  
Chamber of *London* upon that Account, amounted  
to twenty-two thousand and thirty-eight Pounds  
five Shillings and one Farthing.

22038 l.  
paid for  
their Re-  
lief into  
the Cham-  
ber of  
London.

Rec.  
Chamb.  
Lond.

These poor Strangers were disposed of after  
this Manner: viz. Above three thousand were  
sent to *Ireland*; to each of the Provinces of *Norib*  
and *South Carolina*, six hundred; and to that of  
*New York*, three thousand five hundred, where  
they have made very great Improvements; and  
tho' these People, when here, were unjustly and  
maliciously branded with Indolence and Laziness,  
yet, as the contrary at present manifestly appears,  
'tis to be wished we had many thousands more  
of them, for cultivating the vast Tracts of unim-  
proved Land in other Parts of his Majesty's Do-  
minions in *America*.

His. Eur.  
How they  
were af-  
terwards  
disposed of.

On *Christmas-day*, at Night, a very hard Frost  
began; which, with some short Intervals, con-  
tinued longer than that in 1683, and which being  
attended with great Snows, vast Numbers of  
Cattle, especially Sheep, perished, and most of  
the volatile Species destroyed. The River *Thames*  
was

A long  
Frost.



Thames  
Frozen. was frozen, and Crowds of People went over the Ice; but the Intervals aforefaid were the Causes of its not being fo strong and fmooth as in the Year 1683, when it was covered with Booths, and all manner of Diversions.

Thomps.  
Journal. Wheat was now fold at two Pounds ten Shillings the Quarter.

Sachever.  
Trial. Henry Sacheverel, D. D. and Chaplain of St. Saviour's Southwark, was by the House of Commons impeached of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, for preaching two Sermons, the first at the Affizes held at Derby, on the fifteenth of August, and the Last before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, on the fifth of November, in St. Paul's Church. And his Trial commencing on the twenty-seventh of February, before the Lords in Westminster-hall, the Populace imagined, that instead of the Doctor's Ruin, that of the Church was intended; and believing the same to be a Contrivance of the Presbyterians, breathed Destruction to them, and all other Dissenters. And a great Multitude returning with the Doctor from Westminster (on the third Day of his Trial) to his Lodgings in the Temple, they ran from thence like so many enraged Furies, to the Meeting-house of Mr. Burgess, a Presbyterian Minister, in New-Court, Little Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which they instantly breaking open, stript it of its Doors, Casements, Sconces, Waincoat, Pews and Pulpit, which they carried into Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and, whilst they were erecting the same into a Pile, a Party was sent to surprize Burgess at his House, in order to have burnt him in his Pulpit on the Top of the said Pile: But Burgess providentially escaping out at a back Window, luckily got off without being made a Holocaust to Party Zeal.

Hist. Eng. Meeting-  
houses, &c.  
burnt.

Ibid. The Mob, being increased to an excessive Multitude, divided themselves into divers Parties, who, taking different Routs, ran and destroyed the Meeting-houses in Drury-Lane, New-Street, Leather-Lane, Black-Friers, and St. John's-Square.

Ibid. Guards  
commanded  
into the  
City to pro-  
tect the  
Bank, and  
to disperse  
the Mob. This Commotion occasioning a great Uneasiness in the Directors of the Bank, they assembled to concert Measures proper to be taken at that Juncture; pursuant to the Resolutions agreed upon, they sent to the principal Secretary of State, for a Guard to prevent an Attempt upon the Bank: This Message was no sooner received than the Earl of Sunderland acquainted the Queen therewith, who with the greatest Concern commanded his Lordship forthwith to dispatch the Guards, both Horse and Foot, to quell the Tumult; but the Earl, representing the Danger her Majesty's Person might be exposed to, by being deprived of her Guards in a Time of such general Distraction, especially by Night, (it being about eleven o'Clock) she generously replied, That God would be her Guard: Therefore desired him to lose no Time.

Ibid. Pursuant to this Command Sunderland, immediately repaired to his Office at Whitehall, where the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, and others of the Nobility, waited his Return. The Secretary, having sent for Horsey, the commanding Officer of the Guard, ordered him immediately to mount, march, and disperse the Mob; the Captain, being upon Duty for the immediate Preservation of the Queen's Person, refused to

obey the Secretary's Order; but being told that it was her Majesty's express Command, he complied upon this Condition, that Sunderland should give him an Order under his Hand; but no Time being to be lost, the Earl, upon his Honour, promised him such an Order the next Morning. Whereupon the old Soldier merrily asked, Whether he was to preach, or to fight the Mob? If the former, he desired a better Speaker might be sent; but if the latter, Fighting was his Trade, and he would do his best. Sunderland replied, that must be left to his own Discretion; but to forbear violent Means but in case of Necessity.

Matters thus agreed upon between Sunderland and the Captain, he marched at the Head of his Guard to Drury-Lane, where he easily dispersed the Mob; but George Purchase, a broken Trooper, but then a Bailiff's Follower, with a few of the most resolute of his Companions, made a Stand, and cried, *Damn ye, who are you for, high Church, or low Church, or Dr. Sacheverel?* And encouraging his Fellows, said, *Come on, Boys, I'll lead you, I'm for high Church and Sacheverel, and I'll lose my Life in the Cause:* Then running resolutely with his Sword, made a full Pass at the Captain; but being parried, was instantly apprehended, with most of his Followers. Whereupon, a small Detachment being sent to guard the Bank, the rest marched to Black-Friers, where meeting with some Opposition from the Rabble, that was rifling the Meeting-house in that Place, they attacked them, and by wounding some of the most desperate, they all took to their Heels; but divers, being taken in the Pursuit, were immediately sent to Prison. The News of this rough Treatment had no sooner reached the other Mobs, dispersed in divers Parts of the City, than they immediately retired. However, the Guards patrolled the Streets, not only the remaining Part of the Night, but likewise for divers Nights after. During this Tumult, the Trained-Bands Drums were beating to Arms all over the City, and one Regiment thereof were continually kept on Duty, during the remaining Part of Sacheverel's Trial; who at last was condemned not to preach during the Term of three Years, and his two Sermons to be burnt at the Royal Exchange, by the Hands of the common Hangman.

Tumults, in some measure, still continuing in this City, for the redressing of which, the Lord-Mayor, in Obedience to her Majesty's Command, published the following Order:

"Whereas her Majesty has been informed, that of late many loose, idle, and disorderly Persons have used in the Evenings, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, to gather together in the Streets and other Passages of this City, and the Suburbs thereof; where they make Bonfires and Illuminations, stop the Coaches, and assault the Persons of the Inhabitants, and other her Majesty's Subjects, who happen to pass by upon their lawful Occasions, insult their Houses, break their Windows, forcibly and illegally demand Money of them; and by violent and unwarrantable Means oblige them to illuminate their Houses, and furnish Wood for the said Bonfires, and commit other great Disorders, in open Defiance of her Majesty's Royal Authority, and her Will and Pleasure declared,

Ibid.

Hist. Eng.  
A.D. 1739The Lord-  
Mayor's  
Order for  
suppressing  
Tumults.



"declared in her late Proclamation in that Behalf; in Contempt of the Proceedings of the High Court of Parliament now assembled, in Breach of the Peace, to the great Terror of her Majesty's Subjects, and the endangering of their Lives and Possessions, and of the Quiet and good Government of this City: The Continuance of which Riots and Tumults (as it hath been represented to her Majesty) is in a great Measure owing to the Want of Activity and Diligence in the several Magistrates and Officers, to whose Care the Preservation of the Peace, and the preventing and suppressing such rebellious and tumultuous Assemblies does appertain. At which Proceedings, so unbecoming the Loyalty for which this City has in all Times been so deservedly famous, her Majesty has expressed her Displeasure; and thereupon hath been pleased strictly to charge and command his Lordship, and all other Magistrates and Officers in this City and Liberties thereof, thereunto legally authorized, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, that they and every of them do forthwith put in Execution, with the utmost Vigilance and Care, all and every the Laws and Statutes whatsoever now in Force against Treasons, traitorous Conspiracies, Riots, Routts, unlawful Assemblies, and other Breaches of the Peace; and such Persons as have refused or shall refuse to take the Oaths appointed by Law; and to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever offending against the same: And to tender to all Persons, whom they shall have Reason to suspect of Disaffection to the Government, the Oaths appointed by Law, particularly the Oath of Abjuration.

"The Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor doth therefore (by the Advice of his Brethren the Aldermen) in her Majesty's Name, strictly charge and command all Constables, Church-Wardens, and all other Officers and Ministers of Justice within this City, and Liberties thereof, that they fail not, from Time to Time, to prevent and suppress all Assemblies of rude and disorderly Persons in the Streets, or any other Places; and the making any Bonfires, or other Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, Setting up of Lights, or other like Practices for publick Rejoicings, within their respective Precincts and Divisions (without publick Authority for so doing); and also, That they apprehend all Persons that shall offend herein, or be found attempting any of the said Disorders, and bring them before his Lordship, or some other Justice of the Peace, within this City or Liberties, to be committed, or bound over to the Sessions for the same. Likewise, That they return, from Time to Time, to the two next Justices (whereof one to be of the Quorum) the Names of such Persons within their several Precincts, whom they shall suspect of Disaffection to the Government, to the End the Oaths aforesaid may be tendered to them. And his Lordship doth require the City Marshal to seize and apprehend, from Time to Time, all Hawkers, and other Persons, whom they shall find crying and exposing to Sale in the Streets of this City, or Liberties thereof, any

No. 43.

"feditious Books or Pamphlets reflecting upon the Government, and bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to be examined, and dealt with according to Law; and doth also charge the several Beadles of the several Wards to go from House to House, throughout the same, and give the Inhabitants Notice, that they suffer not their Sons, Servants, or Apprentices to be abroad in the Streets in the Evenings after it be dark, unless it be upon their lawful Occasions, as they will answer for any Misdemeanors or Disturbances that may be committed by them. And his Lordship doth especially recommended it to the several Aldermen of this City, That either by themselves, their Deputies, or such other Person or Persons as they shall intrust, they do observe and take a strict Account of the Behaviour herein, of the respective Constables, and other Officers within their Wards; and such as they shall find to have failed in their Performance thereof, to bind over to the Sessions, to answer for such their Default; and to do their best Endeavours, that the Laws be duly and strictly put into Execution against all Offenders, in the several Kinds before-mentioned, as her Majesty hath commanded, and the Duty of their Offices obliges them to."

The Number of Houses and Inhabitants being vastly increased in this City and Suburbs, the Churches were thereby rendered insufficient for their Accommodation; wherefore the Parliament, for the better Instruction of all in the Principles of Christianity, enacted, That fifty new Churches should be erected in, or near the populous Cities of London and Westminster, or Suburbs thereof; for the Building whereof, an additional Duty of two Shillings per Chaldron was laid upon all Coals and Culm that should be brought into the Port of London, and upon weighable Coals two Shillings per Tun, for the Space of one hundred and thirty-seven Days; and for the Term of eight Years after, the Sum of three Shillings per Chaldron and Tun. However, hitherto, there are only ten of the said Churches built upon new Foundations.

Soon after arrived in this City, *Te Yee Neen Ho Ga Prow, Saga Yean Qua Prab Ten, Elean Ob Koom, and Ob Nee Yeath Ten Now Prow*, four Kings, or Chiefs of the *Iroquois* Indians, adjoining to, and Confederates with the People of New England, New York and Virginia; who prevailed upon them to come hither to pay their Respects to the Queen, and also to be convinced of the egregious Falsities spread among them by the Jesuits, and other Popish Missionaries, who affirmed, that the *English* and all other Nations were Vassals to the *French* King. And, as a further Instance of their Perfidy, the said Missionaries, under a Pretence of instructing the *Indians* in the Christian Religion, inspire them with an irreconcilable Hatred against the *English*, by telling their Profelytes, that the Saviour of the World was born in France, and crucified in England. But those Chiefs, being thoroughly convinced of the Falshood of these wicked Insinuations, regarded the Authors thereof as the vilest Deceivers.

Stat. Larg. 9 Anne.

Fifty new Churches ordered to be built.

Hist. Eur.

Arrival of four Indian Kings.

How deceived by the French Jesuits.



Hist. Europe.

Prince Eugene's Reception in London.

On the fifth Day of *January*, that celebrated Hero, and Imperial General, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arrived in this City, whose great and glorious Actions had justly gained him the Affections of the *British* Nation, but more especially that of the Citizens of *London*; two whereof, viz. Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, and Sir *Theodore Janssen*, waited upon his Highness; who, after having kindly received them, was pleased to tell them, That he was extremely obliged to the Citizens, since the Raising of the Siege of *Turin*, and the glorious Consequences thereof, were, next to God, owing to their seasonable Supply of Money: (Some time before, the Citizens of *London* by her Majesty's Permission had lent *Joseph*, Emperor of *Germany*, the Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds for that Service:) The Gentlemen replied, That, when the Citizens made that Loan, they had not the Improvement of their Money so much in View, as the Honour of being serviceable to the common Cause, and of having an Opportunity to shew their Respects to a Prince so greatly distinguished for his many glorious Actions: And as they reckoned themselves particularly obliged to his Highness's Integrity, for the punctual Payment of their Interest and Principal; so, if in the Course of the present War his Highness should have Occasion for any greater Sums, they would readily advance the same upon his Highness's own Security; concluding with a Desire, that his Highness would be pleased to accept of a small Entertainment, which they intended to give him in the City, and that he would vouchsafe to fix a Day for that Purpose, as would best suit his Convenience: Which his Highness promised to do.

A Loan to the Emperor of 200000*l*.

Ibid.

An Intention to entertain the Prince in the City.

How presented.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen receiving Notice of this Invitation, and they designing likewise to shew their Respect to the Prince after the same Manner, it was proposed in their Court, to make an united Entertainment: The Motion was approved of; but an unlucky Doubt arose, that spoiled all: For it being suggested, that before they proceeded farther in that Affair, they would do well to know how the Court would take such an Invitation; wherefore a Resolution was taken to send two of their Number (one of the Sheriffs being indisposed) to attend the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; but there being, it seems, some Defect of Formality in this Message, (or rather, not liking the Business the Prince came about, were not willing to have so much Respect shewn him by the Metropolis of the Kingdom) his Lordship the same Day wrote the following Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

"My Lord,

Whitehall,  
January 15, 1711-12.Ibid.  
A.D. 1712

"Two of the Court of Aldermen having brought a verbal Message to be delivered to her Majesty, which was, That the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and several Citizens of the best Rank, desired to treat Prince *Eugene*, and ordered them to attend me to know the Queen's Pleasure; and being asked by the Lords of the Council, Whether they had their Message in Writing? answered, That they had no Order or Resolution in Writing; but that they came upon a Minute taken at the Court of Aldermen, of which

"they had no Copy: They were thereupon told, That the Queen had commanded the Lords to acquaint them, that her Majesty would return no Answer to any Message, which is not brought to her with the same Respect as has always been paid by the City of *London* to her Predecessors. To prevent any Mistake in repeating what was said to them, I send your Lordship this Account: And am, &c."

This Letter occasioned all further Thoughts of Treating the Prince to be laid aside.

Ibid.

In the Month of *March*, some nocturnal Disorders being committed in the Streets of this City and Suburbs, by Rakes and drunken Soldiers, gave Birth to a Report, that great Numbers of disaffected Persons, under the Appellation of *Mobbs* and *Havokabites*, had combined together to disturb the publick Peace; and in an inhuman and barbarous Manner, without the least Provocation, assaulted and wounded those they met by Night, by sitting or flapping their Noses, cutting off Ears, gagging, or distending Mouths with an Iron Instrument, running Pins into People, and many other dreadful Cruelties.

The Mobbs disturb the Peace of the City by Night.

This Report was so industriously improved, that printed Papers were daily cried about, giving an Account of the apprehending and committing of many Persons to Prisons for the said Barbarities, among whom, it was insinuated, were divers Persons of great Distinction. This Rumour gaining universal Credit, struck such a Terror among the Credulous and Timorous, that at the Approach of Night many durst not stir abroad, for Fear of being *mobbed*'d.

Ibid.

These idle and fictitious Stories, artfully contrived to intimidate the People, prevailed so far as to occasion the Queen to issue out a Proclamation for the suppressing of Riots, and apprehending of such as had been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent; and, as an Encouragement to apprehend all such Offenders, a Reward of one hundred Pounds was promised for every Person, who, since the first of *February* last, had without any Provocation wounded, stabbed, or maimed, or who should, before the first Day of *May*, wound, stab, or main any of her Majesty's Subjects.

Ibid.

A Proclamation against Riots, with a Reward.

However, it does not appear, that ever any Person was detected of any of the said Crimes; and notwithstanding I made all the Inquiry imaginable, in those Places where the Offences were said to have been chiefly committed, I never could learn of any one Person having received the least Hurt upon that Account.

In the Summer following, another Story of the same Stamp was trumped up, of one (from his Practice, as it was said) denominated *Whipping-Tom*; who, according to Report, frequented the circumjacent Fields, and flogged all the Women he conveniently met with; which occasioned such a Dread among the fair Sex, both in Town and in the neighbouring Villages, that none durst walk the Fields, but under the Protection of a friendly Male.

Whipping Tom.

By the Laws and Customs of this City, all Foreigners are forbidden to exercise any Handicraft or manual Occupation, or to keep any open Shop, in the City or Liberties, for the Sale of

any



Journ.  
Com.  
Coun.

No For-  
eigner to  
occupy any  
Trade, or  
keep any  
Shop for  
Sale of any  
Wares,  
within the  
City.

any Goods or Merchandize by Retail. However, at this Time many Non-freemen were employed and put into Shops, under the Names and Protection of Citizens. For the remedying of which, it was, on the fourth of July, by the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, enacted, That, "Whereas by the Laws and Customs of this City of London, no Person or Persons should be willingly suffered to exercise; use, or occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, or to sell or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, in any Shop, inward or outward, or other Place or Room kept for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the said City or Liberties thereof, unless he or they were Free, or Apprentice or Apprentices with some that be Free, and bound by Indenture according to the Custom of the said City: Nor should any Artificers, or Handicrafts-Men, or other Shopkeepers, or Traders by Retail, being Free of this City, be permitted to employ, hire, or set on work in any such Handicraft or manual Occupation, or in buying, selling, or exposing to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Merchandizes within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, any Person or Persons whatsoever not being Free of the said City, or Apprentice or Apprentices, as aforesaid: The which Laws and Customs notwithstanding, divers, not being Free of the said City, do use and exercise sundry manual Occupations or Handicrafts within the same City, or Liberties thereof; and several other Artificers and Handicrafts-Men, and other Shopkeepers and Traders by Retail, being Freemen of this City, not regarding the same Laws and Customs thereof, have of late, not only willing employed, hired and set on work, within the said City and Liberty thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the same City, in divers and sundry Handicrafts and manual Occupations, and in buying and selling, and exposing to Sale by Retail, divers Wares and Merchandizes, within the said City and Liberties thereof; but have also refused to take, employ, and set on work, in their Trades and Occupations, the honest poor Citizens and Freemen of the same City, to the great Hinderance, Loss and Prejudice of the said poor Citizens, and to the utter Undoing of a great Number of the said poor Handicrafts-Men, and other Persons bred to Trades, and not of Ability to set up the same, being Citizens and Freemen of the said City, unless some speedy Remedy be herein provided.

"For Reformation whereof, be it enacted, ordained and established, by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in this present Common Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Person whatsoever, not being Free of the said City, shall at any Time after the Feast-Day of St. Michael the Archangel, now next ensuing, by any Colour, Way, or Mean whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other, use, exercise, or occupy any Art, Trade, Mystery, manual Occupation, or Handicraft whatsoever; or keep any Shop, Room, or Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or

"putting to Sale of any Wares, or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, within the said City, or the Liberties thereof; upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, for every Time wherein such Person shall use, exercise, or occupy any Art, Trade, Mystery, manual Occupation, or Handicraft whatsoever; or keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons now being Free of this City of London, or who hereafter shall be Free of the same, shall after the said Feast-Day of St. Michael the Archangel, by any Colour, Way, or Mean whatsoever, set on work in any manual Occupation or Handicraft within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, any Person or Persons, being a Foreigner or Foreigners from the Liberties of the said City, knowing or having due Notice given to him or them, that such Person or Persons, so by him or them to be set on work, is, or are a Foreigner or Foreigners, as aforesaid, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, for every Time that any such Person or Persons shall offend, commit, or do any Thing contrary to the Purport, true Intent, and Meaning hereof.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person now being Free of this City, or who hereafter shall be Free of the same, and shall by himself, or by any other, keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, or use any Art, Trade, Occupation, Mystery, or Handicraft whatsoever, within the said City or the Liberties thereof, shall after the said Feast-Day of St. Michael the Archangel, directly or indirectly, employ, retain, or keep in his Service as a Journeyman or hired Servant, in buying, selling, or exposing to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, any Person not being Free of the said City, knowing or having due Notice given to him, that such Person, so by him employed, retained, or kept, is not Free of the said City, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, for every Time wherein any such Person shall offend, commit, or do any Thing contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

"Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any Citizen and Freeman of this City from keeping in his Service any Person, being under the Age of twenty-one Years, upon Trial, in order to be bound his Apprentice, for any Time not exceeding three Months.

"Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed, or extend to charge any Freeman of this City, dealing in coarse or heavy Goods, for employing any

"Servant;



" Servant hired for yearly Wages, and dwelling  
" with him, in the weighing, rummaging, la-  
" ding, or unlading any Goods or Merchandizes,  
" in the Way of his Trade, or in any laborious  
" Work not concerning the Art, Skill, and My-  
" stery of the same, any Thing herein contained  
" to the contrary notwithstanding.

" Provided always, That this Act, or any  
" Thing herein contained, shall not in any wise  
" extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Go-  
" vernors of *Christ's Hospital* and *Bridewell*, or to  
" any other of the Hospitals belonging to the  
" said City for the Time being, for the setting  
" on work either Strangers or Foreigners within  
" the said Houses, or any of them; neither to  
" the said Strangers or Foreigners that shall so  
" happen to work therein, nor to any of them;  
" neither to any Freeman or Woman of the same  
" City, for having or setting on work any Ap-  
" prentice or Apprentices at any Time hereafter,  
" in any Art, Trade, Mystery, manual Occu-  
" pation or Handicraft, within the said City or  
" Liberties thereof; nor to any such Apprentice  
" or Apprentices that shall so serve, so as his or  
" their Indenture of Apprenticeship be enrolled  
" in the Chamberlain's Office of the said City,  
" according to the antient Custom of the said  
" City in that Behalf used and observed.

" Provided also, That this present Act, or any  
" Thing herein contained, shall not extend or be  
" prejudicial or hurtful to any Person or Persons  
" now being, or that hereafter shall be Free of  
" the said City, for setting on work at any Time  
" or Times any Person or Persons, being Felt-  
" makers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knit-  
" ters, or Brewers, or to any Person that now  
" keepeth, or hereafter shall keep any Brew-  
" house, within the said City or the Liberties  
" thereof, for Working or Using any of the said  
" Crafts or Occupations within the said City or  
" the Liberties, this present Act or any Thing  
" herein contained to the contrary thereof in any-  
" wise notwithstanding.

" And it is hereby further enacted, That all  
" and singular the said several Penalties and For-  
" feitures, by this Act imposed on any Offender  
" or Offenders against the same, or any Part  
" thereof, shall and may be sued for and reco-  
" vered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, to be  
" commenced or prosecuted in the Name of the  
" Chamberlain of the City of *London* for the  
" Time being, in any of the Queen's Majesty's  
" Courts of Record within the said City; and  
" that the Chamberlain of the said City for the  
" Time being shall, in all Suits to be prosecuted  
" by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance against  
" any Offender, recover the ordinary Costs of  
" Suit to be expended in and about the Prose-  
" cution thereof. And further, That one Moie-  
" ty of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Virtue  
" this Act (the Costs of Suit-Recovery of the  
" same being deducted and allowed) shall, after  
" the Recovery and Receipt thereof, be paid and  
" delivered to the Treasurer of the Hospital of  
" *Bridewell*, for the Use of the said Hospital; and  
" the other Moiety thereof to him or them who  
" who shall first give Information of the Offences  
" for which such Forfeitures shall be incurred,

" and prosecute the Suit in the Name of the  
" Chamberlain of the said City, for Recovery of  
" the same, any Thing in this Act to the con-  
" trary notwithstanding."

It being at this Time whispered, that the Mi-  
nistry were paving the Way for the Pretender's  
Accession to the Crown, the trading Part of the  
City were thereby so greatly intimidated, that it  
put a general Stop to all Commerce; wherefore  
the Queen, at this critical Juncture, found her-  
self necessitated, for the Support of Credit, to  
send this Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

Monthly  
Mercury.

" Anne R.

" Right Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet  
" you well." *Ibid.*

" Although an aguish Indisposition, succeeded  
" by a Fit of the Gout, has detained us at this  
" Place longer than we designed; yet, since it has  
" pleased Almighty God to restore us to such a  
" Degree of Health, that we hope to be able  
" soon to return to our usual Residence, we con-  
" tinue determined to open our Parliament on  
" *Tuesday* the sixteenth of this Instant *February*,  
" according to the Notice given by Proclama-  
" tion.

*Queen's  
Letter to  
the Lord-  
Mayor to  
prevent  
false Re-  
ports.*

" Thus much we have judged proper to com-  
" municate to you, and by you to the Court of  
" Aldermen, and to our other loving Subjects  
" of our good City of *London*, to the Intent  
" that you may all in your several Stations con-  
" tribute to discountenance, and put a Stop to  
" those malicious Rumours, spread by evil-dis-  
" posed Persons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and  
" the eminent Hazard of the publick Peace and  
" Tranquillity.

" And so we bid you farewell."

A Peace being concluded between *Great-Britain*  
and *France*, the *French* King sent hither the Duke  
*D'Aumont* as his Ambassador Extraordinary, who  
in the Beginning of *July* made his publick Entry  
into this City in such a magnificent Manner, that  
probably nothing of the Kind ever exceeded it.  
And on the seventh of the same Month, a Ge-  
neral Thanksgiving for the Peace was celebrated  
with the greatest Solemnity; on which Occasion  
the Queen intended to have come to *St. Paul's*  
Church, but being prevented by the Gout, both  
Houses of Parliament repaired thither in great  
State, the Lords being in their Robes; and at  
Night two Fireworks were made, one on the  
River *Thames*, and the other in *West-Smithfield*.

*Ibid.*  
A.D. 1713  
Thank-  
giving for  
the Peace.

At the same Time, the Papists and Nonjurors  
not only exerted themselves in their Writings to  
support the Pretender's Claim to the Crown, but  
were likewise very indefatigable in instilling Men  
for his Service, and sending them beyond the Sea  
to join their Master: By which dangerous Prac-  
tices, the People were greatly alarmed, and under  
the most dreadful Apprehensions; wherefore it  
was judged necessary to publish a Proclamation,  
with a Reward of five thousand Pounds for the  
apprehending of the said Pretender. This Procla-  
mation in some measure seemed to dispel the  
gloomy Apprehensions of the Citizens, who on  
that Occasion presented the following Address to  
the Queen:

*Ibid.*

*Proclama-  
tion, &c.  
for appre-  
hending the  
Pretender.*

" *Most*



Bid.  
A.D. 1714  
The City's  
Address  
thereupon.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg leave gratefully to acknowledge your Majesty's constant Care, not only in preserving and improving our present Happiness, but also in providing for the future Safety and Prosperity of your Kingdoms, and of the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover; by issuing so seasonably a Proclamation, promising a Reward out of your own Revenue, as an Encouragement for apprehending the Pretender, when he shall land, or attempt to land, in any of your Majesty's Dominions; and giving your ready Assent to the Bill for preventing the Growth of Schism, and for the Security of the Churches of England and Ireland, as by Law established. "The Experience this City hath had of your Majesty's Goodness and Concern for your People is such, that (under God) they place their Dependence upon your Majesty; and do take this Opportunity humbly to assure your Majesty, that they will do the utmost that lies in them to extinguish the Hopes of the Pretender, and of all his open and secret Abettors, and to obviate the Dangers that may arise from Popery and Schism: And they will, with that Duty and Loyalty which becomes them, to the utmost of their Power, oppose all Attempts which may be made, under any Pretence whatsoever, to weaken your Authority, which always has been, and we are confident always will be, employed for the Good of all your Subjects; or to render that Reign uneasy to you, which has been so happy to your People; the long Continuance whereof is the greatest Blessing we can ask of Heaven."

The Report  
and Order  
concerning  
Coal-Me-  
ters.

The Office of Coal-Meters in this City being charged with divers Irregularities and Misdemeanors, a Committee of Enquiry into the same was appointed, which on the sixteenth of March, 1713, delivered into the Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, a Report, signed by Sir William Ayscough, Sir Thomas Abney, and Sir John Parsons, Kts and Aldermen; in which, after reciting that what they had done was in Obedience to two Orders of this Court, they said, "That the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, have had Time out of Mind the Office of Measurer of Coals; which Office has been usually exercised by their Officers and Ministers called Sea-Coal-Meters, who were admitted and sworn before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

"And how that, by an Act of Common Council, 24 Henry VIII, it is directed how the Lord-Mayor should dispose the Office of Measuring to be yearly executed, with Proviso to pay yearly into the Chamber of London such Sums as were then answered for the same.

"By an Act of Common Council, 44 Eliz. it is enacted, (*inter alia*) That every of the said Officers, *viz.* the Sea-Coal-Meters, shall from Time to Time, upon Presentment of any honest Freeman for his Deputy to the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, have him admitted and sworn his Deputy: In which said Act there is a Proviso, That if the Master-Meters, or their Deputies, misdeemean themselves in

No. 43.

"their Offices, that they shall be punished by the Court of Aldermen, and the Offence of the Deputies shall not prejudice the Master-Meters.

"And by an Act, 18 Jac. I, in the Mayoralty of Sir William Cockaine, it is ordained, That no Deputy-Corn-Meters, Coal-Meters, or Salt-Meters, or Corn-Fillers, should be thereafter received, admitted, or allowed by any Master-Corn-Meter, Coal-Meter, or Salt-Meter, or Corn-filler, or Salt-Filler, but only such as should be of the Fellowship or Brotherhood of Fellowship-Porters: And by the said Act, the said Meters are to call upon the Rulers of the said Fellowship to appoint them Men for the said Work: And it is also by the said Act ordained, That the said Company and all the Members thereof, shall be subject to all such Ordinances and Rules as shall be, from Time to Time, made and set down by the Court of Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen of this City, in the Council-Chamber of this City, for the good Government of the Men of the said Fellowship, under such reasonable Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as the said Court shall limit and appoint.

"And that they did also find, That the Government of the said Fellowship hath been exercised by the Alderman of Billingsgate-Ward, subject to the Direction and Control of this honourable Court.

"And that they did find, That, by an Act of Common-Council made the third of March, one thousand six hundred and fifty-three, before Sir Thomas Viner, Lord-Mayor, reciting, That whereas the hearing of sundry Offences and Disorders in the said Society or Fellowship, committed by the Members thereof, were by former Acts and Orders committed to the Alderman and Deputy of the Ward of Billingsgate, by them to be determined; It was therefore thereby enacted, That the Rulers and Assistants should hear Complaints; provided, that if any Person found himself aggrieved, that then such Person might appeal from the said Rulers and Assistants to the Alderman or his Deputy, who in such Cases were to hear and determine the same as formerly, any Thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"That they had found, after due Examination, That the Office of Coal-Meter is executed by the fifteen Deputies or Sea-Coal-Meters, who are the Officers and Ministers of this City for that Purpose appointed, and are admitted to the said Office by this honourable Court; and each of the said Coal-Meters is to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same Place, with all Fees, Profits, and Commodities thereunto, and of Right belonging by himself, or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, being Freemen of this City, and first to be liked and allowed of by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; and at the Time of their Admission do take an Oath to the Form and Effect following, *viz.*

"You shall swear, that you shall indifferently measure all Coals that to you belongeth for to measure, and just Measure you shall give to every Person, as well to Poor as to Rich, without Partiality, or shewing Favour; and you shall buy

6 O

"no



"no Coals but to your own Use, and in no wise for  
"to utter or sell again, as long as you shall stand  
"in your Office. Also you shall take no more for your  
"Labour for the meting or measuring of Coals, but  
"as of old Time it hath been ordained and used.  
"Also you shall make no Deputy for to mete any Coals;  
"but you are to bring the same Deputy before the  
"Mayer for the Time being, there to be Sworn duly  
"and truly for to occupy the same Office.

"We do also find, That the said fifteen Coal-  
"Meters have the Management of the said Coal-  
"Office, and the Care and Inspection over  
"the just Weight and Measure of Coals properly  
"belongs to them; and they ought (as their Pre-  
"decessors antiently did) to be diligent in search-  
"ing and viewing the Weight and Metage of  
"Coals, and inspect and oversee the Behaviour  
"of the Under-Meters therein.

"And we do find, That for carrying on the  
"Work and Duty of the Coal-Office, which is of  
"too large Extent to be managed by fifteen Per-  
"sons, there are appointed several Deputies or  
"Under-Meters, upon whom the Care and Trust  
"of weighing and measuring Coals does princi-  
"pally depend; whose Business it is to attend  
"each Coal-Ship, and observe the due Weight  
"and Admeasurement of Coals, to top the Vats,  
"to take Account of the Coals measured, and to  
"make a due Return thereof in Writing to  
"the Coal-Office; by which Return, or Cer-  
"tificate, of the Under-Meters the Duties on  
"Coals are collected; and for this their Labour  
"and Trouble they antiently received the Fee of  
"one Penny per Chaldron for all Coals measured,  
"and two Pence per Ton for all Coals weigh-  
"ed; and the said Under-Meters are admitted  
"to the said Office and Sworn in the outer Court,  
"whose Oath is to the Tenor or Effect follow-  
"ing, viz.

"You shall swear, that you shall indifferently mea-  
"sure all Coals that to you belongeth for to measure,  
"and just Measure you shall give to every Person, as  
"well to Poor as Rich, without Partiality, or show-  
"ing Favour; and you shall buy no Coals but to your  
"own Use, and in no wise for to utter or sell again  
"as long as you shall stand in your Office; and you  
"shall take no more for your Labour for the Mea-  
"suring and Meting of Coals, but as of old Time it  
"hath been ordained and used. As God help you.

"And we find, That when any Master-Meter  
"was admitted to his Place, the Orders and Rules  
"of the said Coal-Office were, at his first enter-  
"ing into the said Office, laid before him, and he  
"required to act and proceed by those Rules  
"and Orders, which were to the Effect follow-  
"ing, viz.

"I. Each of the said fifteen Masters had four  
"Deputies or Under-Meters appointed to his  
"Number, called *First-men*, *Second-men*, *Third-*  
"*men*, and *Fourth-men*; for that the said Depu-  
"ties or Under-Meters were divided into four  
"Numbers or Classes, and, being sixty in Num-  
"ber, were appointed fifteen to each Number or  
"Class.

"II. It was the constant Course to ship the  
"Under-Meters according to their Number and  
"Seniority, and the Senior has a Right to be  
"be shipped before his Junior; and a Senior-  
"Mate returning from Duty, was usually ship-

ped again before his Junior; but the Ships of  
"Scotch Coals, as also Ships called *Cockbells* and  
"Remnants, were not given according to Num-  
"ber and Seniority.

"III. The Master-Meters usually attended the  
"Coal-Office by Turns, viz. one to each Day,  
"who attended the said Office upon the Penalty  
"of half a Crown: And if a Master-Meter did  
"not attend by eight o'Clock in the Summer,  
"and by nine in Winter, the said Half-Crown  
"was forfeited to the Master-Meter who did  
"first attend; and the said Master-Meters punc-  
"tually observed the Method of Shipping ac-  
"cording to Seniority, save that the Master in  
"waiting had the Privilege to employ his own  
"Deputy first, and then began again at the prior  
"Number.

"IV. If any Under-Meter took a Ship out  
"of Turn, he was obliged to refund the Me-  
"tage-Money to the Person whose Turn it was  
"to have delivered such Ship.

"V. Besides the said Deputy Under-Meters,  
"or Placemen, there were sworn and admitted  
"certain Persons called *Supernumeraries*, or  
"Men at large, which were usually thirty in  
"Number, who were also employed according to  
"Seniority, if present; but were not permitted  
"to work in Coals if a Placeman was ready  
"to take his Turn; and the said Men at large  
"had a Right, according to Seniority, to succeed  
"in the Vacancies of Placemen.

"VI. When a Placeman was sick or super-  
"annuated, he had his Turn and Course of Bu-  
"siness as before, and another Under-Meter  
"(usually a Man at large, if a Placeman refus-  
"ed) was obliged to deliver such Ship for Part  
"of the Metage-Money.

"VII. When any Placeman died, his Widow  
"was allowed two or three Ships, or more (ac-  
"cording to her Circumstances) to be worked  
"at Half-Pay.

"VIII. The said Master-Meters did never here-  
"tofore pretend to a Right of suspending, punish-  
"ing, or removing any Under-Meter at their  
"own arbitrary Will and Pleasure, without a  
"sufficient Cause to be allowed by the Alderman  
"or Deputy of the Ward, and acquainting them  
"therewith; though sometimes the said Master-  
"Meters have taken upon themselves, upon just  
"Complaint, to suspend a Meter from his  
"Work, till the first *Thursday* in the Month; at  
"which Time the Master-Meters usually held a  
"general Meeting in the Office, and then heard  
"the said Complaint; but, if the Under-Meters  
"accused desired it, the said Complaint was re-  
"mitted to the Alderman or his Deputy, to  
"whose Determination all Parties submitted.

"IX. When any Under-Meter had commit-  
"ted a Misdemeanor, it was usual to amerce him  
"half a Crown, which was put into a Poor's  
"Box; and, when no Ships were employed, it was  
"usual to send Supply therout to a sick Under-  
"Meter, by five or ten Shillings at a Time.

"X. When an Under-Meter was appointed to  
"go on a Country Voyage to *Gravesend*, or else-  
"where, a Senior had Liberty to refuse such  
"Turn; and a Junior, or Man at large, was  
"obliged to go and deliver such Ship; and such  
"Senior, so refusing his Turn, was obliged to  
"give



"give five Shillings out of his own Purse to such Meter who undertook such Voyage; and such Under-Meter had also five Shillings more from the Crimp, over and above his Metage-Money.

"We are therefore humbly of Opinion, That the said antient Order and Method of the Coal-Office ought to be observed and kept, and that it is incumbent on the Alderman of *Billinggate-Ward* to see the same performed.

"And that as well the said Master-Meters, as the said Under-Meters, are liable to be punished by Suspension, Removal, or otherwise, as this Court shall think fit.

"That the said Master-Meters have no Right to employ what Deputies or Under-Meters they please; but that it is the Right of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to allow, or disallow of the Deputies or Under-Meters, and that no other ought to be employed but such as they allow.

"That the said Deputies or Under-Meters ought not to be displaced, but upon a reasonable Cause, and that upon Application to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for that Purpose; but the Alderman of the said Ward may suspend an Under-Meter till the Pleasure of this Court be known therein.

"That the Books of the Coal-Office do concern the Right of the Inheritance of this City, and ought to be used and inspected by this Court, as they shall find occasion; and that the City does intrust the Custody of the antient Books of the said Office with the said Master-Meters, for the better Management of the said Office only; and the said Books are of a publick Nature, in regard the same do contain the Account of the Importation of Coals, in which many Persons have Interest: And, in regard this City has no other Way to inspect the Account of the Orphan's Duty belonging to this City, all Persons who have an Interest in the said Importation ought to have the Satisfaction of viewing the said Books, and to have Recourse to the same, (when their Occasions require); and the said Master-Meters, in refusing to produce the said Books of the Office before this Committee, are guilty of a great Misdemeanor and Contempt to this honourable Court.

"And we also think proper to acquaint this Court, That no Under-Meter ought to begin to work in Coals, before a *Cocket* of Permit has been issued from the Lord-Mayor's Office. And we find, that antiently, when a Permit was issued from the *Cocket-Office*, the Number of the Clafs to which such Ship belonged was indorsed on the said *Cocket*, at the *Cocket-Office*.

"Which Report being here read, was well-liked and approved by this Court, and ordered to be entered into the *Repertory*. And it was thereupon ordered, That the said Master-Meters do observe the antient Method and Usage of shipping their Under-Meters according to their Seniority; and that they restore such Under-Meters to their Offices as have been dismissed or suspended from them, since the Difference happened between the said Deputies and the

said Master-Meters, about the Crown's Allowance.

"And that all Under-Meters be ordered to work according to the usual and antient Method set forth in the said Report, and not to take their Fellows Labour out of their Turns, by Pretence of any Order of the Master-Meters or their Clerk.

"And that, upon any Complaint against them for so doing, they shall be suspended from their Labour, by the Alderman of *Billinggate-Ward* for the Time being, or his Deputy, until they shall appear before this Court to answer any such Complaint; who will punish all Offenders in the Premises amongst the said Under-Meters, by dismissing them not only from their Places as Under-Meters, but from all Labour in the Fellowship of *Billinggate-Porters*.

#### CHAP. XLIV.

*King George I's Accession and publick Entry, The Recorder's Speech, and the Procession thro' the City. Addresses from the City and Licutenancy, with his Majesty's Answer. His Majesty entertained in the City. City's Instructions to its Representatives in Parliament, and several Addresses upon Advice of an Invasion. Great Eclipse, and a severe Frost. City's Address upon the Suppression of the Rebellion. Mug-House Societies and Riots. Thames dry. Act of Common Council for Lightening the City. Report of the Committee of Parliament concerning Monies expended by the City in certain Law-Suits. The South-Sea Bubble. The Desolation it brought upon the Nation. Other Bubbles suppressed by Order of the Lords Justices. Tumults by the Weavers. City's Petition to Parliament relating to the Sufferers by the South-Sea. Address on the Birth of Duke William. Orders for preventing the Plague. A Conspiracy signified by the Secretary of State to the Lord-Mayor. City's Address thereupon. Precautions to render the Conspiracy abortive. Return of the Number of Horses in London. Rules to be observed in Buildings. Petition and Protests against the Bill for regulating Elections. City's Address on the Peace between the Emperor and Spain. A Mutiny in Newgate.*

HER Majesty Queen Anne being removed by Death, the illustrious George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, was, on the first of August, proclaimed King of Great-Britain, &c. in this City, with the usual Solemnity; on which Occasion the Kings at Arms were accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and a great Number of the Nobility.

The King soon after arriving in England, made his publick Entry into London on the twentieth of September; which, for its great Pomp and Magnificence, I shall insert an Account of, as published by Authority.

*The Demise of Queen Anne, and Accession of King George I.*

*K. Geo. I. publick Entry.*

The



The King, being arrived from *Greenwich* at *St. Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*, was met by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of *London*; in whose Name the Recorder made the following congratulatory Speech to his Majesty:

"May it please your Majesty,

*The Recorder's  
Speech on  
that Occa-  
sion.*

"Your Majesty is now entering into the Liberties of the City of *London*. The Citizens have with Impatience waited for your Royal Presence amongst them, to secure those invaluable Blessings, which they promise themselves from a Prince of the most illustrious Merit.

"Enlivened by the distant Influence of your Majesty's Government, they have earnestly desired its nearer Approaches. The long-expected Day is now come, a Day of universal Joy, to see your Majesty's solemn Entrance, with his Royal Highness the Prince, into the Capital of your Kingdoms.

"The Citizens of *London* never met any of your Predecessors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they meet your Majesty, nor with a greater Desire to testify their Joy in the most becoming and affectionate Manner.

"History hath preserved the Memory of several triumphant and joyful Entries; but the Exultations and Triumphs of those Entries, even in the most joyful, are not to be mentioned with the Extacies and Rejoicings of this. There was not the like Reason and Occasion for them.

"We now behold a Prince, famed for his Justice, Clemency, and Wisdom, come to take Possession of his Kingdoms; we see our Religion secured, our Laws and Liberties preserved, our publick Credit advanced, our utmost Wishes exceeded, the Protestant Succession, concerning which we had many anxious and solicitous Thoughts, taking Effect in a quiet and peaceable Possession, and a Prospect of a lasting and continued Settlement under your Majesty, and your Royal Posterity after you.

"We have nothing now to do, but, securely enjoying our own, to beseech Almighty God to bless your Majesty with a long, happy, and glorious Reign, and to do every Thing in our respective Stations, which may contribute to make your Majesty's Government safe, prosperous, and easy."

The Lord-Mayor having delivered the City Sword to the King, he graciously returned the same, with a Command to carry it before him: Then his Majesty proceeded to *St. James's* in the following Manner:

*The Pro-  
cession from  
St. Mar-  
garet's-  
Hill to St.  
James's.*

"A Detachment of Horse-Grenadiers to clear the Way; a Detachment of the Artillery-Company in Buff-Coats, &c. the two Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot, to make Way; two of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the Sheriffs Officers on Foot, with Jewels in their Hands; two City Trumpets on Horseback; the Lord-Mayor's Officers in black Gowns on Foot, two and two; two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the City

"Banner, borne by the Water-Bailiff on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a coloured Livery; then the City Officers on Horseback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foot in coloured Liveries; the four Attornies, two and two; the Solicitor and Remembrancer, the two Secretaries, the Comptroller, the four Common Pleaders, the two Judges, the Town Clerk, the Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain; two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the King's Banner, borne by the Common Hunt on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a coloured Livery; the Common Crier in his Gown, and the City Sword-Bearer in his black Damask Gown, and a gold Chain, both on Horseback, each having a Servant on Foot in coloured Liveries; then those who have sined for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or served the Office of Sheriff or Alderman, in scarlet Gowns on Horseback, according to their Seniorities, two and two, the Juniors first, each attended by two Servants on Foot in coloured Liveries; the two Sheriffs in scarlet Gowns on Horseback, with their gold Chains, and their white Staves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot in coloured Liveries; the Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback, in scarlet Gowns, two and two, each attended by his Beadle, and two Servants on Foot in coloured Liveries; then the Aldermen above the Chair, in scarlet Gowns, on Horseback, wearing their gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants each in coloured Liveries. Then the Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers of State, &c. to the Number of above two hundred, with six Horses each; the Knight-Marshal's Men on Horseback, two and two; the King's Kettle-Drums; the Drum-Major; the King's Trumpets, two and two; the Serjeant-Trumpet with his Mace; Pursuivants of Arms uncovered, two and two; Herald's of Arms, Kings of Arms, Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, bare-headed; the Recorder in a scarlet Gown on Horseback, uncovered; the Lord-Mayor of *London* in his crimson Velvet Gown, on Horseback, wearing his rich Collar and Jewel, uncovered, bearing the City Sword by his Majesty's Permission, with only four Servants on Foot, bare-headed, in coloured Liveries; Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the right Hand, uncovered; Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, on his left Hand, uncovered; the King and Prince in a Coach; the Yeomen of the Guard; the King's Footmen; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Equerry; the King's Footmen in Waiting; Yeomen of the Guard; his Majesty's Horse-Guards closed the Proceeding.

"Thus the King passed from *St. Margaret's-Hill* to his royal Palace at *St. James's*, where his Majesty arrived between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Evening. The Train'd-Bands of *Southwark*, by Order of the Lord-Lieutenant of *Surrey*, lined the Way from *Kenil-Street* End to the End of *London-Bridge*; three Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands made a Guard from the Bridge to *St. Marks-Market*; the

"several



"several Companies of *London*, with their Ensigns, lined the Streets on both Sides, from *Stoke-Market* to *St. Paul's Church-yard*; at the East End whereof the Children of *Christ's-Hospital* stood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to his Majesty; and the other three Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands guarded the Way from *St. Paul's Church-yard* to *Temple-Bar*; from *Temple-Bar*, the Steward, High-Bailiff, and Burgeſſes of *Westminster*, in their Gowns, attended by all the Constables and Beadles, with their respective Staves, and the High Bailiff's Officers, with their Ensigns of Office, lined the Way; and, next to them, the Militia of *Westminster* made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and his Majesty's Foot-Guards (who lined the Way from *St. James's* into the Strand) for the Artillery Company of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded so far, with the Consent of the Lord-Lieutenant of *Middlesex*, and there made a Stand. The great Guns at the Tower were fired when his Majesty took Coach, as also when he passed over *London-Bridge*. At his Majesty's Arrival at his Palace, the Cannon in the Park were three Times discharged; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Marks of Joy."

Soon after, the City and Lieutenancy of *London* presented the following Addresses to his Majesty:

*The City's Address.*

Monthly  
Mercury.  
City's Address.

"Pardon us, dread Sovereign, if we want Words to express that Height of Joy and Satisfaction which so sensibly affect us, your most dutiful and loyal Subjects, to see your Majesty (attended by the Prince) arrived in Safety at this your Royal Palace."

"We rest now secure of enjoying all the Blessings that a wise and gracious Prince can derive to a willing and obedient People, and the Continuance of them to our Posterity by a certain (tho' we hope a late) Succession in your Family."

"We crave Leave therefore, most gracious Sovereign, to renew our Assurances of all that steady Affection to your sacred Person, and Zeal for Support of your Crown, which such a King may justly expect from the most loyal and faithful Subjects."

*The Lieutenancy's Address.*

Ibid.  
The Lieutenancy's Address.

"Great Sir, We are highly sensible of the Honour done us by your sacred Majesty, in permitting us to appear in your Royal Presence, and humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe Arrival in this your Kingdom of Great Britain."

"The many princely Virtues with which your Majesty is most eminently endowed, give us just Assurances of our being, under your Majesty's Sovereignty, a happy and flourishing People; and that your Majesty's Reign will be as truly glorious, as the greatest of your Royal Predecessors."

"We humbly assure your Majesty, that we

"shall always render that grateful Tribute of Loyalty and Obedience which our Mother, the Church of *England*, hath taught us to pay to our Sovereign; and that we will on all Occasions demonstrate our Principles by our Practice, for the Support and Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person against the Pretender, and all others that shall attempt to subvert our happy Constitution in Church or State, or lessen the Royal Prerogatives of the Imperial Crown of this Realm, which we pray your Majesty may live to wear with the utmost Prosperity and Renown."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

"I take these Addresses very kindly. I have lately been made sensible of what Consequence the City of *London* is; and therefore shall be sure to take all their Privileges and Interests into my particular Protection." And, as an immediate Mark of his royal Favour, was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Ward*, *Gerard Cuyers*, *Thomas Scarwen*, *Peter Delme*, *Jos. Lawrence*, and *Robert Child*, Esqrs.

The King and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, having graciously accepted of an Invitation from this City to dine at *Guildball* on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day; at which Time they repaired to the City, attended by a numerous Train of the Nobility, and, amidst the joyful Acclamations of the People, went to the usual Place of Standing opposite *Bow Church* in *Cheapside*; where having beheld the pompous Cavalcade pass, his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were thence conducted by the Sheriffs to *Guildball*; at the Entrance whereof the Lord-Mayor, kneeling, presented the City Sword to his Majesty, who graciously returning the same, his Lordship carried it before the King to the Court-Room, and thence to the Hurlings, where his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were sumptuously entertained; and below, in the Hall, Tables were provided for the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, the Judges, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction. The Lord-Mayor having the Honour to present the first Glass of Wine to the King, his Majesty was graciously pleased to order a Patent to be passed for creating his Lordship a Baronet of this Kingdom; and likewise ordered one thousand Pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Discharge of poor imprisoned Debtors.

The twentieth of *January* following being a Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the King's happy and peaceable Accession to the Throne, his Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, attended by the chief Officers of State, and a numerous Train of Nobility, came to *St. Paul's Church* in the utmost Magnificence; where he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, the City Companies in their respective Stands, and the Streets on both Sides lined with the Train'd-Bands, and, at Night, Illuminations, Fire-works, Bonfires, and all other publick Demonstrations of Joy.



Publick  
Entry of  
the Dutch  
Ambassadors.

On the ninth of *March* following, the *Dutch* Ambassadors made their publick Entry into this City in a very magnificent Manner.

About the same Time, the Citizens of *London* having chosen Sir *John Ward* and Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Knights, and *Robert Heysham* and *Peter Godfrey*, Esqrs. their Representatives in Parliament, and the City highly resenting the Transactions of the late Ministry in respect to the Peace lately concluded with *France*, and the melancholy Apprehensions of an approaching War; the Citizens were thereby induced to draw up the following remarkable Instructions to be observed by their said Members in the ensuing Parliament:

Monthly  
Mercury.  
City's In-  
structions  
to their Re-  
presentatives.

"We, the Citizens of *London*, who have cheerfully elected you to serve us in Parliament, and thereby committed to your Trust the Safety, Liberty, Property, and Privileges of us and our Posterity, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you, that we desire and expect from you, in Discharge of the great Confidence we repose in you, and what we take to be your Duty as our Representatives;

"1. We desire and expect that you will enquire by whose Counsel it was, that, after God had blessed the Arms of her late Majesty, and her Allies, with a Train of unparalleled Successes, she was prevailed upon, contrary to the grand Alliance, and her repeated Promises from the Throne to both Houses, to send to or receive Managers from *France*, to treat separately of a Peace, without the Knowledge and Consent of our Allies."

"2. By whose Advice the Emperor's Minister, the Count de *Gallat*, was discharged the Court for resenting and opposing those separate Negotiations, contrary not only to the grand Alliance, but to the Queen's particular Assurances to his Master.

"3. By whose Advice his Majesty's Memorial, delivered by his Minister the Baron de *Bothmar*, against those clandestine and separate Negotiations, was not only disregarded, but called a Libel, and the said Minister affronted.

"4. By whose Advice and Management her Majesty was prevailed on, first to come to a Cessation of Arms with our common Enemy, and then so surprizingly to withdraw our Troops from those of the Allies, which was attended with such dismal Circumstances.

"5. By whose Advice and Management all that had been gained by a Profusion of Blood and Treasure in a glorious and successful War, was thrown up, just as we were seizing the Prize of our Conquest, and a free-born People brought within a View of Slavery.

"6. By whose Advice and Management our Constitution was struck at, by creating twelve new Lords at once to carry a Vote in the upper House.

"7. By whose Advice it was, that the Treaty with the *Dutch* for settling a common Barrier in the *Netherlands*, and making Guarantees of the Protestant Succession, was enervated, and a new Treaty, which weakened both Securities, made in its Place.

"8. By whose Advice and Management we were mocked with the Assurances of being free from the Danger of the neighbouring Fortrefs of *Dunkirk*; and whether the late Ministry, or any of them, did agree that the French King should make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, as Part of the Equivalent for demolishing the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

"9. By whose Advice and Management the best Branches of our Trade were exchanged for Chimeras, and the Ruin of the whole endangered, by a vile Treaty of Commerce with *France*.

"10. How the Expedition to *Canada* came to miscarry; and by whose Advice her Majesty, contrary to her Proclamations, published in *New England*, &c. for encouraging that Expedition, came to allow the French to keep their Interest in *Canada*, to sell that in *Newfoundland*, and to settle on *Cape Breton*, to the great Detriment of our Fishing Trade, and to the manifest Danger of all our Plantations in *North America*.

"11. By whose Advice it was that the Confederates were refused to be invited to be Guarantees to the Protestant Succession, tho' her Majesty had promised it in her Answer to the Address of both Houses in 1708.

"12. By whose Advice it was that his now Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales* was denied the Liberty to come and take his Place in Parliament, when the Presence of one of the illustrious Family of *Hanover* was so absolutely necessary to quiet the Minds of the Subjects, and to secure us from the just Apprehensions we had of Danger from the Pretender.

"13. By whose Advice it was that his Majesty's Minister, Baron *Sebutz*, was discharged the Court, because he demanded a Writ for the Prince.

"14. By whose Advice was Sir *Patrick Lawless*, the Pretender's Agent or Envoy, entertained at Court, at the same Time, and honourably conveyed beyond Sea soon after it was complained of in Parliament.

"15. By whose Advice and Management our holy Church was in Danger of being given up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way prepared for the Pretender.

"16. By whose Advice it was that the Jacobite Clans in *Scotland* were armed and kept in Pay, and the Levies of Men for the Pretender in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* were so long continued at.

"17. By whose Management it was that the publick Affairs of the Kingdom are brought under the greatest Difficulties, as well in respect to our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which have been very much increased since the last War, as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to inform us in his Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

"18. We also desire and expect that you concur in demanding an Account how the Money raised by Parliament has been expended since the Change of the Ministry in 1710.

"19. That



" 19. That you not only concur in such Enquiries, but also, in a Parliamentary Way, to bring such to Justice as shall be found guilty of those Mismanagements; this being a Duty owing to ourselves, as well as our Confederates, and indispensably necessary for retrieving the Honour of the Nation, and restoring a due Confidence and Harmony betwixt us and our Allies.

" 20. That you concur in making such Laws as shall be thought necessary for the better Security of the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as severally by Law established; and for suppressing and preventing those Seditious and groundless Clamours of the Church of *England* being in Danger by his Majesty's Administration.

" 21. That you concur in giving the King such Sums as shall be thought necessary for enabling his Majesty to defend the Nation, to support and retrieve Trade, and to keep the Balance of *Europe*, which is threatened with a new War, by the Intrigues of our common Enemies."

A.D. 1715

A great Eclipse of the Sun.

On the twenty-second of *April* a very great Eclipse of the Sun happened, which began six Minutes and twenty Seconds after Eight in the Morning, and ended twenty Minutes and fifteen Seconds after Ten; in which Time that great Luminary was totally eclipsed for the Space of three Minutes and twenty-three Seconds; during which Time the nocturnal Luminaries appeared, and all other Signs of a natural Night, to the great Terror of Volatiles, Quadrupeds, and Reptiles, who in all Places were observed to be in the utmost Confusion, by retiring to their several Retreats in the greatest Precipitation.

Advice of an intended Invasion.

The King having acquainted the Parliament of his receiving certain Advices from Abroad, of an Attempt to be made upon this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender, this City presented the following Address to his Majesty:

Jour. Com. Counc.

The City's Address on the Occasion.

" We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled, do with all Humility approach your Royal Presence, craving Leave to shew our utmost Concern at the Danger that seems now to threaten your Majesty and your Kingdoms, from the intended Invasion thereof by the Pretender, as your Majesty hath been graciously pleased to inform your People from the Throne; which intended Attempt, we fear, hath been encouraged by Papists, Nonjurors, and Persons of antimonarchical and rebellious Principles, who have ever been declared Enemies to our most excellent Constitution both in Church and State.

" It is with great Satisfaction that we have observed your Majesty's repeated Assurances (on which we entirely rely) for the Protection and Support of the Church of *England*, as by Law established, (so much favoured and encouraged by her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of glorious and immortal Memory, whereby she endeared herself to her Subjects;) which Church, as it retains the greatest Purity in Worship, so it teaches such Doctrines, and professes such Principles as are most consistent with your Majesty's Safety, the Peace of all Government, and the Preservation of our happy Constitution.

3

" We therefore, taught by the Doctrines of this our holy Church, do most humbly assure your Majesty, that we have the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of all seditious Rioters and tumultuous Persons, and their open and secret Abettors, who do in the least encourage the Hopes of the Pretender, and will continue our Endeavours to suppress and discountenance the same: And do further assure your Majesty of our steady Adherence to your Royal Person and Government against the Pretender, and all other your Majesty's Enemies at home and abroad."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

" I thank you for the seasonable Assurances you give me in this Juncture of your ready Adherence to my Person and Government. I am firmly resolved to protect and encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law established; and do every Thing that may promote the Good of my People."

Ibid.

His Majesty's Answer.

The Merchants of *London*, upon this extraordinary Occasion, thinking themselves as nearly concerned as any of their Fellow-Citizens to support the Establishment in the House of *Hanover*, drew up and presented the following Address to the King:

The humble Address of the Turkey, Russia, East-India, Hamburg, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portugal, West-India, Virginia, and other Traders of the City of *London*.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" The pernicious Scheme concerted for subverting the Liberties of this Nation, the late Tumults, and the present Rebellion, cannot but awaken all your honest Subjects, and inspire them with that just Concern for their Country, which becomes Patriots and Freemen; your Majesty may place a particular Confidence in the Loyalty and Affections of the trading Part of this Kingdom: None are more deeply interested in the Fate of *Britain*, none have expressed, in the most dangerous Times, a warmer Zeal for the Succession of your most illustrious House; and none will contribute more liberally, or act more unreservedly in Defence thereof.

Ibid.

The Merchants' Address.

" The Endeavours of those who had laid Plans of Ruin and Slavery for these Kingdoms, have been not only to divide our religious from our civil Interests, but to set one Part of Property against another, by making the landed Gentlemen jealous of the Trader, as if both Interests were incompatible: They could not have contrived a more effectual Method to destroy their Country, than by discountenancing Trade, a considerable Source of its Strength and Power. This was the proper Business of Men, who designed to give up a rich and flourishing Nation. But your Majesty is both too good to place your Greatness in any Thing but the Prosperity of your People, and too wise not to know that your Prosperity depends chiefly on the Encouragement of Commerce, which it will be the Glory of your Reign to recover and enlarge; in Consequence of which, we may assuredly depend



"depend on your Majesty's Goodness and Protection, not only from our Zeal for your Majesty's Person and Government, but also as our true Interests can never be distinct from those of our Country.

"As we are persuaded of your Majesty's Care and Concern for our Happiness, so we will not fail to make such Returns of Duty and Zeal, as shall convince our Enemies how desperate the Attempt is in which they are engaged, when they see you surrounded with faithful Subjects at home, and when all Hopes of Assistance are cut off from abroad.

"That your Majesty may long reign in the Hearts of your loving and obedient Subjects, that you may be the Restorer of our Trade, as you are the Defender of our Religion and Liberties; and that there may never be wanting a Prince descended from your Royal Loins, to sway the British Sceptre and adorn the Throne of your Ancestors: These, Great Sir, are the hearty Prayers of your most humble, most obedient, most loyal and dutiful Subjects, who have hereunto unanimously subscribed their Names, &c.

To this hearty and very loyal Address, his Majesty returned this Answer:

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you for this loyal Address, and for the just Indignation you express against the traitorous Designs and Rebellion now on foot to subvert the Religion and Liberties of my People: I shall do all I can to encourage and improve Trade, which is so essential to the Strength and Riches of a Nation."

*A severe Frost.*

About the End of November a very hard Frost began, which, with some short Intermittions, continued till the ninth of February, with greater Severity than could be remembered; whereby the River Thames was froze over, and a great Number of Booths erected thereon, wherein were sold all Sorts of Merchandize; and, on the nineteenth of January, two large Oxen were roasted upon the Ice.

On the ninth of December following, many of the Nobility and Gentry, taken in Rebellion at Preston in Lancashire, were brought Prisoners to this City, where they were disposed of in the several Prisons in and about London.

The Rebellion in Scotland being happily suppressed, this City, on that joyful Occasion, on the twelfth of May, presented the following Address to his Majesty at St. James's:

"May it please your Majesty,

*London Gazette. A.D. 1716. The City's Address on the Suppression of the Rebellion in 1715.*

"With the utmost Cheerfulness we embrace the very first Opportunity of our being assembled, to declare our Joy and Satisfaction that your Majesty has suppressed the late unnatural and detestable Rebellion; that you have subdued all the Efforts of your Enemies, and defeated the Hopes of those vile Traitors, who either openly or secretly have endeavoured the Deposing and Murdering your Majesty, the Subversion of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and the Ruin and Destruction of our Country.

"And we do humbly presume to express the unfeigned Affection of this great and populous

"City, and their firm and steady Adherence to your Majesty, and their unalterable Aversion to that Popish Pretender to your Crown, who has so much disturbed the Peace of your Kingdoms, and who, to gratify his Ambition and Revenge, would have involved this Nation in the most extreme Calamities and Miseries.

"We are obliged also in Gratitude to make Acknowledgements for your Majesty's most gracious and repeated Assurances of maintaining and protecting the Church of England in particular, as by Law established, as well as the Protestant Religion in general; and we must, in Justice, attribute to your Majesty's Wisdom, Valour, and Steadiness, and to the Power and Influence of your Councils and Arms, that the Honour and Reputation, now Credit and Commerce of this Nation, are now in a Way to increase and flourish.

"By these, and the many other Benefits we daily receive under your Majesty's auspicious Reign, and from a just Sense of our Duty, we are resolved to contribute all in our Power to your Majesty's Welfare, Prosperity, and Glory; and we cannot think of a more effectual Method to accomplish this End, than by our sincere Endeavours in our respective Stations to give good Examples to our Fellow-Subjects; and, as we are Friends to Monarchy, to promote true Zeal and Loyalty to your Majesty's Person; as we are Members of the Church of England, to shew, that we act according to our Principles, by abhorring Rebellion, by submitting to the higher Powers, and being obedient to those in Authority over us; and, as we are assured that your Majesty's innate Goodness inclines you to desire the Affections of all your People, we shall esteem it our Duty to allay those Heats and Animosities, and to compose those unhappy Divisions, which have been industriously fomented by our common Adversaries, with Design to disturb the publick Peace and Tranquility, and to alienate the Minds of your Majesty's faithful Subjects. We shall also be constantly vigilant to prevent the ill Effects of any unjust Insinuations of your Enemies, and to suppress all Contentions, but that of distinguishing ourselves by our Fidelity and Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and by our hearty Concern for transmitting to Posterity that inestimable Blessing to this Nation, the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family."

To which his Majesty returned this gracious Answer:

"I thank you heartily for the full and ample Assurances of Duty and Affection to my Person and Government, contained in this loyal Address: I look upon the Zeal expressed upon this Occasion by my good City of London, as a sure Pledge of the future Peace and Prosperity of my Kingdoms; and, as I am persuaded that the good Example you have given will very much contribute to compose the unhappy Divisions which have been fomented by our common Adversaries, so you may be assured it shall be my

*Ibid. His Majesty's Answer.*



"my peculiar Care to promote your Welfare and Happiness."

*Salacious Tumults in the City.*

At this Time the City Rabble, on most of the publick Festivals, (especially those of the King's Birth-day, Accession to the Crown and Coronation) assembled in a tumultuous Manner; and with the most amazing Assurance, by Expressions and Representations, publicly reflected on, and dishonoured the King, in the Streets of the City; which being highly resented by the Friends of the Government, many of them formed themselves into Societies, to prevent the like Practices for the future; and, on all publick Occasions, assembled in divers Parts of the City and Suburbs, at certain *Alehouses*, which, from the Vessels they generally drank out of, were denominated *Mug-houses*: At each of which were provided a great Number of Ashen Cudgels, not unlike Quarter-staves; with which, upon Advice of any tumultuous Proceedings in the Streets, they sallied out, and frequently, after a sharp Engagement, dispersed the Mob. This so enraged the Populace, that they threatened Destruction to all such Houses; and, in order to accomplish the same, many thousands of the Rabble assembled on the twenty-fourth of July, and attacked one of the said Houses in *Salisbury-Court*, in *Fleet-Street*, with an Intent to demolish the same. The Landlord in defending his Property killed one of the Assaultants; but this did not prevent their breaking in, and rifling the House, before they could be dispersed. However, divers of the Rioters being taken, they were soon after tried; and five of them being condemned, they were executed before the said House. This exemplary Punishment put an effectual Stop to all tumultuous Practices for many Years after.

*Mughouse Societies.*

*London Bridge Laid.*

*The Thames dry near London-Bridge.*

By a long and dry Season, the fresh Stream of the River *Thames* was reduced so low, that, by the Intervention of a violent Storm of Wind at West-South-West, it was blown so dry, that many thousands of People passed it on foot, both above and below *London-Bridge*, and thro' most of the Arches.

*Act of Common Council for Lighting the City.*

There passed on the eighteenth of December, in the Year of our Lord 1716, an Act of Common-Council ordaining, "That all House-keepers, whose House, Door or Gateway does front or be next unto any Street, Lane or publick Passage or Place of the said City, or Liberties thereof, shall in every dark Night, *i. e.* every Night between the second Night after each full Moon, and the seventh Night after each new Moon, set, or hang out one or more Lights, with sufficient Cotton-weeks, that shall continue to burn from six o'Clock at Night, till eleven o'Clock of the same Night, on Penalty of one Shilling: And that, under the like Penalty, the Occupiers of Houses in any Court that faces any publick Place or Passage, shall alternately hang or set out such a Light, on the Outside of such Doors or Gates as shall be next the said publick Place or Passage. Provided the Party offending is not charged to the Poor, and whose House shall not be of the Rent of ten Pounds *per Ann.* Penalties to be levied by distress and sale of the Offenders Goods, by Warrant from the

No. 44.

"Mayor." It also repealed annulled and made void all former Acts of Common Council, touching or concerning the Lightening of the said City.

At this Time the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London, being apprehensive of receiving Trouble from sinister Men, for some Omissions in respect to their Qualifications, occasioned their presenting the following Address to his Majesty on the sixth of November:

"Shewing,

"That your Petitioners are apprehensive of being disquieted in the Execution of their Offices, by Pretence of not subscribing a Declaration against the solemn League and Covenant, at the Time of their Admission into the respective Offices, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth Year of King Charles the Second. That such Subscription had been generally refused, and the said Act, in that Particular, for the most part disregarded.

"That your Petitioners have, in the Administration of their Offices, behaved themselves with all Duty and Affection to your Majesty, and your Government; and humbly hope and pray, that your Majesty will give such Directions and Orders herein, as shall effectually quiet the Minds of your Petitioners, and enable them to proceed with Cheerfulness in the Execution of their respective Offices for the Service of your Majesty, and the Preservation of the publick Peace."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

"I am fully persuaded of your Duty and Affection to me, and my Government; and I take this Application kindly, as it is a Mark of your Trust and Confidence in me. I shall be glad, not only for your Sakes but my own, if any Defects, which may touch the Rights of my good Subjects, are discovered in my Time; since that will furnish me with Means of giving you, and all my People, an indisputable Proof of my Tenderness for their Privileges, and how unwilling I shall ever be to take Advantage of their Mistakes."

On the seventeenth of December following, War was proclaimed in this City against Spain, by the Kings at Arms, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs.

In the Year 1711, two mighty Contests happened about the Choice of Aldermen in the Wards of *Broad-Street* and *Langbeorn*; when the Lord-Mayor, as usual, held the Wardmotes, took the Polls and Scrutinies, and returned the Persons (whom he apprehended to be duly elected) to the Court of Aldermen; and, no Opposition or Complaint appearing, *Gerard Conyers* and *Peter Delme*, Esqrs, were admitted, and sworn according to the antient Usage and Custom of the City. However, tho' the other Candidates found themselves disappointed in their Election, yet, depending upon their Interest in the Common Council, resolved to make it a Party Cause; to which End, they applied to the said Court, and obtained an Order to commence Suits in the Court of King's Bench against the new-elected Aldermen, and, for the

*Historical Register. A.D. 1718*

*The City's Address to his Majesty.*

*Ibid. His Majesty's Answer.*

*Monthly Mercury. War proclaimed against Spain. A.D. 1719*



Management of which, not only appointed a Committee of their own Members, but likewise ordered Cash out of the Chamber of London to prosecute the same.

This Affair being complained of in the House of Lords, they appointed a Committee to examine into the Charge the City had been at, upon this and other Occasions since the Year 1711, relating to Elections of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen; which Committee made the following Report to that House:

"Die Veneris 17 Aprilis, 1719.

Rot. Parl. "The Earl of Clarendon (according to Order) reported from the Lords Committee appointed to examine and report to the House what Sums of Money have been issued, or ordered to be issued, out of the Chamber of London, for the Prosecuting, Defending, or Maintaining certain Causes on Writs of Error lately Depending in this House, wherein Bolton and Bridgen were Plaintiffs, and Jeff's Defendant, and the same Parties Plaintiffs, and King Defendant, or any other Causes of the like Nature, for such Time as passed as the Committee shall think proper, and by what Warrant or Authority, and on whose Application, as follows:

"That the Committee, in order to the Examination directed, first gave Order, That the Town-Clerk and Chamberlain of the City of London should attend their Lordships, and bring with them all Petitions, Orders, and Acts of Common Council, relating to the Choice of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen for the said City; together with the Warrants for issuing Money out of the Chamber of London. And the said Town-Clerk and Chamberlain attending accordingly with the said Warrants and Proceedings, they delivered the same to the Committee; whereby it appears, that the Sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven Pounds and ten Shillings issued out of the City Cash, for carrying on Causes and Suits at Law relating to the Elections of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, since the eighth Day of November, 1711; a particular Account whereof, as delivered by the Chamberlain with the said Warrants, is as followeth:

An Account of what Sums of Money have been paid by the Chamberlain of London, concerning any Causes or Suits at Law relating to the Elections of Aldermen, or Common-Councilmen, since the eighth Day of November, 1711, and by what Warrant.

Broad-Street and Langbourn Wards.

1711. To John Andrews, by Warrant of the Common Council appointed the eighth of November, 1711, for prosecuting a Mandamus concerning the Election of an Alderman of Broad-Street Ward, dated the twelfth of November, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir Richard Hoare, Robert Stamper, George Merittins, Thomas Loveday, and Simon Beckley 50 0

Dec. 3. To John Andrews, for carrying on a Prosecution in the Court of Queen's-Bench, for a Mandamus about the said Election,

by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the twenty-seventh of November, 1711, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Robert Stamper, George Merittins, and Simon Beckley — — — — 50 0

To John Andrews, on the same Account, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the fifth of December, 1711, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Robert Stamper, Thomas Loveday, George Merittins, and Simon Beckley — 100 0

To John Andrews and John Round, on Account of carrying on the Prosecutions concerning the Elections of Aldermen in the Wards of Broad-Street and Langbourn, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed for that Purpose, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir William Lewen, Sir William Stewart, William Edmunds, and Francis Forbes, dated the eighteenth of November, 1712 300 0

To John Andrews and John Round, on the same Account, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the seventh of February, 1712, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir William Stewart, Thomas Loveday, and Walter Aston — 200 0

To Andrews and Round, on the same Account, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the eleventh of May, 1713, signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir William Stewart, John Tayler, Thomas Loveday, Francis Forbes, and William Edmunds — 300 0

To Andrews and Round, on the same Account, by Warrant of the same Committee, the second of July, 1713, signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Francis Forbes, and Walter Aston — 400 0

To John Round, on the same Account, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the sixteenth of September, 1714, signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir William Stewart, Walter Aston, Thomas Loveday, Samuel Edmunds, Samuel Robinson, George Ludlam, and John Tayler — 220 0

To John Andrews, on Account of carrying on the Prosecution concerning the Elections of Aldermen in the Wards of Broad-Street and Langbourn, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed for that Purpose, dated the sixteenth of September, 1714, (being after the Suits were stayed) and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir William Stewart, Walter Aston, Thomas Loveday, William Edmunds, Samuel Robinson, and George Ludlam — 530 0

2150 0

Broad-Street and Langbourn Ward, 1714.

To John Round, by Warrant of the Committee of Common-Council appointed the tenth of May, 1714, to draw a Representation and State of the Proceedings



ceedings in the several Causes relating to the Election of Aldermen for the Wards of Broad-Street and Langbourn, dated the twentieth of July, 1714, and signed by Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, George Merittins, Alexander Cleeve, John Elderton, B. Smyth, John Barber, Benjamin Tomlinson, Simon Beckley, Robert Alfop, and John Walker — — —

l. s.

32 14

#### Cheap Ward, 1713.

1714. To John Round, by Warrant of the  
May 12. Committee of Common Council appointed the twelfth of February, 1713, to examine and enquire into the Proceedings had in or about the late Election of Common-Councilmen for the Ward of Cheap, dated the twenty-third of March, 1713, and signed by Sir William Withers, Sir Richard Hoare, Sir William Lewen, John Teyler, Thomas Loveday, George Ludlam, Benjamin Tomlinson, Sir Samuel Clark, and Simon Beckley — — —

l. s.

64 10

1713. To John Round, by Warrant of a  
Mar. 9. Committee of the Court of Aldermen for Counfels Fees, to advise Sir William Humphreys, touching the late Election of Common-Councilmen in Cheap Ward, dated the nineteenth of March, 1713, and signed by Sir William Alfop, Sir Thomas Abney, and Sir Charles Peers — — —

4 6

68 16

#### Tower Ward Defence against an Information, 1715.

1715. To John Round, by Warrant of the  
June 13. Committee of Common Council appointed the first of June, 1715, for directing a Defence to be made to an Information brought against several Common-Councilmen of Tower Ward, dated the tenth of June, 1715, and signed by Sir William Stewart, William Edmunds, Samuel Robinson, Lan. Skinner, and B. Tomlinson — — —

l. s.

53 15

June 30 To John Round, by Warrant of the same Committee, towards making the said Defence, dated the twenty-ninth of June, 1715, and signed by the same Persons, and Sir William Lewen — — —

53 15

1717. To John Round, by Warrant of the  
July 13. same Committee, in full of his Bill for making the said Defence, dated the ninth of July, 1717, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, George Ludlam, Benjamin Tomlinson, Samuel Robinson, and William Edmunds — — —

105 0

212 10

#### Tower Ward, 1718, Petition.

1718. To the Town-Clerk for Counfels  
June 19. Fees and Expences, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed to examine into the Allegations of the Petition of several Freemen, Householders of the Ward of Tower, dated the tenth of June, 1718, and signed by Sir George Merittins, Sir Francis Forbes, Samuel Robinson, John Barber, Robert Alfop, and John Everett — — —

l. s.

21 0

ed by Sir George Merittins, Sir Francis Forbes, Samuel Robinson, John Barber, Robert Alfop, and John Everett — — —

l. s.

21 0

#### Tower Ward Prohibition.

To John Round, by Warrant of a Committee of Common Council appointed the thirtieth of June, 1718, to defend the Prohibition in relation to Tower Ward, dated the ninth of July, and signed by Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir Robert Child, Samuel Robinson, John Everett, John Elderton, and John Barber — — —

l. s.

52 10

To John Round, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the thirtieth of October, 1718, signed by Sir William Withers, Sir Francis Forbes, John Barber, John Elderton, John Everett, and Robert Alfop — — —

l. s.

150 0

To Samuel Clark, by Warrant of the Committee of Common Council appointed to defend the Rule of Court of King's Bench, relating to the Prohibition, dated the nineteenth of December, 1718, and signed by Sir William Withers, Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir Francis Forbes, Samuel Robinson, Samuel Edwards, George Monk, John Everett, John Elderton, Robert Alfop, and Thomas Preston — — —

l. s.

40 0

To Samuel Clark, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the seventh of January, 1718, and signed by Sir William Withers, Sir George Merittins, Sir Robert Child, Sir Francis Forbes, George Monk, John Elderton, Thomas Preston, John Everett, and Robert Alfop — — —

l. s.

40 0

To Samuel Clark, by Warrant of the same Committee, dated the sixth of February, 1718, and signed by Sir William Withers, Sir Francis Forbes, John Everett, John Barber, Thomas Preston, Robert Alfop, and John Elderton — — —

l. s.

60 0

342 10

#### TOTALS.

The Prosecution against Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Gerard Conyers, and Sir Peter Delme, relating to the Election in Broad-Street and Langbourn Wards — — —

l. s.

2150 0

The Drawing a State of those Proceedings — — —

l. s.

32 14

The Defence against the Informations in Tower Ward, 1715 — — —

l. s.

212 10

The Examining the Proceedings in Cheap Ward — — —

l. s.

68 16

To examine the Allegations of the Petition of Tower Ward, 1718. — — —

l. s.

21 0

The Defence against a Prohibition in the King's Bench and in the House of Lords — — —

l. s.

342 10

February the 20th, 1718. — — —

l. s.

2827 10

George Ludlam, Chamberlain.

"The Committee, after perusing the said Account, and several of the original Warrants, sent for and examined the several Persons whose Names their Lordships observed

"were



"were most frequently subscribed thereto, whether they sign'd the same, and, if they did, what induced them so to do; who thereupon severally referred themselves to the Town-Clerks Minutes; and acquainted the Committee, That, if they did sign such Warrants, the same was in pursuance of the Order of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

"The Committee then proceeded to enquire on whose Application the said Sums of Money were issued or ordered to be issued; and, on inspecting the Papers laid before their Lordships, find, That on the eighth Day of November, 1711, a Petition of several Inhabitants of the Ward of *Broad-Street* was presented to the Common Council, in relation to the Election of an Alderman for that Ward; and the same Day an Order was made, That Money should be issued out of the Chamber of *London*, for trying the Right of that Election; and a Committee was appointed to carry on the Prosecution, and to advise with Counsel, and to commence such Proceedings, and to order and regulate the Expences thereof, as they should think fit; and the Chamberlain was ordered to issue out and pay all such Sums of Money, as the said Committee should direct.

"We further find, That another Petition was presented to the Common Council by several of the Inhabitants of the Ward of *Langbourn*, complaining of the Election of an Alderman for that Ward; which being taken into Consideration on the twelfth of November, 1712, which was the next Common Council after presenting this Petition, a Debate arose thereupon; and the Question being put, whether the Court should assist and support the Petitioners, according to the Prayer of the Petition, it was carried in the Affirmative; and a Committee was appointed for that Purpose, who were to carry on the Suit begun, and to commence such other Proceedings at Law, and to order and regulate the Expence, as they should think fit; and the City Officers were directed to assist the said Committee, and the Chamberlain to issue out and pay all such Sums of Money as the said Committee should direct, for defraying the Charges of the Suit, and Proceedings already commenced or to be commenced. After which, in the Years 1714 and 1715, the Common Council took into their Consideration the Elections of Common-Councilmen in the Wards of *Tower* and *Cheap*, and directed the Issuing the City Cash for maintaining and carrying on Prosecutions at Law relating thereto.

"We likewise find, That on the sixth of February, 1717, a Petition was exhibited to the Common Council, by *Edward Bridgen* and *Peter Bolton*, and others, complaining that *Robert Jeffs* and *Stephen King* were declared duly elected Common-Councilmen for *Tower* Ward, in Prejudice of the Petitioners, *Bridgen* and *Bolton*, Right; which Petition was received by the Common Council, who the same Day appointed a Committee to examine the Allegations thereof, and to issue such Money as

"they should appoint for Advice or other necessary Expences in that Matter. And their Lordships were informed, That this Practice of the Common Council of issuing the City Cash, in taking part with Citizen against Citizen, and in assuming to themselves a Right of judging contested Elections of the City Officers, grew so heavy, that it became necessary to apply for Remedy to the Court of King's-Bench, to put a Stop to so growing an Evil: And for this Reason the said Mr. *Jeffs* and Mr. *King* moved the said Court, and thereupon obtained a Prohibition to restrain the Common Council from intermeddling with the Examination of that Election; with Directions however to declare in such Manner as to bring the Point to be tried, whether the Common Council had or had not a Right of examining such contested Elections. And accordingly a Declaration was delivered, and therein, and in the Proceedings thereon, the Point was tendered to be put in Issue for Trial: But to avoid such Trial the Defendants demurred; which coming to be argued, Judgment was given for the said Mr. *Jeffs* and Mr. *King*; and then Writs of Error were brought returnable in Parliament: And (after a considerable Delay, on Account of a pretended Loss of the Rolls or Records) the general Errors being assigned by the Plaintiffs in Error came to be argued, and no Counsel appearing for them, the Judgment of the Court of King's-Bench was affirmed with Costs.

"The Committee think proper further to acquaint your Lordships, That they having caused a Copy of the Oath taken by the Common-Councilmen to be laid before them, and finding by Part thereof, that for the Favour of any Man they shall maintain no singular Profit against the common Profit of the City, their Lordships cannot but observe, that the Committees appointed by the Common Council have chiefly consisted of Commoners.

"The Committee having enquired touching the Claim of the Common Council of the City of *London*, of a Jurisdiction in hearing, examining, and determining concerning the Election of Common-Councilmen for the said City, were informed, That the Claim of such Jurisdiction sprung in the Year 1641, which was disclaimed by Act of Common Council in the Year 1683. Whereupon their Lordships caused not only a Copy of the said Act, but also several Orders of Council therein declared to be repealed and made null and void, to be laid before them: And upon this Occasion think proper further to acquaint your Lordships, That one of the said Orders of Common Council, declared by the said Act to be repealed, was made the ninth of January, 1641, whereby a Committee of Common Council was appointed to hear all Parties griev'd touching the Election of divers Common-Councilmen in several Wards in the City of *London*, and to consider of the Manner and Legality of their Election; and afterwards a Report was made from that Committee, and confirmed.

"And



" And their Lordships finding, That the said Orders, and other Proceedings of the like Nature, in the same and some few Years after, having been, by the said Act of Common Council in the Year 1683, so solemnly repealed, their Lordships sent for and examined Colonel Samuel Wefhall, and Mr. Deputy Coke, as to their Knowledge of the Common Council reviving their Claim of Jurisdiction: Who informed the Committee, That they never knew or heard of any Motion or Petition for an Order of Common Council for the Issuing Money on Account of Prosecutions in Election of City Officers, before the Petition, above-mentioned, presented to the Common Council the said eighth of November, 1711: And they further informed their Lordships, That since that Time a Motion was made in the Common Council, that those only who were in the Right might be allowed their Charges; but the same was over-ruled. And Colonel Wefhall at the same Time acquainted the Committee, That it was no less than thirty Years since he was first a Common Councilman.

" And the Committee further think proper to acquaint your Lordships, That they have not observed that any of the Suits so ordered to be carried on by the Common Council, for which so great a Sum has been expended, were ever determined in favour of the Professors."

Which Report being read by the Clerk, and Consideration had thereof, and Debate thereupon, the House came to the following Resolution:

Resolution  
of the  
House of  
Lords.

" Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the Common Councils of London, having issued great Sums of Money out of the Chamber of London, in maintaining several Suits of Law between Citizen and Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, have abused their Trust, and been guilty of great Partiality, and of a gross Mismanagement of the City Treasure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City."

At this Time happened the greatest and most fatal Catastrophe that ever befel this City, (except those of its intire Destruction by the Bretons and Danes) which the direful Effects thereof will quickly make appear.

South-Sea  
Scheme.

This dreadful Bane was occasioned by a flagitious and execrable Scheme of the South-Sea Company, for paying off the Debts of the Nation; which appears to have been weak in its Contrivance, villainous in the Execution, and destructive in the End.

The Nation being immersed in a Debt of many Millions, incurred by the late necessary Wars for reducing the exorbitant and dangerous Power of France, which for many Years had been a Terror and a Scourge to the neighbouring Potentates, by its haughty and insatiable Monarch's grasping at universal Empire: For easing the Kingdom of this immense Load, divers Projects were set on Foot, among which was that of the Company of British Merchants trading to the South-Sea, &c. wherein they pro-

posed the enlarging of their Capital, by taking into their Fund all the Debts of the Nation incurred before the Year 1716, whether redeemable or irredeemable, amounting to the Sum of thirty-one Millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-one Pounds one Shilling and a Penny Farthing. For the Liberty of purchasing, or taking in of which to their Capital Stock, they agreed with the Legislature to pay to the Use of the Publick the Sum of four Millions one hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and six Pounds; besides four Years and a Half's Purchase for all the Annuities that should be subscribed into their Fund: Which, in case the Whole should be subscribed, would amount to the Sum of three millions five hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and three Pounds; which, with the above-mentioned Sum, amounts to seven Millions seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and nine Pounds: And, in case all the said Annuities should not be subscribed into their Stock, they agreed to pay one per Cent. for all that should not.

All Things relating to that great Contract being agreed upon, between the Parliament and the said Company, an Act of Parliament was passed, to enable the South-Sea Company to enlarge their Capital, by taking in the said publick Debts. This Act no sooner received the Royal Sanction, on the seventh of April, than their Stock began to rise prodigiously; which so encouraged the Directors, that on the twelfth of the same Month they caused Books to be opened, at the South-Sea-House, for taking in a Subscription of Money for two millions two hundred and fifty-two thousand Pounds of their Stock, which they gave at three hundred per Cent. so that they received just three for one: This Sum was presently subscribed, payable at nine Payments within twelve Months.

On the twenty-first of the said Month, a general Court of the said Company was held, wherein it was resolved, that the Midsummer Dividend should be ten per Cent. and that the aforesaid Subscription, and all other Additions that should be made to their Capital before that Time, should be intitled to the said Dividend. This gave such an advantageous Turn to the Stock, that the Directors on the twenty-eighth following thought proper to open Books for a second Subscription, against one Million of their Capital, at four hundred per Cent. which being quickly completed, the Subscribers had three Years allowed them to pay the Money in.

At this Time, the Company's Affairs being in a flourishing Condition, and their Stock at a high Price, on the nineteenth of May, the Court of Directors came to the following Resolutions:

1. To allow for every hundred Pounds per Annum of the Long Annuities (except those called fourteen per Cents) seven hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred	l. s.
and seventy-five Pounds per Cent. —	2625 00
And in Bonds and Money	575 00
Total for each hundred Pounds per Annum, at thirty-two Years Purchase	3200 00



2. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the fourteen *per Cent.* Annuities, seven hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and seventy-five *per Cent.* — 2625 00  
And in Bonds and Money — 511 00

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, at thirty-two Years Purchase. — — — 3136 00

3. For every ninety Pounds *per Annum* of the nine *per Cent.* Annuities, three hundred and fifty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and seventy-five *per Cent.* — — 1312 10

And in Bonds and Money — 217 10

Total for each ninety Pounds *per Annum*, at seventeen Years Purchase 1530 00

4. For every hundred Pounds *per Annum* of the Benefits of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710, four hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and seventy-five *per Cent.* — — 1500 00

And in Bonds and Money — 200 00

Total for each hundred Pounds *per Annum*, at seventeen Years Purchase 1700 00

5. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the Blanks of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710, three hundred and fifty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at three hundred and seventy-five *per Cent.* — — 1312 10

And in Bonds and Money — 353 10

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Ann.* at seventeen Years Purchase 1666 00

At the same Time the Directors ordered all Persons that had subscribed their Annuities, and had not left their Orders, or Tickets, to bring the same before the twenty-fifth Instant. And that all Persons, who have left their Orders, and not signed the Books, to come by themselves, or proper Attornies, and subscribe the same, on or before the aforesaid Time, otherwise to be excluded the Subscription.

These Resolutions occasioned great Murmurings among the Annuitants, to have the Company's Stock offered them at so high a Price; insomuch that many, who had only left their Orders, withdrew them, plainly perceiving, that, instead of thirty-two Years, they were in Fact only to have eight Years and a Quarter's Purchase; but the Stock, by dint of Management, having got up to five hundred *per Cent.* before the Time for Signing expired, this amazing Rise occasioned the Annuitants to carry back their Orders, and happy was the Person that could subscribe first. So that now it was reckoned, that two Thirds of all the Debts were subscribed.

Soon after, the Stock rising to a surprising Height, occasioned a general Infatuation, which furiously raged to the Distraction of all: For now it was, that the wife and thinking Part of the People (who had hitherto laughed at the Folly and Madness of others, for being concerned in such a wild Chimera) begun to borrow, mortgage and sell, to raise all the Money they could, in order to plunge themselves into this Abyss of Destruction; whilst others, who had enriched themselves, strove as eagerly to get out, to secure what they had got. Surely such another

Time of general Confusion never happened; for prodigious Numbers of People resorted daily from all Parts to *Exchange-Alley*, the Theatre of Destruction, where, by their wild Deportment and excessive Noise and Hurry, they acted like so many Persons just escaped from their Cells and Chains; for all Thoughts of Commerce being laid aside, nothing was thought of but this iniquitous Traffick, and buying and selling of Estates; for many Persons from nothing having got immense Sums of Money, were willing to lay them out in Purchases; and, as they lightly came by their Wealth, stood not for Price, but would give double, or treble the Value; which cautious Men observing, justly concluded this was the Time to get Money, without running any Risk, wherefore they disposed of their Lands, and soon after had an Opportunity of purchasing others at less than half the Value.

Now the *South-Sea* Stock being risen to an excessive Price, the Directors caused Books to be opened, on the eighteenth of *June*, for a third Money-Subscription, for four Millions of their Stock, at one thousand *per Cent.* yet such was the Frenzy of the Time, that, before the End of the Month, the said Subscription was sold at two hundred *per Cent.* Premium, and Stock about eleven hundred *per Cent.* And, on the third of *August*, the Directors came to a Resolution of receiving Subscriptions of all the unsubscribed Annuities, for which End Books were kept open all the Week after: And on the ninth of the same Month they farther resolved;

1. To allow for every hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of the Long Annuities (except those called *fourteen per Cents*) four hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at 1. eight hundred *per Cent.* — — 3200

And in Bonds and Money — — 400

Total for each hundred Pounds *per Ann.* at thirty-six Years Purchase — — 3600

2. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the fourteen *per Cent.* Annuities, four hundred and twenty Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* — — — 3360

And in Money and Bonds — — 168

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Ann.* at thirty-six Years Purchase — 3528

3. For every ninety Pounds *per Annum* of the nine *per Cents*, two hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* which is seventeen Years and seven Ninths Purchase — — — 1600

4. For every hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of the Benefits of the Lottery of the Year 1710, two hundred Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* 1600

And in Bonds and Money — — 150

Total for each hundred Pounds *per Ann.* and seventeen Years and a Half's Purchase 1750

5. For every ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum* of the Blanks of the Lottery of *Ann.* 1710, two hundred and ten Pounds of the Company's Stock, at eight hundred *per Cent.* — — — 1680

And in Bonds or Money — — 35

Total for each ninety-eight Pounds *per Annum*, — — —



*Annum*, at seventeen Years and a Half's Purchase. — — — — 1715

6. All the redeemable Debts and Annuities, both at four and five *per Cent.* to be taken in at one hundred and five *per Cent.* and be allowed for the same Capital Stock of the Company, at eight hundred *per Cent.*

With these Resolutions the Annuitants were highly dissatisfied, seeing, by their great Confidence in the Honour of the Directors, they had left their Orders at the *South-Sea-House*, without any previous Contract, not in the least doubting but they should be allowed the same Terms with the first Subscribers; but now, to their great Surprise and Disappointment, found they were only to have about half as much; wherefore many repaired to the *South-Sea-House* to get their Orders returned; but, finding they could not succeed, gave great Uneasiness to the Directors, by their incessant Application and Reflexions, which greatly affected the Stock, inasmuch, that at the Opening of the Books, it fell to eight hundred and twenty; which so greatly alarmed the Court of Directors, that they came to a desperate Resolution, by ordering the Books to be immediately shut again; and the next Day caused others to be opened for a fourth Money-Subscription, for one Million of their Stock, at one thousand *per Cent.* payable at five Terms in two Years: However, tho' this Subscription was soon completed, and bore a Premium the same Afternoon of forty *per Cent.* yet it, together with the great Uneasiness of the Annuitants, gave the *South-Sea* Stock its Death's Wound, and which ever after continued in a languishing Condition, till it fell from about eleven hundred Pounds to eighty-six; which hastened on the Destruction of the Directors, who had all their Estates confiscated by Parliament, for the Relief of many thousands of distressed Families, whom they had utterly undone by their iniquitous Proceedings. And, as farther Relief to those Objects of Commiseration, the Parliament not only remitted the four millions one hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and six Pounds, and the four and a half Year's Purchase, (which the Company agreed to pay the Government for the Liberty of taking in the publick Debts) but likewise appointed the increased Stock to be divided among the ruined Proprietors, which amounted to forty *per Cent.* additional Stock to each.

It is very surprising, that this wicked Scheme of *French* Extraction should meet with Encouragement here, seeing the very Year before it had almost ruined that Nation. But what's still more surprising, is, that the People of divers other Countries, who, notwithstanding their having the direful Effects of this destructive Scheme before their Eyes, and, as it were, tainted with our Frenzy, begun to court their Destruction, by setting on foot the like Projects: Which gives room to suspect, that those destructive and fatal Transactions were rather the Result of an epidemical Distemper, than that of Choice; seeing that the wisest and best of Men were the greatest Sufferers; many of the Nobility, and Persons of the greatest Distinction, undone, and obliged to walk on Foot; while others, who the Year be-

fore could hardly purchase a Dinner, were exalted in their Coaches and fine Equipages, and possessed of enormous Estates. And such a Scene of Misery appeared among Traders, that it was almost become unfashionable not to be a Bankrupt. And, soon after, this direful Catastrophe was attended with such a Number of Self-Murders, as no Age can parallel.

And, as if this wicked Project had not of itself been sufficient to ruin both City and Country, there were at the same Time a vast Number of other villainous Projects set on Foot, purely calculated to enrich the roguish Projectors, at the Expence of the middling and poorer Sort of People, who were not capable of reaching the *South-Sea* Traffick. Those vile Schemes were justly denominated *Bubbles*, as consisting of nothing but Air, and Scraps of Paper. For the Suppressing of those fraudulent and illegal Practices, Application was made (in the King's Absence in his *German* Dominions) to the Lords Justices, who came to the following Resolution:

" Their Excellencies the Lords Justice in Council, taking into Consideration the many Inconveniences arising to the Publick, from several Projects set on Foot for raising of Joint-Stocks for various Purposes; and that a great many of his Majesty's Subjects have been drawn in to part with their Money, on Pretence of Assurances that their Petitions, for Patents and Charters to enable them to carry on the same, would be granted: To prevent such Impositions, their Excellencies, this Day, ordered the said several Petitions, together with such Reports from the Board of Trade, and from his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General, as had been obtained thereon, to be laid before them; and, after mature Consideration thereof, were pleased, by Advice of his Majesty's Privy-Council, to order that the said Petitions be dismissed, which are as followeth:

A Petition of several Persons, praying Letters Patents for carrying on a Fishing Trade, by the Name of the Grand Fishery of *Great-Britain*.

Ditto, of the Royal Fishery of *England*.

Ditto, for a National Fishery.

Ditto, for a Whale Fishery to *Greenland*.

Ditto, for a Whale Fishery to *Greenland* and *Danish's Straights*.

Ditto, for a *Greenland* Trade.

Ditto, for buying or building Ships to let or freight.

Ditto, for sowing Hemp and Flax.

Ditto, for making of Sail-cloth.

Ditto, for raising Madder for the Use of Dyers.

Ditto, for borrowing of Money, and purchasing of Lands, for making of Sail-cloth and fine *Holland*.

Ditto, to confirm a Patent for making Linen and Sail-cloth, with an additional Power to carry on the Cotton and Silk Manufactures.

Ditto, to raise a Stock for a general Assurance from Fire.

Ditto, for a general Assurance from Losses by Fire.

Ditto, for carrying on a Trade to *Harborough* in the Electorate of *Brunswick*.

Ditto,

*Order Book.*

*Lords Justice Order for dismissing their Petitions.*

*What Rain it brought.*



Ditto, for importing of Timber from *Germany*.

Ditto, for carrying on a Salt-Work.

Ditto, for making Snuff in *Virginia*.

Besides the above-named Bubbles, the under-mentioned were carried on without ever applying for Patents or Charters.

List. Bub. The Grand *American* Fishery.

Ditto, the *British* Allum-Works.

Ditto, *Sancta Cruz* Settlement.

Ditto, *Westley's* Actions.

Ditto, *Blanco* and *Sal* Society.

Ditto, *Tortuga* Settlement.

Ditto, the Importation of Beaver Fur.

Ditto, Bottomry Society.

Ditto, for inoffensively emptying Bog-houses.

Ditto, for supplying *London* with Sea-coals.

Ditto, for the cloathing Trade, &c.

Ditto, for supplying *London* with Cattle.

Ditto, for breeding and feeding of Cattle.

Ditto, for insuring and improving Children's Fortunes.

Ditto, for improving certain Manufactures.

Ditto, for entering and loading Goods.

Ditto, for erecting necessary Houses in the North of *England* and *Scotland*.

Ditto, for furnishing *London* with Hay.

Ditto, for purchasing Lands to build on.

Ditto, for lending Money on Interest.

Ditto, for purchasing Lead Mines.

Ditto, for dealing in Lace, Hollands, &c.

Ditto, for purchasing Fenny Lands.

Ditto, for raising Hemp and Flax.

Ditto, for manuring of Land.

Ditto, for drying Malt by hot Air.

Ditto, for restoring *Morison's* Haven.

Ditto, for buying Naval Stores.

Ditto, for paying Pensions to Widows.

Ditto, for trading to the River *Oronoko*.

Ditto, for making Paste-boards.

Ditto, for improving the Paper Manufacture.

Ditto, *Colchester* Bays.

Ditto, the Ballast Society.

Ditto, *Babana* Islands.

Ditto, for lending Money on Bottomry.

Ditto, for a Grand Dispensary.

Ditto, for improving a Royalty in *Effex*.

Ditto, for a Royal Fishery.

Ditto, the Fish-Pool.

Ditto, for draining Fens.

Ditto, for making Glass Bottles.

Ditto, for making Looking-Glass.

Ditto, Globe Permits.

Ditto, for building and rebuilding Houses.

Ditto, for encouraging the Breed of Horses.

Ditto, for a Foundling-Hospital.

Ditto, for discovering Gold Mines.

Ditto, for importing *Swedish* Iron.

Ditto, an Assurance against Thieves.

Ditto, for improving of Land in *Great-Britain*.

Ditto, for trading in Hair.

Ditto, for Loan Offices.

Ditto, for sinking Pits, and melting Lead.

Ditto, for insuring Masters and Mistresses from Losses by Servants.

Ditto, for dealing in Hops.

Ditto, for lending Money on Government Security.

Ditto, *Puckle's* Machine for making Muslin.

Ditto, for importing Pitch and Tar from *North-Britain*.

Ditto, for curing the Grand Pox.

Ditto, *Nova Britannia* Society.

Ditto, for making Rape-Oil.

Ditto, for a Corn Trade.

Ditto, for *Irish* Sail-cloth.

Ditto, for an *Arcadian* Colony.

Ditto, for a Coal Trade from *Newcastle*.

Ditto, for making China-Ware.

Ditto, for furnishing Funerals.

Ditto, *Orkney* Islands Fishery.

Ditto, for a Coral-Fishery.

Ditto, for a Flying-Engine.

Ditto, for improving Gardegs.

Ditto, for Freeholders.

Ditto, for making Sail-cloth.

Ditto, for importing Holland and Lace.

Ditto, for insuring of Horses.

Ditto, for feeding Hogs.

Ditto, for bleaching of Hair.

Ditto, for making Iron and Steel.

Ditto, for making Iron with Pit-coals.

Ditto, for improving Land in *Flintshire*.

Ditto, for buying and selling Estates.

Ditto, for purchasing and letting Lands.

Ditto, for trading in Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Ditto, National Permits.

Ditto, for a publick Fishery.

Ditto, an Insurance on Lives.

Ditto, for improving Malt Liquors.

Ditto, for supplying *London* with all Sorts of Provisions.

Ditto, for making Paste-boards and Packing-paper.

Ditto, for purchasing Lands in *Pennsylvania*.

Ditto, for curing the Gout and Stone.

Ditto, for making Oil of Poppies.

Ditto, for transmuting Quicksilver into a malleable Metal.

Ditto, for erecting Salt-Pans in *Holy Island*.

Ditto, for improving the making of Soap.

Ditto, for improving the Silk Manufacture.

Ditto, for bleaching coarse Sugars.

Ditto, for making of Stockings.

Ditto, for improving Tin Mines in *Cornwall*.

Ditto, for importing and exporting Tobacco to *Sweden*.

Ditto, for curing Tobacco.

Ditto, for a Woollen Manufacture in the North of *England*.

Ditto, for furnishing Merchants with Watches.

Ditto, for an Insurance against the Pox.

Ditto, for an Air-Pump for the Brain.

Ditto, for an Insurance against Divorces.

Ditto, for making Butter from Beech Trees.

Ditto, for making Radish-Oil.

Ditto, for importing of Oils.

Ditto, for paving *London* Streets.

Ditto, for making *Manchester* Stuffs.

Ditto, for extracting Silver from Lead.

Ditto, for boiling Rock Salt.

Ditto, for making Salt Petre.

Ditto, for erecting Turnpikes.

Ditto, for improving Tillage.

Ditto, for importing Timber from *Wales*.

Ditto, a Water-Engine to supply *Deal* with Water.

Ditto, for importing Walnut-tree from *Virginia*.

Ditto, for a perpetual Motion.

Ditto,



Ditto, for an Engine to remove the *South-Sea-House* into *Moorfields*.

Ditto, for assuring of Maidenheads.

Ditto, for making Deal-Boards of Sawdust.

Ditto, for making the River *Douglas* navigable.

Ditto, River *Thames*.

Ditto, for insuring Seamen's Wages.

Ditto, for making *Yappa* Soap.

Ditto, for fitting out Ships against Pirates.

Ditto, for meliorating of Oil.

Ditto, discounting Seamen's Tickets.

Ditto, for making Sail and Packing-Cloth in *Ireland*.

Ditto, *Temple-Mills*.

Ditto, for supplying *Liverpool* with fresh Water.

Ditto, for exporting Woollen Manufacture, and importing Bras.

Ditto, for jappanning of Shoes.

Ditto, a Scheme to learn wife Men to cast Nativities.

Ditto, for trading in *Spanish* Padlocks.

Total of both, 156.

Besides these Bubbles, innumerable were those that perished in Embryo; however, the Sums intended to be raised by the above-named airy Projects, amounted to about three hundred millions of Pounds: Yet the lowest of the Shares of any of them advanced above *Cent. per Cent.* most above four hundred *per Cent.* and some to twenty Times the Price of the Subscription. Which, together with the imaginary Wealth (which appears by the Rise of Stocks below) of the undermentioned Companies, amounted to about seven hundred millions of Pounds, which is probably more than all the circulating Cash upon the Earth amounts to.

Prodigious  
Price of  
Stocks.

List Bub.

*South-Sea* Stock, at first sold at eighty-six Pounds, being now risen to about eleven hundred: This Advance upon their original Fund of ten millions, made their Stock about one hundred and ten millions; which, with the rise of their four Subscriptions, made the whole about two hundred and ninety-five millions. Bank Stock, originally 100*l.* was now got up to 260*l.* *India*, from 100*l.* to 405*l.* *African*, from 100*l.* to 200*l.* *Turk-Buildings*, from 10*l.* to 305*l.* *Lustring*, from 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 105*l.* *English* Copper, from 5*l.* to 105*l.* *Welsh* Copper, from 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 95*l.* *Royal-Exchange* Assurance, from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 250*l.* *London* Assurance, from 5*l.* to 175*l.* By which prodigious Rise it is manifest, that immense Sums must have been lost, whereby vast Numbers were both enriched and ruined.

This was a Time of such a general Infatuation, Distracted and Confusion, that the knavish Part of Mankind needed only to form Projects, which, however so absurd or ridiculous, were sure to meet with Encouragement; for the Madness of the People was such, that the Shares of divers Bubbles yet in Embryo, or before the Issuing of Permits, were sold for treble the intended Price, when in Truth they were not worth one Farthing; which occasioned the enriching Numbers of Knaves, at the Expence and Destruction of as many Fools.

Notwithstanding the above-recited Order of the Lords Justices, the Bubbles, with an Assurance worthy of themselves, continued to carry on their

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bubbling Traffick, in open Defiance of sundry Acts of Parliament, the King's Proclamation, and their Excellencies Resolution. Besides, divers Companies established by Charter did great Damage in the bubbling way, by endeavouring to imitate the *South-Sea* Company's Management, by taking in Subscriptions; which being represented to the Lords Justices, it occasioned their publishing the following Order:

"The Lords Justices having received a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and thereupon taking into Consideration the great Trade now carrying on, in buying and selling of Stocks not warranted by Law, which must unavoidably turn to the Destruction of publick Credit, and to the Ruin of Trade, and of many private Families, who unadvisedly engage therein: Notwithstanding his Majesty, out of his tender Regard to the Good of his Subjects, had, by his Royal Proclamation of the eleventh of June last, given sufficient Warning of the severe Penalties that would be incurred by such Practices; which are such Fines, Penalties, and Punishments, whereunto Persons convicted for common and publick Nuisances, are, by any of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, subject and liable; and moreover, such farther Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures as were ordained and provided by the Statute of Provision and Præmunire, made in the sixteenth Year of King *Richard* the Second, viz. Forfeiture of Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and Imprisonment, and a Penalty of five hundred Pounds for every Broker, or Person acting as a Broker, (besides Inability and Incapacity to act as a Broker for the future) one Moiety thereof to the Crown, and the other Moiety thereof to the Informer, or Person suing in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, with full Costs of Suits:

London  
Gazette.

Lord Jus-  
tices Or-  
der for  
prosecuting  
certain  
bubbling  
Companies.

"Their Excellencies being attended this Day by Mr. Attorney-General, according to their Order, gave him express Directions to bring Writs of *Scire Facias* against the Charters or Patents of the Companies following: *Turk-Buildings* Company, *Lustring* Company, *English* Copper, *Welsh* Copper and Lead: And also against any other Charters or Patents which have been, or shall be made use of, or acted under, contrary to the Intent or Meaning of an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned, intituled, *An Act for better securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty, by two Charters for Assurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea, for lending Money in Bottomry, and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned*: And likewise to prosecute, with the utmost Severity, all Persons who have opened, or shall open any Books for publick Subscriptions; who have paid, or received, or shall pay or receive, any Money upon such Subscriptions; who have made or accepted, or shall make or accept, any Transfer or pretended Transfer of any Share or Shares upon such Subscriptions, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act;

6 S

or



"or who have acted, or shall in any wise act or offend against the same: Of which their Excellencies have ordered publick Notice to be given in the *Gazette*, as a farther Caution to prevent the drawing of unwary Persons, for the future, into Practices contrary to Law, and of which the Consequences may prove so grievous and fatal to the Offenders."

This comminatory Order had the desired Effect; for it was no sooner published, than it put an effectual Stop to all those vile and scandalous Transactions.

Pol. Stat.  
Gr. Brit.  
Historical  
Register.

An ingrossed Bill being sent by the House of Commons to that of the Lords, for the Prefermentation and Encouragement of the Woollen and Silken Manufactures of this Kingdom; the Lords, having heard Counsel, and examined several Persons for and against the said Bill, put off the further Consideration thereof for six Weeks; and, in order to allay the Murmurs of the Weavers on that Occasion, addressed the King, that he would be pleased to order the Commissioners of Trade, during the Recess of Parliament, to prepare a Scheme to be laid before both Houses in the approaching Sessions, for the effectual Encouragement of the said Manufactures, by discouraging the Wear of Callicoes.

Weavers  
Tumult a-  
bout Calli-  
coes.

The Weavers taking this to be a rejection of the Bill, some thousands of them, with their Wives and Children, repaired in a tumultuous Manner from *Spitalfields* to *Westminster*; where, crouding the Passages to the House of Lords, they demanded Justice of their Lordships as they passed: But, Detachments of the Horse-Guards being sent to prevent their doing Mischief, the Mutineers returned home, without doing other Damage than tearing a few Callicoe Gowns off the Backs of divers Women they met; and, being arrived at their respective Habitations, Peace was preserved in that Neighbourhood by the Trained-Bands of the Tower-Hamlets for a few Days. But the hot Fit returning, they threatened to demolish the House of a *French Weaver*, and rifle that of the *East-India Company*; but Detachments of the Horse and Foot-Guards being timely sent into the City, and the Trained-Bands drawn out, their pernicious Designs were happily prevented; and divers of the Rioters being apprehended and committed to Prison, the rest immediately dispersed.

The Execution of the *South-Sea Scheme* having occasioned the greatest Confusions and Distractions in this City, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons presented the following Petition to the House of Commons on the third of April:

"Shewing,

Journ.  
Com.  
Coun.  
A.D. 1721  
City Peti-  
tion to the  
House of  
Commons,  
relating to  
Sufferers by  
the South-  
Sea  
Scheme.

"That your Petitioners think it their Duty most humbly to represent to this honourable House the present State of the City of London, so considerable a Part of the Kingdom, now filled with numberless Objects of Grief and Compassion, the sad Effects of the Mismanagement, Avarice, and fatal Contrivances of the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, their Aiders, Abettors, and Confederates, in the Destruction of their Country. Nor is it the Case of this great City alone your Petitioners lament, but the general Decay of Trade, Manufactures, and of publick Credit, whereof

"this honourable House have been always so extremely tender; as also of the Honour of the *British Name and Nation*.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to return their most humble Thanks to this Honourable House for the great Pains they have taken to relieve the unhappy Sufferers, by compelling the Offenders to make Restitution; as likewise for their continued Application to lay open this whole Scene of Guilt, notwithstanding the industrious Artifices of such Sharers in the common Plunder, as have endeavoured to obstruct the Detection of Fraud and Corruption. And your Petitioners doubt not, but the same Fortitude, Impartiality and publick Spirit wherewith this Honourable House have hitherto acted, will still animate them in the Pursuit of those truly great and noble Ends.

"We are too sensible of the Load of the publick Debts, not to wish that all proper Methods may be taken to lessen them: And it is an infinite Concern to us, that the Payment of a great Sum towards them (which was expected from the late Scheme) is now rendered extremely difficult, if not impracticable; and yet, as a Cloud, hanging over the Heads of the present unfortunate Proprietors of the *South-Sea Company*, and a great Damp to publick Credit. We will not presume to mention in what Manner Relief may be given in this arduous Affair; but most humbly submit it to the Consideration of this Honourable House. Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray this Honourable House will be pleased to take such farther Measures as they, in their great Wisdom, shall judge proper, that Trade may flourish, publick Credit be restored, and Justice done to an injured People."

Some time after, the Princess of Wales being happily delivered of a Prince, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, on that Occasion, attended the King, when the Recorder in their Name, congratulated his Majesty as follows:

"May it please your Majesty,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your Majesty on the Birth of the young Prince. These your Majesty's faithful and dutiful Subjects, being sensible of their Felicity under the Government of a Protestant King, having Reason to be thankful for the Preservation of their Religion, their Laws, and Liberties, and for the many Blessings they enjoy from your Majesty's mild and gracious Disposition, cannot but rejoice at this Increase of your Majesty's Royal Progeny, at this Addition of Strength to the Protestant Interest, and on this agreeable Prospect of the Continuance of Happiness to them and their Posterity. They have great Satisfaction in the Hopes, that this young Prince will inherit the bright and virtuous Qualities of his Ancestors; they beg Leave to wish for his Health and Welfare, and that your Majesty may live long, and have the Comfort to see him flourish and prosper, and to see him prove an Ornament to your Majesty's most illustrious Family, and a Glory and Honour to the *British Nation*."

London  
Gazette.  
City Ad-  
dress on the  
Birth of  
Prince  
William,  
now Duke  
of Cam-  
berland.

To



To which his Majesty was pleased to return this gracious Answer :

His Majesty's Answer.

"The Zeal and Affection you have upon all Occasions shewn to my Person and Government, leave me no Room to doubt of your Joy at this happy Increase of my Family.

"I cannot omit taking this Opportunity of assuring you, that I am truly concerned at the Calamity brought upon you by the wicked Management of Affairs in the South-Sea Company. "I have however this Comfort, that the Reproach of any Part of this Misfortune cannot, with the least Justice, be imputed to me. Nothing will give me more Ease and Satisfaction, than the seeing you delivered from your present Sufferings, your Trade revived, and publick Credit re-established."

Act Parl. 8 G. I. A.D. 1722

Orders for preventing the Spreading of the Plague.

In the preceding Year an Act of Parliament was made for performing Quarantine, in case the Plague should approach this Kingdom, (which then raged in a dreadful Manner at *Marseilles* in France) wherein it was enacted, That if at any Time hereafter any City, Town, or Place within Great-Britain or Ireland, should be infected by the Plague, then every such Place so infected shall be inclosed and shut up by a Line or Trench, in order to cut off all Communication between such infected Town or Place and the Country; and, for the better securing of which, a sufficient Guard be appointed for preventing any Person in the said inclosed Place or Places from making his, her, or their Escape; and that all Persons endeavouring to escape from the said infected Place or Places, without having regularly performed Quarantine, to suffer Death as Felons Convict, without Benefit of Clergy.

This Act greatly alarmed the Citizens of London, who thereby apprehended that not only their Rights and Privileges were endangered, but likewise that the Trade and Prosperity of the City were greatly concerned: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, drew up and offered a Petition to the House of Lords, who then had the said Act under Consideration. The Petition set forth, that it appearing by the Inspection of the Journal of that House, that their Lordships had then under Consideration the Amendment of an Act passed in a late Session of Parliament, intitled, *An Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places, more effectually to perform Quarantine, and for the better preventing the Plague's being brought from foreign Parts into Great-Britain or Ireland, and to binder the Spreading of Infection*: That the Petitioners conceive, that in some Clauses of that Act, not only the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, but the Trade, Safety, and Prosperity of the City of London are highly concerned; praying they may be heard by their Counsel, or otherwise, in relation to the said Act, at such Time and in such Manner as their Lordships shall judge most proper. However, the Petition was rejected; yet nevertheless it soon after occasioned the bringing in and passing a Bill in the House of Commons for reverting the Clauses that affected the City, which soon after likewise passed the House of Lords.

At this Time a traiterous Conspiracy being car-

ried on against the Government, the Lord Townshend, principal Secretary of State, by his Majesty's Command, on the eighth of May, sent this Letter to the Lord-Mayor:

"My Lord,

"His Majesty, having nothing more at Heart than the Peace and Safety of his good City of London, the Protection of its Inhabitants, and the Support of publick Credit, has commanded me to acquaint your Lordship, that he has received repeated and unquestionable Advices, that several of his Subjects, forgetting the Allegiance they owe to his Majesty, as well as the natural Love they ought to bear to their Country, have entered into a wicked Conspiracy, in Concert with Traitors abroad, for raising a Rebellion in this Kingdom in Favour of a Popish Pretender, with a traiterous Design to overthrow our excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and to subject a Protestant free People to Tyranny and Superstition; but I am persuaded that it will be a great Satisfaction to your Lordship and the City to find, that, at the same Time I am ordered to inform you of this Design, I am likewise commanded by his Majesty to let you know, that he is firmly assured, that the Authors of it neither are nor will be supported, nor even countenanced, by any foreign Power. And as his Majesty has had timely Notice of their wicked Machinations, and has made the proper Dispositions for defeating them, has no Reason to doubt but, by the Continuance of the Blessing of Almighty God, and the ready Assistance of his faithful Subjects, this Effort of the Malice of his Enemies will be turned to their own Confusion.

"His Majesty makes no doubt but your Lordship, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you, will, in Conjunction with the other Magistrates of his good City of London, exert, with the utmost Care and Vigilance, your Authority at so important a Conjunction, for the Preservation of the publick Peace, and the Security of the City."

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen immediately drew up the following Address, and the next Day presented it to his Majesty:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify to the Lord-Mayor how much you have at Heart the Peace and Safety of your City of London, the Protection of its Inhabitants, and the Support of publick Credit; and that your Majesty has unquestionable Advices of a wicked Conspiracy entered into by some of your Majesty's Subjects, in concert with Traitors abroad, for raising a Rebellion in this Kingdom, in Favour of a Popish Pretender to your Majesty's Crown:

"We, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City, most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission to make this our immediate Approach to your Royal Presence, that we may return our most humble and unfeigned

Historical Register.

Secretary Townshend's Letter to the Lord-Mayor concerning a Conspiracy.

Ibid.

The City's Address thereupon.



"unfigned Thanks for this Instance of your Majesty's tender and indulgent Regard to your faithful and dutiful Subjects of this City; and that we may have Leave to give your Majesty Assurances of our steady and unalterable Affection and Zeal for your Royal Person and Government, and for the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family.

"And it is an unspeakable Satisfaction to us, that we can, at the same Time, congratulate your Majesty on the happy Success of those Negotiations, which have procured Assurances, that these wicked and traitorous Purposes will not be supported or countenanced by any foreign Power.

"When we reflect on the many Blessings which Britons enjoy, under the Protection of a Prince, who makes the Laws of this Land his Rule for the Government of his People; when we consider that neither the civil or religious Rights of your Majesty's Subjects have met with the least Instance of Violation, since your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of these Realms; when we recollect your Majesty's Royal Clemency and Benevolence (since the last Rebellion) to Numbers of those who had offended, in the highest Degree, against their King and the Laws of their Country; we cannot but express the utmost Abhorrence of those vile and detestable Persons, who shall again conspire and attempt to bring a free and happy People under the Yoke and Tyranny of Superstition, and involve this Nation in a State of Blood, Misery, and utmost Confusion.

"And, as these must be the unavoidable Consequences attending any Enterprize to alter our present happy Establishment, and to introduce a Popish one, as *Englishmen* that value our Liberties, as honest Men that have sworn Allegiance to your Majesty, and who have abjured and renounced the Pretender, and as real Friends to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, (with a Protestant Prince at the Head of it) we beg Leave, in the most solemn Manner, to declare to your Majesty, That, as we are bound in Gratitude, we will exert ourselves in our several Stations with the utmost Care and Vigilance, for the Preservation of the publick Peace and Tranquility, and for the Restoring of publick Credit; and that we will use our sincere and hearty Endeavours for the firm Support of your Majesty upon the Throne, and for the making your Reign easy and happy.

"And we doubt not but, by the Blessing of Almighty God upon the Wisdom and Conduct of your Majesty, and the Vigilance of your Councils, and the ready and cheerful Assistance of your Majesty's faithful Subjects, your Majesty will entirely defeat and frustrate the Malice and Efforts of all your Enemies, their Aiders and Abettors, and that their wicked Machinations will be turned to their own Confusion."

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"Your affectionate and cordial Assurances,

upon this important Occasion, of an unshaken Zeal and Fidelity to my Person and Government, give me the greatest Satisfaction.

"Your Interest and mine are, and ever must be, inseparable; and I doubt not but that, with the Blessing of God, the Precautions I have taken, and your firm Adherence to our just Cause, will soon convince our Enemies, that their wicked Designs can end in nothing but their own Confusion.

"You may depend upon my constant Care and utmost Endeavours to support the publick Credit, to protect the Privileges and Properties of this great and opulent City, and to maintain the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom."

The same Day a Proclamation was published for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart the Cities of London and Westminster, and ten Miles of the same.

The Government having resolved to take all the Precautions imaginable for rendering abortive the Designs of the Conspirators, Orders being sent by the Privy-Council to the several Lieutenancies within the Bill of Mortality, to take an Account of the Number of Houses within their several Jurisdictions, the Returns thereof were as follow:

*The Returns of the Number of Houses made by the several Officers of the Militia of the City of London within their respective Beats, on the 22d of May, Anno 1722.*

	House	Each	Small	Double	Return
<i>Blue Regiment.</i>					
By Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, Colonel	22	12	0		Return Lieutenancy.
By Samuel Westal, Lieut. Col.	12	7	5		
By John Wicks, Major	2	17	0		
By William Brind, first Capt.	0	35	132		
By James Innocent, second Capt.	23	29	117		
By Hugh Winchworth, third Capt.	11	33	27		
By Joseph Edwards, fourth Capt.	10	45	28		
By Joseph Sperinck, fifth Capt.	10	19	23		
Number Total	90	197	332		

<i>Red Regiment.</i>					
By Sir Samuel Stainer, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel	10	18	0		
By James Porten, Lieut. Col.	80	66	18		
By Edward Sedley, Major	0	22	0		
By William Beale, first Capt.	39	49	15		
By Francis Smart, second Capt.	30	16	0		
By John Williams, third Capt.	6	89	0		
By Sir John Sedley, Bart. 4th Capt.	35	22	0		
By William Lewis, fifth Capt.	4	16	14		
Number Total	204	298	47		

<i>Green Regiment.</i>					
By Sir William Humphreys, Bart. and Alderman, Colonel	4	36	4		
By Robert Cresbaw, Lieut. Col.	2	0	1		
By Christopher Parkinson, Major	47	252	0		
By Ralph Snow, first Capt.	30	9	0		
By					



	Coach Horses.	Saddle Horses.	Draught Horses.
By Oliver Combes, second Capt.	37	29	72
By John Scrimshire, third Capt.	65	52	119
By George Stray, fourth Capt.	17	122	56
By Henry Tame, fifth Capt.	24	155	8
Number Total	226	655	260

*Yellow Regiment.*

By Sir Charles Peers, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel	4	9	0
By Sir Peter Eason, Knt. Lieut. Col.	8	53	46
By Thomas Gilbert, Major	24	9	24
By Alexander Garret, first Capt.	21	142	21
By Benjamin Hodges, second Capt.	61	111	16
By John Bassandine, third Capt.	0	32	19
By Nicholas Faulcon, fourth Capt.	2	16	0
By John Johnson, fifth Capt.	25	37	56
Number Total	145	409	180

*Orange Regiment.*

By Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel	26	103	74
By James Seamer, Lieut. Col.	63	21	68
By George Jenkins, Major	20	74	5
By George Jenkins, Sen. first Capt.	4	6	0
By Thomas Cartwright, second Capt.	12	18	12
By Joseph Bowler, third Capt.	71	146	94
By William Saunders, fourth Capt.	33	7	0
By Samuel Saunders, fifth Capt.	0	24	3
Number Total	229	399	256

*White Regiment.*

By Sir John Eyles, Bart. and Alderman, Colonel	7	2	0
By John Sberey, Lieut. Col.	87	29	0
By Noab de la Fountain, Major	2	1	0
By Peregrine Phillips, first Capt.	61	140	4
By Seib Adams, second Capt.	47	158	49
By William Bell, third Capt.	0	36	24
By William Cowley, fourth Capt.	117	152	20
By George Gerard, fifth Capt.	122	113	10
Number Total	443	631	107

The Numbers of the several Sorts of Horses, as returned by the Officers of the above six Regiments, are, Coach-Horses, 1337; Saddle-Horses, 2589; Draught-Horses, 1182. Total, 5108.

*The Returns made by the Officers of the two Regiments of Westminster, and that Part of Middlesex within the Bill of Mortality, May 29, 1722; but undistinguished in respect to their Use.*

*Red Regiment of Westminster.*

	Horses.
Ret. Lieut. By Robert Gardiner, Esq; Col.	53
By William Gore, Lieut. Col.	379
By Joseph Watts, Major	1456
By William Hill, first Capt.	221
By Henry Howard, second Capt.	753
By Daniel King, third Capt.	119
By Charles Maddox, fourth Capt.	355
By John Rusden, fifth Capt.	326

No. 45.

By Miles Harper, sixth Capt.	Horses. 432
By Thomas Trew, seventh Capt.	1043
By John West, eighth Capt.	111
By Samuel Wickell, ninth Capt.	578
Number Total	5817

*Blue Regiment within the Bill of Mortality.*

By Thomas Medlycott, Esq; Col.	447
By John Ellis, Esq; Lieut. Col.	592
By Thomas Ward, Major	204
By Samuel Hawkins, first Capt.	214
By Valentine Hilder, second Capt.	326
By William Smart, third Capt.	463
By John Hawkins, fourth Capt.	614
By William Henn, fifth Capt.	635
By Robert Riggs, sixth Capt.	201
Number Total	3696

Numb. Tot. by the Officers of both Reg. 9513

*The Returns made by the two Regiments of the Tower-Hamlets on the 21st of May, 1722. But the Horses, like those of Westminster, &c. undistinguished in respect to their Use.*

*First Regiment.*

	Horses.	Ret. Lieut.
By the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, Col.	309	
By Peter Lekeux, Esq; Lieut. Col.	140	
By — Hardwick, Major	610	
By Thomas Taylor, first Capt.	82	
By Raphael Dubois, second Capt.	58	
By David Cooper, third Capt.	116	
By John Lote, fourth Capt.	234	
By James Guenin, fifth Capt.	111	
Number Total	1660	

*Second Regiment.*

By Sir Isaac Tillard, Knt. Col.	315
By Donly Mitchel, Esq; Lieut. Col.	92
By Thomas Exlebee, Major	60
By Charles Kipling, first Capt.	189
By Daniel Whitehurst, second Capt.	99
By Thomas Jones, third Capt.	146
By Tobias Hunt, fourth Capt.	131
By Thomas Stibbs, fifth Capt.	288
Number Total	1320

Numb. Tot. by the Officers of both Reg. 2980

There being then no Account taken of the Number of Horses in Southwark, nor any other Part on that Side the River Thames, within the Bill of Mortality, I shall therefore compute the Horses in those Parts (which I imagine I may safely do) at the same Number with that of the Tower-Hamlets, viz. two thousand nine hundred and eighty; which makes the Number Total of all the Horses within the Bill of Mortality amount to twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-one. But being told by the worthy Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, that, by the carelets Omifions of the Officers belonging to his own Blue Regiment (which he soon after discovered) of Middlesex, within the Bill of Mortality, the Num-

*Number of Horses within the Bill of Mortality.*



ber is very defective, it gives room to suspect, that the other Accounts are in the same Condition: If so, 'tis probable the Defects may amount to some thousands; however, by a moderate Computation, I shall only reckon them at a Tenth; which, added to the above Number, will make the whole amount to twenty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine.

Many Contentions frequently arising among Neighbours concerning rebuilding their Houses within the City and its Liberties, it was necessary to apply to Parliament for a certain Rule or Order, to put a Stop to those Disputes about Party-Walls and Water-Spouts; wherein it was enacted, That if any Person refused or neglected to build his Share of a Party-Wall, after due Notice given him, his next Neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the Person so neglecting it to pay the Charges of rebuilding it. And that the Water falling from the Tops of Houses, Balconies, and Penthouses, shall be conveyed into Channels or Kennels, by Pipes in the Front or Sides of the Houses, on Pain of twenty Pounds Forfeiture.

On Monday the twenty-second of March, 1725-6, the City being in a great Ferment, on account of a Bill brought into the House of Commons for regulating Elections within the City of London, the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council came to the following Resolutions:

"This Court being sensible of the great Obligations the City has to Francis Child, Esq; one of the Aldermen of this City, Richard Lockwood, Esq; and John Barnard, Esq; (three of their Representatives in Parliament) for their great Pains and Application, and for their brave, strenuous, and very honourable Behaviour, in relation to the Bill lately depending in the Honourable House of Commons, bearing the Title of a Bill for regulating Elections within the City of London, and for preserving the Peace, good Order, and Government of the said City; and to the End such signal Services may not pass without an Acknowledgment, it is ordered, that the Thanks of this Court, on Behalf of themselves and all their Fellow-Citizens, be given to the said three worthy Gentlemen, for their Endeavours to defend the antient Rights, Franchises, and Liberties of this great Corporation. And the Committee this Day appointed to prepare a Petition against the said Bill, and to oppose the same in the House of Lords, are desired to attend the said three Gentlemen with the Resolution and Order of this Court, and to deliver them a Copy thereof, which is to be signed by Mr. Town-Clerk for that Purpose."

And the Committee, consisting of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, waited upon the said three worthy Members, pursuant to the said Order.

This Affair having raised no small Ferment in the City, as observed above, some evil-disposed Persons took that Occasion to foment and heighten the Discontents; for which Purpose they and their Emissaries industriously handed about and dispersed, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth in the Evening, and the next Morning, a printed Summons, inviting the Citizens to assemble at Guildhall on Thursday the twenty-fifth, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

to consider of the Bill now depending for regulating Elections, &c. Hereupon the Lord-Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, justly resenting this audacious Attempt upon their Authority, with great Prudence, ordered the Gates of Guildhall to be shut up, as soon as the Business of the Common Council (which was then called) should be finished. And, having acquainted the Government with what had passed, the Guards were thereupon doubled at St. James's Palace, Leicester-House, and Somerset-House. By these wise Precautions all Things were kept quiet; and, to give farther Satisfaction to the Citizens, the following printed Paper was dispersed, viz.

"London, Thursday, March 25, 1725.

"Whereas a printed Summons was last Night and this Morning industriously handed about, for a general Meeting of the Citizens at Guildhall this Afternoon, at Five o'Clock, to consider of the Bill relating to the City of London: This unheard-of Proceeding is justly supposed to be calculated to draw the Citizens together, to precipitate them into some Act, to countenance the late Disorders at Elections, and the present unsettled State of Things in the City, for the Remedy whereof the said Bill does wisely provide; and it is hoped that such as are for the Welfare of the City, and can be present at the Hall at this Hour's Notice, will bear their Testimony against such disorderly Proceedings.

"N. B. The last Petition of a Majority of the Common Council, was voted without so much as publickly reading the said Bill, as it passed in the House of Commons; but, as the said Bill is printed, it's hoped the Citizens of London will read it, which will sufficiently guard them against the unjust Misrepresentations that are made against it by designing Men."

According to the Hint or Notice given in this Paper, there was, soon after, published an Abstract of the said Bill, as follows:

"The Bill now depending in Parliament for regulating Elections within the City of London, and for preserving the Peace, good Order, and Government of the said City, seems to be so wisely calculated for effecting the good Purposes expressed in the Title of it, that one would wonder it should be opposed by any honest Citizen of London, especially considering the Time and Pains spent in it by the Honourable House of Commons, and their great Indulgence and Patience in hearing and debating the Objections made to the several Parts of it. Surely it must be for want of knowing what the Bill is, that some People join in the Clamour raised by designing Persons against it: And, since extraordinary Endeavours have been used to get Citizens, &c. to sign a Petition against they know not what, (*Anglice*, the Bill) it seems very reasonable to publish the following Abstract, which, for the Ease of the Reader, is distinguished under these Heads:

- "1. The Preamble.
- "2. Of Clerks of the Polls, and Oaths of Electors.
- "3. Of Proceedings on Polls and Scrutinies.
- "4. Of

At 11.  
Geo. I.  
Chap. 28.

Rules to be  
observed in  
building  
Houses.

Parliamentary  
Debates.  
A.D. 1725

Order of  
the Common  
Council about  
the Bill  
for regulating  
Elections.

Intended  
remedies  
Meeting  
proposed.

Abstract of  
the Bill for  
regulating  
Elections,  
&c.



" 4. Of the Right of voting for Aldermen and Common-Councilmen.

" 5. Of Appeals upon Grievances in Assessments.

" 6. Of the Disqualifications of Voters.

" 7. Of making Acts and Orders in Common Council.

" 8. Of Freeman's making their Wills.

" 9. Of the Alterations in a Freeman's Oath.

" 10. Of the Distribution and Recovery of Forfeitures.

" 1. The Bill recites, That many Controversies have arisen in the City at Elections, and that many Persons have presumed to vote at such Elections who have no Right.

" That several wealthy Persons, not free of the City, carry on Trade and Employment therein, and decline becoming free of the same, by Reason of a Custom restraining the Freeman from disposing of their Personal Estate by their last Will.

" The Bill farther recites, That great Dissentions have arisen between Aldermen and the Commons of the Common Council, concerning the making of Acts or Ordinances in Common Council.

" 2. Now, to the Intent that suitable Remedies may be provided, the Bill enacts,

" That, after the first of June, 1725, upon every Election by the Liverymen, and upon every Election of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, the presiding Officers shall, if a Poll be demanded, appoint Clerks, who shall be sworn truly and indifferently to take the same.

" Every Person, before he polls at any Election by the Liverymen, shall swear, or, being a Quaker, shall affirm, *That he is a Freeman of London, and a Liveryman of the Company of —, and hath been so for the Space of twelve Calendar Months, and that the Place of his Abode is at — in —, and that he hath not polled at that Election.*

" At Elections of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, every Person before he polls shall swear, or, being a Quaker, shall affirm, *That he is a Freeman of London, and a Householder in the Ward of —, and hath not polled at the Election.*

" And, if any Person refuses or neglects to take the Oath or Affirmation, his Vote shall be void.

" The Bill farther enacts, That, at all Elections by the Liverymen, or at the Wardmotes, every Person, before he is admitted to vote, shall, if required, take the Oaths, or, being a Quaker, affirm the Effect of the Oaths appointed to be taken: *Georgii*; and, if any Person refuses or neglects so to do, his Vote shall be void.

" Power is given to the presiding Officers and sworn Clerks to administer the above Oaths; and any of them neglecting or refusing so to do, or otherwise offending in the Premises, shall forfeit sixty Pounds.

" If any Person falsely or corruptly takes any of the said Oaths or Affirmations, or if any Person suborns any other to do, and he accordingly does the same, every such Offender

shall suffer such Penalties as Persons convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury are liable to.

" 3. The Bill farther enacts, That, if a Poll is demanded, it shall begin the same Day; or the next Day after; and shall be daily proceeded on (*Sundays* excepted) till finished.

" And the Poll by the Liverymen is to be finished within seven Days, and at the Wardmotes within three Days; and the Poll-Books, upon each Day's Adjournment, to be sealed up in the Presence and with the Seals of the Candidates, or Persons deputed by them, desiring the same, and shall not be opened but at the Time and Place of Adjournment.

" In two Days after the finishing of the Poll the Books shall be publicly opened and cast up, and two Days after that the Numbers shall be declared.

" If a Scrutiny be demanded, it shall be granted, and the Candidates shall name Scrutineers, not exceeding six on each Side; to whom the presiding Officer shall, within six Days after, deliver, at the Request and Cost of the Candidates or Scrutineers, true Copies of the Poll, by him signed.

" The Scrutinies at the Elections by the Livery, shall begin within ten Days after the Delivery of the Copies of the Poll, and shall be proceeded on daily, (*Sundays* excepted) and be finished within fifteen Days after Commencement; and, within four Days after, the presiding Officer shall publicly declare who is duly elected, with the Numbers for each Candidate.

" If a Scrutiny be demanded at the Wardmote Elections, the Candidates or Scrutineers shall, within ten Days after receiving the Copies of the Poll, deliver to the presiding Officer the Names of the Persons against whose Votes they object, with their Reasons for such Objections; Copies whereof he shall deliver to the Candidates or Scrutineers, at their Charge and Request, within three Days; and shall, within ten Days next following, after hearing the Parties, publicly declare which of the Candidates is duly elected, with the Number of legal Votes for each Candidate.

" If any presiding Officer shall offend in the Premises, he shall forfeit two hundred Pounds, with full Cost of Suit, besides the Penalties inflicted by any other Act.

" 4. For quieting the Disputes touching the Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, the Bill enacts, That the Right of Election shall belong only to Freeman, being Householders, paying Scot as herein after mentioned, and bearing Lot when required.

" Provided the Houses of such Householders be of the Value of ten Pounds a Year, and that such Householders be the sole Occupiers of such Houses, and have been in Possession of a House of such Value in the Ward twelve Months before the Election.

" Provided also, that such Householder within the Space aforesaid shall have been rated, and paid his Scot to all the Rates, (except annual parliamentary Aids) whereunto the Citizens of London inhabiting therein shall be liable, or shall



"shall have paid to the said Rates, or some of them, thirty Shillings *per Annum*.

"There is a Proviso, that if any Partners carry on a joint Trade in a House, and have been Householders thereof for the Space aforesaid, paying their Scot, and bearing their respective Lots, shall have Votes at such Elections; so as such House be of the yearly Value of as many ten Pounds *per Annum* as there are Partners.

"It is also provided, that where two Persons, not Partners, have, by the Space aforesaid, severally inhabited in the same House, paying their Scot, and bearing their respective Lots, they shall have Votes at the Elections; so as such House be of the yearly Value of twenty Pounds, and that each of the Persons doth pay ten Pounds *per Annum* for his Part.

"There is likewise a Proviso, that nothing in this Act shall extend to oblige any Persons to pay any Scot, or bear any Lot, from the doing of which they are exempted by Act of Parliament, Charter, or Writ of Privilege, but such Persons may vote at Wardmote Elections, as heretofore.

"5. For obtaining Relief in Case of Grievance by any Assessment, or any Officers Misbehaviour relating thereto,

"The Bill enacts, That any Person aggrieved by any Assessment for the Orphans, or the Rate for the Watch, may appeal to the Court of Aldermen; and any Person aggrieved by any other Assessment, may appeal to the Persons to whom such Appeal lies by Law, and the Appellees are respectively to hear and determine the Matters complained of.

"6. No Person is to have a Right to vote at the Elections by the Livery who hath not paid his Livery-Fine, or hath received his Fine back again, or hath had any Allowance in respect thereof. Nor shall any Person have a Right to vote at those Elections, or at the Wardmote Elections, who, within two Years before the Election, hath, at his Request, been discharged from paying to the Rates aforesaid, or who hath received Alms.

"7. For putting an End to the Disputes between the Court of Aldermen and the Commons of the Common Council,

"The Bill enacts, That no Act, Order, or Ordinance shall be made in Common Council, without the Assent of the Mayor and Aldermen present, or the major Part of them, nor without the Assent of the Commons present, or the major Part of them.

"There is a Proviso, that the Election of Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, &c. shall be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, or the major Part of them.

"8. For encouraging Persons of Wealth to become free of the City, the Bill enacts, That every Person who shall, after the first of June, be made free, and every unmarried Person already free, and having no Children, may will and dispose of his Personal Estate as he shall think fit, any Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Provided, that if any such Person shall have

agreed, by Writing made, on Marriage, or otherwise, that his Personal Estate shall be subject to the Custom of the City; or, if such Person shall die intestate, his Personal Estate shall be subject to the Custom.

"9. The Bill enacts, That there shall be left out of the Freeman's Oath these Words, [*Ye shall know no Foreigner to buy or sell any Merchandise with any other Foreigner within the City, or the Franchises thereof, but ye shall warn the Chamberlain thereof, or some Minister of the Chamber*]; and also these Words, [*Ye shall implead or sue no Freeman out of the City, whilst ye may have Right and Law within the same City*]; and after these Words, [*Ye shall take no Apprentice*] the Words immediately following shall be omitted, viz. [*But if he be free born, that is to say, no Bondfman's Son, nor the Child of any Alien*]; and for [*No*] these Words, [*For any*] shall be inserted.

"10. The Forfeitures in this Act are to be distributed, one Third to the King, one Third to the Chamberlain for the Use of the City, and the remaining Third to the Prosecutors, suing within six Months after the same shall be incurred, to be recovered by Action, Bill, &c.

"This Act is to be deemed a publick Act."

Nevertheless this could not prevent the following Petition being presented by a vast Number of Citizens, in Behalf of themselves and their Fellow-Citizens against it:

"That your Petitioners waited with much Patience and Contentment of Mind (as very well became them) whilst the Bill lately depending in the Honourable House of Commons, intituled, *An Act for regulating Elections in the City of London, and for maintaining the Peace, good Order, and Government of the same City*, was there forming.

"That they were fully persuaded that the same at last would be there so finished, as fully to answer the Title thereof, and the good Intentions that Honourable House always bears towards the Citizens of London; but notwithstanding, your Petitioners, with great Concern of Mind, humbly crave Leave to represent to your Lordships, that the said Bill now transmitted thence to your Lordships, in the Form it now stands, will not only, as your Petitioners apprehend, highly affect the Rights and Privileges of the Freemen in particular, but the laudable and antient Government and Customs of the City in general, in many Instances, some of which, with perfect Duty, Submission, and Resignation, we beg Leave to lay before your Lordships:

"For that the said Bill takes away from great Numbers of the Freemen (other than Paupers and Nonjurors) the undoubted Rights which they before had of voting in their corporate Elections, without any Crime or Fault in them assigned.

"For that it destroys the former Qualification of a Voter in Wardmote Elections, and hath substituted a new, complicated, and uncertain one in the Room of it, and which, as your Petitioners apprehend, may be productive of various Controversies and Disputes.

"For

Historical  
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A Petition  
against the  
Bill for re-  
gulating  
the City  
Election.



"For that the said Bill, in Effect, leaves all the remaining Votes of the City at the Mercy of the presiding Officer, who may still declare as he may be inclined, without granting a Copy of the Poll scrutinized, or giving any Account what Votes he allows or disallows, notwithstanding this Bill; whence the Remedy, either for the injured Candidate, or Voter, becomes exceeding difficult, if not wholly impracticable. For that the Bill, in a Manner, abolishes the antient and laudable Custom of Distribution of Freemens Personal Estates, so agreeable to natural Equity, and so wisely adapted to the Prosperity of a trading City, without just Occasion, and upon Suggestions not well grounded, as we humbly apprehend.

"Lastly, For that by the same Bill, as your Petitioners humbly apprehend, the Commoners in Common Council, who are two hundred and thirty-four in Number, and though they are all unanimous, may nevertheless be restrained from applying to his Majesty, or either House of Parliament, upon any Occasion, how necessary soever; from issuing out of the Chamber so much as one Farthing upon any Occasion, how just soever; or Seal any City Lease, tho' upon any Terms ever so advantageous; or come to any Resolution whatsoever, and how reasonable soever, without the Consent of the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Majority of them, tho' there should be no more than three of them there present; and this, as it is said, by the antient Constitution of the City: And yet, which is very extraordinary, the same Bill lays no Restraint upon the Power which the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen exercise themselves over the publick Purse and the Seal, which is now become very great and extensive. If such hath been the antient Constitution of the City, your Petitioners humbly beg Leave to say, That the same hath been so antient, that few, or no Footsteps thereof have remained to this Day; and that, in the Memories of the oldest of us, the same hath never so much as been claimed, or mentioned by the Mayor and Aldermen, except twice only; first in the Year 1674, and now again very lately, and both Times as soon relinquished as mentioned: And yet we find, by Experience, that the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen are never wanting to assert the most remote Pretensions to all their Rights and Privileges.

"From such Alterations and Innovations, your Petitioners have too just Reason to apprehend, that the good Fruit and Effect intended by this Bill, is not to be expected from it in the Form it now stands; and that Controversies and Dissensions of the City will not therefore be lessened, but increased.

"Wherefore your Petitioners humbly intreat your Lordships, to take the Premises into your tender Consideration; to ascertain the Qualifications of the several Voters in our Elections; to put a Check upon the Behaviour of the presiding Officers; and to establish the good Government and antient Customs of the City, in such Manner, as to your Lordships profound Wisdom shall seem just and reasonable, and

No. 45.

"may be comparable with the Rights, Privileges, and Freedom of the said City: And that your Petitioners may be heard by their Counsel, or otherwise, what they have humbly to offer against such Parts of the said Bill as relate to the Matters aforesaid, in such Manner as your Lordships shall think fit.

On the thirteenth of April, 1725, the Bill, intituled, *An Act for regulating Elections within the City of London, &c.* being read the third Time in the House of Lords, it was proposed to ask the Opinions of the Judges, "Whether this Bill does repeal any of the Prescriptions, Privileges, Customs and Liberties of the said City of London, restored to them, or preserved by the Act passed in the second Year of King William and Queen Mary, for reversing the Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* against the City of London, and for restoring the said City to its antient Rights and Privileges?

"After Debate thereupon,

"The Question was put, Whether the Judges shall deliver their Opinions upon the said proposed Question?

"It was resolved in the Negative.

"*Dissentient*."

"1. Because it being enacted and declared, by the Act mentioned in the Question, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, shall for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be prescribed to be a Body corporate, in *Re Falso, & Nomine*, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and shall (as by Law they ought) peaceably enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Customs, Usages, Constitutions, Prescriptions, Immunities, Markets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Estates, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which they had, or had a Right or Interest in, or to, at the Time of giving the said Judgment: And we being apprehensive that the Alterations made in this Bill, in the Constitution of the Common Council, and other antient Rights, Franchises and Prescriptions of the City, may utterly abolish the antient legal Title of the City to their Rights, Franchises, Prescriptions, and Constitutions, in the Particulars contained in the said Bill; and may, in consequence thereof, work a total Change of the whole antient Constitution of the Corporation of the said City, or greatly confound or prejudice the same, which has stood for so many Ages upon the Foundation of its antient Title, Rights and Prescriptions, confirmed by many Grants made by his Majesty's Royal Progenitors, and by many Acts of Parliament, all which were restored so soon after the happy and glorious Revolution, and which have been peaceably enjoyed to the present Time; we are of Opinion, that the Solution of the said Question by the Judges, must have tended greatly to the necessary Information of the House, and to their better Judgment upon a Bill of so great Importance, as well as to the Satisfaction and Quiet of the Citizens of London, who, so far as we can collect from the Petitioners against the Bill, are greatly alarmed at the

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"Con-



" Consequence thereof: And we are of Opinion,  
 " That it was the more necessary, and more con-  
 " sistent with the Wisdom of this House, to be  
 " informed of the Law by the Judges upon the  
 " Question proposed, because we don't find in this  
 " Bill, any Saving or Confirmation of any of the  
 " antient Titles, Rights, Prescriptions, Privi-  
 " leges or Franchises of the said City restored to  
 " them by the former Law.

" 2. We think the Question ought to have  
 " been proposed to the Judges, the rather be-  
 " cause the Opinions of several Counsels were  
 " admitted to be read at the Bar of the Com-  
 " mittee of the whole House, in favour of the  
 " Bill.

<i>Batburſt,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>
<i>Wharton,</i>	<i>St. John Bleſſee,</i>	<i>Franc. Coſtlenſis,</i>
<i>Arundel,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Lechmere,</i>
<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Bingley,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Coventry,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Abingdon.</i>
<i>Briſtol,</i>		

" Then, after a long Debate,

" The Question was put, Whether this Bill,  
 " with the Amendments, shall pass?

" It was resolved in the Affirmative.

" *Diffident*'.

*Lechmere, Warrington.*

*Proſeſs  
againſt  
paſſing the  
City Bill.*

" 1. Because we apprehend, That the Penalty  
 " of two hundred Pounds upon the Officer pre-  
 " siding at Wardmote Elections, as well as at  
 " Elections even for Members of Parliament,  
 " is so small, that it may be construed into an In-  
 " demnification, and be looked upon rather as an  
 " Encouragement than a Restraint, by a wealthy,  
 " partial, and arbitrary Officer: At least, we are  
 " of Opinion, That such a one will not be suffi-  
 " ciently deterred by it from returning such Can-  
 " didates as he likes, rather than such as the  
 " City chooses; and if ever that melancholy  
 " Case should happen, we fear, neither the Can-  
 " didates nor Voters will be able to find an  
 " effectual Method of doing Justice for so fla-  
 " grant an Injury, either to themselves or to the  
 " Nation.

" 2. Because we cannot but think, from the Evi-  
 " dence given at the Bar, That this Bill will take  
 " away from many Citizens their Right of voting  
 " in Wardmote Elections, by giving an Exclu-  
 " sion to all those that inhabit Houses under ten  
 " Pounds a Year, even tho' they pay Parish  
 " Duties, or thirty Shillings in lieu of them;  
 " which we conceive an unjustifiable Hardship  
 " upon those who may have long enjoyed that  
 " Right, and have had no Crime objected to  
 " them, much less proved, as we think it ought  
 " to be, before they can justly be deprived  
 " of it.

" 3. Because by this Bill no Act is to pass in  
 " Common Council, for the future, (except  
 " what relates to the Nomination of some few  
 " Officers) without the Assent of the major Part  
 " of the Mayor and Aldermen present in such  
 " Common Council; which we conceive will give  
 " too great an Addition of Power to the Mayor  
 " and Aldermen, who have already many and  
 " large Prerogatives incontestably allowed them  
 " by the Commonalty of the City: And tho' the  
 " Counsel for the Bill insisted, That the Mayor

" and Aldermen had antiently that Right which  
 " this Bill establishes, yet the Proof of that  
 " Right appeared to us so remote and obscure,  
 " that we ourselves were too short-sighted to dis-  
 " cern it: And on the other Side, it appeared  
 " plain to us, that, even from the Time of in-  
 " corporating the City to this present Time,  
 " such a Claim has very seldom been made,  
 " and that it has never been acknowledged; and  
 " therefore, we conceive, if there be any Foun-  
 " dation for such Right (which we are far from  
 " thinking there is) the Dispute should be de-  
 " cided first in the inferior Courts of Justice,  
 " and rather determined in the House of Lords  
 " upon an Appeal, than ended by an Act of  
 " Parliament, which seems to us such a Method  
 " of determining Controversies of this Nature,  
 " as may prove of the most dangerous Confe-  
 " quence to the Rights and Properties of all the  
 " Subjects of Great-Britain.

" 4. Because the Bill abolishes the Custom re-  
 " lating to the Distribution of the Personal  
 " Estates of free Citizens; which is a Custom  
 " not only of great Antiquity, but seems to us  
 " to be wisely calculated for the Benefit of a  
 " trading City, and has been acquiesced under  
 " for so many Years, without the least Com-  
 " plaint of any one free Citizen, that we ever  
 " heard of; that the taking it away in this Man-  
 " ner cannot but appear to us too rash and pre-  
 " cipitate; and may too, probably, in our Opi-  
 " nion, be very detrimental to the true Interest  
 " of this antient, populous, loyal, and hitherto  
 " flourishing City, the Preservation of whose  
 " good Order and Government, the Bill itself  
 " very justly and judiciously allows to be of the  
 " greatest Consequence to the whole Kingdom.

<i>Scarsdale,</i>	<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Fr. Coſtlenſis,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>
<i>Batburſt,</i>	<i>Uxbridge,</i>	<i>Briſtol,</i>
<i>Bingley,</i>	<i>Wharton,</i>	<i>Exeter,</i>
<i>Compton,</i>	<i>Craven,</i>	<i>Arundel,</i>
<i>Berkeley de Str.</i>	<i>Weſton,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
		<i>St. John Bleſſee.</i>

" *Diffident*'.

" For the foregoing Reasons, and those that  
 " follow, (viz.)

" 1. Because we are of Opinion, That the  
 " great Alterations made by this Bill in the  
 " antient Constitution of the Common Council,  
 " and other the Rights, Franchises, and Pre-  
 " scriptions of the City of London, will, if pass-  
 " ed into a Law, intirely subvert and destroy  
 " the antient Title which the City at this Time  
 " lawfully Claims, and has hitherto; and will  
 " introduce and enact a new Constitution upon  
 " the City, hereafter to be claimed and enjoyed,  
 " not upon the Foundation of their antient  
 " Title, but of this Act of Parliament; which  
 " must, as we conceive, in all future Times,  
 " whenever the City of London may have Oc-  
 " casion to assert or defend their antient Titles  
 " and Franchises, bring them under insuperable  
 " Difficulties, and may be followed with dange-  
 " rous Consequences, concerning the very Being  
 " and Constitution of the Corporation, many of  
 " which



" which it is impossible to foresee or enumerate.

" 2. We are of Opinion, That the new Constitution of the Common Council, enacted by this Bill, whereby a Negative is declared and given to the Mayor and Aldermen, not only in the making of By-laws for the Government of the City, but in other Acts concerning the Issuing and Disposal of the Treasure of the City, and also of the Seal of the City, whereby their Lands and other Estates are subjected to the said Negative; and in all other Acts and Powers at this Time, as we conceive, belonging to the Common Council, excepting only the Appointment of some few Officers, mentioned in the Bill; is a dangerous Innovation upon the City, unsupported by any Evidence offered at the Bar, and of the antient Constitution; and tho' in late Time mentioned to be claimed, yet contrary, as we conceive, to a clear, uninterrupted and convincing Proof of the Exercise of the Powers and Authorities of the Common Council in all Ages, to the twenty-ninth of *January*, 1723. And we conceive the Alteration made by the Bill, in this Respect, to be the more unwarrantable, because the written Evidence offered to support the Claim of a Negative, by the Mayor and Aldermen, was either conceived in general Terms, unapplicable to that Claim, and not maintained by subsequent Practice, or was drawn from Proceedings in Times of Trouble and Confusion.

" 3. We are of Opinion, That the extraordinary Power given by this Bill to the Mayor and Aldermen, will vest in them new and exorbitant Authorities over all the Citizens, their Rights, Liberties and Franchises of all Kinds; inconsistent with that Balance of Power in the City, by which the same have been preserved; and in the future Exercise thereof must, as we conceive, lay the Foundation of constant and lasting Disputes, Divisions, and Distraction in the City of *London*.

" 4. We think this Bill is the more dangerous, because it creates a new Constitution in several Particulars contained in it, not framed upon the antient Rights, proved or pretended to, or disputed on either Side; but is a new Model, without due Regard to the antecedent Rights, as claimed by either Side; and will deprive a great Number of Citizens of their antient Rights and Franchises in Elections, and otherwise, without leaving them any Opportunity of asserting the same by due Course of Law; and is a Precedent of the most dangerous Consequence to all the Cities and Corporations of this Kingdom.

" 5. We are of Opinion, That the Abolition of the antient Custom of the City, touching the Personal Estates of Freemen, is a dangerous Innovation, tending to let in to the Government of the City, Persons unexperienced and unpracticed in the laudable and beneficial Trade of the City and Kingdom, and unfit for the Magistracy of the City, and may thereby introduce improper and pernicious Influences over the Citizens; and we think that the Strength, the Riches, Power and Safety of the

*City of London*, have been hitherto, in a great Measure, supported by this and other Customs of the City, as the Walls thereof; and we fear that the Decay of Trade, and with that of the Grandeur of the City of *London*, and the Diminution and Loss of the great Excises and Duties arising from the Trade of the City, on which the Support of his Majesty's Government so much depends, may be the Consequence of the Abolition of this antient Custom and Privilege of the Freemen of the City of *London*.

" 6. Because we are of Opinion, That the Petition of the many thousand Freemen of the City against this Bill, ought to be of far greater Weight, than the Petition of fifteen Aldermen for it; and that the Confusion which may arise from this Bill, if passed into a Law, may tend greatly to the future Disturbance of his Majesty's wife and gentle Government.

*Wharton,      Strafford,      Coventry.*

The Bill soon after passed, as at first intended, which I shall take Notice of in another Place.

Some time after, the King being arrived in this City from visiting his *German* Dominions, he was, on the eleventh of *January*, attended at St. *James's* by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, accompanied by the Recorder, who, in their Name, congratulated his Majesty on his safe Return to *Great-Britain*; acknowledged the many Blessings they enjoyed under his mild and prudent Administration, and their great Satisfaction for his tender Regard for the Cause of Liberty, the Protestant Religion, and preserving the Peace of *Europe*, whilst abroad; which, together with his Majesty's paternal Love and Indulgence to his own People, will by them be always attended with the most dutiful Returns of Gratitude and Affection.

The Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Spain* having concluded a Treaty very disadvantageous to the Honour, Interest, and Commerce of the *British* Nation, this very ungrateful Treatment of the Emperor's was so highly resented by the Citizens of *London*, that it occasioned their presenting the following Address to their injured Monarch:

" *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

" It is with very great Concern we observe, that the Peace of *Europe*, and the particular Interests of your Majesty's Kingdoms, are threatened with new Dangers, at a Time when we had Reason to hope they would be settled on the firmest Foundations.

" And we cannot hear, without a just Indignation, that *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* (those important Acquisitions, which were gained by the victorious Arms of *Great-Britain*, under the auspicious Reign of our late most gracious Queen, and yielded and confirmed by solemn Treaties) are now demanded from this Nation; that our Trade is invaded in many valuable Branches, in Violation of publick Faith, by a Prince so highly obliged to the *British* Nation.

" We beg Leave also to express our highest Resentment, at the Engagements which the Emperor and the King of *Spain* have entered

*His Majesty congratulated by the City on his Return from Hanover.*

*Four Comm. Coun. Address from the City for the Treaty concluded between the Emperor and Spain.*

" into,



"into, in Favour of the Pretender. Whether  
 "the great Advantages gained for the Trade  
 "of your Dominions by former Treaties, or  
 "the unrivalled Superiority of your Fleets, or  
 "your paternal Love in preserving the Rights  
 "and Privileges of your People, have raised the  
 "Envy and Jealousy of foreign Powers, or to  
 "whatever Cause their desperate Designs may  
 "be ascribed, we know not.

"But when we reflect on the Strength of your  
 "Naval Force, by the Situation of your Dom-  
 "inions, not only sufficient alone to frustrate  
 "their Enterprizes, but even to deter them from  
 "attempting to invade us :

"When we consider the brave Troops your  
 "Majesty has by Land, and the Strength, Har-  
 "mony, and Union of your Allies, concluded by  
 "your Majesty's consummate Wisdom, and sup-  
 "ported by the Zeal and Affection of your Peo-  
 "ple ; we doubt not, but, to our great Comfort,  
 "your Majesty, by the Blessing of God, will be  
 "undisturbed on your Throne, and the Freedom  
 "of Commerce (so necessary and essential to the  
 "Good of all your Subjects) be again restored to  
 "its antient and most flourishing Condition.

"We therefore (who are immediately interest-  
 "ed in those valuable and darling Benefits of  
 "Trade) are, in a particular Manner, obliged to  
 "return our most dutiful Thanks to your Ma-  
 "jesty, for that prudent Care, which has hitherto  
 "rendered abortive the chimerical and unjust De-  
 "signs of your Enemies ; and to assure your Ma-  
 "jesty, that your loyal City of London will be al-  
 "ways ready to sacrifice their Lives and For-  
 "tunes in Defence of your Royal Person and Go-  
 "vernment, and our excellent Constitution both  
 "in Church and State, against all your Enemies  
 "whatsoever."

To this Address his Majesty was pleased to  
 make the following Answer :

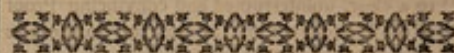
"This very dutiful and loyal Address from  
 "my City of London is truly acceptable to me : I  
 "return you my kindest Thanks for the Refent-  
 "ment you express at the Engagements entered  
 "into in Favour of the Pretender, and for the  
 "affectionate Assurances you give me of exert-  
 "ing yourselves to the utmost, in Defence of  
 "my Person and Government, and of our happy  
 "Constitution in Church and State ; nothing  
 "could have added more Weight to this Decla-  
 "ration of your Duty and Fidelity to me, than  
 "the Unanimity with which you have proceeded  
 "upon this Occasion : As the Preservation of the  
 "Trade of this Kingdom, and the Possessions of the  
 "utmost Importance to it, has been the constant  
 "Aim of the Measures I have hitherto taken,  
 "you may be confidently assured of the Conti-  
 "nuance of my best Endeavours to secure and  
 "perpetuate the Enjoyment of those inestimable  
 "Advantages to my People ; and my City of  
 "London, in particular, may always depend upon  
 "my Favour and Protection."

The King did not think it sufficient to return  
 his most sincere and hearty Thanks to the Citi-  
 zens, for their dutiful Address ; but he likewise  
 entertained the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and  
 Common Council, in a very sumptuous and mag-  
 nificent Manner, at Dinner, in his Palace of St.  
 James's ; where, being accompanied by divers of

the principal Ministers of State, there never  
 appeared greater Marks of Joy, mutual Love, and  
 hearty Friendship, than on this Occasion.

Divers Malefactors, under Sentence of Death  
 in the condemned Hold of Newgate, willing to  
 escape the Halter, in the Morning of the Day  
 of their Execution, barricaded the Door of the said  
 Hold ; and, being provided with some Arms,  
 they stood upon their Defence : Intimation  
 whereof being given to *Jeremiah Marden*, Esq;  
 one of the Sheriffs, he forthwith repaired to the  
 Prison, in order to persuade them to surrender,  
 or, in other Terms, quietly to submit to be  
 hanged ; but such Oratory not relishing, they  
 persisted in their Obstinacy, till the Prison-keepers  
 fired in upon them from above ; when, after several  
 Wounds received, they surrendered, and were  
 executed according to their Sentence : However,  
 the Sheriff was seized with the Goal-Distemper,  
 whereof he died soon after.

A.D. 1726  
*A Mating  
 in New-  
 gate.*



#### CHAP. XLV.

*King George II's Accession, and the City's Ad-  
 dress on that Occasion. The King and  
 Queen at the Lord-Mayor's Shew, and the  
 Recorder's Speech on Account of their En-  
 tertainment at Guildhall. A Design to rob  
 the Queen in St. Paul's Church-Yard. The  
 Arrival of Prince Frederick from Hannover,  
 and of six Indian Kings. Remarkable Pre-  
 sentments against Infidelity, Immorality,  
 Prophaneness and Idleness. Petition against  
 the Spanish Depredations. Fleet-Ditch  
 converted into a Market. City's Address to  
 his Majesty returned from Germany. A very  
 high Tide, and an Epidemical Distemper.  
 The Excise Scheme, and how opposed by the  
 City of London.*

UPON the Demise of King George, on the  
 eleventh of June, in his Way to Hanover,  
 his only Son and Royal Highness George, Prince  
 of Wales, ascended the Throne, by the Name of  
 King George II. His Majesty was attended at his  
 Palace of Leicester House, on the sixteenth of  
 June, by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this  
 City ; when Sir William Thompson, the Recorder,  
 complimented his Majesty, as followeth :

Monthly  
 Mercury.  
 A.D. 1727

"May it please your Majesty,

"The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen  
 "of the City of London most humbly intreat  
 "your Majesty's Permission, to declare their  
 "Concern for the Decease of their late Sovereign,  
 "and to congratulate your Majesty upon  
 "your Accession to the Imperial Crown of these  
 "Realms.

*Id.  
 The City's  
 Address to  
 his Majesty  
 K. Geo. II.  
 on his ac-  
 cession to  
 the Throne.*

"When they call to Mind that intrepid Valour,  
 "with which your Majesty early distinguished  
 "yourself in Defence of the Protestant Religion  
 "and Liberty of Europe ; when they remember  
 "that Mildness and Prudence, with which your  
 "Majesty conducted the Reins of Government  
 "when you was Regent of these Kingdoms, how  
 "in that short Space of Time your Majesty ob-

"tained

Lonl.  
 Gazette.

*His Ma-  
 jesty's An-  
 swer.*



"tained the Hearts and Affections of the People; when they consider those inherent Princely Virtues, which have rendered your Majesty truly illustrious; these pleasing and comfortable Reflexions (with all their Expectations agreeably confirmed by your Majesty's most gracious Declaration) yield the utmost Joy and Satisfaction to these your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects; it gives them a firm Assurance, that your Majesty will repair to them the Loss of your Royal Predecessor, and be an indulgent Father to your People; that your Majesty will protect them in the Enjoyment of their Religion, their Laws and Liberties, and take Delight in promoting their Welfare and Prosperity.

"On their Part, they humbly beg Leave to offer their most ardent Wishes for your Majesty's Health and long Life; and your Majesty may depend upon the most sincere and hearty Endeavours in their Sphere, for the Support of your Majesty and Government; that they will be vigilant to confirm and establish the Zeal and Affections of your Majesty's Subjects, and do every thing in their Power, that your Majesty's Reign may be prosperous and happy."

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to make this Answer:

"I thank you for the early Marks of Zeal and Affection you have given me on this Occasion."

They afterwards had the Honour of waiting upon the Queen, whom the Recorder likewise complimented, as follows:

"May it please your Majesty,

*Ibid.*

*As also to the Queen.*

"The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London most humbly beg Leave to express their Concern for the Decease of their late Sovereign, and their Congratulations upon the Accession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms. It is with great Satisfaction they observe, that Providence bestows a Crown on your Majesty, instead of that you was pleased to refuse for the Sake of Truth and Religion: And they presume to be assured, that it will be chiefly agreeable to your Majesty, as it will increase your Power of doing Good.

"They are sensible, that they have already many Obligations to your Majesty, more especially for your Care of your Royal Offspring, which fills even the most distant Views with an agreeable Prospect of Felicity. They beg Leave to wish your Majesty Health and long Life; that you may be a Comfort and Delight to his Majesty, and have the Pleasure of being the Author of many Blessings to his People."

*Jour. Com. Coun.*

At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall on the sixth of October, it was unanimously resolved to invite their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Duke, and the three eldest Princesses to Dinner at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord-Mayor's Day; pursuant to which, the Lord-Mayor Elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder were ordered to attend their Majesties, to know their Royal Pleasure; at the same Time a Committee

NUMB. XLVI.

of four Aldermen and eight Commoners were appointed to attend his Majesty, to desire Leave to put up his Majesty's and his Royal Consort's Pictures in Guildhall; upon both which Accounts his Majesty being attended, he was graciously pleased to accept of the former, and comply with the latter; Report whereof being made the next Day in Common Council, a Committee of eight Aldermen and sixteen Commoners were appointed to superintend the Entertainment to be provided for their Majesties. And the Sheriffs having invited the Duke and the Princesses, their Majesties, accompanied by the latter, and attended by the Great Officers of State, with a numerous Train of the Nobility, and all the foreign Ministers, came into the City, and in a Balcony in Cheapside, the usual Place of Standing, beheld the pompous Procession pass; whereupon their Majesties were conducted to Guildhall, at the Entrance whereof the Lord-Mayor, kneeling, presented the City Sword to the King, who graciously returning the same, it was by his Lordship carried before their Majesties to the Council Chamber, where the Recorder complimented his Majesty in the Name of the Citizens, as followeth:

*Their Majesties visit the City on Lord-Mayor's Day.*

"May it please your Majesty,

"The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of this City beg Leave to offer their most humble Acknowledgments for this great Honour to the City, by the Presence of your Majesty, your Royal Consort, the Princess Royal, and her Royal Highness; their Joy is inexpressible, to behold their Sovereign condescending to accept their Goodwill and Affections, and, in the most engaging Manner, vouchsafing here to receive their Homage and Duty.

*The Recorder's Speech on the Occasion.*

"This Day will ever be remembered by them, with the highest Satisfaction; this happy Day, which gave Birth to their most gracious King, who is pleased thus to honour them, and who protects them in the Enjoyments of all their Rights and Privileges; a Prince, who takes Pleasure in promoting their Happiness, and who thinks it gives the truest Lustre to his Crown, to preserve the Religion, the Laws, and Liberties of his People.

"Fortunate is their present Condition, and delightful is their Prospect, while they have in View your Majesty, their most gracious and justly admired Queen, and the illustrious Branches of your Royal Family.

"Permit, Sir, these your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, to take this Opportunity of assuring your Majesty of their unalterable Attachment to your Royal Person, and the warmest Zeal for the Support of your Government.

"The best, the only Security of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and of every thing which is dear and valuable to Englishmen. Gratitude and Interest make these the unanimous Sentiments of this your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful City of London."

From the Council Chamber their Majesties (preceded by the Lord-Mayor carrying the City Sword) and the Princesses, went to the Hustings, where they were most sumptuously entertained, the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber having the Honour

*Their Majesties dine at Guildhall.*



nour to dine at the Royal Table, while other Tables were provided below in the Hall for the Nobility, Foreign Minister, Judges, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction, together with Tables for the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen. The illustrious Company having seated themselves, and Silence commanded, the Common Crier proclaimed, That his Majesty drank to the Health of the Lord-Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London and the Trade thereof, and that her Majesty confirmed the same. Silence being again commanded, Proclamation was made, That the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen drank Health, long Life, and a prosperous and happy Reign, to our Sovereign Lord King George. And Silence being again commanded, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen drank Health, long Life, and Happinefs to our most gracious Queen Caroline, and all the Royal Family.

Honour the  
Ball with  
their Pre-  
sence.

After Dinner, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, were graciously pleased to return to the Council Chamber, and thence to the Long-Gallery, where they honoured the Ball with their Presence 'till eleven o'Clock. On this Occasion his Majesty was graciously pleased to order the Sum of one thousand Pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Discharge of poor insolvent Prisoners.

Having mentioned their Majesties being magnificently entertained by the City in Guildhall, I shall, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, subjoin an Account of the Entertainment, as recorded in the Chamber of London.

For the Accommodation of the illustrious Company, fifteen Tables were erected in the said Hall; at the first whereof, upon the Hustings, sat their Majesties, the Princesses, and the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber; which, together with the other Tables, were severally served with the following Number of Dishes:

	Dishes
Entertain- ment in Chamber of Lond.	The Royal Table — — — 279
	One ditto, for the Nobility — — — 144
	One ditto, for the Foreign Ministers — — — 144
Account of the Royal Banquet.	One ditto, for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen — — — 132
	Four ditto, for the Common-Councilmen — — — 128
	One ditto, for the Judges and Serjeants — — — 36
	One ditto, in the Old Council Chamber for Guests — — — 36
	One ditto, in the Mayor's Court, for the Lady-Mayorefs and Aldermens Ladies — — — 48
	Two ditto, in the Mayor's Court, for Ladies — — — 76
	Two ditto, in the Orphans Court, for Ladies — — — 52
	Sum Total — — — 1075

Besides the above-mentioned Tables, there were divers others at Night, for the Entertainment of Guests, the Common Serjeant, Gentlemen belonging to the Lord Chancellor and Judges, Gentlemen of the Ewery, the Sword-bearer, &c.

The several Sorts and Quantities of Wine ordered for this Entertainment, viz.

	Dos.	Bot.
Preniacb — — — —	20	1
Champaigne — — — —	20	1

	Dos.	Bot.
Burgundy — — — —	12	0
Claret — — — —	167	1
Malmsey and Madeira — — — —	10	0
An Aulin, or Awme of Mosell — — — —	13	4
Red Port — — — —	42	0
White Port — — — —	21	6
Canary — — — —	5	8
Old Hock — — — —	4	0
Number Total — — — —	315	9

An Account of the several Sums of Money paid in account of this Royal Banquet.

	l.	s.
To the King's Cook, for his Assistance	10	10
To Leonard Pead and Bowler Miller, the Cooks — — — —	1100	00
To Mr. Page, the Confectioner — — — —	250	00
To divers Persons for Wine (besides what was returned) — — — —	651	00
To Mr. Colt, for Knots and Cockades — — — —	42	00
To Mess. Rite and Smith, for Work — — — —	21	00
To Joseph Thompson, for Work at Guildball — — — —	68	00
To Samuel Bick, for Wax Candles — — — —	129	03
To Mr. Sedgwick, for lighting Guildball-Yard — — — —	22	00
To Mr. Claypole, the Butler, for Napkins, Knives, Forks, &c. — — — —	240	00
To Mess. Myngay and Tomlinson, for Cloth — — — —	24	10
To Eleanor Rogers, for Gloves — — — —	8	02
To Elizabeth Biddle and Company, for Gold Fringe — — — —	94	07
To Edward Colt, for Gold Favours — — — —	52	13
To Mr. Remembrancer, for Attendance — — — —	26	12
To Elizabeth Charles, for entertaining the Horse-Grenadiers — — — —	25	00
To James Nelson, for entertaining the Horse-Guards — — — —	30	00
To John Parker, for entertaining his Majesty's Coaches — — — —	9	05
To the Clerks of the Chamber, for their Trouble in searching for Precedents — — — —	10	10
To John Stuart for Stationary Ware — — — —	9	00
To Mr. Filber, for entertaining the Yeomen of the Compter, and Officers of the Guards — — — —	16	09
To Samuel Bennet, on account of the Wine-Cellar — — — —	10	10
To Mr. West, Clerk to the Committee — — — —	105	00
To James Brown, for Work at Guildball — — — —	107	16
To Anne Leigh, for entertaining his Majesty's Coaches — — — —	14	00
To Richard Smith, for entertaining the Yeomen of the Guard — — — —	23	00
To John Shirley, for entertaining the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners — — — —	10	00
To Mr. Ayley, for entertaining the Sheriffs Yeomen — — — —	4	10
To Mrs. Berkley, for entertaining the Serjeants of the Poultry Compter — — — —	4	10
To Mr. Cordwell, for Work done in and about Guildball — — — —	590	00
To Mr. Cleve, for the Use of Pewter — — — —	132	00
To John Robins, for Work done in and about Guildball — — — —	74	00
To the City Musick — — — —	11	01
To		



To George Smith, for Disbursements and Work — — — —	20 19
To Mr. Holley, for entertaining the Committee, and Officers of the Horse-Guards and Horse-Grenadiers —	20 07
To Mr. Burroughs, for entertaining the Committee — — — —	4 08
To Edward Meakin, for entertaining the Committee — — — —	5 09
To Mr. Blackwell, as a Gratuity for the Artillery-Company — — — —	20 00
To Mr. Robinson, for attending the Committee — — — —	2 02
To Mr. Turner, for extraordinary Attendance of Serjeants of the Chamber —	4 10
To Isaac Fryer, for Glaziers Work in Guildhall — — — —	8 14
To the Marshal's Men, for Attendance — — — —	1 10
To Thomas Nash, &c. for Upholsterer's Work — — — —	500 00
To the Concert of Musick — — — —	100 00
To Daniel Collyer and Mr. Shaw, Yeomen of the Chamber, for Attendance —	4 00
To Robert Leak, for Charges at Blackwell-Hall — — — —	3 00
To Daniel Collyer, the Hall-keeper for sundry Disbursements — — — —	206 15
To Ditto's Man, for his Diligence — — — —	5 05
To the Clerk to the Committee's Clerk — —	2 02
To Mr. Cooper, &c. for Coffee, Tea, &c. — — — —	48 00
To Mr. Walker, for attending the Committee — — — —	5 05
Sum Total of all the Disbursements, on account of this Royal Entertainment	4889 04

The Musick

The Concert of Musick at this sumptuous Banquet consisted of two Trumpets, one Kettle-Drum, four French Horns, eighteen Violins, two Violinchelloes, two double Basses, five Tenors, seven Bassoons, and six Hautboys; together forty-seven.

The States General of the United Provinces having sent Count Walderen and Mr. Silevis their Ambassadors Extraordinary to congratulate his Majesty upon his happy Accession to the Crown, they made their Publick Entry into this City on the fourth of March, in a very pompous and magnificent Manner.

A.D. 1728

A Design to rob the Queen in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

How she escaped.

The Streets of this City, and those of Westminster, having for a considerable Time been grievously pestered with Street-Robbers, their audacious Villainy was got to such a Height, that they formed a Design to rob the Queen in St. Paul's Church-Yard, as she privately returned from Supper in the City, to the Palace of St. James's, as confessed by one of the Gang, when under Sentence of Death. But those execrable Villains being busily employed in robbing Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an Alderman of London, on his Return in his Chariot from the House of Commons, her Majesty luckily passed them in her Coach, without being attacked.

This wicked and most impudent Design so greatly alarmed both the Court and City, that the Lord Townshend, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, sent Letters to divers Magistrates,

for suppressing those flagitious Villainies; which soon after had a very good Effect, for the several Magistrates, in Obedience to those Letters, so effectually exerted themselves, that the Streets were soon cleared of those wicked and detestable Rogues; many of whom being apprehended, they were justly condemned and executed for their many enormous Crimes.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, eldest Son of the King, being arrived in this City from Hanover, he was attended by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at the Palace of St. James's, when the Recorder, in their Names, complimented him as follows:

Prince Frederick's Arrival from Hanover.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on your safe Arrival in Great-Britain; they are so sensible of the many Blessings they have enjoyed since the happy Accession of your Royal Grandfather to the Crown of these Realms, and under the Protection of their present most gracious Sovereign, that they cannot view your Royal Highness but with the utmost Satisfaction.

London Gazette.

The City's Address on that Event.

"It was impossible for them not to have heard of that most engaging Disposition of Mind, and of those illustrious Qualities which have so eminently distinguished your Royal Highness, even in the Beginning of Life; and they cannot sufficiently express their Joy, when they consider that now your Royal Highness will have the happy Advantage of observing the many Princely Virtues of your Royal Parents: You will have frequent Opportunities of perceiving his Majesty's Vigilance, his Care, his tender Regard and unwearied Endeavours for the Welfare of his People; and all the amiable Qualities of her Majesty, our most gracious Queen, who makes it the Study of her Life to promote Piety and Virtue, and to encourage every thing that is good and Praiseworthy.

"Such great Examples, Sir, cannot fail to confirm your own virtuous Inclinations, and lead you on to the accomplishing of true Glory. These Reflexions yield a most agreeable Prospect of the Continuance of our present Felicity; and these his Majesty's most faithful Subjects have abundant Reason to pray for (what they are sure is the most desirable of all Things) on Earth to your Royal Highness) Health and long Life to his Majesty: They also beg Leave to assure you, Sir, of their most hearty Affection and good Wishes for your Royal Highness's Welfare and Prosperity."

Upon the twelfth of February, the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, whose Names are as follows, made the four following remarkable Presentments to the Court of King's-Bench, for the Maintenance of the true Religion, good Government, and the Discouragement of Infidelity, Prophaneness, Immorality and Idleness:

Historic. Regis. 1729.

Four remarkable Presentments.

The Hon. James Bertie, Esq; Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. Sir John Williams, Kt. Francis Child, Esq; Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; Thomas Rowney, Esq; John Walcott, Esq; William Newland, Esq;

Richard



Richard Le Hunt, Esq; Earnle Westburn, Esq;  
Thomas Ayncombe, Esq; Charles Prier, Esq;  
Thomas Branton, Esq; Michael Harvey, Esq;  
George Lawton, Esq; Robert Gay, Esq; Edward  
Bertie, Esq; John Walter, Esq; Francis Col-  
ston, Esq; William Herne, Esq; Robert Wilson,  
Esq; William Dyose, Esq; Samuel Tufnel, Gent.  
Thomas Nobbs, Gent.

1st Pre-  
sentment, a-  
gainst In-  
fidelity.

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of Mid-  
dlesex, considering, that, by the known Laws  
of this Kingdom, it is not only the Privilege,  
but the Duty of every Grand Jury to enquire  
of, and present all Offences, of what Kind  
soever, within their several Counties; and that  
it was, and usually is given in Charge, to  
promote the Honour of God and his Holy Re-  
ligion, and to defeat all Attempts to the con-  
trary as much as in them lies; do conceive,  
that former Grand Juries of this County,  
having true Zeal for the established Church,  
did, in pursuance of their Duty, present to this  
Honourable Court several impious and blas-  
phemous Books: And whereas there has been  
lately published a Pamphlet, intitled, *Remarks  
upon two late Presentments of the Grand Jury of  
the County of Middlesex, wherein are shown, the  
Folly and Injustice of Mens persecuting one another  
for Difference of Opinion in Matters of Religion,  
and the ill Consequences wherewith that Practice  
must affect any State, in which it is encouraged;  
by John Wickliffe the Author; said to be Print-  
ed for A. Moor, near St. Paul's, 1729.*

"In which Pamphlet the Author avowedly  
contends for a Liberty to Write in behalf of  
Infidelity; and has, in Violation of good Man-  
ners, Decency, and Law, stigmatized the said  
late Presentments, as foolish and unjust, and  
branded them with the odious Name of Perse-  
cution: We therefore, notwithstanding the in-  
solent Defiance which late Presentments of this  
Nature have met with, and the Discouragements  
which, we apprehend, may still make them,  
and all others unsuccessful, (unless supported  
by this Honourable Court) do present the said  
Pamphlet as an impious and scandalous Libel,  
tending to the Subversion of our Religion,  
Laws, and Liberties, and hope this Honourable  
Court will take the same into Consideration,  
not only to discountenance such audacious At-  
tempts, but to maintain and support the  
Authority of Grand Juries, and consequently the  
Laws of this Land; and for that Purpose we  
earnestly request this Honourable Court to  
give proper Directions for punishing the Author,  
Printers, and Publishers of the said Pamphlet."

2d Present-  
ment, a-  
gainst Ge-  
neva-  
shops.

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of Mid-  
dlesex, being sensible of the great Michiefs  
which arise from the Number of Shops or  
Houses selling a Liquor called *Geneva*, in and  
about this City, think it our Duty to take  
Notice of them as publick Nufances, since we  
apprehend they may be ranked among the  
worst of disorderly Houses; it being notorious,  
that they not only harbour the vilest of both  
Sexes among the meanest of the People, but,  
by inuring them to a Habit of Laziness and  
Debauchery, bring them to Want and Misery;  
and, when intoxicated with these pernicious Li-  
quors, they are hardened enough to attempt

"the greatest Villainies, such as were formerly  
scarce known to our Nation, though we now,  
with the greatest Concern, observe that they  
grow familiar to us.

"The incredible Prejudice which his Majesty's  
Subjects suffer by frequenting these Houses, is  
too obvious to pass unobserved; since the Con-  
stitutions of the labouring People are not only  
thereby weakened, but utterly destroyed; and  
we do not conceive, that even any Addition to  
the Revenue can be equivalent to the Loss  
the Publick sustains by the Ruin of such  
Numbers of poor Families, which fill both the  
City and Country with Beggars and Vagabonds,  
of which we at present see the fatal Con-  
sequences, and fear Posterity will feel worse, if,  
by a speedy Regulation of these disorderly  
Houses, an effectual Stop be not put to this  
growing Evil."

"We therefore hope this Honourable Court  
will use their Endeavours to obtain a Remedy  
equal to so great a Mischief."

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of Mid-  
dlesex, sworn to enquire for our Sovereign  
Lord the King, and the Body of this County,  
have, with sincere Grief of Heart, observed  
of late unusual Swarms of sturdy and cla-  
morous Beggars, which is an evil in itself  
very grievous, and productive of many others:  
Particularly, we fear it may have been one  
Cause, at least, of bold and frequent Robberies  
in the Streets, a Wickedness, that, 'till within  
these few Years, was unheard of among us.  
We are sensible of the disagreeable and uneasy  
Situation of our Affairs, and of the great In-  
conveniences of a War, which have attended  
us for some Time: And we cannot but lament  
the many and great Losses, which our Trade  
has lately sustained: But though we are sen-  
sible the vast Increase of Poor may be in some  
Measure owing to the distressed Circumstances  
which we apprehend ourselves to be in, yet  
we hope the Evil we now complain of will  
be cured, without waiting till the flourishing  
State of our Commerce abroad is restored.

3d Present-  
ment, a-  
gainst  
Beggars.

"For as we have effectual Laws in being to  
prevent Begging in the Streets; for want of  
a due Execution of which, that Nufance is  
now become an intolerable Burden, as well as  
a Disgrace to us; we think the utmost Care  
of the Magistrate is required to relieve us from  
it.

"But unless this be soon effected, (the Num-  
ber of Beggars in the Streets, and other Places,  
making them terrible as well as uneasy) many  
quiet and inoffensive People will hardly venture  
to stir out of their Houses on their lawful  
Callings, for fear of being saucily importuned  
in the Day, and audaciously attacked and  
robbed in the Night.

"Therefore we hope this Honourable Court  
will take so manifest and great a Grievance into  
their serious Consideration, and will apply  
without Delay the proper Remedies, that we  
may not be thus troubled with the Poor, at the  
same Time we are every Day more loaded  
with Taxes to provide for them; that his Ma-  
jesty's Subjects may have the Passage of the  
Streets, as in former happy Times, free and  
undisturbed;



4th Pre-  
sentment, a-  
gainst  
Masque-  
rades, &c.

"undisturbed; and be able to Transact that little  
"Business, which the Decay of Trade has re-  
duced us to, without Molestation.

"We, the Grand Jury for the County of Mid-  
"dlesex, should think that we do not well and  
"truly perform our whole Duty, or sufficiently  
"maintain the Privileges of a Grand Jury, if  
"we omitted, at this Time, to imitate a former  
"Presentment which was here successfully made;  
"as we have already done all in our Power to  
"support and confirm such late ones as have  
"been (we believe conscientiously) laid before  
"this Honourable Court, though they are since  
"ridiculed and called in Question out of it.

"Therefore, when we consider, that an Af-  
"sembly, called the *Ridotto's*, was presented in  
"this Court in February, 1722-3, as common  
"Nurances to the Publick, as Nurseries of  
"Lewdness, Extravagance, and Immorality,  
"and also a Reproach and Scandal to Civil  
"Government, and was thereupon soon after laid  
"aside: But that the Masquerade, which we  
"have Reason to fear is a Meeting of more per-  
"nicious Consequences, soon after succeeded in  
"its Place, where it has been ever since annually  
"kept up, and, as appears by the great Ex-  
"pences attending it, supported by Persons of  
"Rank and Quality; where, under various  
"Disguises, Crimes equal to bare-faced Impieties  
"are practised, and great Sums of Money  
"illegally lost, which, if not seasonably prevent-  
"ed, will, as it has already very much debauch-  
"ed, in a short Time absolutely ruin his Ma-  
"jesty's best Subjects: And as this fashionable,  
"though wicked Diversion, has hitherto escaped  
"the Notice of his Majesty's Justices of the  
"Peace for this County, who have industriously  
"suppressed many other Houses of Disorder  
"and Debauchery, and fearing least our Con-  
"nivance, at this great Place of Gaming and  
"Lewdness, should incline the Constables, by our  
"Example, to omit bringing in their Present-  
"ments for the future against many lesser Houses  
"of the like Sort:

"We do therefore present the Contriver and  
"Carrier-on of Masquerades (which to screen  
"himself he calls *Balls*) at the King's Theatre in  
"the Hay-Market, that he may be detected and  
"punished according to Law; to the more  
"speedy and effectual Performance of which, we  
"make no doubt but this Honourable Court  
"will give all necessary Directions."

Parlia-  
mentary  
Debates.  
A.D. 1729

Petitions a-  
gainst the  
Spaniards  
Depreda-  
tions.

On Friday the twenty-first of February, 1729,  
the Merchants of London trading in Tobacco,  
and otherwise interested in the British Plantations  
in America, presented a Petition to the House of  
Commons, complaining of great Interruptions,  
for several Years past, of the Trade of this  
Kingdom to the British Colonies in America by  
the Spaniards, whose Depredations in those Seas  
endangered the entire Loss of that valuable Trade;  
and that the Petitioners were without Remedy,  
for want of proper Powers for the Recovery of  
their Losses; and that the Spaniards had treated  
such of his Majesty's Subjects as have fallen into  
their Hands in a very barbarous and cruel  
Manner; and praying the Consideration of the  
House, and such timely Remedy as the House  
shall think fit. This Petition was seconded by  
No. 46.

others from the Merchants of *Brissol* and *Liver-  
pool*; and, after some Debates, was referred to a  
Committee of the whole House.

The like Complaint was afterwards made by  
divers Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Spain*, *Italy*,  
&c. against the Spanish Depredations in Europe.  
And their Allegations being sufficiently proved to  
the Satisfaction of the House, it was moved and  
unanimously resolved to address his Majesty,  
That he would be graciously pleased to use his ut-  
most Endeavours to prevent such Depredations  
for the future; to procure just and reasonable  
Satisfaction for the Losses sustained; and to se-  
cure to his Subjects the free Exercise of Com-  
merce and Navigation to and from the British  
Colonies in America.

About the latter End of June arrived in this  
City, *Seayagusta Onkab*, *Seadicklofen Katagusta*,  
*Clogaitab*, *Collannab*, *Talbotsoe*, and *Outenmaceon*,  
six Kings, or Indian Chiefs, of the *Cherokee* Na-  
tion, bordering upon *South-Carolina*, in America;  
who were sent hither by *Moytoy* their Emperor,  
or Great King, with the Consent of the whole Na-  
tion, at the Desire of Sir *Alexander Cumin*, Bart.  
who brought them over to make a Tender of their  
Submission, Crown and Country to his Majesty  
King *George's* Obedience; and, on the ninth of  
September following, signed a Treaty of Friend-  
ship and Commerce between Great-Britain and  
their Nation; and, after having been nobly enter-  
tained at the King's Expence, about the Space of  
four Months, set out from this City on the se-  
cond of October, on their Return home, accompa-  
nied with considerable Presents from his Majesty.

Six Indian  
Kings  
arrive in  
this City.

The King being returned to London from visit-  
ing his German Dominions, he was attended by  
the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, at St. James's  
Palace, on the thirtieth of September; when the  
Recorder of this City, in their Names, congratu-  
lated his Majesty in the following Words:

A.D. 1730

"May it please your Majesty,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen  
"of the City of London most humbly beg  
"Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your  
"safe Arrival in Great-Britain. All your People,  
"Sir, have abundant Reason to be thankful to  
"Divine Providence, for the Preservation of  
"your most sacred Person, under whose mild  
"and prudent Government they enjoy so many  
"Blessings: And these your Majesty's most du-  
"tiful and faithful Subjects esteem it a peculiar  
"Happiness, that you are pleased to allow them  
"an Opportunity of expressing their Joy in see-  
"ing your Majesty returned to this Kingdom in  
"good Health, and secure from all Danger. It  
"adds to their Satisfaction, that this must be an  
"inexpressible Comfort to your Royal Consort,  
"our most gracious Queen, who during your  
"Majesty's Absence, by her Wisdom and Con-  
"duct, by her serene and most engaging Dis-  
"position of Mind, has continued to your Ma-  
"jesty's Subjects the most perfect State of  
"Quiet and Tranquility.

Lond.  
Gazette.  
City's Ad-  
dress on the  
King's Re-  
turn from  
Hanover.

"We are sensible, that your Majesty's  
"Thoughts have been employed in a more ex-  
"tensive Degree; that your Benevolence to  
"Mankind has inclined your Majesty to use  
"your utmost Endeavours for composing all

6 Y

"those



"those Differences, which otherwise might have brought on the Calamities of a War, and prevented the establishing the Peace of Europe, which your Majesty has so much at Heart. We hope, and are persuaded, that these your Majesty's most laudable Purposes will soon be accomplished, to your Honour and Glory. And as your Majesty, among your other Cares, has been solicitous for promoting of Commerce, and shewn a tender Regard for the Interest of your trading Subjects, the Citizens of London are obliged, with the utmost Gratitude, to make their Acknowledgments to your Majesty, for your Royal Indulgence. And your Majesty may be assured of their sincere and hearty Attachment to your Royal Person and Government, and of their most ardent Prayers for the Continuance of your Majesty's Health and Prosperity."

To which loyal and dutiful Speech his Majesty was graciously pleased to return this Answer :

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you for this Mark of your Duty and Affection : The Necessity of my Affairs called me abroad, where I made my Stay as short as possible : My Return to my Dominions cannot be more acceptable to my People, than it is agreeable to my own Inclinations ; and the City of London may depend upon my peculiar Care of their Trade and Commerce upon all Occasions."

*A very high Tide.*

On the last Day of December, happened the highest Tide in the River Thames that had been known in the Memory of Man ; which overflowing Wapping, Tooley-Street, and many others, did incredible Damage, by filling of Cellars and Warehouses, and spoiling of vast Quantities of Goods and Merchandize.

*A.D. 1732*

*An Epidemical Distemper.*

Some time after, a Cold, attended with a Fever, raged violently in this City, and for the Space of five or six Weeks committed great Ravages, especially among the Aged, whom it cut down like Grass, insomuch that the Bill of Mortality, in one Week, increased to near quadruple the usual Number. This Distemper was so general, that it was by the best Observers computed, that not one in six escaped it.

*A Petition to Parliament for filling up Fleet-Ditch, and making a Market.*

On Monday the twenty-sixth of February, 1732-3, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons by the Sheriffs of London, from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, setting forth, That by an Act of Parliament, made in the twenty-second Year of the Reign of Charles II. intitled, *An additional Act for the rebuilding of the City of London, uniting of Parishes, and rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the said City*, for the further Convenience of Trade, the Channel of Bridewell-Dock, from the Channel of the River Thames to Holborn-Bridge, was directed to be sunk to a sufficient Level, whereby to make it navigable, under such Limitations as are prescribed by the said Act, and the Profits arising by the Navigation of the said Channel were appropriated to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City ; and, in Pursuance of the said Act, the Channel was soon after made navigable from the Thames to Holborn-Bridge ; but that the Profits arising by the Navigation thereof had not answered the Charge of making the same

navigable ; that Part of the said Channel, from Fleet-Bridge to Holborn-Bridge, instead of being useful to Trade, as was intended, is not only filled up with Mud, and become useless, but is now, and for some Years past hath been a common Nuisance, and that several Persons have lately lost their Lives by falling into the same ; that the Expence of cleansing and repairing the same will be very great, and that a greater annual Charge will be required to keep the same in Repair, than the Profits arising therefrom will defray, and yet the same will never answer the Intent of the said Act ; and therefore praying, that a Bill may be brought in to repeal so much of the said Act, as relates to the said Channel ; and to empower the Petitioners to fill up Part of the said Channel, from Fleet-Bridge to Holborn-Bridge, and to convert the Ground to such Uses as they shall think fit and convenient.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill, according to the Prayer of this Petition ; and four worthy Citizens, viz. Sir John Eyles, Sir John Barnard, Mr. Alderman Perry, and Sir John Williams, were ordered to bring in the same ; which is since passed into an Act, as will more fully appear hereafter.

When all the Town-Ditch was filled up except Fleet-Ditch, there were made, instead thereof, large common Drains and Sewers to carry away the Water from the Postern-Gate, between the two Tower-Hills, to Fleet-Bridge, without Ludgate ; and then many of the City Tenants, whose Ground butted upon the Wall on either Side, made bold to trespass upon the same Wall, and what was before the Ditch, by building there or inclosing for Yards, notwithstanding sixteen Feet on either Side the Wall was, or should have been reserved for the City, for their Workmen or others to enter, view, and repair the said Wall ; but these Encroachments were so many, that it was no easy Matter to find any Part of that Wall round the City not thus encroached upon : Which being taken into Consideration by the Committee appointed to let the City and Bridge-House Lands, and inspect the same, they ordered a Survey of all the City Walls on both Sides, and of all Encroachments of what Kind soever, and by whom made.

Which Survey was accordingly taken by Mr. Leybourn, and fairly engrossed in a Vellum Book, and delivered into the Magistrates in the Guildhall, where it remaineth ; in which Book are the Names, both of the City Tenants that occupied the same, and the Number of Feet by them encroached upon the said Wall or Ditch, or within sixteen Feet on either Side ; so that whosoever took a Lease of any of the City Lands that abutt upon the Walls on either Side, might pay a Rent answerable to the Improvement that the said Encroachments should be thought worth.

The Year 1733 will be ever memorable for the effectual Opposition made by the Citizens of London, against the Scheme for a General Excise.

After Christmas the Ministerial Managers in the House of Commons began to prepare the Representatives of the People, with plausible Hints of an Intention to ease the Nation of divers Taxes, by some new and advantageous Scheme, which would appear more equitably charged on the People in general, and more profitable



profitable to the fair Trader in particular. But this was no sooner discovered to be a Project to introduce a general Excise, than the Guardians of our Liberties, who had constantly waited to stem the Torrent of Ministerial Innovations upon our free Constitution, treated it as a monstrous Production, intended to render a Parliamentary Power to raise Money unnecessary for the future, and thereby to enslave the Nation. And before the Minister thought convenient to move it in the House, they, in several other Debates, gave him sufficient Hints of their having discovered his artful Scheme, and of their Resolutions and Readiness to oppose it in whatever Shape he should disguise his real Intentions. In the Debate on the Motion for the Land-Tax, on the twenty-third of February, Mr. Pultney (now Earl of Bath) mentioned it by the Name of an Excise, that would destroy our Liberties: And though Sir Robert Walpole, who assumed to himself the Name of the Projector thereof, insisted that such a Scheme would be for the publick Good, and doubted not but to gain much Honour and Credit by it, declared, that it was neither his Inclination nor Interest to promote a bad Thing; Sir John Barnard, one of the City Representatives, replied, "For my part, Sir, I am so far from believing, that, when it appears in Publick, it will procure either Honour or Glory to the first Projector, whoever he be, that I am firmly convinced it will turn out to his eternal Shame and Dishonour; and that the more the Project is examined, and the Consequences thereof considered, the more the Projector will be hated and despised." These previous Hints, that his Scheme had taken wind, put the Minister upon more Caution; who, to take off the Clamour which the Name or Title of a General Excise might raise, worded it into another Form; and waited a proper Opportunity to bring it into the House, when many of the Members were gone into the Country, at the latter End of the Sessions. Therefore, when the Order of the Day on the twenty-seventh of February, for the Call of the House, was read, and a Motion was made for adjourning it till that Day Fortnight, Sir John Rybout stood up and spoke to this Purpose: "There being, as we have been told by a certain Honourable Person, a Scheme or Project to be brought into this House, said to be of great Consequence to the Nation, I with the Day may be fixed for bringing it in, before we do any thing else. We have been told, that this Scheme is to render us compleatly happy; and have waited for it ever since the Beginning of this Session of Parliament. It was even in the preceeding Session insinuated to be intended to ease us of one Shilling in the Pound, Land-Tax: But in that Particular we are already disappointed. I know not whether the original Scheme has undergone any Alterations or Amendments; but I hope it will be laid before this House with all Expedition, and not be put off till towards the End of the Session, when Gentlemen are tired out with Attendance, and obliged to return home to conduct their own private Affairs." Sir Robert acknowledged that he had such a Scheme, but

added, "That he was not determined, neither when, nor what that Motion should be; though perchance he might take the Opportunity when the House should form itself into a Committee on the State of the publick Revenue, or on the Frauds committed in the collecting thereof, or on the Frauds committed in some particular Branch or Branches of the Revenue." He also acknowledged, that the Scheme had undergone several Alterations and Amendments; and then recommended it as a most effectual Means to relieve the Landed-Interest of Taxes, and to promote the Interest of every honest and fair Trader in the Nation. To which Sir John Barnard made the following honest Reply: "Sir, when the honourable Gentleman (Sir Robert) is prepared to lay his Scheme before us, I hope he will move for some general Committee: If he does, I shall not give the House any Trouble; but if he moves for a Committee to consider the Frauds in any particular Branch of the Revenue, I shall take the Liberty to oppose it, because there are Frauds in every Branch of the Revenue; and perhaps I shall be able to shew, that there are as many Frauds in other Branches of the Revenue, as there are in those which the Honourable Gentleman has a mind now to take particular Notice of. I must think, Sir, that the attaching our Inquiries at present to the Frauds committed in any particular Branch, is like singling out a Deer from the Flock in order to be hunted down; she is to be the first Sacrifice, but the whole Flock are to be hunted down at last. This I believe, Sir, is the Case; and, if I have been rightly informed, this very Scheme in its first Conception, was for a general Alteration of the Method of collecting the publick Revenue; it was for a general Excise: But, that it seems, was afterwards thought too much at once, and therefore we are now, it seems, to single out only one or two of the Branches, in order that they may be first hunted down. But the very same Reason that may prevail with us to subject any one Branch of the Revenue to the Laws of Excise, may afterwards prevail with us to subject every Branch to those arbitrary Laws; and as such Laws are, in my Opinion, abolutely inconsistent with Liberty, therefore I must think that the Question upon his Scheme, even altered as it seems it is, will be, Whether we shall endeavour to prevent Frauds in the collecting of the publick Revenues at the Expence of the Liberties of the People?"

"For my own part, Sir, I never was guilty of any Fraud; I put it to any Man, be he who he will, to accuse me of so much as the Appearance of a Fraud, in any Trade I was ever concerned in; I am resolved never to be guilty of any Fraud. It is very true, Sir, that these Frauds are a very great Prejudice to all fair Traders, and therefore I speak against my own Interest, when I speak against any Method that may tend towards preventing of Frauds; but I shall never, Sir, put my private Interest in Balance with the Interest or the Happiness of the Nation: I had rather, Sir, beg my Bread from Door to Door, and see my Country flourish, than be the greatest Subject in the

Sir John  
Barnard's  
Speech.



"Nation, and see the Trade of my Country  
"decaying, and the People enflaved and op-  
"pressed."

Alderman *Perry*, one of the Representatives for the City of *London*, likewise spoke upon this Occasion, in Vindication of the Merchants dealing in the Wine and Tobacco-Trades. After which the Question was put, and the Call of the House was put off to that Day Fortnight; and it was ordered, That no Member of the House should presume to go out of Town, without Leave of the House; that no Leave should be asked for any Member to go out of Town, but between the Hours of one and two; and that Mr. Speaker should write circular Letters to the Sheriffs and Stewards of the several Counties of *Great-Britain*, requiring the Attendance of the Members on that Day Fortnight; and that the House would proceed with the utmost Severity against such Members as should not then attend the Service of the House.

On the seventh of *March*, Sir *Robert* moved that the House might, upon that Day Sevensnight, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the most proper Methods for the better Security and Improvement of the Duties and Revenues already charged upon and payable from Tobacco and Wines: And the same being ordered accordingly, the House did, upon *Wednesday* the fourteenth of *March*, resolve into the said Committee.

In the mean time, a Common Council being summoned and convened, they unanimously agreed to recommend it to the City Members, to use their utmost Endeavours to defeat the said pernicious Design; and the Reasons for this their Opposition were set forth in the following Representation, which was delivered to their Representatives:

Jour.  
Com.  
Coun.  
*Instructions*  
*against the*  
*Excise Bill.*

"This Court doth apprehend, from the Ex-  
"perience of the Laws of Excise now in Being,  
"that extending those Laws to any Commodities  
"not yet excised, must necessarily be very pre-  
"judicial to Trade, both as it will probably di-  
"minish the Consumption of the Commodity to  
"be excised, and subject the fair Trader to the  
"frequent and arbitrary Visitation of Officers,  
"and judicial Determination of Commissioners,  
"removeable at Pleasure, and from whom there  
"is no Appeal.

"That the Extension of such Laws must ne-  
"cessarily increase the Number and Power of  
"Officers; which will be inconsistent with those  
"Principles of Liberty on which our happy  
"Constitution is founded; and will farther de-  
"prive the Subjects of *England* of some of those  
"valuable Privileges, which have hitherto  
"distinguished them from the neighbouring  
"Nations.

"Wherefore, this Court doth earnestly recom-  
"mend it to you, their Representatives, to use  
"your utmost Diligence in opposing a Scheme  
"of this Nature, should any such be offered in  
"Parliament, in any Shape, or however limited  
"in its first Appearance; being fully convinced  
"that an inland Duty upon Goods now rated at  
"the Custom-house cannot be effectually col-  
"lected, even with the Extension of the Powers,  
"or the severest Exercise of all the Rigours of  
"the present Laws of Excise."

On the fourteenth, Sir *Robert Walpole*, notwith-  
standing the Discouragements he met with in re-  
gard to the Execution of this grand Design,  
brought his Scheme into Parliament, and opened  
the Debate of this important Day in the following  
Manner:

"We are now in a Committee for considering  
"of the most proper Methods for the better Se-  
"curity and Improvement of the Duties and Re-  
"venues already charged upon, and payable  
"from, Tobacco and Wines: This can be done  
"in no Way so proper or effectual, as that for  
"preventing for the future those Frauds by  
"which the publick Revenues have been so much  
"injured in Times past. I know, that who-  
"ever attempts to remedy Frauds, attempts a  
"Thing that must be very disagreeable to all  
"those who have been guilty of them, or who  
"expect a Benefit by such in Time to come.  
"This, Sir, I am fully sensible of, and from this  
"have sprung up all those Clamours which have  
"been raised without Doors against what I am  
"now to propose to you. The Smugglers, the  
"fraudulent Dealers, and those who have for  
"many Years been enriching themselves by  
"cheating their Country, foresee, that, if the  
"Scheme I am now to propose took Effect, their  
"profitable Trade would be at an End; this  
"gave them the Alarm, and from them I am  
"persuaded it is that all those Clamours have  
"originally proceeded.

Sir Robert  
Walpole's  
Speech.

"In this it is certain they must have been stre-  
"nuously assisted and supported by another Set  
"of People, who, from Motives much worse,  
"and of much more dangerous Consequence to  
"their Country, are fond of improving every  
"Opportunity that offers for stirring up the Peo-  
"ple of *Great-Britain* to Mutiny and Sedition.  
"But, Sir, notwithstanding all the Clamours  
"that such wicked and deceitful Men have been  
"able to raise, as the Scheme I have to propose  
"will be a great Improvement to the publick  
"Revenue, an Improvement of two or three  
"hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* and perhaps  
"more, and as it will likewise be of great Ad-  
"vantage to the fair Trader, I thought it my  
"Duty, not only as being in the Station I am  
"in, but also as being a Member of this House,  
"to lay it before you; for no such Clamours  
"shall ever deter me from doing what I think is  
"my Duty, or from proposing any Thing that I  
"am convinced will be of such signal Benefit to  
"the Revenue, and to the Trade of my Country.

"It has been most industriously spread abroad,  
"that the Scheme I am now to propose was a  
"Scheme for a general Excise; but I do aver,  
"that no such Scheme ever entered into my  
"Head, nor, for what I know, into the Head  
"of any Man I am acquainted with: My  
"Thoughts were always confined solely to those  
"two Branches of the Revenue arising from the  
"Duties on Wine and Tobacco; and it was the  
"frequent and repeated Advices I had of the  
"notorious Frauds committed in these two  
"Branches of the Revenue, and the Clamours  
"even of some of the Merchants themselves,  
"that made me turn my Thoughts particularly  
"towards considering those two Branches, in  
"order to find out, if possible, some Remedy  
"for



"for the growing Evil: What I am now going  
"to propose will, I believe, if agreed to, be an  
"effectual Remedy; but, if I now fail in what I  
"am to propose, it will be the last Attempt of  
"this Kind that I shall ever make; I believe it  
"will be the last that will ever be made, either  
"by me or by any that shall succeed me in the  
"Station I am now in.

"At present, Sir, I shall lay before you only  
"the Case as it now stands with respect to the  
"Tobacco-Trade, and the Revenue arising there-  
"from; and here it will be necessary first to con-  
"sider the Condition of our Planters of Tobacco  
"in America: If we can believe them, if we can  
"give any Credit to what they themselves say,  
"we must conclude that they are reduced almost  
"to the last Extremity, they are reduced even  
"almost to a State of Despair, by the many  
"Frauds that have been committed in that  
"Trade, by the heavy Duties which the Im-  
"porters of Tobacco are obliged to pay upon  
"Importation, and by the ill Usage they have  
"met with from their Factors and Correspon-  
"dents here in England, who, from being their  
"Servants, are now become their Lords and  
"Masters. These poor People have sent home  
"many Representations of the bad State of their  
"Affairs, and have lately sent over a Gentleman  
"with a Remonstrance, setting forth their Grievances, and praying for some speedy Relief.  
"This they may obtain by means of the Scheme  
"I intend now to propose, and I believe it is  
"from this Scheme only that they can expect any  
"Relief.

"The next Thing we are to consider is the  
"the State of the Tobacco-Trade with Regard to  
"the fair Trader: The Man who deals honoura-  
"bly and fairly with the Publick, as well as with  
"private Men, the Man who honestly pays all  
"those Duties which the Publick is justly intitled  
"to, finds himself prevented and forestalled al-  
"most in every Market within the Island, by the  
"Smuggler and the fraudulent Dealer: And even  
"as to our foreign Trade in Tobacco, those who  
"have no Regard to Honour, to Religion, or to  
"the Welfare of their Country, but are every Day  
"contriving Ways and Means for cheating the  
"Publick by Perjuries and false Entries, are the  
"greatest Gainers; and it will always be so, un-  
"less we can fall upon some Way of putting it  
"out of their Power to carry on any such Frauds  
"for the future.

"And lastly, Sir, we ought to consider the  
"great Loss sustained by the Publick by means  
"of the Frauds committed in the Tobacco-Trade,  
"and the Addition that must certainly be made  
"to the publick Revenue, if those Frauds can be  
"prevented in Time to come. By this Addition  
"we may be enabled to relieve the Nation from  
"some of those Taxes which it has laboured under  
"so many Years; whereas, as the Case now  
"stands, the innocent and the honest Part of the  
"Nation are charged with Taxes which they  
"would be free from, if the fraudulent Dealers  
"and the Smugglers could be any Way obliged to  
"pay that which is justly due by them to the  
"Publick. This, Sir, will, I am convinced,  
"be the Effect of the Scheme I am to propose  
"to you; and whoever therefore views it in its

No. 46.

"proper Light, must see the Planters, the fair  
"Traders, and the Publick ranged upon one  
"Side in Favour of it, and none but the un-  
"fair Traders and the Tobacco-Factors upon the  
"other.

"I shall beg Leave to mention to you, Sir,  
"some of those Frauds which have come to my  
"Knowledge. The Evidence I have had of  
"them is to me very convincing: But, in such  
"Cases, Gentlemen ought always to consider  
"what Evidence it is impossible to bring, what  
"Evidence it is by the Nature of the Thing un-  
"reasonable to expect."

Then he went through, and gave a most exact  
Account of the several Frauds which had been  
practised of late Years in the Tobacco-Trade;  
from which he made Calculations of the Loss the  
Publick thereby sustained, particularly that of  
getting the Tobacco weighed at an under Weight  
upon Importation, and getting it weighed again  
upon Exportation at a Weight much above what  
it ought to be: "A particular Instance of this  
"Fraud, (says he) Sir, we came lately to the  
"Knowledge of by mere Accident: One *Midford*,  
"who had been a considerable Tobacco-Mer-  
"chant in the City, happened to fail at a Time  
"when he owed a large Sum of Money upon  
"Bond to the Crown; whereupon an Extent was  
"issued out immediately against him, and there-  
"by the Government got Possession of all his  
"Books, by which the Fraud he had been guilty  
"of was discovered; for it appeared, as may be  
"seen by one of his Books I have in my Hand,"  
(whereupon he shewed one of this *Midford's*  
Books to the Committee) "that, upon the Co-  
"lumn where the false Quantities which had been  
"entered at the Importation, by Collusion be-  
"tween him and the Officer, by which he paid or  
"bonded the Duty payable upon Importation, a  
"Slip of Paper had been so artfully pasted on  
"that it could not be discovered; and upon this  
"Slip of Paper were written the real Quantities  
"which were entered, because he was obliged to  
"produce the same Book when that Tobacco was  
"entered for Exportation; but then upon Ex-  
"portation, the Tobacco was entered and weighed  
"according to the Quantities marked upon this  
"Slip of Paper so artfully pasted on as I have  
"mentioned; by which he got a Drawback, or  
"his Bonds returned, to near double the Value of  
"what he had actually paid Duty for upon Im-  
"portation. Yet, Sir, this *Midford* was as ho-  
"nest a Man, and as fair a Trader, as any in  
"the City of London; I desire, Sir, not to be  
"misunderstood, I mean, that before he failed,  
"before these Frauds came to be discovered, he  
"was always reckoned as honest a Man, and as  
"fair a Trader, as any in the City of London, or  
"in any other Part of the Nation."

After this he mentioned the several Frauds fol-  
lowing, viz. that of re-landing the Tobacco after  
it was shipped off for Exportation. That of Sock-  
ing of Tobacco, which was a Cant-Word used  
for stealing and smuggling it out of the Ships  
after their Arrival in the River, before they were  
unloaded at the Custom-House. That of strip-  
ping the Leaves from the Stalks, and afterwards  
splitting and pressing the Stalks by an Engine con-  
trived for that Purpose, and then exporting them.

6 Z

That



That of giving Bonds for the Duty payable upon Importation, whereby the Government had lost several large Sums by the Failure of Payment of such Bonds. That of the rich monied Men making promp'd Payments, by which the Publick was obliged to allow them ten *per Cent.* Discount as to the Duties; and, by entering the Tobacco soon after for Exportation, they drew back the whole Duties, so that the Government actually lost ten *per Cent.* upon all the Tobacco that had been so entered.

"These Frauds, Sir, (says he) are notorious, most of them are known to the whole World; and, as the Laws of the Customs have been found ineffectual for the preventing of such Frauds, therefore it is proposed to add the Laws of Excise to the Laws of the Customs, and, by means of both, it is probable, it is, I may say, certain, that all such Frauds will be prevented in Time to come.

"The several Subsidies and Imposts now payable upon Tobacco, by several Acts of Parliament for that Purpose made, stand, Sir, thus; (here he went through, and gave an Account of the several Acts of Parliament for laying Duties on Tobacco, then he went on;) "By all which, Sir, it appears, that the Duties now payable upon Tobacco on Importation amount to six Pence and one Third of a Penny *per Pound Weight*, all which must be paid down in ready Money upon Importation, with the Allowance of ten *per Cent.* upon promp'd Payment, or otherwise there must be Bonds given, with sufficient Sureties, for the Payment thereof; which is often a great Loss to the Publick, and is always a great Inconvenience to the Merchant-Importer; whereas, by what I am to propose, the whole Duties to be paid for the future will amount to no more than four Pence and three Farthings *per Pound Weight*, and this Duty not to be paid till the Tobacco comes to be sold for Home-Consumption; so that, if the Merchant exports his Tobacco, he will be quite free from all Payment of Duty, or giving Bond therefore, or finding out proper Sureties for joining with him in such Bond; he will have nothing to do but to reload his Tobacco on board a Ship for Exportation, without being at the Trouble to attend for having his Bonds cancelled, or for taking out Debentures for the Drawbacks: All which I conceive, Sir, must be a great Ease to the fair Trader; and to every such Trader the preventing of Frauds must be a great Advantage, because it will put all the Tobacco-Traders in Britain upon the same Footing; which is but just and equal, and what ought certainly to be accomplished, if it be possible.

"Now, Sir, in order to make this Case effectual to the fair Trader, and to contribute to his Advantage, by preventing as much as possible any Frauds in Time to come, I propose, as I have said, to join the Laws of Excise to those of the Customs, and to leave the one Penny, or rather three Farthings *per Pound*, called the farther Subsidy, to be still charged at the Custom-House upon the Importation of any Tobacco, which three Farthings shall be payable to his Majesty's Civil List as hereto-

fore. And I propose, that all Tobacco for the future, after being weighed at the Custom-House, and charged with the said three Farthings *per Pound*, shall be lodged in a Warehouse or Warehouses, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the Excise for that Purpose; of which Warehouse the Merchant-Importer shall have one Lock and Key, and the Warehouse-Keeper to be appointed by the said Commissioners shall have another, in order that the Tobacco may lie safe in that Warehouse till the Merchant finds a Market for it, either for Exportation or for Home-Consumption: That, if his Market be for Exportation, he may apply to his Warehouse-Keeper and take out as much for that Purpose as he has Occasion for, which, when weighed at the Custom-House, shall be discharged of the three Farthings *per Pound* with which it was charged upon Importation, so that the Merchant may then export it without any farther Trouble: But, if his Market be for Home-Consumption, that he shall then pay the three Farthings charged upon it at the Custom-House upon Importation, and that then, upon calling his Warehouse-Keeper, he may deliver it to the Buyer, on paying an inland Duty of four Pence *per Pound Weight*, to the proper Officer appointed to receive the same.

"And whereas, Sir, all the Penalties and Forfeitures to become due by the Laws now in being for regulating the Collecting of the Duties on Tobacco, or at least all that Part of them which is not given to the Informers, now belong to the Crown; I now propose, that all such Penalties and Forfeitures, in so far as they formerly belonged to the Crown, shall for the future belong to the Publick, and be applicable to the same Uses to which the said Duties shall be made applicable by Parliament: And, for that Purpose, I have his Majesty's Commands to acquaint this House, that he, out of his great Regard for the publick Good, with Pleasure consents that they shall be so applied; which is a Condescension in his Majesty, that, I hope, every Gentleman in this House is fully sensible of, and will freely acknowledge.

"I know, Sir, there has been an Objection made; I expect to hear it again made in this House, against what I now propose: The Objection is this; That a great many of his Majesty's Subjects will be subjected to being tried in a Multitude of Cases by the Commissioners of Excise, from whom there is no Appeal but to Commissioners of Appeal, or to Justices of the Peace in the Country, all named by the King, and removeable at Pleasure, from whom the Appellants cannot expect to meet with any Justice or Redress. I am far from thinking there is any Ground for this Complaint, I am far from thinking that any Man ever had a just Reason to say that he was wronged or unjustly dealt with, either by the Commissioners of Appeal, or by the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter-Sessions; but, in order to obviate any Objection of this Nature, I propose, that all Appeals in this Case, as well as in all other Cases relating to the Excise, shall for the future

"true



“ture be heard, and determined by two or three  
“of the Judges, to be named by his Majesty out  
“of the twelve Judges belonging to *Westminster-  
Hall*; and that in the Country all Appeals, from  
“the first Sentence of his Majesty's Justices of  
“the Peace, shall be to the Judge of Assize upon  
“the next Circuit which shall come into that  
“Country, who shall in all Cases proceed to hear  
“and determine such Appeals in the most sum-  
“mary Way, without the Formality of Proceed-  
“ings in Courts of Law or Equity. From such  
“Judges, Sir, and from such a Manner of  
“Proceeding, every Man must expect to meet  
“with the utmost Dispatch, and with the most  
“impartial Justice; and therefore I must think,  
“that what I now propose can be no Inconveni-  
“ence to those who may thereby be subjected to  
“the Laws of Excise; but that, if there was for-  
“merly any Ground of Complaint, it may be a  
“great Relief to those who are already subjected  
“to such Laws.

“This, Sir, is the Scheme which has been re-  
“presented in such a dreadful and terrible Light:  
“This, Sir, is the Monster, the many-headed  
“Monster, which was to devour the People, and  
“commit such Ravages over the whole Nation.  
“How justly it has been represented in such  
“a Light I shall leave to this Committee,  
“and to the whole World without Doors, to  
“judge. I have said, Sir, I will say it again,  
“that whatever Apprehensions and Terrors Peo-  
“ple may have been brought under, from a false  
“and malicious Representation of what they nei-  
“ther did nor could possibly know or understand,  
“I am firmly persuaded, when they do come to  
“know and fully to understand the Scheme, which  
“I have now had the Honour to open to you,  
“they will view it in another Light; and that, if  
“it has the good Fortune to be approved of by  
“Parliament, and comes to take Effect, the Peo-  
“ple will soon feel the happy Consequences there-  
“of, and, when they feel those good Effects,  
“they will no longer think those People their  
“Friends who have so grossly imposed on their  
“Understandings.

“I look upon it, Sir, as a most innocent  
“Scheme; I am convinced it can be hurtful to  
“none but Smugglers and unfair Traders; I am  
“certain it will be of great Benefit and Advan-  
“tage to the publick Revenue; and, if I had  
“thought otherwise of it, I never would have  
“ventured to have proposed it in this Place:  
“Therefore, Sir, I shall now beg Leave to move,  
“that it may be resolved, That it is the Opinion  
“of this Committee, that the Subsidy and addi-  
“tional Duty upon Tobacco of the *British* Plan-  
“tations, granted by an Act of the twelfth of  
“King *Charles II.* and the Impost thereon,  
“granted by an Act of the first of King *James II.*  
“and also the one Third Subsidy thereon, grant-  
“ed by an Act of the second of Queen *Anne*,  
“(amounting in the whole to five Pence and one  
“third Part of a Penny per Pound) for several  
“Terms of Years in the said respective Acts men-  
“tioned, and which have since been continued  
“and made perpetual, subject to Redemption by  
“Parliament, shall, from and after the twenty-  
“fourth Day of *June*, 1733, cease and deter-  
“mine.”

Upon this Speech and Motion ensued the grand  
Debate, in which the following Gentlemen spoke  
in Substance, or to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

Mr. Alderman *Perry* said, “Sir, the honou-  
“rable Gentleman on the Floor has taken up a  
“great deal of the Time of the Committee, in  
“stating a great Number and Variety of Facts,  
“and in drawing Conclusions, and making Cal-  
“culations upon the Supposition that every one  
“of those Facts was exactly as he has been pleased  
“to represent them to us. This, Sir, I cannot  
“entirely agree with the Gentleman in; for, if all  
“those Facts were exactly as he has represented  
“them, and if all the Computations he has made  
“upon that Supposition were just, that Quantity  
“of Tobacco, the Duties of which the Publick  
“is thereby supposed to be entirely defrauded of,  
“would amount to a much greater Quantity of  
“Tobacco yearly than grows in the whole Coun-  
“try from which we fetch that Commodity. I  
“did not expect, Sir, to have heard such a long  
“Detail of Facts, or so many particular Com-  
“putations; I do not think it at all necessary  
“upon the present Occasion. I expected that the  
“Gentleman would have taken a much more ge-  
“neral and a more just Method. I thought he  
“would have stated to us the Quantity of To-  
“bacco yearly imported, the Quantity yearly  
“exported, and would have given us the best  
“Proofs that could be found for justifying his  
“Computations in that Respect; because, from  
“thence every Man might have easily seen what  
“Quantity remained for Home-Consumption,  
“and what Sum of Money that would have  
“yearly brought in, if the Duties had been all  
“regularly paid; and, upon comparing that  
“with what those Duties have really amounted  
“to for some Years past, we might have been  
“able to have made some Guess of the Value of  
“the Frauds that have been committed, and of  
“the Advantage that may accrue to the Pub-  
“lick, supposing that all Frauds were to have  
“been by his Scheme prevented for Time to  
“come.

“This, Sir, is the proper Way, the only Way  
“of coming at any Sort of certain Knowledge in  
“the Affair before us; but I am afraid, if we  
“should consider it in this Way, we should find,  
“that the Scheme now proposed to us would be  
“of no such mighty Advantage to the publick  
“Revenue as has been represented, even suppo-  
“sing that all Frauds were, for the future, to be  
“thereby entirely prevented; and considering  
“that no Method of Collection, no Pains or Pe-  
“nalties that can be contrived, can be supposed  
“effectual for preventing every Fraud that may,  
“in Time to come, be invented and set on foot,  
“we would have found no great Temptation for  
“agreeing to any Scheme, by which the Liber-  
“ties of our Country may be brought into the  
“least Danger, for the Sake of any Advantage  
“that we could suppose would have thereby  
“accrued to the publick Revenue. That there  
“are Frauds committed in the Tobacco-Trade I  
“shall never pretend to deny; I make no manner  
“of doubt but that there are too many Frauds  
“committed in that Trade, as well as in every  
“other Branch of the publick Revenue; But,  
“upon a fair State of the Case, I am sure that  
“they

*Mr. Alder-  
man Per-  
ry's Speech.*



"they cannot amount to near that Value which  
"the honourable Gentleman has been pleased  
"to mention; and therefore I shall beg Leave  
"to examine a little those particular Frauds and  
"Calculations which have been mentioned by  
"him."

Here he went through, and examined all the  
Frauds that had been mentioned, and all the  
Computations that had been made; more particularly  
as to the Bonds, he said, "It has been  
"pretended, Sir, that the Publick has sustained,  
"and are still in Danger of sustaining great Losses,  
"by the Method of granting Bonds for the Du-  
"ties payable upon Tobacco: This, Sir, I had  
"before heard hinted at by the honourable Gen-  
"tleman, and therefore I have lately had a Meet-  
"ing with several of the Merchants in London  
"trading in Tobacco: We have examined that  
"Affair, and I can now tell that Gentleman,  
"that I have it in Commission from them to pro-  
"pose, That, if the Government will give us a  
"Discount but of twenty thousand Pounds, we  
"will give undeniable Security for the Payment  
"of all the Bonds they are now possessed of,  
"which are not become desperate by the Bondf-  
"men being already gone off, or become Bank-  
"rupts."

"As to that Fraud called Socking, it has been  
"already discovered, and is, I hope, prevented.  
"But, Sir, it is well known, that it was the Mer-  
"chants that discovered it; the Merchants went  
"and complained of it to the Commissioners of  
"the Customs, and the Merchants joined and  
"assisted the Officers of the Customs in putting  
"an effectual Stop thereto. This I must know,  
"because I had the Honour to go at the Head of  
"several Merchants trading in Tobacco to the  
"Commissioners of the Customs, to request of  
"them, that we might be allowed to give a Gra-  
"tuity to one of their Officers, who had been  
"most instrumental in the detecting and prevent-  
"ing of that Fraud; and accordingly I myself,  
"Sir, paid that Officer a very handsome Sum of  
"Money, which we all thought his Diligence and  
"Integrity very well deserved."

"As to the Frauds committed at the Weigh-  
"ing of the Tobacco, either on Importation or  
"Exportation, I am afraid they are too frequent;  
"but, as the Tobacco is always weighed upon  
"the publick Custom-House Keys, where Cus-  
"tom-House Officers swarm like Bees before a  
"Bee-Hive, and as there must be two or three  
"Officers of the Customs attending and over-  
"looking the weighing of every Cask of Tobacco,  
"we cannot suppose that these Frauds were ever  
"so enormous as they are represented to be.  
"Whatever Frauds are committed in that Way,  
"must be either by the Neglect or Collusion of  
"the Officers; and I cannot see how the Scheme  
"now proposed to us will make the Officers,  
"either of the Customs or the Excise, more dili-  
"gent in their Duty, or more faithful to their  
"Trust than they were heretofore. As to the  
"Re-landing of Tobacco after it has been entered  
"for Exportation, it was never pretended that  
"that was practised at the Port of London, nor  
"can it be pretended that any great Quantities  
"of such Tobacco were ever consumed in Lon-  
"don: That is a Practice that may perhaps have

"been frequent in the northern Parts of the  
"Island, and in some distant Creeks and Corners  
"of the Coast; and, while there is such a vast  
"Disproportion between the prime Cost and the  
"Duties on Tobacco, I may prophecy, that in  
"such remote Places this will always be a Prac-  
"tice: It could not be prevented by ten Times  
"the Number of Officers we have, even tho' we  
"had a much more numerous Army to support  
"them than we have at present. And, as for the  
"stripping, cutting, and pressing the Stalks, and  
"the Engine that has been invented for that Pur-  
"pose, if the honourable Gentleman mentioned  
"it as a Fraud, or as a late Discovery, he mis-  
"takes it very much; on the contrary, it is no  
"Fraud, nor is it a late Discovery; it is a Busi-  
"ness that has been openly, honestly, and pub-  
"lickly carried on for many Years; it is a  
"Business that has improved our Tobacco-  
"Trade, and is as common and as well  
"known as the Business of a Woollen or a Li-  
"nen-Draper."

"Permit me now, Sir, to take some Notice of  
"the Tobacco-Planters, and of the Hardships  
"they are laid under by their Tobacco-Factors,  
"who are, it seems, now become their Lords and  
"Masters. I am sure none of them ever thought  
"of complaining, till they were put upon it by  
"Letters and by Applications from hence.  
"There are Hardships in all Trades, which Men  
"must necessarily submit to, or give up their  
"Business; but every Man that understands the  
"Tobacco-Trade must see, that the Hardships  
"the Factors labour under are by much the most  
"numerous and the most grievous; and, if this  
"Scheme should take Effect, they will become  
"so grievous, that no Man would be able to  
"continue in the Trade, by which the Planters  
"would be utterly undone, and the Trade quite  
"lost to this Nation; for it would be impossible  
"for them to manage their Plantations, or to  
"send their Produce to Britain, without having  
"some considerable Merchants settled here, to  
"send Ships to receive the same in America, to  
"receive and dispose of it after it is landed here,  
"and to supply them with ready Money till their  
"Tobacco can be brought to a proper Market.  
"As to the Remonstrance mentioned by the ho-  
"nourable Gentleman to have been lately sent  
"over by the Tobacco-Planters, I know, Sir,  
"that it was obtained by Letters sent from hence,  
"and I believe many of those who joined in it  
"now heartily repent of what they have done;  
"it was drawn up in the Form of a Petition to  
"this House, and was designed to have been  
"presented, but, it seems, the Promoters of it  
"have thought better of the Matter: How-  
"ever, that it was obtained in the unfair  
"Manner I have represented, I am now ready  
"to prove, to the Conviction of the whole  
"World."

"This then being the Case, as the Scheme now  
"proposed to us cannot be supposed to be of any  
"great Benefit to the publick Revenue, as it will  
"be so far from being an Advantage to the fair  
"Trader, or to the honest Planter, that it may  
"probably ruin both, and entirely destroy our  
"Tobacco-Trade; tho' I and all honest Men  
"(and I defy that honourable Gentleman, I defy  
"the



"the whole World, to reproach me with one unfair Practice in the whole Course of my Life) I say, Sir, tho' I and all honest Men wish from our Hearts, that Frauds may be prevented in this, as well as in every other Branch of the publick Revenue, yet I cannot give my Assent to a Proposition that may be of so dangerous Consequence; a Proposition which I look upon to be inconsistent with our Constitution: I am convinced it would prove to be a most fatal Stroke to the Liberties of my Country, which will, I doubt not, be made plainly appear by other Gentlemen of much greater Abilities than mine; and, to every Man who has a Regard for his Country, or for the People he represents, this last must be a sufficient Reason for being against it, even though it were otherwise the most beneficial Scheme that had ever been proposed.

"But, Sir, since I look upon my being a Member of this House as the greatest Glory of my Life, since I look upon that Day on which I was chose one of the Representatives of the City of London, as the most auspicious Day of my whole Life, I cannot tamely sit still and hear the whole Body of the Merchants of that great City represented by that honourable Gentleman as a Pack of Rogues, Smugglers, and unfair Traders. It is a Treatment they no way deserve, it is a very odd, a very unkind Sort of Treatment, and such a Treatment as I am sure they never will forget, I believe they never will forgive."

Sir Paul Methuen's Speech.

In this Mr. Perry was supported by Sir Paul Methuen; who, amongst other Particulars, added; "The Danger which this Scheme seems to threaten to the Liberty of many of my Fellow-Subjects, is alone of sufficient Force to make me give my Negative to the Question moved for. Let Gentlemen but reflect, let them but cast their Eyes back, on the several Laws that have been made since the Revolution, they will there find, that there has been already more Power vested in the Crown than may be thought altogether consistent with the Constitution of a free Country; and therefore, Sir, I hope this House will never think of adding to that Power, which there may be some Ground to suspect to be already too far extended."

"The Laws of Excise, Sir, have always been looked on as most grievous to the Subject: All those already subjected to such Laws, are, in my Opinion, so far deprived of their Liberty; and since by this Scheme a great many more of his Majesty's faithful Subjects are to be subjected to those arbitrary Laws, let the Advantages accruing to the Publick from it be never so great or so many, they will be purchased at too dear a Rate, if they are purchased at the Expence of the Liberty of the meanest of his Majesty's Subjects; for even the meanest Man in the Nation has as natural and as good a Right to his Liberty, as the greatest Man in this or in any other Kingdom.

"Let us, Sir, but take a View of our neighbouring Nations in Europe, they were all once free, the People of every one of them had once as many Liberties and Privileges to boast of as we have now; but at present they are most

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"of them reduced to a State of Slavery; they have no Liberty, no Property, no Law, nor any Thing that they can depend on. Let us examine their Histories, let us enquire into the Methods by which they were deprived of their Liberties, and we shall find a very near Resemblance between those Methods and the Scheme now proposed to us. Almost in every Country in the World, the Liberties of the People have been destroyed under Pretence of preserving, or of rescuing the People from some great Evil, to which it was pretended they were exposed. This, Sir, is the very Case now before us: In order to enable the Crown to prevent some little Frauds, pretended to have been committed in the ancient Method of collecting the publick Revenue, it is proposed to us, to put such a Power in the Hands of the Crown, as may enable some future Prince to enslave the whole Nation."

Then Mr. Attorney-General got up, and, with Abundance of Rhetorick, endeavoured to shew, that the Matter in debate had nothing to do with our Constitution or Liberty; and that the only Consideration should be, to find out Means to prevent and punish Frauds and Abuses in the Tobacco and Wine-Trades. He proceeded to palliate the Severity of the Laws of Excise, and declared his Belief, "That most of those People who are now subject to the Laws of Excise, look upon themselves to be as free, and to enjoy as much Liberty, as any other of his Majesty's Subjects." And, to take off the Fears that might arise from an Increase of the Number of Excise-Officers, he fixed the additional Number to one hundred and twenty-six, or not more than one hundred and fifty. He then endeavoured to quiet the Apprehensions of those who objected to the Method of Trying by Commissioners of Excise, or Commissioners of Appeal, who are entirely dependant on the Crown, and removeable at Pleasure, by informing them, that this new Law would refer them to the Opinion of three Judges in Westminster-Hall. He declared against the Partiality of Juries in Cases between the Crown and the Subject, and thence insinuated the Necessity of altering the Method of Trial by Juries in such Cases.

Mr. Attorney-General's Answer.

Sir John Barnard, having with strict Attention minuted all the Arguments in the Debate in Favour of the Motion, rose up and delivered his Opinion in the following Manner: "I find, Sir, that the honourable Gentleman who opened this Scheme to the Committee, and the honourable and learned Gentleman who spoke last, make great Complaints of some People's having grossly and maliciously misrepresented their Scheme, before those malicious Persons knew what it was. For my part, Sir, I happen to be of a very different way of thinking; for though I am far from thinking that the Scheme, as now opened to us, is the very same with what it was when first formed, yet even as it is now opened it is such a Scheme, in my Opinion, as cannot, even by Malice itself, be represented to be worse than it really is. Now that I know it, now that I see what it is, it appears to me to be a Scheme that will be attended with all those bad Consequences that

Sir John Barnard's Speech.

7 A

"ever



"ever were apprehended from it before it was known; and I plainly foresee, that it will produce none of those good Effects which Gentlemen have been pleased to entertain us with the Hopes of: They have indeed gilded the Pill a little, but the Composition within is still the same; and, if the People of *England* be obliged to swallow it, they will find it as bitter a Pill as ever was swallowed by them since they were a People.

"The learned Gentleman was pleased to say, that he was of Opinion that the Opposition to this wicked Scheme (for so, Sir, I must call it) proceeded from other Motives than Gentlemen are willing to own: I do not know what Motives he can mean; but I am persuaded that those Gentlemen who propose this Scheme have some secret Views, which it would neither be convenient nor safe for them to own in this Place. For, as to any Reasons or Views which may be openly avowed for the proposing of this Scheme, I know of none but that of preventing the Frauds that may be committed in that Branch of the Revenue now under our Consideration; and that this Scheme will not answer that Purpose, has, I think, been made plainly appear by my worthy Brother near me; but, granting that this Scheme should answer such a Purpose, if the Laws now in Being, duly executed, are sufficient for answering that Purpose, what Necessity is there for applying this new, this desperate Remedy, a Remedy which is certainly much worse than the Disease? Before I proceed any farther, I shall desire that the Commissioners of the Customs, who are attending at the Door, may be called in." The Commissioners were accordingly called in, and, being asked by Sir *John*, What they thought the Value of the Frauds committed in the Tobacco-Trade might amount to, one Year with another? Their Answer in Effect was, That they had never made any Computation: But one of them said, that, by a Computation he had made only for the satisfying of his own private Curiosity, he believed the Frauds come to their Knowledge might amount to thirty or forty thousand Pounds *per Ann.* one Year with another. Then Sir *John* put the following Question to them, Whether or no it was their Opinion, that if the Officers of the Customs performed their Duty diligently and faithfully, it would not effectually prevent all, or most of the Frauds that could be committed in the Tobacco-Trade? To which they answered, That it was their Opinion it would. Then he asked them, Whether or no it was their Opinion, that if the Commissioners of the Customs had the same Power over their Officers, that the Commissioners of Excise have over their's, it would contribute a great deal towards making them more exact and more faithful in the Discharge of their Duty than they are now? And their Answer was, That they believed it would. After this, the Commissioners being withdrawn, Sir *John* went on to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

"I now, Sir, leave it to every Gentleman in this House to consider, what real Pretence can be formed for introducing such a dangerous Scheme as what has been proposed to us. The only Pretence I have yet heard made use of is,

"the preventing of Frauds, by which, say they, the fair Trader will be encouraged, and the Revenue increased; but now you see, that it is the Opinion even of the Commissioners of the Customs, that, by a due Execution of the Laws now in Being, all, or most of those Frauds may be effectually prevented; and I am sure, if they can be prevented by the Laws in Being, the preventing of them by that Method will contribute much more to the Increase of the publick Revenue, and to the Encouragement of the fair Trader, than to the preventing of them by means of the dangerous Scheme now proposed to us. I now leave it to the whole World to judge, who are they that have secret Motives which they are not willing to own, which they dare not own? Whether it be those who are the Proposers and Promoters of this Scheme, or those who are the Opposers of it?

"The learned Gentleman seemed to be surprized how our Constitution, or the Liberties of our Country, can be brought into the present Debate; he said, he thought they had no manner of Concern in the present Question. I am sorry, Sir, to differ from a Gentleman, who by his Profession ought, and who certainly does understand the Nature of our Constitution, as well as any Man in *England*; but I am of Opinion, that the Constitution of our Government, and the Liberty of the Subject, was never more nearly or more immediately concerned in any Question than they are in the present; they are both so deeply concerned, that their Preservation or their total Overthrow depends entirely upon the Success of the Scheme now under our Consideration: If the Scheme succeeds, they must tumble of Course; if the Scheme is defeated, they may be preserved, I hope they will be preserved till Time shall be no more: But I must say that the learned Gentleman, and every Gentleman who appears as an Advocate for the Scheme now proposed to us, is much in the right to keep, if they can, the Constitution and the Liberties of their Country out of the Debate; it is from thence that the principal Arguments are to be formed against their Scheme; it is from thence that such Arguments may be formed against it, as must appear unanswerable to every Man who has a Regard for either.

"The Gentleman tells us, that there are but an hundred and twenty or an hundred and fifty Excise-Officers, besides Warehouse-Keepers, to be added by the Scheme now before us, and this additional Number they seem to make a Ridicule of; but, considering the Swarms of Tax-Gatherers we have already established, this small Number (as they call it) is no trivial Matter; and I would be glad to know from those Gentlemen, what they call Warehouse-Keepers, and what Number of them may be necessary. I hope they will allow, that a Warehouse-Keeper appointed by the Treasury, and paid by the Treasury, is an Officer of the Revenue, as much as any other Officer whatever; and, if the Number that there must be of them be added to the other, I believe we may find that the Number of Revenue-Officers

"to



"to be added by this Scheme must be very considerable.

"As for the new Method of Appeal proposed, I can see no Advantage, Sir, that it will be of to any unfortunate Man that may have Occasion thereof. In all Cases the Charge and Trouble of attending must be very great, and the Event very precarious; but in most Cases, where poor Retailers may have Occasion to be concerned, the Charge and the Trouble of Attendance must be much greater than the Subject can bear, so that all such People must succumb; they must submit to the Determination of the Commissioners of Excise, and can expect no other Redress but what they meet with from the Mercy of those Commissioners. The Judges of *Westminster-Hall* are, 'tis true, for Life, but they are all named by the Crown; I shall say nothing of the present Judges, who so worthily fill the several Benches of *Westminster-Hall*; but, if they should die, and if the Crown should be resolved to use that Power which the Parliament had put into their Hands, in order to oppress the Subject, they will always find Judges fit for their Purpose: Judges are but Men, they are subject to the same Frailties that other Men are, and the Crown has always Plenty of Baits wherewithal to tempt them. A Judge may be made a Lord Chief-Justice, a Lord Chancellor, and every one may have a Son, a Brother, or a Cousin to be provided for. The Crown has many Ways by which they may win over even a Judge, to administer Justice according to the Directions he shall receive from Court; more especially when he is to administer Justice in a summary Way, and without the usual Forms of Proceeding in Courts of Law or Equity. For by this new Method of Appeal, which has been so much bragged of, Care has been taken that the Subject shall not be restored to their antient Birth-right, that is, to a Trial by Jury: No, this I find is most carefully avoided; and yet I think it must be allowed, that it is the inherent Right of every *Englishman* to be tried by his Peers: I am not so much acquainted with Law as to give an Account of the several Cases in which this Method of Trial has been set aside, or the Reasons for so doing; but I will venture to say, that wherever that Method of Trial has been set aside, whether the same was done by the Wisdom of the Nation or otherwise, such Alteration was an Innovation, and was a dangerous Encroachment upon the original Charter of our Constitution.

"As to the pretended Partiality of Juries, so much complained of by the learned Gentleman, it is of no Weight with me; I cannot see how that honourable Gentleman, or any Gentleman, can pretend to know what Reasons a Jury may have for giving their Verdict. No Gentleman has a Right to be believed upon his single Say-so, against a Verdict given by twelve honest Men upon Oath. If there have been so many Verdicts given against the Crown, as that learned Gentleman seems to insinuate, it is to me a strong Proof, that Prosecutions have been set on foot against the Subject upon the

"Evidence of Witnesses, whose Credibility or Veracity have not been very much to be depended on; which is so far from being an Argument for altering the Method of Trial by Jury, that it is a very strong Argument for the Continuance of that Method in all Time to come. But, Sir, as it is now very late, and as I shall probably have another Opportunity of giving my Sentiments more fully upon the Affair now before us, I shall therefore trouble you no farther at present, but only to declare, that now, after hearing this Scheme opened to us, I dislike it as much as ever I did any Representation of it that ever I heard of, and therefore I shall give my Negative to the Question proposed."

George Heatboste, Esq; added, "The greatest Objection arises from the Danger to which this Scheme will most certainly expose the Liberties of our Country; those Liberties for which our Ancestors have so often ventured their Lives and their Fortunes; those Liberties which have cost the Nation so much Blood and Treasure, seem already to be greatly retrenched: I am sorry to say it, Sir, but what is now in Dispute seems to me to be the last Branch of Liberty we have to contend for: We have already established a standing Army, and have made it in a manner Part of our Constitution; we have already subjected great Numbers of the People of this Nation to the arbitrary Laws of Excise; and this Scheme is so wide a Step towards subjecting all the rest of the People of *England* to those arbitrary Laws, that it will be impossible for us to recover or prevent the fatal Consequences of such a Scheme.

"We have indeed nothing to fear from his present Majesty, he never will make a bad Use of that Power which we have put into his Hands; but if we once grant to the Crown too great an Extent of Power, we cannot recal that Grant when we have a Mind; and, tho' his Majesty should never make a bad Use of it, some of his Successors may. The being governed by a wife and a good King, does not make the People a free People; the *Romans*, Sir, were as great Slaves under the few good Emperors they had to reign over them, as they were under the most cruel of their Tyrants: After the People have once given up their Liberties, their Governors have all the same Power of oppressing them, tho' they may not perhaps all make the same wicked Use of the Power that has been put into their Hands; but a Slave that has the good Fortune to meet with a good-natured and an humane Master, is no less a Slave than he that meets with a cruel and barbarous one. Our Liberties, Sir, are too valuable, and have been purchased at too high a Price, to be sported with, or wantonly given up even to the best of Kings. We have before now had some good, some wise and gracious Sovereigns to reign over us; but we find, that under them our Ancestors were as jealous of their Liberties as they were under the worst of our Kings. It is to be hoped, that we have still the same Value for our Liberties; if we have, we certainly will use all peaceable Methods to preserve and secure them; and, if such Methods should

Mr. Heatboste's Speech.

"prove



"ineffectual, I hope there is no *Englishman* but  
 "has Spirit enough to use those Methods for the  
 "Preservation of our Liberties, which were used  
 "by our Ancestors for the Defence of their Li-  
 "berties, and for transmitting them down to  
 "us in that glorious Condition in which we found  
 "them. There are some still alive who bravely  
 "ventured their Lives and their Fortunes in the  
 "Defence of the Liberties of their Country; there  
 "are many whose Fathers were embarked in the  
 "same glorious Cause. Let it never be said,  
 "that the Sons of such Men wantonly gave up  
 "those Liberties for which their Fathers had  
 "risked so much, and that for the poor Pre-  
 "tence of suppressing a few Frauds in the Col-  
 "lecting of the publick Revenues, which might  
 "easily have been suppressed without entering  
 "into any such dangerous Measures."

Mr. Pul-  
 tene's  
 Speech.

In which he was strongly backed by *William*  
*Pulteney*, Esq; who declared it to be his Opinion,  
 "That this Scheme breathed nothing but the  
 "Principles of the most arbitrary and most ty-  
 "rannical Governments that have been established  
 "in *Europe*: The enlarging of the Power of the  
 "Crown, the increasing the Number of Depen-  
 "dents on the Crown, the rendering the Happi-  
 "ness of the Subject precarious and uncertain,  
 "and depending in a manner entirely on the good  
 "Will of a Prime Minister, or of those employed  
 "under him, are the certain Consequences of the  
 "Scheme now proposed to us; they are the cer-  
 "tain Consequences of all Schemes for extending  
 "the Laws of Excise, and are probably the prin-  
 "cipal Views of all those who set up such Pro-  
 "jects. Let Gentlemen but read the political  
 "Testaments of *Ricblieu* and *Louvois*, those Le-  
 "gacies which were left by the Authors to their  
 "Master, for instructing him in the Principles  
 "of arbitrary Government; let Gentlemen, I  
 "say, but read those Testaments, and they will  
 "see that the Author of this Scheme, whoever  
 "he be, must be very well versed in them; they  
 "will see how well it agrees with the Principles  
 "there laid down for the establishing and sup-  
 "porting of arbitrary Power. It is for this Rea-  
 "son that the *English* Nation has always been so  
 "averse to Excise-Projects of all Kinds; the very  
 "Word Excise has always been odious to the  
 "People of *England*. It is true, there has been an  
 "Excise established by Parliament, but it was at  
 "first given as a Purchase for the Court of Wards  
 "and Liveries; and, tho' that Court was most  
 "justly looked on as one of our greatest Griev-  
 "ances, yet the Purchase has always been reck-  
 "oned too dear, and that Parliament which gave  
 "the Excise has been branded with the infamous  
 "Name of a pensionary Parliament. Even the  
 "great King *William*, notwithstanding all he had  
 "done for the People of *England*, notwithstanding  
 "his being most generally beloved and esteemed  
 "by his Subjects, yet he had like to have suf-  
 "fered by a Notion's prevailing among the Peo-  
 "ple, that some new Excises were to have been  
 "established. It was publicly said, that we  
 "had got a *Dutch* King, and that therefore we  
 "were to be faddled with *Dutch* Excises. That  
 "wise King was so sensible of the Danger he  
 "might be exposed to by the prevailing of such  
 "a Notion, that he thought it necessary to

"disavow any such Intention by a publick De-  
 "claration.

"I wish the Gentlemen who appear so zealous  
 "for this Scheme, would have some little Regard  
 "to their Constituents. It is well known that it  
 "was the Custom among our Ancestors, when  
 "any new Device was proposed, to desire Time  
 "to have a Conference with their Countries. I  
 "am but very little conversant in Books of Law;  
 "however, I some Times look into them, and I  
 "must beg Leave to read a Passage or two on this  
 "Subject from my Lord *Coke*. That great Law-  
 "yer, in the fourth Part of his Institutes, Page  
 "14, says, It is also the Law and Custom of the  
 "Parliament, that, when any new Device is  
 "moved on the King's Behalf in Parliament, for  
 "his Aid, or the like, the Commons may an-  
 "swer, That they tendered the King's Estate, and  
 "are ready to aid the same, only in this new De-  
 "vice they dare not agree, without Conference  
 "with their Countries: Whereby it appeareth,  
 "that such Conference is warrantable by the Law  
 "and Custom of Parliament. And again, in  
 "Page 34, he tells us, At the Parliament holden  
 "in the ninth of *Edw.* III. when a Motion was  
 "made for a Subsidy of a new Kind, the Com-  
 "mons answered, That they would have Confe-  
 "rence with those of their several Countries and  
 "Places, who had put them in Trust, before  
 "they treated of any such Matter. If such a  
 "Conference, Sir, was ever necessary upon any  
 "Occasion, it is surely necessary before we agree  
 "to the Device now offered to us; a Device  
 "which, in my Opinion, strikes at the very  
 "Root of our Liberties; it is, in my way of  
 "thinking, a downright Plan for arbitrary  
 "Power; and in this I am not singular, for there  
 "seems to be many Gentlemen of the same Opi-  
 "nion within Doors as well as without; therefore  
 "I must think that it is necessary, it is incum-  
 "bent upon every Gentleman in this House, at  
 "least to desire to have a Conference with his  
 "Constituents before he agrees to any such De-  
 "vice. This, Sir, would have been necessary,  
 "if we had been entirely ignorant of the Senti-  
 "ments of our several Countries, but indeed in  
 "the present Case such a Conference seems to be  
 "quite unnecessary; we already know the Senti-  
 "ments of our Constituents in Relation to the  
 "Device now offered to us; the whole Na-  
 "tion has already, in the most open Man-  
 "ner, declared their Dislike to it, and there-  
 "fore I hope the Gentlemen of this Committee  
 "will reject it with that Scorn and Contempt it  
 "deserves."

And by Sir *William Wyndham*, who delivered  
 his Opinion after this Manner: "The Scheme,  
 "as now explained to us, has, in my Opinion,  
 "been no Way misrepresented. It is the very  
 "same with what has been represented to us; it  
 "is the very same with that which the Nation has  
 "so openly and so generally declared their Dislike  
 "to; it is fraught with all those Evils which  
 "were ever attributed to it, and most apparently  
 "strikes at the very Fundamentals of our Con-  
 "stitution. The collecting of any Duties by the  
 "Laws of Excise has, in all Ages and in all  
 "Countries, been looked on as the most grievous  
 "and most oppressive Method of collecting of  
 "Taxes,

Sir Will-  
 am Wynd-  
 ham's  
 Speech.



" Taxes; and, if one Method of raising an Excise can be more oppressive than another, it must be granted, that the Method now proposed to us, of raising this new Excise, must of all Methods be the most oppressive, and the most vexatious to the People. In all Countries, Excises of every Kind are looked on as Badges of Slavery, and tho' the *English* Nation be now unfortunately subjected to some of them, yet I hope they will never consent to any new Excises, or to any new Extension of the Laws of Excise, let the Pretences for so doing be ever so specious.

" But in the present Case, pray Sir, let us consider what are the specious Pretences made use of, what are the great Advantages proposed, for persuading us to consent to the subjecting of so many of his Majesty's faithful Subjects to be plagued and harrassed by the Officers of Excise. The suppressing of Frauds, and the Advantages that will accrue therefrom to the Publick and to the fair Trader, is, by what I can find, the only Pretence now made use of; and yet those Frauds, even aggravated, as they were, by the honourable Gentleman who proposed this Scheme to us, do amount to but a meer Trifle; so that the Improvement to be made, as to the publick Revenue, will be but very inconsiderable, if any at all, after deducting the additional Charges of Management, which the Publick will become liable to by the great Increase of Officers: The Pretence therefore, even when set in the strongest Light, can be no sufficient Argument for prevailing on us to expose our Constitution to the least Danger, or to subject any of our Fellow-Countrymen to great Hardships: But this Pretence is still more frivolous, since it has been made appear to us, that those Frauds are not at all so considerable as they have been represented; that all Sorts of Frauds cannot be prevented even by the Scheme now proposed; and that many of those Frauds that have been lately committed might be prevented by the Laws now in Being, if care were taken to have proper Officers, and to make those Officers diligent and faithful. I grant, indeed, Sir, that the Power and Influence of the Crown will be greatly increased and improved by this Scheme; I must own, Sir, that great Numbers of the People of this Nation will thereby be rendered most submissive and obedient to those that shall hereafter be employed by the Crown; and, if this be a Motive for agreeing to this Scheme, I must allow that it is a strong one; I believe, indeed, that it is the only real one that any Gentleman can have for giving his Consent to such a Scheme; but with me, Sir, it is so far from being a Motive for giving my Consent, that it is the strongest Motive I have for giving my Negative to the Question now before us, because I think it absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution.

" 'Tis true, Sir, an Ease to the Landed-Interest has upon this, as well as upon some other late Occasions of the like Nature, been thrown out, as a Bait for some Gentlemen; but, I hope, the Landed-Gentlemen are not to be caught by  
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" such Baits; the Hook appears so plain, that it may be discovered by any Man of common Sense: However, I must say, that the Method of arguing is unfair, the Design is wicked, for it is an Endeavour to set the Landed-Interest, in a manner, at War with the Trading-Interest of the Nation; it is endeavouring to destroy that Harmony which always ought to subsist among the People of the same Nation, and which, if once destroyed, would certainly end in the Ruin and Destruction of the whole. But every Landed-Gentleman in *England* will do well to consider what Value their Lands would be of, if, for the Sake of a small and immediate Ease to themselves, they should be induced to oppress and destroy the Trade of their Country; and whoever considers this, will despise all such Projects, and reject them with that Contempt which they deserve. If this Scheme should once be established, the Power and Influence of the Crown will be so great in all Parts of the Nation, that no Man can depend upon the natural Interest he has in his Country, for being a Member of this House; he must in all future Times, for such a Favour, depend entirely upon the Crown; and this, I hope, there is no Gentleman in this House would chuse to submit to.

" We are told, Sir, Why do you complain of this Scheme? Here is no new Tax to be imposed; there is nothing proposed, but only a new Method of raising those Taxes which are already due by Law: But I would have Gentlemen remember, that this Nation has once already been more grievously oppressed by a new Method of raising and collecting that Money that was before due by Law, than they ever were by any new Tax that was ever laid on them."

On which Occasion Sir William put them in mind of those two bad Ministers of State *Epsom* and *Dudley*, who, he observed, drained the Purse of the Subject, and otherwise oppressed them, not by imposing new Taxes, or by laying any new and illegal Burthens on the People; but by a severe and vigorous Execution of those Laws which before had been enacted; and then concludes thus: " There never was, in any Reign, a Scheme or Project attempted, so much to the Dislike and Dissatisfaction of the People in general; the whole Nation has already so openly declared their Aversion to the Scheme now offered to us, that I am surprized to see it insisted on; the very proposing of such a Scheme to a House of Commons, after so many Remonstrances against it, I must think most audacious; it is, in a manner, flying in the Face of the whole People of *England*: And since they have already declared against it, God forbid that we, who are their Representatives, should declare for it."

This Reflexion threw the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Walpole) into a pretty deal of Emotion; and finding it incumbent upon him to wipe off, as much as in his Power, the Insinuation of his copying the wicked Devices of Henry the VII's Ministry, he rose once more, and spoke to the following Effect: " Sir, as I was obliged, when I opened the Affair now be-  
7 B fore

Sir Robert  
Walpole's  
Speech.



“fore us, to take up a great deal of your  
 “Time, I then imagined that I should not  
 “have been obliged to have given you any  
 “farther Trouble; but when such Things are  
 “thrown out, Things which, in my Opinion,  
 “are quite foreign to the Debate; when the  
 “ancient Histories, not only of this Country,  
 “but of other Countries, are ransacked for  
 “Characters of wicked Ministers, in order to  
 “adapt them to the present Times, and to draw  
 “Parallels between them and some modern Cha-  
 “racters, to which they bear no other Resem-  
 “blance but only that they were Ministers, it  
 “is impossible for one to sit still. Of late Years,  
 “I have dealt but little in the study of History;  
 “but I have a very good Prompter by me,”  
 (meaning the Attorney-General) “and by his  
 “means I can recollect, that the Case of *Empton*  
 “and *Dudley*, mentioned by the Honourable  
 “Gentleman who spoke last, was so very diffe-  
 “rent, from any Thing that can possibly be pre-  
 “sumed from the Scheme now before us, that I  
 “wonder how it was possible to lug them into  
 “the Debate. The Case as to them was, that  
 “they had, by Virtue of old and obsolete Laws,  
 “most unjustly extorted great Sums of Money  
 “from People, who, as was pretended, had be-  
 “come liable to great Pains and Penalties by  
 “having been guilty of Breaches of those obso-  
 “lete Laws, which for many Years before had  
 “gone intirely into Disuse. I must say, Sir, and  
 “I hope most of those that hear me think, that  
 “it is very unjust and unfair to draw any Pa-  
 “rallel between the Characters of those two  
 “Ministers and mine, which was I suppose what  
 “the Honourable Gentleman meant to do, when  
 “he brought that Piece of History into the  
 “Debate. If I ever endeavour to raise Money  
 “from the People, or from any Man whatever,  
 “by oppressive or illegal Means, if my Character  
 “should ever come to be in any Respect like  
 “theirs, I shall deserve their Fate: But while  
 “I know myself to be innocent, I shall depend  
 “upon the Protection of the Laws of my Coun-  
 “try; as long as they can protect me I am safe;  
 “and if that Protection should fail, I am prepa-  
 “red to submit to the worst that can happen. I  
 “know that my political and ministerial Life  
 “has, by some Gentlemen, been long wished at  
 “an End, but they may ask their own disap-  
 “pointed Hearts how vain their Wishes have  
 “been; and as for my natural Life, I have lived  
 “long enough to learn to be as easy about part-  
 “ing with it as any Man can well be.  
 “As to those Clamours, Sir, which have been  
 “raised without Doors, and which are now so  
 “much insisted on, it is very well known by  
 “whom, and by what Methods they were raised,  
 “and it is no difficult Matter to guess with  
 “what Views; but I am very far from taking  
 “them to be the Sense of the Nation, or be-  
 “lieving that the Sentiments of the Generality  
 “of the People were thereby expressed. The  
 “most part of the People concerned in those  
 “Clamours did not speak their own Sentiments,  
 “they were played by others, like so many Pup-  
 “pets; it was not the Puppets that spoke, it  
 “was those behind the Curtain that played them,  
 “and made them speak whatever they had a  
 “mind.

“There is now, Sir, a most extraordinary  
 “Concourse of People at our Door; I hope it  
 “will not be said, that all those People came  
 “there of themselves naturally, and without  
 “any Instigation from others; for to my certain  
 “Knowledge, some very odd Methods were  
 “used to bring such Multitudes hither; cir-  
 “cular Letters, Sir, were wrote, and were sent  
 “by the Beadles in the most publick and most  
 “unprecedented Manner, round almost every  
 “Ward in the City, summoning them, upon  
 “their Peril, to come down this Day to the House  
 “of Commons: This I am certain of, because I  
 “have now one of those Letters in my Pocket,  
 “signed by a Deputy of one of the greatest  
 “Wards in the City of *London*, and sent by the  
 “Beadle to one of the Inhabitants of that Ward;  
 “and I know that such Letters were sent, in the  
 “same Manner, almost to every Liveryman  
 “and Tradesman in that Ward. By the same  
 “Sort of unwarrantable Methods have the Cla-  
 “mours been raised almost in every Part of the  
 “Nation.

“Gentlemen may say what they please of the  
 “Multitudes now at our Door, and in all the  
 “Avenues leading to this House; they may call  
 “them a modest Multitude, if they will; but  
 “whatever Temper they were in when they came  
 “hither, it may be very much altered now,  
 “after having waited so long at our Door; it  
 “may be a very easy Matter for some designing  
 “seditious Person to raise a Tumult and Disor-  
 “der among them, and when Tumults are once  
 “begun no Man knows where they may end; he  
 “is a greater Man than any I know in the Na-  
 “tion, that could with the same Ease appease  
 “them; for this Reason I must think, that it  
 “was neither prudent nor regular to use any  
 “Methods for bringing such Multitudes to this  
 “Place, under any Pretence whatever. Gentle-  
 “men may give them what Name they think fit;  
 “it may be said, that they came hither as hum-  
 “ble Supplicants; but I know whom the Law  
 “calls sturdy Beggars, and those who brought  
 “them hither could not be certain, but that they  
 “might have behaved in the same Manner.

Sir *John Barnard* then got up to speak, but  
 there being some Disorder in the Committee, and  
 the Question loudly called for, Sir *John Hynd*  
*Cotton* got up, and spoke thus: “To Order;  
 “Sir, I hope you will call Gentlemen to Order;  
 “there is now a Gentleman up to speak; a Gen-  
 “tleman who speaks as well as any Gentleman  
 “in this House, and who deserves Attention as  
 “much as any Gentleman that ever spoke in this  
 “House: Besides, Sir, he is one of the Repre-  
 “sentatives of the greatest and the richest City  
 “in *Europe*, a City which is greatly interested  
 “in this Debate, and therefore he must be heard;  
 “and I desire, Sir, that you will call to Order,  
 “that the Committee may shew him, at  
 “least, that Respect that is due to every Gen-  
 “tleman who is a Member of this House.”

After which, the Committee being called to  
 Order, Sir *John Barnard* went on, in Substance  
 as follows: “Sir, I know of no irregular or  
 “unfair Methods that were used to call People  
 “from the City to your Door; it is certain,  
 “that any Set of Gentlemen or Merchants may  
 “lawfully

Sir John  
Hynd  
Cotton's  
Speech.

Sir John  
Barnard's  
Speech.



"lawfully desire their Friends, they may even write Letters, and they may send those Letters by whom they please, to desire the Merchants of Figure and Character to come down to the Court of Requests and to our Lobby, in order to solicit their Friends and Acquaintances against any Scheme or Project which they think may be prejudicial to them. This, Sir, is the undoubted Right of the Subject, and what has been always practised upon all Occasions. The Honourable Gentleman talks of sturdy Beggars; I do not know what Sort of People may be now at our Door, because I have not lately been out of the House, but I believe they are the same Sort of People that were there when I came last into the House; and then, Sir, I can assure you, that I saw none but such as deserve the Name of sturdy Beggars as little as the Honourable Gentleman himself, or any Gentleman whatever. It is well known, that the City of London was sufficiently apprised of what we were this Day to be about; where they got their Information I do not know; but I am very certain, that they had a very right Notion of the Scheme which has been now opened to us, and they were so generally and zealously bent against it, that whatever Methods may have been used to call them hither, I am sure it would have been impossible to have found any legal Methods to have prevented their coming hither."

*The Motion carried in the affirmative.*

There were several other Gentlemen spoke, both for and against the Scheme; and at last the Question was put, upon the Motion made by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, whereupon they came to a Division:

Total for the Excise, with the Teller, 266.

Total against the Excise, with the Teller, 205.

But this Success of the Minister did not discourage the Opponents to his arbitrary Measures: For, when the Report thereof was made to the House by Sir Charles Turner, Chairman of the Committee, on the sixteenth of March, and the Question was proposed for agreeing with the Committee in their Resolution concerning the Duties on Tobacco, Sir John Barnard, in an elaborate and pathetic Speech, amongst other Particulars, said, "I am surpris'd, Sir, to hear any Gentleman say, that Brewers make no Complaints on Account of their being subjected to the Laws of Excise: I do not know what Sort of Brewers those Gentlemen may converse with, but I never conversed with any who did not complain of it as a very great Grievance, nor did I ever meet with any who could not give very good and substantial Reasons for their Complaints. There are many particular Ways by which the Officers of Excise may be troublesome and vexatious to the Brewer, but there is one which is generally practised all over the Kingdom; and that is, that those Officers not only gauge and take an Account of their Liquors, but likewise oblige the Brewers to shew them their Books as often as they have a mind; by which Means they not only pry into all the Secrets and Mysteries of their Trade, but likewise into their Circumstances and Fortunes. Can any Gentleman look upon this as no

*Sir John Barnard's Speech.*

Grievance? Is it not a Hardship upon any Man, to have the Secrets and Mysteries of his Trade exposed to every little Fellow whom the Commissioners of Excise shall please to put in Authority over him? But is it not still a greater Hardship, for a Man to be obliged to discover his Circumstances to one who is an utter Stranger to him, perhaps to one who is his most implacable Enemy?

The Honourable Gentleman, I find, Sir, values himself much upon the small Increase of Excise-Officers that is to be made by his Scheme, but then he seems to forget the Warehouse-keepers: They, as well as the other Officers of Excise, are all to be named by the Crown and paid by the Publick, consequently they are certainly to be called Officers of the Revenue: They will be as expensive to the Publick, and as great Slaves to the Administration, as any other Sort of Officers whatever. As there are a great Number of Tobacco-Warehouses in Britain, there must be a great Number of them employed to attend those Warehouses as often as there should be Occasion for them, otherwise it will be impossible for the Merchant to manage or dispose of the Goods he has there lodged; from whence I must conclude, that the Number of those Warehouse-keepers will be much more than double the Number of the other new Officers to be added by this Scheme.

It has been said, that Liberty has nothing to do in the Question now before us; but, in my Opinion, if it is not deeply concerned in this Question, it can never be concerned in any Question that can come before this House: Is not every Man's House looked on as his Asylum? Is, then, the giving a Power to any little paltry Exciseman to enter People's Houses, at all Times of the Day and Night, no Inroad upon the Liberty of those People? If it is not an Inroad upon a Man's Liberty, it certainly is a very direct one upon his Property, and of Consequence it will be found to be an Inroad upon his Liberty; for can any Man be said to be free, who must submit to, and be the humble Slave of his Exciseman, otherwise he must expect no Quiet or Comfort within his own Dwelling-house? The most blameless Conduct cannot secure him against Vexation, and no Man can be said to be free, who cannot depend upon his Innocence for his Protection: An Officer, invested with such Power, may fall upon twenty Ways to vex and teize the most innocent Man upon Earth: I know that one of my Acquaintance, who has the Misfortune to be subject to the Laws of Excise already in Being, was, for a considerable Time together, regularly visited by his Exciseman at the Hour the Family went to Dinner; and, if they had but civilly asked the Gentleman to call at any other Time, his immediate answer was, No, Sir, I'm in a Hurry; I have a great deal of other Business to attend besides yours; I must immediately visit such a Place; if you will not allow me, I must go, and I know what to do. By this rude Behaviour the whole Family was disturbed, and one of them was always oblig-

ed



"ed to get up from Dinner, in order to go and  
"let him visit such Places in the House as he had  
"a mind.

"These, Sir, are the Fellows, who, by this  
"fine Scheme, are to be put into every Man's  
"House that is a Dealer in either of the two  
"Commodities of Tobacco or Wine: These are  
"the Lord-Danes, who are to be, by Law, ap-  
"pointed to Lord it over every such Dealer and  
"his whole Family. We know what was the  
"Fate of the Lord-Danes we had formerly in  
"England, and I shall be very little surpris'd if  
"these new one ones meet with the same Fate.  
"In short, Sir, Gentlemen may dress up this  
"Scheme in what Shape they please, but to one  
"who considers it coolly and impartially, as I  
"have done, it must appear in its true Colours.  
"I am convinced that it will produce nothing  
"but the most mischievous Consequences, not  
"only to those who are to be immediately affect-  
"ed by it, but likewise to the Liberties and Pro-  
"perties of the Nation in general, and therefore  
"I am intirely against agreeing to the Resoluti-  
"ons of the Committee."

*Sir Thomas Af-  
ton's  
Speech.*

Sir Thomas Aston spoke next against it, and  
among other Things took Notice, that it was  
his Misfortune to know too much of the In-  
fluence that the Officers of the Customs and  
Excise had at Elections; for at his own Election,  
there were many of the Voters so free and  
open, as to come to him and tell him, that  
they would vote for him rather than any  
other, but that those Officers had threatened  
to ruin them if they did; and others told  
him, that they had Promises either for them-  
selves or for their Sons to be made Officers in  
the Customs or Excise, by his Antagonist,  
and as their Bread depended upon getting those  
Promises fulfilled, which they could not ex-  
pect if they did not vote against him, therefore  
they hoped he would excuse them. "Thus,  
"Sirs, says he, I know the Evil of this illegal  
"Influence by Experience, and therefore I shall  
"always be against any Measure that may tend  
"to increase it, as this Scheme most evidently  
"will; for I hope I shall always disdain to owe  
"the Honour of representing my Country in  
"Parliament, to any Administration whatever;  
"I hope I shall always depend upon the free  
"Votes of my Fellow-Subjects, and for that  
"Reason I must be against what I think will  
"destroy that Freedom, upon which only I am  
"always to depend."

*The Excise-  
Bill carried in the  
Affirma-  
tive.*

Many others spoke for and against the agree-  
ing to the Resolution; but at last upon a Division  
it was carried in the Affirmative, 249 against 189;  
and it was ordered, that a Bill should be brought  
in pursuant thereto.

This famous Bill was accordingly brought into  
the House on the fourth of April, and was read  
a first Time; and a Motion being made, that it  
should be withdrawn, on Account that some Parts  
thereof were not within the Resolutions of the  
House, pursuant to which the said Bill had been  
ordered to be brought in, it passed in the Nega-  
tive, 232 against 176.

Then a Motion was made for adjourning,  
which likewise passed in the Negative; at last it  
was resolved, that the Bill should be read a se-

cond time; and ordered, that it should be read a  
second time on that Day Sevensnight, 236  
against 200. Next Day, after the Bringing-in of  
this Bill, a Motion was made for the Printing  
such a Number of Copies as should be sufficient  
for the Use of the Members of the House; but,  
upon the Question's being put, it was carried in  
the Negative, 128 against 112.

In the mean time, the Representation deliver-  
ed by the Citizens of London to their Represen-  
tatives, was copied by many of the Counties,  
Cities, and Boroughs of the Kingdom, as may  
be observed to be hinted at in the Premises: And  
this Order of the House was no sooner made  
publick, but it threw the City of London into  
such a violent Ferment, that the Lord-Mayor,  
John Barber, Esq; immediately summoned a  
Common Council, to deliberate upon the most  
effectual Measures to prevent passing the said  
Bill; on which Occasion his Lordship made the  
following Speech:

"Gentlemen,

"There is a Bill depending in the House of  
"Commons, (a Copy of which I have procu-  
"red) for laying an inland Duty on Tobacco;  
"which Duty, it is universally agreed, will  
"prove extremely detrimental to the Trade and  
"Commerce of this great City, as well as to that  
"of the whole Nation. And, as the high Sta-  
"tion I have the Honour to be in obliges me  
"to be watchful over every thing that may af-  
"fect the Interest of my Fellow-Citizens, I should  
"think myself wanting in my Duty, if I neglect-  
"ed to call you together on this extraordinary  
"Occasion, that you might have an Opportu-  
"nity to deliberate on an Affair of so much Im-  
"portance, wherein our Liberty and Property  
"are so much concerned."

*The Lord-  
Mayor's  
Speech to the Com-  
mon Council against the said  
Bill.*

As this Bill very much concerned the Trade  
and Commerce of this Nation, the Lord-Mayor  
of the City of London procured a Copy of it  
soon after it was brought into the House of Com-  
mons; and having laid it before the Common  
Council, it was there resolved to Petition the  
House against it; and a Petition being then im-  
mediately drawn up and agreed to, the same was  
presented to the House of Commons on the tenth  
Day of April.

*The humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen,  
and Commons of the City of London, in Common  
Council assembled,*

*Sheweth,*

"That your Petitioners observe in the Votes  
"of this Honourable House, that a Bill has  
"been brought in, pursuant to the Resolutions  
"of the sixteenth Day of March, for repealing  
"several Subsidies, and an Impost now payable  
"on Tobacco of the British Plantations, and for  
"granting an Inland-Duty in lieu thereof.  
"That they presume therefore, in all Humi-  
"lity, by a respectful Application to this Ho-  
"nourable House, to express, as they have al-  
"ready done in some measure by their Represen-  
"tation to their Members, the universal Sense of  
"the City of London, concerning any further Ex-  
"tension of the Laws of Excise.

*The Peti-  
tion of the  
Common  
Council against the  
said Bill.*

"That



"That the Burthen of Taxes already imposed on every Branch of Trade, however cheerfully borne, is severely felt; but that your Petitioners apprehend this Burthen will grow too heavy to be borne, if it be increased by such vexatious and oppressive Methods of levying and collecting the Duties, as they are assured, by melancholy Experience, that the Nature of all Excises must necessarily produce.

"That the Merchants, Tradesmen, and Manufacturers of this Kingdom have supported themselves under the Pressure of the Excise-Laws now in Force, by the comfortable and reasonable Expectation, that Laws, which nothing but publick Necessity could be a Motive to enact, would be repealed in Favour of the Trade of the Nation, and of the Liberty of the Subject, whenever that Motive should be removed, as your Petitioners presume it effectually is, by an undisturbed Tranquillity at home, and a general Peace so firmly established abroad.

"That if this Expectation be entirely taken away; if the Excise-Laws, instead of being repealed, are extended to other Species of Merchandizes not yet excised, and a Door opened for extending them to all; your Petitioners cannot, in Justice to themselves, to the Merchants, Tradesmen, and Manufacturers of the whole Kingdom, and to the general Interest of their Country, conceal their Apprehensions, that the most fatal Blow which ever was given, will be given on this Occasion to the Trade and Navigation of Great-Britain; that great Spring, from which the Wealth and Prosperity of the Publick flow, will be obstructed; the mercantile Part of the Nation will become not only less able to trade to Advantage, but unwilling to trade at all; for no Person, who can enjoy all the Privileges of a British Subject out of Trade, even with a small Fortune, will voluntarily renounce some of the most valuable of those Privileges, by subjecting himself to the Laws of Excise.

"That your Petitioners are able to shew, that these their Apprehensions are founded both in Experience and Reason; and therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray, That this Honourable House will be pleased to hear them by their Counsel against the said Bill."

*Debate thereon.*

The presenting of this Petition brought the Excise-Scheme again upon the Carpet in that Honourable House. The City of London has always enjoyed this Privilege, That any Petition from them is presented to the House by their Sheriffs, and is brought up by the Clerk of the House, and read at the Table, without asking Leave of the House for that Purpose: Whereas all other Petitions must be presented by a Member of the House, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the Table by the Clerk, till Leave be first asked of, and granted by the House. Accordingly, this Petition was brought up and read at the Table; and, as soon as it was read, Sir John Barnard got up, and shewed how much the City and Citizens of London, as well as all the other trading Part of the Nation, were to be affected by the Bill for altering the Method of raising the Duties payable on Tobacco, and

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how just Reasons they had to insist upon being heard by their Counsel against it; and concluded with a Motion for granting them Leave to be heard by their Counsel, if they thought fit.

In Opposition to this Motion, it was insisted on, that it had always been the Practice of that House, never to receive any Petitions, and much less to admit Counsel, to be heard against any Bill for imposing of Taxes upon the Subject; for if any such Thing were to be admitted of, it would be impossible ever to pass any such Bill, because that there would be so many different Petitions presented against it by those who were to be subject thereto, that it would be impossible to hear Counsel separately upon every such Petition within the usual Time of the Continuance of one Session of Parliament: And that in refusing to admit Counsel to be heard, there could be no Inconvenience, because every Man, and every Body of Men had their Representatives in that House, who certainly would represent their Case to the House, if any particular Hardship was to be put upon them by any Bill then before the House.

To this it was replied, That the House had never pretended to any general Custom of refusing Petitions, except against those Bills which were called Money-Bills, that was to say, such Bills as were brought in for raising Money for the current Service of the Year; and that, even as to them, there were many Precedents where the House had admitted the Parties, whom they thought to have a real Interest therein, to be heard by their Counsel against passing of such Bills: That the admitting of Counsel even in such Cases could never prevent the passing such Bills, because the House could always order all Parties petitioning to be heard at one Time, and could give such Directions, that it would never take up many Days to hear every Thing that could be objected by every one of the Parties petitioning: That tho' every Part of the Nation had their Representatives in that House, yet it was well known, that Speaking in publick was a Talent that every Man was not not endowed with; from whence it might happen, that the particular Persons, or Part of the Nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was passing in the House, might not have any such Members as were proper to lay their Case fully and clearly before the House; and that therefore, even as to Money-Bills, it was proper to admit Parties to be heard against them, when it appeared that they were very particularly interested therein.

But as to the Case then before them, there was not the least Pretence for refusing the Desire of the Petition, because the Bill against which it was presented, was no Money-Bill; it was granted by the Advocates for the Bill, it was even insisted on, as the greatest Argument for it, that there was no new Duties to be imposed; it was a Bill only for altering the Method of collecting the Taxes already imposed, and therefore it could never be pretended, that there was any Practice or Custom of the House for refusing to admit Parties interested to be heard against such a Bill: That if there had been such a Custom introduced, it ought not to be observed, especially when such a considerable body as the

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Lord-



Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London, come with an humble Petition to be heard against a Bill, which they thought would not only be highly injurious to them in particular, but destructive of the Trade and Commerce of the whole Nation.

In this Debate there were many Precedents brought by Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gybbon, and Mr. Bootle, where the House had received Petitions, and admitted Counsel to be heard against Money-Bills; and there were likewise Precedents brought, by Sir William Yonge and Mr. Wollaston, where the same had been refused; the Reading of which took up a great Part of the Day.

The principal Speakers for granting the Desire of the Petition were,

Sir John Barnard,	Sir William Wynabam,
Samuel Sandys, Esq;	Walter Plummer, Esq;
Philip Gybbon, Esq;	George Heatcoate, Esq;
Thomas Bootle, Esq;	Thomas Wynabam, Esq;
William Pulteney, Esq;	

And the principal Speakers against granting the desire were,

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Mr. Solicitor General,
Horatio Walpole, Esq;	Mr. Attorney General,
Thomas Winnington, Esq;	Sir William Yonge,
	Hon. Henry Pelham.

Upon the Question's being put, for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by their Counsel against the Bill, there was a Division, and the Question was carried in the Negative, 214 against 197.

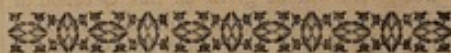
However, this potent Opposition of the City, &c. had so good an Effect, that the Bill, instead of being read a second Time on the eleventh of the following Month, according to an Order of the House for that Purpose, it was, upon a Motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deferred 'till the twelfth of June; which plainly shewed it was to be dropt; which was soon after evinced, by an Adjournment of the House for that Day, which rendering the second Reading thereof impracticable, it has never since been heard of.

*Resolutions and Orders against Tumults.*

There having been great Crowds of People about the House on the eleventh of April, and some of them having behaved in a tumultuous Manner, the next Day, viz. the twelfth of April, Complaint was made to the House by several Members, who had voted in Favour of the Scheme, that a tumultuous Crowd of People had been assembled together the Night before, and several Days during the Session, in the Court of Requests, and other Avenues to that House; and that they themselves, and several other Members of the House, had been last Night, in their Return from the House, menaced, insulted and assaulted, by a tumultuous Crowd of People in the Passages to the House: Whereupon it was resolved and declared, *Nemine Contradicente*, first, That the assaulting, insulting, or menacing any Member of that House, in his coming to or going from the House, or upon the Account of his Behaviour in Parliament, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, a most outrageous and dangerous Violation of the Rights of Parliament, and an high Crime and

Misdemeanor. Second, That the assembling and coming of any Number of Persons in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly Manner to that House, in order either to hinder or promote the Passing of any Bill, or other Matter depending before the House, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, destructive of the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament, and an high Crime and Misdemeanor. Third, That the inciting and encouraging any Number of Persons to come in a riotous, tumultuous and disorderly Manner to that House, in order either to hinder or promote the Passing of any Bill, or other Matter depending before the House, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, destructive of the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament, and an high Crime and Misdemeanor.

Then it was ordered, first, That the Members of that House, who served for the City of London, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the Lord-Mayor of London. Second, That the Members of that House, who served for the County of Middlesex, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the Sheriff of Middlesex. Third, That the Members of that House, who served for the City of Westminster, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the High Bailiff of Westminster. Which Orders were accordingly signified by their respective Members, who next Day reported their having done so to the House.



#### CHAP. XLV.

*City Address on the Marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Orange. The Precinct of Black-Friars added to the City. Addresses on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales. The old Contract for Lighting the City. The new Method. Proceedings against Retailers of Spirituous Liquors. Prince of Wales accepts of the Freedom of the City, and of the Sadlers Company. A Copy of his Freedom. Addresses on the Birth of Duke William. Bakers Petition to Parliament, and Redress. Quakers Petition to Parliament concerning Tithes. Petitions against the Quakers Bill. Act of Parliament for erecting the Fleet-Market. Act for regulating the City Watch.*

THE King having given the Princess Royal in Marriage to the Prince of Orange, this loyal and grateful City, to shew their hearty Approbation of his Majesty's wife Choice, in bestowing his eldest Daughter upon a Prince of the House of their Great Deliverer (William the Third) from spiritual and temporal Slavery, drew up and presented the following loyal Address on that joyful Occasion:

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council:

*The City's Address on the Marriage of the*  
"cil



*Prince's  
Royal to the  
Prince of  
Orange.*

"cil assembled, most humbly beg Leave to  
congratulate your Majesty on the happy  
Conclusion of the Marriage of the Prince  
Royal, with his most Serene Highness the Prince  
of Orange.

"Our Minds presage the greatest Glory, the  
brightest Triumphs, and most distinguished  
Prosperity to these Nations, both in the pre-  
sent and future Ages, from another Alliance  
with that truly illustrious House, the House of  
Nassau, from whence so many Heroes have  
sprung, the Scourges of Tyrants, and the Af-  
feters of Liberty.

"Among these we must for ever remember  
that glorious Prince, King William the Third,  
who delivered these Kingdoms from the immi-  
nent Dangers of Popery and Arbitrary Power;  
and, during the Course of his important Reign,  
established the Constitution, and secured our  
Liberties in such a Manner, that he seems to  
have left nothing more to be done, than what  
we hope, was reserved to complete the Glories  
of your Majesty's Reign; a Reign, in which  
we justly promise ourselves, that nothing will  
be omitted which may appear necessary for the  
confirming our antient Constitution; for easing  
the People from those heavy Burthens, which  
the Defence of their Liberties induced them to  
impose upon themselves; for encouraging the  
Trade, and advancing the Maritime Power  
of this Kingdom; for making us happy at  
home and respected abroad.

"And, as we have a grateful Sense of the many  
Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspi-  
cious Reign, we beg Leave to assure your  
Majesty of our hearty Endeavours in our Sphere  
to promote an affectionate Zeal for your Ma-  
jesty's Person and Government, that your  
Reign may be easy and happy."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the  
following Answer:

"My Lord-Mayor and Gentlemen,

"I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and  
loyal Address, and am very glad the Marriage  
of my Daughter with the Prince of Orange  
gives such general Satisfaction.

"It is a great Pleasure to me to see this Me-  
tropolis remember, with so much Gratitude,  
the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from Po-  
pery and Slavery, by my great Predecessor King  
William.

"A just Sense of the imminent Danger that  
this Nation then escaped, and of the inestimable  
Blessings that we now enjoy, will best secure  
to my People the Continuance and Preserva-  
tion of our present Happiness, which it has  
been, and always shall be, my Care to support  
and maintain to the utmost of my Power."

The Inhabitants of the Precinct of Black-Fryers,  
from the Dissolution of its Monastery by Henry  
the VIIIth, Anno 1539, pretending a Privilege of  
Exemption from the Jurisdiction of the City of  
London, occasioned the Lord-Mayor and Citizens  
to ascertain their Right thereto, by a Trial in the  
Court of King's-Bench, on the tenth of July,  
between them and Daniel Watson, an Inhabitant  
and Retailer of Goods in the said Fryers, before  
the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, by a special

Jury of Non-freemen, who determined the Cause  
in Favour of the City, by a Verdict of five Shil-  
lings Damage.

This District, being since constituted a Precinct  
of the Ward of Farringdon within, sends two  
Members to represent it in the Common Council  
of this City.

The Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of  
this City, to shew their dutiful Zeal and Affec-  
tion on the Solemnization of the Nuptials of the  
Prince of Wales, with the Princess of Saxe-Gotha,  
congratulated their Majesties, and their Royal  
Highnesses, on the twenty-ninth of April, by their  
Recorder, as follows:

To the King.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen  
of the City of London most humbly intreat  
your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your  
Majesty upon the Marriage of his Royal High-  
ness the Prince of Wales.

"Your Majesty's paternal Care for the Wel-  
fare of your Subjects has been evident upon  
all Occasions: And your Majesty's approving  
this Alliance for his Royal Highness, with a  
Princess of the illustrious House of Saxe-Gotha,  
confirms the Regard which your Majesty has  
always shewn for the Support of the Protestant  
Interest, and the Liberties of Europe; and is  
a fresh Instance of your Majesty's indulgent  
Concern for the present and future Prosperity  
of your People.

"As your Majesty's Subjects have Reason to  
be sensible of their Happiness under so mild  
and gracious a Prince; as they are in the full  
Possession of all their Rights and Liberties,  
Property secured, Commerce flourishing, In-  
dustry encouraged, Peace and Tranquillity at  
home and abroad; as their present Felicity  
is owing to your Majesty's Protection and In-  
fluence; and the Prospect of the Continuance  
of it to your Wisdom and Goodness: These  
your Majesty's most faithful Subjects beg  
Leave to express their Joy and Acknowledg-  
ments with the most grateful Hearts, and to  
assure your Majesty of their most dutiful and  
affectionate Regard to your Royal Person;  
of their zealous Endeavours in their Sphere for  
the Support of your Majesty's Government;  
and that they esteem themselves under the  
highest Obligations to do all in their Power,  
that your Majesty's Reign may be easy and  
happy to yourself, as it is an inestimable Bles-  
sing to your People."

To which Congratulation, his Majesty returned  
this Answer:

"I thank you for your Congratulations on this  
Occasion, and for the Zeal and Concern that  
you shew for the Prosperity and Support of my  
Family and Government."

To the Queen.

"May it please your Majesty,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen  
of the City of London most humbly beg  
Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the  
Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of  
Wales. As your Majesty is the Fountain from  
whence

Lord.  
Gazette.

The Lord-  
Mayor's  
Address on  
the Mar-  
riage of the  
Prince of  
Wales.

His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.

His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.

A.D. 1735

The Pre-  
cinct of  
Black-  
Fryers  
added to  
the City.



"whence so many Blessings flow to his Majesty's Subjects, they have Reason to approach your Majesty with the utmost Gratitude and Veneration.

"Your Majesty's promoting the Espousal of his Royal Highness to a Protestant Princess, eminent for her Religion, Virtues and Accomplishments, shew how much your Majesty has at Heart the true Happiness of his Royal Highness, and the Welfare and Prosperity of this Nation.

"Your Majesty is a glorious Instance of the many beneficial and of the lasting good Consequences of such an Alliance; happy is it for the Princess that she has so bright a Pattern to imitate; happy will it be for the Prince and the People, her following so good, so great an Example.

"There is nothing to wish, but that Heaven would bestow on this Royal Pair a Progeny in every Respect resembling those of your Majesty; and that your Majesty may have perfect Health, and live to see, with Joy and Comfort, all the desirable Effects of this happy Union."

*To the Prince.*

"May it please your Royal Highness.

"The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London most humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highness, on your Marriage with her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. 'Tis an infinite Pleasure to me, Sir, that have the Honour to express to your Royal Highness the joyful Sentiments of these his Majesty's most faithful Subjects upon this happy Occasion.

"'Tis with great Satisfaction they observe your Royal Highness's Felicity accomplished in the most delightful Manner to yourself, and at the same Time yielding the most agreeable View to all his Majesty's Subjects of the Continuance of the many Blessings to future Ages.

"They intreat your Royal Highness's Permission to offer their most ardent Wishes for your Royal Highness's Health and Prosperity; that you may be blessed with a numerous Offspring; that you may have the Satisfaction to see them truly representing your Royal Highness, with the most benevolent Disposition, with the tenderest Humanity, Assertors of Liberty, and Friends to Mankind, with all other those Princely Virtues which gave a Lustre even to your Dignity, and which make your Royal Highness the Favourite of the People, and the hopeful Prospect of the British Nation.

*His Royal Highness's Answer.*

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

*His Answer.*

"I thank you for your kind and affectionate Address to me and the Princess; it is a great Pleasure to me, the Joy you shew upon this happy Occasion. You may be assured of my constant Regard for the Trade of the City, and for the Welfare of the whole Nation.

*To the Princess.*

"May it please your Royal Highness,

*Their Address to the Princess of Wales.*

"As all his Majesty's Subjects now have an Interest in your Royal Highness's Welfare,

"these presume to tender their most hearty Wishes for your Royal Highness's Prosperity, and that you may have all the Joys this Life can yield.

"And as your Royal Highness cannot fail to complete the Happiness of your Royal Consort, and to attract the most tender and affectionate Returns, may Heaven for ever continue the blissful Union of your Hearts, and all your Years roll on with the most perfect Harmony; may your Royal Highness have the Satisfaction of yielding many endearing Pledges of your mutual Love, and to be endued with all those amiable Qualities and Perfections, which will accomplish the Desires of the Prince your Royal Consort, and that of your Royal Highness, and render you the Object of an universal Admiration."

The Commonalty of London, not a little uneasy at their being postponed in this Affair of Congratulation, applied to the Lord-Mayor to summon a Common Council, that they, at this Time of universal Joy, might also have an Opportunity of paying their hearty Congratulations to their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Wales; and, in order thereunto, drew up and presented the following most dutiful and loyal Address:

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to embrace this our first Opportunity of congratulating your Majesty on the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the illustrious Princess of Saxe-Gotha; a Princess whose early Virtues have received the most glorious Testimony of your Majesty's Approbation.

*London Gazette.*

*The Address of the Common Council to his Majesty.*

"Those Virtues, confirmed and improved by the happy Influence of her Majesty's bright Example, will, we doubt not, reflect Honour on your Majesty's Choice; and prove her Royal Highness worthy of the high Station to which she is called.

"With the sincerest Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude, we ascribe these happy Nuptials to your Majesty's paternal Care and Concern for the future, as well as present Happiness and Security of your People.

"What Blessings may we not hope for, from the Alliance of two Houses, which have been so long conspicuous for their steady Adherence to the Protestant Interest, and their glorious Zeal in Defence of Civil and Religious Liberty?

"The Joy we feel on this Occasion can receive Addition only by anticipating the Happiness of our Posterity, to whom these auspicious Nuptials promise a long Continuance of those Blessings, which we thankfully enjoy under your Majesty's most just and gracious Government.

"We beg Leave to express our hearty Wishes, that your Majesty may live to see these Prefaces of your faithful Subjects confirmed by their Royal Highnesses being blessed with a numerous Progeny; and to assure your Majesty, that we shall do every thing in our respective



"respective Stations, which may any way contribute to the Ease, Security and Glory of your Majesty's Reign."

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you for your dutiful and loyal Address: The Satisfaction you express on the Marriage of my Son, and the Sense you shew of my Care and Concern for the Happiness of my People, are very acceptable to me. The City of London may always depend upon the Continuance of my Favour and Protection."

*To the Queen, by the Common-Serjeant.*

*To the Queen.*

"May it please your Majesty,  
"The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen of the City of London beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the illustrious Princess of Saxe-Gotha.  
"They could not but form the highest Ideas of a Princess recommended by your Majesty, and adopted by our most gracious Sovereign into the Royal Family. It is her Royal Highness's present Honour, to answer those Ideas, to engage the Attention, and command the Veneration of all that approach her. It will be her future Glory to shew the succeeding Age a Copy of the Virtues, which this Alliance will give her Royal Highness Opportunity to observe, and Ambition to imitate.  
"May her Royal Highness long enjoy the Advantage of your Majesty's most excellent Pattern, the Nation the Benefit of your Royal Goodness, and latest Posterity the happy Consequences of this auspicious Event."

*To the Prince.*

*To the Prince of Wales.*

"May it please your Royal Highness,  
"The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen of the City of London beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on your Marriage with the Princess of Saxe-Gotha.  
"The Virtues of an Heir are next in Consequence to those which adorn the Possessor of a Throne; and, by the many great Virtues you have copied from your Royal Father, your Highness is the future Hope of the Nation; and there wanted nothing but a Prospect of Perpetuity to complete their Happiness. Your Royal Highness, by the present happy Alliance, gives them this agreeable View; and their Joy is so much the greater, as it flows from a Princess designed, by every great and engaging Accomplishment, for the Honour of your Royal Highnesses Affection.  
"May your Royal Highness long enjoy the present Happiness; and an illustrious Succession of your Royal Race convey the Prosperity of the Nation to remotest Ages."

*His Royal Highness's Answer.*

"My Lord and Gentlemen,  
"Your reiterated Congratulations to me and the Princess are very acceptable to us. I have always had the sincerest Affection for the City:  
NUMB. XLVIII.

"But it is greatly increased by all the Marks of Attachment you shew me on this Occasion. I hope you will be persuaded of my constant Regard for the Happiness of the Nation in general, and yours in particular, which has, and always will consist in the Preservation of our Trade and Constitution."

*To the Princess.*

"May it please your Royal Highness,  
"The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen of the City of London beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on your Marriage with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

*To the Princess of Wales.*

"Your Interest, Madam, is now the same with that of your illustrious Consort: Governed by his Inclinations, you partake of his Regard for the Welfare and Happiness of the People. Permit these his Majesty's faithful Subjects to assure your Royal Highness of the most affectionate Returns.  
"May your Royal Highness enjoy that Happiness, which your Alliance to so amiable a Prince, your high Station, and those Virtues which have so eminently distinguished your Highness, conspire to give; and the Blessings we now enjoy, by being governed by the best of Kings, be transmitted by your Royal Highness to after Ages."

Till this Time, the Streets of London were perhaps worse illuminated by Night than those of any other great City, which was intirely owing to bad Management; for the same being lighted by Contract, the Contractors were annually obliged to pay to the City the Sum of six hundred Pounds for the Liberty of lighting the same! A Practice which probably cannot be paralleled, to make an Advantage of a publick Benefit; but, to the Honour of the City, the Lamps are under a much better Regulation at present. Besides, the Contractors were only to receive six Shillings *per Annum* of every Housekeeper who paid to the Poor; of such whose Houses exceeded the Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*; and of those who put out no Lights; for all Persons who hung out a Lanthorn and Candle before their respective Houses, were exempt from paying towards the publick Lamps.

*The old Contract for lighting the City by Night.*

In Consideration of the Payment of the Sum of six hundred Pounds, and the Exemptions abovementioned, the said Contractors were only obliged to light their Lamps (which were about a thousand in Number) in dark Nights, till twelve o'Clock from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*; for those called light Nights, in which they were exempt from lighting, were ten in every Moon, viz. from the sixth Night after the new Moon, till the third after the Full; which was only one hundred and seventeen Nights, which made the whole time of lighting about seven hundred and fifty Hours; which short Space of lighting the Streets gave great Opportunities to Rogues to commit numerous Burglaries, Street Robberies, and other nocturnal Villainies: Wherefore the Lord-Mayor and Common Council, to prevent the like enormous Crimes for the future, judged it necessary to apply to Parliament for a Power to



*A new  
Market.*

enable them the better to enlighten the Streets, Lanes, &c. of this City. Pursuant to which 'twas enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of London be empowered to erect a sufficient Number of such Sort of Glass Lamps as they shall judge proper, to be put up in such Places of the City and Liberty as they shall think fit, to be lighted and kept burning, from the Setting to the Rising of the Sun, throughout the Year.

And, towards defraying the Expences of purchasing and erecting the said Lamps, and the annual Charge of maintaining and repairing the same, the following Rates and Assessments are to be laid, and levied yearly upon the Inhabitants of the several Wards, viz. From the twenty-fifth of March, Anno 1736, every House under the Rent of ten Pounds *per Annum*, which is charged to the Poor, a Sum not exceeding seven Shillings yearly; of ten to twenty, not exceeding twelve; of twenty to thirty, not exceeding fourteen; of thirty to forty, not exceeding sixteen; of forty and upwards, not exceeding twenty Shillings *per Annum*.

And, for the more effectual Support of the said Lamps, 'twas likewise enacted, That all Parish-Churches, Cemeteries, Chapels, Meeting-Houses, Schools, Markets, Warehouses and other publick Edifices, (Hospitals excepted) together with some Pieces of void Ground and spacious Places, be severally taxed and assessed in due Proportion, by the Alderman, Deputy and Common-Councilmen of the respective Wards wherein such publick Buildings are situate; which several Assessments are to be paid by the chief Officers thereunto belonging, viz. The Cathedral Church of St. Paul by the Dean and Chapter (but if the said Dean and Chapter shall, at their own Expence, cause the Fence round the said Cathedral Church to be duly lighted for the same Time, by a proportionable Number of the same Sort of Lamps as above mentioned; then, and as long as they shall continue duly to light the said Fence, there shall no Rate nor Assessment be laid on the said Church) Church and Chapel-Wardens, and chief Officers, Masters, Wardens or Governors belonging to the said publick Structures, and the Chamberlain of London for the void Ground and spacious Places, viz. Moor-fields, &c.

And if any Person or Persons shall think him, her, or themselves aggrieved by such Assessment, they may, within the Space of twenty Days, appeal to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for Redress, whose Decision shall be conclusive.

And, for collecting the Money that shall arise by the said Assessment without Expence, the Deputies and Common-Councilmen of the respective Wards shall yearly, on St. Thomas's Day, at their several Wardmotes, return the Names of six or more substantial Inhabitants of each Ward, two or more of whom, according to the Dimension of the Ward, shall be chosen as Collectors for the ensuing Year; and, as such, shall be sworn before the presiding Officer, to be true and faithful in the Execution of their respective Offices: And in case any Person or Persons so elected shall refuse to officiate, he or they shall respectively forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, and shall nevertheless be liable to be re-elected into the said Office the

Year after! And in case of a second Refusal, shall be liable to the like Penalty! And as often as he or they, in that respect, shall prove refractory.

And, to prevent chusing insufficient Persons into the Office of Collector, it is enacted, That all Embezzlements shall be made good by a Re-assessment on the Inhabitants of such Ward wherein such Defect shall happen; and all Persons refusing to pay their respective Assessments, shall, by a Warrant from the Lord-Mayor, or Alderman of the Ward wherein such Person or Persons reside, be distrained, and their Goods and Chattels sold to make Satisfaction.

And, the more effectually to prevent Embezzlements, the Rates or Assessments are to be collected half-yearly, and the Money paid into the Chamber of London, in such a manner, that no Collector shall at any Time have in his Hands for the Space of ten Days the Sum of fifty Pounds; and every Person offending in this Point, shall forfeit five Pounds. And, to obviate all Frauds, which otherwise might happen, all the Collectors are to pass their Accounts yearly in the Court of Wardmote, on St. Thomas's Day, when they are to produce the Chamberlain of London's Receipts, Cash in Hand, and a List of all such Persons as have neglected or refused to pay their respective Assessments, or have desired to be excused from paying the said Rates or Assessments; all of whom are rendered incapable of voting at divers of the City Elections, in the same manner as those who pay no Scot, nor bear any Lot. And that every Collector, who shall refuse or omit passing his Account at the Time and Place prefixed, shall forfeit the Sum of five Pounds; and also the same Sum for every twenty Days he shall continue refractory.

And, to prevent all Monopolies in setting up and lighting the said Lamps, it is enacted, That the Alderman of each Ward, with the Advice of his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, shall contract and agree for a sufficient Number of Lamps, with Irons and Posts whereon to erect the same; and for lighting, trimming, maintaining and repairing the said Lamps.

And, for the faithful Execution of the Powers abovementioned vested in the several Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, 'tis expressly provided, That none of them, nor any Person or Persons in Trust for them, shall in any manner of way be interested in or about the said Lamps.

And, for the more effectually preventing Frauds by the Collectors, or others concerned in the said Lamps, every Citizen of London is to have free Access to inspect the Accounts thereof in the Chamberlain's Office, without Fee or Reward.

And, for the better securing of the said Lamps, with their respective Furniture, it is enacted, That whatever Person or Persons shall extinguish, break down, or destroy any of the same, every Person so offending shall, for the first Time, forfeit the Sum of twenty Shillings; the second, forty; and the third Time, three Pounds: And when, by Reason of the Poverty of the Offender, the Penalty cannot be immediately had, he, she, or they shall be committed to hard Labour in the House of Correction, for any Time not exceeding three Months, or until such pecuniary Muleet be paid.

And, because of the Difficulty of ascertaining the



the exact Expence that will attend the said Lamps, it is enacted, That if, at the Expiration of seven Years, a Surplus shall be found in the Chamber of London, to have arisen from the Money collected on Account of the said Lamps, all such surplus Monies shall be applied either in Aid of the Orphans Fund, or in Abatement or Diminution of the future Taxes.

Though the present Rates for lighting the City by Night do far exceed the former, yet it is to be hoped, that it will answer the End of the Citizens, by not only preventing many Burglaries, Robberies, and other nocturnal Villanies, but likewise to their great Accommodation and Honour, in having the City so nobly illuminated; for, instead of one thousand Lamps, as formerly, the Number at first put up on the new Establishment amounted to four thousand, six hundred, and seventy-nine: But, the same not proving sufficient, a considerable Augmentation has been made in most of the Wards; wherefore the Number of the whole (though not yet sent into the Chamberlain's Office) at present must amount to above five thousand. And the City, instead of being lighted about seven hundred and fifty Hours in a Year, as formerly, 'tis now lighted above five thousand Hours. And as this great Number of Lamps is only for the Use of the City and Liberties thereof, which make but about the fifth Part of the Buildings within the Bill of Mortality; therefore it may be presumed, that the whole Number of publick and private Lamps, within that District, may amount to above fifteen thousand.

At this Time the drinking of Spirituous Liquors was become so excessive among the inferior Sort of People in this City and Suburbs, that many thereof not only destroyed themselves thereby, but the Constitution and Health of others were so debilitated, as to endanger the Loss of a great Part of the Human Species; besides, by that vicious Practice, the Morals of the Populace were debauched to such a Degree, that many of the petty Shops, or Places where those destructive Liquors were sold, were Nurseries of Whores, Thieves, Sodomites, and the most abandoned Miscreants.

For remedying this intolerable and destructive Practice, it was by Parliament enacted, That after the twenty-ninth of September, Anno 1736, no Person whatsoever should presume to sell any Sort of Spirituous Liquors in a less Quantity than two Gallons, without taking a Licence for such Purpose; for which every Retailer was not only annually to pay the Sum of fifty Pounds, but likewise twenty Shillings Duty for every Gallon sold after that Manner. And every Person presuming to sell such Liquors without qualifying himself as aforesaid, is to forfeit for every such Offence the Sum of one hundred Pounds.

And, to prevent all Persons from hawking and vending of Spirituous Liquors, both by Land and Water, every Offender to forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds; and in case the Party offending is incapable of paying the Penalty, he, she, or they are to be committed to hard Labour in the House of Correction for the Space of two Months.

And whereas many Persons by this Act of Par-

liament will be greatly affected in their Fortunes, it was by the same Authority enacted, That all Persons who have followed the Art and Bullbess of a Distiller for the Space of seven Years, or on the twenty-fifth of March, 1736, were serving Apprentice to the same, should all and every of them have full Liberty to exercise and follow any other Trade or Business in any Part of England, any Law, Charter, Grant, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Company of Sadlers of this City having some time ago had the Honour to present the Freedom of their Company to the Prince of Wales, the City on that Occasion formed a Resolution to compliment his Royal Highness with the Freedom of London. Pursuant to which, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen attended the Prince, on the seventeenth of December, with the said Freedom; when the Recorder, in their Names, addressed him as follows:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly beseech your Royal Highness, that you would be pleased to vouchsafe your gracious Acceptance of the Freedom of the City.

"Your Royal Highness, condescending to this humble Request, will yield Honour to that whole Body, and to every Member of it.

"And they beg leave to take this Opportunity of assuring your Royal Highness of their dutiful and affectionate Regard, and of their Wishes for your Royal Highness's Health, Welfare and Prosperity."

The Prince's Answer.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"Though no Ties were wanting to make you dearer to me, yet I receive this as a new Mark of your Duty and Loyalty to the King, and of Affection to me. I am very thankful for your good Opinion, and shall try, in all Times, to deserve it, by my hearty Wishes for the Welfare of your Trade, and my constant Zeal for the Liberty of my Country."

His Royal Highness had no sooner done speaking, than the Chamberlain of London, at the Lord-Mayor's left Hand (the Recorder being on the right) on his Knee, delivered the City Freedom to the Prince: Of which the following is an exact Copy:

"The most high, most potent, and most illustrious Prince, Frederick Lewis, Prince of Great-Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenborg, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Earl of Chester, Viscount Launceston, Baron of Renfrew, Baron of Snaudon, Lord of the Isles, Steward of Scotland, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; of his mere Grace and Princely Favour, did the most august City of London the Honour to accept the Freedom thereof; and was admitted of the Company of the Sadlers, in the Time of the Right Honourable Sir John Thompson, Knight, Lord-Mayor,

Prince of Wales accepts of his Freedom in the Sadlers Company.

Is presented with the Freedom of the City.

The present Number of Lamps.

Proceeding against Retailers of Spirituous Liquors.

Rec. Cham. Lond.

The City of the Prince of Wales's Freedom.



" Mayor, and *John Bosworth*, Esq; Chamberlain of the said City.

" The Record of which benevolent Condescension is entered in the Book signed with the Letter *U* of the purchasing of Freedoms, and the Admissions of Freemen, (to wit) on the seventeenth day of *December*, in the tenth Year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord, *George the Second*, of *Great-Britain*, *France and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith.

" In Testimony whereof, the Seal of the Office of Chamberlain of the said City to these Presents is put. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same City, the Day and Year aforesaid."

*Bakers  
Petition.*

On *Tuesday* the second of *March*, a Petition of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Bakers of the City of *London*, on Behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Bakers within the Bills of Mortality, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, " That the Meal-weighers, who were officers appointed to bring in the Prices of Wheat to the Magistrates, in order to fix the Affize of Bread in the City of *London*, made their Cockets or Returns of the Prices of three different Kinds of Wheat, as sold at the Market of *Bear-key* only; from which three Prices of Wheat the Affize of three Sorts of Bread, distinguished by the Names of White, Wheaten, and Household, was always ascertained: And that the best Kind of Wheat at *Bear-key* was generally sold in Parcels, with Wheat of an inferior Quality, at one common Price; so that the Meal-weighers were not able to distinguish the true and real Price of the best Kind of Wheat: And that the first Sort of Bread in the Affize-table, distinguished by the Name of White-bread, being that Kind of Bread commonly called *French Rolls*, was of late years greatly improved; and in making such White-bread the Petitioners used only the finest Part of the Flour, produced from the choicest Kind of Wheat, collected not from *Bear-key* only, but from all the adjacent Markets; and even such selected Wheat afforded but a very small Quantity of that Sort of Flour, which was also used in making the finest Kind of Paste: And that, although the finest Sort of Wheat mentioned in the Cockets of the Meal-weighers was not of a Quality fine enough to make the first Sort of Bread, called White-bread, yet the Affize of such White-bread was fixed from the Price of the first Sort of Wheat inserted in those Cockets: And that the second Sort of Bread in the Affize-table, distinguished by the Name of Wheaten-bread, which was the best Kind of large Bread, wherewith the Families within the City of *London*, and Bills of Mortality, were daily served, was made intirely of the first Sort of Wheat mentioned in the Cockets of the Meal-weighers; and the second Sort of Wheat mentioned in those Cockets, was not of a sufficient Goodness to make such Wheaten-bread; nevertheless the Affize of that Wheaten-bread was ascertained according to the Price of that second Sort of Wheat, as returned by the Meal-weighers: And that the Petitioners apprehend, that the Affize of Wheaten-bread

" ought to be settled according to the Price of the first Sort of Wheat, mentioned in the Cockets of the Meal-weighers, being the very Grain of which the Wheaten-bread was made; and that the Affize of the White-bread ought to be advanced in Proportion: And that, although the Expences, attending the Trade and Business of the Petitioners, were very greatly increased since the making of the Table of Affize, yet they had had no Allowance in respect to such Increase of Expences: And that, by these Means, much the greatest Number of the Petitioners were reduced to very low Circumstances; and the most considerable among them, notwithstanding all their Pains, Application, and Frugality, found their Substance daily diminishing: And therefore praying the House to give Leave, that a Bill might be brought in for explaining and amending the Laws then in Being, for regulating the Price and Affize of Bread, or to give such other Relief to the Petitioners in the Premises, as to the House should seem meet."

This Petition having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee, and that Committee having, on the twelfth, made a favourable Report, a Bill was then ordered to be brought in for giving a proper Relief to the Petitioners; which was accordingly soon after brought in, and passed both Houses without Opposition.

On the same Day, the second of *March*, 1736, the People called Quakers, imagining themselves aggrieved by Prosecutions for Tithes, presented a Petition to the House of Commons; setting forth, " That notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament made for the more easy Recovery of Tithes, Church-Rates, Oblations, and other Ecclesiastical Dues, in a summary Way, by Warrant from Justices of the Peace; yet, as the said People conscientiously refused the Payment thereof, they were not only liable to, but many of them had undergone grievous Sufferings, by Prosecutions in the Exchequer, Ecclesiastical, and other Courts, to the Imprisonment of their Persons, and the Impoverishing and Ruin of them and their Families, for such small Sums as were recoverable by those Acts; and therefore praying, that the House would be pleased to take the Premises into Consideration, and afford them such Relief therein, as to the House should seem meet."

Whereupon it was ordered, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill to enlarge, amend, and render more effectual the Laws then in Being, for the more easy Recovery of Tithes, Church-Rates, Oblations, and other Ecclesiastical Dues from the People called Quakers; and that Mr. *Glanville*, Mr. Secretary at War, Mr. *Henry Arber*, and Mr. *Hampden*, should prepare and bring in the same.

The said Bill was accordingly presented to the House by Mr. *Glanville*, on *Wednesday* the seventeenth of *March*, and being then read the first Time, and ordered a second Reading, the same was ordered to be Printed.

The same Day, a Petition of several of the Parochial Clergy of the County of *Middlesex* was presented to the House, and read on the twenty-sixth; which Petition alledged, " That the Bill then depending

*Parliamentary  
Debate,  
Quakers  
Petition.*

*Bill  
ordered.*

*Proposed  
and ordered  
to be  
Printed.*

*Clergy of  
Middlesex's  
Petition  
against the  
Quakers  
Bill.*



"depending in that House, to enlarge, amend, and render more effectual, &c. would, as the Petitioners conceived, if passed into a Law, be extremely prejudicial to themselves and Brethren, excluding them from the Benefit of the Laws then in Being for the Recovery of Tithes and other Dues, and thereby putting the Clergy of the Established Church upon a worse Foot than the rest of his Majesty's Subjects; and therefore desired to be heard by their Counsel upon the Subject-Matter of the said Bill, before it passed into a Law."

This Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table, until the said Bill should be read a second Time; and that the Petitioners, if they thought fit, should be then heard by their Counsel against the said Bill: Then it was ordered, that Counsel should be admitted to be heard for the Bill at the same Time; and that the Bill should be read a second Time upon that Day Sevensnight.

Many other Petitions of the Clergy from all Parts of England, against the Bill, were presented, and all received as the first.

*Bill read a second time.*

The second Reading of the said Bill having been put off to Monday the twelfth of April, after reading the Order of the Day for that Purpose, the Counsel for and against the Bill were called in; and the Bill being then read a second Time, and the several Petitioners abovementioned being also read, the Counsel for the Petitioners of the Province of Canterbury were heard, in Answer to whom the Counsel for the Bill were heard; and then the Counsel for the Petitioners of the Province of York were heard by way of Reply: After which, the Counsel being withdrawn, Mr. Speaker opened the Bill to the House; and then a Motion being made, that the fourteenth Section of an Act made in the twenty-second and twenty-third Years of the Reign of King Charles II. intitled, *An Act for the better Settlement of the Maintenance of Parsons, Vicars and Curates in the Parishes of the City of London, burnt by the dreadful Fire there*, might be read; the same was read accordingly.

The Reason, as may be supposed, for reading this was, because by a Clause in the Bill, even as it then stood, it was proposed to be enacted thus, "That if the annual Value of such Tithes, Oblations, and other Ecclesiastical Dues, Rights, Payments, or Church-Rates before-mentioned, doth not, nor shall not exceed the Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ in such Case, no Quaker or Quakers shall be sued or prosecuted, for, or on account of the same, in any other Manner than as before directed, or in any other Court; neither shall any such Tithes, Oblations, or other Ecclesiastical Dues, Rights, Payments, or Church-Rates, not exceeding the said yearly Value of \_\_\_\_\_ be recoverable against Quakers in any other Court whatsoever, nor in any other Manner, than as by this Act is directed; unless the Title of such Tithes be in Question." This Clause, in all the Petitions presented by the Clergy against the Bill, was called *An excluding them from the Benefit of the Laws then in Being for the Recovery of Tithes and other Dues, and thereby putting the Clergy of the Established Church, upon a worse Foot than the rest of his Majesty's Subjects*; therefore the said Section was read, in order to

No. 48.

show that the assigning of a proper Method for the Recovery of any Right, and excluding the Persons intitled, from any other Remedy, was not a putting of such Persons upon a worse Foot than the rest of his Majesty's Subjects, nor was it without Precedent; for, by the aforesaid Act of King Charles II. all Suits for the Recovering of Church-Rates or Assessments, within the City of London, are to be brought before the Lord-Mayor, or, upon his Neglect to execute the Powers thereby granted, before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, or two Barons of the Exchequer; and, by the said fourteenth Section, it is enacted, *That no Court or Judge shall hold Plea of Money due by Virtue of that Act, either than the Persons thereby authorized*; and yet the Clergy of London never had complained, nor could complain, that they were excluded from the Benefit of the Laws of their Country, or that they were put upon a worse Foot than the rest of his Majesty's Subjects.

After reading the aforesaid Section, a Motion was made for committing the Bill, upon which there ensued a long Debate, and upon putting the Question for committing the Bill, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Affirmative, by two hundred twenty-one to eighty-four, and ordered accordingly; after which it was resolved, that the Bill should be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Bill committed.*

On the twenty-first of April, the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee upon the said Bill; when very great Alterations and Amendments were made to every Clause; and it was proposed to leave, to every Person entitled to Tithes, an Option to sue for the Recovery of them, either before the Justices of the Peace, as directed by that Bill, or before any of his Majesty's Courts in Westminster-Hall; but as this seemed to be inconsistent with the Preamble of the Bill, and with the Intention of the whole, it was strenuously opposed, and upon the Question's being put, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, by two hundred and two to ninety-six; after which they went through the Bill, and directed Colonel Bladen (who was in the Chair) to report their Amendments, when the House should please to receive the same.

On the thirtieth, the said Amendments were, according to Order, reported to the House, when they were all, with Amendments to some of them, agreed to; and a Clause was added, and an Amendment made by the House to the Bill. Then a Motion was made for ordering it to be Ingrossed, upon which there was a new Debate; but upon the Question's being put, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Affirmative, by one hundred and sixty to sixty.

*Reported.*

This Bill met with further Opposition in the Commons House; but, notwithstanding all the Efforts of the Ecclesiastick Body of the Nation, they were not able to prevent its passing to the House of Lords, and even there it was with great Difficulty thrown out.

*Thrown out.*

The Princess of Wales being brought to-bed on the thirtieth of July, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City repaired to Hampton-Court, where the Recorder, in their Name, addressed his Majesty as follows:

7 E

"Most



London  
Gazette.  
The Ad-  
dress of the  
Lord-  
Mayor and  
Aldermen  
to the  
King, on  
the Birth  
of a  
Prince.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Birth of a Princess.

"These your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, having a just Sense of the many Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's Protection, rejoice at any Good attending your Royal Family, and have a real Satisfaction by this Addition to it.

"Every Branch of your illustrious Race must be dear and valuable to your Majesty's Subjects, as it gives them a pleasing Prospect of the Continuance of that Happiness which your Royal House has secured to the Nation.

"We wish that all your Majesty's Subjects were truly sensible of their Felicity; they would then acknowledge, that they are in the full Possession of their Liberties and Properties; that they are governed by Laws of their own making, under a mild and gracious Prince, who makes those Laws the Rule of his Actions. Happy is the Lot of such a People!

"These, Sir, being our humble Sentiments, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that you may depend on the most hearty Endeavours, in our Sphere, to promote a dutiful and affectionate Regard to your Royal Person and Government, and a zealous Attachment to the Protestant Succession in your Family."

*The King's Answer.*

Ibid. "I thank you for your Congratulation on the Birth of a Princess; and I take very kindly this repeated Instance of your Duty to me, and Affection to my Family."

*To the Queen.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

Ibid. To the Queen. "The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

"Every thing which brings Joy and Comfort to your Majesty must give a true Satisfaction to all his Majesty's Subjects. Your Majesty's constant and indulgent Regard for their Welfare, upon all Occasions, demands their most dutiful and grateful Return on their Part.

"These his Majesty's most faithful Subjects presume to tender their humble Acknowledgments, and to express their Joy upon this happy Occasion.

"The Addition of a Princess to your Royal Family yields them the agreeable Hope of another Pattern of Virtue and Goodness to be formed by your Majesty's pious Instructions: They beg leave to offer their hearty Wishes for Prosperity to your Majesty, and every Branch of your Royal Family; that they may be happy themselves, and give Happiness to others; that they may prove a Blessing to Nations, and in that and every other respect resemble your Majesty, and imitate your Royal Example."

*To the Prince of Wales.*

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London having early paid their Duty to their Royal Sovereign, and to her Majesty, upon the Birth of a Princess; and, if it had then been convenient, they would then have humbly begged leave to congratulate your Royal Highness upon so happy an Occasion:

"They now, by your Royal Highness's Permission, presume to express their joyful Sentiments on so fortunate an Event: Fortunate, not only as it has given your Royal Highness this your first-born Princess, but as it yields most probable Hopes of many more Descendants from such illustrious Parents, and a most agreeable Prospect to all his Majesty's Subjects, of the Continuance of those many Blessings which they have so long enjoyed under the Influence and Protection of your Royal House.

"Your Royal Highness having done the highest Honour to the City of London, by most graciously condescending to become a Member of that Body, and having on many Occasions given evident Marks of your Royal Highness's Good-Will towards them;

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen beg leave to take this Opportunity of renewing their most grateful Acknowledgments, assuring your Royal Highness of their hearty Wishes for your Royal Highness's Welfare and Prosperity, and that they are devoted to your Royal Highness's true Interest and Service, being sincerely attached to the Protestant Succession in your Royal Highness, and your Royal Family."

*To the Princess of Wales.*

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen humbly beg leave to address themselves to your Royal Highness with their most hearty Congratulations upon your safe Delivery, on the Birth of the Princess, and the Re-establishment of your Health. Your Royal Issue, Madam, will ever be dear to these his Majesty's most faithful Subjects. They now entertain the pleasing Hopes, that many amiable Qualities, Graces and Virtues, derived to the Princess from your Royal Highness, will make her in due Time an Ornament to a Throne, and a Blessing to the World. They presume to add their most ardent Wishes, that your Royal Highness may prove the glorious Instrument of Providence, by yielding a numerous Progeny, to be the Supporters of the Protestant Religion and British Liberty; and that your Royal Highness may always find in Life, true Joy, lasting Comfort, and solid Happiness."

To which the Prince made this Answer:

*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"I return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for the Share you take in this Increase of the King's Family; and assure you, that whatever children God may bless me with, I will infuse into them Sentiments agreeable to the

Ibid.  
Sept. 22.  
1737.  
To the  
Prince of  
Wales.

Ibid.  
To the  
Princess of  
Wales.

Ibid.



"the Laws and Liberties of that Country they have the Happiness to be born in.

"The City has always shewn such Zeal for the King and his Family, that I think it highly incumbent upon me to assure you, that I will be in all times an hearty Well-wisher for your Trade and Prosperity."

*Fleet-Ditch covered and turned into a Market.*

The ancient Watercourse of the Fleet Rivulet, since denominated *Turnmill Brook*, having for divers Ages cost great Sums of Money to keep it navigable, by frequent cleansing, which proving very burdensome to the Citizens, it was at last neglected, whereby it soon became so choaked with Mud and Filth, as to be rendered unnavigable, (though, by an Anchor found some time ago at *Black Mary's Hole*, it may be presumed, that its Navigation extended so far, if not, as commonly reported, to *St. Pancras's*, where, according to Tradition, an Anchor was likewise found) on which Occasion it justly received the opprobrious Appellation of *Fleet-Ditch*; in which piteous Condition it continued till the great Conflagration Anno 1666. But, by an Act of Parliament for re-building the City of London, it was appointed to be restored to its ancient State of Navigation as far as *Holborn-Bridge*. And, by Virtue of the said Act, the Work was begun in the Year 1668, and finished in November 1673. The Length of the Canal being two thousand and one hundred Feet; in Breadth, forty; and in Depth of Water, at the upper End, by a middling Tide, five Feet: It is bounded on each Side by a strong Brick Wall, wherein were built spacious Vaults, as so many Repositories for Sea-coals: The Wharfs on each Side, which were thirty-five Feet in width, were strongly supported by the said Wall and Vaults; and the whole Charge of Sinking, Clearing, Leveling, Wharfing, Planking, Piling, Paving, Posting and Railing of the said Watercourse, amounted to twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven Pounds; besides the Money laid out in purchasing of Ground on both Sides for enlarging the said Canal and Wharfs.

But this new and spacious Canal filling with Mud and Dirt as formerly, the Charge of cleansing it above *Fleet-Bridge* amounted to more than its annual Produce; wherefore it was again neglected, and the Rails on each Side being decayed, many Persons perished, by falling therein by Night, and Beasts by Day; so that it was become a very great and dangerous Nuisance; as is set forth in the Preamble to the Act: Which occasioned the City to apply to Parliament (in 1733) for a Power to arch over and level that Part of it above *Fleet-Bridge*; which was granted in this Form: "It shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, and they are hereby impowered, within the Space of three Years next ensuing the End of this present Session of Parliament, at their own Expence, to fill up all or any Part of the said Canal of *Bridewell-Dock*, and *Fleet-Ditch*, lying between the two Bridges before mentioned, and to make the Surface or Top of the Soil or new Ground (wherewith such Part of the said Canal shall be filled up in pursuance of this Act) even and level with the Surface or Superficies of the Streets or Passages now on

*Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London may fill up part of Fleet-Ditch at their own Expence.*

"each Side of, and running parallel with, that Part of the said Canal so intended to be filled up as aforesaid.

"And be it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Fee-simple and Inheritance of, in, and to the said Ditch and Ground, where the same shall be so filled, shall, from and after the filling the same, be, and hereby are, vested in the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London for the Time being, and their Successors for ever; who are hereby authorized and impowered, from Time to Time, to appropriate and apply the same to such Uses and Purposes as they and their Successors shall think proper and convenient for the Benefit and Advantage of the said City, any thing in the said in part recited Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

*And the Fee-simple of the Ground thereof vested in them and their Successors for ever.*

"Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, shall, at their own Expence, at the Time of the filling up the said Canal as aforesaid, make, erect, and build a good and sufficient Drain or Drains, Sewer or Sewers, in and through the said Canal, of convenient Depth, and from Time to Time cleanse and repair the same, so that the Shores and Rivulets, that are discharged into the said Canal, may without any Obstruction be carried and conveyed into the River of *Thames*.

*Sufficient Drains to be made.*

"Provided always, and it is hereby further declared and enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to impower the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London for the Time being, or any Person or Persons holding or claiming under them, at any Time hereafter, to erect or cause to be erected any dwelling House or Houses, Sheds, or other Buildings whatsoever, exceeding fifteen Feet in Height, from the Level of the Ground to the Pitch of the Roof, on that Part of the said Ditch so to be filled up as aforesaid; saving to the King's most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, and to all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, his, her, and their Heirs, Successors, Executors, and Administrators, all such Estate, Right, Title, Inheritance, Claims, and Demands, of, in, to, and out of the Premises, hereby vested in the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, as they, every, or any of them, had before the passing this Act, or might have had and enjoyed, in case this Act had not been made.

*No Houses or Sheds to be erected thereon exceeding fifteen Feet in Height.*

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be taken and deemed as a Publick Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, by all Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same."

*Saving Clause to any Person interested in the Premises.*

The Work was begun about the Beginning of March, Anno 1734, and two spacious Arches of ten Feet high, and six wide, as Common-Sewers, were finished and levelled over by *Michaelmas's*, following: And a fine Market-House, with other

*Publick Act.*



*Fleet-Market  
opened.*

other Conveniences, being since thereon erected, the said Place, by the Name of the *Fleet-Market*, was opened on the thirtieth of *September*, in the Year 1737.

Over this Canal were four handsome Stone Bridges; those of *Holborn*, the *Fleet* and *Bridewell* remaining as common Highways, whilst that of *Fleet-Lane* was obliged to make way for the new Market.

The Citizens of *London* not having a sufficient Authority for the establishing, ordering, or well-governing of the City Watch, or for levying and collecting Money for defraying the Charge thereof, they therefore applied to Parliament, in the preceding Spring, for a Power to enable them to regulate the said Watch, for the more effectual preventing Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other nocturnal Outrages and Disorders in the City.

For which Purpose it was by the Parliament enacted, "That the Common Council of *London*

*Act Parl.  
9 Geo. II.*

*Act for re-  
gulating  
the Watch.*

"shall, from Year to Year, be empowered to appoint such a Number of Beadles and Watchmen for the several Wards of the City, and Liberties thereof, as they shall judge necessary, to order the arming of them, to appoint the Time they are to watch, to ascertain their Wages, and to appoint the Number of Constables that shall attend in each of the said Wards.

"And, for raising of Money for defraying the Charge of the said Watch, the said Common Council is empowered to ascertain the several Sums to be raised in the respective Wards, which are to be assessed by the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen thereof respectively, and to be collected quarterly by the Constables of the several Precincts, or the Beadles of the said Wards; and every Person that shall neglect or refuse to pay the Sum he shall be assessed at, the same shall be levied by Distress, by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord-Mayor; and, in want of Distress, the Party or Parties, by the like Warrant, to be committed to one of the Counters, there to remain in Prison for the Space of a Month, or until the Payment thereof: And in case any Person shall find himself aggrieved by any Rate or Assessment, he may appeal within twenty Days to the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, whose Decision therein shall be final.

"And, by the Authority aforesaid, the Aldermen and Common-Councilmen of the several Wards are empowered to nominate and chuse such honest and able-bodied Men to be employed as Watchmen in their respective Wards, to appoint their several Stands, how often they shall go their Rounds, and to make Orders for their Government, which are to be delivered to the Constables of the several Precincts, who, together with the said Watchmen, are to watch from the tenth of *March* to the tenth of *September*, from the Hours of Ten in the Evening till Five in the Morning; and from the tenth of *September* to the tenth of *March*, from Nine in the Evening till Seven in the Morning. And the said Constables shall nightly (at least) go twice about their respective

"Wards, to see that the several Watchmen perform their Duties; and in case any of the said Constables shall neglect to attend to watch in his Turn, or shall leave his Duty during the Hours above-mentioned, he shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of twenty Shillings.

"It is likewise enacted, That every Person, duly appointed a Collector of the Watch-Money, that shall refuse to serve, shall not only forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, but likewise be liable to be appointed to the said Office in the succeeding Year; and, in case of Non-servitude or Death, the Alderman or Common-Councilmen of such Ward may appoint another to officiate; and, in case the Person so appointed refuses to serve, he shall be liable to the Penalties above-named.

And it was thereby further enacted, "That all and every the Collector or Collectors of the Rates and Assessments aforesaid of every Ward, shall collect the same quarterly; and shall severally enter in some Book or Books, to be by them respectively kept for that Purpose, the several Sums which they shall from Time to Time receive on account of the said Rates and Assessments, and likewise the Names of the Persons from whom, and the particular Times when, they received the same; which Book and Books they shall at all convenient Times produce upon Demand, and shew to the Deputy or Deputies of their respective Wards; and they shall pay the Money by them respectively received, on account of the said Rates and Assessments, into the Hands of such Deputy, as he or they shall receive the same, and in such Manner, as that such Collector shall never have a Sum exceeding five Pounds so collected at one Time in his or their Hands, by the Space of five Days; and, if any of the said Collectors shall neglect to make such Entries, or shall refuse to produce and shew to the Deputy of their respective Wards the Book or Books hereby directed to be by them respectively kept for the Purposes aforesaid, (the same having been demanded of them) or if any of them shall keep or retain in his or their Hands more than the said Sum of five Pounds, longer than five Days, in each and every the said Cases, the Person or Persons so offending, shall respectively forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for every such Offence; and, on Payment of every such Sum of Money into the Hands of such Deputy of each Ward, such Collector or Collectors shall take a Receipt for the same from the said Deputy, in which Receipt shall be specified and expressed the Name of such Collector or Collectors, the Sum paid, and the Name of the Precinct and Ward wherein the Money hath been collected; and the respective Deputies for the Time being shall be obliged, and he and they is and are hereby required to give such Receipt without Fee or Reward; and such Receipts shall, by the Collector or Collectors, be produced to the Alderman of the Ward, at the Time he and they shall settle and adjust his and their yearly Accompt and Accompts, and shall by the said Alderman be taken and allowed as a full and sufficient Discharge for all and every such Sum

"and



"and Sums of Money such Collectors shall have  
 "received and paid to such Deputies respectively,  
 "as aforesaid; and the said several Collectors  
 "shall, within twenty Days next after the End  
 "of every three Months, after their severally  
 "taking upon themselves the said Office of a Col-  
 "lector, produce and deliver to the Alderman of  
 "the said Ward, or such Person as he shall ap-  
 "point to receive the same, the Book and Books  
 "in which they entered the Sums by them severally  
 "received on account of the said Rates;  
 "and shall at the same Time give and deliver to  
 "the said Alderman, or such Person as he shall  
 "appoint to receive the same, a true Account in  
 "Writing of all such Persons as shall have neg-  
 "lected or refused to pay the said Rates and  
 "Assessments, to the Intent that the same may  
 "afterwards be recovered and levied.  
 "And, to the End that the Payment of the  
 "said Rates and Assessments for the Purposes  
 "aforesaid may be effectually enforced, be it  
 "further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,  
 "That every Freeman of London, liable to pay  
 "the Rates and Assessments aforesaid, who shall  
 "have neglected or refused to pay the said Rates  
 "and Assessments to the Person or Persons au-  
 "thorized and empowered to collect and receive  
 "the same, (the same having been lawfully de-  
 "manded) or shall have desired to be excused  
 "from paying such Rates and Assessments, shall  
 "be under the same Incapacity of voting at  
 "Elections within the said City of London, as any  
 "Person or Persons now is or are, who do not  
 "pay their Scot and Lot to the several yearly  
 "Rates and Taxes, to which the Citizens of Lon-  
 "don are at this Time liable.  
 "And be it further enacted, by the Authority  
 "aforesaid, That the Deputy of each Ward of  
 "the said City for the Time being shall and  
 "may, and he is hereby authorized and required,  
 "to pay all and singular the Orders and Draughts  
 "on him to be made by the Alderman of such  
 "Ward, with the Advice of the major Part of  
 "the Common-Councilmen of each Ward re-  
 "spectively, in Discharge of the Watchmen and  
 "Beadles, and other incident Charges in relation  
 "to the watching of such Ward, in Pursuance of  
 "this Act; and the said respective Deputies of  
 "the Wards for the Time being shall, and are  
 "hereby required to keep regular and plain En-  
 "tries, in a Book to be for that Purpose by them  
 "severally provided, of all and singular the Re-  
 "ceipts and Payments they shall make, on ac-  
 "count of the nightly Watch and Beadles, within  
 "their respective Wards as aforesaid, and other  
 "Charges incident thereto; which Books shall  
 "be produced yearly at the Wardmote in each  
 "Ward, if required: And also that the Deputies  
 "respectively for the Time being shall have the  
 "same Account audited and passed, between  
 "the first Day of February and the first Day of  
 "March, yearly, by the Alderman and the major  
 "Part of the Common-Councilmen of each Ward,  
 "in which the Money so to be accounted for shall  
 "be collected.  
 "And be it further enacted, by the Authority  
 "aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to  
 "and for the Lord-Mayor for the Time being,  
 "or any two or more Justices of the Peace for

"the said City, to hear and determine any of the  
 "Offences, which are made subject to, and  
 "punishable by, any pecuniary Penalties directed  
 "to be levied by this Act: And the said Lord-  
 "Mayor, or such Justices of the Peace, are  
 "hereby authorized and required, upon any In-  
 "formation exhibited, or Complaint made in  
 "that Behalf, within ten Days after such Offence  
 "committed, to summon the Party or Parties  
 "accused, and the Witnesses on either Side; and  
 "in case the said Party or Parties accused shall  
 "not appear on such Summons, (and after Oath  
 "made of the Commission of any the Offences  
 "above-mentioned, by one or more credible  
 "Witness or Witnesses) to issue a Warrant or  
 "Warrants for apprehending the Party or Parties  
 "offending in the said City of London; and upon  
 "the Appearance of the Party or Parties accused,  
 "or his or their Contempt in not appearing,  
 "upon the Proof of Notice given, to proceed to  
 "the Examination of the Witness or Witnesses  
 "upon Oath, (which Oath he or they are hereby  
 "authorized, empowered, and required to ad-  
 "minister) and to give such Judgment, Sen-  
 "tence, or Determination, as shall be just and  
 "conformable to the Tenor and true Meaning of  
 "this Act; and where the Party or Parties ac-  
 "cused shall be convicted of such Offence, either  
 "upon such Information as aforesaid, or on Con-  
 "fession of the Party or Parties accused, it shall  
 "and may be lawful for such Lord-Mayor or  
 "Justices to issue a Warrant or Warrants, for  
 "levying the pecuniary Penalties and Forfeitures  
 "so adjudged, on the Goods and Chattels of the  
 "Offender or Offenders, and to cause Sale to be  
 "made thereof in case they shall not be redeemed  
 "in five Days, rendering to the Party or Parties  
 "the Overplus, (if any there be) after deducting  
 "the reasonable Charges of such Distress and Sale  
 "upon Demand; and in case any Person or Per-  
 "sons shall be so convicted as aforesaid, and no  
 "Goods or Chattels of such Person or Persons so  
 "offending can at the Time of such Conviction  
 "be found, then, and in such Case, it shall and  
 "may be lawful to and for the Lord-Mayor, or  
 "Justices of the Peace before whom such Per-  
 "son or Persons shall be convicted, as aforesaid,  
 "to commit such Offender or Offenders to the  
 "House of Correction, there to be kept to hard  
 "Labour, for any Time not exceeding the Space  
 "of three Months, or until such pecuniary Pe-  
 "nalty or Penalties shall be paid.  
 "Provided nevertheless, That it shall and may  
 "be lawful to and for such Lord-Mayor, or  
 "Justices of the Peace, from Time to Time,  
 "(where they see Cause) to mitigate, compound,  
 "or lessen any of the said Forfeitures or Penalties,  
 "as he or they in their Discretion shall think fit,  
 "(so as such Mitigation do not extend to remit  
 "above one Moiety of the Penalty or Penalties  
 "inflicted and directed to be levied by this  
 "Act) and every such Mitigation shall be a  
 "sufficient Discharge to the Person offending  
 "respectively, for so much of the said Penalty or  
 "Forfeiture as shall be so lessened, mitigated, or  
 "remitted.  
 "Provided also, That if any Person or Persons  
 "shall find him, her, or themselves aggrieved,  
 "or remain unsatisfied in the Judgment of the



“ said Lord-Mayor or Justices, then such Person  
 “ or Persons shall and may, by Virtue of this  
 “ Act, complain or appeal to the Justices of the  
 “ Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions to be held  
 “ for the said City of London; who are hereby  
 “ empowered and required to summon and exa-  
 “ mine Witnesses upon Oath, and finally to  
 “ hear and determine the same; and, in case of  
 “ Conviction, to issue a Warrant or Warrants for  
 “ levying and compelling, by such Means as  
 “ aforesaid, the Payment of the said Penalties  
 “ and Forfeitures.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, by the Au-  
 “ thority aforesaid, That all the Penalties to be  
 “ levied by Virtue of this Act shall be paid and  
 “ applied in Manner following; that is to say,  
 “ one Moiety thereof to the Person or Persons  
 “ who shall inform and prosecute for the same,  
 “ and the other Moiety to the Alderman of the  
 “ Ward where such Offence shall be committed,  
 “ to be by him paid and applied for and towards  
 “ defraying the Charges and Expences of the  
 “ nightly Watch and Beadles, and other Charges  
 “ incident thereto, within such Ward.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted,  
 “ That in case there should be any Deficiency in  
 “ any one Year's Rate or Assessment so to be  
 “ made as aforesaid, in any of the Wards within  
 “ the said City or Liberties thereof, either by  
 “ Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Buildings, or  
 “ other Tenements, being empty, or by the In-  
 “ solvency or Removal of any of the Inhabitants,  
 “ Tenants, Occupiers, or otherwise, for which  
 “ or upon whom such Rates and Assessments are  
 “ respectively charged or chargeable by this Act,  
 “ so that the Wages and Allowances to Watch-  
 “ men and Beadles, and other incident Charges,  
 “ cannot be fully satisfied, paid, and discharged  
 “ in that Year; then, and in such Case, the De-  
 “ ficiency so happening in the said Ward, shall  
 “ be paid out of the next succeeding Year's Rate  
 “ and Assessment; and if there shall happen to be  
 “ any surplus Money collected by such Rates  
 “ and Assessments as aforesaid, in any of the  
 “ said Wards in any one Year, such Surplus  
 “ shall be carried on to the Credit of the Ac-  
 “ count of the next Year's Rate and Assessment,  
 “ and shall be applied for such Uses and in such  
 “ Manner as the Rates and Assessments collected  
 “ in such Ward are, by this Act, directed to be  
 “ laid out and applied, and to no other Use or  
 “ Purpose whatsoever.

“ And whereas many Houses in several of the  
 “ Wards of the said City are, by the several  
 “ Landlords or Owners thereof, let out in Lodg-  
 “ ings or Tenements to divers Tenants, whereby  
 “ it will be difficult to rate and assess such  
 “ Houses, or to recover such Rates and Assess-  
 “ ments when made; for Remedy whereof, be it  
 “ enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That, from  
 “ and after the twenty-fifth Day of December,  
 “ which will be in the Year of our Lord one  
 “ thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, it  
 “ shall and may be lawful to and for the Alder-  
 “ man of each respective Ward, by and with the  
 “ Consent of his Deputy and Common-Council-  
 “ men, or the major Part of them, from Time to  
 “ Time, and at all Times, when they are directed  
 “ by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons

“ of the said City, in Common Council assem-  
 “ bled, to make any Rate and Assessment on the  
 “ Inhabitants of their respective Wards, to rate  
 “ and assess the Owner or Owners of all such  
 “ Houses or Tenements as shall be let to or oc-  
 “ cupied by three or more Tenants; which Rate  
 “ and Assessment shall be paid by one or more of  
 “ the Occupiers of any Part or Parts of such  
 “ Houses; and in case any Occupier or Occu-  
 “ piers of any Part of such Houses or Tenements  
 “ shall refuse to pay the same, then the said Rate  
 “ and Assessment shall be levied by Distress and  
 “ Sale of the Goods of him, her, or them so re-  
 “ fusing to pay the same; which Distress and  
 “ Sale shall be made in like Manner as Distresses  
 “ and Sales of the Goods of other Parties neg-  
 “ lecting or refusing to pay the Rates and As-  
 “ sessments imposed, and directed to be imposed,  
 “ by Virtue of this Act, are directed to be made;  
 “ and such Occupier and Occupiers of such Te-  
 “ nements are hereby required and authorized to  
 “ pay such Sum and Sums of Money as shall be  
 “ so rated, imposed, or assessed on the Owner or  
 “ Owners thereof, in Pursuance of this Act, and  
 “ to deduct the same out of the Rent thereof;  
 “ and the Landlord, or Owner or Owners thereof,  
 “ are hereby required to allow such Deductions  
 “ and Payments upon Receipt of the Residue of  
 “ their Rents; and every Tenant paying such  
 “ Assessment or Assessments shall be acquitted  
 “ and discharged for so much Money as the said  
 “ Assessment or Assessments shall amount unto,  
 “ as if the same had been actually paid to such  
 “ Person or Persons to whom his, her, or their  
 “ Rent should have been due or payable.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted  
 “ and declared, That no Person or Persons who  
 “ shall be rated and assessed, and pay to any Rate  
 “ and Assessment to be made in Pursuance of this  
 “ Act, shall be liable to any Watch or Ward,  
 “ by Virtue of the Statute commonly called  
 “ the Statute of Winchester, made in the thir-  
 “ teenth Year of King Edward the First, or any  
 “ other subsequent Statutes relating thereto, but  
 “ shall be, and are hereby discharged of and  
 “ from the same.

“ And whereas by an Act of Parliament made  
 “ and passed in the twenty-second and twenty-  
 “ third Years of the Reign of his late Majesty  
 “ King Charles the Second, intituled, *An Act for*  
 “ *the better paving and cleansing the Streets and*  
 “ *Sewers in and about the City of London*, it is en-  
 “ acted, (amongst other Things) That, from  
 “ thenceforth, the sole Power and Authority of  
 “ ordering, designing, and regulating of the  
 “ pitching and paving all the Streets, Lanes, and  
 “ Passages whatsoever, within the said City and  
 “ Liberties, with the Order and Manner thereof,  
 “ should be and remain in the Mayor, Common-  
 “ alty, and Citizens of the said City, to be exe-  
 “ cuted by such Persons as by the said Mayor,  
 “ Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Coun-  
 “ cil assembled, should be appointed, or by any  
 “ seven or more of them, being all Members of  
 “ the said Court; and it is also thereby further  
 “ enacted, That, for the better enabling the said  
 “ Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to per-  
 “ form the Works by the said Statute appointed  
 “ to be done, and for defraying the Charge  
 “ thereof,



" thereof, it should be lawful for the said Persons  
 " so to be authorized, or any seven of them, as  
 " often as Need should be, to impose any rea-  
 " sonable Tax or Assessment, as well upon the  
 " Tenants and Occupiers, as also upon the Own-  
 " ers of Houses, Shops, or other Tenements or  
 " Hereditaments, whereof there should be no  
 " present Occupier, to be levied by Distress and  
 " Sale of the Goods of the Parties refusing or  
 " neglecting to pay, as by the said Act more  
 " fully may appear; but, inasmuch as it fre-  
 " quently happens, that no Distress can be found  
 " upon Ground, Houses, Shops, or Tenements,  
 " that lie vacant or untenanted, whereby the ne-  
 " cessary Taxes or Assessments for paving the  
 " Streets, Lanes, or Passages, lying before such  
 " vacant Ground, Houses, Shops, or Tene-  
 " ments, cannot be levied, by reason whereof  
 " such Part of the said Streets, Lanes, and Pas-  
 " sages often remains unpaved, to the great Nu-  
 " sance of the Publick; for Remedy whereof, be  
 " it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That,  
 " from and after the twenty-fourth Day of June,  
 " one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven,  
 " it shall and may be lawful for the said  
 " Persons now authorized, or hereafter to be au-  
 " thorized, by Virtue of the said Statute as afore-  
 " said, or any seven or more of them, to order  
 " such Parts of the respective Streets, Lanes,  
 " and Passages, as lie before such vacant or un-  
 " tenanted Ground, Houses, Shops, or Tene-  
 " ments, as often as Need shall be, to be well  
 " and sufficiently paved, cleansed, and amended,  
 " and to impose such Tax or Assessment on the  
 " Owner or Owners thereof, as shall be neces-  
 " sary for the doing the same; all which Taxes  
 " and Assessments shall be paid, for and upon the  
 " Account of such Owner or Owners thereof, by  
 " him, her, or them, who shall from Time to  
 " Time be the next and first Occupier or Occu-  
 " piers of such Ground, Houses, Shops, or Tene-  
 " ments, after the making or imposing such  
 " Tax or Assessment; and in case such Occupier  
 " or Occupiers shall refuse to pay the same, then  
 " the said Taxes and Assessments shall be levied  
 " by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels  
 " of him, her, or them, so refusing to pay the  
 " same: Which Distress and Sale shall be made  
 " in such Manner as Distresses and Sales thereof  
 " are directed to be made by the said Statute;  
 " and all and every such first Occupier and Oc-  
 " cupiers are hereby require and authorized to  
 " pay such Sum and Sums of Money as shall be  
 " so rated, imposed, or assessed on the Owner or  
 " Owners of such Ground, Houses, Shops, or  
 " Tenements, in Pursuance of this Act, and to  
 " deduct the same out of the Rent thereof; and  
 " the Landlord or Landlords, or Owner or  
 " Owners thereof, are hereby required to allow  
 " such Deductions and Payments, upon Receipt  
 " of the Residue of their Rents; and every Te-  
 " nant paying such Taxes or Assessments, shall  
 " be acquitted and discharged for so much Money  
 " as the said Taxes or Assessments shall amount  
 " unto, as if the same had been actually paid  
 " to such Person or Persons to whom his,  
 " her, or their Rent should have been due or  
 " payable.

" And to the End that all and every the Pave-

" ments lying before any vacant or untenanted  
 " Ground, House, Shop, or Tenement, in any  
 " of the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, may from  
 " Time to Time be effectually amended, be it  
 " further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid,  
 " That the Chamberlain of the said City for the  
 " Time being, shall pay all and every the Rates  
 " and Assessments which shall be imposed or as-  
 " sessed upon the Owner or Owners of such vacant  
 " or untenanted Ground, Houses, Shops, or  
 " Tenements, during the Time the same shall  
 " so continue vacant or untenanted, out of the  
 " City Cash; but in case, after such Payment by  
 " the said Chamberlain, any of the said Taxes  
 " or Assessments shall be paid or levied by or  
 " upon the Tenant or Tenants thereof who shall  
 " afterwards occupy the same, then, and in every  
 " such Case, the same shall forthwith be repaid  
 " into the Chamber of the said City.

" And whereas from the great Increase of  
 " Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages, and their  
 " frequent passing through the Streets, Lanes,  
 " and Passages of the said City, it is become ne-  
 " cessary, for the Safety and Convenience of all  
 " Persons passing within the said City, that Posts  
 " should be set up in many Streets, Lanes, and  
 " other Passages, where now there are none, to  
 " preserve a Foot-Passage; be it therefore further  
 " enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That, from  
 " and after the twenty-fourth Day of June, one  
 " thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, it  
 " shall and may be lawful for the said Persons  
 " authorized, and to be authorized, as aforesaid,  
 " or any seven of them, to order, design, and  
 " set up Posts, in all or any the Streets, Lanes,  
 " and Passages whatsoever, where Need shall be,  
 " within the said City and Liberties, to preserve  
 " Foot-Passages; which Power shall be exercised  
 " in the same Manner as the Power vested in  
 " them by the said Statute, for the better paving  
 " and cleansing the Streets and Sewers in and about  
 " the said City; and for enabling them to execute  
 " and perform the Works last mentioned and  
 " appointed to be done, it shall also be lawful for  
 " them, or any seven of them, to make such  
 " Taxes and Assessments as shall be reasonable,  
 " to be charged and levied in the same Manner  
 " as the other Taxes and Assessments may be,  
 " and are directed to be charged and levied by  
 " the aforesaid Statute, or by so much of this  
 " present Act as relates to the paving of the  
 " said Streets, and in as full and ample Manner  
 " to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if  
 " the same was herein particularly recited.

" And be it further enacted, by the Authority  
 " aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit should  
 " be brought or commenced against any Person  
 " or Persons for any Matter or Thing to be  
 " done in Pursuance of this Act, then, and in  
 " such Case, the Action or Suit shall be brought  
 " or commenced within six Months next after  
 " the Fact committed, and not afterwards, and  
 " shall be laid and brought in the City of London,  
 " and not elsewhere: And the Defendant or De-  
 " fendants in such Action or Suit to be brought,  
 " shall and may plead the General Issue, and give  
 " this Act and the special Matter in Evidence at  
 " any Trial to be had thereupon: And if the  
 " Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuited,  
 " or



"or discontinue his, her, or their Action or Actions, Suit or Suits, or if, upon Demurrer, Judgment should be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall and may recover treble Costs, and have such Remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other Cases by Law.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick Act, and be judicially taken Notice of as such, by all Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same."

On the twentieth of *October*, the Common Council of this City appointed a Committee to deliberate upon putting the aforesaid Act of Parliament in Execution.

A.D. 1738

*A Boy killed by a Mill.*

This Year, 1738, is introduced with a melancholy Accident at the House of one Mr. *Snowden*, a Brewer, at *Fleet-Ditch*, where, on the seventh of *January*, a young Lad, of thirteen Years of Age, going up a Ladder, fell backwards under a Mill where the Malt was grinding, and his Body was ripped open by one of the Teeth of the Mill, of which he instantly died. On the fourteenth of the same Month the King's Printing-House in *Black-Friars*, a very grand Building, and the finest of the Kind in all the World, was burnt down by an accidental Fire, which broke out first in the Kitchen of Mr. *Basket*, the Master of the said House. The Flames communicated themselves with such Rapidity, that the Family in the Dwelling-House adjacent escaped with the utmost Difficulty. The Printing-Materials, a vast Quantity of Paper, Books in Sheets, Bibles, Common Prayers, Acts of Parliament, &c. which were consumed on this Occasion, amounted to near twenty thousand Pounds Loss. And, on the twenty-fifth, a Fire broke out in *Duke's-Place*, and destroyed upwards of twenty Houses, the Meeting-House at the Corner of *Bury-Street*, and damaged several other contiguous Buildings.

*King's Printing-House burnt.*

*Fire at Duke's-Place.*

*Stocks-Market broke up.*

*February* the fourth, the Workmen began to clear away the Sheds, &c. in *Stocks-Market*, and to take up the Pavement, in order to lay the Foundation of a Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayor, pursuant to several Resolutions taken by the Common Council of this City.

*Merchants Petition against Spanish Depredations.*

On *Friday*, the third of *March*, a Petition of divers Merchants, Planters, and others, trading to, and interested in the *British* Plantations in *America*, on Behalf of themselves and many others, was presented to the House of Commons, and read; setting forth the several Applications that had been made to Parliament against the *Spanish* Depredations, and complaining, that, notwithstanding his Majesty's most gracious Endeavours, they had not only continued their Depredations ever since the Treaty of *Seville*, but had last Year carried them to a greater Height than ever; and therefore praying Relief, and to be heard by themselves and Counsel thereupon. This Petition was presented by Mr. *Alderman Perry*, who opened it in a Speech to this Effect:

"Mr. Speaker,

"I have, Sir, in my Hand a Petition to this House from a very great and useful Body of

"Men, I mean, Sir, the Merchants of *Great-Britain* trading from *London* to *America*. As the well-known Justice of this House, Sir, leaves them no room to doubt of their being favourably heard, and receiving what Satisfaction the Representatives of *Great-Britain* can give; so the dutiful, and, as they think, prudent Steps they have hitherto taken in this Affair, give them Reason to hope, that they shall meet, from the other Parts of the Legislature, with the Indulgence that is their Due, in the Capacity either of loyal Subjects or injured Merchants. Had it, Sir, been possible for them to have proceeded in this Affair in any other Manner than by a Petition, in which the Proof of their Allegations will probably take up a good Part of your Time, they would willingly have spared the House an Application of this Nature. But, Sir, the repeated Losses, which increase with their Patience, the Indignity that is done to his Majesty, whose Honour is wounded through their Sides, and the Injuncts offered to their Country, whose Interest must suffer in Proportion as her Trade decays, calls too loudly for a parliamentary Redress to be stifled by any Consideration.

*Alderman Perry's Speech on presenting the Petition.*

"The Petition, Sir, sets out with a Truth that I believe is fresh in the Memories of many Gentlemen in this House, which is, that an Application of the same Nature with the present was made ten Years ago to this House of Representatives, holding then their first Session as the seventh Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and the House came to the following Resolution, *viz.* That from the Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, in the twelfth of the late Queen, to this Time, the *British* Trade and Navigation from the several *British* Colonies in *America* has been greatly interrupted by the continual Depredations of the *Spaniards*, who have seized very valuable Effects, and unjustly taken and made Prizes of great Numbers of *British* Ships and Vessels in those Parts, to the great Loss and Damage of the Subjects of this Kingdom, and in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

"This Resolution, Sir, produced an Address of the House to his Majesty, to insist on a Reparation: But, notwithstanding his Majesty's most gracious Endeavours, the *Spaniards* still continued their Depredations, and no Satisfaction was obtained: Whereupon, in the third Session of the said Parliament, a farther Application was made to this House, which produced a Resolution to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to continue his Endeavours to prevent the Depredations of the *Spaniards* for the future, to procure full Satisfaction for the Damages already sustained, and to secure to the *British* Subjects the full and uninterrupted Exercise of their Trade and Navigation to and from the *British* Colonies in *America*.

"Some other Steps were also made in this Affair, but of these, Sir, this Petition takes no Notice, because, as the House then came to no Resolution as to the Relief which the Sufferers ought to have, what then passed cannot be said to be the Sense of the House; but, Sir,



"Sir, I believe something fell in our Debate  
"on that Occasion, which, if Gentlemen are  
"pleased to recollect, will justify the present Ap-  
"plication.

"The Petition, Sir, proceeds to set forth,  
"That the *Spaniards* paid so little Regard to his  
"Majesty's most gracious Endeavours, that they  
"have continued their Depredations almost ever  
"since the Treaty of *Seville*, and that their Inso-  
"lencies had since risen to a greater Height than  
"they ever had done before. I must here, Sir,  
"beg Leave to make one Observation, which is,  
"that for some Time before the Conclusion of  
"the Treaty of *Seville*, there was a Cessation of  
"their Depredations: From what this Forbear-  
"ance proceeded, or whether we owed it to  
"some favourite Points which the Crown of *Spain*  
"hoped to gain by that Treaty, is what I shall  
"not take upon me to determine: But, be that as  
"it will, the Petition proceeds to set forth, and,  
"I believe, the Fact is not to be doubted, That  
"the *Spaniards* have arbitrarily seized several  
"Ships, with their Effects, belonging to his Ma-  
"jesty's Subjects, on the high Seas, in the  
"defined Course of their Voyage, to and from  
"the *British* Colonies, amounting to a very con-  
"siderable Value; and that the Captains or Mas-  
"ters of some of the said Ships were, according  
"to the last Advices of the Petitioners, and are,  
"as the Petitioners believe, at this Time, con-  
"fined by the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*; and  
"the Crews are now inhumanly treated as Slaves  
"in *Spain*; and that that cruel Nation makes it  
"their Practice to attack and board all *British*  
"Ships they meet with in the *American* Seas, arbi-  
"trarily deeming their Cargoes contraband, or  
"not; contrary to the Law of Nations, and in  
"manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting  
"between the two Crowns. The Petition, Sir,  
"farther shews, that these unjust and violent  
"Proceedings of the *Spaniards* have rendered the  
"*American* Trade so unsafe and precarious, that,  
"on these Accounts, Insurance is greatly risen;  
"and that, unless a speedy and effectual Remedy  
"be applied, the *American* Trade and Naviga-  
"tion, and consequently the Revenue arising to  
"the Crown therefrom, must be very much di-  
"minished, if not entirely lost. It further re-  
"presents to the House, Sir, that tho' the King  
"of *Spain* has, by the Treaty of *Seville*, and by  
"a subsequent Declaration, stipulated, that Re-  
"paration should be forthwith made to the un-  
"happy Sufferers, yet there is no Instance of its  
"having been done: So far from it, that, whilst  
"the Subjects of *Great-Britain* have been amused  
"with vain and fruitless Hopes of Satisfaction,  
"the *Spaniards* have committed farther Insults  
"and Depredations upon them, and still continue  
"the same unjust Practices; and that the Cédulas  
"or Orders given by the Court of *Spain* to their  
"Governors in *America*, are only calculated (as  
"the Petitioners, by Experience, have great Rea-  
"son to apprehend) to evade giving Satisfaction  
"to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*; for there has  
"never been one of these Cédulas complied with,  
"nor any Governor recalled nor punished for his  
"Disobedience, as the Petitioners ever heard.  
"And that for any Nation to assume the Power of  
"detaining or rummaging the *British* Ships upon

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"their lawful Voyages in the *American* Seas, under  
"Pretence of searching for contraband Goods, is  
"in effect (as the Petitioners conceive) claiming  
"and exercising the sole Sovereignty of those  
"Seas: And that, if the *Spaniards* be suffered to  
"act in this injurious Manner, to insult the Per-  
"sons of his Majesty's Subjects, or to plunder  
"them of their Property, the Petitioners appre-  
"hend the same will be attended not only with  
"a great Obstruction to this valuable Branch of  
"our Commerce and Navigation, but also with  
"Consequences very fatal to *Great-Britain* itself.  
"And, therefore, as the Measures hitherto pur-  
"sued have proved ineffectual, the Petitioners  
"pray the House to take the Premises into their  
"mature Consideration, and provide such timely  
"and adequate Remedy, for putting an End to  
"all Insults and Depredations on them and their  
"Fellow-Subjects; as to the House shall seem  
"meet, as well as procure such Relief to the un-  
"happy Sufferers, as the Nature of the Case and  
"the Justice of their Cause require; and that  
"they may be heard by themselves and Counsel  
"thereupon."

After having thus opened the Petition, he  
"moved for Leave to bring it up; which being  
"granted, and the Petition read, he then moved  
"that it might be referred to the Consideration  
"of a Committee of the whole House; which be-  
"ing likewise agreed to, he moved for an In-  
"struction to the said Committee, that they do  
"admit the said Petitioners to be heard, if they  
"think fit, by themselves and Counsel, before the  
"said Committee.

This Motion was opposed by the Speaker,  
"who observed, that it never was the Method of  
"that House to admit Parties to be heard by them-  
"selves and Counsel, but only by themselves or  
"Counsel; which Observation produced several  
"Altercations. Sir *John Barnard* replied, That, as  
"this Petition was founded upon Facts, he should  
"be sorry to see the Design of it defeated by a  
"scrupulous Adherence to any Points of Form  
"whatever; and that he humbly thought it would  
"be a Hardship upon the Petitioners, to deny  
"them a Request of so little Importance as the  
"present, merely because it interfered with a Mat-  
"ter of Form. However, the Speaker insisting,  
"before he put the Question, to take the Sense of  
"the House with regard to the Terms in which he  
"was to put it upon the present Motion; Sir *Wil-  
"liam Wyndham*, in order to mitigate the Rigour of  
"the Form, rose up, and, amongst other Particu-  
"lars, spoke as follows: "I think the Petitioners  
"ought to appear at our Bar, not as Counsel, but  
"as Evidences for themselves. This, Sir, will  
"effectually answer all the Ends that my ho-  
"nourable Friend proposes, and will preserve  
"our Method of Proceeding in its ordinary  
"Form. If therefore, Sir, the Counsel shall  
"advance a Fact that requires Proof, or touches  
"upon a Point that wants Explanation, I think  
"it is highly just that the Petitioners should be  
"admitted as Evidences, and be allowed to an-  
"swer such Questions as shall be proposed, either  
"by Gentlemen or by their Counsel. This, I  
"conceive, Sir, is but fair, and would inspire our  
"Merchants with a Confidence in the Justice of  
"this



"this House, and let the World see, that we are  
"resolved to leave no Means untried which may  
"contribute to give us right Information in an  
"Affair that so nearly concerns the Properties of  
"our Fellow-Subjects, and the Dignity of the  
"Nation."

Sir Robert Walpole spoke next, to the following Purpose:

Sir Robert  
Walpole's  
Speech.

"Sir, I must humbly beg Leave to differ in my  
"Sentiments on this Affair from both the Honourable  
"Gentlemen. The Judgment, Sir,  
"which in my Opinion we should form in this  
"Case, ought to be grounded on Facts as they  
"are fairly represented, not as they are artfully  
"aggravated. Every Gentleman, Sir, I believe,  
"from his bare Reflexion on the Injuries  
"our Merchants have received from the *Spaniards*,  
"feels within his own Breast an Indignation  
"arise, which there is no Occasion to increase  
"by the Power of Eloquence, or the Arts of  
"a Lawyer. When Gentlemen, Sir, see an  
"Affair through the Mist that Passion throws  
"before their Eyes, it is next to impossible they  
"should form a just Judgment. I believe there  
"is scarce any Gentleman here who is not acquainted  
"with as much Geography, and so much of the History,  
"both of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, as may enable him,  
"from a plain Representation of Facts, to judge  
"whether the Allegations in this Petition be true or  
"false. Now, Sir, are not the Merchants themselves  
"the most proper Hands for giving in such a  
"Representation? Are they not most immediately  
"interested in the Facts? Where then is the  
"Necessity, Sir, of having Counsel to do this?  
"Or what occasion, Sir, is there to work upon the  
"Passions where the Head is to be informed? I believe,  
"Sir, every Gentleman will find his Heart as much  
"affected by the artless Accounts of the Sufferers  
"themselves, as by the studied Rhetorick of the most  
"eloquent Counsel. However, Sir, I shall not take the  
"Liberty to make any Motion on this Head, but  
"entirely submit it to Gentlemen's Consideration."

Robert Willmot, Esq; Alderman and one of the Representatives for *London*, answered in Substance as follows:

Alderman  
Willmot's  
Speech.

"Sir, I think the Petitioners ought to have  
"Liberty to be heard, not only by themselves  
"and Counsel, but if it were possible that we  
"could indulge them in other Advantages we  
"ought to do it. To talk of working upon  
"Passions—Can any Man's Passions be wound  
"up to a greater Height, can any Man's Indignation  
"be more raised, than every Free-born *Englishman's*  
"must be when he reads a Letter which I received  
"this Morning, and which I have now in my Hand?  
"This Letter, Sir, gives an Account that seventy of  
"our brave Sailors are now in Chains in *Spain*. Our  
"Countrymen in Chains! And Slaves to *Spaniards*!  
"Is not this enough, Sir, to fire the coldest? Is not  
"this enough, Sir, to rouse all the Vengeance of a  
"national Resentment? And shall we, Sir, sit here  
"debating about Words and Forms, while the Sufferings  
"of our Countrymen call out loudly for Redress?  
"Tho' this had not its desired Effect, yet, on

*Thursday* the sixteenth, the Merchants attended to  
"make good their Allegations, and their Evidences  
"were examined by a full House of 450 Members;  
"on *Tuesday* following they did the same, and likewise  
"on the next Day, being *Wednesday* the twenty-second;  
"and on the *Tuesday* following, being the twenty-eighth  
"of *March*, the House having again resolved itself into  
"the said Committee, and finished the Examination of  
"Witnesses, and hearing of Counsel, *William Pulteney*,  
"Esq; stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows:

"Mr. Speaker,

"Sir, After the Insults and Injuries, the Cruelties and  
"Barbarities, which you have heard so fully proved at  
"your Bar, I should think myself fully justified, if I began with a  
"Motion for enquiring into the Causes of the Nation's  
"having suffered so often and so long, without ever once  
"having shewed a proper Resentment; but as some  
"Gentlemen might perhaps think this would be carrying  
"the Thing farther than it ought to be carried at present,  
"I shall leave those who are to blame, (if there be any  
"such) to the Reproaches of their own Consciences,  
"and proceed to examine the several Sorts of Insults  
"and Injuries that have been put upon the Nation;  
"because, I am sure, the least we can propose to do  
"upon this Occasion, is, to vindicate and establish,  
"as far as can be done by any Resolutions of this  
"House, those Rights and Privileges, which the  
"*Spaniards* have, either by their own Rashness or  
"our Pusillanimity, been encouraged so frequently, so  
"manifestly, and so contemptuously to violate."

Mr. Pulteney's  
Speech and Motion.

"But before I begin, Sir, I must observe, that this is  
"not the first Time our Merchants have found themselves  
"obliged to apply to this House for Redress: They  
"have already applied twice to this House, for Relief  
"against the Depredations and Cruelties committed upon  
"them by the *Spaniards*; and, I think, I may now say,  
"without any Effect. Upon each of their former  
"Applications they represented to us, how they had  
"been ravaged and plundered; and as they, at each  
"Time, fully proved their Allegations, they ought  
"then to have met with Redress: A full and immediate  
"Redress ought then to have been peremptorily  
"insisted on; and, upon its being refused, or  
"unreasonably delayed, our Ministers ought to have  
"advised his Majesty to declare War: They certainly  
"would have done so, if they had not had a greater  
"Regard for their own Ease and Security, than they  
"had for the Honour and Interest of the Nation."

"Now, Sir, as several distinct Rights of this  
"Nation have been incroached on, and are now  
"contested by the *Spaniards*; the first I shall  
"take Notice of is that Right which our Merchants  
"and Sailors have to sail with their Ships on any  
"Part of the Seas of *America*, providing they do not  
"touch at any Place possessed by the *Spaniards*,  
"with a Design to carry on a Trade or Traffick  
"with the Inhabitants. This is a Right, Sir, which  
"is common to us with all other Nations; and, therefore,  
"by allowing



"allowing ourselves to be disturbed in the En-  
 "joyment of such a Right, we not only betray  
 "the Rights of our own Subjects, but we betray  
 "the Rights of Mankind in general. A Nation  
 "may, when not restrained by particular Treaties,  
 "forbid Foreigners to sail to, or traffick in, the  
 "Ports, Havens, or Creeks, within their Do-  
 "minions, because in these they have an absolute  
 "Property; but no Nation can have such a  
 "Property in the open Seas, as may intitle  
 "them to interrupt the Ships of other Nations,  
 "in their Passage, to and fro, upon those Seas,  
 "about their lawful Business. A Man's Ship is  
 "his House, and it is by the Law of Nations a  
 "Trespass to enter into it against his Will, unless  
 "he that enters has some Dominion or Juris-  
 "diction over him. Accordingly, the *Spaniards*  
 "have, ever since they first got any Possessions in  
 "*America*, made it unlawful for the Ships of  
 "foreign Nations to sail to any of the Ports or  
 "Havens, or other Places possessed by the Sub-  
 "jects of the King of *Spain*, in that Part of the  
 "World, in order to carry on any Trade or  
 "Traffick with the Inhabitants; but they never  
 "could have, by the Law of Nations, nor have  
 "they ever, 'till of late Years, pretended to any  
 "Dominion or Jurisdiction over the open Seas of  
 "*America*, nor to any Right or Title to enter  
 "into and search the Ships of foreign Nations  
 "sailing upon those Seas. They, therefore, can  
 "have no Right to interrupt, much less to  
 "search any *British* Ship, sailing upon the open  
 "Seas of *America*, unless they have got it  
 "by some particular Treaty between the two  
 "Crowns.  
 "Now, Sir, they are so far from having got  
 "any such Right by any Treaty between the  
 "two Crowns, that by the eighth Article of the  
 "Treaty made in the Year 1670, which has  
 "been confirmed by every Treaty since that  
 "Time, it is stipulated only, — That the  
 "Subjects of the two contracting Parties, re-  
 "spectively, shall forbear and abstain from sailing  
 "to, and trafficking in, the Ports and Havens,  
 "which have Fortifications, Castles, or Ware-  
 "houses, or in other Places possessed by the  
 "other Party. — Consequently, the Subjects  
 "of both may lawfully, with regard to one  
 "another, sail to, and traffick in, every Port,  
 "Haven, and other Place in *America*, not pos-  
 "sessed by the other; and that both Subjects  
 "may do this the more freely and securely,  
 "it is, by the fifteenth Article of the same  
 "Treaty, expressly stipulated, — That the  
 "Freedom of Navigation ought, by no manner  
 "of Means, to be interrupted, when there is no-  
 "thing committed contrary to the true Sense and  
 "Meaning of that Treaty. — Which evident-  
 "ly shews, that no *British* Ship ought to be so  
 "much as interrupted in her Navigation by any  
 "*Spanish* Ship, unless she is actually sailing to or  
 "from, and trafficking in, some Place possessed  
 "by the King of *Spain*. And this will be still  
 "more evident, if we consider the whole of this  
 "fifteenth Article; for, by the first Part of it,  
 "'tis declared, — That that Treaty shall no  
 "way derogate from any Preheminence, Right,  
 "or Signiory, which either the one or the other  
 "of the contracting Parties have in the Seas,

"Straights, or fresh Waters of *America*; and  
 "that they shall have and retain the same, in  
 "as full and ample a Manner, as of Right  
 "ought to belong to them. — Then follow  
 "these Words, — Be it however understood  
 "that the Freedom of Navigation ought, by no  
 "manner of Means, to be interrupted, when  
 "there is nothing committed contrary to the  
 "true Sense and Meaning of this Treaty. —  
 "From hence we may see, that the last Part of  
 "this Article is by way of Exception to the  
 "first; and that though each Party is to con-  
 "tinue to enjoy every Preheminence, Right,  
 "and Signiory, he before held, yet neither  
 "Party is to make use of any such Prehemi-  
 "nence, Right, or Signiory, so as to interrupt  
 "the Freedom of Navigation, when nothing  
 "has been committed contrary to the true Sense  
 "and Meaning of the eighth Article, before-  
 "mentioned.

"From what I have said, Sir, it is evident,  
 "our Subjects have such a Right as I have men-  
 "tioned; and therefore my first Motion shall be  
 "to declare, That it is the natural and un-  
 "doubted Right of *British* Subjects, to sail with  
 "their Ships on any Part of the Seas of *America*,  
 "to and from any Part of his Majesty's Domi-  
 "nions; and that the seizing and confiscating  
 "such Ships, — as are not sailing and traffick-  
 "ing in the Ports and Havens, which have  
 "Fortifications, Castles, Magazines or Ware-  
 "houses, or in other Places possessed by the  
 "Subjects of the King of *Spain*, — is contrary  
 "to Equity and Justice, and a manifest Viola-  
 "tion of the Treaties subsisting between the two  
 "Crowns.

"But, Sir, as it would not, perhaps, be  
 "thought fair to desire a Question upon this  
 "Motion, without having previously given you  
 "Notice of all the following Propositions or  
 "Motions, I intend to make upon this Occa-  
 "sion, I shall state and explain every one of  
 "them regularly, in the Course I am to make  
 "them, before I desire your Opinion upon the  
 "Proposition I have now made. For this Pur-  
 "pose I must acquaint you, that the next Right,  
 "which I think ought now to be established by  
 "a Resolution of this House, is that which the  
 "Subjects of *Great-Britain* have to carry in  
 "their Ships all Sorts of Goods, Merchandize,  
 "or Effects, from one Part of his Majesty's  
 "Dominions to any other Part of his Majesty's  
 "Dominions. This Right, Sir, is likewise a  
 "Right which we enjoy in common with all  
 "other Nations; for the Subjects of every State  
 "have a Right to carry in their Ships whatever  
 "Goods they please, from one Part of their Do-  
 "minions to another, unless the transporting of  
 "such Goods be prohibited by a Law amongst  
 "themselves. In this Case it is ridiculous to  
 "talk of Goods made contraband by the Laws  
 "of any other Nation; because no Nation has a  
 "Right to prohibit the Subjects of any other  
 "independent Nation, to transport any Sort of  
 "Goods from one Part of their own Dominions  
 "to another. The *Spaniards* may as well pre-  
 "tend that we shall not transport Gold or Sil-  
 "ver, or Logwood, from *Bristol* to *London*, as  
 "to say, that we shall not transport any such  
 "Com-



“Commodity from *Jamaica* to *London*; and  
 “they might as well send their *Guarda Costa*’s  
 “into the *British* Channel, to search our Ships in  
 “their Passage from *Bristol* to *London*, and to  
 “seize them; if any such Goods should be found  
 “on board, as to send *Guarda Costa*’s to search  
 “our Ships on their Passage from *Jamaica*, or  
 “any other of our Dominions in *America*, to  
 “*London*, and to seize them, in Case of their  
 “finding any such Goods on board. Indeed,  
 “as Usurpations are Things of a quick Growth,  
 “and extremely fertile, if we continue in our  
 “present Lethargy but a few Years longer, I  
 “do not know but I may hear, that the Mouth  
 “of the *Thames* is beset with *Spanish* *Guarda*  
 “*Costa*’s, in order to seize all *British* Ships,  
 “sailing in or out, that shall be found to have  
 “on board what they may please to call contra-  
 “band Goods: Nay, I do not know but this  
 “might have happened already, if it had not  
 “been for our Neighbours the *Dutch*, who, I  
 “believe, draw most of our *Spanish* Gold and  
 “Silver away from us; and therefore would not  
 “tamely allow a Trade, even of ours, to be  
 “interrupted, by which they are so great  
 “Gainers.

“Contraband, Sir, is a foreign Term, which  
 “signifies the same with what we call prohi-  
 “bited; and as any Nation, not restrained by  
 “particular Treaties, may make a Law for  
 “prohibiting the Importation or Exportation  
 “of any particular Sort of Goods they please,  
 “into or from their own Dominions, the Goods  
 “so prohibited are, by the *Spaniards* and some  
 “other Foreigners, called contraband Goods.  
 “Of these, Foreigners who trade with them are  
 “obliged to take Notice; and may be punish-  
 “ed, if they transgress the Laws of the Coun-  
 “try with which they Trade: But Foreigners  
 “who have no Design to carry on any Trade  
 “in that Country, nor to touch at any of its  
 “Ports, have no Occasion to take the least  
 “Notice of what Goods are made contraband  
 “in that Country; nor can they be punished,  
 “though they sail in the open Seas, along the  
 “Coasts of that Country, with such Goods on  
 “board; for no Goods are, *ipsa natura*, contra-  
 “band, it is the Law of a particular Country  
 “that makes Goods contraband; and where  
 “the Laws of that Country have no Force,  
 “the Goods cannot be supposed to be contra-  
 “band.

“Now, Sir, with regard to *British* Ships,  
 “trading to or from any Port in *Old Spain*,  
 “they may have contraband Goods on board,  
 “and may, in a proper Manner, be searched  
 “by any *Spanish* Officer, properly commissioned  
 “for that Purpose; but with regard to any  
 “*British* Ship trading to or from any Port in  
 “*New Spain*, or in any of the *Spanish* Domini-  
 “ons in *America*, it is ridiculous to say she can  
 “have any particular Sort of contraband Goods  
 “on board; for the very Trade itself is con-  
 “traband; and consequently all the Goods on  
 “board, of whatever Kind, must be contraband,  
 “and the Ship and Cargo may be seized and made  
 “Prize of: Nay, if she had not one Shil-  
 “ling’s Worth of any Sort of Goods on board,  
 “the Ship may be seized and made Prize

“of; but in either Case she is not seized for  
 “having contraband Goods on board, but for  
 “having been engaged in an unlawful Trade.

“This, Sir, is the State of the Case with  
 “Respect to contraband Goods; and if we  
 “examine the two fundamental Treaties be-  
 “tween *Spain* and us, I mean the Treaty of  
 “1667, and 1670, we shall find them exactly  
 “agreeable to the Case as I have stated it. In  
 “the Treaty of 1667, which regulates the Trade  
 “between *Britain* and *Spain* in general, there is  
 “mention made of contraband Goods; but  
 “every one may see, that wherever there is any  
 “mention made of the Word contraband, it  
 “relates only to the Trade between *Britain*  
 “and *Old Spain*; and, with Respect to that  
 “Trade, it is determined by that Treaty, what  
 “Sort of Goods shall be deemed contraband;  
 “and a Method is particularly prescribed, which  
 “the *Spaniards* are obliged to observe, when they  
 “visit *British* Ships, bound to or from any of  
 “the Ports of *Old Spain*, in search of contra-  
 “band Goods. Whereas in the Treaty of 1670,  
 “which was made only for regulating our mu-  
 “tual Affairs in *America*, the Word contraband  
 “is not so much as once mentioned in the whole  
 “Treaty; and the Reason is very plain; for  
 “where there is no Trade, there can be no such  
 “thing as contraband Goods; and as all Trade  
 “in that Part of the World, between the Sub-  
 “jects of the two contracting Parties, was,  
 “by that very Treaty, expressly forbid, there-  
 “fore it would have been absurd to have  
 “made any Regulations about contraband  
 “Goods.

“I know, Sir, the *Spaniards* pretend that  
 “those Goods which they ridiculously call con-  
 “traband, are Goods which can be had no where  
 “but in their Plantations in *America*; and that,  
 “therefore, if any such Goods be found on  
 “board any of our Ships in those Seas, it is a  
 “certain Proof that such Ships have been carry-  
 “ing on an unlawful Trade on their Coasts in  
 “that Part of the World: But I likewise know,  
 “Sir, that this Fact is false. There are no  
 “Goods that can be found in the *Spanish* Settle-  
 “ments, but what may be found, and may be  
 “purchased, in our own Settlements; even  
 “*Spanish* Pistoles and Pieces of Eight may be  
 “found in our Settlements, without any of our  
 “Subjects having been engaged in an unlawful  
 “Trade with their Settlements; because, be-  
 “sides the lawful Trade now carried on between  
 “our *South-Sea* Company and their Settlements,  
 “the *Spanish* Governors themselves often send to  
 “our Settlements for Provisions, and these  
 “Provisions they purchase either with the cur-  
 “rent Coin of *Spain*, or with Goods of the Pro-  
 “duce of their Settlements in *America*; and  
 “these Goods, or this Money, being thus law-  
 “fully brought to our Settlements, surely our  
 “Ships may take them on board, and may bring  
 “them to *Britain*, without having ever been en-  
 “gaged in an unlawful Trade with the *Spanish*  
 “Settlements in *America*.

“But supposing, Sir, that some *Spanish* Gold  
 “or Silver, either in Bars, or in Pistoles and  
 “Pieces of Eight, or a Parcel of Goods of the  
 “Growth of the *Spanish* Settlements in *America*,  
 “had



“had been originally brought from thence by means of an unlawful Trade; suppose such a Thing could be fully proved, which I think is impossible; yet if those Effects be once landed in any of our Settlements, and there sold to a fair Purchaser, and by him put on board a Ship, in order to be carried to any other Port in the *British* Dominions, I insist upon it, that the *Spaniards* have no Right to that Ship, and much less to seize and make Prize of her, or of any Part of her Cargo; for nothing can entitle them to seize and make Prize of a *British* Ship, but her being actually found sailing to, and trafficking in, the Ports, Havens, or Places possessed by the Subjects of the King of *Spain* in *America*. Surely, Sir, an illicit Trade with the *Spanish* Settlements in *America*, does not fix such a *vitiu reale* upon the Goods so brought from thence, that they may be seized or reclaimed by the *Spaniards*, wherever, and whenever, they can afterwards find them, and that notwithstanding their having been sold to a fair Purchaser in an open Market: This would be allowing the *Spaniards* a greater Privilege, with Respect to Goods purchased from them at an equitable Price, though by means of an illicit Trade, than is usually allowed to an Owner of stolen Goods by any Law in the World. It is a Privilege which was never granted them by any Nation; and if we should through Fear of a War make them such a Concession, I should expect that they would soon pretend to come and search our Bank, and all our Goldsmiths and other Shops in *London*, in order to seize and carry off all the *Spanish* Gold and Silver they found; for if they can, by the Means they have used, obtain one unjust Concession, no Man can tell how far they may afterwards go, or where their Compassion towards us may induce them to Stop.

“Upon this Point, Sir, I have been the more particular, because I think the *Spanish* Ministers, and our Ministers together, have by their Memorials quite confounded it. By confounding the Treaty of 1667 with that of 1670, the *Spanish* Ministers have insisted, and ours seem to have admitted, that there may be such a Thing as contraband Goods on board *British* Ships, sailing in the Seas of *America*; which I have shewn to be impossible: With Respect to our *South-Sea* Company's Ships, there may, indeed, for what I know, be contraband Goods on board; but as they are the only *British* Ships that are allowed to carry on any Traffick in the *Spanish* Ports of *America*, they are the only *British* Ships in those Seas that can be supposed to have any contraband Goods on board; therefore, I am surprized to find, that our Ministers ever allowed the Word contraband to be brought into the Dispute; at least I am surprized, that, upon its being first mentioned, they did not explain the Point much more clearly than I find they have done in any of their Memorials; for this seems to be the principal Point in Dispute between us, and ought therefore to have been explained in the most clear and succinct Manner.

No. 49.

“As this has not, in my Opinion, yet been done, and as it is a Matter of so great Importance, I think, Sir, it ought to be done by this House; and, for this Purpose, the next Proposition I shall make you, shall be to declare, That it is the indisputable Right of the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, to carry in their Ships all Sorts of Goods, Merchandize, or Effects, from one Part of the *British* Dominions to any other Part of the *British* Dominions; and that no Goods, Merchandize, or Effects, being so carried, are, by the Law of Nations, or any Treaty between the two Crowns, to be deemed or taken as contraband Goods; and that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of finding contraband Goods, is highly injurious to the Trade of this Kingdom, a Violation of the Law of Nations, and an Infraction of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

“I must now take Notice, Sir, of the Right which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* have to Possessions in the Province of *Jucatan*, and to cut Logwood in the Bay of *Campechey*. This is a Right peculiar to this Nation: And it is a Right which the *Spaniards* cannot, with the least shadow of Reason, controvert, because we were in Possession of Lands in that Province, and were in Use to cut Logwood wherever we pleased in that Bay, long before, and at the Time of the Treaty of 1670: And since, by the seventh Article of that Treaty, it is expressly stipulated, — That the King of *Great-Britain*, his Heirs and Successors, shall have, hold, keep, and always possess, in full Right of Sovereignty, Signiory, Possession, and Propriety, all the Lands, Countries, Islands, Colonies, and other Places, *be they what they will*, lying and situate in the *West-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which the said King of *Great-Britain* and his Subjects now hold and possess; inasmuch that they neither can, nor ought hereafter to be contested or called in Question, upon any Account, or under any Pretence whatsoever; — therefore it must be granted, we have an uncontested Right to possess the same Lands in that Province, and to cut Logwood in that Bay; unless it could be shewn, that we have by some Treaty since that Time given it up. But so far otherwise, that this Treaty, and this very Right, has been confirmed by every Treaty between the two Crowns since that Time; and, by the first Article of the Treaty of Commerce at *Utrecht*, this Right is not only confirmed, but farther explained, by the Addition of these remarkable Words, — Without Prejudice to any Liberty or Power which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* enjoyed, either through Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence.

“But, Sir, to put this Matter beyond all Dispute, I must acquaint you, that as soon as the *Spaniards* began to contest this Right with us, which was very soon after the Treaty of *Utrecht*, notwithstanding the Words I have mentioned, his late Majesty referred it to the Board of Trade; and that Board, after a strict Enquiry, and full Information, reported, —

7 H

That



" That the said *American* Treaty did establish a  
 " Right in the Crown of *Great-Britain* to the  
 " *Laguna de Terminos* in the Province of *Yucatan*,  
 " and the Parts adjacent; those Places at the  
 " Time of the Treaty, and for some Years be-  
 " fore, being actually in the Possession of the  
 " *British* Subjects.

" From what I have said, Sir, it is plain, that  
 " this Right is still in the Crown of *Great-Bri-*  
 " *tain*; and therefore the third Resolution I am  
 " to propose shall be, that it may be resolved,  
 " That the Subjects of *Great-Britain* did hold  
 " and possess Lands in the Province of *Yucatan*  
 " in *America*, antecedent to, and at the Time of,  
 " the Treaty of 1670; which Treaty confirmed  
 " the Right to each contracting Party, of such  
 " Lands or Places as either did at that Time  
 " hold and possess; and that the Subjects of  
 " *Great-Britain* then had, and have at all Times  
 " since claimed a Right of cutting Logwood in  
 " the Bay of *Compeche*, and enjoyed the same  
 " without Interruption, 'till of late Years;  
 " which Right seems further particularly secured  
 " to us, by the Manner in which the first Article  
 " of the Treaty of Commerce at *Utrecht* con-  
 " firms the Treaty of 1670, with these remark-  
 " able Words, — *Without Prejudice to any Liberty*  
 " *or Power which the Subjects of Great-Britain*  
 " *enjoyed, either through Right, Sufferance, or In-*  
 " *duigence.*

" I am now come, Sir, to the last Right  
 " which I shall take Notice of upon the present  
 " Occasion, which is that Right our Subjects  
 " have to gather Salt in the Island of *Tortugas*,  
 " an uninhabited Island in the *West-Indies*, which  
 " the *Spaniards* say belongs to them, but by  
 " what Right I do not know; for they have  
 " neither Fort, Castle, nor Warehouse, upon  
 " the Island, nor any other Sign of Possession  
 " that I know of. However, suppose they have  
 " the Property, or rather the Dominion of that  
 " Island, 'tis certain we were in Use, and claim-  
 " ed a Right to gather Salt there, before, and at  
 " the Time of the Treaty in 1670; therefore  
 " this Right was confirmed to us by that Treaty,  
 " and reconfirmed by the Treaty of Commerce  
 " at *Utrecht*. But this is not all, Sir, with Re-  
 " spect to this Right, we have an express, and a  
 " particular Convention between *Spain* and us  
 " to plead in its Favour: By the third Article  
 " of the Treaty of Commerce between *Great-*  
 " *Britain* and *Spain*, concluded at *Madrid* in the  
 " Year 1715, this Right or Privilege is expressly  
 " confirmed in these Words, — His Catho-  
 " lick Majesty permits the said Subjects (mean-  
 " ing *British*) to gather Salt in the Isle of *Tortu-*  
 " *gas*, they having enjoyed this Liberty in  
 " the Reign of King *Charles II.* without Inter-  
 " ruption.

" From all these Treaties, and from a Posses-  
 " sion almost uninterrupted for above sixty Years,  
 " one would have thought, Sir, the *Spaniards*  
 " would never have attempted to disturb us in  
 " the Possession of a Right, so often, so solemnly,  
 " so expressly, and so particularly confirmed;  
 " but no Words, no Treaties, can defend the  
 " Rights of a Nation, when their Sword seems  
 " to be rusted in its Scabbard. Notwithstanding  
 " all these Treaties, the *Spaniards*, about six

" Years since, attacked our Fleet of Merchant-  
 " Ships, that was gathering Salt upon that  
 " Island, fired several Broad-sides upon one of  
 " his Majesty's Ships of War, serving as their  
 " Convoy, took and made Prize four of the  
 " Merchant-Ships, and would have taken a great  
 " many more of them, if it had not been for  
 " the good Conduct and gallant Behaviour of  
 " the Gentleman that commanded the Man of  
 " War, then serving as their Convoy; who, not-  
 " withstanding the great Superiority of the  
 " Enemy, kept them in Play, 'till most of our  
 " Merchant-Ships got off, and thereby shewed  
 " to the *Spaniards*, that their Impunity was not  
 " owing to the Cowardise of our Sea-Captains,  
 " but to the Tameness of our Ministers. As that  
 " Gentleman then shewed that he had Courage  
 " to offend, as well as Conduct to defend, I  
 " hope, if we do come to a Rupture with *Spain*,  
 " he will be one of the first that shall be com-  
 " missioned.

" This Outrage, Sir, was not committed by  
 " Stealth, or by Persons not properly commission-  
 " ed: It was not committed by common *Guards*  
 " *Cebs*, who, often, have their Commissions  
 " only from the *Spanish* Governors in *America*.  
 " No, Sir, it was committed openly, avowedly,  
 " and by *Spanish* Men of War, bearing the King  
 " of *Spain*'s Commission, and having express  
 " Instructions from his Governors for what they  
 " did.

" These Instructions, Sir, were not to persuade,  
 " but to compel, as all Instructions to Ships of  
 " War ought to be; for Fleets or Armies were  
 " never, 'till of late Years, sent out as Orators  
 " or Ambassadors; they were never sent out  
 " but against those that had been found to be  
 " obstinate; and the obstinate were generally at  
 " last obliged to pay the Charges of fitting them  
 " out.

" For my part, Sir, I am surprized, that such  
 " an open and avowed Insult upon the Flag, and  
 " upon the Crown of *Great-Britain*, was not  
 " pursued with immediate Vengeance: I am  
 " surprized we had the Patience to send to the  
 " Court of *Spain* to demand Satisfaction and  
 " Reparation; and yet, Sir, I do not find that  
 " we have hitherto received any Satisfaction for  
 " the Affront, nor any Reparation for the Da-  
 " mage done. Nay, the *Spanish* Court seems to  
 " mind it so little, that they have not so much  
 " as once mentioned it in their last Memorial.  
 " This Affair, I must say, Sir, puts me in mind  
 " of the Story of a Gentleman, who, upon re-  
 " ceiving a Box on the Ear, asked him that gave  
 " it, if he was in jest or in earnest; and upon  
 " the other's answering, he was in great earnest,  
 " the honest Gentleman replied only, I am glad  
 " you are, Sir, for I do not like such Jest.  
 " Whether we have had our Joke upon this Oc-  
 " casion, I do not know; but I hope the Nation  
 " will not content itself with returning a Joke  
 " for such a serious Blow.

" It is not Restitution, Sir, it is not Repara-  
 " tion, that can atone for such an avowed In-  
 " sult; nothing can satisfy the Honour of the  
 " *British* Crown, or of the *British* Flag, but the  
 " inflicting of a condign Punishment upon those  
 " Captains that committed the Outrage, or upon  
 " the



"the *Spanish* Governor that gave the Instructions.  
 "Either the one or the other must be hung up;  
 "and, I think, hung in Chains too, upon the  
 "Island where the Outrage and Robbery was  
 "committed, as a Monument of *British* Re-  
 "sentment. If we are negotiating, if we continue  
 "to negotiate, this ought to be insisted on as a  
 "Preliminary, and, if it be not granted as a Pre-  
 "liminary, we ought immediately to break off  
 "Negotiations, and revenge ourselves upon the  
 "Country that dares to protect such Criminals;  
 "for, if we allow such an Affront as this to pass  
 "unrevenged, I will take upon me to foretel, that  
 "the *Spaniards* will perform no Promise they make  
 "to us, nor observe any Treaty they conclude.

"However, Sir, I shall be for leaving it en-  
 "tirely to his Majesty to determine, what Satis-  
 "faction or Reparation ought to be deemed suffi-  
 "cient; but as to the Right we have of gather-  
 "ing Salt in that Island, I think it ought to be  
 "asserted by a Resolution of this House; there-  
 "fore the fourth Proposition I shall make to  
 "you, shall be to resolve, That the attacking  
 "a Fleet of *British* Ships, gathering Salt in the  
 "Island of *Tortugas*, then under Convoy of one  
 "of his Majesty's Ships of War, by two Men of  
 "War belonging to the King of *Spain*, firing on  
 "the Convoy, and taking four of the said Ships,  
 "was a notorious Infraction of the Convention  
 "signed at *Madrid*, December 14, 1715, and an  
 "high Insult on the Honour due to the Flag of  
 "*Great-Britain*.

"Having thus, Sir, mentioned and explained  
 "the several Rights of this Nation in *America*,  
 "which I take to be of such Consequence, that  
 "they ought to be particularly established and  
 "asserted, in the most solemn and the most ex-  
 "plicit Manner, by the Resolutions of Parlia-  
 "ment; I shall next take Notice, that it not  
 "only appears, that every one of these Rights is  
 "now contested by the Court of *Spain*; but that  
 "it has been proved at our Bar, that the Subjects  
 "of this Nation have been disturbed and inter-  
 "rupted in the Exercise of every one of them,  
 "by the *Spanish* *Guarda Costa's* in *America*. The  
 "*Spaniards* have of late Years not only seized  
 "and confiscated our Merchant-Ships, for carrying  
 "on their lawful Trade in the Island of *Tortugas*  
 "and Bay of *Campechey*; but they have stoppt,  
 "searched, and plundered them; for sailing upon  
 "the open Seas of *America*; and have even seized  
 "and made Prize of them, for transporting some  
 "Sorts of Goods from one Part of his Majesty's  
 "Dominions to another, in manifest Violation of  
 "the known Rights and Privileges of the *British*  
 "Nation.

"These are Rights, Sir, which are all so firmly  
 "established to us by Treaties, they are Rights  
 "which we have been so long in Possession of,  
 "that I am surprized how the *Spaniards* could  
 "find a Pretence for controverting any one of  
 "them; but when I consider the great Superi-  
 "ority of our Naval Force, and the great Expence  
 "we have been at of late Years in supporting  
 "that Naval Force, and in fitting out almost eve-  
 "ry Year formidable Squadrons, I am much sur-  
 "prized to find, that the *Spaniards* have been so  
 "long allowed not only to controvert, but actu-  
 "ally to interrupt and disturb us in the Posses-

sion and Exercise of those Rights. If they had  
 "rested satisfied with denying that we had any  
 "such Rights, if they had refused to acknow-  
 "ledge them in direct and explicit Terms, we  
 "might, for the Sake of Peace, have submitted  
 "to such a Piece of Injustice; but their plunder-  
 "ing and making Prize of our Merchant-Ships,  
 "for exercising any of those Rights, is an Injury  
 "which we cannot in Honour submit to; and  
 "their pretending to stop, search, or seize, un-  
 "der any Pretence whatsoever, those *British*  
 "Ships which they find sailing upon the open  
 "Seas, either in *America* or elsewhere, is an  
 "usurping of a Right or Dominion which is  
 "inconsistent with our Trade, and is therefore  
 "what we ought to have opposed with all our  
 "Might, at the very Beginning; for Usurpati-  
 "ons of every Kind gather Strength from their  
 "Continuance, and that which was at first a most  
 "unjust and a most violent Usurpation, may at  
 "last become a settled and an uncontrovertible  
 "Right.

"I must confess, Sir, that, from our Conduct  
 "of late Years, I am apt to suspect, there are  
 "some amongst us, who think the Matters now  
 "in Dispute between *Spain* and us of so little  
 "Consequence, that no one of them is worth  
 "our contending for. If there be any such Gen-  
 "tlemen in this House, it would be easy to shew,  
 "that they are most egregiously mistaken; it  
 "would be easy to demonstrate, that every one  
 "of the Rights I have mentioned, is of such  
 "Consequence to our Trade (which is the chief  
 "Support of our Riches and Power, and the only  
 "Support of our Naval Power) that we ought to  
 "contend for it, as if we were contending *pro*  
 "*aris & focis*. But I cannot well suppose there  
 "are any such Gentlemen in this House, and  
 "therefore I shall not at present enlarge upon  
 "this Point; because, by our being now in a  
 "Committee, I have a Privilege of speaking  
 "again upon the same Subject; and that Privi-  
 "lege I shall beg Leave to make use of, if I hear  
 "any Gentleman pretend to insinuate (for I know  
 "it will not be directly asserted) that none of the  
 "Rights I have mentioned are worth the care of  
 "a *British* Parliament.

"For this Reason I say, Sir, I shall not now  
 "insist upon the great Consequence of all or any  
 "of the Matters, which the *Spaniards* have been  
 "of late tamely allowed to dispute with us; and  
 "as I believe no Gentleman will say, but that it  
 "has been fully proved at our Bar, that our  
 "Merchants have been plundered, our Ships un-  
 "justly seized and confiscated, and our Seamen  
 "cruelly used; therefore, without making an  
 "ungrateful Repetition of the Indignities and In-  
 "juries which have been proved at our Bar, I  
 "shall mention to you the fifth Motion I design  
 "to make; which is, That, for many Years last  
 "past, the Liberty of Navigation in the *Ameri-*  
*can* Seas hath been unjustly disturbed by the  
 "*Spaniards*, under Pretence of searching for and  
 "finding illicit Trade; the *British* Ships unlaw-  
 "fully seized upon the open Seas, plundered,  
 "and confiscated; the Sailors robbed, inhuman-  
 "ly tortured, imprisoned, and made Slaves; to  
 "the grievous Loss of the Merchants, the ob-  
 "struction



"struction of the Commerce, and the Dishonour  
"of the Nation.

"And the last Proposition I shall make to you,  
"Sir, upon this Occasion, shall be, That, not-  
"withstanding the repeated Application of Par-  
"liament, the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Assuran-  
"ces so frequently given to the Merchants, of  
"procuring Reparation for their Losses and Ill-  
"usage; and notwithstanding the Expectation  
"of the Nation, of receiving just and ample Sa-  
"tisfaction for the Cruelties exercised on its  
"Subjects, and the Insults offered to itself; no-  
"thing has, in so many Years, been obtained  
"from the Court of *Spain*, effectually to satisfy  
"the Losses, repair the Injuries, or retrieve the  
"Honour of the Nation; tho' the said Treaty  
"of *Seville*, so advantageous to *Spain*, hath  
"been punctually executed on the Part of *Great-  
"Britain*.

"This likewise, Sir, is a Proposition which I  
"cannot think any Gentleman in this House will  
"pretend to oppose, at least I cannot suggest to  
"myself any plausible Reason for opposing it.  
"Every Gentleman knows how many Petitions  
"have been presented to this House by our plun-  
"dered Merchants and Seamen: For several Years,  
"we have seldom been a Session without having  
"one or more such Petitions presented to us.  
"Upon these Applications we have already twice  
"addressed the Crown: We have already twice  
"declared, that we would support the Crown in  
"any Measures that should seem necessary for  
"vindicating the Rights and the Honour of the  
"Nation; so that if our Fellow-Subjects still re-  
"main unsatisfied, if those Ravages and Depre-  
"dations are still continued and multiplied upon  
"us, if the Honour of the Nation still lies  
"grovelling in the Dust, the Fault cannot be laid  
"at our Door. Our Ministers cannot excuse  
"themselves, as some Ministers have formerly  
"been apt to do, by saying, that the Parliament  
"refused to support them in those Measures that  
"were necessary for protecting the Trade, or  
"vindicating the Honour of the Nation. And,  
"indeed, I must say, if Negotiation, if Letters,  
"Memorials and Representations, had been  
"Methods proper or sufficient for obtaining  
"Redress, it appears, from the Piles of Papers  
"that have been laid before us, that our Mi-  
"nisters have not been remiss in endeavouring  
"to obtain Satisfaction and Reparation for the  
"Injuries and Insults we have met with; but, in  
"my Opinion, they have very much mistaken  
"the Methods proper to be made use of upon such  
"Occasions.

"It is amazing, Sir, to take a View of the  
"Heaps of Letters, Memorials, and Representa-  
"tions, which we have already before us, relating  
"to this Affair. They look more like the Papers  
"belonging to an Hereditary Suit in a Court of  
"Equity, than like the Papers belonging to a  
"Negotiation between two sovereign and inde-  
"pendent Nations. In a Suit at Law, or in  
"Equity, it is the Business of those who carry  
"on the Suit, to prevent its being speedily  
"brought to a Conclusion, because they get so  
"much by it yearly, and tertily, as long as the  
"Suit continues, and those annual Profits must  
"cease as soon as the Suit is at an End; and as

"they are paid by the Sheet, without any Re-  
"gard to the Matter, it is their interest to heap  
"Process upon Process, and in every Paper to  
"be as verbose and prolix as their Invention can  
"suggest. But Negotiators are never paid by  
"the Sheet, nor ought they to be made to ex-  
"pect their chief Reward 'till after the Nego-  
"tiation is brought to a Conclusion; therefore  
"it is not their Interest to be verbose, or to  
"heap Memorial upon Memorial; nor is it  
"their Interest to spin out a Negotiation. It can-  
"not be imagined, that any Negotiation we  
"have been lately concerned in, was ever spun  
"out for continuing Salaries to the Negotia-  
"tors; nor can it be supposed, that Letters,  
"Memorials, or Representations have been  
"multiplied or extended, for the sake of adding  
"to, or increasing the Salaries of those who  
"were concerned in drawing them up; there-  
"fore I cannot avoid being surprized at the  
"Multitude and the Length of those Papers,  
"which seem to belong to the late Negotiations  
"between *Spain* and us.

"Besides, Sir, in all Negotiations it is gene-  
"rally the Duty of the Negotiators, of one Side  
"or other, to bring the Negotiation to a speedy  
"Issue; but where a Nation has been injured,  
"and is in a Condition to revenge itself, it is  
"more particularly incumbent upon its Nego-  
"tiators to bring the Negotiation to an imme-  
"diate Issue, of one Kind or other; and, for  
"that Purpose, to be short and substantial in  
"every Memorial, Answer, or Reply, they de-  
"liver, and peremptory in every Demand they  
"make. When the known Rights of a Nation  
"are invaded, it is ridiculous to enter into a  
"tedious and metaphysical Discussion of the  
"Point of Right; and still more ridiculous to  
"make long Answers to every Quirk that may  
"be made use of by the adverse Party; for the  
"Councils of Nations are never to be swayed by  
"subtle Arguing, nor is it consistent with the  
"Dignity of Sovereigns to plead their Cause,  
"like Barristers pleading the Cause of their  
"Clients before a Court of Justice.

"When an independent and a powerful Sove-  
"reign has been injured, he that speaks in his  
"Name, Sir, may explain the Nature of the In-  
"jury that has been done, and ought to wait a  
"reasonable Time for an Answer: He may  
"even go the Length of a Reply; but if any  
"sophistical Arguments or delusive Evasions  
"have been made use of in the Answer given  
"him, he ought to think it beneath the Cha-  
"racter he bears, to take Notice of them in his  
"Reply; and the Conclusion of his Reply  
"ought always to be a peremptory Demand of  
"Justice within a Time limited. This is the  
"utmost Length a Sovereign ought to go, if he  
"be at that Time in any tolerable Condition for  
"doing himself Justice; and if we had made  
"use of this Method of Negotiation with *Spain*,  
"I am convinced the Insults and Injuries put  
"upon us by that Nation would have been far  
"less numerous, and less dishonourable for us,  
"than they are at present.

"For this Reason, Sir, if our Negotiations  
"must be continued yet a while longer, I hope  
"they will be put upon a different Footing, and  
"carried

*Irreg.*



“ carried on in a different Manner, from what they  
 “ have been; but for my Part, I do not see what  
 “ Security we can expect from any Negotiation or  
 “ Treaty; for though the Treaty of *Seville* be  
 “ not such a one as it ought to be, and might  
 “ have been, if the Squadrons we were at the  
 “ Expence of fitting out, about that Time, had  
 “ received Orders to compel as well as persuade,  
 “ yet by that Treaty the Crown of *Spain* engaged  
 “ itself, almost as expressly as it can, I believe  
 “ altogether as expressly as it will, be engaged  
 “ by any Treaty we can now obtain by peace-  
 “ able Means, to give Satisfaction for all the  
 “ Depredations that had been committed before  
 “ that Time, and to prevent any such for the  
 “ future. By the very first Article of that  
 “ Treaty, all former Treaties were renewed and  
 “ confirmed; and, by the first separate Article,  
 “ most of the Treaties between the two Crowns  
 “ are particularly mentioned, and again express-  
 “ ly confirmed; from whence we may see, that  
 “ the Crown of *Spain* was engaged by that  
 “ Treaty, as much as it can be by general Words  
 “ in any Treaty, to prevent any Injuries being  
 “ done by the Subjects of *Spain* to the Subjects  
 “ of *Great-Britain*. 'Tis true, the Treaty of  
 “ 1670 is not mentioned among the rest in the  
 “ first separate Article of the Treaty of *Seville*, nor  
 “ is it mentioned in the other famous Treaty,  
 “ made between *Spain* and us in the year 1721.  
 “ Whether this happened by Neglect, or if there  
 “ was any hidden Design in not mentioning that  
 “ Treaty among the rest, I shall not pretend to  
 “ determine; but I cannot think the *Spaniards*  
 “ will from thence pretend to say, we have pass-  
 “ ed from, or given up that Treaty, because I  
 “ do not think it is their Interest to say so; for if  
 “ it could be supposed, that there is no such  
 “ Treaty now subsisting between the two Crowns,  
 “ there is nothing to hinder us from trading  
 “ with their Subjects in *New Spain* by open  
 “ Force; any Laws or Prohibitions they could  
 “ make against such a Trade would be of very  
 “ little Signification: Even all the *Guarda*  
 “ *Costa's* they could send thither, would be far  
 “ from being able to prevent our carrying on  
 “ such a Trade; because we could send sufficient  
 “ Squadrons of Men of War to protect all our  
 “ Merchant-Ships employed in that Trade, with-  
 “ out a Breach of any Article either in the  
 “ Treaty of 1721, or in the Treaty of *Seville*.

“ Then, Sir, with Respect to Depredations  
 “ that had been committed upon our Merchants  
 “ before the Conclusion of that Treaty, we know  
 “ that, by the sixth Article thereof, Commissaries  
 “ were to be appointed to examine and decide  
 “ what concerned the Ships and Effects taken at  
 “ Sea, and also all our Pretensions relating to  
 “ Abuses committed in Commerce, and all other  
 “ Pretensions as well in the *Indies* as in *Europe*;  
 “ and his Catholic Majesty expressly engaged,  
 “ to cause to be executed punctually and exact-  
 “ ly, what should be decided by the said Com-  
 “ missaries, within six Months after the making  
 “ of their Report. These Commissaries, this  
 “ Nation has Reason to know, were accordingly  
 “ appointed; but as the *Spaniards* had never, I  
 “ believe, an Intention to perform this Engage-  
 “ ment, they took Care that their Commissaries

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“ should never agree to any Report; and upon  
 “ this frivolous Pretence, I suppose, among o-  
 “ thers of the same Kind, they have ever since  
 “ refused to make us the least Satisfaction for any  
 “ of the Depredations committed before the Con-  
 “ cluding of that Treaty, though it be now a-  
 “ bove eight Years since the Treaty was con-  
 “ cluded, and above five Years since the Commis-  
 “ saries ought to have made their Report, accord-  
 “ ing to the eighth Article of the same Treaty.

“ From what I have said, Sir, it will appear,  
 “ I think, that we can have no great Expecta-  
 “ tions from any future Treaty we can make;  
 “ but whatever may be the Success of our pre-  
 “ sent Negotiations, whatever we may expect,  
 “ whatever Advantages we may reap from any  
 “ future Treaty, it is certain, we have as yet re-  
 “ ceived no Satisfaction or Reparation, notwith-  
 “ standing the express Promises made by the  
 “ Treaty of *Seville*, and notwithstanding that  
 “ Treaty's having been performed by us in the  
 “ most punctual Manner; and therefore I hope  
 “ no Opposition will be made against that Part  
 “ of the Resolution I am to move for. Then, as  
 “ to the Assurances that have been given our  
 “ Merchants, of procuring Reparation for their  
 “ Losses and Ill-usage, they have been so fre-  
 “ quent, so express, and are so well known,  
 “ that I cannot think I have the least Occasion  
 “ for repeating or explaining them; for which  
 “ Reason, I shall for the present conclude with  
 “ begging that Gentlemen would consider for  
 “ what Purposes we sit here: We assemble in  
 “ this House, in order to receive the Petitions and  
 “ hear the Complaints of our injured Fellow-Sub-  
 “ jects; but we are not to receive and hear on-  
 “ ly, we are likewise in Duty bound to provide  
 “ a Remedy for the Grievances they justly com-  
 “ plain of, and to take the most effectual Mea-  
 “ sures for that Purpose. We have twice already  
 “ come to general Resolutions upon this Sub-  
 “ ject: We have twice already found, that such  
 “ general Resolutions have produced no Effect;  
 “ therefore it would be unpardonable in us to  
 “ proceed no further upon the present Occasion.  
 “ Perhaps some Gentlemen may think, we ought  
 “ now to go much further than I have taken the  
 “ Liberty to propose; but I cannot think any  
 “ Gentleman will oppose our going thus far;  
 “ for the least we can do, is to assert those  
 “ National Rights which seem of late to  
 “ have been neglected; because, after such a  
 “ solemn and publick Declaration of our Rights,  
 “ I hope no Minister will hereafter dare to give  
 “ up any of them by Treaty, or to allow them  
 “ to be any longer incroached on and violated,  
 “ under the Pretence of a Negotiation.”

Sir Robert Walpole, willing at all Events, if  
 possible, to prevent a Rupture with *Spain*, rose  
 up, and spoke many Things by way of Allevia-  
 tion; setting forth the Hazards of a War, and  
 the particular Disadvantages that would accrue  
 from a War with *Spain*, to the *Spanish*, *Italian*,  
 and *Turkey* Merchants; and then concluded thus:

“ Having thus, Sir, laid my Thoughts before  
 “ you, upon the Matter now under our Consi-  
 “ deration, and having given you many Rea-  
 “ sons for not approving all the Propositions  
 “ the Honourable Gentleman has told us he is a-  
 “ bout

Sir Robert  
 Walpole's  
 Speech and  
 Motion.



"bout to make, I shall now beg Leave to offer  
 "an Amendment to his Motion; which is, that  
 "the first Part of his Motion should stand as it is  
 "in these Words,—That it is the natural and un-  
 "doubted Right of *British* Subjects to sail with  
 "their Ships on any Part of the Seas of *America*,  
 "to and from any Part of his Majesty's Domi-  
 "nions.—So far I entirely agree with him; but,  
 "in my Opinion, all that he has proposed to fol-  
 "low after these Words ought to be left out;  
 "and, instead thereof, I propose that these  
 "Words or Resolutions ought to be inserted,  
 "—That the Freedom of Navigation and Com-  
 "merce, which the Subjects of *Great-Britain*  
 "have an undoubted Right to by the Law of  
 "Nations, and which is not the least restrain-  
 "ed by Virtue of any of the Treaties subsist-  
 "ing between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and  
 "*Spain*, has been greatly interrupted by the *Spani-  
 "ards*, under Pretences altogether groundless  
 "and unjust. That before and since the Execu-  
 "tion of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Declara-  
 "tion made by the Crown of *Spain* pursuant  
 "thereunto, for the Satisfaction and Security of  
 "the Commerce of *Great-Britain*, many unjust  
 "Seizures and Captures have been made, and  
 "great Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*,  
 "which have been attended with many Instances  
 "of unheard-of Cruelty and Barbarity. That  
 "the frequent Applications made to the Court  
 "of *Spain*, for procuring Justice and Satis-  
 "faction to his Majesty's injured Subjects, for  
 "bringing the Offenders to condign Punishment,  
 "and for preventing the like Abuses for the fu-  
 "ture, have proved vain and ineffectual; and the  
 "several Orders or Cédulas, granted by the  
 "King of *Spain*, for Restitution and Reparation  
 "of great Losses sustained, by the unlawful and  
 "unwarrantable Seizures and Captures made by  
 "the *Spaniards*, have been disobeyed by the  
 "*Spanish* Governors, or totally evaded and elud-  
 "ed. And that these Violences and Depreda-  
 "tions have been carried on to the great Loss and  
 "Damage of the Subjects of *Great-Britain* trading  
 "to *America*, and in direct Violation of the Trea-  
 "ties subsisting between the two Crowns."

Mr. *Pulteney* replied with great Spirit against  
 this Amendment proposed; and observed, that it  
 insinuated, that it was not worth the Care of a  
*British* Parliament to establish our Rights and Pri-  
 vileges particularly and distinctly; and in the  
 Course of the Debate makes the following Obser-  
 vations:

Mr. *Pulteney's*  
*speech.*

"Sir, it is to our Trade and Navigation we  
 "owe the whole of our Riches, Power, and  
 "Splendor. Before we had any Trade or Navi-  
 "gation, this Island was little better than a De-  
 "sert; and, if we should allow both to be de-  
 "stroyed, it will soon be reduced to its former  
 "Condition. The extensive Trade and Navi-  
 "gation we now have, is not so much owing to our  
 "Situation, which has always been the same,  
 "as to the great Care we have taken in these  
 "latter Ages, that our Merchants and Seamen  
 "should meet with Safety and Respect in all Parts  
 "of the World. Our great King *Edward III.*  
 "shewed such a Regard for our Trade and Na-  
 "vigation, that, upon a Complaint from our  
 "Merchants, of their having been plundered by

"the *Spanish* Pirates or *Guarda Costa's* of those  
 "Days, he immediately fitted out a Fleet, and  
 "went in Person to revenge the Depredations  
 "that had been committed upon his Subjects,  
 "by which he restored the Freedom of our Com-  
 "merce, and added a Naval Triumph to the  
 "many Triumphs he had before obtained at Land.  
 "The Protection of Trade and Navigation has  
 "always been one of the chief Concerns of all  
 "great Kings and all wise Nations. Even the  
 "*Romans*, who could never be said to be a Trade-  
 "ing People, shewed a great Regard for it, as  
 "appears from the Reproof *Cicero* gave them in  
 "his Days, for some Neglect they seem to have  
 "been then guilty of. His Words, Sir, upon  
 "that Occasion, are so applicable to this Nation  
 "at present, that I shall beg Leave to repeat  
 "them. In advising his Countrymen to support  
 "the Cause of their injured Merchants, among  
 "many other beautiful Expressions, he makes  
 "use of the following: *Majores vestri sepe, mer-  
 "catoribus, ac naviculariis injuriosus trallatis,  
 "bella gesserunt.—Quare videte, nam dubitandum  
 "vobis sit, omni studio ad id bellum intrombere, in  
 "quo gloria nominis vestri, salus sociorum, veltigalia  
 "maxima, fortune plurimorum civium, cum repub-  
 "lica defenduntur.—Videte ne, ut illis pulcherrimum  
 "fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam relinquere, sic  
 "vobis turpissimum sit, illud, quod accepistis, tueri  
 "et conservare non posse.*

"These are Words, Sir, which no true *Engli-  
 "man* will ever forget; and I am sorry to say,  
 "that I think there is too much Occasion for en-  
 "forcing the Remembrance of them at present.  
 "We have been negotiating and treating with  
 "*Spain* for these twenty Years, about nothing  
 "that I know of, unless it was about Reparation  
 "or Security for our Merchants; and yet, du-  
 "ring that whole Time, they have been plunder-  
 "ing and abusing our Merchants, almost with-  
 "out Intermission. If a Nation's being subject  
 "to daily Insults and Injuries is not a Circum-  
 "stance that ought to make it peremptory in  
 "its Demands, I am sure no Circumstance can.  
 "This has been our Case for many Years, and will  
 "be our Case, till *Spain* be made to acknowledge,  
 "in the most express and particular Terms, eve-  
 "ry one of those Rights they now pretend to  
 "dispute. Ought not this to make us perempto-  
 "ry in our Demands? Ought not it to have  
 "made us peremptory long ago? Sir, if we  
 "had peremptorily insisted upon full Satisfaction  
 "and Reparation, for the very first Injury that  
 "was offered us, I may venture to affirm, we  
 "should never have been exposed to a second.  
 "Nay, considering the Nature of the Injuries and  
 "Insults that have been put upon us, we ought at  
 "first to have done what has always been, and  
 "still is, I hope, in our Power; we ought to  
 "have taken Satisfaction, without being at any  
 "great Pains to Demand it.

"This, Sir, was what *Officer Cromwell* did in  
 "a like Case, that happened during his Govern-  
 "ment, and in a Case where a more powerful  
 "Nation was concerned than ever *Spain* could  
 "pretend to. In the Histories of his Time we  
 "are told, that an *English* Merchant-Ship was  
 "taken in the Chops of the Channel, carried in-  
 "to *St. Maloes*, and there confiscated upon some  
 "groundless



"groundless Pretence. As soon as the Master of the Ship, who, we are told, was an honest Quaker, got home, he presented a Petition to the Protector in Council, setting forth his Case, and praying for Redress. Upon hearing the Petition, the Protector told his Council, he would take that Affair upon himself, and ordered the Man to attend him next Morning. He examined him strictly as to all the Circumstances of his Case, and finding by his Answers that he was a plain, honest Man, and that he had been concerned in no unlawful Trade, he asked him, If he could go to *Paris* with a Letter? The Man answered, he could. Well then, says the Protector, prepare for your Journey, and come to me To-morrow Morning. Next Morning he gave him a Letter to Cardinal *Mazarine*, and told him he must stay but three Days for an Answer. The Answer I mean, Sir, says he, is the full Value of what you might have made of your Ship and Cargo; and tell the Cardinal, that if it is not paid you in three Days, you have express Orders from me to return home. The honest, blunt Quaker, we may suppose, followed his Instructions to a Tittle; but the Cardinal, according to the Manner of Ministers, began to shuffle; for Ministers we know, Sir, will shuffle, when they are any way pressed; therefore the Quaker returned, as he was bid. As soon as the Protector saw him, he asked, Well, Friend, have you got your Money? And, upon the Man's answering he had not, the Protector told him, Then leave your Direction with my Secretary, and you shall soon hear from me. Upon this Occasion, that great Man did not stay to negotiate, or to explain, by long tedious Memorials, the Reasonableness of his Demand. No, Sir, though there was a *French* Minister residing here, he did not so much as acquaint him with the Story, but immediately sent a Man of War or two to the Channel, with Orders to seize every *French* Ship they could meet with. Accordingly, they returned in a few Days with two or three *French* Prizes, which the Protector ordered to be immediately fold, and out of the Produce he paid the Quaker what he demanded for the Ship and Cargo, which the *French* had unjustly taken from him: Then he sent for the *French* Minister, gave him an Account of what had happened, and told him there was a Balance, which, if he pleased, should be paid in to him, to the End that he might deliver it to those of his Countrymen, who were the Owners of the *French* Ships that had been so taken and fold.

"This, Sir, was *Oliver Cromwell's* Manner of negotiating, this was the Method he took for obtaining Reparation; and what was the Consequence? It produced no War between the two Nations: No, Sir, it made the *French* Government terribly afraid of giving him the least Offence; and, while he lived, they took special Care that no Injury should be done to any Subject of *Great-Britain*. This shews, that *Oliver Cromwell* had a Genius and a Capacity for Government; and accordingly, however unjustly he acquired it, it is certain

"that this Nation was as much respected as broad, and flourished as much at home, under his Government, as it ever did under any Government. But when a Nation has the Misfortune to have a Man set at the Head of her Affairs, who knows nothing of foreign, who knows nothing but the little low Detail of Offices; and who, for his Capacity or Knowledge, ought never to have been advanced above the Degree of a Clerk in the Treasury, or some other of our publick Offices; it is then no Wonder to see that Nation despised and insulted abroad, and dissatisfied, mutinous, and seditious at home.

"I wish, Sir, those who have now the Direction of our Negotiations abroad, would assume, if possible, a little of the Spirit and Courage of *Oliver Cromwell*."

Several others, *pro* and *con*, having taken up much Time, the Question was at last put upon the Amendment offered by Sir *Robert Walpole*, and carried in the Affirmative; whereupon it was resolved to address his Majesty on the *Thursday* following (the sixth of *April*) when his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious Answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I am sensible of the many and unwarrantable Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*: And you may be assured, I will make use of the most proper and effectual Means, that are in my Power, to procure Justice and Satisfaction to my injured Subjects, and for the future Security of their Trade and Navigation. I can make no Doubt, but you will support me with Cheerfulness in all such Measures, as, in Pursuance of your Advice, I may be necessitated to take, for the Honour of my Crown and Kingdoms, and the Rights of my People."

The Merchants carried their Petitions also to the Lords House, who took them into Consideration in a Committee of the whole House, the Lord *Delaware* being Chairman; and after the necessary Examinations, and several learned Speeches, they addressed his Majesty, in the following Terms:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having taken into our Consideration the many unjust Violences and Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*, upon the Persons, Ships, and Effects of divers of your Majesty's Subjects in *America*, have come to the following Resolutions, which we beg Leave, in the humblest Manner, to lay before your Majesty, for your Royal Consideration, viz.

"I. Resolved, That the Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain* have a clear and undoubted Right to navigate in the *American* Seas, to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions; and for carrying on such Trade and Commerce as they are justly intitled unto in *America*; and also to carry all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to any Part thereof; and that no Goods, being so carried, are, by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, to be deemed or taken

His Majesty's Answer to the Commons Address.

The Lords Address.



"taken as contraband or prohibited Goods; and  
"that the searching of such Ships on the open  
"Seas, under Pretence of their carrying con-  
"traband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation  
"and Infraction of the Treaties subsisting be-  
"tween the two Crowns.

"II. Resolved, That it appears to this House,  
"that as well before, as since the Execution of  
"the Treaty of *Seville*, on the Part of *Great-  
"Britain*, divers Ships and Vessels, with their  
"Cargoes, belonging to *British* Subjects, have  
"been violently seized and confiscated by the  
"*Spaniards*, upon Pretences altogether unjust  
"and groundless; and that many of the Sail-  
"ors on board such Ships have been injuriously  
"and barbarously imprisoned and ill-treated;  
"and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and  
"Commerce belonging to his Majesty's Subjects,  
"by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of  
"the Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of  
"*Great-Britain* and *Spain*, hath been unwarrant-  
"ably infringed and interrupted, to the great  
"Loss and Damage of our Merchants, and in  
"direct Violation of the said Treaties.

"III. Resolved, That it appears to this  
"House, that frequent Applications have been  
"made, on the Part of his Majesty, to the Court  
"of *Spain*, in a Manner the most agreeable to  
"Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship sub-  
"sisting between the two Crowns, for redref-  
"sing the notorious Abuses and Grievances be-  
"fore-mentioned, and preventing the like for  
"the future, and for obtaining adequate Satis-  
"faction to his injured Subjects; which, in the  
"Event, have proved entirely fruitless, and of  
"no Effect.

"We think it our Duty, on this important  
"Occasion, humbly to represent to your Ma-  
"jesty, that we are most sensibly affected with  
"the many and grievous Injuries and Losses sus-  
"tained by your Majesty's trading Subjects,  
"by means of these unwarrantable Depreda-  
"tions and Seizures; and to give your Majesty  
"the strongest and most sincere Assurances, that  
"in Case your friendly and powerful Instances  
"for procuring Restitution and Reparation to  
"your injured Subjects, and for the future Secu-  
"rity of their Trade and Navigation, shall fail  
"of having their due Effect and Influence on the  
"Court of *Spain*, and shall not be able to ob-  
"tain that real Satisfaction and Security which  
"your Majesty may in Justice expect; we will  
"zealously and cheerfully concur in all such  
"Measures as shall become necessary for the  
"support of your Majesty's Honour, the Pre-  
"servation of our Navigation and Commerce,  
"and the common Good of these Kingdoms."

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

"My Lords,

"I am sensibly touched with the many Hard-  
"ships and Injuries sustained by my trading  
"Subjects in *America*, from the Cruelties and  
"unjust Depredations of the *Spaniards*. You  
"may be assured of my Care to procure Satis-  
"faction and Reparation for the Losses they  
"have already suffered, and Security for the  
"Freedom of Navigation for the future; and to

"maintain to my People the full Enjoyment of  
"all the Rights to which they are intitled by  
"Treaty, and the Law of Nations.

"I doubt not but I shall have your Concur-  
"rence for the support of such Measures as  
"may be necessary for that Purpose."

About this Time the many miserable Objects  
and Outrages, occasioned by excessive drinking  
of Spirituous Liquors in and about this great Me-  
tropolis, calling aloud for the Attention of the  
Civil Magistrate; the Lord-Mayor and Alder-  
men, and the Justices of the Peace in *Westminster*  
and other Places adjacent, came to several vigo-  
rous Resolutions for enforcing the Act against  
Retailing *Geneva*, &c. in Consequence of which,  
many were fined in the Penalty of ten Pounds,  
and such as could not pay were committed to  
Prison.

Complaint also being made to the Lord-  
Mayor, that the Poor of the several Parishes in  
this City (who were kept near *Tottenham High-  
Cross*) were not properly taken Care of, his  
Lordship ordered that they should be brought to  
Town, and kept within the City, according to  
Acts made for that Purpose.

On *Wednesday* the twenty-fourth of *May*, O. S.  
between seven and eight in the Morning, her Roy-  
al Highness the Princess of *Wales* was happily  
delivered of a Prince at *Norfolk-House*, in *St.  
James's-Square*, who was immediately Christened  
by the Name of *George*, and is now Prince of  
*Wales*.

The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen  
waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on  
this joyful Occasion; and Mr. Baron *Thompson* the  
Recorder, in their Names, made their Compli-  
ments as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen  
of the City of *London* most humbly intreat  
your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your  
Majesty on the safe Delivery of her Royal  
Highness the Princess of *Wales*, and the Birth  
of a Prince.

"These your Majesty's most faithful and du-  
tiful Subjects have a great Satisfaction on eve-  
ry Opportunity of paying their Personal Duty  
to your Majesty; and it gives them the highest  
Joy, when the Occasion proceeds from any  
Good attending your Royal Family.

"They esteem this Addition to it as a very  
happy Event, and one of the many good Ef-  
fects of an Alliance formed by your Majesty's  
Prudence for strengthening the Protestant In-  
terest, and for the Welfare and Prosperity of  
this Nation.

"Your Majesty's constant Vigilance in pro-  
moting these good Ends claims the most du-  
tiful Acknowledgments from all your Ma-  
jesty's Subjects: And your late most gracious  
Assurances of your Majesty's particular Care for  
the Protection of your trading Subjects, and  
the Security of their Commerce, demand, in  
a more especial Manner, the most grateful Re-  
turn from the Citizens of *London*. And I have  
the Honour to assure your Majesty, that you  
may always depend on their most affectionate  
Regard to your Royal Person, on their ut-

"most

*City Poor  
put in  
force.*

*City Poor  
not to be  
sent into  
Country  
Work-  
houses.*

*Prince  
George  
born.*

*A.D. 1754*

*this Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.*



"most Endeavours, in their Sphere, for the  
"Support of your Majesty's Government upon  
"all Occasions, and on their hearty Wishes to  
"your Majesty, of a long, an easy, and a happy  
"Reign."

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

"I take very kindly your Congratulation on  
"the Birth of a Prince, and look upon it as a  
"fresh Instance of your Duty and Affection to  
"me and my Family."

On *Thursday* the eighth of *June*, the two  
Sheriffs waiting on his Majesty, to know when  
he would be pleased to receive the Address of the  
Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of *London*; his Majesty was pleased to confer the Ho-  
nour of Knighthood on *Robert Cater*, Esq, Alder-  
man, one of them.

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

*The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen  
and Commons of the City of London, in Com-  
mon Council assembled.*

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
"Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and  
"Commons, in Common Council assembled, do  
"with Hearts full of Joy approach your Throne,  
"and humbly beg Leave to offer our Congra-  
"tulations on the happy Increase of your Royal  
"Family by the Birth of a Prince, and therein  
"the strengthening and establishing the Religious  
"and Civil Rights of this Country, and the Li-  
"berties of *Europe*."

"We are so sensible of the many Blessings of  
"your Majesty's Reign, that, from Interest as  
"well as Duty, we wish it long and prosperous;  
"and when in Course of Time this Prince shall  
"come to Reign, may he, by the Example of  
"his Royal Predecessors, have learned to rule a  
"free but obedient People, and become the  
"Guardian of those Liberties which by their  
"Precepts he will have been taught to protect."

"We should be wanting in that Duty we owe  
"to your Majesty, if we did not take this Op-  
"portunity of testifying our Joy, and assuring  
"your Majesty of our Fidelity and Affection."

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

"I thank you for your Congratulation on  
"this Occasion, and for this Mark of your Duty  
"and Affection to me and my Family. The  
"City of *London* may always depend upon my  
"Favour and Protection."

On *Wednesday* the twenty-first of *June*, in the  
Evening, the Ceremony of publishing the Bap-  
tism of the young Prince was performed, and  
the Office completed, by the Right Rev. the  
Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, Rector of *St. James's  
Westminster*, in his Royal Highness's Apartment  
in *Norfolk-House* in *St. James's-Square*. The  
Godfathers were the King of *Sweden*, represented  
by the Lord *Baltimore*, and the Duke of *Saxe-  
Gotha*, represented by the Marquis of *Caernarvon*;  
the Godmother was the Queen of *Prussia*, repre-  
sented by the Lady *Charlotte Edwin*. The Name  
of the young Prince pronounced on this Occasion,  
by the Lord *Baltimore*, was *George William  
Frederick*.

NUMB. L.

On *Tuesday* the twenty-seventh of *June*, the  
Lord-Mayor, about fourteen Aldermen, the Of-  
ficers of the City, and the Common Council, in a  
grand Cavalcade consisting of eighty-four Coach-  
es, besides the Lord-Mayor's, waited on their  
Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of  
*Wales*, at their House in *St. James's-Square*, with  
the following Address on the Birth of the young  
Prince:

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-  
"mon-Council men of the City of *London*,  
"most humbly beg Leave to attend your Royal  
"Highnesses, to express our Joy on the Increase  
"of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince,  
"and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highness.  
"May your Royal Highnesses become the  
"happy Parents of a numerous Offspring, to  
"be a Delight to his Majesty and your Royal  
"Highnesses, to give Joy to his Majesty's Sub-  
"jects, and strengthen every Part of our Con-  
"stitution."

"We doubt not but, by your Royal Highnesses  
"Care, this young Prince will be early taught  
"those virtuous Maxims, which alone can make  
"a Prince and People happy; and that by the  
"Example of his Majesty, and your Royal High-  
"nesses, he will learn, that the Glory, as well  
"as Security of the Throne, must be founded in  
"the Hearts and Affections of the People."

To which his Royal Highness returned this  
Answer:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my Thanks, and those of the  
"Princes, for this new Instance of your Duty  
"to the King, and Affection to me. My Son,  
"I hope, may come in Time to deserve the  
"Gratitude of a free People, which his Majesty  
"now enjoys; and it shall be my constant Care  
"to instruct him, that true Loyalty can only be  
"the Result of Liberty."

They all had the Honour to kiss their Royal  
Highnesses Hands.

On the twenty-fourth of *June*, Mr. *William  
Wightman*, a Protestant Dissenter, being re-  
turned, by the Common-Hall, one of the Sheriffs  
for this City, he refused to serve the said Office,  
pleading his Disqualification according to the  
Corporation Act: Whereupon *William Westbrook*,  
Esq; was chosen in his Stead.

About five a Clock on the second of *August*,  
the City was greatly alarmed at the Sight of two  
large Birds, which were perched on the Top of  
*St. Paul's Cathedral*, one on the Cross, and the  
other on the Pine-Apple; they were very large,  
and appeared through a Telescope to be Eagles,  
though some were of Opinion they were Cormo-  
rants. Be this as it will, they sat very quietly  
till a Man went up to the Gallery and fired a  
Gun at them, on which they flew away. Vari-  
ous were the Sentiments of the Multitude at this  
uncommon Sight; and some, who turn every  
thing to Omens, cried out, *See, see, how the  
Spaniards fly away at the Firing of a Gun, noising  
else will bring the Dons to Reason*. This being ob-  
served to have such an Effect to draw so numer-  
ous a Multitude of People together, and the

*William  
Wight-  
man, Esq.*

*Two  
strange  
Birds.*



*Scheme to  
Preserve men.*

Necessities of the State requiring the Fleet to be suddenly manned, the *Pres-Gangs* placed a live Turkey on the Top of the Monument, which in a short Time drew a prodigious Number of Gazers; by which Means many idle Hands, proper to man his Majesty's Fleet, were presently picked up.

*First Pile  
driven at  
Westmin-  
ster-  
Bridge.*

On the thirteenth of September, the first Pile was driven, by a new-invented Machine, for the Foundation of the new Bridge at *Westminster*, in the Sight of a vast Crowd of People. The Town was about this Time entertained with a most surprising Creature, brought over in the

*A Chim-  
panze.*

*Speaker*, from *Carolina*. It was a Female about four Feet high, shaped in every Part like a Woman, except its Head, which nearly resembled an Ape: She walked upright naturally, sat down to her Food, which was chiefly Greens, and fed herself with her Hands, as a human Creature. She was very fond of a boy on board, and was observed always sorrowful at his Absence; and was the Female of the Creature which the *Angolans* call Chimpanze, or the Mockman. She was taken in a Wood at *Guinea*.

*Fire at  
Galley-Key.*

On the twenty-fifth of October, in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out in a Warehouse at *Galley-Key*, near the Custom-House, which burnt with great Violence for some Hours, during which Time a considerable Quantity of valuable Merchandize was consumed. As soon as it was discovered, a Guard was ordered from the Tower, to prevent Rogues from stealing the Goods, &c. And, upon the first Notice, the Lord-Mayor, properly attended, hastened to the same Place, to encourage and animate the Firemen, and to advise and direct as becomes a good Magistrate on such melancholy Occasions.

*License for  
erecting a  
Foundling-  
Hospital.*

Several eminent and worthy Merchants in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, having observed the great Neglect of the publick Guardians of the Poor, the Churchwardens, who by the Laws of the Land are enabled to provide for them; and that, through their Inhumanity, the Infant Part of their Charge were too frequently given up to Beggary and Idleness, or suffered to perish by bad Nursing or Want; resolved to promote the Foundation of an Hospital for deserted young Children, after the laudable Example of foreign Nations, in order to raise up a Generation of virtuous and industrious Servants, fit for the most laborious Offices, and the lowest Stations. Yet how good and beneficial soever this Scheme appeared to the Publick, it met with great Opposition from the Over-righteous, who wrongly supposed that such a Receptacle of Foundlings would be an Encouragement of Vice: Which for that Time prevented them from doing any more in this grand Undertaking, than wishing well to the Design, and by their Wills to bequeath some large Benefactions to be paid to such an Hospital, so soon as it should be erected; which was happily effected by *Thomas Coram*, a Commander of a Ship in the Merchants Service, who about this Time, having gained a perfect Knowledge of the Premises, and pitying the Distresses of those innocent Babes, who were frequently murdered to prevent the Discovery of their inhuman Parents, quitted his Employ, and embarked in the Prosecution of this Foundation.

*Captain  
Coram  
undertakes  
the Found-  
ling-Hos-  
pital.*

His first Step was to obtain a Recommendation of the Design from some Persons of Quality and Distinction at Court; which he solicited with such unwearied Diligence, that, in a short Time, he was furnished with the following Memorial, signed by those Ladies whose Names are therein mentioned:

"Whereas, among the many excellent Designs and Institutions of Charity which this Nation, and especially the City of London, has hitherto encouraged and established, no Expedient has yet been found out for preventing the frequent Murders of poor miserable Infants at their Birth, or for suppressing the inhuman Custom of exposing new-born Infants to perish in the Streets, or the putting out such unhappy Foundlings to wicked and barbarous Nurses, who, undertaking to bring them up for a small and trifling Sum of Money, do often suffer them to starve for Want of due Sustainance or Care, or, if permitted to live, either turn them into the Streets to beg or steal, or hire them out to loose Persons, by whom they are trained up in that infamous Way of Living, and sometimes are blinded or maimed, and distorted in their Limbs, in order to move Pity and Compassion, and thereby become fitter Instruments of Gain to those vile, merciless Wretches.

"For a Beginning to redress so deplorable a Grievance, and to prevent as well the Effusion of so much innocent Blood, as the fatal Consequences of that Idleness, Beggary, or Stealing, in which such poor Foundlings are generally bred up, and to enable them, by an early and effectual Care of their Education, to become useful Members of the Commonwealth; we, whose Names are underwritten, being deeply touched with Compassion for the Sufferings and lamentable Condition of such poor, abandoned, helpless Infants, as well as the enormous Abuses and Mischiefes to which they are exposed; and in order to supply the Government plentifully with useful Hands on many Occasions; and for the better producing good and faithful Servants from amongst the poor and miserable cast-off Children or Foundlings, now a Pest to the Publick, and a chargeable Nuisance within the Bills of Mortality; and for settling a yearly Income for their Maintenance and proper Education, till they come to a fit Age for Service; are desirous to encourage, and willing to contribute towards erecting an Hospital for Infants whom their Parents are not able to maintain, and having no Right to any Parish; which we conceive will not only prevent many horrid Murders, Cruelties, and other Mischiefes, and be greatly beneficial to the Publick, but will also be acceptable to God Almighty, as being the only Remedy of such great Evils, which have been so long neglected, though always complained of; provided due and proper Care be taken for setting on Foot so necessary an Establishment, and a Royal Charter be granted by the King to such Persons as his Majesty shall approve of, who shall be willing to become Benefactors for the erecting and endowing such an Hospital; and for the receiving the voluntary Contributions of charitable and well-

*Ladies Me-  
morial, re-  
commen-  
ding it.*



"well-disposed Persons; and for directing and managing the Affairs thereof gratis to the best Advantage, under such Regulations as his Majesty in his great Wisdom shall judge most proper for attaining the desired Effect of our good Intentions.

Charlotte Somerset,	F. Wa. and Nottingham,
S. Richmond,	E. Cardigan,
H. Bolton,	Dorothy Burlington,
Anne Bolton,	F. Litchfield,
I. Leeds,	A. Albemarle,
A. Bedford,	F. Biron,
M. Cavendish Portland,	A. Trevor,
J. Manchester,	A. Torrington,
F. Hartford,	E. Onslow,
M. Harold,	A. King."
S. Huntington,	

After Mr. Coram had procured this Recommendation, he gained easy Access to the Gentlemen, and was favoured with another Memorial in the same Tenor, signed by a great Number of Noblemen and others of Fortune and Reputation. With these Credentials he at last found Admittance to his present Majesty, who was graciously pleased, on the seventeenth Day of December, 1738, to approve of his Petition, and in Council passed a Licence for nominating Trustees, &c. for erecting an Hospital for Foundlings, and which was afterwards confirmed by his Royal Charter, that bears Date the seventeenth of October following.

London Gazette.

James Buchanan.

On the twentieth of December one James Buchanan, condemned at the late Admiralty-Sessions at the Old-Bailey for the Murder of Mr. Smith, fourth Mate of the Royal Guardian Indiaman, in Canton River in the East-Indies, was carried from Newgate to Execution-Dock in Wapping, to suffer for the same; but, before he had hung five Minutes, a Gang of Sailors cut him down, and carried him off alive in Triumph down the Water. He afterwards escaped to France, as was commonly reported.

Bill of Mortality.

The Christenings this Year, computing from the thirteenth of December, 1737, to the twelfth of December, 1738, within the Bills of Mortality, were, 8212 Males, 7848 Females, in all 16060: The Burials within the same Time and Liberties were, 12750 Males, 13075 Females, in all 25825.

A.D. 1739

A Scrutiny for Alderman of Cheap Ward.

On the third of January came on the Election of an Alderman for Cheap Ward, on the Demise of Sir Robert Kendal Cater, when Sir Joseph Eyles and Richard Hoare, Esq; were proposed; and the Interest of both these Gentlemen was so equal among the Electors, that, upon calling up the Poll, the Numbers stood thus:

For Sir Joseph Eyles 137,  
Richard Hoare, Esq; 136.

Sir Joseph Eyles chosen.

A Scrutiny was demanded in Favour of the latter; but, on the twenty-ninth, Sir Joseph was declared Alderman of Cheap Ward by a Majority of nine, having gained eight upon the Scrutiny.

Great Storm.

In the Night, about Two o'Clock, between the third and fourth of this Month, the City and Parts adjacent were greatly surpris'd with a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning, attended with a furious Wind and Rain, which con-

tinued upwards of three Hours, but without doing any considerable Damage.

At the Opening of the Parliament this Year, the City and trading Part of the Nation were greatly alarmed at a ministerial Project to frustrate the good Effects of the Resolutions taken in the last Session, for redressing the Grievances complained of by the Merchants oppressed by the Spanish Depredations. During the Recess of Parliament, a Convention had been contrived and signed between the two Courts of London and Madrid.

The Articles of the Convention between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, concluded at the Pardo, January 14, 1739, N. S.

"I. Whereas the ancient Friendship, so desirable and necessary for the reciprocal Interest of both Nations, and particularly with Regard to their Commerce, cannot be established upon a lasting Foundation, unless Care be taken, not only to adjust and regulate the Pretensions for reciprocal Reparation of the Damages already sustained, but above all to find out Means to prevent the like Causes of Complaint for the future, and to remove absolutely, and for ever, every Thing which might give Occasion thereto; it is agreed to labour immediately, with all imaginable Application, to attain so desirable an End; and for that Purpose there shall be named, on the Part of their Britannick and Catholick Majesties respectively, immediately after the Signing of the present Convention, two Ministers Plenipotentiaries, who shall meet at Madrid within six Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications, there to confer, and finally regulate the respective Pretensions of the two Crowns, as well with Relation to the Trade and Navigation in America and Europe, and to the Limits of Florida and of Carolina, as concerning other Points, which remain likewise to be adjusted; the whole according to the Treaties of 1667, 1670, 1713, 1715, 1721, 1728, and 1729, including that of the Assiento of Negroes, and the Convention of 1716; and it is also agreed, that the Plenipotentiaries so named shall begin their Conferences six Weeks after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and shall finish them within the Space of eight Months.

Articles of the Convention between Great-Britain and Spain in 1739.

"II. The Regulation of the Limits of Florida and of Carolina, which, according to what has been lately agreed, was to be decided by Commissioners on each Side, shall likewise be committed to the said Plenipotentiaries, to procure a more solid and effectual Agreement; and, during the Time that the Discussion of that Affair shall last, Things shall remain in the afore-said Territories of Florida and of Carolina in the Situation they are in at present, without increasing the Fortifications there, or taking any new Posts; and, for this Purpose, his Britannick Majesty and his Catholick Majesty shall cause the necessary Orders to be dispatched immediately after the Signing of this Convention.

"III. After having duly considered the Demands and Pretensions of the two Crowns, and of their respective Subjects, for Reparation of

"the



" the Damages sustained on each Side, and all  
 " Circumstances which relate to this important  
 " Affair; it is agreed, that his *Catholic* Majesty  
 " shall cause to be paid to his *Britannick* Majesty  
 " the Sum of ninety-five thousand Pounds Ster-  
 " ling for a Ballance, which has been admitted as  
 " due to the Crown and the Subjects of *Great-*  
 " *Britain*, after Deduction made of the Demands  
 " of the Crown and Subjects of *Spain*; to the End  
 " that the above-mentioned Sum, together with  
 " the Amount of what has been acknowledged  
 " on the Part of *Great-Britain* to be due to *Spain*  
 " on her Demands, may be employed by his *Brit-*  
 " *annick* Majesty for the Satisfaction, Discharge,  
 " and Payment of the Demands of his Subjects  
 " upon the Crown of *Spain*; it being under-  
 " stood nevertheless, that it shall not be pretend-  
 " ed, that this reciprocal Discharge extends or  
 " relates to the Accounts and Differences which  
 " subsist or are to be settled between the Crown  
 " of *Spain* and the Company of the Assiento of  
 " Negroes, nor to any particular or private Con-  
 " tracts that may subsist between either of the two  
 " Crowns, or their Ministers, with the Subjects  
 " of the other, or between the Subjects and Sub-  
 " jects of each Nation respectively; with Excep-  
 " tion however of all Pretensions of this Class,  
 " mentioned in the Plan presented at *Seville* by  
 " the Commissaries of *Great-Britain*, and included  
 " in the Account lately made out at *London*, of  
 " Damages sustained by the Subjects of the said  
 " Crown, and especially the three Particulars in-  
 " serted in the said Plan, and making but one  
 " Article in the Account, amounting to one  
 " hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred  
 " and twelve Piasters three Reals and three  
 " Quarts of Plate; and the Subjects on each  
 " Side shall be entitled, and shall have Liberty  
 " to have Recourse to the Laws, or to take  
 " other proper Measures, for causing the above-  
 " said Engagements to be fulfilled, in the same  
 " Manner as if this Convention did not exist.

" IV. The Value of the Ship *Woolball*, which  
 " was taken and carried to the Port of *Campechy*  
 " in 1732, the *Loyal Charles*, the *Dispatch*, the  
 " *George*, and the *Prince William*, which were  
 " carried to the *Havanna* in 1737, and the *St.*  
 " *James* to *Porto Rico* in the same Year, having  
 " been included in the Valuation that has been  
 " made of the Demands of the Subjects of *Great-*  
 " *Britain*, as also several others that were taken  
 " before; if it happens, that, in Consequence of  
 " the Orders that have been dispatched by the  
 " Court of *Spain* for the Restitution of them,  
 " Part, or the Whole of them, have been re-  
 " stored, the Sums so received shall be deducted  
 " from the ninety-five thousand Pounds Sterling,  
 " which is to be paid by the Court of *Spain*, ac-  
 " cording to what is above stipulated: It being  
 " however understood, that the Payment of the  
 " ninety-five thousand Pounds Sterling shall not  
 " be, for that Reason, in any Manner delayed;  
 " saving that what may have been previously re-  
 " ceived shall be restored.

" V. The present Convention shall be ap-  
 " proved and ratified by his *Britannick* Majesty  
 " and by his *Catholic* Majesty; and the Ratifica-  
 " tions thereof shall be delivered and exchanged  
 " at *London* within six Weeks, or sooner, if it

" can be done, to be reckoned from the Day of  
 " the Signing.

" In Witness whereof, we, the underwritten  
 " Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his *Britannick*  
 " Majesty and of his *Catholic* Majesty, by Virtue  
 " of our full Powers, have signed the pre-  
 " sent Convention, and caused the Seal of our  
 " Arms to be affixed thereto. Done at the *Pardo*,  
 " the fourteenth Day of *January*, 1739.

" B. Keene. (L. S.)

" Sebastian de la Zúñiga. (L. S.)"

*Substance of the two separate Articles.*

" I. Whereas it has been agreed, by the first  
 " Article of the Convention, that there shall be  
 " named on the Part of their *Britannick* and *Ca-*  
 " *tholic* Majesties respectively, two Ministers  
 " Plenipotentiaries, who shall meet at *Madrid*  
 " within six Weeks, &c. their said Majesties have  
 " named, and do by these Presents name, viz.  
 " his *Britannick* Majesty, Benjamin Keene, Esq;  
 " his said Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to  
 " his *Catholic* Majesty, and Abraham Castres, Esq;  
 " his said *Britannick* Majesty's Consul-General at  
 " the Court of his *Catholic* Majesty, his Pleni-  
 " potentiaries for that Purpose; and his *Catholic*  
 " Majesty, Don Joseph de la Quintana, his Coun-  
 " sellor in the supreme Council of the *Indies*, and  
 " Don Stephen Joseph de Abaria, Knight of the  
 " Order of *Calatrava*, Counsellor in the same  
 " Council, and Superintendent of the Chamber  
 " of Accounts, who shall be immediately in-  
 " structed to begin the Conferences: And whereas  
 " it has been agreed by the third Article of the  
 " Convention, that the Sum of ninety-five thou-  
 " sand Pounds Sterling is due, on the Part of  
 " *Spain*, as a Ballance to the Crown and Subjects  
 " of *Great-Britain*, after Deduction made of the  
 " Demands of the Crown and Subjects of *Spain*;  
 " his *Catholic* Majesty shall cause to be paid at  
 " *London*, within four Months, to be reckoned  
 " from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifica-  
 " tions, or sooner if it be possible, in Money,  
 " the above-mentioned Sum, to such Persons as  
 " shall be authorized, on the Part of his *Britan-*  
 " *nick* Majesty, to receive it.

" II. It is declared, that the Ship called the  
 " *Suceff*, which was taken on the fourteenth of  
 " *April*, 1738, as she was coming out from the  
 " Island of *Antigua*, by a Spanish *Guarda Costa*,  
 " and carried to *Porto Rico*, is not comprehended  
 " in the Convention; and his *Catholic* Majesty  
 " promises, that the said Ship and its Cargo shall  
 " be forthwith restored, or the just Value thereof,  
 " to the lawful Owners; provided that, previous  
 " to the Restitution of the said Ship, the Person  
 " or Persons interested therein do give Security  
 " at *London*, to the Satisfaction of Don Thomas  
 " Geraldino, his *Catholic* Majesty's Minister Ple-  
 " nipotentiary, to abide by what shall be decided  
 " thereupon by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries  
 " of their said Majesties, that have been named,  
 " &c. And his *Catholic* Majesty agrees, as far  
 " as shall depend upon him, that the above-  
 " mentioned Ship shall be referred to the Exami-  
 " nation and Decision of the Plenipotentiaries;  
 " his *Britannick* Majesty promises likewise to re-  
 " fer, as far as shall depend upon him, to the  
 " Decision



" Decision of the Plenipotentiaries, the Brigantine  
 " *Santa Theresa*, seized in the Port of *Dublin* in  
 " *Ireland*, in 1735. And it is declared by these  
 " Presents, that the third Article of the Conven-  
 " tion does not extend, nor shall be construed to  
 " extend, to any Ships or Effects that may have  
 " been taken or seized since the tenth of December,  
 " 1737, or may be hereafter taken or seized; in  
 " which Cases Justice shall be done according to  
 " the Treaties, as if the aforesaid Convention had  
 " not been made; it being however understood,  
 " that this relates only to the Indemnification and  
 " Satisfaction to be made for the Effects seized,  
 " or Prizes taken, but that the Decision of the  
 " Cases which may happen, in order to remove  
 " all Pretext for Dispute, is to be referred to the  
 " Plenipotentiaries, to be determined by them  
 " according to the Treaties."

It seems, before his *Catholic* Majesty could  
 be prevailed on to sign this, he insisted on  
 having a Kind of Defiance drawn up, in  
 Form of a Protest, of which the following is  
 a Copy:

King of  
 Spain's  
 Protest on  
 signing it.

" Don *Sebastian de la Quadra*, Counsellor and  
 " first Secretary of State of his *Catholic* Majesty,  
 " and his first Plenipotentiary for the Convention  
 " which is treating with the King of *England*, by  
 " Order of his Sovereign, and in Consequence of  
 " his repeated Memorials and Conferences that  
 " have passed with Don *Benjamin Keene*, Minister  
 " Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majesty, and  
 " having agreed therein, with reciprocal Accord,  
 " that the present Declaration shall be made as  
 " the essential and precise Means to overcome the  
 " so-much-debated Disputes, and, in order that  
 " the said Convention may be signed, does declare  
 " in due Form, that his *Catholic* Majesty reserves  
 " to himself, in its full Force, the Right of being  
 " able to suspend the Assiento of Negroes, and  
 " for dispatching the necessary Orders for the  
 " Execution thereof, in Case the Company does  
 " not subject herself to pay, within a short Time,  
 " the sixty-eight thousand Pounds Sterling, which  
 " she has confessed is owing on the Duty of Ne-  
 " groes, according to the Regulation of fifty-two  
 " Pence per Dollar, or in the Profits of the Ship  
 " *Caroline*; and likewise declares, that, under the  
 " Validity and Force of this Protest, the Signing  
 " of the said Convention may be proceeded on,  
 " and in no other Manner. Wherefore, upon this  
 " firm Supposition, and that it may not be eluded  
 " on any Motive or Pretext whatsoever, his  
 " *Catholic* Majesty hath been induced thereto.

*Paris, Jan. 10, 1739.*

" Don *Sebastian de la Quadra*."

Which was no sooner made publick, than a  
 Common Council was summoned to consider of  
 what lawful Methods this City could take to pre-  
 vent its being approved by the Parliament. Ac-  
 cordingly they met, on the twentieth of February,  
 in the Council-Chamber at *Guildhall*, to the Num-  
 ber of two hundred Members; and, when the  
 Lord-Mayor put the Question for appointing a  
 Committee for drawing up a Petition against it,  
 the Appearance was so great, that it was thought  
 every Hand was held up for the Petitioning:  
 However, when his Lordship came to put the  
 No. 50.

Question the other Way, as is usual, he found  
 that there were three Placemen who held up their  
 Hands against petitioning; and Sir *John Eyles*,  
 formerly a Commissioner for the Sale of Lord  
*Derwentwater's* Estate, moved, in the Court of  
 Aldermen, the putting the Negative upon it;  
 which Motion was seconded by Sir *Robert Baylis*,  
 one of the Commissioners of the Customs; but it  
 being strongly opposed and excellently well spoken  
 to by the Lord-Mayor, Sir *John Barnard*, Alder-  
 man *Heatcote*, &c. that Court did not divide;  
 so that a Petition was immediately drawn up, ap-  
 proved of, and delivered to both Houses of Par-  
 liament on the twenty-third, in these Terms:

" The most humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Al-  
 " dermen, and Commons of the City of London,  
 " in Common Council assembled, to both Houses of  
 " Parliament,

" Sheweth,

" That the Citizens of *London* are too deeply inte-  
 " rested in whatever affects the Trade of this Nation,  
 " not to express the utmost Anxiety for the Wel-  
 " fare of that only Source of our Riches; and it  
 " is with a Concern the Petitioners are unable to  
 " express, that they perceive the Trade to his  
 " Majesty's *American* Colonies still continues ex-  
 " posed to the Insults of the *Spaniards*, who, under  
 " unwarrantable and injurious Pretences, continue  
 " to stop, search, and make Prize of *British*  
 " Vessels, navigating the *American* Seas, in mani-  
 " fest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between  
 " the two Crowns; and that the Petitioners ap-  
 " prehend, that the Trade from these his Ma-  
 " jesty's Kingdoms to his *American* Colonies is of  
 " the utmost Importance, and almost the only  
 " profitable Trade this Nation now enjoys unri-  
 " valed by others; and, that the Petitioners  
 " were induced to hope, from his Majesty's  
 " known Goodness and paternal Care of his Sub-  
 " jects, supported by the vigorous Resolutions of  
 " both Houses of Parliament, and the Equipment  
 " of a very powerful Fleet, that his Majesty's  
 " trading Subjects in the Seas of *America*, as well  
 " as in all other Parts of the Ocean, would not  
 " only have received a full Satisfaction for all  
 " their Losses, occasioned by the *Spanish* Depreda-  
 " tions, but also an undoubted Security for their  
 " Navigation and Commerce in Time to come;  
 " and that a reasonable and adequate Reparation  
 " would likewise have been obtained for the Bar-  
 " barities and inhuman Cruelties exercised by that  
 " Nation on the *English* Seamen, who have had  
 " the Unhappiness of falling into their merciless  
 " Hands; and expressing their great Concern and  
 " Surprise to find, by the Convention lately con-  
 " cluded between his Majesty and the King of  
 " *Spain*, that the *Spaniards* are so far from giving  
 " up their, as the Petitioners apprehend, unjust  
 " Pretensions of a Right to visit and search our  
 " Ships in the open Seas of *America*, that this Pre-  
 " tension of theirs is, amongst others, referred  
 " to the future Regulation and Decision of Ple-  
 " nipotentiaries appointed on each Side, whereby  
 " the Petitioners apprehend it is in some Degree  
 " admitted; and that the Petitioners conceive  
 " they have too much Cause to fear, if the Right  
 " pretended to by *Spain*, of searching *British* Ships

Petition of  
 the City  
 against the  
 Convention



"at Sea, be admitted in any Manner or Degree  
 "whatsoever, that the Trade of his Majesty's  
 "Subjects in or to *America* will become so pre-  
 "carious, as to depend in a great Measure upon  
 "the Indulgence and Justice of the *Spaniards*, of  
 "both which they have given, for some Years  
 "past, such Specimens, as the Petitioners think  
 "this Nation can have no Cause to be satisfied  
 "with; and expressing the Apprehensions of the  
 "Petitioners, that such a precarious Situation as  
 "this must inevitably expose the Trade in and to  
 "the *American* Seas to continual Interruptions  
 "and Alarms, as well as to frequent Losses; and  
 "that, to these unhappy Causes the Petitioners  
 "apprehend the present low State of the *British*  
 "Colonies in *America* may, in a great Measure,  
 "be attributed; and that, if the cruel Treatment  
 "of the *English* Sailors, whose hard Fate has  
 "thrown them into the Hands of the *Spaniards*,  
 "should be put up without any Reparation, the  
 "Petitioners apprehend it may be the Means of  
 "detering Seamen from undertaking Voyages to  
 "the Seas of *America* without an Advance of  
 "Wages, which that Trade, or any other, will  
 "not be able to support; and that the Peti-  
 "tioners therefore, having laid before Parliament  
 "the high Importance this Trade is of to the  
 "Kingdom in general, and this City in particu-  
 "lar, thought it their indispensable Duty to re-  
 "present to Parliament, the fatal Consequences  
 "of leaving the Freedom of our Navigation and  
 "Commerce any longer in Suspence and Uncer-  
 "tainty; and therefore expressing their Hope,  
 "that the Parliament will take it into mature  
 "Deliberation, and do therein as shall seem  
 "meet."

Several other Petitions, in the same Tenor,  
 were presented at the same Time from the *West-*  
*India* Merchants of this City, the Merchants Ad-  
 venturers of *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Edinburgh*, *Glas-*  
*gow*, &c. The several Persons that presented  
 these Petitions to the respective Houses of Parlia-  
 ment, in the Names of the Petitioners, recom-  
 mended them to their Consideration in the strongest  
 Terms and warmest Zeal for the Maintenance of  
 our Rights and Privileges in the *American* Seas;  
 and particularly moved, that, as the *Spaniards*  
 pretended an exclusive Right to the Navigation  
 in those Seas, the Petitioners might be heard by  
 their Counsel. This Motion produced a great  
 and long Debate. The ministerial Party, deter-  
 mined, at all Events, to palm the Convention  
 upon the Nation, opposed every Proposition of  
 those who rejected it. They alledged in the  
 Lords House, That there was no Precedent for  
 admitting the Merchants to plead their Cause at  
 their Bar by Counsel; and endeavoured, by insist-  
 ing vigorously on Form, to deprive the Com-  
 plainants of the Means of guarding against the  
 artful Evasions which it was apprehended might  
 be prepared to invalidate their just Assertions. To  
 which, in the House of Lords, the Lord Carteret  
 replied:

"My Lords,

"The Case of the Petitioners is of a very  
 "extraordinary Nature; so extraordinary, my  
 "Lords, that I don't believe, if we consider it

"in all the Lights it will admit of, that ever the  
 "like was brought before your Lordships, and,  
 "consequently, there can be no Precedent by  
 "which we can determine the present Question.  
 "I, my Lords, was, it is true, not very old  
 "when the Precedent brought by the noble Lord  
 "happened: But, my Lords, I was not so young  
 "but that I could make some Observations that  
 "have been of Use to me since; and, my Lords,  
 "give me Leave to say, that nothing could differ  
 "more from the Case of the Merchants at that  
 "Time, than the Case of your Petitioners now.  
 "The Merchants were heard against the Treaty  
 "of Commerce, my Lords, not in Consequence  
 "of a Petition to your Lordships. My Lords,  
 "you thought fit, when that Treaty was com-  
 "municated to you, to send for the Merchants;  
 "you examined them, you encouraged them, my  
 "Lords, to declare their Grievances; your  
 "Lordships yourselves were Counsel for them;  
 "for, my Lords, you found their Objections so  
 "strong against the Treaty, that it was thrown  
 "out. How does this tally with the Case now  
 "before us? Your Petitioners have been great  
 "Sufferers by the *Spaniards*, and they see a Peace  
 "ready to be concluded, in which they appre-  
 "hend, not only their future Interests may be  
 "neglected, but their past Wrongs are not suffi-  
 "ciently repaired. My Lords, this makes them  
 "Parties; and it has ever been a Rule with the  
 "Parliament of *Great-Britain* to hear all Parties  
 "by Counsel, when any Thing depends before  
 "either House which they conceive may affect  
 "their Properties. It is true, my Lords, that  
 "the Legislature are the best Judges of the Man-  
 "ner in which the general Rights of this Nation  
 "are to be secured; but, I believe, we shall not  
 "be very fond of approving any Measure that  
 "may encroach upon private Property. The  
 "Merchants, who were concerned against the  
 "Treaty of Commerce with *France*, my Lords,  
 "had no private Property at Stake; all that was  
 "then to be considered was, how far the Trade  
 "of the Nation would be affected by that Treaty;  
 "therefore there was no Occasion for Counsel, a  
 "bare Representation of Facts was sufficient for  
 "that Purpose: But, my Lords, that is not suf-  
 "ficient now, there are many Claims of our  
 "Merchants to be discussed; we are to hear from  
 "them, or their Counsel, the Grounds of their  
 "Claims; and we are to consider upon what  
 "Foundation our Commissaries proceeded, when  
 "they took upon them to make such large De-  
 "ductions from those Claims. My Lords,  
 "we don't know what particular Intricacies  
 "there may be in such an Enquiry; and there-  
 "fore I cannot but think, that it would be  
 "doing a Piece of Hardship to the Petition-  
 "ers, if we refused to hear them in any Man-  
 "ner that they think can best serve their Pur-  
 "poses.

"But, my Lords, besides the Reasons I have  
 "already advanced, to shew that the Case before  
 "us, and the Precedent brought by the noble  
 "Lord, are no way parallel, I have another Rea-  
 "son for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by  
 "Counsel: I don't doubt, my Lords, of our  
 "having as sensible and as honest Men among  
 "the Petitioners, as there are in any Country;  
 "but,

Lord Car-  
 teret's  
 Answer.



"but, my Lords, give me Leave to say, that  
 "few Ages and few Countries produce such a  
 "Man as he who was the Mouth of our Mer-  
 "chants upon that Occasion: My Lords, where  
 "he spoke, there was no Occasion for Counsel;  
 "he talked, my Lords, like a Statesman, a Law-  
 "yer, and a Merchant at once: I do not know,  
 "my Lords, if ever we had a greater Man, in  
 "his Way: Therefore, my Lords, unless we  
 "could be sure of there being such another Man  
 "among your Petitioners at present, I think we  
 "ought, by all means, to hear them by Counsel,  
 "if they should think fit. Perhaps, my Lords,  
 "there may be no Occasion for it; perhaps the  
 "Information we may receive from themselves  
 "will be sufficient to determine us: But, my  
 "Lords, I think their Case is so hard, and so  
 "very singular, that we ought rather to sug-  
 "gest Advantages to them, than deprive them  
 "of any Advantages for which they may petition  
 "to us."

And, in the House of Commons, Sir John  
 Barnard spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker,

"Sir, from the Number of Petitions that are  
 "now ready, or preparing to be presented to us,  
 "against our late Convention with Spain, from  
 "the Rank and Character of the several Peti-  
 "tioners, and from the Allegations set forth in  
 "the Petition that is now before us, we have  
 "great Reason, I think, to conclude, that our  
 "Convention is far from being such a one as it  
 "ought to be. From the great and considerable  
 "Bodies of Merchants that have petitioned, or  
 "are preparing to petition against it, and from  
 "our seeing not so much as one Petition in its  
 "Favour, we must conclude, that the whole  
 "Body of our Merchants think it a most dis-  
 "honourable, disadvantageous, and dangerous  
 "Treaty. On the other Hand, Sir, we ought  
 "in Charity to believe, that our Ministers who  
 "negotiated this Convention, and our Ministers  
 "who advised his Majesty to ratify it, thought  
 "it either a good one, or, at least, the best that  
 "our present Circumstances would permit us to  
 "insist on. Therefore, when this Convention  
 "comes to be examined in this House, we ought  
 "to consider ourselves as Judges in an Affair in  
 "which the whole Body of our Merchants, Plan-  
 "ters, and Sailors are Plaintiffs, and our Mi-  
 "nisters and Negotiators Defendants; and, in an  
 "Affair of such Importance, an Affair in which  
 "the Parties concerned are of so great Conse-  
 "quence, surely it will be allowed, that it be-  
 "hoves us not only to have the best Information,  
 "both as to Matters of Right and Matters of  
 "Fact, but also to have all the Proofs and Ar-  
 "guments that can be brought upon either Side  
 "of the Question, stated and laid before us in  
 "the most methodical, the fullest, and the clearest  
 "Light.

"For this Reason, Sir, it is, I think, abso-  
 "lutely necessary for us, not only to refer this  
 "Petition to the Committee who are to consider  
 "of the Convention, which I am confident no  
 "Gentleman will oppose; but I likewise think it  
 "absolutely necessary to allow the Petitioners to

"be heard before that Committee, either by  
 "themselves or Counsel, with Regard to this  
 "Convention, which they so heavily, and, I am  
 "afraid, so reasonably complain of; and, if our  
 "Ministers and Negotiators have a mind to  
 "justify their Proceedings, they may move, or  
 "get one to move for them, that Counsel may at  
 "the same Time be heard in Favour of this Child  
 "of theirs, which, like other monstrous Births,  
 "is in some Danger of being smothered upon its  
 "first Appearance in the World. As I have no  
 "intimate Correspondence with them, nor with  
 "any one of them, I cannot pretend to guess at  
 "what they may, in this Case, resolve on; but,  
 "as I have always had a good Correspondence  
 "with our Merchants and Planters, I may ven-  
 "ture to say, that such of them as are now Sup-  
 "plicants at our Bar, will be glad of being ad-  
 "mitted to be heard by their Counsel upon this  
 "Occasion; and will be far from grudging any  
 "Expence, that may be necessary for giving us  
 "a full and clear View of the important Affair  
 "that is soon to come before us: Therefore I  
 "shall conclude what I am to say upon the pre-  
 "sent Occasion with a Motion to this Effect;  
 "That the Petition now presented to us be re-  
 "ferred to the Consideration of the Committee of  
 "the whole House, who are to consider of the  
 "Convention between Great-Britain and Spain,  
 "concluded at the Pardo, Jan. 14, 1739, N. S.  
 "and the separate Articles belonging thereunto,  
 "with the several Ratifications thereof; and  
 "that the Petitioners, if they think fit, be heard  
 "upon their Petition, either by themselves or  
 "Counsel, before the said Committee.

"This, Sir, I take to be so reasonable a Pro-  
 "position, that I hope no Gentleman will oppose  
 "it: However, before I make my Motion, I  
 "shall beg Leave to observe, that in all Trials at  
 "Law, even in criminal Trials, where, by the  
 "common Method of Proceeding, Counsel are  
 "not admitted to be heard, wherever a Point of  
 "Right or Law comes to be disputed, Counsel  
 "are always admitted to speak as to such Points,  
 "for the better Information of the Judges; and  
 "yet, I hope I may be allowed to presume, that  
 "our Judges, especially of late Years, are as  
 "much Masters of the Laws of their Country as  
 "the several Members of this House can be sup-  
 "posed to be of the Law of Nations, and of the  
 "several Rights and Privileges which are founded  
 "upon that Law, or upon the particular Treaties  
 "now subsisting between us and Spain. There-  
 "fore, when any such Right or Privilege comes  
 "to be disputed before us, there is at least as  
 "great a Necessity for admitting Counsel to be  
 "heard upon such Points for our Information,  
 "as there can be for admitting Counsel to be  
 "heard upon any Point of Law for the Informa-  
 "tion of our Judges.

"If we attend, Sir, to the Petition now upon  
 "our Table, we shall from thence see, that when  
 "the Convention comes to be taken into Consi-  
 "deration, there are several Matters of Right  
 "that must be enquired into, and some of them  
 "may, perhaps, be disputed even by some Gen-  
 "tlemen in this House. We know that the Spa-  
 "niards have lately pretended to a Right to visit  
 "and search British Ships, sailing to and from  
 "the

Parlia-  
 mentary  
 Debates.  
 vol. xvii.

Sir John  
 Barnard's  
 Speech.



“ the *British* Plantations: This is a Right which, “ I believe, no Gentleman in this House will “ pretend to justify; however, as the *Spaniards* “ do pretend to justify it, or at least have exercised it, it is a Point of Right, which ought to “ be fully enquired into, before we can judge of “ the Convention. But there is another Point of “ Right or Law that will, I believe, be disputed “ even in this House, and that is, Whether this “ Right of visiting and searching our Ships in the “ open Seas, which the *Spaniards* lay Claim to, “ is not in some Degree admitted by us, by our “ agreeing to refer this Pretension of theirs to the “ future Regulation of Plenipotentiaries? For “ if there is the least Ground even for the *Spaniards* “ to alledge, that we have, by such Reference, in any Degree admitted of this Pretension, surely every Gentleman, who has a Regard for the Honour and Happiness of his Country, will condemn a Treaty which gives the *Spaniards* any Ground to say so. And “ whether they may not from this Treaty have, “ or pretend to have, some Ground for saying so, “ is a Point of Right, which the Petitioners seem “ to apprehend, and which several Gentlemen in “ this House, as well as I, think we have Reason “ to apprehend; though our Apprehensions will “ certainly be said to be groundless, by all those “ who are Favourers of the Convention. But, as “ this is a Point which will and must be judged “ of by Foreigners as well as by us, we ought to “ have it fully argued, before we pass any Judgment upon it.

“ As this Point, in particular, Sir, depends “ upon the Law of Nations, and upon the Constitution that is usually put upon preliminary “ Articles or Conventions, we cannot suppose “ that the Petitioners are capable of giving us “ any Light into this Affair; and therefore, if “ it were but for the Sake of this Point only, “ we ought to allow them to be heard by their “ Counsel upon this Occasion. There may be “ other Points of Right, which ought to be enquired into: I believe there are several others “ which we ought to insist on, as the undoubted “ Rights and Privileges of this Nation; and yet “ the general Reference contained in this Convention may hereafter give *Spain* a Pretence to “ say, that even we ourselves admitted them to “ be such as were disputable. For this Reason, “ Sir, before we pass any Judgment in an Affair “ of so great Consequence to the Honour, Trade, “ and Navigation of this Kingdom, we ought “ strictly to examine into the Import and Meaning of those Words in the first Article, by which “ it is agreed, That the Plenipotentiaries respectively named by their *Britannick* and *Catholic* “ Majesties, shall confer, and finally regulate “ the respective Pretensions of the two Crowns, “ as well with Relation to the Trade and Navigation in *America* and *Europe*, and to the Limits “ of *Florida* and of *Carolina*, as concerning other “ Points which remain likewise to be adjusted. I “ say, Sir, we ought strictly to examine into the “ Import and Meaning of this unlimited Reference, before we pass any Judgment; and, as “ the Import and Meaning of these Words must “ entirely depend upon the Law of Nations and “ the Nature of preliminary Conventions, we

“ cannot expect full Satisfaction, as to this Point, “ from the Petitioners; we can no way expect “ full Satisfaction, but by hearing learned Gentlemen argue upon it, who have made such “ Points their particular Study.

“ I believe, Sir, it will be admitted by every “ Gentleman, both within Doors and without, “ that a definitive Treaty, containing a full and “ express Acknowledgment of all our Rights and “ Privileges, would have been much better than “ this preliminary Convention: Considering the “ vigorous Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament last Session, considering the Spirit which “ at present prevails among all Ranks and Degrees of Men in this Kingdom, and considering “ the great Expence the Nation was put to last “ Summer, I believe it was what most Men expected: Yet notwithstanding, if none of our “ undoubted Rights or Privileges are rendered “ doubtful, or any way invalidated by this preparatory way of Treating, we may excuse our “ Negotiators for agreeing to such Preliminaries “ for the Sake of Peace, provided it appears they “ had good Reason to hope that those Preliminaries would be soon followed by a sincere and “ satisfactory Treaty; but, I hope, Sir, this Nation is not yet brought so low, nor are we so “ fond of Peace, as to give up any of our Rights, “ or agree to any Thing, for present Ease, that “ may lay a Foundation for contesting some of “ our most valuable Rights in Time to come. “ Such an unlucky Situation, I hope, I am convinced, the Nation is not yet reduced to, “ whatever some Gentlemen may be, who, perhaps, consider their own immediate Ease, more “ than they consider either the Honour or the “ Interest of their Country.

“ But suppose, Sir, there were no Matters of “ Law or Right to be explained to us, suppose it “ were no way necessary to have the Law of Nations, or the Nature of preliminary Conventions, explained to us, yet the Facts that are “ to be laid before us upon the present Occasion “ are so numerous, and of such various Kinds, “ that it is not possible to have them methodically and regularly summed up, without the Assistance of Counsel. We must see, that it will “ be necessary for us to examine a great many “ Witnesses, with Regard to those Depredations “ that have been committed by the *Spaniards*, “ both before and since the Treaty of *Seville*, with “ Regard to the Importance of our Trade to and “ from our Plantations in *America*; with Regard “ to the Dangers that Trade may be exposed to, “ if a Search of *British* Ships, sailing to and from “ the *British* Plantations, should be tolerated “ upon any Pretext, or under any Restrictions; “ and with Regard to several other Points I could “ mention: Every one of these Witnesses may be “ able to give us an Account of some of the Facts “ he knows; but, from daily Experience, we may “ suppose, that even those Accounts will be but “ lamely and indistinctly given, unless we have “ Counsel at our Bar, who know how to put the “ proper Questions to them; and, when all the “ Witnesses have been examined, we cannot suppose that any of the Petitioners will be able to “ sum up the Evidence, to digest all their Testimonies under their proper Heads, and to make “ such



"such Remarks upon each Point of Evidence, as  
"may be necessary for putting it in the clearest  
"and strongest Light; for, when a Subject is  
"very copious, and a great many Facts of  
"divers Kinds to be related, it is not possible  
"for any Gentleman, not exercised in the Art  
"of Speaking, or not accustomed to speak  
"before a numerous Assembly, let his Qualifications otherwise be never so great, to  
"give a regular, distinct, and full Account of  
"the whole.

"From what I have said, Sir, I think it must  
"appear, that it will be extremely proper for us  
"to have the Assistance of Counsel upon this important Occasion. Nay, it is, what, I think,  
"those Gentlemen must be fond of who are the  
"greatest Friends to the Convention; for, if it  
"any way deserves those high Encomiums that  
"have been made upon it by some Gentlemen  
"without Doors, the more clearly, the more distinctly, and the more fully this whole Affair is  
"laid before the House, the more we shall be  
"sensible of the great Honour and Advantage  
"the Nation may reap by this preliminary Treaty,  
"the more easy will it be for them to answer any  
"Objection that may be made against it: For  
"this Reason, I cannot suppose that the Motion  
"I am to make will meet with any Opposition,  
"and therefore I shall add no more, but conclude  
"with moving, That the Petitioners may be  
"heard by themselves or Counsel, as I have  
"before mentioned."

However, upon a Division, it was carried in both Houses, That the Petitioners should be admitted to be heard by themselves only; and the first of *March* was appointed in the House of Lords, for taking farther into Consideration the Convention between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*: On which Day, the Order of the Day being read, the Debate ran very high between the Advocates for a *free Trade* in the *American* Seas, against all Pretensions to an exclusive Right to that Navigation, and the Contrivers and Abettors of the Convention. And, tho' the Merchants proved minutely all their Allegations, and never Men spoke more to the Purpose than several of the noble Lords who espoused the Cause of Liberty, it was at last carried in Favour of the Convention, upon a Division, of seventy-one Contents to fifty-eight Non-contents; and of Proxies, twenty-four Contents to sixteen Non-contents; whereupon the following Address was agreed to, and presented accordingly:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your gracious Condescension, in laying the Convention between your Majesty and the King of *Spain*, dated the fourteenth Day of *January* last, N. S. together with the separate Articles, before this House.

"We think it our indispensable Duty, on this Occasion, to express our just Sense of your Royal Care of the true Interests of your People; and to acknowledge your Majesty's great Prudence,

in bringing the Demands of your Subjects for their past Losses, which have been so long depending, to a final Adjustment by the said Convention; and procuring an express Stipulation for a speedy Payment; and in laying a Foundation for accomplishing the great and desirable Ends of obtaining future Security, and preserving the Peace between the two Nations.

"We beg Leave also to declare to your Majesty our Confidence and Reliance on your Royal Wisdom, and steady Attention to the Honour of your Crown, and the Welfare of these Kingdoms; that, in the Treaty to be concluded in Pursuance of this Convention, proper Provisions will be made for Redress of the Grievances so justly complained of; and particularly, that the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce in the *American* Seas, to which your Majesty's Subjects are entitled by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, will be so effectually secured, that they may enjoy, unmolested, their undoubted Right of navigating and carrying on Trade and Commerce from one Part of your Majesty's Dominions to any other Part thereof, without being liable to be stopped, visited, or searched, on the open Seas, or to any other Violation or Infraction of the said Treaties; the mutual Observance thereof, and a just Regard to the Privileges belonging to each other, being the only Means of maintaining a good Correspondence and lasting Friendship between the two Nations.

"Permit us at the same Time, in the most dutiful Manner, to express to your Majesty our firm Dependence, that, in the Treaty to be concluded in Pursuance of the said Convention, the utmost Regard will be had to the Rights belonging to your Majesty's Crown and Subjects, in adjusting and settling the Limits of your Majesty's Dominions in *America*; and to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that in case your Majesty's just Expectations shall not be answered, this House will heartily and zealously concur in all such Measures as shall be necessary to vindicate your Majesty's Honour, and to preserve to your Subjects the full Enjoyment of all those Rights to which they are entitled by Treaty and the Law of Nations."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful Address, and for the grateful Sense you express of my Care of the true Interests of my People. You may depend upon it, that I have the Honour of my Crown, and the Welfare of my Kingdoms, entirely at Heart; and that nothing shall be wanting, on my Part, to secure to my Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Navigation and Commerce, and their other just Rights."

This occasioned the following Protests; which the noble Lords, who subscribed thereto,

7 M

desired



desired might be entered in the Journals of that House, to convey the Testimony of their Integrity in their Country's Cause, to the latest Posterity.

*"Dissentient".*

*Protest.*

"1. Because we conceive that this Resolution, under the plausible Pretence of a respectful Address to the Throne, carries with it an Approbation of the Convention concluded at the Pardo the fourteenth of January last, which, as we apprehend, may be a most fatal Compliment, if it should induce his Majesty to believe, that this Convention is agreeable to the Sense and Expectation of the Nation.

"2. Because this Resolution hath rather weakened than enforced the Address of last Year, having omitted that Part of the said Address which declares, that no Goods being carried from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to another, are to be deemed contraband and prohibited Goods; and that the searching of Ships, under Pretence of their carrying contraband, or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraction of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

"3. We think the said Resolution doth not sufficiently assert our Right, by saying only, that we shall not be liable to be stopped, searched, or visited upon the open Seas, the Merchants having proved, at the Bar of the House, that Currents and Winds unavoidably drive Ships out of their Course, and that Observations of Land-marks, upon the Spanish Coast, are absolutely necessary for their steering a safe Course through those Seas: We apprehend, that their being obliged to keep a direct Course, without coming near the Spanish Coast, as lately insisted upon by the Spaniards, would render them sole Judges of our Navigation; and their being permitted to visit or search our Ships, within any Limits whatsoever, would render our whole American Trade precarious and impracticable.

"4. Because we see no Reason to believe, that the future Negotiation of the Plenipotentiaries will, in the next eight Months, obtain the Admission of those Rights insisted upon in our former Address, which the Instances and Representations made to the Court of Spain last Year, supported by the Resolution of Parliament, and a powerful Fleet, have not been able as yet to procure.

"5. Because we apprehend the Spaniards do not think themselves bound by this Convention to abstain from their unjust Methods of Proceeding; since it was proved at the Bar of this House, that Captain *Vangban*, a Commander of a British Ship, having been unjustly taken by a Spanish Man of War, his Ship confiscated, and he imprisoned at Cadiz, was, at the Time of signing the Convention, detained in Prison there, and not released in several Weeks after, notwithstanding the Representation of the British Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain.

"6. Because we conceive, that the Reparation pretended to be made to our Merchants, by this Convention, for the grievous Losses they have sustained during a Course of many Years,

is insufficient; the dark Accounts of this Transaction, laid before us, have not been fully explained, nor any satisfactory Reasons given us why their Demands, stated in an Account signed June the 14, 1738, by Mr. *Stort*, one of the Commissaries, at 343,227*l.* should be so greatly reduced.

"7. Because, as we apprehend, we are to allow 60,000*l.* to the King of Spain, chiefly on Account of the Ships taken near Sicily in the Year 1718; though it hath appeared to the House, from the Instructions given to the Commissaries after the Treaty of *Seville*, signed by his Majesty, now lying before us, that the Articles of the Treaty concluded at *Madrid* in 1721, upon which that Claim of the Spaniards is founded, had been fully executed on the Part of the Crown of Great-Britain.

"8. Because the referring the Limits of *Florida* and *Carolina* to the Plenipotentiaries, seems to call in Question our Right to Possessions, which we have so long uninterruptedly enjoyed, seven Eighth-Parts or Shares of which the Nation, at a considerable Expence, hath, not long since, purchased of the Proprietors under the two original Grants of King *Charles II.* A certain District whereof, called *Georgia*, in Honour to his present Majesty, hath been erected into a new Colony, and granted to Trustees for laudable Purposes; for the Establishment and Improvement of which, considerable Sums have been granted by the Publick: And moreover, it being stipulated by the present Convention, that no Fortification there shall be increased, during the Term of eight Months, we apprehend, that the Regiment lately raised for the Defence of that Colony, and also the Engineers and Stores, which, at a considerable Increase of the Publick Expence, have been sent thither, will not only remain useless, but, if a Peace should not be procured within that Period, will, at the End of it, be exposed, together with the Colonies, to the Violence and Irruption of the Spaniards.

"9. Because we apprehend the British Minister's Acceptance of the Declaration signed by *M. de la Quadra*, January 10, 1738-9, laid to be agreed with reciprocal Accord, hath allowed his Catholic Majesty to reserve to himself, in its full Force, the Right of being able to suspend the Assiento of Negroes, in Case the South-Sea Company doth not subject herself to pay, within a short Time, the Sum of 68,000*l.* pretended to be owing on the Duties of Negroes, and Profits of the Ship *Carolina*; though that Sum was never otherwise acknowledged to be due, than as Part of a Plan of Accommodation, wherein a much larger Sum was admitted to be due to the said Company, where- by we apprehend the King of Spain may think that great Company is put out of the Protection of his Majesty as to this Point, and left to his own Mercy and Equity; whereas if the Convention, as it now stands, had been signed without the Acceptance of the Declaration, the King of Spain would have had no Pretence, as we conceive, to suspend the Assiento; and therefore we apprehend, that the said Declaration will be looked upon as a De-  
feafance



"feafance of the faid Treaty, as far as it relates to the South-Sea Company, which appears to us a difhonourable Collufion, hurtful to publick Credit.

"10. Becaufe we do not find any Satisfaction has been obtained, by the Convention, for the frequent Cruelties and Barbarities exercifed on the Britifh Sailors, nor for the many Infults offered to the Britifh Flag; which we are apprehenfive may be thought an Infenfibility of the Sufferings of a Body of Men, highly ufeful to the Trade, and neceffary to the Defence of thefe Kingdoms, and a great Neglect of the Honour of the Nation."

Grabam,	Thanet,	Clinton,
Huntington,	Bruce,	Foley,
Burlington,	Gainsborough,	Haverfham,
Cobberfield,	Beaufort,	Shaftsbury,
Montjoy,	Cobham,	Lichfield,
Macclesfield,	Abington,	Gower,
Stanbop,	Maffam,	Saffolk,
Northampton,	Stratford,	Maynard,
Clifton,	Wefmoreland,	Coventry,
B. Lincoln,	Ker,	Boyle,
Bristol,	Aylesford,	Carteret,
Raymond,	Greenwich,	Talbot,
Wincheftre,	Oxford,	Batburft.

Convention confidered in the Houfe of Commons.

Parliamentary Debates Vol. xviii. p. 85.

Fazakerley's Refolution.

Scandalous Lift of the Common-Councilmen.

On the fixth of March, the Houfe of Commons refolved itfelf into a Committee of the whole Houfe, to take the Convention into their Confideration: In which Sir Robert Walpole and his Adherents carried their Point, to agree to their Motion of addreffing his Majefty with Thanks for procuring the faid Convention; there being, upon a Divifion, 262 Contents againft 235 Non-contents; Abfentees 61. My Author obferves, that among the 262 there were 234 Placemen, whose Employments amounted to the annual Value of 212,956 l. 13 s. 4 d.

When this Refolution of the Committee was reported to the Houfe, and a Motion made for agreeing thereto, the Debate was refumed; Mr. Pulteney, Sir William Wyndham, and others, infifted upon its being a bad Meafure; and Counfellor Fazakerley was fo truly of that Opinion, that he concluded his Speech with this Declaration: "I can't agree to this Adrefs, upon a ftrong Conviction that it will be the moft fatal Meafure this Houfe ever entered into; and, if the Right Honourable Gentleman (Sir Robert Walpole) is determined to carry it by a Majority, I fhall never again fpeak in this Houfe." However, the Queftion being put, the Motion was agreed to, by 244 Yea's againft 214 No's.

The Miniftry during thefe Debates highly refenting the Oppofition made by the Common Council of the City of London, it was contrived, by way of Sneer, to take off the Weight of their Application in Matters of a National Concern, to leffen them in the Esteem of the Members of both Houfes, by representing them as an insignificant or contemptible Body of Tradefmen and Mechanicks, who could not be expected to be well informed of, nor reafon concerning Matters of State: For this End printed Lifts of the Common-Councilmen of this City, with the Addition of their feveral Trades or Companies, were difperfed in the

Avenues of both Houfes of Parliament, and fent by the Poft to moft Parts of the Nation, with the following Lines printed in the Front of the Lift: So every Carpenter and Work-mafter, that laboureth Night and Day, and they that cut and grave Seals, and are diligent to make great Variety, and give themfelves to counterfeit Imagery, and watch to finifh a Work; all thefe truft to their Hands, and every one is wife in his Work; without thefe cannot a City be inhabited; and they fhall not dwell where they will, nor go up and down; they fhall not be fought for in publick Council. Eccluf. xxxviii. 27, 31, 32, 33.

On the other Side, nothing was omitted by the Citizens to fhew their Abhorrence of the Minifter's Collufion with the Court of Spain; and, being thoroughly convinced that Sir George Champion, Knt. who was the Alderman next the Chair, had yielded to the Influence of the Prime Minifter in that Cafe, and, as Member for Aylefbury, had voted for the Convention, they, on the twenty-ninth of September, the Day of Election, rejected him from the high Office of Lord-Mayor, as you'll read below; and tho' before that Time he had been in the greateft Esteem in the City, his Fellow-Citizens ever after held him in Contempt.

The Night which intervened between the tenth and eleventh of September, was greatly agitated by a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightening, accompanied with exceffive Rain: The Flaſhes of Lightening were as quick, and at the fame Time as ftrong, as perhaps were ever known in this Part of the World; tho' the Thunder was not fo violent: It began at feven in the Evening, and continued 'till twelve at Night. Among other Incidents during this Storm, I remember it was the Deſtruction of a large Aviary of Sparrows, which had for many Years neſted themfelves in a Grove of high Trees adjoining to the South End of Mile-End Turnpike: On which Occaſion the Ground was next Morning covered with Heaps of thefe little dead Birds. The Wind continued exceeding high all next Day, which did confiderable Damage to the Shipping, &c.

On the twenty-second, the Statue of King Edward VI. in Brafs, and left by Charles Jey, Eſq; deceased, late Treafurer, was fixed on a Marble Pedestal in the middle Square of St. Thomas's Hofpital in Southwark.

The Election of a Lord-Mayor coming on upon the twenty-ninth, a greater Number of Liverymen appeared that Day at Guildhall than was ever known on the like Occaſion; and between one and two o'Clock the Right Honourable Micajah Perry, Eſq; Lord-Mayor, opened the Court, when Sir William Thompson, Knt. Recorder of the City, in a Speech to the Common-Hall, told the Citizens, "That it was their undoubted Right to return to the Court of Aldermen two fit and able Perfons of that Court, who had ferved the Office of Sheriff, out of whom they were to chufe one of them to be Lord-Mayor for the Year enfuing; and that he would not take upon him to dictate to them in their prefent Choice, well knowing their Prudence would direct them to act in the beft

Sir George Champion

A violent Storm of Thunder and Lightening, Wind and Rain.

K. Ed. VI. Statue.

Sir George Champion ſet afide from being Lord-Mayor.

Sir William Thompson's Speech.



"best Manner for the Good, Peace, and Welfare of this great City."

The two senior Aldermen, next below Sir George Champion, were Sir John Salter, Knt. and Sir Robert Godscall, Knt. and the Liverymen did not intend, on this Occasion, to depart any farther from the late Method of Rotation, than to set aside Sir George. Accordingly, upon holding up of Hands, the Sheriffs declared Sir John Salter, and Sir Robert Godscall, duly returned to the Court of Aldermen.

But, notwithstanding the vast Majority of Hands, a Poll was demanded for Sir George Champion against Sir Robert Godscall; and, on the other Side, for Sir John Salter and Sir Robert Godscall against Sir George Champion, which began at Four the same Afternoon, but continued not a Quarter of an Hour, before it was flung up by Sir George and his Friends. Then the Sheriffs adjourned the Court of Huitings to Monday Morning, eleven o'Clock.

Accordingly, on that Day, they held a Court by Adjournment, and declared the Numbers upon the Poll to be as follows:

For Sir John Salter, Knt. and Alderman	95
Sir Robert Godscall, Knt. and Alderman	90
Sir George Champion, Knt. and Alderman	21

And, for Want of a sufficient Number of Aldermen to make a Court, the Common-Hall was further adjourned to the next Day.

But, before they were adjourned, Mr. Glover, an eminent *Hamburg* Merchant, addressed himself to the Sheriffs to the following Effect:

"Mr. Alderman Heathcote and Sir John Lequefne,

"The Worthy Liverymen of this City, here assembled before you, have now set aside, in all Probability, irrevocably and perpetually set aside, one Candidate from the honourable and powerful Office of Lord-Mayor of this great Metropolis. The Reasons of this Proceeding, must, to every impartial Citizen, appear obvious and incontestable, being founded on that just Indignation which it becomes every true *Englishman* at this Time to entertain, at the many Disgraces, Barbarities and Insults, which have been suffered to fall upon his Country, from a Nation esteemed in all preceding Times as the Object of our Contempt, and whose Insolence we have as often reduced and humbled, as we have exerted our Power. But still this Proceeding, begun and pursued with so much Spirit, conducted with so much Discretion and Decency, where the Peace and good Order of this great City have been consulted with as much Caution, as the principal Purpose itself has been supported with Resolution and Vigour; I say, this very Proceeding may still be liable to the Censure of Abruptness and Inconsistency, if the same Motives which have influenced our Conduct in the Election of our Mayor, do not now create the same Unanimity to pay our most grateful Acknowledgments to our four worthy Representatives in Parliament, for their steady and faithful Adherence to all our Rights, for their vigorous Support of our Trade in particular, and of the Honour of this Kingdom in general, by their Opposition in the House of

"Commons to the late Convention with Spain. Our Instructions should likewise accompany our Thanks, that the Tenour of our Conduct may appear to be consistent and uniform throughout. For this Purpose, I have received this Paper from several Gentlemen of the highest Consideration and Character in this City, who know, that it was at their particular and most earnest Entreaty, that I have taken upon me to make the following Motion, though from the Propriety of the Thing itself I hope I should otherwise stand excused: I therefore humbly move, that this Paper may be read; and if, as I doubt not, it obtains the Approbation of this Assembly, that you, Gentlemen, our worthy Sheriffs, may be desired to present Copies of it to the Right Honourable Micajah Perry, Esq; Lord-Mayor, to Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Alderman, to Sir John Barnard, Knt. and Alderman, and to Robert Willmot, Esq; Alderman, our four Representatives in Parliament."

To the Right Honourable Micajah Perry, Esq; Lord-Mayor,

Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Alderman,  
Sir John Barnard, Knt. Alderman, and  
Robert Willmot, Esq; Alderman,

Representatives of the City of London in this present Parliament,

"We, the Liverymen of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled, in order to exert our undoubted Right of electing two proper Persons to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for the Mayoralty of this great City for the Year ensuing, should be wanting both to you and ourselves, if, whilst we are shewing a just Resentment by setting aside one Person, whose Conduct we disapprove, and whom we judge unworthy of that high and honourable Office, we did not take the same Opportunity of returning you our sincere and hearty Thanks for your general Conduct in Parliament; and in a more particular Manner for your late Endeavours to preserve us from the ruinous Consequences we then too justly apprehended from the Convention with Spain.

"And tho' neither your Endeavours at that Time, nor the Interposition of this City, had the desired Effect, every Man in this Nation must be now fully convinced of the Dishonour, as well as Danger, of that fatal Treaty.

"We are now made deeply sensible of the unhappy State of this Kingdom, from the imminent Mischiefs which seem to threaten us from abroad; and it is with great Grief we observe our excellent Constitution declining in some Instances at home: But when the true Spirit and Vigour of a British Parliament shall exert itself, we promise ourselves, that, with the Divine Assistance, we shall be equally preserved from the Dangers of both.

"In a free and uncorrupted Assembly of our Representatives consists not only the Dignity, but even the Character and very Essence of a Parliament. It is of the highest Importance, that those, whom we intrust with an unrestrained Power of making all Laws affecting our Trade,



"Trade, Properties, Liberties and Lives, should be uninfluenced by any lucrative Considerations; and yet, notwithstanding several good Laws have been made to secure the Independency of the House of Commons, how insecure must that great Blessing be, from the Number of Placemen who have already got Footing there, and who may be augmented hereafter by many more!

"It is therefore, as we apprehend, absolutely necessary, that some new and more effectual Provision should be made to reduce and limit their Number; and we require and insist, that you would use your utmost Endeavours to promote a Bill for that salutary Purpose, in Conjunction with such Patriots as may be willing to join with you, and assist you in this great and necessary Work.

"As the Nation has on many Occasions found the happy Effects of applying to their respective Representatives, and giving them proper Instructions in Cases of great Consequence; as in particular with Regard to the late pernicious Excise Scheme, which was calculated for the Destruction of the Liberties of this Nation, which vile Attempt was by these Means defeated; so we are unwilling to entertain the least Doubt of meeting with the same Success upon this Occasion: And as this is a Point on which the very Being of Parliaments, and the Prosperity of this Kingdom so absolutely depends, we once more earnestly require you to make it a previous Step to the passing of any Money-Bill whatsoever."

The Motion for reading this Paper, &c. being seconded by *William Benn, Esq;* High Sheriff of *Hertfordshire*, and approved of by the Hall, it was accordingly read by Mr. Sheriff *Heathcote*, and received with the loudest Acclamations; and Copies of it were presented by the Sheriffs to the four City Members, according to the Request of the Common-Hall.

Mr. Sheriff *Heathcote* delivered his Opinion, in a very pathetick Manner, with Regard to the Negative Voice of the Court of Aldermen; and assured the Common-Hall that he would enlarge on that Subject the following Day.

The Citizens expressed the greatest Pleasure at the candid and just Behaviour of the Sheriffs on this Occasion, and returned them their Thanks, and likewise to Mr. *Glover* for his Motion.

The Speech to the Liverymen concerning the Court of Aldermen's Negative, was to the following Effect:

"Gentlemen,

"You have now asserted your Right in choosing a Lord-Mayor, and vindicated the Honour of the City with Zeal, and governed your Zeal with Temper: But it will be impossible for you to act with that decisive Weight which you otherwise might have, without endeavouring to preserve, I had almost said to retrieve, your Independency. I don't mean your Independency in your private Characters; most of you, I dare answer for it, are above all Dependency; but your Independency as to your Common Council, a constituent Part of the Legislative

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"Body of this City. Consider, Gentlemen, that it is in the Power of a Majority of the Court of Aldermen, to put a Stop to the most vigorous Efforts of your publick Virtue. It is in the Power to prevent your setting that Example to the Nation which may one Day animate it with a proper Spirit. Not all the Convictions of common Sense, nor the universal Voice of Mankind, nor the apparent and approaching Ruin of Liberty can avail you to procure Justice from Parliament, should a corrupted Majority prevail in putting a Negative upon your presenting your just Complaints and Remonstrances. Thus, Gentlemen, you are in a worse Situation than any Body of Men in this Nation; you may, if such a Majority prevails, be deprived of what the Laws of Nations, the Constitution of this Kingdom, and immemorial Practice, declare as the undoubted Right of all Subjects. This Situation, Gentlemen, is the more intolerable, when we consider with how great a Power the Laws in being have vested a Minister. It is in his Power to tempt Men with whatever Ambition can expect, or Avarice desire; therefore, unless you can pronounce Men void of human Passions and Affections, you cannot say that you are independent. The Integrity of the present Ministry, and the Purity of the present Court of Aldermen, are no Security. A corrupted and corrupting Ministry may succeed the present; among the Court of Aldermen, Men may be hereafter found, whose Connexion with, and immediate Dependance upon such a Ministry are visible to all the World. If a Ministry, by Places, Posts and Pensions, can bring over but fourteen Aldermen to their Side, give me Leave, Gentlemen, to ask you, what Means you can find to throw out a future Excise, or to shew your Opposition to a future Convention? It is a fatal Compliment that most Communities have made to good Magistrates, when they have invested them with Powers unknown to the original Form of their Government. They don't consider that, while they are strengthening the Hands of good Magistrates, they are perhaps forging the Fetters which they and their Posterity are to wear. Therefore, Gentlemen, unless you have a positive and an evident Certainty, that the Court of Aldermen never can be corrupted by a Ministry, you ought to do your utmost Endeavours, you ought to exert your utmost Vigour, to procure a Repeal of that Clause. The Liberties of your Community, the Liberties of your Country, yourselves and your Posterity require it from you. All other Efforts of your publick Spirit, without this, are in vain. In vain you labour to procure a Limitation of the Number of Placemen in Parliament, unless you, at the same Time, labour this Point; for, supposing the most disinterested Parliament that ever was to be now sitting, supposing that an Affair of the utmost Consequence to your Trade and Liberties to be depending before them, let me ask you, Gentlemen, how it is possible, if the Majority of the Court of Aldermen are in the Interests of your Enemies, for the Parli-

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"ment



"ment to be instructed in the Sense of your  
 "Community? They can put a Negative upon  
 "your petitioning in your incorporate Capacity,  
 "and it is next to impossible for you to petition  
 "in a regular Manner in your private Capa-  
 "cities. Consider what the Effect must have  
 "been, had some Gentlemen in a late memora-  
 "ble Event succeeded in what they endeavoured  
 "to effectuate. You will easily guess that I  
 "mean the Convention. Had the Majority of  
 "the Court of Aldermen been prevailed upon to  
 "have given a Negative to your presenting your  
 "Petition, how must the Parliament and the  
 "Nation have known the Sense of the City of  
 "London? Might not then the Representatives  
 "of the Nation, if they had unanimously and  
 "absolutely approved of the Convention, have  
 "justified their Conduct, by saying, that the  
 "Acquiescence of the City of London was their  
 "Motive? You were more concerned in its  
 "Consequences than all the Nation besides, and  
 "had you objected nothing to it, might it not  
 "have been fairly presumed, that it was for the  
 "Interest of the Nation? How would the rest  
 "of the Kingdom have behaved in such an E-  
 "vent? Might they not have reasonably thought,  
 "that the City of London were much better  
 "Judges of the commercial Interests of the  
 "Nation than they were, and that it must be a  
 "good Measure because you did not oppose it?"

"Give me Leave, Gentlemen, to set the  
 "Consequences of this Power vested in the  
 "Court of Aldermen in a still stronger Light.  
 "I shall suppose, that under a future Ministry a  
 "Bill is brought into Parliament, depriving the  
 "Liverymen of London of their Right to nomi-  
 "nate two Aldermen for Lord-Mayor, and that  
 "they shall be nominated by the Crown. Pray,  
 "Gentlemen, even in this Case, what Method  
 "could you fall upon to oppose this Step, but  
 "that of petitioning against it? But if the same  
 "Influence that procured the Measure to be set  
 "on Foot, should procure a Majority in the  
 "Court of Aldermen to put a Negative upon  
 "your petitioning against it, what Redress  
 "could you have, or how prevent the Blow?  
 "Are you tamely to give up your Rights? Or  
 "are you to assert them in a Manner that is  
 "contrary to Law and disrespectful to your Su-  
 "periors? The Consequences that must follow  
 "from this are too plain and too shocking for  
 "me to suggest them.

"But, Gentlemen, it is very possible for you  
 "to reconcile your Duty with your Interest; the  
 "more dutiful your Manner of petitioning or  
 "soliciting Redress is, it must be the more fo-  
 "lud, and more lasting. It is impossible for you  
 "to procure any Advantages, if these Advan-  
 "tages are solicited in a Manner that is incon-  
 "sistent with the Duty you owe to your lawful  
 "Superiors. The sober, the wise Part of Man-  
 "kind will desert a Cause carried on in such a  
 "Manner; and, when Prudence and Moderation  
 "in Conduct are wanting, the Spirit from which  
 "you act must soon flag, and your Redress be  
 "with the more Difficulty obtained. Give me  
 "Leave therefore, Gentlemen, to put you in  
 "Mind of what was observed by Tacitus, one  
 "of the greatest Politicians, as well as one of

"the greatest Friends to the Liberties of the  
 "People that ever lived: He observes, that, in  
 "the Event of all Contentions betwixt the Go-  
 "vernment and the People, if these Contentions  
 "proceed to Tumults, the Government, if it  
 "gets the better, always acquires a new Accession  
 "of Power.

"From what I have said, I believe it is very  
 "plain, that your Liberties as *Englishmen* entirely  
 "depend on one single Fact, which is, that no  
 "Minister shall ever find the Means to corrupt  
 "fourteen of the Court of Aldermen into his  
 "Interests. I have only one or two Particulars  
 "more to trouble you with on this Head. To  
 "give any Body of Men whatsoever, who are  
 "not a supreme Legislature, a Negative upon  
 "the People, is contrary to every Maxim of  
 "good Government; because the People may  
 "then become the Slaves of those, who are  
 "themselves but a subordinate Power. Thus  
 "every End of Government may be perverted,  
 "and the People left to the melancholy Re-  
 "flexion of their not having had it in their  
 "Power to make one Struggle. But this Ab-  
 "surdity is vastly heightened, when we consider  
 "that, tho' the Government of the City of  
 "London is a popular Government, the only  
 "Negative that is lodged in any Branch of that  
 "Government is upon the People. Thus the  
 "Tribunitial Power, which in *Old Rome* was so  
 "useful towards preserving the Liberty of the  
 "People, is reversed; for, amongst them, the  
 "Negative was upon the Government; amongst  
 "you, it is upon the People. But there is one  
 "Circumstance still more absurd than all the  
 "rest, which is, that this Negative is lodged  
 "in a Body of Men, who, by their Office, are  
 "cloathed with a Perpetuity of Power; so that,  
 "if Corruption should obtain amongst them,  
 "you have no Chance to work yourselves clear  
 "of it but by their Death. As an Alderman,  
 "I am now endeavouring indeed to abridge my  
 "own Power; but the Dangers which the fu-  
 "ture Abuse of this Power may subject us to,  
 "appear to me so terrible, that I should deserve  
 "to be considered as the meanest of Mankind,  
 "if I could, but for a Moment, put any Privi-  
 "leges of my own in Competition with what I  
 "believe to be of such immediate Consequence  
 "to the publick Liberty." — He then con-  
 "cluded with the following Prayer:

"May the great God of Heaven, who has  
 "often so wonderfully and miraculously preserved  
 "this Nation, still continue his Blessing and  
 "Preservation of us; that, under the illustrious  
 "House of *Hanover*, the Laws, Liberties and  
 "Trade of all his Majesty's *British* Dominions  
 "may continue, and be preserved 'till Time shall  
 "be no more." To which the whole Hall re-  
 "turned a hearty and loud *Amen*.

On *Tuesday*, the Common-Hall were again  
 assembled, pursuant to their Adjournment; and,  
 about two o'Clock, the Lord-Mayor and Alder-  
 men ascended the Husting, and declared Sir  
*John Salter*, Knt. Alderman, Lord-Mayor of  
 the City of London for the Year ensuing. Which  
 was approved of by the Citizens with the loud-  
 est Acclamations, it being one of the most nu-  
 merous Assemblies that ever was seen on the like  
 Occasion.



The following Question was moved to be put to the Common-Hall by Mr. Hill, who was seconded by another Liveryman, and by the general Voice of the Hall:

"Gentlemen,

Mr. Hill's Motion.

"Do you consent earnestly to entreat your Lord-Mayor to call a Common Council with all convenient Speed, in order to consider of a most dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty, on the present State of the Kingdom?"

The Lord-Mayor did not think fit to put the Question; but, on the general Request of the Hall to have it put, he assured them he would call a Common Council, for the Purpose mentioned in the Question, on any Day themselves should appoint. A Day was accordingly appointed, but before it came the Gentlemen thought fit to drop the Affair.

Then the Lord-Mayor was going to adjourn the Court; but, before that could be done, Mr. Sheriff Heatcote addressed himself to his Lordship, in Words to this Effect:

"My Lord,

Mr. Heatcote's Motion.

"I crave your Lordship's Patience a little longer, it is a Matter in which the Rights and Liberties of my Fellow-Citizens are deeply concerned, and I have a Right to speak, and must speak; and, I hope, these are sufficient Reasons for my taking up, at this Juncture, a few Moments of your Lordship's Time.

"I move, my Lord, That our four worthy Representatives be desired by the Common-Hall to endeavour, in the next Session of Parliament, the Repeal of a Clause of an Act, intitled, *An Act for the better regulating Elections in the City of London, &c.*"

Mr. Sheriff then read the Question, in Form as follows: "Whereas, by a Clause in an Act of the eleventh Year of King George I, for regulating Elections within the City of London, &c. it is enacted, *That no Act, Order, or Ordinance, whatsoever, shall be made, or passed in the Common Council of the said City, without the Assent of the Mayor and Aldermen present at such Common Council, or the major Part of them:* Do you, good Men of the Livery, now require and instruct the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry, Esq;* Lord-Mayor, *Humphrey Parsons, Esq;* and Alderman, *Sir John Barnard, Knt.* and Alderman, and *Robert Willmot, Esq;* and Alderman, your four worthy Representatives, to use their most strenuous Endeavours for repealing the said Clause?" And then said, "My Lord, I desire that the Question may be put by the Common Crier, or Common Serjeant."

Which Motion was seconded by the general Voice of the Common-Hall, who loudly called out for the Question. Upon which, the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry, Esq;* Lord-Mayor, arose from his Seat; and, coming forward upon the Hustings, spoke to the Citizens, in Words to this Effect:

"Gentlemen,

Lord-Mayor's Speech.

"This Thing is quite new to me, nor can you expect me to be ready to give you my Reasons why I will not have the Question

put; only, that I do not remember a Precedent of this Nature; and I beg, Gentlemen, that this Affair may be deferred to a more convenient Opportunity."

His Lordship also complained to Mr. Sheriff of Disrespect, in thus bringing Questions before that Assembly, without previously acquainting him therewith; which Mr. Sheriff handsomely cleared himself of, and then begged of his Lordship to fix the Time, and to declare it then to the Citizens, when the Question should be put, and to adjourn the Court over to that Day.

His Lordship did not seem willing to do this, and so there ensued a Silence for about half an Hour, only the Hall frequently called out for the Question. At length, his Lordship came forwards to the Citizens, and made a Speech to this Effect:

"Gentlemen,

"I have called to my Assistance your Common Serjeant, and other Officers, and have made Enquiry of them, whether there is a Precedent for this present Method of Procedure, and they all agree, that there is no such like Instance of putting Questions here in the Common-Hall.

"Gentlemen, I have heard your Desire, and let me beg of you to drop the Question; and I assure you, upon my Honour, that I will take Care, that your Request shall be considered, in a short Time, and in a more proper Place.

"Gentlemen, You have intrusted me with your Rights and Privileges, you have advanced me to the greatest Honour and Dignity in this City you can confer on me, and I flatter myself I have behaved to the general Satisfaction of you, my Fellow-Citizens. I have always studied your Interest, and the Good of this City has ever been at my Heart. And I will not be wanting to serve you in any Thing that shall be thought conducive to the Good of this City. The only Thing I desire is, that, as the Time approaches when I must deliver up that high Trust you have intrusted me with, I may convey to my Successor, the Constitution of this City in the same Manner I received it from my worthy Predecessor."

Upon the Conclusion of his Lordship's Speech, the Liverymen seemed to be somewhat satisfied, and did not now, as before, so generally call out for the Question. And Alderman Heatcote addressed himself to the Common-Hall, in a Speech to this Effect:

"Gentlemen,

"I have the Honour to be personally acquainted with his Lordship, and to be a Member of that Honourable House in which his Lordship is one of your Representatives; and I do solemnly affirm, that his Lordship has always in that House strenuously asserted the Rights and Liberties of this City in particular, and of this Kingdom in general; and I am certain, that there never was one Person, in whom you have intrusted your Liberties, in the Quality of your Representative and Mayor, that more deserves your Esteem, and the Continuance of it, than his Lordship.

"Gentlemen,

Complaint.

Another Speech.

Mr. Heatcote's Speech.



"Gentlemen, His Lordship has now given us his Word, that he will shortly take our Request into Consideration, and no one here present can, with Justice, in the least question the Honour and Veracity of his Lordship. And, Gentlemen, in my Opinion, I see no Difference, if we obtain the End proposed, whether it is done by a Question, at this Time, or through the future Endeavours of his Lordship. His Lordship now plainly sees, that the Subject of the Motion I have made is your Desire, and though he cannot grant the Question, his Lordship is no Enemy to the Thing itself: But suppose his Lordship should take no Measures towards obtaining our Desire, (though I will pawn my Honour his Lordship will, as he has said it) we shall this Time Twelvemonth have an Opportunity of putting the Question. And therefore, Gentlemen, upon the Whole, we may safely at this Time drop the Question, nay, we ought, we are in Duty bound to grant his Lordship's Request, when no great Inconveniency can, by deferring it to his Lordship's Consideration, accrue therefrom.

"And now I will make one Observation upon what his Lordship has said. His Lordship thinks this Motion novel, and says it is unprecedented. Suppose so, I believe it is to his Lordship; but, because it is novel, does it therefore follow that it is not just, or because it is unprecedented, therefore it is unreasonable or unseasonable? No, though it may be unprecedented, it is reasonable; and it is just, though new to his Lordship.

"Gentlemen, I beg Leave to give you my Reasons why I have made this Motion, and thereby justify my Conduct herein before his Lordship, and you, my Fellow-Citizens.

"The first is, That by the Repeal of the Negative Power of the Court of Aldermen upon the Proceedings of your Common Council, may be prevented the Ruin and Destruction of this City; lest, when it is too late, we may strive in vain, or the old *English* Proverb be verified in us, *When the Steed is stole, we stout the Stable-Door*.

"Another Reason is, Because it renders your Common Council in a manner useless. I will give an Instance of it: Upon signing the Convention, your Common Council voted a Petition to be presented to the Parliament, and another to the King, on the State of the Nation: Which the Court of Aldermen, by Virtue of the Power lodged in them by an Act of Parliament, put their Negative upon; by which Means those Proceedings of your Common Council, which would have been an Honour to the city, and opened the Eyes of the People, are thereby lost to the Publick.

"My third and last Reason that has induced me to make this Motion, is, That there may arise in this Nation a wicked Ministry, who may corrupt, I do not say now, but in future Time, by Pensions and Places, fourteen of the twenty-six Aldermen: I say, when this is the Case, whatever shall be proposed by your Common Council for the Good of this City, and shall happen to be contrary to the Interests

"of such wicked Ministry, fourteen of your Aldermen are impowered to put a Negative upon the Proceeding. So that it may come to pass, if this Power be not restrained, that nothing will be transacted in the City but what must be agreeable to the Court.

"These are my Reasons, which I offer to justify myself, and which I submit to the Judgment of his Lordship, and all my Fellow-Citizens."

All which was approved of by the repeated Acclamations of the Citizens. And, when Silence was obtained, the Common Crier, by Order of the Lord-Mayor, dismissed the Hall.

The Conventionists not being able to quiet the Clamours of the Nation, which now more than ever addressed the House for a vigorous War with *Spain*, his Majesty resolved to comply with their earnest Request; and accordingly, on the twenty-second of *October*, the Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms and Trumpeters, mounted their Horses in the Stable-Yard, *St. James's*, and proceeding thence to the Palace Gate, Garter Principal King of Arms read his Majesty's Declaration of War, and Norroy King of Arms proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a Procession was made to *Charing-Cross*, as follows: A Party of Horse-Guards or Grenadiers to clear the Way. Beadles of *Westminster* bareheaded, with Staves, two and two. Constables of *Westminster* in like Manner. High Constable of *Westminster* with his Staff. The Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster* on Horseback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*. High Bailiff of *Westminster*, and on his Right-Hand the Deputy Steward. Knight Marshal's Men. Knight Marshal. Drums. Drum-Major. Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace. Pursuivants, Bluemantle, Rouge-dragon, Portcullis. Richmond Herald. Windsor Herald. York Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms. Somerset Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms. Norroy King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. Garter King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. A Party or Troop of Horse-Guards commanded by Colonel *Barton*. At *Charing-Cross* Norroy King of Arms read the Declaration, and Somerset Herald proclaimed it aloud. In this Method the Procession was made to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of the City of *Westminster* retired; and within the Gate, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Deputy-Recorder, and Sheriffs in Scarlet attended; and Bluemantle Pursuivant having presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal's Warrant, the City Procession followed the Troops commanded by Colonel *Barton*. At the End of *Chancery-Lane*, Somerset Herald read the Declaration, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. At the End of *Wood-Street*, where the Cross formerly stood, York Herald read the Declaration, and Windsor Herald proclaimed it aloud. And lastly, at the *Royal-Exchange*, Windsor Herald read the Declaration, and Richmond Herald proclaimed it aloud. The Spectators, almost innumerable, expressed their great Satisfaction by loud Acclamations of Joy at each Place.

On the twenty-fifth, the chief Corner-Stone of the

War proclaimed against Spain.



Foundation  
of the  
Mansion-  
House.

the Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayor of this City, was laid by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor; on which was cut the following Inscription:

This Chief Corner-Stone  
Was laid the twenty-fifth Day of *October*, in the  
Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.  
And in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of our  
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,  
King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,  
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Esq;  
LORD-MAYOR of the City of LONDON.

A L D E R M E N,

Sir Francis Child, Knt. John Barber, Esq;  
Sir Ed. Bellamy, Knt. Sir John Williams, Knt.  
Sir John Barnard, Knt. Sir Rob. Godschall, Knt.

C O M M O N E R S,

Mr. Dep. John Stuart, Mr. Dep. James Danfe,  
Mr. William Tims, Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford,  
Mr. John Everett, Mr. Dep. Jos. Ayliffe,  
Mr. Dep. R. Farrington, Mr. Dep. Benj. Hedges,  
Mr. Dep. Sam Tatem, Mr. Dep. Tho. Nash,  
Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Charles Hartley.

Being the Committee appointed by Order of the  
the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of  
this City, in Common Council assembled, to erect  
this Fabrick for a Mansion-House for the Use of the  
Lord-Mayor of this City, for the Time being.

George Heatheote, Esq; } Aldermen, being  
Sir John Lequesne, Knt. } Sheriffs.

George Dance, Architect.

Riot of  
Weavers.

On Monday, the fifth of November, a great  
Number of Journeymen Weavers assembled in  
Spital-Square, near *Shoreditch*, before the House  
of an eminent Master Weaver, and endeavoured  
to destroy the said House, upon a Report of his  
endeavouring to bring the rest of the Master  
Weavers into a Combination, for the Journey-  
men to wind their Silk in *gratis* with their Work.  
A Party of Guards from the Tower was sent for,  
and the Proclamation read against Riots, &c.  
but they not dispersing within the limited Time,  
great Numbers of them were taken Prisoners,  
some of whom afterwards escaped; but ten of  
them, being strongly guarded, were carried be-  
fore the Justices Harwood, Peck, and Fowke,  
who committed them to *Newgate*, but most of  
them were soon bailed out. Several Soldiers that  
went to suppress this Riot were dangerously  
wounded, by Bricks and Tiles thrown on them  
from the Tops of Houses.

Charter  
for the  
Foundling-  
Hospital  
granted.

This Month also is distinguished by the Royal  
Favour of a Charter for establishing the *Foundling-  
Hospital*, which was granted on the seventeenth;  
and on the twentieth, the Nobility and Gentry,  
appointed therein to be Governors and Guardi-  
ans of the said Hospital, held their first Meeting  
at *Somerset-House*; when, previous to the reading  
of the Charter, Tho. Coram, Esq; the Petitioner  
for the Charter, addressed his Grace the Duke of  
*Bedford*, the President, in the following Manner,  
*viz.*

Captain  
Coram's  
Speech.

"My Lord Duke of Bedford,  
"It is with inexpressible Pleasure I now present  
"your Grace, at the Head of this Noble and  
"Honourable Corporation, with his Majesty's  
"Royal Charter for establishing an Hospital for  
"exposed Children, free of all Expence, through  
No. 51.

"through the Assistance of some compassionate  
"great Ladies, and other good Persons.

"I can, my Lord, sincerely aver, that no-  
"thing would have induced me to embark in a  
"Design so full of Difficulties and Discourage-  
"ments, but a Zeal for the Service of his Ma-  
"jesty, in preserving the Lives of great Num-  
"bers of his innocent Subjects.

"The long and melancholy Experience of this  
"Nation, has too demonstrably shewn with what  
"Barbarity tender Infants have been exposed  
"and destroyed, for Want of proper Means of  
"preventing the Disgrace, and succouring the  
"Necessities of their Parents.

"The Charter will disclose the extensive Na-  
"ture and End of this Charity, in much strong-  
"er Terms than I can possibly describe them;  
"so that I have only to thank your Grace, and  
"many other Noble Personages, for all that fa-  
"vourable Protection which hath given Life and  
"Spirit to my Endeavours.

"My Lord, although my declining Years will  
"not permit me to hope for seeing the full Ac-  
"complishment of my Wishes; yet I can now  
"rest satisfied, and it is what I esteem an ample  
"Reward of more than seventeen Years expen-  
"five Labour, and steady Application, that I  
"see your Grace at the Head of this charitable  
"Trust, assisted by so many Noble and Ho-  
"nourable Governors.

"Under such powerful Influences and Di-  
"rections, I am confident of the final Success of  
"my Endeavours; and that the Publick will  
"one Day reap the happy and lasting Fruits of  
"your Grace's and this Corporation's Measures;  
"and, as long as my Life and poor Abilities en-  
"dure, I shall not abate of my zealous Wishes,  
"and most active Services for the Good and  
"Prosperity of this truly Noble and Honourable  
"Corporation.

"I am, May it please your Grace,

"Your Grace's and the Corporation's

Most obedient Servant.

Thomas Coram.

After the Charter was read, Dr. Mead, in the  
most pathetick Manner, set forth the great Ne-  
cessity of such an Hospital, and the vast Advan-  
tages that must accrue to the Nation by this use-  
ful Establishment.

The Court then, pursuant to their Charter,  
proceeded to the Election of a Secretary, when  
Mr. Herman Verelst was chosen; and a Commit-  
tee of fifty of their own Members to carry on  
the Affairs of the Corporation.

I shall conclude this Year with the Mention  
of another good Foundation, a Mathematical  
School, which was erected at *Michaelsmas* 1739,  
in the *Grey-Coat* Hospital, in the Parish of St.  
*Margaret, Westminster*, for training up Boys  
in the Art of Navigation, so as to fit them for the  
Service of their Country.

Mathema-  
tical School  
founded.

In the Year 1740, on the twenty-third of January,  
a Disturbance happened at *Drury-Lane* Playhouse,  
occasioned by two of the principal Dancers not  
being there to dance at the End of the Entertain-  
ment; whereupon several Gentlemen in the Boxes  
and Pit pulled up the Seats and Flooring of the  
same, tore down the Hangings, broke down the

Riot in  
Drury-  
Lane  
Playhouse.



Partitions, and all the Glasses and Sconces; the King's Arms over the middle Front-Box was pulled down and broke to Pieces; they also destroyed the Harpsicord, Bass Viol, and other Instruments in the Orchestra: the Curtain they cut to Pieces with their Swords, forced their Way into the lesser Green-Room, where they broke the Glasses, &c. and also destroying every Thing they could well get asunder.

Great Frost.

As intense a Frost as perhaps was ever known in these Parts began on Christmas-Day, and continued through this Month. A few Days after it began the Wind was very high, which did considerable Damage. The Thames was froze over, so that Multitudes of People walked across it above Bridge, and a great many Booths were erected upon it. The Damage below Bridge to the Shipping was very great: Several Ships loaded with Corn, and others with Coals, were sunk by the Ice; many lay on Anchors, which made Holes in them; some on their Sides, foul of others; several Lighters and Boats under the Ice; and, on the whole, whoever looked on the River Thames, might behold a Scene of greater Damage than had been known there in the Memory of Man, there scarce ever having been more Ships in the River at one Time than now. The Damage between the Medway and London-Bridge, before the Middle of the Month, was at a moderate Computation thought to be above one hundred thousand Pounds, besides the Number of Persons who lost their Lives. Many Persons both by Land and Water were froze to Death. The Necessities of the Poor were very great, occasioned chiefly by the excessive Price of Coals, and their not being able to Work at their several Occupations. And it must be said, to the Honour of the Nation, that Charity remarkably shewed itself on this Occasion. A great Number of all Ranks gave particular and large Benefactions, and considerable Collections were made in the several Parishes, for the Relief of the Neceffitous in this severe and rigorous Season.

There were remarkable Accounts of the Severity and Intensity of the Frost, not only from Scotland and Ireland, but from Germany, Holland, France, &c. By Letters from the North of Ireland, we were assured, that the great Fresh-Water Lake, called *Lough Neagh*, was entirely frozen over, and the Ice so very hard, that several Persons walked directly across the *Lough* from *Montjoy-Castle*, and other Places in the County of *Tyrone*, to the Market of *Antrim*, which is upwards of twenty Miles. But several Persons in crossing these Lakes, by the Ice breaking, fell in and were drowned.

From *Vienna*, *Dresden*, and *Dantzick*, we were advised, that the cold Weather there was severer than it was in 1709; and that many People of the Suburbs of *Vienna* had perished with it: From *Stockholm*, *Poland*, and *Lithuania*, that it had forced the Bears and Wolves out of the Woods to seek for Prey in the open Country, whereby many Persons lost their Lives: And from *Brussels*, that all the Rivers were frozen up, and particularly the *Scheld* as far as *Antwerp*; and that several Persons had been found dead of the excessive Cold, and many Trees been split with it.

The following Extract of Letter from an English Gentleman at *Leyden* in *Holland*, dated the first of January, is too extraordinary to be omitted:

"Books being now laid aside, our chief Study  
"and Care is how to thaw our Eatables and  
"Drinkables, as Water, Milk, Beer, &c. My  
"Wine is tolerably strong, yet the whole freezes  
"into a solid Mass; Bread cannot be cut without  
"being first set by the Fire near an Hour; in  
"the same Manner we serve our Butter, and also  
"our Oranges, which are otherwise as hard as  
"Stones: Boiling, strong Punch, put into a  
"Bowl, presents us with Ice in eight Minutes:  
"My Barber coming Yesterday to shave me, put  
"a little hot Water into his Basin below Stairs,  
"and in the Time he was coming up to my  
"Chamber it began to freeze: Warm Urine  
"from a Man's Body freezes in six Minutes;  
"Spittle directly, as it falls to the Ground. But,  
"what is yet more remarkable, a Gentleman of  
"my Acquaintance having a Bottle of Water  
"from a Pump that was not frozen, going di-  
"rectly to pour some into a Glass, it was imme-  
"diately Ice; but, what is more surprising, part  
"of the Stream from the Bottle to the Glass  
"froze, and stood up in the Tumbler like an  
"Icicle; the like certainly was never known in  
"these Climates. Three Persons were found  
"frozen dead in one House Yesterday Morning,  
"and some others are since dead."

London Magazine, 1740.

This Frost was rather more severe than that in 1715; and after having continued, with some short Intermittions, near eight Weeks, began then to abate, and continued slowly to abate to the End of the Month, it still remaining considerably cold, with pretty smart Frosts almost every Night. However, by about the twentieth, the Thames, to the great Joy of every Body, was again open above Bridge, and Boats plyed as usual, &c. 'Tis said, the Damage done to *London-Bridge*, and the Houses thereon, by the Frost, amounted to three thousand Pound repairing.

Both Houses of Parliament having addressed his Majesty on the Success of Admiral *Vernon*, who, with six Ships only, had entered the Port, and taken the Town of *Porto-Bello*, and demolished and levelled all the Forts and Castles belonging thereto; it was moved in a Common Council, held at *Guildhall*, on the twenty-fifth of March, 1740, and after six Hours Debate, agreed to present the Admiral with the Freedom of this City, to be delivered to him in a Gold Box, and to congratulate his Majesty as follows:

Porto-Bello taken.

Admiral Vernon presented with his Freedom.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
"Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Com-  
"mons of the City of *London*, in Common Coun-  
"cil assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your  
"Majesty on the glorious Success of your Ma-  
"jesty's Fleet in the *West-Indies*, under the Com-  
"mand of Vice-Admiral *Vernon*; who with six  
"Men of War only, and the Assistance of about  
"two hundred Land Forces from *Jamaica*, entered  
"the Port, and took the Town of *Porto-Bello*,  
"demolishing and levelling all the Forts and  
"Castles thereto belonging, destroying or bring-  
"ing

City del. arch.



"ing away all their Guns and Ordnance with  
"which they were defended; at the same Time  
"treating the Inhabitants with the utmost Hu-  
"manity; opening their Harbour, and reclaim-  
"ing from Captivity your Majesty's Subjects in  
"the Service of the *South-Sea Company*, un-  
"justly detained at *Panama*.

"The Execution of this important Service  
"with so small a Force, and with so much In-  
"trepidity, must greatly redound to the Reputa-  
"tion of your Majesty's Arms, and strike a  
"Terror into the Enemy, who will now by Ex-  
"perience be convinced (whatever mistaken No-  
"tions they may have formed from this Nation's  
"long Forbearance) that the Maritime Pow-  
"er of *Great-Britain*, being at length exert-  
"ed, is able effectually to vindicate the Glory  
"of your Majesty's Crown, revenge the Inju-  
"ries of your People, and retrieve the Honour  
"of the *British* Flag.

"This auspicious Beginning of the War must  
"give your Majesty's faithful Subjects the most  
"reasonable Expectation of obtaining such fu-  
"ture Successes, by your Majesty's wife Appli-  
"cation of your Forces in the further Prosecu-  
"tion of the same vigorous Measures, as may  
"put your Majesty in Possession of a real and ef-  
"fectual Security for the Navigation and Trade  
"of your People.

"We think it in a particular Manner incum-  
"bent upon us, as Representatives of the great-  
"est Trading Body of the Nation, to assure  
"your Majesty that we will cheerfully contribute,  
"to the utmost of our Abilities, in Support of  
"a War so necessary for the Protection of our  
"long-injured Trade, and entered into at the  
"unanimous Desire of your Majesty's Subjects."

*The King's Answer.*

"I thank you for your Congratulation: You  
"have no Reason to doubt, but that in all my  
"Measures, as I have hitherto had, so I shall  
"continue to have, a due Regard to the Honour  
"and Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms, and  
"to the Safety and Protection of all my Sub-  
"jects."

This Address was presented to his Majesty by  
the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Coun-  
cil, on the twenty-seventh of the same Month.

On the eighth of May, in the Evening, were  
solemnized the Espousals of the Princess Mary,  
with the Prince of Hesse, by the Archbishop of  
*Canterbury*; her Brother *William*, Duke of *Cum-  
berland*, being that Prince's Proxy. And on the  
tenth, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen waited  
on his Majesty with their Compliments on that  
Event: When *John Strange*, Esq; their Record-  
er, made the following Speech to his Majesty:

"May it please your excellent Majesty,

*City Ad-  
dress to the  
King.*

"To permit the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen  
"of your great City to approach your Majesty,  
"with their humble and sincere Congratulations  
"upon the Espousals of her Royal Highness the  
"Princess Mary, with his most Serene Highness  
"Prince *Frederick of Hesse*. This happy Event  
"your loyal Subjects consider as a farther In-  
"stance of your Majesty's steady Attention to  
"the Honour and Interest of your Crown and

"Kingdoms, and of your Care and Regard for  
"the Protestant Cause.

"The Subjects of *Great-Britain* can never suf-  
"ficiently adore the Divine Providence, for  
"those numerous Pledges of their future Secu-  
"rity which your Majesty and these Nations  
"are so happily blessed with, and which, to all  
"human Appearance, promise a lasting Conti-  
"nuance of your Royal House: But such, Sir,  
"is to them the Importance of still adding  
"Strength to this Security, that they would ill  
"deserve the Blessings they enjoy, if they did  
"not upon this and every such Occasion testify,  
"with the utmost Gratitude, their unfeigned  
"and most dutiful Rejoicings. And what, Sir,  
"is it that *Great-Britain* may not promise herself  
"from the glorious Prospect that is now before  
"her? Your Majesty's Arms so remarkably  
"successful in vindicating the Rights of *Great-  
"Britain*; and your Royal Progeny going forth  
"the brightest Examples of a Mind formed by  
"Religion and Virtue, and of an Education re-  
"ceived upon the true Principles of Liberty.

"This, great Sir, is undoubtedly owing to  
"the illustrious Pattern your Majesty and your  
"late Royal Consort set before them; and may  
"God grant, that your Royal House may for-  
"ever supply the great Protestant Families of  
"*Europe* with such invaluable Blessings, as are  
"now secured to his most Serene Highness the  
"Prince of Hesse."

To which his Majesty returned this most gra-  
cious Answer:

"I return you Thanks for your dutiful Con-  
"gratulations upon the Espousals of my Daugh-  
"ter with the Prince of Hesse. You may always  
"depend upon my Favour and Protection."

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's  
Hand.

They afterwards waited upon the Princess  
Mary, when the Recorder made the following  
Speech to her Royal Highness:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of his Ma-  
"jesty's great City beg Leave to express the  
"Joy they feel upon your Royal Highness's  
"Espousals with his most Serene Highness Prince  
"*Frederick of Hesse*: This Alliance, so wisely cal-  
"culated for the further Security of the Protest-  
"ant Interest, cannot fail to excite in his Majesty's  
"faithful Subjects, the humblest Acknowledge-  
"ments to the Divine Providence, and the most  
"grateful Sense of his Majesty's Goodness.

"Your Royal Highness is now going to meet  
"a Prince of a most illustrious House, whose  
"Ancestors have worn both the Imperial and  
"and Royal Diadem, and who, to all this, can  
"add the Lustre of the highest personal Accom-  
"plishments; a Prince, who must and will own,  
"that it is to *Great-Britain* he is indebted for his  
"future Felicity, and who is now impatiently  
"waiting to receive that greatest of earthly Blef-  
"sings, a Consort emulating the Virtues of her  
"Royal Parents.

"Permit these, Madam, to express their firm  
"Assurance, that in the Midst of all your Great-  
"ness,

*To the  
Princess.*



"ness, your Royal Highness will never forget  
"this the Land of your Nativity: And though  
"Great-Britain is thus by Degrees deprived of  
"her Daughters, yet it will be her Consolation  
"to see them so deservedly placed at the Head of  
"the most considerable Protestant Families in  
"Europe.

"We most earnestly implore the Giver of all  
"good Gifts to bless your Royal Highness with  
"a numerous Offspring, and his most Serene  
"Highness and them with the long Enjoyment  
"of so inestimable a Treasure, as his Majesty  
"has now bestowed upon them."

To which her Royal Highness gave the following Answer:

"I am very thankful to you for your Congratulations upon this Occasion. You may be assured of my sincerest Wishes for the Welfare and Protection of the City of London."

They had likewise the Honour to kiss her Royal Highness's Hand.

A Motion having been made in the last Session of Parliament for a Place-Bill, the Court of Common Council met at Guildhall on the eighteenth of June this Year, and agreed to return the Thanks of that Court to the four worthy Representatives of this City in the following Manner:

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you our Thanks for your faithful and diligent Attendance in Parliament, particularly while the Place-Bill was depending last Sessions; and being solicitous that the Rights and Liberties which this Nation has hitherto enjoyed, should be continued to latest Posterity, and considering that those Blessings can alone be secured by the Independence of Parliament, do most earnestly require of you to renew your endeavours in procuring a proper Bill for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons.

"As we apprehend that our Expectations last Sessions were in a great Measure disappointed through the Absence of a few Members from Parliament, we cannot but entertain the strongest Hopes of Success the next Year; not doubting but those Gentlemen, being at length convinced that a diligent Attendance in the House of Commons is of the utmost Consequence to the Nation, will not hazard a second Loss of this salutary Law, so immediately necessary to preserve the Freedom of our Constitution, to restore Unanimity among the People, and establish that Confidence in his Majesty's Measures as may effectually enable him, at this important Juncture, to assert the Honour of his Crown and Kingdom."

The Time for electing a new Lord-Mayor approaching, the Liverymen, at a previous Meeting, assembled at Vintners-Hall on the twenty-fifth, to consider of two proper Persons to be returned on Michaelmas-Day at Guildhall to the Court of Aldermen, for their Choice of one to be Lord-Mayor of this City: When Mr. Glover, being in the Chair, addressed himself to the Assembly in the following Manner:

"Gentlemen,

"When a Number of reputable and worthy Men are assembled to deliberate on any important Affair, and, in course, prefer to the Honour of presiding among them, some one of their Body; for him to expatiate in Derogation of himself, and fatigue his Auditors with a tedious Preface of his own Unworthiness, is, in my Opinion, a trivial Misapplication of Time, is paying an ill Compliment to those who have just made him the Object of their Approbation, and is, at best, but an ostentatious Affectation of Humility. You may judge then, Gentlemen, I shall be exceeding brief about myself; but, since I find myself in the Chair by your express Commands, shall immediately proceed to return you my Acknowledgments, and to assure you, that I esteem the Honour you have conferred upon me to be the greater as coming from an Assembly of Men, who, I am confident, are not met with any interested or Party View, but with the sincerest Intention to promote, jointly and separately, the publick Advantage.

"The same Motives, Gentlemen, which induced you to set aside a certain Alderman, last Year, from the Mayoralty of this City, I take for granted, are universally understood among you to be the Occasion of your meeting this Day. The Merits of this Affair have been sufficiently canvassed in all Conversations, and in every publick Paper; nor can I suppose any Gentleman present to be so uninformed, as not to perceive how material it is to this great Metropolis, for the Defence of its Rights and Privileges, for the Preservation of its Peace and Tranquility, and for the Support of its Reputation and Dignity, that no Person whatever should be vested with the supreme Magistracy, who is not agreeable to the Majority of its Citizens. Happy is it for this City, that the same Spirit, and the same Unanimity subsist among us; but give me Leave to observe, that the bare Removal of a Gentleman, you disapproved, from the Chair of London, however necessary or important in itself, was, by far, the least Benefit which your resolute and prudent Conduct, last Year, produced to the Publick. Let us but remember, with Calmness and Impartiality, how severely, and how long the Publick had suffered by the unfociable Temper of Party, which, by raising imaginary Distinctions between honest Men of different Denominations, had long kept them at a cold and reserved Distance from each other, for Want only of Opportunities to communicate their Sentiments together, and to discover that the general Good was equally intended by both; for Integrity and Sincerity must be the same in all; and, however the Possessors of those Qualities may differ about Words and Names, to advance the Welfare of Society must be the natural Pursuit of every upright and disinterested Man. Whatever, therefore, by spreading such a general Alarm, induces every Party to throw aside this reserved Behaviour, and, for their common Security, to join Counsel, and act in concert, must be considered as a fortunate Event to the Publick.

"Such

Mr. Glover's Speech to the Livery at Vintners-Hall.

The Common-Councilmen's Thanks to their Representatives.



"Such was the Necessity we lay under, last Year, of uniting in Opposition to a certain Alderman, which not only invested an unexceptionable Gentleman with the supreme Magistracy, but occasioned a much more extensive Advantage to this City, and, by the Example, to the Kingdom in general; I mean, by convincing all Parties, from this single Experiment, that as Union was necessary for our Preservation, so the Way to it was short and obvious. To evince the Truth of this, let us only recollect, with what Decency our Opposition was supported throughout, free from that Rancour and Fury, from that personal Abuse and publick Tumult, which are the constant Attendants of meer Party-Zeal. For myself, I most solemnly declare, I was swayed by no private Resentment, no personal Dislike to the Gentleman we opposed; it was a publick Conduct alone which influenced me, and I am satisfied I speak the Sentiments of most, if not of all, here present: And as that fatal Behaviour, which so justly excited the universal Indignation of London, ought never to be erased from Remembrance; so I trust we shall never desist from renewing the same Opposition, Year after Year; that we shall always dread the Censure of Levity and Disunion, which else will Brand us for ever; that we shall continually represent to our Thoughts the Dishonour which will fall upon this City, and the Discouragement we shall give to the whole Kingdom, which frames its Conduct so much on the Example of its Metropolis, if, at any Time whatever, we should remit of that manly and persevering Zeal, which has drawn us together this Day, and which, I hope, will occasion an uninterrupted annual Meeting, to consider of two proper Persons to be returned by a Common-Hall to the Court of Aldermen, for their Choice of one to be Lord-Mayor of this City."

Mr. Glover having ended, the Livery proceeded to the Consideration of the Affair before them, and resolved to support the Nomination of Sir Robert Godschall and George Heathcote, Esq; in the Common-Hall on Michaelmas-Day, they being the two senior Aldermen (except Sir George Champion) below the Chair.

On Michaelmas-Day these two Gentlemen were accordingly returned to the Court of Aldermen; upon which Sir Robert Godschall addressed himself to the Livery, and returned them Thanks for the Honour they did him, expressing his Concern that his Brethren of the Court of Aldermen had, without any Reason assigned, denied him the Favour intended him by his Fellow-Citizens; and, as he was not conscious of any Demerit in himself, he hoped they would justify their Conduct to the World. After which Alderman Heathcote declared his grateful Sense of the Honour done him, but desired his Fellow-Citizens would excuse his serving them in that Capacity for the ensuing Year, on Account of his ill State of Health, and the fatiguing, though honourable Office, which he had so lately undergone, [viz, that of Sheriff] especially as his Brethren had not made the least Objection to the worthy Alderman his Senior, either in Point of Honour,

Ability, or Integrity. After which a Motion was made by William Benn, Esq; and seconded by Mr. Charles Hitch, That the Thanks of this Hall be given to George Heathcote, Esq; for supporting the Liberties of his Fellow-Citizens, in declining the Office of Lord-Mayor for the ensuing Year. And the Question being thereon put, the same was carried by the unanimous Voice of the Common-Hall.

The following Gentlemen were present in the Court of Aldermen:

Sir John Eyles, Bart.	John Barber, Esq;
Sir Robert Baylis, Kt.	Sir J. Barnard, Kt.
Sir Will. Billers, Kt.	Sir R. Godschall, Kt.
Sir J. Williams, Kt.	Geo. Heathcote, Esq;
Sir J. Thompson, Kt.	Daniel Lambert, Esq;
Sir Harc. Master, Kt.	Sir J. Lequesne, Kt.
Sir G. Champion, Kt.	Henry Marshall, Esq;
Sir Will. Rous, Kt.	Richard Hoare, Esq;
Sir Jos. Hankey, Kt.	
William Baker, Esq;	
George Arnold, Esq;	

Of which the eleven were for George Heathcote, Esq; and the eight for Sir Robert Godschall.

Absent, Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Sir Edward Bellamy, Kt. Micajah Perry, Esq; Richard Levett, Esq; Robert Willmot, Esq; Robert Wesley, Esq;

This occasioned great Debates and Heart-burnings in the City, and several Courts at Guildhall. On the seventh of October, the Court of Aldermen entered into great Debates on the subject, without coming to any Determination. On the tenth, was held a Court of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, when, upon a Debate concerning the Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing, and after several Arguments, the Question was put, That Mr. Alderman Heathcote be Compelled to serve the Office of Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing, which was strongly opposed; and another Question proposed, That he should be Excused from serving the Office for the Year ensuing; which latter Question, upon Debate, was rejected, and the former almost unanimously put, and carried almost unanimously in the Negative. Then another Question was put, That he be excused without any Fine, &c. which was carried likewise almost unanimously. This Negative Question was put to prevent a Negative in the Court of Aldermen.

Another Common-Hall was summoned to meet on the fourteenth; but, previous thereto, the Liverymen assembled again at Vintners-Hall, to consider of two Persons proper to be nominated: When Mr. Glover, being again in the Chair, opened the Assembly as follows.

"Gentlemen,

"Last Thursday was Fortnight you were assembled in this Place, to consider of two proper Persons to be returned at the next Common-Hall to the Court of Aldermen, for the Choice of one to be Lord-Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing. I had that Day the Honour to be in the Chair, when you concurred unanimously to nominate Sir Robert Godschall, Knight and Alderman, and George Heathcote, Esq; Alderman, to that high and important Office. That you should, this Year, be obliged to assemble once more upon the same Occasion, was an Event as remote from

Sir George  
Champion  
rejected a  
second Time.

Sir Robert  
Godschall  
rejected by  
the Court  
of Aldermen.

George  
Heathcote, Esq;  
declines  
being Lord-  
Mayor.



" my Expectations, as the Procedure, which  
 " hath laid this Necessity upon you, was surprize-  
 " ing and alarming; a Procedure, which hath  
 " brought into the Lists of Contention, eleven  
 " Gentlemen of the Court of Aldermen, against  
 " the whole Livery of London! How unequal  
 " this Conflict must prove, depends upon your  
 " prudent Perseverance; to strengthen which,  
 " let us examine the principal Argument alledged  
 " in these Gentlemens Justification, that not only  
 " we may confirm the Wavering, but the most  
 " Resolute among us may redouble their Vigour,  
 " by the Confidence which springs from an equi-  
 " table Cause.

" In the Election of a Mayor, the Common-  
 " Hall of London, and Court of Aldermen,  
 " have each an undoubted Right; one to return  
 " any two Aldermen they please, who have served  
 " the Office of Sheriff; the other, to chuse which-  
 " ever of the two they prefer. However, it has  
 " been generally a Custom for the Common-Hall  
 " to compliment with the Return the two Gentle-  
 " men next the Chair, and for the Court of Al-  
 " dermen to elect the senior of the two. When-  
 " ever, therefore, a Custom, almost constantly  
 " practised, is varied from, it must be under-  
 " stood to be a severe Censure on the Person so  
 " passed by. A Gentleman last Year, suffered  
 " this publick Mark of your Displeasure: Let  
 " the impartial World be Judge, and it will de-  
 " termine that Conduct of the Common-Hall to  
 " have been brave, and worthy of *Englishmen*,  
 " to have been a wise and equitable Exertion of  
 " their legal Right. So much Regard, notwith-  
 " standing, was still paid to the general Usage,  
 " that, after rejecting the exceptionable Person,  
 " the two next in Rotation were unanimously re-  
 " turned, without the least Bias to Party. As  
 " the Court of Aldermen, this Year, have been  
 " pleased to pass the same Censure upon Sir Robert  
 " Godscall, you had Reason to expect they  
 " should have produced, against his publick Be-  
 " haviour, an Accusation, that might have borne  
 " some Proportion to the Charge of Misconduct,  
 " which rendered the Gentleman, last Year set a-  
 " side, the Object of your just Resentment. In  
 " this Case, the Court of Aldermen had made a  
 " prudent and justifiable Use of that Right,  
 " with which they are legally invested: But  
 " when we are told, that they will exercise their  
 " Power, for no better a Reason than because  
 " you exerted yours, whether properly or improp-  
 " erly, being no Way regarded, they then use  
 " their Power in an arbitrary Manner, and the  
 " more inexcusably, as it is employed in Re-  
 " venge of an Action which will for ever be ap-  
 " plauded and admired. Such a Behaviour cer-  
 " tainly deserves to be esteemed an Invasion of  
 " your Privileges, not, indeed, by the Exertion  
 " of any illegal Power against you, but by the ar-  
 " bitrary Use of a legal Right, in order to dis-  
 " courage you from the free Exercise of yours  
 " for the future. Their Reasoning, hitherto, is  
 " so inconclusive, that, in my Opinion, it is  
 " highly incumbent on these Gentlemen, to urge  
 " some more cogent and convincing Arguments  
 " to satisfy their Fellow-Citizens, who may, o-  
 " therwise, suspect that this Operation was con-  
 " certed with some Enemy of the City, with an

" express Design of sowing Dissensions among us,  
 " and to weaken that happy Disposition to Union,  
 " which begins to Triumph over the Spirit of  
 " Party. If this was really the Design, how  
 " strongly does it evince the Necessity of that  
 " Unanimity I had insisted on at your last general  
 " Meeting, and how evidently must it prove to  
 " all the Importance of discarding the antient  
 " Animosities of Party! If we have Enemies  
 " who study to divide us, common Prudence  
 " should, surely, instruct us to strengthen the  
 " Ties of Concord for our mutual Security.  
 " What a glorious Example has been set before  
 " us by that deserving Magistrate, that sincere  
 " Friend to Liberty, that known and approved  
 " Supporter of our Rights and Privileges, Mr.  
 " Alderman Heatbroke! If actuated by any per-  
 " sonal Consideration, if dazzled with the Splendor  
 " and Dignity of sustaining the supreme Magistra-  
 " cy, in the most numerous, the most opulent,  
 " and the most distinguished Community of the  
 " Universe, if deluded by the seeming Prefer-  
 " ence bestowed upon him in the Election, he  
 " had fallen into the Snare, and accepted the Of-  
 " fice, that Moment had all Confidence vanished  
 " from among us, the accursed Spirit of Discord  
 " and Faction had again revived, a Separation  
 " had ensued, and the cold and reserved Distance  
 " of Party, had, perhaps, been for ever main-  
 " tained, to obstruct the very Attempt at any  
 " future Re-union. Fines and Disfranchisement  
 " were threatened; but how little was that Gen-  
 " tleman known to those who could thus flatter  
 " themselves, that the severest Penalties would  
 " deter him from inviolably observing the Obligations of private Honour, and of his Duty  
 " to this great Metropolis!

" Thus far, Gentlemen, I have taken upon  
 " me to examine the late publick Proceeding of  
 " the eleven Aldermen. Any farther, or more  
 " particular Disquisition, which might lead to  
 " the least personal Reflexion, I avoid, not only  
 " as unbecoming the Impartiality of the Chair,  
 " but because, I hope, there are some of these  
 " Gentlemen who may have been influenced in  
 " this ill-judged Affair, by some Misrepresenta-  
 " tion, or some Misapprehension, and who may,  
 " at length, be convinced, how imprudent it is,  
 " at this Juncture especially, to inhance the Un-  
 " easiness and Impatience, which naturally fill  
 " the Minds of Men on the present uncertain  
 " Situation of our publick Affairs. I hope they  
 " will reflect, that an Attempt, at any Time,  
 " to raise Distractions, and disunite their Fellow-  
 " Citizens, is highly improper in those, who,  
 " by their Duty and Office as Magistrates, are  
 " bound to promote Concord and Union in that  
 " Society in which they preside."

When Mr. Glover had finished, the Livery  
 resolved on the Nomination of Mr. Alderman  
*Parsons*, who had already been Lord-Mayor, and  
 Sir Robert Godscall, at the Election of a Lord-  
 Mayor of this City, for the ensuing Year, in  
 the Room of George Heatbroke, Esq; who honour-  
 ably refused to take Place of Sir Robert Godscall,  
 his Senior, and had been discharged by the  
 Common Council from serving the said Office.  
 The Persons put in Nomination were, all the  
 Aldermen below the Chair, who had served the  
 Office



*Alderman  
Parsons  
chose Lord-  
Mayor a  
second Time.*

Office of Sheriff, and, upon the Motion of Mr. Benn, Mr. Calvert, and others, *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; when Sir *Robert Godschall*, Knt. and *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; were (almost unanimously) returned by the Common-Hall to the Court of Aldermen, there being but three Hands held up for Sir *George Champion*. The Aldermen, after a Debate which lasted near three Hours, were pleased to put by Sir *Robert Godschall* again, and returned *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; The Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor being indisposed, Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. the Senior Alderman, took the Chair.

The following Aldermen were present, viz.

Sir <i>John Eyles</i> , Bart.	* <i>H. Parsons</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Robert Baylis</i>	<i>John Barber</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>William Billers</i>	Sir <i>John Barnard</i>
Sir <i>John Williams</i>	Sir <i>R. Godschall</i>
Sir <i>John Thompson</i>	<i>Geo. Heatbete</i> , Esq;
* Sir <i>Edw. Bellamy</i>	Sir <i>John Lequesne</i>
Sir <i>Harcourt Master</i>	* <i>R. Willmot</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>George Champion</i>	<i>Daniel Lambert</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>William Rous</i>	* <i>Rob. Westley</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Joseph Hankey</i>	<i>Henry Marshall</i> , Esq;
<i>William Baker</i> , Esq;	<i>Richard Hoare</i> , Esq;
<i>George Arnold</i> , Esq;	

Of whom the twelve were for *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; and the eleven for Sir *Robert Godschall*.

Those marked \* were not present on Michaelmas-Day.

It is absolutely necessary to return two Persons to the Court of Aldermen for their Choice of one, which was the Occasion of nominating *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; he being senior Alderman above the Chair, except Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. Postmaster-General, and Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. Commissioner of the Customs.

*An Address on his Majesty's return from Hanover.*

On Thursday the sixteenth, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City, waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on his safe Return from Hanover; when Sir *John Strange*, the Recorder, made their Compliments in a Speech. To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:

"I take very kindly this Mark of your Affection to me and my Government: The Zeal which you express for the Support of this just and necessary War is very acceptable to me. My Endeavours shall never be wanting to carry it on with Vigour; and I doubt not, but, by the Blessing of God, and the Support of my People, they will be attended with Success."

On Wednesday the twenty-second, was held, at the Request of the Rt. Hon. *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; Lord-Mayor Elect, a Court of Common Council at Guildhall; when he acquainted the Court, that, if it was their Desire, he was willing to accept that Office for the ensuing Year, let the Expence be what it would; which Declaration was received by the Court with unanimous Applause, and thereupon the following Motion was made: "That the Thanks of this Court be given to *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; Lord-Mayor Elect, for accepting a second Time the laborious and expensive Office of the Mayoralty, and thereby in some Measure restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of this City, which has been greatly disturbed by a late extraordinary and uncommon Proceeding;" which Question, after long Debates, was agreed to by a very great

Majority: But an Amendment being proposed by some of the Aldermen present, and Sir *John Eyles* and Sir *Robert Baylis* insisting that the Opinion of the Aldermen should be separately taken thereon, and several of the Court of Aldermen insisting upon a Negative, a long Debate ensued, in which their Power of putting a Negative on the Question was disputed with great Warmth; but, they still insisting upon that Power, Sir *John Barnard*, the Lord-Mayor Elect, and the rest of the worthy Aldermen who voted for Sir *Robert Godschall*, as also a very great Majority of the Common Council, withdrew from Court, protesting, That the Aldermen had no Right to vote separately, or put a Negative in the Forming of a Question. After which the Aldermen and about twenty of the Common-Councilmen that remained in Court returned Thanks to the Right Hon. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, for his wise and impartial Conduct in his Mayoralty; and also to the Lord-Mayor Elect, for his accepting the Office a second Time.

*No Negative allowed in putting a Question.*

"To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of London.

"Gentlemen,

"I beg Leave to return you my most humble and hearty Thanks, for the remarkable Affection with which you did me the Honour to support your Nomination of me to be your chief Magistrate for the Year ensuing.

*Sir Robert Godschall's Speech.*

"As this distinguishing Mark of your Regard to me most justly commands, so I assure you it shall most certainly meet the sincerest Returns of Gratitude on my Part, whensoever I can be so happy as to have any Opportunity of testifying the high Sense I have of your Goodness to me.

"I have been, 'tis true, deprived of the great Office, for which you designed me, by a Majority of one Vote, amongst my Brethren the Aldermen; but the repeated Honour of so unanimous a Choice of my Fellow-Citizens, conferred on me in two very numerous Common-Halls, sufficiently recompenses me for that Slight; and, as the Honour you have done me cannot be taken from me by any Persons whatever, I shall always prize it infinitely beyond the Splendor of any Post, how eminent soever it may be.

"It must be, I think, no small Satisfaction to your worthy Body, to perceive that this (I hope unmerited) Severity, with which I have been so remarkably distinguished, has induced several of those worthy Gentlemen who have already filled the Chair of this City with the greatest Dignity and Applause, generously to resolve to go through that high but expensive and laborious Office again, when they shall be called upon by you, rather than not shew their Disapprobation of this unusual Opposition to your repeated Choice.

"I hope that nothing which has happened in this Affair will in any Manner disunite the City, and thereby lessen the Weight it receives from Unanimity; and I sincerely wish, that no Citizen of London may hence forward be distinguished by any Thing, but his unalterable Zeal and steady Attachment to the Welfare of his Country, and the Preservation of the



"the Rights and Liberties of this great Capital.

"I am,

Gentlemen,

College-Hill, Your most obliged, and  
Oct. 22, 1740. Devoted humble Servant,

Robert Godscall.

And on *Wednesday* the twenty-ninth, the Right Hon. *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; the new Lord-Mayor of London, was with the usual Solemnity sworn into that high and honourable Office at *Westminster*, for the Year ensuing. This was the second Time of his Lordship's serving in that important Post, he having executed the Office of Lord-Mayor in the Year 1731. What was remarkable in the Procession was, that his Lordship's Coach was drawn by six Horses.

London Infirmary in Goodmans-fields.

The *London Infirmary*, now called the *London Hospital*, which was first set on Foot and carried on in a little House adjoining to upper *Moorfields*, by Mr. *John Harrison*, a young Surgeon, and others, was this Year, on the third of *November*, removed and opened in a more commodious Situation in *Prescot-Street*, *Goodmans-fields*: Of whose Advantage to the Publick, and great Success, we shall be particular in its proper Place.

It is remarkable, that in the last Year, there were condemned to die forty-four, and ordered for Transportation two hundred and fifty-two: And in the present Year, there were also forty-four condemned to die, and two hundred and fifty-one ordered for Transportation.

A Hurricane.

On the first of *November*, at Night, there was a most dreadful Hurricane, which continued from between five and six a Clock to ten or eleven, and did a great deal of Mischief, as well on the River, as in and near London. At six, a Stack of Chimnies belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Dormer*, who kept a Boarding-School at *Kensington*, fell down upon the House, and by their great Weight made their Way quite into the Cellar: Mr. *Dormer* was in the Room next under the Garret, and a Son of Sir *Richard Mill*, Bart. with him; Mrs. *Dormer* was in the Room under them, and another Son of Sir *Richard*'s with her, being just come down from his Brother, and they were all covered with the Ruins: Mr. *Dormer* and his Wife were both killed, but the two young Gentlemen were taken out alive, but very much bruised. The rest of the Boarders were happily at another Part of the House. About eight, one of the Spires of *Westminster-Abbey* was blown down: As was also great Part of *Hyde-Park Wall*, between *Kensington* and *Hyde-Park Corner*. About ten, Part of the House of Mr. *Prince*, of *Hollis-Street*, *Cavendish-Square*, was blown down, and the Master and Servants escaped with the utmost Hazard of their Lives. At the Coach and Horses Alehouse in *Brook-Street*, *Graveyard-Square*, a Stack of Chimnies fell into a Room, where seven Men were drinking, and killed one *Thomas Gaull* on the Spot, and bruised some of the rest. At the *Royal-Exchange* a Brick Chimney was in a very surprising Manner parted, and turned almost round, where it hung by an Iron Hold-fast till Sunday in the Afternoon, when some Workmen were employed to take it down. In the *Blue-Coat-Hospital* two Stacks of Chimnies fell on the Roof

of one of the Wards, broke through, and alarmed them very much, but did no other Damage. A great many other Chimnies were blown down, the Tiling stript off the Houses in most Places, and in short a greater Desolation had not been known for many Years. But the Damage on the Water was much more considerable: For we had most melancholy Accounts from *Lynn*, *Tar-mouth*, and several other Places, that many Ships and Vessels were lost, and others very much damaged; that some were without Masts, some without Anchors, and some without Men, and several dead Bodies were drove ashore. A Passage-Boat going from *Sheerness* to *Chatham* was lost, and seventeen or eighteen People drowned. Capt. *John Paddie*, who had made a brave Defence against a Spanish Privateer, unfortunately lost his Ship, the *Prince of Orange*, in *Margate Road*; of which, among the rest, he gave the following Particulars:—"At ten we drove ashore on a Ledge of Rocks called the *Naylins*, where we lay till twelve on Sunday Noon, when Merchant *Brooks* got two Boats carted from to Windward of the Wreck. The Ship had not been Half an Hour on Shore, before the Stern, Cabin, and Round-house, broke in Pieces. We then got to the Fore-Castle, and by Morning all was gone abast the Windlafs. Thus twenty-three of us continued, the Sea making a free Passage over us fourteen Hours. Five perished with Cold before got off, and I could not have survived an Hour longer. I lost the Use of my Limbs, and write this in Bed, where, by having hot Cloths applied to me, I am much recovered. I have not saved any Thing. The Height of the Gale was at North, and the People here say they never knew so violent a Gale."

Amidst the Damages sustained by the Violence of this Storm, 'twas a Consolation to hear, that the Fleet under Sir *Chaloner Ogle* in a great Measure escaped its Fury; and that very little of it was felt to the Westward, our Letters from *Phymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth*, &c. making no Mention of any Losses sustained thereby.

On Tuesday the eleventh, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Court of Aldermen have the Power of putting a Negative upon the Framing of a Question, which passed in the Negative; and the same passed in the Negative in the Court of Aldermen, by a Majority of ten to four. After which a Motion was made, That the Court of Aldermen have not the Power of putting a Negative upon the Framing of a Question, which passed in the Affirmative; and the same passed in the Affirmative in the Court of Aldermen, by a Majority of eleven to four.

Question concerning the Negative upon framing a Question, passed in the Negative.

And Wednesday the twelfth, being the brave Admiral *Vernon*'s Birth-day, was distinguished in a very extraordinary Manner, by Ringing of Bells, and publick Dining in many Places, &c. and in the Evening, the greatest Rejoicings, Bonfires, and Illuminations in London, that had been known for many Years. Don *Blas* (Governor of *Puerto-Bello*) was burnt in many Places; and at *Chancery-Lane* End was a Pageant, where was depicted Admiral *Vernon*, and a Spaniard on his Knees offering him his Sword; a view of *Puerto-Bello*, and the Ships and war-like



like Implements; over the Admiral's Head was wrote, *Venit, vidit, vicit*; and under him, *Vernus semper vivet*. The Day was celebrated also in most of the chief Places of the Kingdom, as also in Ireland; as was likewise the first Instant, in the Borough of *Southwark* and other Places; there being then some Uncertainty, whether that or the twelfth was the Anniversary of that great Man. The twenty-second also, being the Day he took *Perio-Bello*, was celebrated with great Rejoicings.

William Dewell.

One *William Dewell*, condemned at the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, for a Rape and Murder committed on a poor Woman, in a Barn at *Adon*, being hanged at *Tyburn* on the twenty-fourth, his Body was delivered to the Surgeons at the Place of Execution; and, by their Order, carried to their Hall; but after he was stripped and laid on the Board, and one of the Servants washing him, to be cut up, he perceived Life in him, and found his Breath came quicker and quicker; on which a Surgeon bled him, and took several Ounces of Blood from him, and in about two Hours he came so much to himself as to sit up in a Chair, groaned very much, and seemed in very great Agitation, but could not speak. He was kept at *Surgeons-Hall* till twelve o'Clock at Night, the Sheriff's Officers (who were sent for on this extraordinary Occasion) attending; he was then conveyed to *Newgate*, to remain there till he was proved to be the very identical Person ordered for Execution the twenty-fourth Instant; the next Day he was in good Health in *Newgate*, eat his Victuals heartily, and asked for his Mother.

He was afterwards ordered by his Majesty to be transported for Life.

On *Wednesday*, the nineteenth of *November*, the Livery met at *Vintners-Hall*, pursuant to an Advertisement, to consider of proper Persons to represent the City in the ensuing Parliament. Mr. Deputy *Naso* being in the Chair, Sir *John Barnard* was first nominated; but, it being urged that he declined the Office, and a Letter from him to the Assembly being read, in which he desired to be excused all farther Attendance in Parliament, on Account of his ill State of Health, which rendered him unequal to the Fatigues of that Post; it was moved, That a Deputation from the Hall might wait on him, to request his Acquiescence in their Nomination, who were also to bring back his final Resolutions.

But the sending this Deputation was opposed by Mr. *Glover*, who was for nominating him without any such Application. His Speech on that Occasion was as follows:

"Gentlemen,

Mr. Glover's Speech on the Occasion.

"I have been honoured on former Occasions with your Favour and Attention. As the Service of Sir *John Barnard* in Parliament is of the highest Consequence to this City, and, I may say, to the whole Kingdom, I hope you will indulge me now; it is possible I may take up some Part of your Time; I flatter myself, that the Importance of the Subject will excuse me, and that I shall not fail of your wonted Favour this Day.

"Gentlemen, when I reflect on the unequalled Abilities which we have experienced in Sir *John*  
NUMB. LII.

"*Barnard*, thro' a Series of so many Years; when I reflect on his consummate Sagacity, on his unshaken Resolution, Fortitude, and Integrity; when I consider those excellent Qualities, adorned and supported by the most masculine and persuasive Eloquence; when I consider him as the Patron of Trade, as the universal Friend of his Country, as the Ornament of this City, which elects him; and an Honour to that great Assembly where he excels as a Senator, I never can give my Consent, that any Deputation at all should be sent from us to intreat his faithful Service; but that the first Question should be insisted on; and that, notwithstanding all the Excuses he has ever made before, or that are contained in his Letter to the Livery this Day, he should be now put in Nomination as a Candidate to serve us again in Parliament.

"By this Means, we give him all the Time between this Day and the Election for Deliberation in his own Breast, for the Persuasion of his Friends, and the Solicitation of this great City, to make him at length sensible of his own Weight and Importance to the Publick; for, should it be deprived of his farther Assistance, the Loss would be lamented from the Land's-End to the North of *Scotland*.

"But to force him again upon this Duty, contrary to his Inclination, may, possibly, appear disrespectful and ungrateful towards one who has already served you so long and so well. Indulge me, Gentlemen; I shall endeavour to prove, that no Law whatever, either of Reason, of Society, or of the Land, can oblige you to admit of his Excuses, or give him the Right of retiring from the Publick, especially in the present Conjuncture. And, first, I appeal to that sacred, that unwritten Law, residing nowhere but in the Breast of good and honest Men, and to them more obligatory than any written Laws, with all their Train of Punishments to enforce their Authority; I mean the sacred, the unwritten Law of Virtue, which produces to Society those numberless Advantages for which no written Law can provide: It is this which disposes Men to every Action of Generosity and Benevolence in private Life, which informs them of their several Duties to Parents, Children, Friends, Fellow-Citizens, Strangers, and all that stand in need of our Aid and Support: It is this sacred and unwritten Law, which so frequently, in former Ages, especially in every free Country, gave Birth to the many glorious Acts of publick Virtue, inducing the Brave and Worthy to suffer Fines, Pains, and Imprisonment, to undergo the Loss of their Fortunes and Lives, for their Country: It is to this Tribunal I now cite Sir *John Barnard*, which is no more than bringing that distinguished Patriot to be judged by his own uncorrupt and virtuous Heart, by his own wife and discerning Mind; and, surely, he must discover, that, as so many worthy Men have been known to sacrifice their All for the Publick, and as there are Emergencies which render it a reasonable Conduct to devote both Life and Fortune to the general Welfare, surely then he must discover, that a bare Apprehension of Fatigue, or of any mental or bo-



"dily Infirmity, which may happen hereafter, is  
 "an Excuse which can never justify so able and  
 "useful a Senator in abandoning his Country, at  
 "a Time when his Aid and Counsel are so neces-  
 "sary to its Defence and Support.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to consider next the  
 "Nature of Sir *John Barnard's* Excuses. He has  
 "declared, that he finds his Memory begins to  
 "fail. Great Men are frequently disposed to  
 "suspect their own Abilities, and, undoubtedly,  
 "may feel their Faculties yielding upon the first  
 "Approach of old Age; when, at the same  
 "Time, the Alteration is altogether impercepti-  
 "ble to every one besides. You may judge for  
 "yourselves, Gentlemen, in the present Case;  
 "you are continual Witnesses to some Instances  
 "or other of Sir *John Barnard's* superior Abilities.  
 "Allowing for all the Waste of Time in the ex-  
 "quisite Frame of his Mind, will you ever be  
 "persuaded to believe, that, at the Conclusion of  
 "seven Years more, he will not still be left a  
 "most able and useful Counsellor to the Pub-  
 "lick? Time may abate his Vigour, his Quick-  
 "ness of Apprehension, his Vivacity, his Fire  
 "may subside; but will he not still retain Soli-  
 "dity of Thought? Will not his Judgment be  
 "rather improved by so much additional Expe-  
 "rience? And will not that which surpasses every  
 "other Excellence, remain in him for ever, un-  
 "impaired by Time? I mean the Integrity of  
 "his Heart. The Fatigue, the constant Atten-  
 "dance in Parliament, you yourselves may alle-  
 "viate, by electing three such proper Compani-  
 "ons with him, as may take upon themselves  
 "the laborious Part, and leave him all the Lei-  
 "sure and Repose his Health may require. Nor  
 "will you expect from a Gentleman forced into  
 "your Service, any Thing beyond his Health  
 "and Strength; and the same Reason will al-  
 "ways furnish him with an Excuse to consult his  
 "own Ease, and to throw upon others the con-  
 "stant Employment and Attendance which so  
 "eminently fall to their Share, who have the  
 "Honour of representing this great Metropolis  
 "in Parliament.

"I shall now undertake to prove, that, to force  
 "into this Service any Gentleman you please,  
 "whom you esteem best qualified, is a Procedure  
 "altogether agreeable to the Course of the Law.  
 "The Law, Gentlemen, in return for that Pro-  
 "tection and Security it affords to Individuals in  
 "their Lives and Properties, exacts from them  
 "certain Duties and Services; these it claims as  
 "Debts, without conferring the least Reward; I  
 "mean, all the burthenome and expensive Of-  
 "fices, from the Lieutenancy of a County, down  
 "to a Constable of the meanest Parish. A com-  
 "pulsory Power is, accordingly, lodged in vari-  
 "ous Hands: The Law vests the King with a  
 "Power to oblige every Gentleman to serve as  
 "Sheriff in his County, the Sheriff to force up-  
 "on Juries whomsoever he judges proper; and,  
 "were it material to make any further Examina-  
 "tion into these Kinds of publick Duties, we  
 "should find, that the most inferior Parish, as  
 "well as the more considerable Corporations, are  
 "intrusted by Law with the same compulsory  
 "Power over their several Members. If, there-  
 "fore, you are impowered to force into the most

"trifling Offices, the several Individuals of So-  
 "ciety, can you doubt of a Right to put up in  
 "Nomination, for the most important of your  
 "publick Employments, the best qualified Per-  
 "son among you, notwithstanding his Refusal?  
 "Can he, who in his Turn has been liable to  
 "be chosen Scavenger in his Ward, have any  
 "Right to avoid serving his Country in Parlia-  
 "ment, possessed as he is, with every Qualifica-  
 "tion requisite to excel in that great Employ-  
 "ment? Or can any be persuaded, that to no-  
 "minate him, at least, for that important Ser-  
 "vice, is inconsistent with that Law, which o-  
 "bliges the best among you to undergo the most  
 "trifling, as well as the most troublesome Duties,  
 "for the Publick?

"And give me Leave to ask you, Gentle-  
 "men, who by your Residence in the Metropolis,  
 "by your Wealth and Commerce, have a Con-  
 "nexion and Intercourse with the whole King-  
 "dom, what will you answer to your Friends,  
 "and Correspondents, when they demand of you,  
 "Why was Sir *John Barnard* omitted in the List  
 "of Candidates for London? Why is the Nation  
 "deprived of his Service? Do you imagine they  
 "will be satisfied when you tell them, He ex-  
 "cused himself? Will not they reply, Who o-  
 "bligated you to admit of his Excuses? Had you  
 "not a Right to nominate him? Are you to  
 "prefer the Repose of a single Man to the gene-  
 "ral Advantage? Give up to Retirement, a  
 "Man so capable to serve the Publick? What  
 "Answer can you make to these Reproaches of a  
 "whole People? How weak, how light will  
 "you appear in their Eyes, how ignorant of your  
 "own Interest, how negligent of the Publick?  
 "Your Weight will be lost, the Example of this  
 "great Metropolis, by which the whole Nation  
 "were accustomed to regulate their Conduct,  
 "will be regarded no more: Ridicule and Re-  
 "proaches will attend you, as having injured the  
 "Publick in so signal a Manner; for, give me  
 "Leave to tell you, a Member like Sir *John*  
*Barnard* cannot be locally concerned; you  
 "have, indeed, the Merit of having found him,  
 "and sent him to Parliament; but the whole  
 "Kingdom besides is interested in him, as well as  
 "you; and rest assured, that he will be demand-  
 "ed at your Hands. The Merchants of London  
 "will demand him as the Guardian of Trade; the  
 "Nation will demand him as the universal  
 "Friend of his Country; and the Legislature will  
 "demand him as one of their best and ablest  
 "Counsellors. I have but one Thing more to  
 "urge, it is a Distress which you are not aware  
 "of, but will inevitably fall upon you, and I  
 "speak it from my own Knowledge; if you suf-  
 "fer Sir *John Barnard* to leave your Service, the  
 "Publick will not only be deprived of him, but of  
 "many others, who already plead this fatal Exam-  
 "ple for their retiring too; and if those who have  
 "distinguished themselves in supporting the  
 "Rights and Privileges delivered down from  
 "our Ancestors for these seven hundred Years,  
 "and who labour under an heavier Weight of  
 "Age and Infirmities than Sir *John Barnard*,  
 "should, likewise, abandon the publick Cause,  
 "who would remain to defend your Liberties?  
 "Or, when they justified themselves by his Ex-  
 "ample, will they not find themselves in the same  
 "situation?"



"ample, to whom could you impute your Distress but to yourselves, who suffered so fatal an Example to take Place?"

On this Speech it was resolved to nominate Sir John Barnard, notwithstanding his Excuses, for one of the Candidates at the next Election, and to join with him Mr. Alderman Parsons, Sir Robert Goddard, and Mr. Alderman Heathcote.

*Motion in the House of Commons for paving and repairing the Streets.*

The Streets of this great Metropolis being thought much impaired for want of paving in many Places, and by the Neglect of those whose Duty it was to cleanse the Streets; the Lord Tyrconnel, on the twenty-seventh of January, moved, "for Leave to bring in a Bill for the better paving and cleansing the Streets within the City of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof, and for preventing Nuisances therein." Upon which Occasion his Lordship spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker,

*Lord Tyrconnel's Speech.*

"Sir, tho' the Grievance which I am about to lay before the House, is not of the most formidable or dangerous Kind, yet as it is such as grows every Day greater, and such as every Day endangers the Lives of thousands, I hope it will not be thought useless or improper, to propose it to the Consideration of this Assembly, to offer my Thoughts on the Methods by which it may be most easily removed, and to endeavour to incite others to the same Considerations. It is impossible, Sir, to come to this Assembly, or to return from it, without Observations on the present Condition of the Streets of Westminster; Observations forced upon every Man, however inattentive, or however ingrossed by Reflexions of a different Kind. The warmest zeal for publick Happiness, the most anxious Vigilance against general Dangers, must, I believe, sometimes give way to Objects immediate, though of less Importance; nor will the most publick-spirited Members deny, that they have often been in the Streets alarmed with Obstructions, or shocked with Nuisances.

"The Filth, Sir, of some Parts of the Town, and the Inequality and Ruggedness of others, cannot but in the Eyes of Foreigners disgrace our Nation, and incline them to imagine us a People, not only without Delicacy, but without Government, a Herd of Barbarians, or a Colony of Hottentots. The most disgusting Part of the Character given by Travellers, of the most Savage Nations, is their Neglect of Cleanliness, of which, perhaps, no Part of the World affords more Proofs than the Streets of London; a City famous for Wealth, Commerce, and Plenty, and for every other Kind of Civility and Politeness; but which abounds with such Heaps of Filth, as a Savage would look on with Amazement. If that be allowed, which is generally believed, that Putrefaction and Stench are the Cause of pestilential Distempers, the Removal of this Grievance may be pressed from Motives of far greater Weight than those of Delicacy and Pleasure; and I might solicit the timely Care of this Assembly, for the Preservation of innumerable Multitudes; and intreat those who are watching

"against slight Misfortunes, to unite their Endeavours with mine, to avert the greatest and most dreadful Calamities.

"Not to dwell, Sir, upon Dangers, which may perhaps be thought only imaginary, I hope that it will be at least considered, how much the present Neglect of the Pavement is detrimental to every Carriage, whether of Trade, or Pleasure, or Convenience; and that those who have allowed so much of their Attention to Petitions relating to the Roads of the Kingdom, the Repair of some of which is almost every Session thought of Importance sufficient to produce Debates in this House, will not think the Streets of the Capital alone unworthy of their Regard. That the present Neglect of Cleansing and Paving the Streets, is such as ought not to be borne; that the Passenger is every where either surprised and endangered by unexpected Chafins, or offended and obstructed by Mountains of Filth, is well known to every one, that has passed a single Day in this great City; and, that this great Grievance is without Remedy, is a sufficient Proof that no Magistrate has, at present, Power to remove it; for every Man's private Regard to his own Ease and Safety would incite him to exert his Authority on this Occasion. I humbly propose, therefore, that a Bill may be brought into the House, to enable his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Liberties of Westminster, to inspect the publick Ways of this City, and punish the Neglect of Cleansing and Paving them; or that a new Officer be appointed, and vested with full Authority for the same Purpose."

In which that honourable Gentleman was opposed by Mr. Sandys; and, the Question being put, it passed in the Negative, 142 against 109.

*Rejected.*

At this Time there was depending in the House of Commons, a Bill for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and for the better and speedier Manning of his Majesty's Fleet, which had met with great Opposition in the Committee, and had thereby undergone many Alterations and Amendments; yet it appeared to the London Merchants and Traders, &c. in so bad a Light, that tho' the Committee had rejected all the Clauses that were of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the Subject, yet upon the said Day, before the Report was made, the following Petition was presented by Sir John Barnard, who introduced it with a short Speech, to this Effect:

*London Merchants petition against the Bill for the Increase of Seamen.*

"Mr. Speaker,

"Sir, this Petition I am directed to lay before this House, by many of the principal Merchants of that great City which I have the Honour to represent; Men too wise to be terrified with imaginary Dangers, and too honest to endeavour the Obstruction of any Measures that may probably advance the publick Good, merely because they do not concur with their private Interest; Men, whose Knowledge and Capacity enable them to judge rightly, and whose acknowledged Integrity and Spirit set them above the Suspicion of concealing their Sentiments.

*Sir John Barnard's Speech on presenting it.*

"I there-



"I therefore present this Petition in the Name of the Merchants of London, in full Confidence that it will be found to deserve the Regard of this Assembly, tho' I am equally with the other Members a Stranger to what it contains; for it is my Opinion, that a Representative is to lay before the House the Sentiments of his Constituents, whether they agree with his own or not, and that therefore it would have been superfluous to examine the Petition, which, though I might not wholly have approved it, I had no Right to alter."

The Petition was read, and is as follows.

*The humble Petition of the Merchants and Traders of the City of London,*

*Sheweth,*

*Copy of the Petition.*

"That your Petitioners are informed a Bill is depending in this Honourable House, for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and for the better and speedier Manning his Majesty's Fleet, in which are Clauses, that, should the Bill pass into a Law, your Petitioners apprehend will be highly detrimental to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, by discouraging Persons from entering into, or being bred to the Sea-Service, and intirely prevent the better and speedier Manning of his Majesty's Fleet, by giving the Seamen of Great-Britain, and of all other his Majesty's Dominions, a Dislike of serving on board the Royal Navy.

"That your Petitioners conceive nothing can be of so bad Consequence to the Welfare and Defence of this Nation, as the treating so useful and valuable a Body of Men, who are its natural Strength and Security, like Criminals of the highest Nature, and so differently from all other his Majesty's Subjects; and, at the same Time are persuaded, that the only effectual and speedy Method of procuring, for the Service of his Majesty's Fleet, a proportionable Number of the Sailors in this Kingdom, is to distinguish that Body of Men by Bounties and Encouragements, both present and future, and by abolishing all Methods of Severity and ill Usage, particularly that Practice whereby they are deprived, after long and hazardous Voyages, of enjoying, for a short Space of Time, the Comforts of their Families, and equal Liberty with other their Fellow-Subjects in their native Country.

"That your Petitioners believe it will not be difficult to have such Methods pointed out, as will tend to supply the present Necessities, and at the same Time effectually promote the Increase of Seamen, when this Honourable House shall think fit to inquire into a Matter of such high Importance to the Naval Power, Trade, and Riches of this Kingdom.

"That your Petitioners are convinced this Bill will not only be ineffectual to answer the Ends proposed by it, but will be destructive of the Liberties of all his Majesty's Subjects; as it impowers any Parish-Officer, accompanied with an unlimited Number of Persons, at any Hour, by Day or by Night, to force open the Dwelling-houses, Ware-

houses, or other Places, provided for the Security and Defence of their Lives and Fortunes, contrary to the undoubted Liberties of this People of Great-Britain, and the Laws of the Land.

"In Consideration, therefore, of the Premises, and of the particular Prejudices, Hardships, and Dangers, which must inevitably attend your Petitioners, and all others the Merchants and Traders of this Kingdom, should this Bill pass into a Law, your Petitioners most humbly pray this Honourable House, that they may be heard by their Counsel against the said Clauses in the said Bill."

This Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Debates continued very warmly, on both Sides; and other Petitions were presented in the same Tenor. But at last the Bill was carried, by 253 against 79.

On the third of Jan. the Princess of Wales being safely delivered of a Daughter on the thirtieth of last Month, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to congratulate him on the Birth of a Princess; when Sir John Strange, their Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"The safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Birth of another Princess, are Events of so much Consequence to these Kingdoms, that the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of your City of London have most humbly desired your Majesty's Permission to tender their dutiful Congratulations on this joyful Occasion.

"It is no small Part of our Happiness, that whilst other Kingdoms and States most anxiously perceive great and noble Families, in whom they are interested, drawing towards a Period, we of this Nation have the Pleasure to behold many Descendants from your Royal Person; the best Security (under the Blessing of God) for the long Enjoyment of our Religion and Liberties.

"Happy are the People whose Prayers for their Prince are then most ardent, when the Sense of their own Felicity affects them most. Such, Sir, are those we offer for your sacred Person; formed, we confess, with a View to our own Interest, but at the same Time ennobled by a true Principle of Gratitude."

To which his Majesty returned this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for this Address, and the Regard you express for me and my Family."

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The Princess of Wales being well recovered from Child-bed, the Prince signified his Readiness to receive the City Compliments on that Occasion. Accordingly, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; when Sir John Strange, Knt. their Recorder, made their Compliment as follows:

*Copy Addressed to the King on the Birth of a Princess.*



*To the Prince of Wales.**Address to the Prince of Wales.*

" May it please your Royal Highness,  
 " The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly present themselves before you, to congratulate your Royal Highness upon the safe Delivery of your illustrious Consort, and the Birth of another Princess: They consider every Addition to his Majesty's Family, as an Increase of their own Happiness, and as a further Security that the Scepter shall not depart from his Royal House; an Event we are all so highly concerned to guard against.

" It is with infinite Pleasure the Nation beholds your Royal Highness possessed of a most amiable Princess, mutually happy in each other, and both exhibiting that beautiful Example of conjugal and parental Affection, for which your Royal Highnesses are most justly admired: The happy Influence this has, and must continue to have, naturally excites our Gratitude, and, joined to numberless other high Qualifications, leaves no Room to doubt, but that your Royal Highnesses were particularly designed by Providence, to continue to us the many Blessings of his Majesty's Reign.

" No Part of the City of London can at any Time approach your Royal Highness, without acknowledging the great Honour they receive by your condescending to continue a Member of their Body, and shewing your kind Regard to them on all Occasions: The best Return they can make is to assure your Royal Highness, with the utmost Sincerity, that nothing shall exceed the Fervency of their Wishes for your Welfare and Prosperity, nor their steady Adherence to the Interest of his Majesty, and every Branch of his illustrious House."

*To the Princess of Wales.**To the Princess.*

" May it please your Royal Highness,  
 " The Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London most humbly address themselves to your Royal Highness, with their sincere Congratulations upon your safe Delivery of another Princess, and the Re-establishment of your Health. These they contemplate as national Blessings, in which Light also they have never failed to consider his Royal Highness's Marriage into your illustrious House; a Marriage which then promised, and hath since given the highest Pleasure and Satisfaction to his Majesty's Subjects, and will be always remembered by them with the utmost Gratitude.

" Your known Tendernefs, Affection and Care for the Royal Consort you are blessed with, and for those inestimable Pledges of our future Security, which the Goodness of God to us has already bestowed upon you, will forever excite our most dutiful Acknowledgments, and our earnest Prayers for an Increase of these and all other Blessings to your Royal Highness, and that you may long live in Health and Prosperity, to see the happy Effects of your Influence and Example."

To which the Prince made this Answer:

No. 52.

*My Lord and Gentlemen,**The Prince's Answer.*

" I return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this new Instance of your Duty to the King, and Regard to us. My Children will, I hope, deserve one Day that Love you now express for them, and it shall be my constant Care to instill such Sentiments into them as are agreeable to the Liberties and Interests of their Country. The City may depend upon it, that I shall never forget the repeated Marks I have had of their Affection, and that they shall always have my good Wishes for their Welfare, and for the Increase of their Trade, and Prosperity."

After which they all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands.

The Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of *Sadlers* soon after waited on their Royal Highnesses, on the same Occasion, when their Clerk addressed their Royal Highnesses as follows:

*Address from the Sadler's Company.*

" The Company of *Sadlers* (honoured with your Royal Highnesses Permission to congratulate you on the happy Increase of your Family) most humbly approach your Royal Highnesses, to testify their Joy at the long Continuance of your Royal Race, to bless Posterity with the Government of this Nation. As the great Honour conferred by your Royal Highness on this Company will be had in everlasting Remembrance, so they sincerely wish that the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms may never depart from your Royal House, till Time shall be no more."

His Royal Highness's Answer was to the following Effect:

*Gentlemen,*

" I return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this fresh Instance of your Kindness; and the Company may be fully persuaded they shall always have my good Wishes."

They all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands, and were afterwards regaled with Wine, &c.

On the tenth of February, 1741, at the Court of Common Council, a Motion was made, that a Petition from the City of London be presented to the House of Commons, for some effectual Laws to prevent the pernicious and destructive Practice of running Wool to foreign Parts; which Motion was unanimously agreed to, and a Committee (consisting entirely of Merchants) was appointed to prepare the said Petition: And on the twelfth the said Petition was laid before the Court of Common Council, and approved; and in the Afternoon the two Sheriffs attended the Honourable House of Commons with the same.

*City Petition against running of Wool.*

On Saturday the twenty-first of March, about seven in the Evening, died, in the 65th Year of his Age, the Right Honourable *Hampercy Parsons*, Esq; Lord-Mayor of London, and Member of Parliament for the said City, Alderman of *Portoken* Ward, and President of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*. No Lord-Mayor had died in his Mayoralty after Sir *John Shorter*, who died in 1688; and it was remarkable, that Sir *John Eyles* (Grandfather of the then Sir *John*) who had not served the Office

*Death of Alderman Parsons Lord-Mayor.*



of Sheriff, and was no Freeman of London, served the remaining Part of the Year: And on Sunday the twenty-second, a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall: Present,

Sir John Eyles,	Sir John Barnard,
Sir Robert Baylis,	Sir Robert Godscall,
Sir John Williams,	Alderman Heatcote,
Sir John Salter,	Alderman Lambert,
Sir Harcourt Master,	Alderman Westley,
Alderman Baker,	Alderman Hoare,
Alderman Arnold.	Alderman Benn,
	Alderman Ladbroke.

When the Question was put, whether Precepts should be issued for a new Election, which was carried accordingly, else Sir John Eyles, as Father of the City, had acted as Lord-Mayor for the Remainder of the Year.

On Monday the twenty-third, a Court of Hustings was held at Guildhall, by Virtue of a Precept from the *Locum Tenens* and Court of Aldermen, for the Election of a Lord-Mayor for the Remainder of the Year; when, upon putting up all the Aldermen below the Chair, who had served the Office of Sheriff, and Sir John Barnard, upon a Motion made by Mr. Deputy Smith, and seconded by Mr. Siffon, Sir Robert Godscall and Sir John Barnard were almost unanimously returned to the Court of Aldermen, who elected Sir John Barnard; but Sir John, in a most genteel Manner, desired to be excused for the present, which was granted; (and by an Act of Common Council, as he had already served the Office, he could not be obliged to serve it again.) They then proceeded to a new Election, and returned Sir Robert Godscall and Daniel Lambert, Esq; with the general Voice of the Hall; but a Poll was immediately demanded, by two Persons, for Sir George Champion against Alderman Lambert; which, however, they soon after thought proper to decline, and the two former were returned to the Court, who chose Alderman Lambert, by a Majority of thirteen to ten, viz.

Alderman  
Lambert  
chosen  
Lord-  
Mayor.

Sir John Eyles,	Sir John Barnard,
Sir Robert Baylis,	Sir Robert Godscall,
Sir William Billers,	Alderman Heatcote,
Sir John Williams,	Alderman Willmot,
Sir John Thompson,	Alderman Lambert,
Sir Harcourt Master,	Alderman Westley,
Alderman Perry,	Alderman Marshall,
Sir George Champion	Alderman Hoare,
Sir John Salter,	Alderman Benn,
Sir Joseph Hankey,	Alderman Ladbroke.
Sir William Rous,	
Alderman Baker,	
Alderman Arnold.	

Upon this Occasion, Sir Robert Godscall, in a Speech from the Hustings, returned the Common Hall his sincere Thanks for the Dignity intended him, tho' denied him by a Majority of his Brethren in the Court of Aldermen, and with Pleasure observed, that the Good-will of his Fellow-Citizens was a more solid Satisfaction, than the highest Honours that could be conferred upon him.

As soon as Alderman Lambert was chosen, the Common Serjeant was dispatched to the Lord-Chancellor, to acquaint him therewith, and to know when his Lordship would be waited on, who appointed nine o'Clock at Night; at which Time Alderman Lambert, properly attended, went up, and was accepted with the usual Ceremonies.

The new Lord-Mayor went in great State to the Tower, attended by the twelve Companies, &c. where, on a Booth erected for that Purpose without the Gate, he was sworn in by the Right Honourable the Lord Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower, according to an antient Custom, when the Barons of the Exchequer are out of Town: Sir Thomas Bloodworth was the last Lord-Mayor that had been sworn on Tower-Hill, which was in the Year of the great Plague, 1665, in King Charles II's Time, when the Courts of Law were held at Oxford, and none of the Judges were in Town.

Sworn in  
on Tower-  
Hill.

The Election of an Alderman for Broad-Street Ward having been declared void, the Numbers for Charles Ewer, Esq; and Mr. Eggleston being equal on the Clofe of the Scrutiny, which had been demanded by the former on the twenty-first of March last, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor held a Wardmote at Drapers-Hall for a new Election; when Charles Ewer, Esq; was put in Nomination, and, no Poll being demanded, he was declared duly elected. But the next Day a Petition was presented by Mr. Eggleston to the Court of Aldermen, setting forth his Right to the said Election; the Consideration of which was deferred: And the Day following a Rule was made in the Court of King's-Bench, to shew Cause why a Mandamus should not be granted to swear in Mr. Eggleston Alderman of Broad-Street Ward.

Scrutiny  
demanded  
for Alder-  
man of  
Broad-  
street  
Ward.

On April the twenty-eighth, at a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall (Sir John Barnard being in the Chair, in the Room of the Lord-Mayor, who was indisposed) the Affair of the Election of an Alderman for Broad-Street Ward was again brought on, and, after some Time spent in debating, both Parties agreed, that the Return to the Mandamus brought by each Party should be, that they were not duly elected; so that the Determination of the Election must be tried in the Court of King's-Bench. At the same Time Alderman Willmot desired Leave to resign his Gown.

The Election  
declared  
void.

On Tuesday the twelfth of May, the Poll ended at Guildhall for Members of Parliament for the City of London, when the Vintners-Hall Lift carried it by a great Majority, the Numbers standing thus, viz.

For the Right Honourable Daniel Lambert, Esq;	
Lord-Mayor	3217
Sir John Barnard (who was in both Lifts)	3769
Sir Robert Godscall	3143
Alderman Heatcote	3322
Admiral Vernon	1175
Sir Edward Bellamy	1315
Alderman Perry	1710

Whereupon the Sheriffs, the next Day, declared the first four Gentlemen duly elected. On which Occasion the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor,

Sir



Sir Robert Godschall, and Alderman Heathcote, (Sir John Barnard being absent) severally addressed themselves to the Liverymen, thanked them for the great Honour conferred upon them, assured them of their Resolutions to oppose all pernicious Schemes to the utmost of their Power, to make the Interest of their Country the Standard of their Actions, and to have a particular Regard to the Promotion of Trade and Commerce, in which they and their Fellow-Citizens were so largely concerned: After which the following Paper of Instructions was delivered to them, viz.

To the Right Honourable Daniel Lambert, Esq; Lord-Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knt. Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. and George Heathcote, Esq; Aldermen.

Instructions  
to the City  
Representatives.

"We, the Citizens of London, who have cheerfully elected you to serve us in Parliament, and thereby committed your Trust to the Safety, Liberty, Property, and Privileges of ourselves and Posterities, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you with what we desire and expect from you, in Discharge of the great Confidence we repose in you, and what we take to be your Duty, as our Representatives.

"1. As standing Armies have ever been esteemed burdensome to the Subject, and dangerous to Liberty; and as the most sacred and valuable Privileges of *Englishmen* have lately suffered the most outrageous Insult and Violence at a neighbouring Election; where, after the most unwarrantable and illegal Return of two Representatives for the ensuing Parliament, the Military Force was employed to protect and support the returning Officer, to the manifest Violation of Justice, and in open Defiance of a Law, which expressly commands, That no Man by Force of Arms, shall disturb the Freedom of Elections; we most earnestly recommend, that, by a constant and vigorous Opposition to all standing Armies in Times of Peace, you would preserve this Nation from a Calamity which has already been fatal to the Liberties of every Kingdom round us, and which we at this Day are beginning to feel.

"2. When we call to Remembrance the iniquitous Project of extending the Laws of Exchequer, over the greatest Part of the Traders of this Kingdom, we require and insist that you would strenuously oppose any such Attempts for the future; and also promote the entire Repeal, or, at least, Mitigation, of those Laws, in Behalf of Numbers who are already subjected to their Severity.

"3. When we reflect on the Danger of entrusting Power too long in the same Hands; when we consider how often, in former Times, the Liberty of this Country has been sacrificed and sold, by long-continued Parliaments; and that a frequent Recourse to their Constituents, the People, is a certain and necessary Check to bad Measures, and worse Intentions; we require you to prosecute, in the most vigorous Manner, a Repeal of the Septennial Act, and to restore the salutary Form of Triennial Parliaments, as the principal Means

"of securing the Rights and supporting the Dignity of a free Nation.

"4. But as nothing can effectually secure the Freedom of our happy Constitution, except an uncorrupt and independent Representative of the People, we insist on your utmost Endeavours to procure a proper Bill for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons, especially as so many Gentlemen in a Situation of manifest Dependence were known to have Seats in the last Parliament.

"5. As at this Juncture we are engaged in a just and necessary War, and consequently large Supplies will be requisite for the publick Service, we make no Doubt but you will cheerfully and effectually enable his Most Gracious Majesty to vindicate the Wrongs of your Country, and chastise an insolent Enemy; but at the same Time, we desire that, in granting all such Aids and Supplies, you will constantly observe the antient Practice of Parliaments, nor deviate from the genuine Form of the Constitution; that you will make a strict Examination into every Account of the national Expence; and that you will firmly withhold your Approbation of any Convention, or Treaty of Peace, which shall not put his Majesty in Possession of some Country or Place of sufficient Strength and Importance to restrain his Enemies from all future Insults, and continue to latest Posterity a Monument of his victorious Arms.

"And lastly, As to what more particularly concerns ourselves, we do expect from and require you, that you do persist, with unwearied Diligence, until you shall prevail, that such Bills pass into Laws as shall restrain the exorbitant Powers that are pretended to reside in the Court of Aldermen of this City, to the manifest Diminution, if not to the total Destruction of those Privileges and Rights which were formerly inherent in the Citizens of London; particularly that you endeavour to get a Repeal or Explanation of that Law which has been interpreted to extend, even to the Formation of every Question that can be proposed in the Common Council of this City, by which the Citizens of London may be, and, as we apprehend, will be prevented from applying to the King or Legislature, in their corporate Capacity, how much soever their Case may require the Royal Protection or Parliamentary Cognizance.

The Electors for the City of Westminster greatly and justly resenting the illegal marching of a Body of Soldiers near to the Place of Polling, at their late Election of Parliament-Men, the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, on the seventeenth of June, delivered the following Presentment to the Court of Kings-Bench at Westminster:

"Middlesex. We, the Grand Jury of and for the Body of the County of Middlesex, do apprehend, that among the many Enormities and Offences committed against the Publick, none deserves our Observation and Censure more than those which tend to the Subversion of the antient Rights of the People to a free Election

Middlesex  
Presentment  
against Soldiers  
at Elections.

"of



"of their Representatives in Parliament; in whom they repose their undoubted Share in the Government, as well as constitute them Guardians of their Liberties and Properties. For we cannot but apprehend, that whenever the People shall lose their Right of Election, or, which is the same Thing, the Freedom of Election, and be obliged to chuse their Representatives under the Awe, Dread, or Influence of any other Power, there must be an End of Parliaments, or at least the People's Interest and Share therein.

"Wherefore, being sworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of this County, we upon our Oaths present, that on Friday the eighth Day of May last, while the Election for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster was depending, and before the Declaration thereof was made, a Body of Foot-Guards or Soldiers, to the Number of fifty and upwards, headed by Officers, did, in the Afternoon, in a military Manner, march up near the Place of Polling; which Practice may be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the People, as contrary to Law, and a Restraint on the Freedom of Elections:

"We therefore, being affected and alarmed with a due Sense and Dread of so daring a Violence and Insult on our Freedom and Liberties, and the dangerous Consequence of Military Power exercised in Civil Affairs, do recommend it to this honourable Court, to give such Order and Direction for preventing and discouraging the like heinous Offence for the future, as they shall judge most proper and convenient."

And at the same Time they presented the increasing Nuisance of common Beggars.

*Middlesex  
Presentment  
against Beg-  
gars.*

"Middle. We, the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, sworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of this County, have, with Concern, observed of late unusual Swarms of sturdy and clamorous Beggars, as well as many frightful Objects, exposed in the Streets, which is an Evil in itself very grievous, and productive of many others; and, notwithstanding a very strong Presentment to the same Effect was made by a former Grand Jury in the Year 1728, to this honourable Court, yet we find the Evil rather encreasing upon us than in the least remedied; and, as we have effectual Laws in Being, to prevent begging in the Streets, we cannot but apprehend that this Nuisance, at once so burdensome and disgraceful, must be entirely owing to a Neglect of the proper Officers, in not putting those Laws in Execution:

"Therefore, we hope this honourable Court will take so manifest and great a Grievance into their serious Consideration, and will apply, without Delay, the proper Remedies, that we may not be thus troubled with the Poor, at the same Time that we are every Day more and more loaded with Taxes to provide for them; that his Majesty's Subjects may have the Passage of the Streets, as in former

"happy Times, free and undisturbed; and be able to transact that little Business, which the Decay of Trade has reduced us to, without Molestation."

It having been found, upon the great Increase of the Inhabitants of this City, that it was necessary for the better Government thereof, and the more easy bringing Delinquents to Justice, to increase the Number of Justices of Peace, his Majesty granted the following Charter:

"George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so-forth. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting: Whereas our Royal Predecessor, King Charles the First, late King of England, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster, the eighteenth Day of October, in the fourteenth Year of his Reign, did give and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, amongst other Things, that the then Mayor and Recorder of the said City, and the Mayor and Recorder of the said City for the Time being; and as well those Aldermen who before that Time had sustained and borne, as those Aldermen who thereafter should have sustained and borne, the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of the said City, although they should cease from the Mayoralty or should be dismissed there-from, so long as they should remain Aldermen there; and the three senior Aldermen of the said City, for the Time being, who should have been longest in the Office of Aldermanship, and had not before sustained and borne the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of that City for ever, should be all and every of them a Justice and Justices, to preserve and keep the Peace of the said King, his Heirs and Successors, within the said City of London and Liberties of the same, and appointed the said Lord-Mayor and Recorder, for the Time being, to be of the Quorum. And whereas our Royal Predecessors, King William and Queen Mary, by certain other Letters Patent, under their Great Seal of England, bearing Date, at Westminster, the eight-and-twentieth Day of July, in the fourth Year of their Reign, reciting the said former Letters Patent of King Charles the First; and reciting also, that the said Mayor and Aldermen, by their humble Petition, had represented to their Majesties, that the Number of Justices of the Peace constituted within the said City, by the said Letters Patent of King Charles the First, were so few, that, by reason thereof, it frequently happened that Justice could not be administered within the said City with so much Expedition, so commodiously, and in such a Manner as might be most expedient for their said late Majesties Service, and the Utility of their Subjects; their said late Majesties, therefore, by their said recited Letters Patent, did grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, that six other Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, who then were, or for the future should be next in the Office of Aldermanship

*Charter of  
K. Geoll.  
for the In-  
crease of  
Justices of  
the Peace.*



"manship to the three senior Aldermen mentioned and constituted Justices of the Peace in the said first-mentioned Charter, and who then had borne, and thereafter should have borne the Office of Sheriff of the said City, besides and beyond the three senior Aldermen, as aforesaid, should for ever, thereafter, be Justices of the Peace, within the said City of London and Liberties thereof; and these six Aldermen, with the Mayor and Recorder, for the Time being, as well as those Aldermen who had borne the Office of Mayoralty, and the aforesaid three senior Aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the said Mayor or Recorder for the Time being to be one, are, by the said last-recited Letters Patents constituted Justices of the Peace for the said City and Liberties, with the same Powers as are granted to the Justices of the Peace of any County of this Kingdom, as by the said several recited Letters Patent, (amongst divers other Matters and Things therein contained, Relation being thereto respectively had) may more fully and at large appear: And whereas the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of London have, by their Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that, since the granting the said last-mentioned Letters Patent, the Duties of the Justices of the Peace, within the said City and Liberties, are, by many Acts of Parliament, very much increased, so that the Petitioners, who are constituted Justices by the said Charter, have, for the more speedy and effectual Execution of Justice, agreed amongst themselves, to sit daily by Turns, in the Guildhall of the said City, for the publick Administration of Justice; and that the Petitioners most humbly conceive it will be for the publick Utility of all our Subjects, within the said City and Liberties, and that Justice may still be more commodiously and expeditiously administered, if the present Number of Justices of the Peace, within the said City of London and Liberties thereof, was increased: And the Petitioners further represent, that the Lord-Mayor and Recorder being the only Justices of the *Quorum*, if by Sickness, or other unavoidable Accident, it should happen that neither may be able to attend the Session, great Inconveniencies may arise; the Petitioners, therefore, have humbly besought Us to grant to our good Subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, that, for the future, the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the said City, for the Time being, may be Justices of the Peace for the said City of London and Liberties thereof; and that all those Aldermen for the Time being, who shall have borne and sustained the Office of Mayoralty of the said City, may be of the *Quorum*, as well as the Mayor and Recorder: We, being willing to gratify the Petitioners in their Request: Know ye therefore, that We, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and meer Motion, have given, granted, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give, and grant, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, and their Successors, that the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the said

No. 52.

"City of London, for the Time being, and every of them, be for ever hereafter a Justice and Justices of the Peace, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, within the said City of London and Liberties thereof: And we do, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, constitute, make, and ordain the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the said City of London, for the Time being, and every of them, or any four of them, (of whom the Mayor and Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen who have sustained the Office of Mayoralty, for the Time being, We will shall be always one) Justices of Us, our Heirs and Successors, within the said City of London and Liberties thereof, to keep, and cause to be kept all and singular Statutes and Ordinances, in all their Articles made, and to be made, for the Preservation of the Peace of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and for the peaceable ruling and governing the People of Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well within the said City as the Liberties thereof, according to the Form and Effect of the same; and to correct and punish, in the Manner prescribed by those Statutes and Ordinances, all such Persons who shall be found offending, within the said City and Liberties thereof, against the Form and Effect of the same Statutes and Ordinances, or any, or either of them; and to demand such sufficient Security for the Peace, or good Behaviour towards Us, our Heirs and Successors, and all the Subjects of Us, our Heirs and Successors, of all such Persons who shall send Threatnings to any Subject, or Subjects, of Us, our Heirs or Successors, concerning their Bodies, or the Burning their Houses; and if they shall refuse to find such Security, then to cause them to be safely kept in our Goal of Newgate, or in any other Prison of Us, our Heirs and Successors, in our said City of London, until they shall have found such Security; and to do and perform all and singular other Matters and Things, which any Justices or Keepers of the Peace, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, within any County of that Part of our Kingdom of Great-Britain, called England, may, can, or ought to do, and perform, by Virtue of any Statutes and Ordinances of this Part of our Kingdom of Great-Britain, called England, or by Virtue of any Commission of Us, our Heirs and Successors to preserve the Peace in any such County. In Witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

"Witnesses, John Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Guardians and Justices of the Kingdom, at Westminster, the twenty-fifth Day of August, in the fifteenth Year of our Reign."

About eleven in the Morning on the eighth of September, the Wind due South, there was a prodigious Hurricane, which did considerable Damage on the River Thames, and many Trees were torn up by the Roots, &c. It extended almost over the whole Island. To this we shall add an Extract of a private Letter from St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, sent by a Gentleman who was on the Road thither the Day that this Hurricane happened: "As we were going between

Mayor, Recorder and all the Aldermen made Justices of the Peace.

A great Storm of Wind.

"Stevenage



"Stevenage and Baldock, the Wind rose very suddenly, and blew very hard for a few Minutes: But we saw no Effects of the Tempest till we came to Biggleswade, where it threw down several Houses, Malt-houses, Barns and Trees. At Huntingdon we heard that several Windmills were overthrown, and in one of them the Miller was killed. But I never saw such Desolation in my Life, as there is here at St. Ives: Abundance of Houses are stripped, some thrown down, and the fine Spire of the Steeple fell, and demolished great Part of the Roof of the Church. The Sheets of Lead were rolled up, and carried with such Force, as to beat down Part of a House at a considerable Distance. But what is most remarkable, a little Boy, who ran into the Church-Porch, and staid till it was almost full of Stones, endeavouring to get out at a Window in the Side of it, was taken up by the Wind and carried a great Way, by which Means his Life was preserved. The Steeple of a Church about a Mile from hence was also thrown down. At Biggleswade, they told us the Storm lasted not above twenty Minutes."

His Majesty being returned from his German Dominions, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen (on the twenty-second of October) waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on his safe Return; when Sir John Strange, the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty's safe Return to Great-Britain being a Matter of universal Joy to every Part of it, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of your capital City have humbly desired this Opportunity of laying themselves at your Majesty's Feet, with their sincere and most dutiful Congratulations upon so happy an Event; the bare Possibility of Danger to such a Prince, must naturally suggest many anxious Thoughts to our Minds; the Day, therefore, which restored your Majesty to this Nation, in Health and Security, must ever be remembered with Thankfulness and Joy.

"The Sword is now drawn in so many Parts of Europe and America, that we are sensible your Majesty's Labours must be exceeding great, in attending to all the different Occurrences occasioned thereby. It is from this unwearied Application, and from the Readiness of your faithful Subjects to assist your Majesty in asserting the Rights of Great-Britain, that we promise ourselves a happy Issue of the present Troubles, and the Establishment of our Trade and Commerce upon a solid and lasting Foundation.

"Permit us, Sir, upon this our first Opportunity, to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for the Charter we have lately received, whereby the Number of Justices of the Peace in the City of London is increased; this, as it was asked and granted with a View only to the Furtherance of Justice, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty shall accordingly be applied.

"May God long preserve your Majesty, and accomplish all your Designs for the Good of your People."

To which his Majesty returned this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for this Mark of your Duty and Affection. You may be assured of my constant and firm Resolution to assert and maintain, in the most effectual Manner, the Rights of Great-Britain; and to carry on, with Vigour, those just and necessary Measures, which have been so unanimously supported, till the Trade and Commerce of these Kingdoms shall be established upon a firm and lasting Foundation."

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The great Cause between Charles Ewer, Esq; and Charles Eggleston, Esq; was determined on the fifth of November, before the Lord Chief Justice Lee, in the Court of King's-Bench, in Favour of the former; and he was accordingly sworn in Alderman of Broad-Street Ward, at a Court of Aldermen, on the seventeenth.

The City and Places adjacent were at this Time visited by an epidemic Fever, which carried off great Numbers for several Months together, perhaps occasioned by the uncommon hot Summer. Hence the immediate Cause of this Fever was said to be a Coagulation of the Blood, or a Stagnation thereof in the Capillary Arteries. In the Cure of it the Physicians were very cautious in prescribing Blisters and Opiates; and only ordered Bleeding at the Beginning: The most successful Remedy was thirty Grains of the Powder of the American Snake-Rattle-Snake-Root, given to the Patient in warm Milk every six Hours, till the Symptoms were greatly abated. In the Interim the Patient was directed to drink Tea made of Sage and Thyme, of each equal Parts, and always given warm.

This Distemper spread over the whole Nation, and was felt also in Ireland; and a judicious Author, besides the Cause assigned above, writes,

"The present Fever, at its first Appearance, seldom fixed itself on any but the poor People, and especially on such as lived in large Towns, Work-Houses, or Prisons: Country People and Farmers seemed for the most Part exempt from it; tho' we observed it frequently in Villages near Market-Towns, but then they were such as are supplied with Bread by the Bakers of those Towns.

"In order to inquire into the Cause of this destructive Fever, it may not be improper to consider, first, that epidemic Diseases seem to owe their Rise, either to the Air, infectious Matter transmitted from the Body of one Person to another, or to the Unwholesomeness of Aliment.

"That this epidemic Disease does not proceed from any Intemperate or Effluvia in the Air, appears, first, from its having been confined to the ordinary People; and, secondly, from the Farmers and others who live in the Country having been exempt from it. The epidemic Fevers in the Years 1727, 28, and 29, generally attributed to an ill Constitution,

The City's Address to his Majesty.

His Majesty's Answer.

Charles Ewer, Esq; Alderman.

An Epidemic Fever.

How cured.

See Lond. Mag. for 1741, p. 610.

Account thereof by Mr. John Alcock.



"tution of the Air, were first observed to begin  
"among the Country People, and to be some  
"Time advancing to large Towns, which, per-  
"haps, were screened, or longer defended from  
"Infection, by the numerous Exhalations from  
"Fires, Manufactures, &c.

"From several Circumstances, it seems im-  
"probable that it should arise from the Com-  
"munication of infectious Matter, from the  
"Body of one Person to another; and, there-  
"fore, we are led to suspect it must arise from  
"the Unwholesomeness of the Diet, that the  
"People afflicted with it have lived upon.

"In the late Scarcity and Dearness of Provi-  
"sions, 'tis very well known (especially in these  
"Parts of the Kingdom) that the Millers and  
"Bakers bought, and consumed vast Quantities  
"of Horse-Beans, Pease, coarse unsound Barley,  
"&c. This Mixture, or even Horse-Bean  
"Flour alone, made a large Part of the Com-  
"position of the ordinary Bread, which at that  
"Time was almost the only Food of poor  
"People. This Method of adulterating Bread,  
"if I may so call it, has been continued ever  
"since, in the finer as well as coarser Sorts;  
"and hence, perhaps, one may assign some Rea-  
"son for the Instances we have of late seen,  
"of this Fever among People who eat the bet-  
"ter Sorts of Bread.

"At one Time of the last Summer, the  
"Produce of the Gardens, particularly Cab-  
"bage, was very foul, and more remarkably  
"infested with a Worm or Insect, than has  
"been observed for several Years past: But as  
"this Fever was subsisting before, and has con-  
"tinued since, we therefore cannot attribute the  
"Cause to that, by Reason People who did eat  
"little or none of it, have yet been invaded  
"by it.

"A few Years ago there was a great Morta-  
"lity among the Horses, which was supposed to  
"be occasioned by a peculiar Worm or Insect  
"that the Horse-Bean was that Season very re-  
"markably infested with.

"Beans are constantly observed to be very  
"heating and unwholesome to Horses, if given  
"in considerable Quantities, and to produce the  
"Farcy, &c. unless the Horses are very much  
"exercised, or worked hard. 'Tis true, we  
"cannot always determine the Effects Things  
"will have on the human Body, from what  
"we observe them to have on Brute Animals:  
"But yet, I think, an Instance like the forego-  
"ing, might induce us to examine whether  
"Horse-Bean Flour be not very unwholesome to  
"make so large a Part of human Food.

"The terrible Nature of the present Fever,  
"it must be confessed, evades every Method of  
"Treatment that the Physicians in these Parts  
"could contrive: The Medicines to which the  
"usual inflammatory, intermittent, or nervous  
"Fever yield, here seldom effect much.

"Were I at Leisure to lay before the Pub-  
"lick an History of the numerous Cases that  
"have fallen under my own Observation, I do  
"not at all question but this untractable Fever  
"would evidently appear to be owing to the  
"Cause I have above hinted at; and if what I  
"have said should have any Weight in it, I

"hope the Health and Lives of our Fellow-  
"Creatures, will excite the Gentlemen of the  
"Faculty of Physick, and other able and wor-  
"thy Men, to solicit the legislative Power to  
"prohibit the Use of these pernicious Substances  
"in the making of Bread; it being greatly to  
"be feared, the Lives of many Thousands of  
"his Majesty's Subjects have hereby been de-  
"stroyed."

The City of *Westminster* having chosen the ho-  
"nourable Lord Viscount *Perceval* and *Charles*  
*Edwin*, Esq; their Representatives, the Thanks  
of the two worthy Representatives were publicly  
returned, as follows:

"To the Independent Inhabitants of the City and Li-  
"berty of *Westminster*.

"Gentlemen,

"We could have no Excuse, after the  
"great Honour we have received from  
"you, by your disinterested and unanimous  
"Choice of us, to be the Guardians of your  
"Liberties in Parliament at this critical Con-  
"juncture, if we did not take the first Oppor-  
"tunity to express our Gratitude: We there-  
"fore now return our humble Thanks; but  
"must leave it to Time to prove, by our pub-  
"lick Conduct, how deeply and sincerely we  
"are affected by this Obligation. In the mean  
"while, you may rest assured, that there shall  
"be nothing wanting in our Power, to shew  
"ourselves deserving of that Confidence you  
"have reposed in us: And that we value and  
"esteem the Favour you have conferred upon  
"us, beyond the greatest of those Temptations  
"which have corrupted, diverted, and deluded  
"so great a Number from the Duty of that im-  
"portant Station, in which we have been so ge-  
"nerously placed by you.

"Gentlemen, we are with great Truth,

"Your most faithful, obliged,

"And humble Servants,

Dec. 31,  
1741.

Perceval,  
Cha. Edwin.

And on *Tuesday, Jan. 5*. At a general Meet-  
ing of the Electors of the City and Liberty  
of *Westminster*, held at the *Crown and Anchor*  
Tavern in the *Strand*, it was agreed, *Nem. Con.*  
to present Instructions to their Members; and a  
Committee being appointed, the following were  
drawn up, unanimously approved of, and after-  
wards presented by the Burgesses and Inhabitants  
of the said City and Liberty:

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Perce-*  
"val, and *Charles Edwin*, Esq;

"We, the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the  
"City and Liberty of *Westminster*, being  
"truly sensible of the impending Dangers  
"that threaten *Europe* at this critical Conjun-  
"cture, cannot omit the Occasion, which now  
"offers, of communicating to you our Senti-  
"ments upon the present Posture of Affairs,  
"both at home and abroad, that so his Majesty  
"(as much as in us lies) may have the Satis-  
"faction he proposes to himself, by Means of  
"the new Elections, an Opportunity of knowing

*Instructions*  
*to the*  
*Westmin-*  
*ster Repre-*  
*sentatives.*

"the



"the more immediate Sense and Disposition of his People in general.

"And though your Regard for the Publick, and known Zeal for the present Royal Family, (under whom alone this Nation can be free and happy) leave us no Room to doubt but that you will diligently attend your Duty in Parliament; yet we crave Leave most earnestly to recommend it to you, especially at this Time, when the Posture of Affairs makes your Counsel and Assistance so necessary.

"We cannot but lament that the War with Spain (a War in itself just and necessary, entered into by the repeated Advice of both Houses of Parliament) should have been carried on, during the whole Course of it, with so little Vigour and Success: We therefore seriously recommend it to you to examine the Conduct of it, and to make strict Inquiry into the Cause, why, after such Profusion of publick Treasure, the Kingdom has received so little Reparation for the Injuries and Insults it has so long sustained.

"As we are truly sensible of the Benefit we have received from the Justice of Parliament, in having the great Privilege restored to us, of being represented by Members of our own choosing, so we cannot but earnestly entreat you to be assiduous in doing the same Justice to all other Petitioners, who may have been deprived of their most valuable Birthright, by the Iniquity of their Returning Officers, and zealously to promote such Bills as may be thought necessary for securing the Rights of Electors, and the Independency of the Elected, and in particular for the restoring Triennial Parliaments.

"The Experience of former Times evinces, how dangerous it is to the Constitution to have the Parliament filled with Numbers of Placemen, who may be too often at the arbitrary Beck of any Minister; and it is from the Freedom of our Representatives that we can alone hope to be extricated from the Labyrinth of Misfortunes, in which we apprehend we are at present involved.

"We earnestly recommend to you to oppose the keeping up of standing Armies in Time of Peace, as being burdensome to the Subject, and dangerous to our Liberties, the ill Effects of which we have so lately felt.

"We also recommend to you to oppose any Attempt that shall at any Time be made for extending the Laws of Excise, and to support any Bill or Bills that may be brought in for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Wool to any foreign Country."

A great Change in the Ministry happening about this Time, by the Removal of Sir Robert Walpole, the City of London, in Common Council assembled, made the following Representation to their Representatives in Parliament, on the tenth of February:

"The Representation of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. Lord-Mayor,

"Sir John Barnard, Knt. Mr. Alderman Lambert, and Mr. Alderman Heathcote, their Representatives in Parliament.

"This Court doth take this publick Occasion to acknowledge their grateful Sense of your vigilant and faithful Conduct in Parliament, which hath already contributed to the Production of many good Effects.

"As they have now Reason to hope for a Change of Measures as well as of Men, they desire you will strenuously promote all those salutary Laws, as are or shall be proposed in the House of Commons, such as the Place-Bill, a Pension-Bill, and the Repeal of the Septennial Act, in order to restore the ancient Freedom of our Constitution, and secure it against all future Attempts, either of open or secret Corruption, or of any undue Influence whatsoever.

"And more particularly they recommend, that you will persist, with unwearied Diligence, to make the earliest and strictest Inquiry into the Causes of all past Mismanagements, and exert your utmost Endeavours to prevent the like for the future.

"And they further expect, that you will extend such Inquiry to all Persons, who, in their respective Employments, have contributed to the complicated Evils, which have so long oppressed and dishonoured this Nation.

"And they congratulate themselves and the whole Kingdom, that, from the Virtue and Spirit of the present Parliament, every odious Name of Distinction will soon be lost among us, and that from this happy Period they may date the intire Abolition of Parties, of which the most pernicious Use has hitherto been made, to the imminent Danger of our Liberties.

"For now they may reasonably expect, that those who wish the real and solid Support of his Majesty and his Royal Family, and are qualified by their Virtues and Abilities, may have it in their Power to serve both their King and Country; and that no Distinction will remain, but of those who are Friends or Enemies to the Constitution, of those who would maintain the Freedom and Independency of Parliament, and of those who would subject it to corrupt and ministerial Influence."

In which they were followed by the City and Liberty of Westminster, who also made the following Representation to their Representatives in the great Council of the Nation, on the seventeenth of the same Month:

"The Representation of the City and Liberty of Westminster, to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Perceval, and Charles Edwin, Esq;

"We, the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster, cannot avoid taking the first Opportunity of paying our most grateful Acknowledgments for your faithful Behaviour during this short, but important Period of Parliament; and tho' we have no Reason to doubt your steady Perseverance, yet we cannot think it altogether improper

*Instructions to the Representatives of the City of London.*

*By the City of Westminster.*



"proper to acquaint you with our Sentiments on the present Crisis of Affairs;—a Crisis which we apprehend must determine the Fate of us and our Posterity, and render this Kingdom, either a Glory or Scoff among the Nations.

"We have beheld, with the deepest Concern, such Measures pursued for many Years past, as have manifestly tended to disgrace the Name, betray the Interests, ruin the Trade, weaken the Liberties, and depress the Courage of the British Nation. It is now with the most sensible Pleasure we behold the agreeable Prospect of being delivered from the fatal Effects of such Measures, by the Virtue of a truly British Parliament, and the Removal of those Persons who, supported by the Influence of Corruption (that Canker of our Constitution) have too long wanted in the Abuse of Power, and mocked the Calamities of an almost despairing People.

"But as the melancholy Experience of past Times evinces, that the Removal of the Person of a Minister from the Helm, is insufficient for securing the Interests and Liberties of a People, while his Creatures, his Maxims, and his Views, are entailed upon the Government; we therefore hope you will most strenuously oppose them, and endeavour to procure us such a constitutional Security, as may prevent this Kingdom from suffering by the like Errors or Iniquities for the future.

"As the strictest Enquiry only can satisfy, so nothing but the most rigorous Justice ought to avenge an injured People; it is therefore we earnestly intreat you to make a diligent Scrutiny into the Authors of those Grievances we have so long groaned under, and not suffer Impunity to be the Lot of the Oppressor:—Justice is a Duty you owe to Posterity, as Examples are most likely to prevent future Evils:—Should the Disturber of the Publick be permitted the Enjoyment of private Tranquillity, or his Influence remain in those Councils from which his Person is removed, we conceive that such an Event at this Juncture must give a fatal Encouragement, or rather Sanction, to a wanton and wicked Exercise of Power in all succeeding Ministers:—Lenity to such a one would be Cruelty to the Nation; and the calling to a severe Account the Instruments of pernicious Measures, however unavailing to procure us Reparation for what is past, may have the happy Effect of henceforth preventing the like Violations of the Constitution, the like Profusion of publick Treasure at home, and the like Prostitution of the publick Faith and Honour abroad.

"We zealously recommend to your Endeavours the extirpating those Party Distinctions, which, tho' their Foundation have long ceased to exist, were yet so industriously fomented among us, in order to serve the mischievous Purposes of a ministerial Tyranny, and in Opposition to the real and permanent Interests of the present Royal Family. The common Interest, it is hoped, has now united all Parties and Persuasions, and every Man will be regarded only as he prefers the Welfare and

NUMB. LIII.

"Liberties of his Country to any private Dependence or venal Consideration whatever."

On the twentieth of January, 1742, the Merchants and Traders of the City of London, apprehending themselves and the whole trading Part of the Nation aggrieved by the bad Conduct of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented a Petition to both Houses of Parliament; in which they set forth, "That the Petitioners, with the utmost Concern, have found themselves under the Necessity of representing to the House, that the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms have been continually exposed to the growing Insolence of the Spanish Privateers, from the Commencement of this just and necessary War; that during its whole Progress and Continuance, notwithstanding the repeated Applications of the suffering Merchants for Protection and Redress, their Losses and Misfortunes have considerably increased of late, to the impoverishing of many of his Majesty's Subjects, the great Detriment of Trade in general, the Diminution of his Majesty's Revenue, and the Dishonour of the Nation; that upwards of three hundred Ships and Vessels have been taken, (the greatest Part of them in or near the British Channel and Soundings) and carried into St. Sebastian, and other adjacent Ports; by which Numbers of his Majesty's most useful Subjects have been reduced to Want and Imprisonment, or, compelled by inhuman Treatment, and despairing of a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, have insisted in the Service of Spain; that the Petitioners apprehend, that most of these Misfortunes might have been prevented, considering the Weakness of our Enemy at Sea, had a few of his Majesty's Ships of War been properly stationed, and the Commanders kept strictly to their Duty; a Neglect, which appears the more surprising, as there was a Precedent of an Act of Parliament in 1707, expressly made for those Purposes, intitled, *An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom, by Cruizers and Convoys*; that by Means of this Neglect, and the many valuable Prizes the Spaniards have made, they have been encouraged and enabled to fit out such Numbers of Privateers from St. Sebastian and Bilbao, exclusive of other Ports, as to render the Navigation to and from these Kingdoms every Day more and more dangerous; and that the present great and unexpected Power of the Enemy in the Mediterranean, gives the Petitioners Reason to apprehend, that their Trade is become extremely precarious in those Parts; that there have been various Neglects and Delays in the Appointment and sending out of Convoys; and that out of those few, which have been granted, some of the Commanders have paid so little Regard to the Ships under their Care, that they have deserted them at Sea, and left them as a Prey to the Enemy: And praying Leave further to represent, that the Navigation to and from several of his Majesty's Colonies has often been exposed to the Enemy; and that many Ships have been taken in the American Seas by their Privateers, principally

*Petition of the Merchants, &c. against the Admiralty.*



"owing, as the Petitioners presume, to a Want  
 "of a sufficient Number of Ships, or of proper  
 "Care in some of his Majesty's Commanders,  
 "stationed in those Parts; that many Ships have  
 "been brought into Danger, by the arbitrary  
 "impressing of their ablest Hands out of the  
 "homeward-bound Ships, before they had made  
 "the Land, or arrived to a Place of Safety, and  
 "out of the outward-bound Ships in the Pro-  
 "secution of their Voyages: And praying Leave  
 "to assure the House, that they do not com-  
 "plain of such Captures as are the unavoidable  
 "Consequence of a War, but of such only as  
 "have been occasioned by a Want of due Care  
 "for the Protection of Trade, which has, du-  
 "ring the whole War, laboured under an ap-  
 "parent Neglect and Disregard; nor shall they  
 "ever be induced, either by their past Misfor-  
 "tunes, or future Apprehensions, so far to  
 "forget their Duty to his Majesty and the  
 "Legislature, as once to repine or murmur at  
 "the present War with Spain, which his Ma-  
 "jesty and these Kingdoms are so necessarily  
 "engaged in; and upon the vigorous Prosecu-  
 "tion of which the Interest of the British Trade  
 "and the Freedom of Navigation so evidently  
 "depend: And praying the House to take the  
 "Premises into their Consideration, that such  
 "Provision may be made for the future Protec-  
 "tion of the Trade and Navigation of these  
 "Kingdoms, as the House shall think fit; and  
 "that the Petitioners may be heard by them-  
 "selves or Counsel thereupon"

Mr.  
Glover's  
Speech and  
Arguments  
to enforce  
the same.

This Petition was presented by Mr. Glover, who, in opening the Subject-Matter of the Petition, set forth, That the Merchants finding themselves neglected by those, from whom they had Reason to hope for Countenance and Redress, and deprived of that Care and Protection, which is due from the Publick and its Officers to every Individual, more especially in Times of War and Danger, were under a Necessity of appealing to Parliament for Relief.

He then proceeded to explain the Nature and Order of the Evidence he had to produce, in Support of the several Facts alledged in the Petition.

After the Examination of the Witnesses, and reading several Papers and Letters, he summed up the whole Evidence.

He made his Acknowledgments to the Committee for their Indulgence and Attention, repeated his first Proposition, that the Merchants had been deprived of all Care and Protection, which he attributed to one uniform and continued Design.

Upon the Head of Captures, he proved, that the Neglect of Trade in the present War, far surpassed the same Misconduct which was the Subject of Complaint in the last.

He then expatiated on the Inhumanity of suffering many Thousands of British Sailors to lie exposed to Want and Misery in the Dungeons of Spain, notwithstanding the Willingness of the Enemy to promote a regular Exchange of Prisoners; a Neglect on the Side of England so unprecedented, so repugnant to the Practice of Nations, as nothing could probably account for it, but an inflexible Resolution of bringing

upon Trade every imaginable Difficulty from every Quarter; and this he imputed to an express Design of promoting, in every Shape, that known, that original and favourite Plan of making the Merchants uneasy with the War.

He then made several Observations on the Lists of Cruizers, and other Papers laid before the House by the Admiralty; wherein, among many other Particulars, he took Notice, that pressing Vessels, and all Sir John Norris's Squadron of first and second Rate Men of War, were set down, without Shame, as Cruizers against Privateers; and further shewed, that the strongest Evidence of Neglect was contained in those Papers.

Upon the Head of Convoys he shewed, that by detaining for twelve Months the Fleet bound to Portugal, for Want of Protections and Convoys, the Admiralty had given the French an Opportunity of introducing their Woollen Manufacture into the Portugal Market, and had greatly injured that most valuable Branch of the British Trade in many other Instances, notwithstanding the timely Notices and Warnings they had received from the Merchants residing both at Lisbon and London.

He then touched upon the flagrant Neglect of Trade in North America, and dwelt upon an inhuman Instance of arbitrary impressing in South Carolina, where a Man was murdered, the Law violated, the Civil Magistrate set at open Defiance, and the Murderers acquitted, by a Mock Trial in a Court Martial.

He then proceeded to set forth the Indifference, the Disregard, and Insolence, which the Admiralty had shewn the Merchants upon several most reasonable Applications, and explained the cruel and malignant Meaning of an Answer given to them, *It is your own War, and you must take it for your Pains*; which, he said, originally issued from a certain Quarter, where it was first determined, that Trade should be deprived of Protection, and every Hardship heaped upon the Merchant, 'till he should be brought to acknowledge his Error, and repent of the War.

He then concluded in the following Words: "To whom then could we appeal for Relief, but to you, the Redressors of Grievances, and Guardians of the Publick? Could we have Recourse to those, who had treated our Misfortunes with Indifference and Scorn, and who had openly declared themselves to be a Board of Execution only, and not of Order? Upon your Protection, the British Trade throws itself this Day; the Sailor, the Merchant, the Manufacturer are all soliciting your Justice, imploring your powerful Interposition to shield them from the Malice of their Enemies at home, and from the Artifice of their foreign Rivals, who are watching to take Advantage of our unredressed Misfortunes: Thousands of his Majesty's most useful Subjects, with equal Anxiety and Submission, are humbly and earnestly intreating, that you will not suffer them to sink utterly in Ruin, nor gratify the pernicious Views of those who envy them abroad, and of those who hate



"hate them at home; that you will take  
"their Cause into your Consideration, that you  
"will provide for their future Security by a  
"Law, that you will humble and punish their  
"Oppressors, that you will restore Discipline,  
"infuse new Spirit and Vigour into the Admi-  
"nistration of the Navy, and by your Wisdom  
"and Justice render the very Thought of in-  
"juring the *British* Trade again a Terror to all  
"succeeding Times. But the Ways and Means  
"of accomplishing these great Ends are, with  
"all Humility, submitted to the Wisdom of this  
"House."

City's Pe-  
tition.

Petitions of the same Nature and Purport,  
and containing several other Grounds of Com-  
plaint, were presented from almost all our chief  
Cities and Sea-Ports; and on the twenty-sixth,  
the Sheriffs of *London* went up to Parliament,  
with the Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Alder-  
men and Commoners of this City; which set  
forth, "That at a Time when a feeble Enemy  
"holds our Naval Power in Derision, and the  
"Conduct and Distribution of our Ships of  
"War are the subject of universal Censure, to  
"remain unconcerned and silent, would ill be-  
"come the representative Body of this great  
"Metropolis, which so sensibly shares in every  
"publick Misfortune; that the Petitioners  
"therefore beg Leave humbly to represent to  
"the House, that it is with the utmost Grief they  
"have seen the Navigation and Commerce of  
"these Kingdoms so constantly interrupted, on our  
"own Coasts, and almost in Sight of our late  
"powerful Naval Armaments, by the Privateers  
"of *Spain*, to the Ruin of our Trade, the  
"enriching of the Enemy, and the Disgrace of  
"the *British* Name; that the Losses hereby  
"sustained, the Manner in which Applications  
"for Redress have been often evaded, and other  
"numerous Instances of Negligence and Disre-  
"gard of the commerical Interest of these  
"Kingdoms, (whilst a neighbouring Nation is  
"every Day converting these Errors to their  
"own Advantage) have given the Petitioners  
"the most dreadful Apprehensions, lest our  
"Trade, the Foundation of our Wealth and  
"Power, and which has formerly enabled  
"us to maintain the Liberties of *Europe*,  
"should be transferred into the Hands of our  
"potent and dangerous Rival; that the Peti-  
"tioners cannot but observe with Concern, that  
"those Ships of War, which they might reason-  
"ably have expected would have been em-  
"ployed in protecting our Trade, have not  
"contributed either thereto, or to the Interest  
"or Honour of this Nation; and that the Peti-  
"tioners have seen a powerful and well-provided  
"Fleet remaining inactive in our own Ports, or  
"more ingloriously putting to Sea, without the  
"Appearance of any Enterprize in View, or  
"even the Possibility of meeting an Enemy wor-  
"thy of its Attention, whilst our trading Ves-  
"sels have been daily exposed in the *British*  
"Channel and Soundings to the Privateers of a  
"Place so inconsiderable as *St. Sebastian*; and  
"that, notwithstanding these various Subjects of  
"Complaint, the Petitioners beg the House to  
"believe, that they do not hereby intend to  
"signify the least Desire of a Peace with *Spain*,  
"until his Majesty shall, by a vigorous Prose-

"cution of the War, have obtained from the  
"Enemy an ample Acknowledgment of his  
"Peoples just Rights, and the Possession of such  
"a Pledge, as may effectually secure the Free-  
"dom of Navigation to our latest Posterity;  
"and therefore intreating the House to take the  
"calamitous State of Trade, occasioned by the  
"Grievances complained of, into their Consid-  
"eration; and that the House would be pleased  
"to make such a Provision, for the future Secu-  
"rity of the Navigation and Commerce of these  
"Kingdoms, as they shall think fit."

These Petitions were severally referred to the  
Consideration of a Committee of the whole  
House.

In Pursuance of which, it was ordered, that  
the Lord-Mayor of *London* and Sir *John Barnard*  
should prepare and bring in a Bill for pro-  
tecting and securing the Trade and Navigation of  
this Kingdom in Times of War; after which  
it was ordered, that the first and second Re-  
solutions of the House, (relating to the Num-  
ber of Cruizers, and the Journals of their Com-  
manders) should be humbly laid before his  
Majesty, by such Members of the House as  
were of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-  
Council.

Bill ordered  
to be pre-  
pared.

On the second of *March*, the Merchants and  
Citizens made great Rejoicings, on Account of  
the gracious Reception their Petitions had met  
with in Parliament, and for the vigorous Re-  
solutions taken for the better Protection of their  
Trade and Commerce for the future.

Great Re-  
joicings  
thereupon.

The next Day the Center Arch of the New  
Bride at *Westminster* was finished.

Sir *Robert Godscall*, Lord-Mayor of this City,  
died of a violent Fever on the twenty-sixth of  
*June*; and was succeeded in the Chair by *George*  
*Heathcote*, Esq; who in the Year 1740 generou-  
sly declined that Honour in Favour of Sir *Robert*  
*Godscall*, as you may read above; after he was  
chosen, he addressed himself to the Liverymen to  
the following Purpose: "That he was, with  
"them truly sensible of the great Loss the City  
"sustained by the Death of his worthy Prede-  
"cessor: That he lay under great Obligations  
"to his Fellow-Citizens, for their past as well as  
"present Favour, in conferring that high Honour  
"upon him; and, in Discharge of that great  
"Trust, should endeavour to merit the Continu-  
"ance of their Esteem, by acquitting himself  
"with Reputation, in preserving the Peace and  
"Welfare of this great Metropolis; whose  
"Rights and Liberties, with Extension of Trade  
"and Commerce, were always his Study, and  
"from which no Honours could ever alienate his  
"Heart."

Death of  
Sir Robert  
Godscall,  
Lord-  
Mayor.

Election of  
*George*  
*Heath-*  
*cote*, Esq;

The same Day, viz. *Monday, June* the twenty-  
eighth, his Lordship was presented to the Lord-  
Chancellor, and afterwards sworn in at *Guildhall*:  
And the next Day, his Lordship, in the City  
Barge, attended by that of the *Salters* Company,  
went to *Westminster*, and was sworn in before the  
Barons of the Exchequer.

We had the following Character in the Papers  
of Sir *Robert Godscall*, the late Lord-Mayor:  
At all Times his Integrity remained unshaken,  
his Heart Proof against any Corruption, and his  
Abilities exceeded by nothing but his Integrity  
and Courage. His Conduct so endeared him to  
his

his



his Fellow-Citizens, that, in Regard to his great Qualifications, they elected him one of their Representatives in Parliament; and for a further Approbation of his Merit, and a Demonstration of their own Gratitude, they, by their united, by their often repeated Voices, conferred upon him the highest Honour they could give, the chief Magistracy of this City; which Trusts he discharged with the greatest Uprightness, and shewed his distinguishing Judgment, by preferring Honesty before Profit, by rightly discerning Truth from Falshood. In short, his true Characteristics were those of a most tender and affectionate Husband, a kind and generous Master, a sincere Friend, and a true Lover of his Country.

Will. Calvert, Esq;  
elected  
Member  
of Parli-  
ament.

Foundation  
of the  
Foundling-  
Hospital.

Sir Robert was succeeded, as Member of Parliament, by William Calvert, Esq, Alderman of Portoken-Ward; who was chosen on the thirteenth of July, without Opposition.

The Foundation-Stone of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, was laid in *Lamb's Conduit-Fields*, on the sixteenth of September, by John Milner, Esq; the Vice-President; wherein was placed, between two Plates of milled Lead, a Copper-plate, engraved with the following Inscription: *The Foundation of this Hospital for the Relief of exposed and deserted young Children, was laid the sixteenth of September, 16 George II. 1742.*

New  
French  
Church  
founded.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of October, was laid the Foundation of a new French Church, at the N. E. Corner of Church-Street *Spitalfields*.

Stamp-  
Brook-  
bank, Esq;  
Alderman  
Hankey.

Poll for  
Sheriff.

This Year several Citizens having paid the Fine to be excused serving the Office of Sheriff, to which they were nominated by the Lord-Mayor, for the Approbation of the Common-Hall, and Stamp Brookbank having refused to serve that Office, as being a Dissenter, and Alexander Master having sworn off, Alderman Hankey was put in Nomination with Alderman Benn, and declared to have the Majority of Hands at the Common-Hall, on the twentieth of this Month: But, upon a Poll demanded in Favour of the latter, which ended on the twenty-seventh, the Votes stood thus:

For Alderman Benn 1925  
Alderman Hankey 1371

Majority for Alderman Benn 554  
And, the next Day, he and Charles Eggleton, Esq, were sworn in at Guildhall.

On the twenty-first of October, at a Court of Common Council, the following Instructions were drawn up and approved of, and ordered to be presented to the City Representatives in Parliament:

#### HEATHCOTE, MAYOR.

*A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday the twenty-first Day of October, and in the sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great-Britain, &c.*

*The Representation of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to the Right Hon. George Heathcote, Esq, Lord-Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knight and Alderman, Mr. Ald. Lambert, and Mr. Ald. Calvert, their Representatives in Parlia-*

*ment.*

"In the present unhappy Conjecture, when the domestick Enemies of these Kingdoms are flattering themselves, that, by the late astonishing Example of unpunished Treachery and Corruption, the Nation must be driven to Despair, and abandon all Thoughts of any future Efforts for the Support and Security of the publick Liberty; We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, think it our indispensable Duty to declare, in this most solemn Manner, that as we were fully sensible how advantageously this Nation has hitherto been distinguished, by its Freedom, from the rest of Mankind, we will not, by Supineness, resign our Claim to so invaluable a Blessing; but that we will still persevere, with the same uniform and unshaken Resolution, against the Malice of our undisguised Enemies, and the Falshood of our pretended Friends, whose shameful Union and Confederacy against their Country, at the same Time that they serve to increase our Apprehensions, shall redouble our Attention and Zeal for the Defence and Preservation of all our Constitutional Rights: We therefore address ourselves to you, our worthy Representatives in Parliament, and, with the most grateful Acknowledgments of your former meritorious Conduct, take this Occasion of laying our Sentiments before you.

"We cannot but lament, that Means have been used to defeat our Hopes of a speedy and effectual Reformation; we had long seen the great Concerns of the Kingdom all perverted to the single Purpose of maintaining Power in one Hand: With this pernicious Design our Wealth has been exhausted, our Trade neglected, our Honour prostituted, and the Independency of Parliament invaded. At length, after a continued Struggle of twenty Years, when we had Reason to expect, that the happy Period of our Deliverance was at Hand, that each Offender would have received the Chastisement due to his Crimes, and such Regulations have been established, as would have secured us from the like Enormities in Time to come, how great was our Surprize, to find that some of those, who under a Mask of Integrity, and by dissembling a Zeal for their Country, had long acquired the largest Share of its Confidence, should, without the least Hesitation, or seeming Remorse, greedily embrace the first Occasion to disgrace all their former Conduct; and, in Defiance of the most solemn Protestations, openly conspire, with the known Enemies of the Publick, to defraud the Nation of that Justice and Security, which they themselves had so often and so peremptorily declared was indispensibly necessary to its Preservation and Support."

"Amidst these melancholy Considerations we have the Satisfaction to find, that the general Censure and Indignation have so immediately pursued these Betrayers of their Trust, that few have been misled by their Pretences; and that they succeeded in the publick Hatred (those they have screened) though they have not, as yet, succeeded to their Power. And we may reasonably expect a more fortunate Issue in the approaching Sessions, since many of those Crimes,



"Crimes, which have so long excited the just  
"Repentment of the Publick, are now incon-  
"testably evinced to all Mankind, notwithstand-  
"ing the various Artifices put in Practice to  
"conceal and protect them: For it cannot now  
"be a Doubt that our Troops, under the ex-  
"tremest Distress in an unhealthy Climate, were  
"defrauded, by collusive Contracts, of their just  
"Pay; that the Power of an Administration  
"hath been applied to corrupting of Returning  
"Officers, the purchasing of Votes, and the Sub-  
"version of Charters; and that immense Sums of  
"that publick Treasure, which was appropriated  
"to the Support of the Civil Government, have  
"been partly secreted, and partly diverted to  
"Purposes injurious to the Dignity of the Crown,  
"and destructive of our happy Constitution.

"We therefore most earnestly entreat, that,  
"at this important Crisis, you will not suffer  
"yourselves to be amused with distant Objects,  
"which of late have been so specially dressed up  
"with all the Arts of Fallacy and Delusion; but,  
"whatever Plea may be offered in Behalf of our  
"Safety abroad, be persuaded that Security at  
"home is the first Point which merits your Con-  
"sideration; that the gratifying the reasonable  
"Desires of the People, who ask no more than  
"Justice, and the Re-establishment of the British  
"Constitution, can alone give Weight and Suc-  
"cess to his Majesty's Councils and Measures,  
"can alone recover the lost Confidence of our  
"antient Allies, and strike Terror into our most  
"powerful Enemies. We therefore apply to you  
"now, with all the urgent Sollicitations of Men  
"fully convinced that their All is at Stake, the  
"Rights and Privileges of ourselves and Poste-  
"rity, with every valuable Advantage purchased  
"for us by the Blood of our Ancestors, con-  
"juring you to postpone every other Consider-  
"ation, particularly the Supplies for the current  
"Service of the ensuing Year, till you have re-  
"newed the Secret Committee of Enquiry; pro-  
"cured an effectual Bill to reduce and limit the  
"Number of Placemen in the House of Com-  
"mons; restored the Frequency of Elections,  
"and restrained the Abuse of Power in Return-  
"ing Officers. Yet, after these salutary Pro-  
"visions, when you shall think fit to grant the  
"Supplies, at the same Time have some Regard  
"to their Application. A Nation burdened with  
"Taxes, oppressed with Debts, and almost ex-  
"hausted by one lavish Administration, can but  
"ill undergo a fresh Profusion of its Treasure in  
"the Parade of numerous Land Armies, and the  
"Hire of foreign Forces, without the Appear-  
"ance of any Service in the Behalf of his Ma-  
"jesty's British Dominions.

"These Points alone can give Safety to the  
"Kingdom, and appease the general Discontents;  
"and the vigorous Prosecution of them, in Con-  
"currence with all true Friends of the Publick,  
"(independent of Party, or of any other in-  
"vidious Distinction whatsoever) will insure to  
"yourselves the lasting Favour and Affection of  
"this great Metropolis."

Afterwards the Common Council returned  
Thanks to the Right Hon. George Heatcote, Esq;  
Lord-Mayor, for holding frequent Common  
Councils, &c. and his Readiness upon all Occa-

sions to act for the Good of his Country, and of  
this great trading City in particular. His  
Lordship made an elegant Speech, thanking  
them for the great Honour they had done him  
in chusing him one of their Representatives, and  
assured them that nothing should be wanting on  
his Part. Mr. Alderman Calvert likewise made  
a very handsome Speech.

And on Friday the twenty-ninth, the Right  
Hon. Robert Willmot, Esq; the new Lord-  
Mayor of London, was with the usual Solemnity  
sworn into that high and honourable Office at  
Westminster, for the Year ensuing. It was remark-  
able, that notwithstanding the common Notion  
that a Lord-Mayor must be free of one of the  
twelve Companies, his Lordship broke through  
that Custom, upon the Advice of Council that  
there was no Law for it. His Lordship was of the  
Coopers Company, and would have been translated  
to the Clothworkers, which is one of the twelve;  
but his Admission being carried but by a small  
Majority, and they having at the same Time re-  
fused him the Use of their Hall, he was resolved  
to give them no farther Trouble: And this gave  
Occasion to the present Alteration, which per-  
haps the twelve Companies may repent. It  
seems, all that is necessary is, that the Lord-  
Mayor for the Time being should be free of one  
of the twelve Companies, in order to be President  
of the Irish Committee.

The City of Westminster made also the like  
Representation to their Representatives in this  
Form:

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Perceval,  
"and Charles Edwin, Esq;

"We, the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the  
"City and Liberty of Westminster, think it incum-  
"bent on us, at this Crisis, to offer our Sentiments  
"to you, our Representatives in Parliament, who,  
"we most gratefully acknowledge, have hitherto  
"answered our Expectations in that great Trust:  
"Nor does this Application flow from any mista-  
"ken Notion of our own Importance, or from the  
"least Disgust of your Virtue and Abilities; but  
"that the supreme Councils and Legislature of this  
"Kingdom may be justly informed of what we  
"conceive to be the Voice of the People, to  
"which, whenever Government perverts the End  
"of its Institution, the last Appeal must lie.

"We acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness in  
"removing, without Application of Parliament,  
"a Minister from that Post he had so long wick-  
"edly abused and disgraced; and expect it will  
"now be your earnest Endeavour to oppose every  
"Confederacy that may be formed either to  
"screen the Offender or perpetuate the Offence:  
"Nor is this meant further than to encourage the  
"just Spirit which ought to animate an injured  
"and almost ruined People, without exceeding  
"those Bounds, which Duty to our Sovereign,  
"Reverence to the Constitution, and the Dig-  
"nity of Government prescribe.

"As the Punishment of one Man can never  
"compensate the Injuries of a whole Nation, so  
"the Justice we demand does not proceed from  
"an Impotency of Revenge, but from a deep  
"Conviction that such a Precedent of Impunity  
"will expose us to the Scourge of any future Mi-  
"nister, who, unawed by the Terror of Exam-

Robert  
Willmot,  
Esq; Lord-  
Mayor, of  
the Coopers  
Company.

Was not  
translated.

Westmin-  
ster In-  
stitutions.



"ple, may renew the same Abuse of Power ;  
 "and thus this Country be reduced to the melancholy Alternative of having Recourse either  
 "to the Violence of popular Contention, or  
 "groan under the Yoke of oppressive Government.

"As publick Utility is alone the Object of  
 "Pursuit, we shall not presume to censure any  
 "Characters, but such as by their Conduct can  
 "admit of no Excuse, with a due Reserve to  
 "those of whom we are yet willing to entertain  
 "a favourable Opinion ; and as their Errors are,  
 "we hope, not irretrievable, have yet an Opportunity of becoming an Ornament, instead of a  
 "Disgrace to a *British* Administration.

"We have long experienced, that a lucrative  
 "Influence over the representative Body of  
 "this Nation has been of most fatal Consequence to the Liberties of the Subject, and  
 "destructive of that Independence which is the  
 "very Soul of our Constitution ; therefore we  
 "insist that you join in such Measures as are necessary to obtain an effectual Limitation of  
 "Placemen in Parliament, without any View of  
 "cramping the necessary Operations of Government, but as we conceive the Disinterestedness of  
 "the Representatives is the best Security for  
 "the Freedom of the People.

"As the restoring Frequency of Parliaments  
 "was perhaps one of the most valuable Acquisitions obtained for the Subject, by the present  
 "happy Establishment, it is with the deepest  
 "Concern we lament the Loss of that invaluable  
 "Privilege, and for the Recovery of which we  
 "conjure you to exert your utmost Zeal ; since,  
 "without this Barrier, we conceive this Nation  
 "may one Day have the Misfortune to suffer  
 "more under that Succession, which was raised  
 "to protect and preserve its Liberties, than from  
 "either the secret or avowed, the fraudulent or  
 "violent Invasions of the most arbitrary and designing Monarchs.

"We hope you will not suffer any foreign Affairs to divert your Attention from our domestic Interests ; nor the Pretence of restoring  
 "the Balance of Power abroad, betray you into  
 "a Loss of that Equilibrium of our Constitution  
 "at home, on which alone the mutual Advantage both of the Crown and People depends.  
 "The Glory of the most successful War, will,  
 "we apprehend, be too dearly purchased at the  
 "Expence of our Liberties, and therefore we  
 "intreat, that the Security of the Subject may  
 "be made the Consideration of granting any  
 "Supplies whatever : Nor does this proceed  
 "from any Inclination to stop the vigorous Prosecution of a War, so far as it relates to the  
 "Interests and Honour of his Majesty's *British*  
 "Dominions, but from long Experience, that  
 "any Application for Redress of Grievances are  
 "but ill relished when once the Necessities of  
 "Government are supplied.

"We are sensible that Obedience is the Price  
 "of Protection, and therefore, in our Attempt  
 "to vindicate the Privilege of the People, at the  
 "same Time pay the utmost Regard to the Prerogative of the Crown ; and, as we cheerfully  
 "submit to a legal Subjection, we expect you  
 "will always endeavour to defend us from any  
 "Anti-Constitutional Servitude."

Representations and Instructions of the like  
 Nature were presented by the Counties of *Worcester* and *Hereford*, the Borough of *Southwark*,  
 the Cities of *Edinburgh*, *Litchfield*, *Hereford*,  
 &c. most of them referring to and recommending the Representation and Instructions of the  
 City of *London*. That from *Edinburgh* proceeds  
 thus :

"The City of *London*, that eminent Bulwark  
 "and Protectress of the Liberty and Freedom of  
 "the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom,  
 "and of the Dignity and Honour of the Crown,  
 "have represented their Sentiments of the present  
 "deplorable and ruinous Condition to which the  
 "Nation is reduced, and of the Means to retrieve it, with a Dignity becoming that vast  
 "Metropolis, with Reasons and Motives so cogent and powerful as must animate any Person but a Slave, and with such Spirit and  
 "Energy as must affect the most Insensible and  
 "Stupid.

"As we, your Constituents, wish to vie with  
 "our Sister City in nothing more than her Zeal  
 "for the Honour of the Crown and the Welfare  
 "of the Kingdom ; and as our Sentiments, with  
 "Respect to both, are entirely the same, and  
 "cannot be better expressed than they are by her  
 "Representation to her Members, (a Copy of  
 "which we herewith deliver to you) we therefore adopt the same, and make it our sincere  
 "Request, that it may be the Rule of your  
 "Conduct in the approaching Session of Parliament."

Soon after, one of the publick Journals, intitled *Common Sense*, gave us the following Remarks on the *London* Representation :

"The late warm and just Representations of  
 "the Cities of *London*, &c. to their Members,  
 "setting forth the present State of our publick  
 "Affairs, and the deplorable Situation we are  
 "now in, occasioned by the most iniquitous Administration of the late *Corruptor*, have at the  
 "same Time astonished and raised the Indignation of every true *Briton*. Mankind did believe before, but now no Doubt remains ; all  
 "People are convinced, they now know certainly, that all the Misfortunes we have laboured  
 "under for many Years past, are wholly owing  
 "to the Power and Wealth with which one Man  
 "has been invested, and by which he has been  
 "enabled to call himself and his Accomplices a  
 "Majority. Nor were these Representations  
 "gained as Addresses have been formerly, by an  
 "artful Minister, who has endeavour'd to  
 "give the Sense and Opinion of the People to  
 "his Master in his Favour, and by that Means  
 "to misguide him ; no, they are what they appear to be, the general Sense of the People,  
 "communicated to their Representatives in this  
 "solemn and publick Manner, perfectly voluntary and free from any Manner of Influence,  
 "Management or Direction whatsoever ; and,  
 "no Doubt of it, the glorious Example of this  
 "Metropolis, the Source, the Fountain-Head of  
 "all our Wealth and Trade, will have, it has  
 "had already, its proper Influence both within  
 "and without Doors.

"What a generous Sentiment ! what a Spirit  
 "of Freedom ! such as would have become the  
 "Mouths

Of the  
 City of  
 Edinburgh

Remarks  
 on the  
 London  
 Instructions.



"Mouths of the Citizens of Rome, when on the like Occasions the Foundations of their mighty Empire were sapping by Corruption; such as became the Mouth of Cato:

"—Let it not perish in our Hands—

"A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty

"Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage.

"This glorious Representation will remain a Memorial, of the heroick Spirit of Liberty and Justice in the City of London, till Time shall be no more: It is already become the Standard of Truth, and the rest of the Nation refer to it, in their Instructions, as to an unerring Oracle. I know not what the Person particularly marked out in this Piece may think, but if he can feel, if he has any Sensation, it must make his Blood shudder in his Veins, to hear himself proclaimed thus by the whole Nation, the Corruptor General. It must give him an Ague Fit, not to be cured by his usual Grand Specificks, the Balsam of Peru, or the Jesuits Bark."

Sir John Strange.

On the fourth of December, Sir John Strange, Knt. by Letter to the Lord-Mayor, resigned the Office of Recorder of London; having some Time before laid down the Post of Solicitor-General to his Majesty. And on the twentieth came on, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Willes, in the Court of Common-Pleas at Guildhall, a Cause wherein the Company of Weavers, London, were Plaintiffs, and Mr. Thomas Handyside, Defendant, who refused to be of the Livery of the Company, not being free of the City; but, on Proof of the Charter and By-Laws, it appeared, the Defendant being a Member of the Company, was eligible to the Livery, though not free of the City, and therefore a Verdict was found for the Company.

Weavers Company and Mr. Handyside

Thomas Rounce executed.

On the nineteenth of January, 1743, Thomas Rounce, condemned for High Treason, in fighting against his King and Country on board a Spanish Privateer, was carried from Newgate, on a Hurdle drawn by four Horses adorned with Ribbands, to Execution-Doek. One of the Sheriffs Officers carried a Silver Oar before him. Jack Ketch rode upon the Hurdle, dressed in a white Frock, with a Knife and Steel by his Side, and a drawn Scymetar in his Hand. After he had hung about fifteen Minutes, the Executioner cut him down, ript up his belly, and threw his Heart and Bowels into a Fire prepared for that Purpose. He was then quartered, and his Quarters put into a Coffin, and delivered to his Friends. This was the only Execution of the Kind, and for such a Crime, from the Year 1708, in the Time of Q. Anne's War.

Meeting of Parliament in the Strand.

On the fifteenth of March, there was a numerous Meeting of the Members of the House Commons at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, among whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, Lord Vis. Barrington, Lord Vis. Hillsborough, Lord Guernsey, Lord Noel Somerset, Lord George Graham; Hon. Edward Digby, Hon. W. Lev. Gower, Hon. Bap. Lev. Gower, Hon. Stu. Mackenzie, Hon. Sewallis Shirley, Hon. John Stuart, Hon. Tho. Watson, Esqrs; Sir John Barrington, Sir Will. Carew, Sir Tho. Cave, Sir John Chapman, Sir Boteler Chermocke, Sir John Chester, Sir John Hynde Cotton, Sir Will. Courtenay, Sir Hugh

Dalrymple, Sir Fran. Dashwood, Sir James Dashwood, Sir Ed. Dering, Sir John Douglas, Sir Arthur Forbes, Sir Edm. Isham, Sir Rob. Long, Sir Geo. Mordaunt, Sir Phil. Musgrave, Sir Reg. Newdigate, Sir Mich. Newton, Sir John St. Aubin, Sir Miles Stapleton, Sir Ed. Turner, Sir Reger Twissden, Sir W. Williams Wynne, Barts. Will. Bankes, Norborn Berkeley, Tho. Best, Tho. Bury, Will. Calvert, Tho. Chester, Velters Cornwall, John Cotton, Hen. Courtenay, James Dawkins, Geo. Doddington, Nich. Fazakerley, Coulston Fellows, Nich. Fenwick, Tho. Foley, Geo. Fox, Hen. Parnesse, Tho. Gore, Cha. Grey, Rich. Grenville, Geo. Grenville, James Grenville, Fran. Gwyn, Rob. Harley, Geo. Heatcote, Phil. Herbert, Rob. Hebbin, Jacob Hamblon, Rich. Lister, Tho. Lister, Geo. Lyttleton, Norman Mavleed, John Mackye, Will. Moore, Will. Muir, Geo. Newland, John Ord, James Oswald, John Owen, Win. Howard Packer, John Periam, John Phillips, Geo. Pitt, John Pitt, Will. Pitt, Ed. Popham, Tho. Powell, John Pratt, John Proby, Tho. Proby, Tho. Pryse, Edm. Pyts, John Raymond, Tho. Rowney, Rich. Shuttleworth, Hans Stanley, Hampb. Sydenham, John Tucker, Will. Vaughan, Rob. Viner, Edm. Waller, Phil. Warburton, Rich. Williams, Esqrs; who unanimously and solemnly engaged themselves, and likewise promised to use their utmost Interest with their absent Friends, to meet at the House on the first Day of the next Sessions of Parliament, and to give a constant and due Attendance there, in order to secure our happy Constitution and the Independency of Parliament, and to promote the true Interest of his Majesty's British Dominions.

One Anthony Wrights bringing an Action against William Ayres, the Lessee of the Toll on London-Bridge; who by his Plea insisted on a prescriptive Right to receive two Pence for the Passage of each Cart laden with Goods and Merchandize, amounting to the Weight of one Ton or upwards, passing over the Bridge; after the learned Arguments of Counsel on both Sides, in respect to Matters of Law, it appearing by the Evidence that the Usage had been to take a Penny only for a Cart with two Horses, although laden with a Ton or upwards, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff against the Lessee.

Wright against Ayres.

On the fourteenth of November, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Prince at Leicester-House, who was baptized by the Name of William Henry: And on the nineteenth, the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of London, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with the following Address:

A Prince born.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Throne with Hearts full of the sincerest Wishes for the Honour and Prosperity of your sacred Person and Government; and beg Leave to offer our most hearty Congratulations upon

City Address on that Occasion.

"your



"your safe Return to these your *British* Dominions.

"Permit us, Royal Sir, at the same Time to express our Joy, that your happy Arrival hath been blessed with the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* of a Prince: An auspicious Omen and further Pledge of our future Happiness, by the Increase of your Royal Progeny, to defend our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and protect our Trade and Commerce; always confiding, that a Race of Princes, descended from your Majesty, will be ever mindful to preserve these Blessings to our latest Posterity.

"We further beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the Marriage of your Royal Daughter, the Princess *Louisa*, to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*; by which Alliance we have Reason to hope, that the Protestant Interest in *Europe* will be more firmly united.

"We shall ever think it our indispensable Duty to pray, That the Hearts and Affections of your loyal Subjects may be the just and grateful Reward of your Paternal Care and Protection; that your Majesty's Reign may be long and glorious over a free, dutiful, and united People; and that the Scepter of these Realms may always remain in your Royal Family."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer.

"I thank you for this Address, and for the Expressions of your Duty and Affection to me and my Family. The City of *London* may always depend upon my Favour and Protection."

And on the fifteenth following, the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and made their Compliments as follow:

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen of the City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to present our most hearty Congratulations, upon the safe Delivery and happy Recovery of Madam, your Royal Highness, and the Increase of your illustrious Family, by the Birth of another Prince; an Event, which must greatly contribute to our Happiness, as it strengthens our present Constitution, and yields a further Prospect of its Continuance in the Protestant Succession of his Majesty's Royal Line.

"We cannot sufficiently express our Joy when we reflect on the many eminent Virtues, which, we promise ourselves, will be transmitted from your Royal Highnesses to your Posterity; formed with the same generous and benevolent Dispositions, for which you are so universally admired; and instructed by the same great Examples to pay a dutiful Obedience to his Majesty, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of his Subjects.

"Permit us likewise, Sir, to make use of this Opportunity, to return you our particular Thanks for the repeated Declarations of your Attachment to the Interests and Welfare of our City, of which you have so graciously condescended to become a Member; and, with Minds truly sensible of the high Honour of

"your Princely Patronage and Protection, we offer up our constant Prayers, that your Royal Highness may enjoy all Happiness and Prosperity; and that your Descendants may successfully continue the Blessings derived from you to the latest Posterity."

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you mine and the Princess's Thanks for this Instance of your Duty to the King, and of your Regard to us. My Children will, I hope, deserve the Affection you now shew towards them; and I'll endeavour to inculcate early those Sentiments into them, as are agreeable to the Laws and Liberties of the Country they have the Happiness to be born in. This City may always depend on my hearty Wishes for her Trade and Welfare."

On the fourth of *January*, 1744, the following Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, was presented to the King by the Rev. *Obadiah Hughes*, D. D. attended by several of his Brethren:

"May it please your Majesty,

"We humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the happy Concurrence of many favourable Providences, which have lately attended your Royal Person and Family; in whose Prosperity we are greatly Interested, and feel a most sensible Pleasure.

"Your Majesty's safe Return to these your *British* Dominions rejoiced the Hearts of all your good Subjects. This Joy was much increased, by reflecting on the extreme Dangers, to which, in Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*, you generously exposed your Life in the Fields of *Dettingen*, and acquired immortal Honour; where, under the influence of Heaven, and animated by your Presence and Valour, the confederate Army gained an Important Victory over the common Enemy.

"This, with the Recovery of the Duke from the honourable Wound he received in the Battle, the Marriage of the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, and the Birth of another Son to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, is such a Series of Events, as greatly encourages our Hopes, that the Goodness of God will perpetuate the Blessings, which we persuade ourselves his Providence designed in placing your Majesty's Family upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, under which we have enjoyed so many Years of Peace and Prosperity.

"We gladly embrace this Opportunity, to assure your Majesty, that we are deeply sensible of our Share in the publick Happiness under your auspicious Government; and that we shall, from Principles both of Gratitude and of Conscience, continue our Endeavours to impress the Minds of those to whom we minister, with such Sentiments, as tend to confirm them in Loyalty and Affection to so excellent a Prince.

"Nor shall we cease to offer up our most fervent Prayers to the King of Kings, that Wisdom from above may always direct your Majesty's

*Address of  
the Dis-  
senting  
Ministers.*

*To the  
Prince of  
Wales.*



"jefty's Counfels, and fuch further Succels attend your Arms, as may produce that lafting Security of the Liberties of *Europe*, and thofe Bleffings to thefe Kingdoms, which your Majesty has in View: That your Majesty's moft precious Life may continue to be the fpecial Care of the Almighty, who covered your Head in the Day of Battle: That after a long and prosperous Reign, you may inherit a Crown of Immortality in the World to come: And that there never may be wanting a Succellor in your Royal Line, who, after your Majesty's great Example, fhall be the Guardian of the Liberties of thefe Kingdoms, till Time fhall be no more."

To which his Majesty was pleafed to return this moft gracious Anfwer:

"I Thank you for this dutiful Addrefs; you may depend upon the Continuance of my Protection."

State Lottery.

The State Lottery, which had been drawing at Guildhall, was finifhed on the fifth of *January*, 1744; when No. 11,053, which came up a Prize of one hundred Pound, was alfo, as being the laft drawn Ticket, declared to be entitled to one thoufand Pound more. But 'tis remarkable, that after the Wheels were carried from Guildhall to Whitehall, and there opened, a Ticket, Number 72,148, was found in the Wheel A; and being the next drawn Ticket after all the Prizes were drawn, was declared as entitled to the thoufand Pounds, as the laft drawn Ticket. Which Affair made a great deal of Noife.

French Invasion intended.

On the eighteenth of *February*, his Majesty having acquainted his Parliament and the Lord-Mayor of *London*, that he had received undoubted Intelligence of the Pretender's eldeft Son's Arrival in *France*, and that his Invasion of this Kingdom was intended to be fupported by the Power of *France*: The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City prefented the following Addrefs:

City Address.

"Moft gracious Sovereign,  
"We, your Majesty's moft dutiful and loyal Subjects; the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council affembled, having heard, that Attempts are forming by the common Diftributors of the Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*, in Favour of a Popifh Pretender, to interrupt that Happinefs we thankfully enjoy under your Majesty's Government, humbly beg Leave to take this earlieft Opportunity, to exprefs our greateft Concern for, and Abhorrence of this Indignity intended againft your Majesty and thefe Kingdoms.

"We have no Reason to doubt, but that; by the Bleffing of God on your Majesty's Arms, our Enemies will be difappointed in their Expectations. As your Majesty's Subjects muft be too fenfible of the Bleffings of Liberty, Property, and the free Exercife of their Religion, which they enjoy under your moft auspicious Reign, to exchange them for a certain arbitrary and tyrannical Government; fo the Loyalty and Unanimity of your faithful Subjects, will greatly tend to difcourage thefe desperate Endeavours to deftroy and fubvert our excellent Conftitution. We therefore beg

No. 53.

"Leave moft humbly to affure your Majesty, of our firm and fincereft Attachment to your facred Perfon and Government, and our prefent happy Eftablifhment in Church and State; and that no Endeavours of ours fhall, even at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, be wanting to frustrate thefe Attempts, to the Prejudice of both, and to fecure the Laws and Liberties of this Country, and the Proteftant Succeffion in your Majesty's moft illuftrious Houfe, to lateft Generations."

*His Majesty's moft Gracious Anfwer.*

"I take very kindly this feafonable Mark of your Duty and Affection to me. The City of *London* may always depend upon my Protection and Favour: And I have the firmeft Confidence, that you will exert your Authority upon this Occafion for the Security of the City, and the Prefervation of the publick Peace, and for the Support of my Government."

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kifs his Majesty's Hand: And his Majesty was pleafed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Hon. *Robert Weftley*, Efq; Lord-Mayor, Mr. Serjeant *Simon Uftin*, Recorder, Mr. Alderman *Daniel Lambert*, Mr. Alderman *Robert Willmott*, Mr. Sheriff *Robert Ladbroke*, and Mr. Sheriff *William Calvert*.

Addreffes were likewife prefented, on this Occafion, from the Lieutenancy of *London*, the City of *Westminfter*, *Bristol*, *Rockefter*, *Leicefter*, *Poole*, the Univerfity of *Cambridge*, and other Parts of the Kingdom; and particularly the following from the Quakers of *London*:

To George the Second, King of Great-Britain, &c.

The humble Addrefs of his Proteftant Subjects, the People called Quakers.

"May it please the King,

"We, thy faithful and peaceable Subjects, being deeply concerned for the Safety and Prefervation of thy Royal Perfon, Family and Government, beg Leave to approach thy Throne, to declare our Abhorrence and Deteflation of all Plots and Conspiracies, for the Subverfion of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and the introducing Popery and Arbitrary Power; and of all Attempts whatsoever to difturb the Repofe and Tranquility of thefe thy Kingdoms; and to affure thee, that we are determined; by the Affiftance of Almighty God, in our refpective Stations, ftedfaftly to continue thy loyal Subjects, and, agreeable to our known Principles, to contribute all in our Power for the Prefervation of the publick Peace.

Quakers Address.

"Duty and Affection oblige us to exprefs our grateful Acknowledgments for thofe ineffimable Bleffings, our Religious and Civil Liberties, which we enjoy under thy mild and gracious Administration.

"May the Almighty be pleafed to direct thy Councils by his Wifdom, and make thee, O King, the happy Inftrument to calm and compofe the prefent Differences of *Europe*, and the glorious Means of re-eftablifhing Peace and Tranquility: May his Divine Providence, who hath preferved thee in imminent Dangers, protect thee againft all thine Enemies, make thy

"Reign



"Reign over us long and prosperous, and continue a Succession of thy Royal Offspring, the Blessings of a free and happy People, to late Posterity.

"Signed, in Behalf of the said People,  
"London, the ninth Day of the first  
"Month, called March, 1743.

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address: and you may rely upon my constant Protection."

*Merchants' Address.*

The Merchants of the City of London waited on his Majesty with the following Address:

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants of your City of London, having observed, by your Majesty's most gracious Message to your Parliament, that Designs are carrying on by your Majesty's Enemies, in Favour of a Popish Pretender, to disturb the Peace and Quiet of these your Majesty's Kingdoms, think it our indispensable Duty, not to omit this Opportunity of expressing our just Repentment and Indignation at so rash an Attempt.

"We have too lively a Sense of the Happiness we enjoy in our Religion and Liberties under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Reign, and of the flourishing Condition of our Trade and Commerce, even in the midst of War, under your paternal Care and Vigilance, not to give your Majesty the strongest Assurance of our highest Gratitude for such invaluable Blessings; nor can we doubt, but by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Arms, and the unanimous Support of your faithful Subjects, the Attempts of your Enemies will recoil upon themselves, and end in their own Confusion.

"We therefore humbly beg Leave to declare to your Majesty our unshaken Resolution, that we will, on this critical Conjunction, exert our utmost Endeavours for the Support of publick Credit, and at all Times hazard our Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and for the Security of the protestant Succession in your Royal Family." Subscribed by

Adair Wm	Bassnett Nath.	Boehm Tho.
Adair Patrick	Beachcroft Mat-	Boittier John
Adams John	thews	Bolwerk Ger.
Adams Jos.	Bearly Peter	Bond Benj.
Albert Jacob	Beawes Wyndh.	Bosquet Sam.
Allen Thomas	Beck Justis Denis	Boucher John
Allen Robert	Belin Allard	Bowden Wm
Allix Gilbert	Bennet Claude	Bowhaus Sam.
Alvaringa Benj.	Berekenhout B.	Bowles Leonard
Alvauder Wm	Berchere James	Bourdieu James
Amyand Geo.	Lewis	Boyd Augustus
Arbovin Francis	Berens Herman	and John
Ashley Solomon	Bernal Jac. jun.	Braund Wm
Afkill Charles	Bethell S.	Briflow John
Athawes Edw.	Bifferts Mar.	Brogden James
Aubert Claude	Billon Jn David	Brown John
Aufere George	Black Wm	Brushall Ph.
Aurial J.	Blackall John	Bucks Thomas
Backer John	Blaquiere John	Bullock Josiah
Baker Wm	Blaquiere John	Bulfinch Isaac
Baker Richard	Peter	Burdett Francis
Baker Sam.	Blonsmart Hen.	Burrell Peter
Bali Benj.	Blount Richard	Burrell Merrick
Bance John	Blount Sam.	Burton Richard
Barclay George	Blydesteyn John	Burton Bartho.
Barker Edw.	Blydesteyn Abra.	Bosfield Tho.
Barrow Christ.	Boddicott R.	Butler Wm
Barrow Maurice	Boehm Edw.	Cabibel Stephen
Barwell Rich.	Boehm Cha.	Callis Peter

Carlens Henning	Eyre Hen. Sam.	Hoare Wm
Caullet James	Fawcener John	Hodges Tho.
Chalie James	Fawcener Kenelm	Hollier Wm
Channing Joth.	Fauquier Wm	Hollis Timothy
Charlton John	Faure An.	Homer Edmund
Chase Thomas	Fernandes Isaac	William
Chauncy Rich.	Dias	Hooper Silas
Chiswell R. jun.	Ferrand Benj.	Hope John
Chitty B.	Fisher Brice	Horne Sam.
Chitty Tho.	Fivey James	Hughes Isaac
Chitty Jacob	Flower Peter	Hulls Wm
Chitty Joseph	Foley Dudley	Hunt Wm
Chitty Josiah	Fonnereau Abel	Hyde John
Clarke Wm	Fonnereau Zac.	Jackson Rich.
Clarmont Matt.	Phil.	Jacobs Herman
Cockshull Tim.	Forman & Lang.	Jacobson Theod.
Coggs John	Forster Thomas	Jalabert If.
Collett John	Foster Peter	Jamieson John
Colley Arthur	Foster Samuel	Janssen Stephen
Collyer Jonath.	Franco Joseph	Theodore
jun.	Franco Abra.	Jeffries David
Combault Hono-	Franco Jacob	Johnson John
rius.	Franco David	Irwin Thomas
Conningham Ja.	Franks Abra.	Julian John
Conway Mich.	Franks Aaron	Kemp John
Wilkins	Fraser Wm	Ker David
Couffrat Peter	Fries John Frid.	Kerby Thomas
Craghead Sam.	Frye Charles	Kerfman Wm
Cramond Rob.	Frye Row.	Kirkpatrick Abra.
Craisteyn Fra.	Frye Samuel	Kirkpatrick Jn
Creed John	Fryer George	King Richard
Creed James	Furly John	Knight Ja.
Crespin Daniel	Garland Nath.	Knox R.
Crisp. Sam.	Garland Na. jun.	Kops Wm Isaac
Cruickshank Jn	Gascoyne John	Kraguelius John
Cruickshank G.	Gauflin Peter	Lewis
Curlon John	Gauflin Francis	Kruger George
Cutts Charles	Gaultier James	Lamego Moses
Da Costa Jacob	Gideon Samson	Lamotte John
Mendes sen.	Gigaoux J.	Lagiere
Da Costa Moses	Gildard R. jun.	Lang Conrad
Mendes	Gnaden Vincent	Lascelles Henry
Da Costa Jacob	Goddard John	Lawton Henry
Da Costa Jacob	Godfrey John	Lefebvre P.
Mendes	Godfrey Tho.	Le Blanc Tho.
Da Costa, Benj.	Godins James	Le Blon Charles
Mendes	Gohl Jn Christ.	Leglise Gideon
Da Costa, Anth.	Gore J.	Le Heldt John
Dafoncell Abra.	Gore John jun.	Le Maitre Caf.
Davison Peter	Gonfales Jacob	Le Quesne Dav.
De Gabay Isaac	Grahame David	Levisonfina Na.
Fiput	Gronhoffe Matt.	Levy Elias
De Limage Gab.	Anderfon	Light Thomas
Demetrius Abr.	Grote Andrew	Linwood Nich.
De Neufville,	Gualtier Benj.	Lock James
Ph. Jacob.	Guiguer G. T.	Lock John
De Ponthieu Jo.	Guinand Joseph	Long Beeston
De Puffer Hen.	Guinand Henry	Long Thomas
Des Champs Pet.	Guion Stephen	Longuet Benj.
Desmaretz C.	Gulston Jos. sen.	Longuet Sam.
Devisme And.	Gulston Jos. jun.	Loubier John
Devisme Philip	Gurnell Jonath.	Lewis
Dick Alexander	Gwilt John	Loubier Henry
Dineley Tho.	Hagen Godhard	Loubier Charles
Dingley Charles	Hales James	Loubier Jo. L.
Dingley Robert	Hall Eze	Loubier J. Ant.
Dobree Wm	Hall Thomas	Luard Peter
Dorrien John	Hall Joseph	Lutkens Anth.
Dorrien Libert	Halfey Charles	Lutyus Barth.
Dover Wm	Hamond Wm	Christ.
Douglas Henry	Hanbury J.	Mainwaring R.
Douglas Ja. Geo.	Hanbury John	Mainwaring
Douglas James	Handley Sam.	Charles
Drake Roger	Handley Wm	Malcher Anth.
Du Cane Peter	Hanger Wm	Malcher Gub.
Ducare Ad. Col-	Hare Did. Jacob	Manthip John
tee	Harris Richard	March Tho.
Dufresnay Sam.	Hart Moses	March Henry
Dulamont J.	Hawell Sam.	Marshall Tho.
Duncalf Hum.	Hatchet Willett	Marquez Joseph
Dunster Wm	Haydon Rich.	jun.
Durell Henry	Hays James	Martens Theod.
Duroure Cha.	Hayter Wm	Martin Sam.
Edwards John	Hayward Tho.	Martin Odwin
Edwards Jn. jun.	Heames Tho.	Maxwell G.
Edwards Eleazer	Henckell Ja.	Mayors Nich.
Ellill John	Henckell Abra.	Mee Benj.
Elmes John	Henniker John	Mendes Benj.
Emmot Chr.	Hewer Robert	Mendes Lewis
Engel Samuel	Hewitt Tho.	Mendes Ja. and
Eynard Alex.	Heylyn Edw.	Moses

Mendes



Mendes da Costa John	Reynolds John	Thompson John
Mendes Lewis jun.	Rider Wm	Thompson Ste.
Merry Rich.	Rigall Philip	Thompson Peter
Metzner Freder.	Roberts Chris.	Thompson Edw.
Meyer Peter	Rogers Tho.	Thornton John
Mills Matthew	Ron Hugh	Thornton Rob.
Minet Wm	Rondeau Cypre.	Thornton Godf.
Mocatto Abm.	Rooke G.	Tittner Noah
Moore Edward	Rooke Jn	Tooke Lethieu-lier
Morin Will.	Rous Tho.	Trotter Wm
Mourgue Pulcrand	Ruffel Sam.	Trueman Tho.
Muilman H.	Sadlier John	Tryon Thomas
Muilman Peter	Salomons Joseph	Turner John
Murison Jacob Hoffham	Salomons Levy	Van Afsendelft
Myre W.	Salter Thomas	Il.
Myre Ro.	Salvador Joseph	Vanden Eenden Lewis
Neale Edward	Salvador Isaac	Vander Meulen Fred.
Neale Henry	Salvador Jacob	Van de Waal Corn.
Nelbitt Arnold	Salisbury Robert	Vane Walter
Nettleton Robt	Salway T.	Van Harthals Evert
Nevill Parn.	Salwey Richard	Van Hemert John
Newland George	Savage Charles	Van Neck Gr.
Newnam Nathan jun.	Savill Thomas	Van Neck Joshua
Noguier Fran.	Scauwen Wm	Van Notten, C.
Norman Rob.	Schaffer Albert	Van Rixtel Jn
Norris Henry	Schreive Godfrey	Vassmer John Henry
Nouvelle Peter	Schroder Jn And.	Vazcille Anth.
Nunes Jacob Fernandes	Scott Thomas	Vernezobre Dan.
Orr Alexander	Scrimshire John	Vernon James
Olorio Abra.	Sellak Leon.	Vialars Daniel
Owen John	Sellon G.	Vianna Isaac
Owen Salem	Selwin Wm	Vianna Daniel
Pakenham Geo. Edward	Serra Jac. Gomez	Vigne Thomas
Palmer Eliak.	Shaw Robert	Vigor Wm
Palmer Henry	Sheafe Alexand.	Voght Henry
Parish Edward Clarke	Sheldon Richard	Voguel Henry
Pawson Wm	Siefken John	Voogd Nathan.
Pereira G. Jac.	Sikes Tho.	Unwin Gent
Perier Fran.	Sikes Rob.	Unwin Thomas
Perrie John	Simond Pr.	Wainhouse Ric.
Pettitt Pearson	Smith Thomas	Waldo Peter
Pettitt John	Smith Tho.	Wale Thomas
Phillips John	Smith Thomas	Walton John
Phillips Charles	Smith Jere.	Walton Tho.
Philpot John	Smith Sam.	Walton Bourchier
Pickard Wm	Smith S.	Warkman Edm.
Pincke Edward	Sommers Edw.	Watson Jos.
Pinheiro Gabriel Lopez	Sparrow John	Well N. Lewis
Plumer Tho.	Spellerberg Jn Lud.	Weyland John
Pholman Herm.	Sperling Henry	Whately Tho.
Pole Cha.	Sperling James	Whitaker Wm
Pond Wm.	Spicker John	Whitmore John
Porten James	Spilman James	Whitchurch Ja. jun.
Porter John	Stainbank Tho.	Wilberforce Wm jun.
Porter Jos.	Stainforth Geo.	Wilkinson Pinckney
Pouchon Joseph	Stanton Sam.	Williams Law
Poyntz Wm	Stead Wm	Willie Wm
Prescott Geo. jun.	Steinman Lucas	Wilmer John
Preston Charles George	Stiles Thomas	Wilson Thomas
Pringle Andrew	Stirling John	Winthrop Sep.
Randall James	Stonehewer B.	Wolters Libert
Raper Matt.	Storke Sam.	Wood John
Raper Geo.	Storke Sam. jun.	Wordworth Joseph
Razer James	Streatfield Geo.	Wright Wm
Redhead Rob.	Suasso Francis Lopes	Wright Tho.
Reeffen John	Sweet John	
Reeve Richard	Swinton Sam.	
Reid Andrew	Teiffier Stephen	
	Testas Matth.	
	Teufel Frederick	
	Theobald James	
	Thomas Peter	
	Thomas Tho.	
	Thomlinson Jn	

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer :

" I thank you very heartily for this dutiful and affectionate Address. This seasonable Mark of Zeal and Attachment to my Person and Government, from so considerable a Body of my trading Subjects, cannot but be most agreeable to me, and must, at this Time, greatly

" conduce to support the publick Credit, which I shall always use my utmost Endeavours to preserve and maintain."

The following Address, of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, was presented to his Majesty by the Reverend John Giffie, D. D. attended by several of his Brethren :

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We humbly beg Leave, on this important Occasion, to renew the solemn Assurance we lately gave your Majesty, of our unalterable Attachment to your sacred Person and Government.

" It is no great Surprize to us, that an insolent and perfidious Nation, in Revenge for the Repulse they have met with from your Majesty's Arms abroad, should form the Design of invading you at home, in Favour of an outlawed Popish Pretender: But that any of those, who live under your Majesty's just and mild Government, should be so insatuated and abandoned as to give them any Encouragement, raises our Indignation and Astonishment.

" Your Majesty's known Wisdom and Valour; the noble Ardour and Firmness of both your Houses of Parliament; the cheerful Concurrence of your faithful Subjects of all Ranks and Orders, in declaring their inviolable Fidelity to your Majesty; the tried Courage of your Forces, and your Majesty's seasonable Call on your People to Fasting and Prayer, as they justly encourage our Hope of your long prosperous Reign, so they may well damp all Expectations of Success in the most inveterate and sanguine of your Enemies.

" Our Detestation of Popery, and of that Arbitrary Power which would naturally attend it, were it ever to be introduced among us; and our Apprehensions of Danger from both are not at all abated, by any such pretended Coalition of Parties, as has left among us no Enemies to your Majesty and our happy Constitution: We therefore think it our Duty and Interest, to do our utmost (even at the Hazard of our All in this World) for the Safety of your Royal Person and Government, with which our Civil and Religious Rights are inseparably connected.

" And we crave Leave to assure your Majesty, that while we endeavour to cultivate such Sentiments in those under our Care, and to warm their Breasts with Zeal for your Majesty, and Affection to your illustrious Family; we will not fail to offer up our most ardent Prayers to God, that he would direct your Majesty's Councils, prosper your Arms and direct the Designs of all your Enemies, in so remarkable a Manner, as may convince the whole World, that your sacred Person, your Royal Family, and our dear Country, are the Objects of the special Favour and constant Protection of Divine Providence."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

" I thank you for this Address, and for this fresh Mark of your Duty and Affection to my Person

*Dissenting Ministers Address.*



"Person and Government. You may always depend upon the Continuance of my Protection."

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, and the Clergy of the City of London, waited on his Majesty with the following Address:

London  
Clergy's  
Address.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bishop of London, and the Clergy of the City of London, assembled at *Sion College*, humbly beg Leave to express our hearty and unanimous Abhorrence of the Attempt that is carrying on, to invade your Kingdoms, and advance a Popish Pretender to your Throne; and to assure your Majesty, that we have the justest Sense of this great Indignity offered to your Majesty and your Royal Family, and of the terrible Consequences, to Church and State, which would unavoidably attend the Success of such a bold and desperate Undertaking. Under these Impressions, and from a true Sense of the Duty we owe to your Majesty, we shall not fail, in our several Stations, to enforce upon the People committed to our Care, the Obligations they are under, in Point of Conscience, to preserve an inviolable Fidelity to your Majesty, our rightful and lawful Sovereign. At the same Time, we will endeavour to keep up in their Minds a due Sense of the Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government, and to possess them with a just Abhorrence of Popery, as the great Corruption of Christianity; and with a firm Belief and Persuasion, that as a Popish Prince on the Throne is utterly inconsistent with the Religion, Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms, the only Means this Nation has, under God, of securing those invaluable blessings to themselves, and their Posterity, is the Protestant Succession as established in your Royal Family, and a vigorous Opposition to all Attempts against it, whether at home or abroad."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"This publick Testimony of Duty and Loyalty, from the Bishop and Clergy of my capital City, and especially at such a Juncture, is very acceptable to me. You may always depend upon my Favour and Protection; and upon my firm Resolution to support and maintain the Church of *England*, as by Law established."

Proclamation  
against  
Papists.

And on the same Day, a Proclamation was published for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists, and reputed Papists, to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten Miles of the same; and for confining Papists, and reputed Papists, to their Habitations, (not to remove from thence above five Miles) and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters. This Proclamation was occasioned by the undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of the Pretender's eldest Son in *France*, and that Preparations were making at *Dunkirk*, for an Invasion of this Kingdom, in Concert with disaffected Persons here.

The Duke of *Newcastle*, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, on the twenty-first of *March*, sent for the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Representatives of *London*, and acquainted them that an express was arrived from Mr. *Thompson*, at *Paris*, with an Account, that he was sent for by M. *Amelot* to *Versailles*, who acquainted him, that Things were come to such a Pass that a Declaration of War must soon ensue on their Part. And the next Day Sir *William Calvert* and Sir *Robert Ladbrooke*, by Order of his Grace, acquainted the Merchants and Traders therewith.

On *Saturday*, the thirty-first of *March*, his Majesty's Declaration of War against *France* was proclaimed, in Manner following, according to the usual Custom on such Occasions. At ten o'Clock the Officers at Arms, with the Serjeant at Arms, and Trumpeters, mounted their Horses in the Stable-Yard, *St. James's*, and proceeding thence to the Palace-Gate, Garter, Principal King at Arms, read the Declaration, and Norroy, King at Arms, proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a Procession was made to *Charing-Cross*, in the following Manner: Guards to clear the Way. Constables and Beadles of *Westminster*, two and two, bare-headed, with Staves. High Constable of *Westminster*, with his Staff. Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster* on Horseback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*. High Bailiff of *Westminster*; on his Right Hand the Deputy Steward. The first Troop of Horse Grenadier-Guards. Knight Marshal's Men, two and two. King's Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter, bearing his Mace. Pursuivants and Heralds, two and two. Norroy, King at Arms, having on each Side a Serjeant at Arms, with Maces. Garter, Principal King at Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. first Troop of Horse-Guards, preceded by Lord *Delawar*, Colonel, *John Bratbwaite*, Esq; first Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lord *Carpenter*, second Lieutenant-Colonel. Being come to *Charing-Cross*, a second Proclamation was there made. In this Method the Procession was continued to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of the City of *Westminster* retired; and within the Gate, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in Scarlet, attended; and Blue Mantle Pursuivant presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal's Warrant. After which the City Procession followed the above-mentioned Guards. And, at *Chancery-Lane* End, a third Proclamation was made. The March was then continued to the Place where the Cross formerly stood in *Cheshamside*, where the Proclamation was made a fourth Time. From thence they proceeded in like Manner to the *Royal-Exchange*, where the Declaration was proclaimed the fifth and last Time, in 'Change Time; and was as follows:

War with  
France  
proclaimed.

His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King.

"GEORGE R.

"The Troubles which broke out in *Germany*, on Account of the Succession of the late Emperor *Charles* the sixth, having been begun, and carried on, by the Instigation, Assistance, and Support of the French King, with a View to

Declara-  
tion of  
War a-  
gainst the  
French.

"overturn



“ overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and  
 “ to extend the dangerous Influence of that  
 “ Crown, in direct Violation of the solemn Gua-  
 “ ranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, given by  
 “ him in the Year one thousand seven hundred  
 “ and thirty-eight, in Consideration of the Ces-  
 “ sion of *Lorraine*; and We having, on Our  
 “ Part, executed Our Engagements for maintain-  
 “ ing the Pragmatick Sanction, with that good  
 “ Faith which is inseparable from Us; and  
 “ having opposed the Attempts made against the  
 “ Queen of *Hungary*; We are not surpris’d,  
 “ that Our Conduct, in this Respect, should  
 “ have drawn upon Us the Resentment of the  
 “ *French King*, who has found his ambitious  
 “ Views, in a great Measure disappointed by the  
 “ Assistance We have furnished to Our Ally, un-  
 “ justly attacked by him; or that he should al-  
 “ ledge it, as a principal Reason for declaring  
 “ War against Us.

“ From the Time that We found Ourselves  
 “ oblig’d, for the Maintenance of the just  
 “ Rights of Our Subjects, to enter into a War  
 “ with *Spain*, instead of observing a strict Neu-  
 “ trality, which we might have promised Our-  
 “ selves on the Part of the *French King*, from  
 “ whom we were even bound by Treaty to have  
 “ demand’d Assistance; he has given Encourage-  
 “ ment and Support to our Enemies, by con-  
 “ niving at his Subjects acting as Privateers un-  
 “ der *Spanish* Commissions, both in *Europe* and  
 “ *America*; and by sending, in the Year one thou-  
 “ sand seven hundred and forty, a strong Squadron  
 “ into the *American* Seas, in order to prevent Us  
 “ from prosecuting the just War, which We were  
 “ carrying on against *Spain*, in those Parts; and  
 “ We have the most authentick Proof, that an  
 “ Order was given to the Commander of the *French*  
 “ Squadron, not only to act in a hostile Manner  
 “ against Our Ships, either jointly with the  
 “ *Spaniards* or separately; but even to concert  
 “ Measures with Our Enemies, for attacking one  
 “ of Our principal Dominions in *America*; a  
 “ Duplicate of that Order, dated the seventh  
 “ of *October*, one thousand seven hundred and  
 “ forty, having fallen into the Hands of the  
 “ Commander in Chief of our Squadron in the  
 “ *West-Indies*. This injurious Proceeding was  
 “ greatly aggravated by the *French Minister’s*, at  
 “ Our Court, having declared, on Occasion of  
 “ sending the said Squadron, that the *French*  
 “ King was very far from having any Design, or  
 “ Intention, of breaking with Us.

“ The same offensive Conduct was continued,  
 “ on the Part of the *French King*, towards Us,  
 “ by his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, in the  
 “ Year one thousand seven hundred and forty-  
 “ one, joining with, and protecting the Ships of  
 “ Our Enemies, in Sight of Our Fleet, which  
 “ was preparing to attack them.

“ These unwarrantable Proceedings; the no-  
 “ torious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the  
 “ Fortifications, and erecting new Works at  
 “ *Dunkirk*; the open Hostilities lately committed  
 “ against Our Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the  
 “ Affront and Indignity offer’d to Us, by the  
 “ Reception of the Son of the Pretender to Our  
 “ Crown, in the *French* Dominions; the Em-  
 “ barkation actually made at *Dunkirk*, of a con-

“ siderable Body of Troops, notoriously design-  
 “ ed for an Invasion of this Kingdom, in Fa-  
 “ vour of the Pretender to our Crown; and the  
 “ sending a Squadron of *French* Ships of War  
 “ into the Channel, to support the said Embark-  
 “ ation and Invasion; will be lasting Monu-  
 “ ments of the little Regard had by the *French*  
 “ Court, for the most solemn Engagements,  
 “ when the Observance of them is inconsistent  
 “ with Interest, Ambition, or Resentment.

“ We cannot omit taking Notice of the un-  
 “ just Insinuations contained in the *French King’s*  
 “ Declaration of War against Us, with Respect  
 “ to the Convention made at *Hanover*, in *October*,  
 “ one thousand seven hundred and forty-one.  
 “ That Convention, regarding Our Electorate  
 “ only, had no Relation to Our Conduct as  
 “ King of *Great-Britain*: The Allegation con-  
 “ cerning it, are groundless and injurious: Our  
 “ Proceedings in that Respect, having been per-  
 “ fectly consistent with that good Faith which  
 “ We have always made the Rule of Our Actions.

“ It is unnecessary to mention the Objections  
 “ to the Behaviour of Our Ministers in foreign  
 “ Courts; since it is notorious, that the princi-  
 “ pal View, and Object, of the Negotiations of  
 “ the *French* Ministers in the several Courts of  
 “ *Europe*, have been, either to stir up intestine  
 “ Commotions in the Countries where they re-  
 “ sided, or to create Differences, and Misunder-  
 “ standings, between them and their respective  
 “ Allies.

“ The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Bar-  
 “ barity against our Ships of War, is equally  
 “ unjust and unbecoming; and We have all such  
 “ Proceedings so much in Abhorrence, that, if  
 “ any Practices of that Nature had been made  
 “ appear to Us, We should have taken ef-  
 “ fectual Care to put a Stop to them, and to  
 “ have punished the Offenders in the severest  
 “ Manner.

“ We being therefore indispensably oblig’d to  
 “ take up Arms, and entirely relying on the  
 “ Help of Almighty God, who knows the Up-  
 “ rightness of Our Intentions, have thought fit  
 “ to declare, and do hereby declare War against  
 “ the *French King*; and We will, in Pursuance of  
 “ such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the same  
 “ by Sea and Land; being assur’d of the ready  
 “ Concurrence, and Assistance, of all Our loving  
 “ Subjects, in so just a Cause: And we do here-  
 “ by will, and require, Our Generals and Com-  
 “ manders of Our Forces, Our Commissioners  
 “ for executing the Office of High Admiral of  
 “ *Great-Britain*, Our Lieutenants of Our several  
 “ Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Gar-  
 “ risons, and all other Officers under them, by  
 “ Sea and Land, to do, and execute, all acts  
 “ of Hostility, in the Prosecution of this War a-  
 “ gainst the said *French King*, his Vassals, and  
 “ Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts; wil-  
 “ ling, and requiring, all Our Subjects to take  
 “ Notice of the same, whom We henceforth for-  
 “ bid to hold any Correspondence or Commu-  
 “ nication with the Subjects of the *French King*:  
 “ And We do hereby command Our own Sub-  
 “ jects, and advertise all other Persons of what  
 “ Nation soever, not to transport or carry any  
 “ Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or

“ other



"other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said French King; declaring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said French King, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in Our Kingdom divers of the Subjects of the French King, We do hereby declare Our Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

"Given at Our Court at St. James's, the twentieth Day of March, 1744, in the seventh Year of Our Reign.

"GOD save the KING."

*Refuse of  
Thieves  
attempted.*

On Saturday, the twenty-eighth of April, near twenty desperate Thieves and Gamblers assembled themselves before St. Martin's Roundhouse, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, in order to rescue some notorious Offenders that were in it, and appeared with Cutlasses, Bludgeons, and Pistols, and, thro' the Windows of the said Roundhouse, gave in Arms to the Prisoners that were in it, and then began a formidable Attack both within and without; which gave so great an Alarm, that a Party of Horse-Grenadiers and Foot-Guards were sent for, and four of the Villains were taken and brought before Sir Thomas de Veil, and, after an Examination of near five Hours, were committed to Newgate.

About the same Time this Crew of infamous Gamblers, Vagabonds, and Whores increasing, thro' a too great Neglect of those who should have executed the Laws, the Grand Jury of Middlesex found it necessary, for preserving the Peace, and securing the Property of their Fellow-Subjects, to make the following Presentment:

*Middlesex, } We the Grand Jury, sworn to enquire  
to wit. } for our Sovereign Lord the King, and  
the Body of this County, have observed,  
from most of the Presentments or Returns  
delivered to us by the Constables of this  
County, that they have been, as we ap-  
prehend and fear, very remiss in their  
Duty, by returning their several Districts  
and Divisions to be quiet and in good  
Order, or to that Effect.*

*Present-  
ment by the  
Middlesex  
Jury of  
Gaming-  
Houses, &c.*

"Whereas the Contrary does most manifestly appear, in many Instances, as well from the Accounts or Advertisements we read in the daily Papers, printed and dispersed within this County, (inviting and seducing not only the Inhabitants, but all other Persons, to several Places kept apart for the Encouragement of Luxury, Extravagance, and Idleness, and, we fear, other wicked illegal Purposes, which, by such Means, go on with Impunity, to the Destruction of many Families) as otherwise, to the great Dishonour of the Kingdom in general, and this County in particular, especially at a Time when we are engaged in an expensive War, and so much overburdened with Taxes of all Sorts, both Parliamentary and Parochial, that it is as much as a prudent Man can do, without

"a Taste to extravagant and illegal Pleasures, to support himself and Family according to his Degree and Station in Life, under the most regular Oeconomy: And unless some Stop be, by Authority much superior to ours, soon put to extravagant Luxury, we fear the Progress thereof, in this County, will soon prove of such an evil Tendency, as, by its Example, may in Time lead to the Ruin and Destruction not only of this County in particular, but of this once happy and flourishing Nation in general.

"These Considerations moved us (encouraged by the Charge given us by an honourable Judge of this Court at our first Meeting) to seek for Redress, and for that End to present,

"And we do accordingly hereby present, as Places riotous, of great Extravagance, Luxury, Idleness, and ill Fame, the several Houses, Places, and Persons following, within this County, to wit,

"1. The Lady Mordington, and her Gaming-House, in or near Covent-Garden, within this County.

"2. The Lady Cottle, and her Gaming-House, in or near Covent-Garden, within this County.

"3. The Proprietors of the Avenues leading to and from the several Playhouses in Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane, in this County, for not preventing wicked, loose, and disorderly Persons, from loitering at the Front of their several Houses on Play-Nights; by which Neglect, and the riotous Behaviour of such disorderly Persons, many of his Majesty's good Subjects are often in Danger of losing their Lives, or receiving some other bodily Harm, and are frequently robbed of their Watches and Money to the great Discredit of Civil Government.

"4. The Proprietors of the House and Diversions, called Sadler's Wells, adjoining to the New-River-Head, in or near Islington, late one Forcer's, now pretended to be opened and carried on by John Warren, within this County, where there is frequently a Resort of great Numbers of loose, disorderly, idle People.

"5. The Proprietors of a Place, called New Wells in Goodman's-Fields, at the Bottom of Lemon-Street, within this County, where are daily Meetings of disorderly, idle People.

"6. The Proprietors of a Place, called the New Wells near London Spaw, Clerkenwell, within this County, where great Numbers of disorderly People meet. And,

"7. The Proprietors of a Place, called Hal-lam's new Theatre at May-Fair, within this County, where there are usually great Meetings of evil and disorderly idle Persons.

"And we humbly desire, for the Good of his Majesty and his Subjects, that this Court will, according to their usual Justice, and the Concern for the publick Welfare of this County in particular, and the Nation in general, in order to prevent the said growing Evils from getting farther to a Head, give Directions that proper Care be taken that these, and all such disorderly Places within this County, be by their own, or some other needful Authority which they can best devise, prosecuted and suppressed according to Law, which will compleatly answer the Directions given to us on that Head, by

"one



"one of the learned Judges from this Bench, at our first Meeting; and thereby give Encouragement to future Grand Juries to enquire the more strictly into Abuses in general within this County, and to inform this Court thereof, and be a Terror to all such-like Transgressors of our Laws, when they find that Regard is paid to the Complaints and Informations of Grand Juries laid before this Court, and the Offenders prosecuted and punished in Consequence thereof, conformably to the Laws of this Land. Sir Roger Newdigate, John Crew, Thomas Pryse, Samuel Child, Thomas Sergison, Walter Pryse, Edward Buckley, John Nicolls, Lancelot Charles Lake, John Merrick, Charles Giffin, J. Chambers Dorrel, Thomas Clarke, Robert Vincent, Andrew Drummond, William Mead, Nathaniel Noell, Merry Telfmaker, William Parrot, John Harrison, Charles Pole, Eliab Briton, Robert Leeson, Esqrs. Richard Saul, Joseph Cooper, Edward Davis, Richard Tall, Gentlemen."

Fire at Cold-Harbour.

On the eleventh of June, about One o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out in a Malt-Warehouse in Cold-Harbour Lane, belonging to Sir William Calvert and Company, Brewers, adjoining to the Brewhouse, which burnt with great Fury above two Hours, and consumed that with three others, in which were four thousand Quarters of Malt, besides a large Quantity of Hops, &c. and very much damaged the Brewhouse. The Dwelling-House was preserved, as were likewise several Granaries and Storehouses. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present, and gave Encouragement to the Firemen and others; as was likewise the Lord-Mayor, and several other Persons of Distinction. His Royal Highness afterwards sent an hundred Guineas to be distributed among the Firemen, Engineers, &c. with a handsome Present to Sir William's Servants.

Combination of Journey-men Taylors.

A very extraordinary Combination having been entered into, by great Numbers of Journey-men Taylors and Staymakers (to the Number of fifteen thousand) to advance their Wages above what is limited by Act of Parliament, on the eighteenth of September, the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council wrote a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Middlesex, requiring his Grace to recommend, in the strongest Manner, to the Justices of the said County, to carry into immediate Execution the late Act of Parliament for regulating the Journey-men Taylors within the weekly Bills of Mortality; and also to revoke the Licences granted to such Publicans as have been concerned in encouraging their unlawful Combinations and Confederacies. A Letter of the same Import was sent to the Lord-Mayor of London, &c. And, on the twenty-sixth, the Justices of the Peace for Westminster met, and the Duke of Newcastle's Letter, in Relation to the Journey-men Taylors, was read in open Court, and a Resolution was taken, That if any Journey-man should refuse to work for the Wages settled by Act of Parliament, he should be committed to hard Labour for two Months; and the Master that paid more than the Act allowed, should forfeit five Pounds.

How suppressed.

An Information having been given to the

Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen by the City Marshals, that they had been disappointed in their Endeavours to bring some audacious Robbers to Justice, by their running out of the City Liberty into the County, the Court gave Orders to Mr. Jones, Deputy-Marshal, immediately to wait on Sir Thomas De Veil, and desire the Assistance of the Peace-Officers of Middlesex; which Sir Thomas complied with, and said, that Directions should be given to their Officers to act at all Times in Conjunction with those of the City. As Mr. Jones was returning, he happened to see one Billingsly, a notorious Rogue, and endeavoured to seize him; but twelve Villains, armed with Cutlasses, and two with Pistols, came up, crying, *We know what you have been about, but defy all Power*; and directly attacked Mr. Thomas, a Constable, giving him several Wounds, and fired their Pistols at Mr. Jones, who received a slight Wound in the Forehead, but, firing a Pocket-Blunderbuss amongst them, loaded with Duck-Shot, wounded several, and at last they dispersed.

Influence of Street-Robbers.

The Gang who committed these Robberies were so insolent, that they went to the Houses of Peace-Officers, made them beg Pardon for endeavouring to do their Duty, and promise not to molest them. Some, whose Lives they threatened, were obliged to lie in Bridewell for their Safety, they having wounded a Headborough in St. John's-Street in above forty Places.

On the thirteenth of October, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London waited on his Majesty at Kensington, with the following Address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, having taken into Consideration the many Disorders and Robberies which have been committed within these few Weeks last past, in the Streets of your loyal Metropolis, beg Leave to approach your Throne, and humbly to represent to your most sacred Majesty,

City Address thereupon.

"That divers Confederacies of great Numbers of evil-disposed Persons, armed with Bludgeons, Pistols, Cutlasses, and other dangerous Weapons, infest not only the private Lanes and Passages, but likewise the publick Streets and Places of usual Concourse, and commit most daring Outrages upon the Persons of your Majesty's good Subjects, whose Affairs oblige them to pass thro' the Streets, by terrifying, robbing, and wounding them; and these Facts are frequently perpetrated at such Times as were heretofore deemed Hours of Security.

"That the Officers of Justice have been repulsed in the Performance of their Duty, some of whom have been shot at, some wounded, and others murdered, in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said Persons; by which Means many are intimidated from duly executing their Offices, and others put in manifest Danger of their Lives.

"These unhappy Circumstances do, as we apprehend, tend greatly to weaken the Hands of the Magistrates, and render the Laws ineffectual.

"It



"It is to us a most alarming Consideration, and Matter of great Grief, that these Crimes should, in so short a Time, have grown to so great a Height; and we beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously, and with the utmost Diligence, apply ourselves to restrain these Violences, and detect the Authors of them.

"Permit us, Sir, to express our Hopes, that a speedy, rigorous, and exemplary Execution of the Laws upon the Persons of Offenders, as they shall fall into the Hands of Justice, may, under your Majesty's princely Wisdom, conduce greatly to the suppressing those enormities, by striking Terror into the Wicked, and preventing others from entering into such evil Courses.

"We thought it our indispensable Duty to lay these Facts, and our Apprehensions upon them, before your Majesty; not doubting but we shall receive effectual Support, and your good Subjects all possible Security, from your Majesty's Authority and fatherly Protection."

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

"The Concern you express for the great Disorders mentioned in this Address, and the Assurance you give me of exerting your utmost Endeavours to detect and suppress them, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to have a good Effect. Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to put the Laws in Execution, to support the Magistrates, rigorously to punish such heinous Offenders, and to protect the Persons and Properties of my good Subjects; and I will give immediate Orders, that the most effectual Methods be taken for these Purposes."

In Consequence of which Address his Majesty, on the ninth of January following, caused a Proclamation to be published, whereby a Reward of one hundred Pounds (over and above all other Rewards by Acts of Parliament) is ordered to be paid by the Lords of the Treasury, to any Person or Persons who shall discover and apprehend any Person, so as he may be convicted, who, since the first of October last hath committed, or before the first Day of May next shall commit, any Murder, or Robbery, or Assault, with any offensive Weapon or Instrument, with Intent to rob, in any of the Streets of the Cities of London and Westminster; which Reward is ordered to be paid without any further Warrant in that Behalf: And if the Person so discovering and apprehending any such Offender (excepting the Person actually giving a Wound in any such Murder) shall have been an Accomplice in any such Murder, Robbery, or Assault, he is to have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

This Year was enacted another Act of Parliament, for making more effectual Provision for enlightening the Streets of this City, setting forth,

"Whereas, to prevent the committing of Murders, Robberies, Burglaries, Felonies, and other Crimes of a heinous Nature in the Night Season, in the Streets, Lanes, Passages, and Courts within the City of London, and the Li-

berties thereof, an Act of Parliament was made and passed in the ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the better enlightening the Streets of the City of London: And whereas the Provisions made by the said Act have been found defective, and insufficient to answer the several Ends and Purposes thereby intended: Wherefore, and to the End the good Purposes intended by the said Act may be carried on, and fully executed, for the Safety and Preservation of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That such a convenient and sufficient Number of Glass Lamps, of such Sort and Fashion as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City, in Common Council assembled, shall think proper and requisite, shall from Time to Time be erected, fixed, set up, and alighted, in such Parts and Places, within the said City or Liberties thereof, as to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in Common Council assembled, shall seem meet and expedient.

"And for defraying the yearly Charges of erecting, lighting, supplying, maintaining, and repairing the said Lamps, be it further enacted, That, from the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, one or more Rate or Rates, Assessment or Assessments, shall twice in every Year (or oftner in every Year, if it shall be thought needful for that Purpose by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled) be made, laid, and assessed in every Ward of the City of London, by the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council, or the major Part of them, in each respective Ward, of and upon all and every the Person or Persons who do or shall inhabit, hold, occupy, or enjoy any Lands, Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Vaults, or other Tenements, or any Part thereof, within the said City of London, or the Liberties thereof, who, by the Laws now in being, are liable to be, and from Time to Time shall be actually rated towards the Relief of the Poor in the respective Parishes within the said City of London, and the Liberties thereof, where such Person or Persons shall respectively live, or be Occupiers, in such competent Sum and Sums of Money as the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City of London, in Common Council assembled, shall, between the first Day of September and the twentieth of October, yearly and every Year, order and direct, in Pursuance of the Power herein-after invested in them, so as such Assessment or Assessments to be, from Time to Time, made by Virtue or in Pursuance of this Act, do not exceed in the whole the Sum of six Pence in the Pound in any one Year of the yearly Rent of the Houses, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of or belong-

*Rates to be settled by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.*

*Rates not to exceed six Pence in the Pound.*

*His Majesty's Answer.*

*And Proclamation, with Offer of 100 l. Reward.*

*An Act for the better enlightening the City. Preamble.*



nor 50s.  
in any one  
Year.

The Money  
to be col-  
lected  
quarterly.

Aldermen  
and Com-  
mon Coun-  
cil may in-  
spect the  
Land-Tax  
Books, and  
take Copies.

Court of  
Lord-  
Mayor and  
Aldermen  
to deter-  
mine Com-  
plaints re-  
lating to  
Assessments

Publick  
Buildings  
to be rated

ing to such Persons so to be assessed, as the same shall, from Time to Time, be ascertained and rated by the Land-Tax within the respective Wards of the said City of London; so as by such Assessment or Assessments no Person or Persons be rated or assessed in the whole in any one Year, in Respect of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, above the Sum of fifty Shillings: And the respective Collectors for the Time being, for the several Wards within the said City of London, and the Liberties thereof, who shall be chose in Manner as herein after is appointed, are hereby authorized and required to collect quarterly of and from every Person and Persons, who shall be so rated or assessed as aforesaid, such Rates and Sums of Money as shall be rated and assessed as aforesaid, by every such Assessment or Assessments.

And, in order to ascertain the Rates and Assessments to be raised and levied by Virtue of this Act, be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Aldermen of the several Wards within the said City of London, and their respective Deputies and Common-Councilmen for the Time being, to inspect the Books of Assessment of the Land-Tax within their respective Wards in the said City of London, and the Liberties thereof, and to take Copies thereof, if they shall think fit.

And that, in Case of any Complaint relating to Assessments to the Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, who are hereby impowered and required to receive such Complaint, and from Time to Time to summon before them and examine Witnesses thereon, on Oath, and with all convenient Speed to hear and determine every such Complaint; and the Matter of any such Complaint shall, on hearing thereof, be adjudged by the said Court to be true, the said Court shall thereupon, from Time to Time, order the Deficiency which shall be occasioned in every such Ward, by such Neglect or Omission as aforesaid, to be rated and assessed in the next Year's Rate or Assessment, as shall be made in every such Ward, over and besides the ordinary Rate or Assessment to be made for or in Respect of such Ward for such the said next Year, in Pursuance of this Act.

It also enacts, That Houses let into Tenements shall pay to the Lamps; that the Assessments shall be levied by Distress and Sale, and allowed the Tenant in his Rent.

And forasmuch as it is reasonable that all publick Buildings (Hospitals excepted) should be rated and assessed in a due Proportion, towards the better Lighting the said City and Liberties thereof, it was further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Alderman of the Ward of *Cassle Baynard*, with the Advice and Consent of his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, or the major Part of them, at his and their Discretions, to rate and assess the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*; and also for the Alderman of each respective Ward where such other publick Buildings respectively do stand and are situate,

No. 54.

by and with the Advice and Consent of his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, or the major Part of them, at his and their Discretions; and they are hereby required in like Manner to rate and assess all Parish-Churches, Church-Yards, Chapels, Meeting-Houses, (so as such Rate or Assessment on the said Meeting-Houses do not exceed the Sum of six Pence in the Pound on the annual Value, or on the Rack-Rent thereof, where the same are held at such Rent) Schools, Inns of Court, Halls, Societies, Markets, Warehouses, Vaults, and Cellars, and all other publick Buildings whatsoever, situate, standing, lying, and being within their respective Wards, towards the erecting, lighting, maintaining, and repairing the said Lamps; Regard being by them always had to the Number of Lamps which shall be found necessary for the lighting the same. And that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, and all and every the respective Church-wardens and Chapel-wardens of the several Parish-Churches and Chapels, and the respective head Officers, Masters, Wardens, President, Principal, Treasurer, and Governors of all Meeting-Houses, publick Halls, Inns of Court, Societies, Schools, and the Occupiers or Proprietors of all other publick Buildings and Places, and the Owners or Occupiers of Vaults and Cellars; and the Farmers or Occupiers of all and every the Markets within the City and Liberties thereof, shall, and they respectively are thereby charged with, and required to pay their respective Rates and Assessments, which shall, from Time to Time, be so rated and assessed upon them; and, in Case of Non-payment thereof, every such Rates and Assessments shall and may be recovered from him and them, in the Manner and by the Means hereafter appointed for the Recovery of the Rates and Assessments hereby directed to be made.

Provided, the Dean and Chapter may cause sufficient Lights to be placed round the Fence of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, and be freed from the Assessment.

And all Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen; which Appeal shall be finally determined in ten Days, without Fee.

It was also enacted, That void Ground, and Places where no Inhabitants can be properly charged, shall be assessed on the Chamberlain; and that the Chamberlain may appeal to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, if he thinks the City aggrieved.

By this Act it was further enacted, That the Collectors shall be chosen on *St. Thomas's* Day, yearly, by the Wardmote; and, within twenty Days, shall take and subscribe the following Oath, or solemn Affirmation, being one of the People called Quakers, for the true and faithful Execution of the said Office:

I A. B. do swear, That I will, according to the best of my Skill and Knowledge, well and truly perform and execute the Office of a Lamp-Collector within this Ward.

So help me God.

Which

Dean of *St. Paul's*, &c.  
required to  
pay the As-  
sessment.

Collector's  
Oath.



" Which Oath or Affirmation shall be taken  
 " without any Fee or Reward, and without any  
 " Stamp thereon, under the Penalty of ten  
 " Pounds, to be applied to, and made Part of  
 " the Fund for providing and maintaining such  
 " Lights within the said City and Liberties as afore-  
 " said, to be by the Alderman or his Deputy, of  
 " the Ward where such Neglect or Refusal shall  
 " happen, received and paid into the Chamber  
 " of London for that Purpose; and such Collector  
 " shall continue liable to be chosen into the said  
 " Office again the Year following, or at any  
 " other Time; and in case of his Refusal, shall  
 " be again liable to the like Penalty, and so as  
 " often as he shall refuse or neglect to take upon  
 " him the said Office, and duly execute the  
 " same.

*Proviso.*

" Provided always, That nothing in this Act  
 " shall be construed to extend to oblige any  
 " Person or Persons to serve the said Office of  
 " Collector, who by the Laws now in being are  
 " exempted from serving any Parish or Ward  
 " Office.

*Collector to  
 give in his  
 Account in  
 Writing.*

" And it was further enacted, That the several  
 " Collectors for the several Wards within the  
 " City of London, and the Liberties thereof,  
 " shall, as often as they shall be respectively  
 " required, and on seven Days Notice in Wri-  
 " ting given to or left for them respectively by  
 " the Alderman of the respective Ward wherein  
 " such Collector or Collectors shall live, or his  
 " Deputy and Common Council, or the major  
 " Part of them, deliver in upon Oath (or Affir-  
 " mation, if such Collector be a Quaker) if  
 " thereunto required, unto every such Alderman,  
 " or his Deputy and Common Council, or the  
 " major Part of them, a true, exact, and per-  
 " fect Account in Writing, under the respective  
 " Hands of such Collector or Collectors, of all  
 " Sums of Money, which he or they shall have  
 " received; and also a true List of the Names  
 " of all Persons in their respective Wards, who  
 " shall have neglected or refused to pay the  
 " Rates and Assessments laid on them, as  
 " aforesaid, and of the several Sums from him,  
 " her, or them respectively due and in Arrear;  
 " on the Penalty of Imprisonment, until he or  
 " they shall have rendered and made a true and  
 " perfect Account and Payment as aforesaid, or  
 " shall make such Composition as the said Lord-  
 " Mayor or Aldermen shall think just and rea-  
 " sonable.

*On the  
 Pain of  
 Imprison-  
 ment.*

*Warrant  
 of Distress  
 to be grant-  
 ed by the  
 Lord-  
 Mayor or  
 Alderman  
 of the  
 Ward.*

" And it was further enacted, That if any  
 " Person shall neglect or refuse to pay the  
 " Money rated and assessed by Virtue of this  
 " Act, for the Space of seven Days after perso-  
 " nal Demand thereof, or Demand in Writing  
 " left at the Place of Abode or Occupation,  
 " within the said Ward, of such Person or Per-  
 " sons so rated and assessed, that then, and it  
 " shall and may be lawful to and for such  
 " Collector, by Warrant under the Hand and  
 " Seal of the Lord-Mayor or Alderman of the  
 " said Ward (which Warrant the said Lord-Ma-  
 " yor or Alderman is hereby authorized and  
 " required to grant, under the Penalty of paying  
 " the Rate to which the Person so complained  
 " off is liable to pay, together with all Costs, ex-  
 " cept the Person against whom the Warrant

" shall be demanded appears to be unable to  
 " pay) by and with the Assistance of a Con-  
 " stable of the said Ward, to enter into any  
 " Part of the Premises within the said Ward,  
 " occupied by the Person or Persons so rated  
 " and assessed, and to distrain his and their  
 " Goods and Chattels; and if the same shall not  
 " be replevied, or the Monies paid within seven  
 " Days after such Distress made, together with  
 " the Costs of making such Distress, to be ascer-  
 " tained by the Lord-Mayor for the Time be-  
 " ing, or the Alderman of the Ward wherein  
 " any such Distress shall be so made, then to ap-  
 " praise and sell so much, and such Part thereof,  
 " as will be sufficient to pay the said Rate and  
 " Assessment, together with all Costs and  
 " Charges attending the said Distress, returning  
 " the Overplus, if any, to the Owner or Owners  
 " of such Goods and Chattels.

" And it was further enacted, That if any  
 " Collector die before he has paid in all the Mo-  
 " ney collected, his Executors shall pay the same  
 " before any other Debts or Demand whatever,  
 " within ten Days after it shall be demanded;  
 " and that if any Collector imbezil the Money,  
 " or dies insolvent, a new Assessment shall be  
 " made on the Inhabitants.

*Executors  
 answerable  
 for Col-  
 lector's Ac-  
 counts.*

*Re-assess-  
 ment, when  
 to be made.*

" And it was further enacted, That Distress  
 " may be made, tho' the Person assessed moves  
 " into another Ward.

" And it was further enacted, That every  
 " Collector of the Rates and Assessments afore-  
 " said, shall pay the Money into the Cham-  
 " ber of the City of London as he shall re-  
 " ceive the same, in such Manner that such  
 " Collector shall never have a Sum exceeding  
 " twenty Pounds so collected at one Time in his  
 " Hands, by the Space of ten Days, provided  
 " the Chamber of London be open to receive the  
 " same; under the Penalty of twenty Pounds:  
 " and on Payment of every such Sum of Money  
 " into the Chamber of the said City, such Col-  
 " lector shall take a Receipt for the same from  
 " the said Chamberlain, or one of his Clerks,  
 " to be given without Fee or Reward; and  
 " such Receipts shall be taken and allowed as a  
 " full and sufficient Discharge.

*Penalty on  
 Collector's  
 keeping above 20l.  
 in his  
 Hands.  
 Collector to  
 have a  
 Receipt  
 from the  
 Chamber-  
 lain's  
 Clerk on  
 his paying  
 Money into  
 the Cham-  
 ber.  
 And such  
 Receipts to  
 be accepted  
 by the Al-  
 derman, in  
 Discharge  
 of the Col-  
 lector.*

" And, to the End that the Payments of the  
 " said Rates and Assessments, and Re-assessments,  
 " for the Purposes aforesaid, may the more ef-  
 " fectually be enforced, it was further enact-  
 " ed, That every Freeman of London, liable  
 " to pay the said Rates, Assessments, and Re-  
 " assessments, who shall have neglected or re-  
 " fused to pay the said Rates, Assessments, or  
 " Re-assessments, or any Part thereof, to the  
 " Person or Persons authorized and empowered  
 " to collect and receive the same, after Demand  
 " made thereof of any such Freeman perso-  
 " nally, or if any Freeman cannot be met with  
 " to demand the same personally of, then, by  
 " the Space of three Days after Notice in  
 " Writing, demanding the same, shall be left  
 " by the Collector of the Ward wherein such  
 " Freeman shall live, or be an Occupier, at the  
 " usual Place of Abode or Occupation of such  
 " Freeman within such Ward; or shall desire to  
 " be excused, and accordingly shall have been  
 " excused from paying such Rates, Assessments,

*A Freeman  
 not paying  
 to the  
 Rates,  
 shall be in-  
 capable to  
 vote at any  
 Election.*

" and



"and Re-assessments, shall be under the Incapacity of voting at Elections within the City of London.

*Alderman and Common Council to contract for the Lamps, and their necessary Attendance.*

"And that the Alderman in each respective Ward, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Deputy and Common-Councilmen, or the major Part of them, may yearly between the twenty-fourth Day of June, and the twenty-fourth Day of December, contract and agree with any Person or Persons, for the Number of Lamps necessary to be erected in their respective Wards, either on Posts or Irons, as they shall think best to order, and for the lighting, trimming, snuffing, cleansing, supplying, maintaining, and repairing such Number of Lamps upon the best Terms they can, so that no such Contract be made for a greater Number of Lamps in any Ward than shall be directed to be set up by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled.

*Contracts for one Year only.*

"Provided nevertheless, That such Contract be made for the Space of one whole Year, and no longer at one Time, and that all Contracts made for any greater or larger Sum, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be null and void; and that no Alderman, Deputy, or Common-Councilman, during his Continuance in such Office, or any Person or Persons in Trust for him, them, or any of them, shall be concerned or interested in any Contract or otherwise, for lighting the said City, or any Part thereof, or for providing and fixing any of the said Lamps, Posts, or Irons, or other Materials necessary thereto.

"And it was further enacted, That the Chamberlain shall pay all Sums drawn upon him, in Discharge of Contracts, and enter all Receipts and Payments in a Book, to be inspected by any Citizen without Fee. That a Duplicate of all Assessments shall be left with the Chamberlain. And that the Surplusses arising by this Act, to be applied to paying the Debts remaining on the former Act.

*Penalty for wilfully breaking the Lamps.*

"It was further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall wilfully or maliciously break, throw down, or extinguish any Lamp set up to light the Streets, or wilfully damage the Posts, Irons, or other Furniture thereof, every Person so offending therein, and being thereof convicted by the Oath of one or more Witness or Witnesses, before any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of London, shall for the first Offence forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for each Lamp so broken, thrown down, extinguished, or otherwise damaged, and for the second Offence the Sum of fifty Shillings, and for the third Offence the Sum of three Pounds, to be recovered and levied in such Manner as in this Act is mentioned.

*The Deficiency of one Year shall be carried over to the next.*

"It was further enacted, That in case there shall be any Deficiency in any of the Assessments, so that the Charges of enlightening the said Streets and other Places cannot be fully satisfied, paid, and discharged in that Year, then and in such Case the Deficiency so happening shall be carried to the next succeeding Year's Rate or Rates, and shall be made good thereof; and if, at the Expi-

ration of seven Years, it shall be found that any Surplus shall have arisen from the Money collected by Virtue of this Act, over and above what shall have been issued and applied in Pursuance hereof, such Surplus-Money shall remain in the Chamber of the said City of London, to be applied either in Aid of the Orphans Fund, or in Abatement or Diminution of future Rates and Assessments, or to be otherwise disposed of, to and for the Use and Benefit of the Citizens of London, as they, by any Act of Common Council, shall direct and appoint.

*How the Surplus shall be applied, (if any) at the End of seven Years.*

"And it was further enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, at a Court of Common Council, to be held yearly between the first Day of September and the twentieth Day of October, shall order and direct what Rates and Assessments shall be made on the Inhabitants for the Purposes aforesaid, not exceeding the Rates and Assessments hereby directed to be rated and assessed.

*The Mayor &c. at a yearly Meeting, shall order the Assessments.*

"And that if any Collector shall neglect or refuse to bring in his Account to the Alderman of the Ward, or his Deputy, as often as demanded, he shall forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds, and the Sum of five Pounds for every twenty Days he shall detain the said Account, to be levied and recovered by such Ways and Means as herein after in this Act are provided.

*Penalty on the Collector not accounting with the Alderman when demanded.*

"And the Collector is to apply to the Lord-Mayor for Warrants of Distress, if the Assessments are not paid within thirty Days after they become due.

"And it was further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, or any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of London for the Time being, to hear and determine any of the Offences which are made subject to and punishable by any Penalty directed to be levied by this Act; and such Justice or Justices of the Peace are hereby authorized and required, upon any Informations exhibited, or Complaint made in that Behalf, within ten Days after such Offence committed, to summon the Party or Parties accused, and the Witnesses on either Side, and after Oath, or Affirmation made by any of the Persons called Quakers, of the Commission of any of the Facts above-mentioned, by one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, to issue a Warrant or Warrants for apprehending the Party offending in the said City of London; and upon the Appearance, or Contempt of the Party accused in not appearing, upon the Proof of Notice given, to proceed to the Examination of the Witness or Witnesses, upon Oath or Affirmation as aforesaid (which Oath or Affirmation such Justice or Justices are hereby authorized, impowered, and required to administer) to give such Judgment, Sentence, or Determination as shall be just, and conformable to the Tenor and true Meaning of this Act; and where the Party accused shall be convicted of such Offence, either by View of the said Justice or Justices, or upon such Information as aforesaid, or on Confession of the Party accused, it shall and may be lawful

*The Lord-Mayor, or any Justice for the City of London, may hear and determine any Offences against this Act.*

"for



*Penalties to be levied by Distress and Sale.*

"for such Justice or Justices to issue a Warrant or Warrants for the levying the Penalties or Forfeitures so adjudged on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, and to cause Sale to be made thereof, in case they shall not be redeemed in five Days, rendering to the Party the Overplus (if any there be) and in case any Person or Persons shall be convicted, in Pursuance of this Act, of breaking, throwing down, or extinguishing any Lamp now erected, or hereafter to be erected, and no Goods or Chattels of any Person so offending can, at the Time of such Conviction, be found, then and in such Case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom such Person or Persons shall be convicted as aforesaid, to commit such Offender to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard Labour, for any Time, not less than one Month, and not exceeding the Space of three Months, or until such Penalty or Forfeiture shall be paid.

*For want of Distress, Offenders to be sent to the House of Correction.*

*Justice may lessen the Penalty, if he see Cause.*

"Provided nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice or Justices of the Peace, from Time to Time, where he or they shall see Cause, to mitigate, compound, or lessen any of the said Forfeitures or Penalties, as he or they in his or their Discretion shall think fit, so as such Mitigation do not extend to remit above one Moiety of the Penalties inflicted and directed to be levied by this Act; and that all Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Quarter-Sessions, where the same shall be heard and finally determined.

*Penalties, one Half to the Informer, and the other to the Alderman, to be paid into the Chamber of London.*

"That all the Penalties or Forfeitures to be levied by Virtue of this Act, not herein before appropriated, shall be paid and applied, one Moiety to the Person or Persons who shall inform and prosecute for the same, and the other Moiety to the Alderman of the Ward, or his Deputy, where such Offence shall be committed, to be by him paid over into the Chamber of London, to be accounted for, and applied as Part of the Fund for providing and maintaining such Lights in the said City as aforesaid.

*Act 9 Geo. II. repealed.*

"And it was further enacted, That the Act of Parliament passed in the ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for the better enlightening of the Streets of the City of London*, and every Clause, Article, Matter and Thing therein contained, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, annulled and made void, except so far as is herein after otherwise provided and directed.

*Exception.*

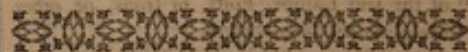
*Arrears due on 24 June, 1744 to be paid for as directed in the former Act.*

"Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall repeal, annul, or make void, or be construed, deemed, or taken to repeal, annul, or make void any of the Rates or Assessments charged or assessed by Virtue of the former Act, which shall be due and payable, or in Arrear, on the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, or any of the Remedies, Powers, and Provisions given and provided by the said former Act, for the collecting, levying, or recovering the same; but the same Rates and Assessments, and all Arrears thereof respective-

ly, which shall remain and become due and payable on the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, and all the Remedies, Powers, and Provisions in and by the said former Act given, granted, and provided, for the raising, levying, collecting, and recovering the same respectively, shall remain and continue in full Force and Effect; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Limitation of Actions.*

"And it was further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in Pursuance of this Act, in every such Case the Action or Suit shall be brought within six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid and brought in London, and not elsewhere; and the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit to be brought, shall and may plead the General Issue (not Guilty) and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their Action or Actions, Suit or Suits; or if upon Demurrer, Judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant and Defendants shall and may recover treble Costs, and have such Remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other Cases by Law."



## C H A P. XLVII.

*A Fire in Shad-Thames. Alderman Gibbon and Alderman Perry resign their Offices. Duke of Newcastle's Letter to the Lord-Mayor concerning the Rebellion. Proclamations against Papists. Foreign Ministers represent against prosecuting Popish Priests. Several Addresses of the Citizens on Account of the Rebellion. Aldermen knighted. Subscriptions and Resolutions to support the Government. Address of the Bishop and Clergy of London: Of the Lord High Chancellor, and the whole Body of the Law: Of the Dissenting Ministers: Of the Merchants, and of the Quakers. Execution of the Earl of Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino: Of Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; An Instance of the Superiority of the Civil to the Military Power. Small-Pox Hospital founded.*

*Journey-men Taylors petition Parliamt.*

THE Journey-men Taylors, apprehending themselves aggrieved by their Masters, assembled in a considerable Body, and attended the Door of the House of Commons, to deliver their printed Case to the Members, setting forth their Hardships relating to their Wages; and they likewise presented an humble Petition (on January the twenty-second) to that Honourable House, complaining of the Hardships they suffered, by being deprived of the Liberty which all the rest of his Majesty's Subjects quietly en-



joy; and which, before the enacting of one particular Law, of a late Date, they humbly conceived must be acknowledged to be their Birth-Right, secured to them by *Magna Charta*, and the ancient Constitution of this Realm, which has always preserved a just and equitable Subordination, with Respect to the Liberties of a free People.

*A Fire in  
Shad-  
Thames.*

On the fourteenth of May, 1745, about twelve o'Clock at Noon, a most dreadful Fire happened at a Sail-maker's near St. George's Stairs, *Shad-Thames*, occasioned by a Man's carelessly leaving a Pot of Tar on the Fire, which boiled over, and instantly set a Workshop in a Flame, which communicated itself to the adjoining Buildings, and from thence (being close to the *Thames*) to the *Berwick*, Captain *Kemp*, a Ship of three hundred Tons, intended to carry Stores to *Gibraltar*, which was soon burnt down to the Water's-Edge, together with several Lighters; at the same Time it raged on the Shore with such Violence, that in less than three Hours between twenty and thirty Houses were burnt down.

*Alderman  
Gibbon  
resigns his  
Gown.*

At a Court of Aldermen at *Guildhall*, on the eighteenth of June, *Edward Gibbon*, of *Putney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Southampton*, and Alderman of *Vintry Ward*, desired Leave of the Court to resign his Gown, on Account of the great Fatigue of the Office, and his constant Residence in the Country; which the Court was pleased to grant. He was chosen Alderman on March the twenty-fourth, 1742-3, on the Decease of Sir *William Ross*, Knt.

*Crispe Gascoigne*, Esq; (now Sir *Crispe Gascoigne*) Citizen and Brewer, was chosen Alderman of *Vintry Ward*, in the Room of the above-mentioned Gentleman.

*Letter  
from the  
Secretary  
of State  
concerning  
a Rebel-  
lion.*

On Thursday the fifth of September, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor received a Letter, in his Majesty's Name, from the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, importing, That one of the Pretender's Sons had erected a Standard in *Scotland*, and that several Persons had assembled together in open Rebellion, &c. recommending, at the same Time, Care and Vigilance to keep every Thing quiet in the City; upon which a Court of Common Council was summoned to meet.

On the fifth of September, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on his safe Return; when Sir *Simon Urling*, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

"May it please your Majesty,

*Address of  
the Lord-  
Mayor and  
Aldermen  
on the  
King's Re-  
turn from  
Hanover.*

"The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* beg Leave, with Hearts full of Duty and Affection, to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe Arrival in *Great-Britain*: And they most humbly entreat your Royal Permission to embrace this happy Occasion of expressing their Joy upon the taking of *Cape Breton* by your Majesty's Forces; which they cannot but reflect upon as an Event of the utmost Consequence and Importance; as it opens to your loyal Subjects a most agreeable Prospect of extending their Trade and Com-

No. 54.

merce, of increasing the Wealth and promoting the Happiness and Prosperity of these Kingdoms. And

"I am commanded to assure your Majesty, that they most firmly rely on your Majesty's Goodness, (which they have so long and so happily experienced) that nothing in your Power will be wanting to secure to this Nation the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

"The many and great Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild, just, and prudent Administration, must at all Times, on our Part, excite and demand the highest Expressions of Loyalty and Gratitude; but more especially at this, when we find ourselves alarmed with repeated Insults, and most unjustifiable Attempts against your Crown and Dignity.

"Warmed, Royal Sir, with these just and equitable Principles, these your faithful Subjects esteem it an indispensable Duty to omit no Opportunity of tendering your Majesty the sincerest Assurance of their Affection and Zeal for your Majesty's Person and Government; of their steady and invariable Attachment to our present most happy Establishment in Church and State; and of their unshaken Resolution to support and defend them at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes.

"They humbly beg Leave, most gracious Sir, to add their hearty Prayers, that the Divine Providence may guard and protect your sacred Person from all Dangers; and that (notwithstanding the restless and implacable Malice of our Enemies to disturb our Peace) your Majesty's Reign may be long and glorious over a Free, Happy, and Independent People; that the Imperial Diadem of these Realms may sit easy on your Royal Head; and that the Sceptre (as a Blessing to Posterity) may continue, to latest Generations, in your illustrious House."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this early Mark of your Affection and Loyalty to me and my Government. The open Attempts of the Enemies to the Religion and Liberties of my Kingdoms, will, I doubt not, unite all, who wish well to them, in an hearty and seasonable Zeal for the Preservation of them; and I rely, under God, upon the Affections of my People for the Disappointment of these Designs. The City of *London* may always depend upon my Protection and Favour, and upon my constant Care for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce. You may be assured nothing could give me greater Satisfaction than the Success of my Arms in the Reduction of *Cape Breton*."

*His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.*

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand; after which his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Honourable *Henry Marshall*, Esq; Lord-Mayor, *Samuel Pennant*, Esq; Sheriff, and *John Bosworth*, Esq; Chamberlain.

On the seventh of the same Month, a Proclamation was issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for

*Proclama-  
tion against  
Papists, &c.*



commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten Miles of the same; and for confining Papists and reputed Papists to their Habitations; and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters, with the following Preamble:

"Whereas the eldest Son of the Pretender hath presumed, in open Violation of our Laws, to land in the North-West of *Scotland*, and has assembled a considerable Number of traitorous and rebellious Persons in Arms, who have set up a Standard in the Name of the Pretender, and, in an audacious Manner, have resisted and attacked some of our Forces, and are now advancing farther in that Part of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; and there is the greatest Reason to apprehend, that these wicked Attempts have been encouraged and may be supported by a foreign Power, &c."

On the tenth of *September*, the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Marshall*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, Sir *Robert Baylis*, Sir *John Thompson*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Sir *Robert Willmot*, Sir *William Calvert*, *Francis Cockayne*, Esq; *Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; *Robert Alsop*, Esq; and *Crispe Gasseigne*, Aldermen, attended by Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Knt. Sheriff, the Recorder, Common Council, and all the City Officers, went from *Guildhall* in sixty-nine Coaches to *Kensington*, and presented the following Address to his Majesty:

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

Address of  
the Com-  
mon Coun-  
cil.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave to approach your sacred Person, and with the sincerest Joy to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Return to these your *British* Dominions.

"Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, at the same Time, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty, to express our grateful Returns to Heaven for the Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Island and Forts of *Cape Breton*; a Place of the greatest Consequence to this Nation, as it secures to your Majesty's Subjects a free and uninterrupted Trade in *America*, and protects them from the Insults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we entirely rely on your Royal Patronage and Protection, to secure to these Kingdoms the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

"The rash and daring Attempts of the professed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a popish and abjured Pretender, have filled the Hearts of us, your loyal Citizens, with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation. And we beg Leave to give your Majesty the most solemn Assurances, that we will be ready upon all Occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valua-

ble to us in Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, and in Support of our happy Constitution both in Church and State."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for the seasonable Assurances you give, in this dutiful Address, of your Attachment and Affection to my Person and Government. The Abhorrence and Detestation which you shew, of the present Attempt of the Enemies of our happy Constitution in Church and State, are extremely agreeable to me. I take very kindly your Congratulations upon the Success of my Arms in the Reduction of *Cape Breton*. The City of *London* may always be assured of my utmost Endeavours for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce."

His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The Address of the Lieutenantcy of *London* had this Paragraph, different from any Thing in the two former:

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours, to promote the Happiness and true Interest of all your Subjects, and that your Majesty, in the carrying on the War abroad, has aimed only at preserving the Ballance of Power, and procuring to Europe a valuable and lasting Peace: And although a great Superiority in the Numbers of the Enemy, hath prevented that Success to your Majesty's Forces in *Flanders*, which their Bravery and Resolution, under the Command and Example of his Royal Highness the Duke, deserved, yet the Successes of your Majesty's Arms, particularly in the important Capture of *Cape Breton*, that Nursery of the Fleet, and Support of the Trade of *France*, and the many valuable Prizes made by other your Majesty's Subjects, since the Commencement of the War, have left the Enemy, amidst their Conquests, little solid Cause of Triumph."

Of the  
Lieutenancy.

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand. And his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Hankey*, Esq; one of the Commissioners.

The next Day the Merchants of *London*, to the Number of near four hundred, went in about one hundred and forty Coaches from the *Royal Exchange* to *Kensington*, with a dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty, of the same Nature with that from the City of *London*.

And, as the most effectual Way to support the publick Credit, above eleven hundred eminent Merchants, considerable Traders, and Proprietors of the publick Funds, with the utmost Alacrity (soon after) came to the following Agreement, for supporting the publick Credit, and subscribed their Names to it:

Resolution  
to main-  
tain pub-  
lick Credit.

"We, the undersigned Merchants, and others, being sensible how necessary the Preservation of publick Credit is at this Time, do hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive Bank Notes in Payment of any Sum of Money to be paid



"paid us; and we will use our utmost Endeavours to make all our Payments in the same Manner."

Nor were the Clergy of the established Church, nor the dissenting Ministers, silent on this Occasion.

*"To the King's most Excellent Majesty."*

*"The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Clergy of the City and Diocese of London."*

*Address  
of the  
London  
Clergy.*

*"May it please your Majesty,"*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and Clergy of the City and Diocese of London, remember, with great Pleasure, the late Zeal and Unanimity of your Majesty's Subjects, in expressing their Repentment and Indignation even at the Preparations that were making by a neighbouring Power, in Favour of a Popish Pretender: And, after such late and publick Testimonies of the Duty and Loyalty of your Subjects, it might well be wondered, not only that the like Preparations should be renewed so soon, but carried further, into an *actual Invasion*; as if they still flatter themselves with the Hopes of a favourable Reception here: But our Wonder ceases, when we reflect upon the restless Spirit of Popery, which never neglects the least Prospect of enlarging its Borders; and upon the Pleasure which arbitrary Powers naturally take in destroying the Liberties of a free Nation; and the Readiness of People of desperate Fortunes to embark with them in any Enterprize, that gives them the least Hope of bettering their Condition.

"What the Strength is, that they rest upon from foreign Forces and Aids, is best known to themselves; but surely it would be the vainest Imagination that could enter into the Mind of Man, to suppose, that a Nation, who find themselves in secure Possession of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, under your Majesty's most mild, just and auspicious Government, should be disposed to receive a popish Pretender to your Throne; who has from his Infancy been bred and trained up amidst the highest Notions and Maxims of Superstition and Arbitrary Government; and whose Success, which God avert, carries in it such a frightful Scene of Calamities to the Souls, Bodies, and Estates of a Protestant and free People.

"Upon so important an Occasion, we should be greatly wanting to our Duty, if we did not make the most open and publick Profession of our inviolable Fidelity to your Person and Government, and of the firmest Resolution to defend and support both to the utmost of our Power, against this and all other Attempts, from what Quarter soever they come.

"And, for the more effectual preventing and defeating all such wicked Enterprizes,

"we take this Opportunity to assure your Majesty, that we will instill into the People committed to our Care, a just Abhorrence of Popery and the Doctrines of it, and excite them to a serious Reflection upon the Dangers and Difficulties in which these Nations were involved within the Memory of Man, by the illegal and violent Proceedings of a Popish Prince, for the overturning our Religion, and the establishing his own. We will also use our best Endeavours to make them truly sensible of the particular Obligation they are under, *at this Time*, to exert themselves in their several Stations, to prevent our falling again into the like National Dangers and Distractions. And, that they may be effectually armed against all the Arts and *Delusions* of the Enemy, it shall be our particular Care to fix and establish them in this great and fundamental Truth, That, under God, there is no Safety for the Religion and Liberties of this Country, but in the Protestant Succession, as settled by Law in your Majesty, and your Royal Family."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for this seasonable Mark of your Duty and Affection. Your Influence and Example will greatly tend to animate my People with a due Zeal for the Support of my Government, and for the Defence of our most holy Religion. You may be assured of my constant Resolution to protect and maintain the Church of England, as by Law established."

*His Majesty's Answer.*

*"To the King's most Excellent Majesty."*

*"The humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about the City of London and Westminster."*

*"Most Gracious Sovereign,"*

"We, your most dutiful and faithful Subjects, beg Leave to approach your Royal Person, with great Thankfulness to God, and affectionate Congratulations to your Majesty, on your safe and happy Return to your British Dominions, on the Prosperity of your Arms in North America, and on the Success of your zealous and prudent Endeavours to restore the Ballance of Power in Europe to its antient and natural Situation.

*Address of the Dissenting Clergy.*

"As the Religious and Civil Liberties, the Happiness and Honour of the Nation, have been always your Majesty's unwearied Care, we cannot but detest and abhor the present unnatural and rebellious Attempt to impose on these Kingdoms a Popish and Abjured Pretender. We trust in God, that so wicked and desperate an Enterprize will issue in the speedy and utter Overthrow of these infatuated Traitors, and the still firmer Establishment of your Majesty's Throne, and the Succession in your illustrious Family, on which, under Divine Providence, the Enjoyment of all that is dear to us depends.

"Nothing, Sir, we are persuaded, within the Power of the Protestant Dissenters, will be wanting



"wanting to defend and secure your Majesty's  
"just and undoubted Right to the Imperial  
"Crown of these Realms; the Weight of  
"which you have always supported with so  
"much Dignity to yourself, and Happiness to  
"your People.

"We shall never cease to offer our most fervent Prayers to the great Sovereign of Heaven  
"and Earth, for the Preservation of your Majesty's invaluable Life, the Tranquillity and  
"Glory of your Reign, and the Conveyance of  
"our Liberties, under the Protection of your  
"Royal House, to the End of Time."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer :

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you for this loyal Address, and  
"have a firm Dependence upon your steady  
"Attachment to my Person and Government.  
"You may be assured of the Continuance of my  
"Protection."

*Sir Richard Hoare.*

On the thirty-first of October, the Right Honourable Richard Hoare, Esq; Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their congratulatory Address on the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales of a Prince, when his Lordship had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.

*City alarmed by the Rebellion.*

The Citizens greatly alarmed at the Success of the Rebels in the North, and dreading the fatal Consequences of a Civil War, should they fight their Way to the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis; took all necessary Precautions to maintain their just Rights and Properties against all Invasions and Force. The Militia was more carefully mustered, and commanded upon Duty Night and Day, and the City Gates were guarded to prevent a Surprise: Several Associations were entered into by the most substantial Citizens, and many of the young Gentlemen exchanged their Foppies and Pleasures for Martial Accoutrements, and the Exercise of Arms; and they who could not undergo that Fatigue, liberally contributed of their Fortunes towards the enlisting of Soldiers, and rewarding those who behaved well in the Field: The very Lawyers thought it time to exert their Courage; and, on the twenty-third of November, the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the rest of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor-General, King's Council, Serjeants at Law, Masters of the Bench, and Barristers of the several Inns of Court, being assembled together in Westminster-Hall, in their proper Habits, proceeded from thence with great Solemnity to St. James's, in a Train of near two hundred Coaches, and presented the following humble Address and Association to his Majesty, sitting upon the Throne, attended by his great Officers of State:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

"The humble Address and Association of the Lord  
"Chancellor of Great-Britain, Lord Chief Ju-

"lice of the King's-Bench, Master of the Rolls,  
"Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas,  
"Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the  
"rest of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney  
"and Solicitor-General, King's Serjeants and  
"Council, Serjeants at Law, Masters of the  
"Bench, and Barristers of the several Inns of  
"Court.

"May it please your Majesty,

"Upon this our first Occasion of Addressing, we beg Leave to approach your sacred Person, with the same warm Sentiments of Duty, Loyalty, Gratitude and Affection to your Majesty, which have been already expressed with so just and universal a Zeal by all Orders and Degrees, who have any Regard for the Religion, Laws, Liberty, Trade and Prosperity of this Kingdom; and who are sensible, that those invaluable Blessings, which we have hitherto enjoyed under your Majesty's auspicious Government, can only be secured to us by the Stability of your Throne, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

*Lawyers Address.*

"We concur with the Voice of our Country, declaring an utter Detestation of the present wicked and most ungrateful Rebellion; convinced, that it is calculated to subvert our Religion and Liberties, to destroy our Commerce, and to render us a despicable dependent People. To this we in particular may add, that should this insolent Attempt prevail, it must at once extinguish those Laws, and that Constitution, which are the Glory of our own Country, and the Envy of Nations round us.

"As Protestants therefore who have at Heart the Preservation of our pure Religion, as Britons truly in Love with Liberty, and as Professors of that Law, which you, Sir, have ever made the Rule of your Government, we humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, and we do hereby associate and unite ourselves firmly, in the Defence of your sacred Person and Government, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family. From this Union we will never depart, but will concur in every Measure conducive to the great End of it, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes. For what is Life or Fortune, without the Enjoyment of our Religion and Laws!

"That the Almighty may bless and prosper your Councils; give you Victory over your Enemies, restore Tranquillity to your Realms, establish your Throne on the firmest Foundations, and perpetuate to latest Posterity our present Blessings, by a never failing Succession in your Royal Line, is, and ever must be, the ardent Prayer of,

"Your Majesty's most dutiful

"and loyal Subjects."

The above Address and Association were signed by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, the Judges of the several Courts, and by three hundred and sixty-nine Gentlemen of the Law.

*His*



*His Majesty's most gracious Answer :*

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you very heartily for this affectionate Address and Association. The Duty and Zeal you express for my Person and Government, in this critical Conjunction, give me great Satisfaction, and your Influence and Example cannot fail to have a good Effect amongst my People. The Law of the Land has been always considered by me as the sure Foundation of the Prerogative of the Crown and the Liberties of the Subject; and you may depend on my constant Care to preserve that Law, and to protect and encourage the Professors of it."

They had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand: And his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Martin Wright*, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench — *James Reynolds*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; — *Thomas Burnet*, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas; — *Thomas Dennyson*, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench; — *Thomas Bootle*, Chancellor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; — *Samuel Prime* and *Thomas Birch*, two of his Majesty's Sergeants at Law; — and *Richard Lloyd*, one of his Majesty's Council.

*Quakers*  
*Bounty to*  
*the Army.*

Some of the Quakers, in Behalf of themselves, and others of their Persuasion, waited on Sir *William Yonge*, General *Ligonier*, and other proper Officers, with an Offer, at their Expence, to furnish the Troops employed in his Majesty's Service, in that severe Season of the Year in the North, with Woollen Waistcoats to be worn under their other Cloathing; which was well accepted.

*City*  
*Bounty to*  
*the Army.*

On the third of December, at a Court of Lord-Mayor and Common Council, it was unanimously agreed to subscribe 1000 *l.* out of the Chamber of London, towards the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of such Soldiers as then were, or should thereafter be employed in his Majesty's Service during the Winter Season, towards the Suppression of the then present unnatural Rebellion. The Company of *Stationers*, *Coopers*, *Drapers*, *Goldsmiths*, and other Companies, paid several Sums into the Chamber of London, from 100 *l.* to 500 *l.* for the same good Purpose. The Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges, subscribed 1200 *l.* into the Chamberlain's Office, on the same Account; and other Societies subscribed their respective Sums. In Pursuance of this laudable Scheme, the Committee of the *Guildhall* Subscription soon after contracted for 12000 Pair of Breeches, 12000 Shirts, 10000 Woollen Caps, 10000 Pair of Woollen Stockings, 1000 Blankets, 12000 Pair of Woollen Gloves, and 9000 Pair of Woollen Spatterdashies, to be immediately provided for the Use of the Army.

*Proclamation*  
*against Je-*  
*suits, &c.*

On the seventh, a Proclamation was issued, for putting the Laws in Execution against Jesuits and Popish Priests, and strictly charging all Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Officers, and other his Majesty's loyal Subjects, to use their utmost Care and Endeavours to discover, apprehend, and bring to Trial all Jesuits and Popish Priests, (except such Popish Priests, not being his Majesty's natural-born Subjects, as by the Law of this Realm are per-

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mitted to attend Foreign Ministers) who should be found after the ninth of that Instant, in the Cities of London or Westminster, or the Borough of Southwark, or within ten Miles of the said Cities: And, for the greater Encouragement to the King's loyal Subjects in the discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Justice such Jesuits and Popish Priests, as should be found after the Day above-mentioned within the said Precincts, his Majesty was graciously pleased to promise a Reward of 100 *l.* to him, her or them, who should discover or apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any such Jesuit or Popish Priest; which Sum was to be paid immediately upon Conviction of every such Priest; and in Case any Doubt might arise, who or what Person or Persons were entitled to such Reward, and in what Proportion, the same was to be settled by the Certificate of the Judge or Judges who should try such Jesuits or Popish Priests.

*A Regi-*  
*ment of*  
*Lawyers.*

And on the eighth, at a Meeting in the Middle-Temple-Hall, an Association was subscribed by several Gentlemen of the Law, who agreed to form themselves into a Regiment, under the Command of the Lord Chief Justice *Wilder*, for the Defence of the Royal Family, in such Manner as his Majesty should think proper within the Cities of London and Westminster; to be denominated, "The associated Regiment of the Law, for the Defence of the Royal Family, and the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State." And the next Day the said Lord Chief Justice received his Commission as Colonel of the said Regiment.

At Night several treasonable printed Papers, called the Pretender's Declaration, were dropped on the Parade in St. James's Park, and put under the Doors of Peoples Houses.

Upon the quick Progress of the Rebels Southward, a large Train of Artillery set out from the Tower for Finchley-Common, where a Camp was to be formed.

The Proclamation of the seventh of December greatly alarmed the Roman Catholics; and several Romish Priests, among whom was one *James Hamilton*, dreading the Consequences, the said Priest wrote as follows to the Venetian Ambassador:

"May it please your Excellency,

"I take the Liberty to inform your Excellency, that Justice *de Veil* had issued a Warrant against me to take me up, and that last Tuesday the House where I lodge was beset with Constables three or four Hours together; thereupon I sent two Gentlemen to Justice *de Veil's* House, who produced to him, and gave him to read, your Excellency's Protection; and he answered them, that at present he will have no Regard to your Excellency's Protection. The same Constables were here two or three Times the next Day, and had the Boldness to say to the People where I lodge, that they will take me even out out of your Excellency's House. I have therefore thought it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with it, and most humbly beg, that you will continue me under your gracious Protection, and honour me with

*Mr. James*  
*Hamilton's*  
*Letter to the*  
*Venetian*  
*Ambassa-*  
*dor.*

S B

" your



"your Orders how I am to behave. And I am  
"with profound Respect,

"Your Excellency's most humble,

12 Dec. 1745. "And most obedient Servant,  
"James Hamilton."

This produced the following Letter:

*A Letter written to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State by the Ministers of the several Roman Catholick Princes and States residing here.*

"My Lord,

*Letter to the Secretary of State concerning the Proclamation against Popery.*

"We, the under-written, have seen with equal Grief and Surprize, that the Law of Nations has been violated by the Clause of the Proclamation published the 6<sup>th</sup> of this Month, against Roman Catholick Ecclesiasticks, purporting, that the Foreigners only, in the Services of foreign Ministers, were excepted, and declared exempt from the Penalties pronounced by the said Proclamation.

"The Immunities and Prerogatives reciprocally due to the Ministers of all Courts, do not respect their own Persons only, but extend to those of all their Domesticks also, without Difference as to Number, or Employment, and still less as to their Countries.

"The Proclamation establishes a Distinction of Persons, by restraining the Privileges to those who are Foreigners, whereby this Proclamation equally violates our essential Immunities, and our most valuable Prerogatives. To which must be added, that as there is a Scarcity of foreign Priests in London; and as we did not provide ourselves with any, by Reason of the Custom, established from Time immemorial, of making use of those of this Country; the Distinction, or Execution of the Clause above-mentioned, would end in taking from us, or preventing the Exercise of Religion, which is allowed in all Countries, and is due to the Character, and to the Families of the Representatives of Princes in their own Houses.

"And altho' our Rights be firmly and fully established by the Law of Nations, we have besides the Satisfaction of knowing them to have been acknowledged by the Parliament, in the seventh Year of the glorious Reign of Queen Anne.

"That Act is solemn and celebrated, because, supplying the Defect of former Laws, it tends, as the Queen declares in her Letter to the Czar Peter, to prevent for the future all Offence or Violation of the Privileges, as well of Ambassadors, as of other foreign Ministers.

"The said Act expressly declares, that whosoever should dare to arrest, or sue at Law any of the said Ministers, or of their Servants, without the least Distinction, is guilty of a Violation of the Law of Nations.

"It is to be observed, that as that Act excepts only Tradesmen, and other Merchants, subject to Bankruptcy, who shall enter into the Families of Ambassadors or foreign Ministers, every other Person belonging to them, without Difference as to Nation, Employment, or Number, is to enjoy all their Privileges, and all their Immunities.

"Being therefore confident, that the committing so sensible an Offence against the Law of Nations, is very far from the King's Intentions, and the Prudence of his Ministers, we thought ourselves, at first, obliged to represent to your Excellency, by Word of Mouth, as we did, the above-mentioned Considerations, with our Desire that you would lay them, in a respectful Manner, on our Part, before his Majesty, to the End that he might be pleased to give clear and precise Orders for redressing the said Clause, as being directly contrary to the Immunities and Privileges, which all our Domesticks ought to enjoy, without Exception.

"But at the Time that we were expecting the Redress of the said Clause, and even before we had any Answer from your Excellency, a Domestick of the Envoy from the King of Portugal was violently arrested, and carried to the common Gaol where all Malefactors are confined, and put in Irons, where he is still detained.

"We cannot pass by in Silence the very aggravating Circumstance, that the Certificate, which proved him to belong to the Family of that Minister, having been produced to the Justice of Peace, he protested that such a Certificate did not protect any of the Nationals.

"Another Offence was committed, by the Orders given to arrest a Domestick of the Ambassador of Venice.

"The Justice having seen, and even acknowledged the Certificate of that Ambassador, declared, that at present he could pay no Regard to it. And what is more, the Constable declared besides, (as your Excellency will be pleased to observe by the inclosed Paper) that he would arrest that Domestick in the House of the Ambassador himself.

"All these Insults and Offences oblige us indispensably to demand, that, in Expectation of the Orders of our Sovereigns, the Domestick of the Portugal Envoy be immediately set at Liberty, and that the Magistrates may be directed to acknowledge what appertains to the Immunities and Privileges of the Families of foreign Ministers.

"In Expectation of the said Orders, we cannot abstain from demanding, moreover, that the audacious Behaviour of the said Constable may be severely punished; the Usage of many Ages leaving no Room to doubt, but that the Houses of Ministers ought to be respected in the same Manner as those of the Princes themselves, whom they represent; and it being also notorious, that in the most heinous Cases of State Criminals, no Prince would proceed to that Extremity, without having first demanded back from the Ambassador the Person accused.

"By these Considerations we find ourselves obliged to take another Step, still more indispensable than the former, viz. To prevent all Delay of redressing the Clause above-mentioned, and of giving us Satisfaction upon our Complaints herein set forth, by protesting all of us together, as we do by this  
"Me-



"Memorial, and as is proper for the Preservation of our Rights, and of those of our Successors, against the said Clause, as also against every Thing that has followed upon it, or may follow, and against every other Consequence, 'till such Time as we can give an Account to our respective Sovereigns, and receive suitable Orders from them.

"Having Regard, particularly, in the present Situation, to the Intentions of the Princes whom we have the Honour to serve, we renew the Declaration made to your Excellency by Word of Mouth, and of our own Accord, viz. That if any one of our Domesticks were guilty of, or an Accomplice in, any Crime against the Government, we are ready to dismiss him from our Service, and to withdraw the Protection, as well as the Certificate, where-with he should be provided.

"We have the Honour to be with Respect,

"My Lord,

"Your Excellency's most humble,

"And most obedient Servants."

The above Letter, in French, was signed by Monsieur de Wafner, Minister Plenipotentiary of their Imperial Majesties; the Count de Haslang, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria; and Monsieur de Champigny, Minister of his Most Serene Highness the Elector of Cologne.

Another Letter of the same Purport, in Italian, was signed by Signor Capello, Ambassador from Venice; Monsieur Gassaldi, Minister of Genoa; and Monsieur Caetano, the Portuguese Secretary.

A third, in the same Language, by the Chevalier Oforio, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia; and Monsieur Pucci, charged with the Affairs of his Imperial Majesty for the Great Duchy of Tuscany.

Answer by his Majesty's Secretary of State.

"Whitehall, Jan. 7; 1745-6.

"Gentlemen,

The Secretary of State's Answer.

"I have not failed to acquaint the King with the Contents of the Letter which you honoured me with the 17<sup>th</sup> of last Month, wherein you complain very bitterly and even protest against what was inserted in the Proclamation published the 17<sup>th</sup>, with respect to Roman Catholic Priests, being his Majesty's Subjects, who should be in the Service of the foreign Ministers, insisting upon an unlimited Protection in Favour of all those whom you call by the Name of your Domesticks, without Difference as to Number, or Employment, and still less to their Country.

"I am to answer you, by his Majesty's Command, that he is very far from intending to infringe the Privileges and Immunities of Ambassadors, and other foreign Ministers, granted to them by the Law of Nations, and consistent with the Laws of this Country.

"Neither does the King think that they have been violated in the least by the said Proclamation.

"First, As to what concerns the Law of Nations, it is absolutely necessary that the

"Privileges which it establishes, should be consistent with the internal Welfare and Security of the Countries where the Ministers reside.

"Now the Number of national Roman Catholic Priests, who swarm more than ever in this Town, was found dangerous to the State, especially at a Time of open Rebellion in Favour of a Pretender of the same Religion. Their secret Plotings against the King's Government, whereof his Majesty has many Indications; their injurious Discourses, nay even their Threats, and the daily Conversions which they make of his Majesty's Protestant Subjects to the Roman Catholic Faith (tho' by those very Conversions they are liable to the Punishment enacted by the Laws against Persons guilty of High Treason:) All those Circumstances together had given so great Uneasiness, that it was absolutely necessary to provide a Remedy against them.

"The Protection, therefore, which his Majesty owes to his own Subjects, would not allow of his any longer suffering Persons of that Kind, irreconcilable Enemies to his Government, to remain in the Heart of his Dominions.

"As to what you alledge, Gentlemen, concerning the free Exercise of your Religion in your own Houses, the King does not dispute it: The Law of Nations authorizes you to claim it.

"If the Question were only about private Chapels for your own Families, served by your Domestick Chaplains duly qualified; no-body would have any Thing to say against it.

"But is that really the Point in Debate? I appeal to your own selves.

"Are not open Chapels maintained, under Colour of publick Protection, with an enormous Number of Priests, out of the Houses of the Ministers, who lend their Names to them? Is it for the Use of the Minister's Family that Mass is therein celebrated from Morning to Night, or rather for the Sake of furnishing his Majesty's converted Subjects with Opportunities of being present at it against Law.

"Is there any Roman Catholic Country where such an Extension of their Privileges is allowed to Protestant Ministers? Is there any such Thing practised at Vienna, at Paris, or at Madrid?

"It is true, that this has been winked at in Times when the Religion of the Country was not openly and forcibly attacked.

"It does not however follow, that a natural Right is given up, because it is not vigorously exercised.

"I come, in the second Place, to the Laws of this Country, which are appealed to by the Roman Catholic Ministers, in their Letter, equally with the Law of Nations, they quoting therein the Act of Parliament of the seventh of Queen Anne; and I shall very readily allow them that it is, as they stile it,—A solemn and celebrated Act, supplying the Defect of former Laws,



" Laws, and tending to prevent for the future  
" all Offence or Violation of the Privileges, as  
" well of Ambassadors, as of other foreign Mi-  
" nisters.

" But it must be considered at the same Time,  
" that this Act, as appears by the whole Tenor  
" of it, relates solely to Law Suits, and Civil  
" Arrests upon account of Debts.

" And accordingly it was upon Occasion of  
" a foreign Ambassador's being detained for  
" Debts, that it was passed: And it was in that  
" Point only that it was found necessary, and  
" intended to supply the Defect of the former  
" Laws, inasmuch as there were none before in  
" being upon that Subject.

" Would any one infer from thence, that the  
" Intention was to authorize foreign Ministers  
" to protect State Criminals, Disturbers of the  
" Peace, or Persons dangerous to Society, or suf-  
" fered by the Government upon any Account  
" whatsoever?

" Or can it be thought, that, in supplying the  
" Defect of the former Laws, it was meant to  
" abolish the most essential and fundamental ones  
" of the Country.

" Amongst these last, there are none held  
" in greater Veneration by a Protestant People,  
" than those which forbid, under severe Penal-  
" ties, the Celebrations of Mass by national  
" Priests. Of this Kind there are several Acts  
" of Parliament still in full Force, passed, re-  
" peated, and even enforced at different Times,  
" since the Beginning of the Reign of Queen  
" Elizabeth. I shall mention one, which does  
" not allow them to celebrate it even in the  
" Houses of foreign Ministers. It is the Act of  
" the eleventh and twelfth of William III. An Act  
" not above eight or nine Years prior to that  
" above-mentioned of Queen Anne: It is therein  
" expressly declared, That no Subject of the  
" King's, whether natural-born or naturalized,  
" may celebrate Mass even in the Houses of  
" foreign Ministers; and that the Names and  
" Places of Nativity, even of the foreign Priests,  
" whom they shall make use of, shall be re-  
" gistered in the Office of the Principal Secretary  
" of State.

" But suppose that this Act of Queen Anne  
" were as unlimited as it is pretended.—The  
" Ministers do admit of one Exception to what  
" they call their Privileges, with Regard to  
" Tradesmen, and in general to such Persons as  
" may become Bankrupts: Will they not admit  
" of any, when the Question is about the pub-  
" lick Security, and the very Existence of the  
" Government? The Law of Nations can cer-  
" tainly never be contrary to that, and can con-  
" sequently give no Title to exclaim against a  
" Remedy, which has been necessarily made use  
" of to obviate the Dangers justly apprehended  
" from the Popish Priests; and especially, if it  
" be considered, that the Necessity of applying  
" that Remedy was partly owing to the Abuses  
" of the Indulgence of past Times by the pro-  
" tested Priests.

" To conclude: The Roman Catholic Ministers  
" may rely upon the King's Protection for their  
" Persons, for their Families, and for the Exer-  
" cise of their Religion in their own Houses,

" according to the Law of Nations, and accord-  
" ing to the Usage of all other Countries, with  
" Regard to Ministers of a different Religion  
" from that which is established in the Country  
" where they reside.

" The King does not pretend to subject fo-  
" reign Ministers to his Ordonnances; but he  
" has a Right to require the Obedience of his  
" own Subjects to the Laws of their Country.  
" He has not the Power to dispense with it, and  
" we know of no foreign Protection that can do it.

" His Majesty therefore has Reason to expect,  
" that, upon this Exposition of the Reasons and  
" Justice of his Proceeding in this Affair, the  
" Roman Catholic Ministers will be pleased to  
" discharge from their Service every Popish  
" Priest who is a Subject of the King's; and  
" that they will for the future make use of fo-  
" reign ones only; his Majesty not being able  
" to persuade himself that any foreign Powers in  
" Alliance or Friendship with him, as those are,  
" whom you, Gentlemen, have the Honour to  
" represent, would insist, under the Name of  
" Privilege, upon Things prejudicial in the high-  
" est Degree to the Government of the Country  
" where you reside on their Part, and contrary  
" to its antient and fundamental Laws, upon  
" which the King's Proclamation, which you  
" complain of, was built.

" As to what remains, if it be true, that an  
" Officer of Justice did make use of the Expre-  
" sions, imputed to the Constable, who is men-  
" tioned in your Letter, with Regard to the  
" House of the Venetian Ambassador, you may  
" be assured, that his Majesty entirely disap-  
" proves them; and that the necessary Inquiries  
" shall be made, in order to cause such Satis-  
" faction to be given to his Excellency, as shall  
" appear to be due."

On the twenty-third of January was held a  
Court of Common Council at Guildhall, when a  
Motion was made to petition the Parliament, for  
Leave to bring in a Bill to take off the Negative  
Voice of the Court of Aldermen, which was a-  
greed to; and a Committee was appointed ac-  
cordingly, of six Aldermen and twelve Com-  
moners, to draw up the said Petition.

At the same Time, it was unanimously agreed  
to present his Royal Highness the Duke of  
Cumberland with the Freedom of the City of Lon-  
don in a Gold Box.

The King's Forces having obtained a com-  
plete Victory over the Rebels, aided by the  
French, beyond the Spay, and near Culloden, a  
small Village in the Highlands of Scotland, the  
City of London, in its corporate Capacity, addres-  
sed his Majesty as follows:

" To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

" The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen,  
" and Commons of the City of London, in Com-  
" mon Council assembled,

" Most Gracious Sovereign,

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
" Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and  
" Commons of the City of London, in Com-  
" mon Council assembled, beg Leave to approach  
" your sacred Person with our most sincere  
" and hearty Congratulations upon the late  
" glorious

Agreed to  
petition  
against the  
Negative  
Voice.

City Ad-  
dress of  
the Duke  
of Culloden.



"glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms;  
"which, under the Command of his Royal  
"Highness the Duke, has defeated the rebellious  
"Attempts of your deluded Subjects, assisted by  
"the most inveterate Enemies to the British  
"Constitution.

"Permit us, Sir, to return our most un-  
"feigned Thanks to your Majesty, for the Ap-  
"pointment of his Royal Highness the Duke  
"to this important Service; whose Conduct  
"and Bravery, so early conspicuous, have, by  
"the Blessing of the Almighty, produced this  
"our happy Deliverance; a Glory reserved for  
"one of your illustrious Family, endowed with  
"Princely Qualities, which render him amiable  
"to those under his Command, and formidable  
"to his Enemies.

"As Disgrace and Ruin have fallen on the  
"Heads of those wicked Persons, who have  
"been Confederates in this abhorred and de-  
"tested Rebellion, for the Subversion of our  
"happy Constitution, and depriving us of all  
"that is dear and valuable to us; so (we  
"trust) that by Divine Providence, from their  
"Disappointment and Destruction, Stability will  
"redound to your Majesty's Throne, Unity of  
"Affection to your Royal Person and Family,  
"and Glory to your Government over a free and  
"happy People.

"May a Series of Success attend your Ma-  
"jesty's Arms, until Tranquility be restored to  
"Europe, and your Subjects firmly established  
"in the Profession of their just Rights of Trade  
"and Navigation.

"Give us Leave to add, that it shall be  
"always our firm Resolution, as it is our in-  
"dispensable Duty, to oppose every Attempt  
"of the common Disturbers of the Peace of  
"Europe, against the Rights of your Crown,  
"and that Happiness which we hope this Nation  
"will ever enjoy under a Succession of Protestant  
"Princes of your Majesty's Royal House."

To which his Majesty returned the following  
most gracious Answer:

*His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.*

"I thank you for this affectionate Address.  
"The Satisfaction you shew in the Success of  
"my Arms against the Enemies of our happy  
"Constitution, and in the Conduct of my Son  
"the Duke, is a fresh and most agreeable Mark  
"of your Duty to me and Zeal to my Govern-  
"ment."

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting  
"Ministers in and about the Cities of London  
"and Westminster.

"May it please your Majesty,

*Address of  
the Pro-  
testant  
Dissenting  
Ministers.*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
"Subjects, beg Leave to approach your Majesty's  
"Presence, to offer our sincerest and warmest  
"Congratulations for the happy Suppression of  
"that impious and unnatural Rebellion, which  
"hath been excited and carried on by ungrateful  
"and perjured Men in Favour of an outlawed,  
"abjured, and Popish Pretender.

"How just were our Fears at the unex-  
"pected Progress of this wicked Attempt;  
No. 55.

"and to what substantial Miseries must we  
"have been reduced, had God, for our Sins,  
"permitted it finally to prosper! Your Ma-  
"jesty's just and equitable Government, and  
"in this every dear and valuable Interest be-  
"longing to us as Men, Christians, and Pro-  
"testants, were the sacred Objects immediately  
"struck at, and the Sacrifices intended to be  
"made to the Ambition and Perfidy of France,  
"the Superstition and Cruelty of the desperate  
"and worthless Invader of your Majesty's Do-  
"minions.

"The seasonable and entire Victory with  
"which God hath blessed your Majesty's  
"Arms, is attended with so many happy  
"Consequences, not only to these Kingdoms,  
"but to the Protestant Religion and the Liber-  
"ties of Europe, as will never be forgotten,  
"whilst we know how to value the inestimable  
"Blessings it hath secured; and well deserves  
"all the most grateful and publick Acknow-  
"ledgments to Almighty God, that a People  
"doomed to Ruin, and saved by him from De-  
"struction, is capable of returning.

"The Choice of his Royal Highness the  
"Duke of Cumberland, to be at the Head of  
"your Majesty's Forces on this important Oc-  
"casion, is the noblest Demonstration of your  
"Majesty's high Regard for the national Wel-  
"fare, and that in your Royal Breast the pri-  
"vate Affection of a Father is taught to give  
"Way to the publick Good, and will transmit  
"the Remembrance of your Majesty to all fu-  
"ture Ages, under the most honourable Cha-  
"racter that a King can bear, the Friend, the  
"Father of your People. And how distin-  
"guished is your Majesty's Happiness, that the  
"freeing these Kingdoms from Outrage, Sedi-  
"tion, and Rebellion, was by Providence re-  
"served for this illustrious Royal Youth, early  
"treading the Paths of Glory, and formed un-  
"der your great Example, to be a Scourge to  
"your Majesty's and his Country's Enemies,  
"and a general Blessing to these favoured  
"Kingdoms.

"That your Majesty may long live, be-  
"loved and honoured by all your Subjects,  
"feared and submitted to by all your Ene-  
"mies, and be, under God, continued the  
"Guardian of Liberty, and the Protector of  
"true Religion: That all your Majesty's  
"Blessings may be hereditary, your Honours  
"descend to his Royal Highness the Prince of  
"Wales, and the Succession to your Imperial  
"Crown never fail in your august Family:  
"These, Sir, are our fervent Prayers, and of  
"all who wish well to themselves, or have any  
"just Concern for the Safety and Happiness of  
"their Posterity."

To which Address his Majesty returned the  
following most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for your Congratulations on  
"the Success of my Arms, under the Command  
"of my Son the Duke against the Rebels. I  
"I am truly sensible of the Zeal which you have  
"shewed, upon all Occasions, for the Support of  
"my Government; and you may depend upon  
"the Continuance of my Protection."

*His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.*



The following Address of the People called Quakers, was presented to his Majesty by Mr. Daniel Vandewall:

To George the Second, King of Great-Britain, &c.

The humble Address of the People called Quakers, from their General Assembly in London.

May it please the King,

Quakers  
Address.

"We humbly beg Leave to approach thy Royal Presence with united Hearts, to congratulate thee upon the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from the late impending Dangers, with a Joy as sincere as the Occasion is signal. We beheld, with Grief and Detestation, an ungrateful and deluded People combined against their own Happiness, and desperately engaged in open Rebellion against thy Person and Government, wickedly attempting to subvert a free People to the Miseries of a Popish and Arbitrary Power.

"As none among all thy Protestant Subjects exceed us in an Aversion to the Tyranny, Idolatry, and Superstition of the Church of Rome; so none lie under more just Apprehensions of immediate Danger from their destructive Consequences, or have greater Cause to be thankful to the Almighty, for the Interposition of his Providence in our Preservation.

"A Preservation so remarkable makes it our indispensable Duty also to acknowledge the King's paternal Care for the Safety of his People, of which he has given the most assured Pledge, in permitting one of his Royal Officers to expose himself to the greatest Dangers for their Security.

"May we, and all thy faithful Subjects, demonstrate the Sincerity of our Gratitude for this signal Instance of the Divine Favour, by the deepest Humiliation, and by turning every one of us from the Evil of our Ways: And may those who are placed in Authority over us, by the Influence of their own Example, add Vigour to the Laws enacted for the general Suppression of Vice and Immorality; so may we have an assured Ground of Hope and Confidence in God, that he who hath hitherto helped, will never withdraw his Mercies from us.

"We earnestly beseech him, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, that his Providence may ever attend thy Royal Person and Family, and make even the Efforts of thine Enemies conducive to the Establishment of thy Throne in perfect Peace, give Success to thy Endeavours for settling the general Tranquillity of Europe on a lasting Foundation, and grant that an uninterrupted Race of Kings of thy Royal Progeny may perpetuate the Blessings of thy Reign to our Posterity.

"Dated in London, the twenty-second of the third Month, called May, 1746."

To which Address his Majesty returned this most gracious Answer:

His Majesty's  
Answer.

"I thank you for this Address of Congratulation. The just Concern you have shewn there-

"in for me, and my Family, is very agreeable to me; and you may always depend upon my Protection."

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of London. (Presented by Peter Burrell, Esq; attended by a Committee of Merchants.)

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and others of your City of London, with Hearts warmed with the sincerest Joy, beg Leave to approach your sacred Throne, and, amidst the general Satisfaction of a truly grateful People, to present our particular Congratulations upon the late happy Success of your Majesty's Arms, in the suppressing a most wicked and unnatural Rebellion.

"The fatal Blow thereby attempted to be given to the Trade and publick Credit of this Nation, gave us the greatest Concern; and it is with equal Pleasure we find that Blow averted, and Trade and publick Credit (which has so long flourished under your Majesty's auspicious Government) again restored and secured to us.

"We are highly sensible of the glorious Consequences which will redound to this Kingdom from this great Event; and, when we consider the heroick Part his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has acted in it, we promise ourselves, that latest Posterity will enjoy the Fruits of this signal Victory, and a lasting Happiness be entailed upon your People, by a long Succession of your Royal Progeny.

"May your Majesty's invaluable Life be long preserved—May your Councils be prospered, to the full Detection of the traitorous Designs of your Enemies, and the Strengthening of our common Security—And may the Crown flourish in your Majesty's Royal House till Time shall be no more."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I thank you for the repeated Marks of your Zeal and Affection for my Person and Government. Your Congratulations on the Success of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, against the Rebels, are very agreeable to me; and you may be assured, I shall always have at Heart the Welfare and Prosperity of the Trade of my Kingdom."

The Mer-  
chants Ad-  
dress to his  
Majesty.

His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.

Sir Richard Hoare, having behaved to the great Satisfaction of his Fellow-Citizens, during his Mayoralty in this Year of Troubles, after the Election of a new Lord-Mayor to succeed him, on the twenty-ninth of September, 1746, spoke to the Livery in this Manner:

"Gentlemen,

"I take this Opportunity, before I quit my present Station, to return you my hearty Thanks for having honoured me with so great a Trust, and for your Indulgence to me in the Execution of it; in which I can presume to claim no Merit to myself, any farther than that

Sir Ri-  
chard  
Hoare's  
Speech.



"my Endeavours have been sincere to discharge  
"my Duty in such a Manner, as might best en-  
"title me to your Esteem: Your Welfare, Gen-  
"tlemen, has been my chief Concern; your Ap-  
"probation will be my highest Honour."

At a Court of Common Council, held on  
*Wednesday* the eighth of *October*, it was unani-  
mously resolved, That the Thanks of that Court  
might be given to the Right Honourable Sir  
*Richard Hoare*, Knt. Lord-Mayor,

For his diligent Attendance to, and faithful  
Discharge of the Duties belonging to that High  
Office:

For his steady Attachment to the true Interest  
of his Country, during a Time of most immin-  
ent Danger:

For giving the Common Council frequent  
Opportunities of meeting together: And,

For supporting, on all Occasions, the Rights  
and Privileges of his Fellow-Citizens.

Also, at a Court of Lieutenancy, held at  
*Guildhall*, on *Thursday* the twenty-third of *October*,  
it was unanimously resolved, That the Thanks  
of that Court might be given to the Right Ho-  
nourable Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knt. Lord-Mayor of  
the City of *London*,

For his prudent, impartial, and satisfactory  
Administration of Justice, in the Government  
of it:

For the Zeal and Loyalty his Lordship had  
shewn to his Majesty, and his Family, by his  
constant Readiness, on every Emergency, to call  
that Commission together, by whose Advice and  
Assistance in the Disposition of the Militia, the  
Peace and Quiet of the City was preserved, un-  
interrupted, during the late unnatural Rebellion:

And, in a most particular Manner, for the  
Honour done that Court by his frequent Atten-  
dance to preside in it.

The Rebellion being quelled, great Numbers  
of those who had espoused the Pretender's Cause  
were arraigned for High Treason, condemned,  
and executed; amongst whom were the Earl of  
*Kilmarnock* and Lord *Balmerino*, on *Tower-Hill*,  
on the eighteenth of *August*, 1746; when, about  
Six in the Morning, a thousand of the Foot-  
Guards, a Troop of Life-Guards, and one of  
Horse Grenadier-Guards, marched thro' the City  
to *Tower-Hill*. They marched in upon the Hill  
from *Tower-Street*, and the Foot threw themselves  
into the Form of a Battledore, the round Part  
inclosing the Scaffold in the Center, and the Han-  
dle being formed by two Lines, extending to the  
*Tower Gate*, with a proper Space between for the  
Procession to pass. The Horse-Grenadiers and  
Horse-Guards were drawn up in the Rear of the  
Foot, with a Space between for the Commanding  
Officers to traverse the Lines. About Nine, the  
Sheriffs of *London* (attended by their Officers  
and the Executioner) came to view the Place of Exe-  
cution, as also the House to which the Lords  
were to be conducted, two Rooms whereof were  
hung with Black. At Ten o'Clock the Block  
was fixed upon the Scaffold, and covered with  
black Cloth, with which also the Scaffold was  
hung; and some Sacks of Saw-dust were carried  
up to strew upon it. Soon after, the two Coffins  
were brought on the Scaffold, covered with black  
Cloth, with gilt Nails, &c. On the Earl of

*Kilmarnock's* was a Plate with this Inscription,  
viz. *Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollatus*. 18  
*Augusti*, 1746, *Ætatis sue* 42. And that for  
Lord *Balmerino* had this Inscription on the Plate,  
viz. *Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino, decollatus*.  
18 *Augusti*, 1746, *Ætatis sue* 58. In the mean  
Time the Sheriffs went to the *Tower*, and, after  
knocking at the Gate, were admitted; and the  
Prisoners, on their giving a Receipt, were deli-  
vered to them. Then the Procession appeared  
in the following Order: 1. The Constables of the  
*Tower Hamlets*. 2. The Knight-Marshal's Men and  
Tiptaves. 3. The Sheriffs Officers. 4. The Pri-  
soners, attended by Mr. *Foster*, a Baptist Minister,  
and another Divine, and the two Sheriffs, Mr. Sher-  
riff *Blackford* walking with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*,  
and Mr. Sheriff *Cockayne* with Lord *Balmerino*.  
5. The *Tower Warders*. 6. A Guard of Mus-  
queteers. 7. Two Hearses and a Mourning-  
Coach. When the Procession had passed thro'  
the Lines into the Area of the Circle, the Pas-  
sage was closed, and the Horse that were in the  
Rear of the Foot on the Lines wheeled off, and  
drew up five deep behind the Foot, on the South  
Side of the Hill, facing the Scaffold.

The two Lords were conducted to the House  
above-mentioned, facing the Entrance on the  
Scaffold, where they continued about an Hour.  
Whilst they were there, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*  
gave a Paper to the Rev. Mr. *Foster*, (who at-  
tended him from the Time of his Condemnation)  
and desired him to read it to the Sheriffs, which  
Mr. *Foster* accordingly did. Therein the Earl  
declared his deep Sense of the Greatness of his  
Crime, and his hearty Sorrow for it.

About Twelve the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, dressed  
in Black, walked from the said House to  
the Scaffold, attended by the Sheriffs, Mr. *Foster*,  
the other Divine, and some other Gentlemen.  
When he came on the Scaffold he bowed to the  
People, the black Baize being turned up, that  
they might have a clear View of the Execution.  
He talked with the Sheriffs and Officers attending  
for about ten Minutes; then having spent some  
Time in Devotion, he took the Bag from his  
Hair, and, by the Help of his Gentleman, pulled  
off his Coat and Neckcloth, and put on a Cap  
made of a Damask Napkin; after which he spoke  
to the Executioner, (who was dressed in White)  
gave him some Money, and saluted his Friends.  
His Hair seeming to be in the Way, he put it  
under his Cap, and kneeled down twice in his  
Waistcoat, on a black Cushion, to fit his Neck  
to the Block. Then he stripped himself to his  
Shirt, had it tucked in from his Neck, kneeled  
down again, laid down his Head, and raised it  
again four or five Times. Being told, that his  
Arms were placed so, that they must be cut when  
the Blow was given, he desired they would place  
them properly. He spoke to the Executioner,  
on seeing him timorous, and desired him not to  
be afraid, but to do his Duty; for that it was not  
his Fault, but his own, that had brought himself  
to that Death, by rebelling against his King and  
Country. Then he laid down his Head again,  
and, in about five Minutes, gave the Signal,  
when the Executioner severed his Head from his  
Body at one Blow, except a Bit of Flesh, which  
was cut thro' after his Body fell upon the Scaf-  
fold.

Execution  
of the Earl  
of Kilmarnock  
and  
Lord Balmerino.



fold. The Head was received in a Piece of scarlet Baize, put into the Coffin with the Body, and carried away in a Hearse to the Tower. He behaved with great Decency on the Scaffold, but was weak in Body, having been indisposed for some Days past. He was very penitent, and appeared melancholy at his unhappy Circumstances; notwithstanding, he bore his Death with the Conduct and Resolution of a Man: In short, his Behaviour was so much like the Christian and the Gentleman, that it drew Tears from thousands of the Spectators.

The Executioner was obliged to shift himself, by Reason of the Quantity of Blood that flew over him; and, in the mean Time, the Scaffold was cleaned: Which being done, the Sheriffs went for the Lord *Balmorino*, who soon came upon the Scaffold, dressed in his Regimentals, which was Blue faced with Red. He at first expressed Surprize at the great Number of People present, to whom he likewise bowed. He behaved with great Resolution, and much seeming Unconcern. He walked round the Scaffold, read the Inscription on his Coffin, said it was right, took the Axe in his Hand and viewed it, then laid his Head on the Block, and said it would fit very well. He then took a Paper out of his Pocket, and read it to the Sheriffs, containing a Sort of Justification of what he had done; he particularly endeavoured to clear himself from being of the Council that proposed the massacring of all the *English* Prisoners before the Battle of *Culloden*. He treated the Executioner with much Kindness, gave him Money, shook Hands with him, and forgave him. He enquired for the Warder of the Tower, to whom he gave his Wig, and also some Money. He then pulled off his Coat, and laid it upon the Coffin, and put on a Cap made of *Scotch* Plaid, saying he would die a *Scotchman*. He seemed in a Manner wholly undaunted, gave the Executioner Directions how to perform his Office, and, about two Minutes after, pulled off his Waistcoat, tucked down his Shirt, kneeled down, and, laying his Head on the Block, said, O God, preserve my Friends, forgive my Enemies, and be merciful to my Soul; and gave the Executioner the Signal before he was prepared for it. He received three Blows, the first partly on his Shoulders, the second went about two Thirds thro' his Neck, on which the Body fell down, and, being immediately raised, a third Stroke quite severed his Head from his Body, tho', to be sure, the second Blow effectually dispatched him, and we hope the first made him insensible. His Head was taken Care of, as Lord *Kilmarnock's* had been, and, together with the Body was put into the Coffin, and conveyed in the same Manner to the Tower, where they were both interred in the Evening.

The Number of Spectators at these Executions was incredible; the Hill, the Scaffolding, and the Houses being crowded with People, who in general behaved with great Decency during the whole Solemnity, and very little Damage or Mischief was done, either by Accident or otherwise.

The following was printed in the *London Gazette*, and other Papers, and is another Instance of the Superiority of the Civil Power to the Military:

B E N N, MAYOR,

London. At a Court of Aldermen, holden on Tuesday, the ninth Day of December, in the twentieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, King of Great-Britain, &c.

"This Court being informed by *Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of this City, that *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Shewell*, who have been some Time under Prosecution for riotously assembling themselves, with above twenty other Persons, before his Dwelling-House\*, forcibly entering therein, and obstructing him in the Execution of his Office, as one of the Magistrates of this City, were attending to make their Submission for their Offence; but, as he looked upon that Insult to be an Indignity offered to the whole Magistracy of this City, more than to his own Person, he could not accept of any Satisfaction without the Concurrence of this Court; the said *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Shewell*, were therefore ordered to be called in, and they having at the Bar presented the following Submission, which was read, the Court was pleased to receive the same, and to order it to be printed in the *London Gazette*, and some other of the publick Papers:

\* To press a Man who took Shelter there.

"We, *Thomas Imrie*, late Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship the *Argyll*, *Thomas Phillips*, Midshipman, and *Michael Shewell*, Foremast-Man, of his Majesty's Ship the *Dorsetshire*, do beg Leave, in this publick Manner, to assure the Magistracy of the City of London, that we are most sincerely sorry for having incurred their Displeasure, by insulting Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*, one of their worthy Members, in the Execution of his Office. We shall ever preserve for them all the Respect and Honour, which we are sensible is most justly due to them. We acknowledge our Fault, and, in the most humble Manner, ask Pardon of the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and the Worshipful the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, in general, and of Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* in particular. And we do sincerely promise not to offend in like Manner for the future. As Witness our Hands this ninth Day of December, 1746.

*Thomas Imrie,*

Witness, *J. Ford.*

*Thomas Phillips,*

*Michael Shewell."*

On the twenty-fifth of November, at a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman *Perry* resigned his Gown, by an Instrument drawn up for that Purpose, with which the Court was pleased to acquiesce.

*Alderman Perry resigns his Alderman's Gown.*

*Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; Brother to the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded on Tower-Hill in the Year 1716, being taken in a French Ship bound for Scotland with *Fitz-James's* Horse, and proved at the King's-Bench Bar to be the identical Person who had been convicted of High Treason, and condemned to die for the Rebellion in 1715, was also beheaded on the eighth of December this Year on Little Tower-Hill, whither

*Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; beheaded.*



two Troops of Life-Guards; and one Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards, and a Battalion of Foot-Guards, marched about Eight in the Morning. The Horse lined the Way from the Scaffold to *Iron-Gate*, and the Foot, with some of the Horse, encompassed the Scaffold. About Ten the Block, covered with Black, with a Cushion, and two Sacks of Saw-dust, were brought up, and the Block fixed; and soon after the Coffin of the unhappy Gentleman, covered with black Velvet, and having eight Handles, but no Plate upon it, was placed on the Scaffold.

In the mean Time Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* and Mr. Alderman *Allop*, the two Sheriffs, with their Under-Sheriffs, met at the *Mitre Tavern* in *Fenchurch-Street*, and from thence proceeded, the Under-Sheriffs in a Mourning-Coach, and the Sheriffs in their Chariots, to the lower End of the *Minories*, where they were met by their Officers, who marched before them till they came over-against the Victualling-Office, where they stopped; and then the Under-Sheriffs went down to the East Gate of the *Tower*, which is next to *Iron-Gate*; when, getting out of their Coach, they went up to the Gate, and, seeing the Warders thro' the Gate, they demanded Admittance to the Lieutenant-Governor of the *Tower*; upon which the Gate was opened, and they went in, and in about ten Minutes returned, and went into the Mourning-Coach again, which waited for them; and, in a short Time after, the Prisoner was brought in a Landau out at the East Gate, and then the Procession began as follows: First, the Sheriffs Officers, then the Mourning-Coach in which were the two Under-Sheriffs with their Wands; then the Landau with the Prisoner, and the Officers of the *Tower* who had him in Custody; the Landau was guarded by a Party of Foot-Guards, with their Bayonets fixed. Thus they proceeded up *Little Tower-Hill*, till they came to the Victualling-Office, where the Sheriffs waited to receive him, and where the Prisoner got out of the Landau, and was put into a Mourning-Coach, which carried him about an hundred Yards further, to a Booth built on Purpose to repose himself in, and hung with Black, at the Foot of the Stairs of the Scaffold. When he got out of the Landau, seeing some Gentlemen he knew, he paid his Compliments in a very genteel Manner, and smiled; and, coming to the Side of the Mourning-Coach, he asked the Officers who stood to wait, whether he was to go in there? And being answered that he was, he only said, *It is well*, and stepped in directly. Being come to the Booth, attended with the Sheriffs, he staid there about ten Minutes, which he spent chiefly in his Devotions, speaking but very little to any Body. He then walked up upon the Scaffold with great Calmness, being dressed in a scarlet Coat, with Gold Buttons, the Sleeves faced with black Velvet, scarlet Waistcoat, trimmed with Gold Lace, a scarlet Pair of Breeches, and white Silk Stockings, and his Hat with a white Feather round it. He soon asked for the Executioner, who coming to him, he took a Parcel of Gold out of his Pocket, and gave it him, saying, *I am but a poor Man, there's ten Guineas for you; If I had more I would give it you; and I desire you to do your Execution so as to put me to the least Misery*

No. 55.

*you can*. He then kneeled down before the Block; and, putting his Hands together, made a short Prayer, when two of the Warders of the *Tower* came to him, one of each Side of him; one of them took off his Wig, and the other put a white Cap upon his Head; and then the unhappy Criminal rose upon his Legs, and, with their Assistance, pulled off his Coat and Waistcoat. He then turned about and took his Leave, in a respectful Manner, of the Sheriffs, and then untied the Collar of his Shirt, which was fastened with a black Ribbon, and began to tuck the Collar of his Shirt down, but, not being able to reach far enough behind, he desired the Executioner to do it for him, which he did accordingly. Then, after saying a short Prayer to himself; and crossing himself several Times, he laid his Head down upon the Block, and desired the Executioner to strike far enough, adding these his last Words, *When I spread my Hands thus, do you take my Head off*. Which Signal he gave in less than half a Minute, when one Stroke of the Ax severed his Head, except a Bit of Skin, which was cut asunder at two or three Chops. The Body then fell down upon the Scaffold; and the Executioner, searching his Pockets, found half a Guinea, a silver Crucifix, and his Beads. Four Undertaker's Men stood ready with a Piece of red Baize to receive the Head as it fell off, and the Body and Head were put into the Coffin, and conveyed in a Hearse to the *Nagg's-Head* in *Gray's-Inn Lane*, and soon after interred at *St. Giles's in the Fields*.

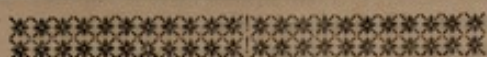
Thus fell this unhappy Man, aged fifty-three, thirty Years, within three Days, after his Escape out of *Newgate*; Part of which Time he spent with the Pretender in *Italy*, but the greatest Part in *France*, where he married the Lady *Newburgh*, Relict of *Levingston Lord Newburgh*, a Scots Nobleman, by whom he had a Son, who was some Time Prisoner with him in the *Tower*, and was thought at first to be the Pretender's younger Son. He was the youngest Brother of *James Earl of Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716, they both being taken at *Preston*. They were the Sons of Sir *Francis Ratcliffe* by the Lady *Mary Tudor*, natural Daughter to King *Charles II.* by Mrs. *Mary Davis*.

Mr. *Ratcliffe* behaved with much more Decency at his Execution, than at the Bar of the *King's-Bench*, when the only Trial was, whether he was the same Person who was condemned for the Rebellion in 1715, and made his Escape out of *Newgate*: For there he behaved himself in an indiscreet Manner, and treated the Justices with Contempt; which, to be sure, did him no Service: But at his Execution he was calm and sedate, and suffered with much Composure and Resignation.

An Hospital was founded this Year by Subscription between *London* and *Islington*, for relieving poor People afflicted with the Small-Pox, and for Inoculation. This was the first Foundation of the Kind in *Europe*, and consisted of three Houses; one in *Old-Street*, for preparing Patients for Inoculation; another in *Frog-Lane, Islington*, when the Disease appeared; and the third in the lower Street *Islington*, for Patients in the natural Way.

Small-Pox  
Hospital.  
A.D. 1746





## C H A P. XLVIII.

*His Majesty's Order concerning the Distemper of the Cattle. City's Petition against naturalizing Foreigners. Lord Lovat's Behaviour, Execution, and Interment. Election of City Members. High Tide, and Hurricane. Act of Parliament for continuing the Orphan-Duty of six Pence per Chaldron on Coals. Proceedings in Common Council in Regard to the Orphan-Tax. Fire in Cornhill. Riot in Newgate. Act of Common Council concerning the Nomination of Sheriffs. Methodists and Moravians. Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms. Mayor and Aldermens Address to his Majesty returned from Germany. Alderman Heathcote's Letter and Resignation of his Gown. The Bottle-Conjuror. Peace proclaimed. City's Address thereon to his Majesty. Description of the Fire-works. Fire in Southwark. Riot in the Strand. Poll for Sheriffs. Soldiers discharged from attending Executions. Mr. Holland's Defence of free Toll. Sir William Calvert's Certificate of that Franchise. Debates about admitting Non-Freemen to work in the City.*

A Distemper among the black Cattle having raged for some Time, his Majesty in Council was pleased to make the following Variations and Additions to his last Orders, concerning the distempered Cattle, viz.

A.D. 1747  
Orders concerning distempered Cattle.

1. That no Ox, Bull, Cow, Calf, Steer, or Heifer, whether fat or lean, should pass the Humber or Trent, Northward, from the nineteenth Instant to the twenty-seventh of March next; for which Purpose, the Justices are ordered to cause a strict Watch to be kept on all Bridges, Fords, &c. upon the said Rivers.
2. That where lean Cattle are put out to Pasture, and that not sufficient to supply them, the Owners may remove them to some other, tho' in a different Parish; but a Certificate must be first obtained, that they are in Health, agreeable to his Majesty's Order on the seventh of December last.
3. That the Prohibition laid by his Majesty's aforesaid Order, with Regard to the Removal and Sale of Calves, be taken off from all fatted Calves, provided they are free from any Distemper; Proof whereof must be made, pursuant to the aforesaid Order.
4. That in all Cases where Cattle are stopped, pursuant to the aforesaid Order, during the Examination of the Offenders, the Churchwardens are empowered to put the said Cattle under the Care of a proper Person; and if it appears that the Cattle are such as are prohibited to be removed, and are not infected, then the Cattle shall be drove back the same Way from whence they were brought.
5. That instead of requiring the Oaths of two Constables, &c. to the Value of Cattle shot, and buried, pursuant to his Majesty's

“ Order of the twelfth of March last, to entitle the Owners to the Reward, the Oath of one shall be sufficient, where two cannot be had; but the Owner must call a credible Witness, who is to make Oath, as is directed by the said Order to be made by the said Constables, &c. the Credibility of which Witness must be certified by the Churchwardens, &c. of the Parish where he is an Inhabitant.”

And the same was publickly read in all the Markets of London, Westminster, and Southwark.

At this Sessions of Parliament the Bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants being again attempted, the City petitioned the Hon. House of Commons against it, on the fifth of February, with good Effect.

City Petition against naturalizing Foreigners.

On the ninth of April, 1747, Lord Lovat, another Scotch Nobleman concerned in the late Rebellion, was, pursuant to his Sentence by the House of Lords, beheaded on Tower-Hill; of whom, and his Execution, we have recorded the following Account:

From the Time this noble Lord received the Sentence justly due to his Crimes, to Friday the third Instant, when the Warrant for his Execution was notified to him, he remained uncertain as to his Fate, and really seemed indifferent to live or die; for, tho' he was pressed by his Friends to throw himself at his Majesty's Feet and petition for Mercy, he absolutely refused it, saying, he was so old and infirm, that his Life was not worth asking. However, he was by their Intercession prevailed on to petition for a Pardon for his eldest Son, a Prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh, who had been drawn into the Rebellion by his Advice, or rather forced into it by his imperious Command, as appeared by the Witnesses for the Crown at his Trial. But even in this Petition he refused to express himself in such Terms as he thought abject and mean, or in any Terms which he thought inconsistent with his real Principles.

Behaviour, Execution, and Interment of Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat.

As his Lordship had been brought up in the Protestant Religion, but had afterwards declared himself a Roman Catholick, while he was an Exile in France; and as he had taken the Oaths to the Government, and professed being again a Protestant, ever since his Return to his native Country in the Year 1715, it was uncertain what Religion he would die of, till after he was told of the Warrant being come for his Execution; and in this Interval he wrote a most affectionate Letter to his eldest Son, full of Religious and Christian Admonitions, but not one Word in Favour of the Popish, or any other particular Sect of Christians. But, when the dead Warrant was intimated to him, he then thought fit to throw off the Disguise in which he had appeared for above thirty-one Years last past, and desired that one Mr. Baker, a Romish Priest attending the Sardinian Ambassador, might have Leave to come to him, for that he was and would die a Roman Catholick; so that with Respect to Religion he now certainly became serious and in earnest, because nothing but Conscience could prompt him to make a publick Profession of that Religion, it being one of the greatest Injuries he could do to the Cause he had embraced, and for which he was going to suffer.

How-



However, in every other Respect his Lordship not only continued to appear undaunted, but preserved his jocose, satirical Temper to the very last Moment of his Life. He received the Notice of his Death-Warrant without the least Alteration in his Countenance, thanked the Gentleman who brought it for the Favours he had done him, and drank a Glass of Wine to his Health; after which he sat down with him, entertained cheerfully a Conversation for some Time, and drank Part of a Bottle of Wine. Next Morning being informed of the Report, that an Engine was to be made for his Execution like that called the *Maiden*, provided many Years ago for beheading State-Criminals in Scotland, he commended the Contrivance, for, says he, *as my Neck is very short, the Executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his Axe; and, if such a Machine be made, I suppose it will get the Name of Lord Lovat's Maiden.*

On Monday the sixth, the Major of the *Tower* came to see him, and asked him how he did. *Do,* says he, *waby, Sir, I am doing very well; for I am fitting myself for a Place where hardly any Majors go, and very few Lieutenant-Generals.* Next Morning he desired one of the Warders to lay a Pillow upon the Floor at the Feet of the Bed, that he might try if he could properly perform his Part in the Tragedy in which he was next *Thursday* to be the chief Actor; and after having kneeled down, and placed his Head upon the Foot of the Bed, he rose up and said, *By this short Practice, I believe, I shall be able to act my Part well enough.*

This Day a most extraordinary Accident was occasioned by the Preparations for his Lordship's Execution. A large Quantity of Powder having been carried to Mr. *Trye's* Suttling-House under the *Tilt-Yard* Coffee-House at *Whitehall*, to be distributed to the Detachment of Soldiers ordered to attend this Lord's Execution on the *Thursday* following, as they were delivering this Powder to the Serjeants, it was set on Fire, as was said, by the Tobacco-Pipes of some of those smoking in the Room; by which the front Wall of that Room, and of the Coffee-House above it, was blown into the Street, and great Part of the Coffee-Room untiled. Several People in the Suttling-Room were very much hurt, but by good Luck it happened when there was no Company in the Coffee-Room, so that we have not heard of any one's being killed by the Accident.

On *Wednesday* his Lordship waked about two o'Clock in the Morning, and prayed most devoutly for some Time, after which he went to sleep again, and slept till between Six and Seven, when he called for the Warder to dress him as usual; and, during the remaining Part of the Day, he not only talked pertinently and fedately with some Gentlemen that came to see him, both about his own private Affairs and the publick Affairs of the Nation, but cracked his Jokes merrily with the Warders that attended him, the Barber that shaved him, and almost every one that came near him. After eating a hearty Dinner, he smoked a Pipe, according to Custom, and then sent Orders to the Cook to get some Veal roasted, that it might be ready to mince for his Breakfast in the Morning.

On *Thursday* the ninth, being the fatal Day,

his Lordship waked about Three in the Morning, and, as he had done the Morning before, prayed in a very devout Manner for some Time. At Five he got up, called for a Glass of Wine and Water as usual, and sat reading in his Chair for two Hours without Spectacles; for, notwithstanding his great Age, he had never made use of any, which was owing, it is supposed, to his sober and regular Way of living; for tho' he often drank a cheerful Glass, yet he very seldom tasted Wine without Water, and never drank to a great Excess. All this Morning he behaved with his usual Gaiety, without once discovering the least Sign of Fear or Uneasiness, as appeared by several Incidents. At Eight he desired his Wig might be sent to the Barber, that he might have Time to comb it out in the genteelst Manner; and having desired the Warder to get him a Purse to put the Gold in which he designed for the Executioner, he added, *Let it be a good one, lest the Gentleman should refuse it.* Upon the Warder's bringing two to chuse, he did not approve much of either; however, he chose one, and said, *Tho' it be none of the best, it is a Purse that no Man would refuse with ten Guineas in it.* Between Eight and Nine he called for a Plate of minced Veal, eat heartily, and then having called for some Wine and Water, he drank the Healths of several of his Friends.

A little after Ten this Morning, a most terrible Accident happened on *Tower-Hill*: One of the largest Scaffolds, on which there was reckoned to be above four hundred People, fell down at once, without giving the least Warning, which furnished a Spectacle more dreadful and melancholy than that which the unhappy Sufferers had come to gaze at. To see such a Number of People falling from a great Height, and tumbling over one another, was most shocking to behold: Then to hear the Shrieks of the Women falling, and the Groans of those already buried under the Ruins, could not but affect the most obdurate Heart; and many who had the good Luck not to be Sharers in the Misfortune, were so shocked with the Sight of this Catastrophe, that they went off directly, without staying to see that which their ridiculous Curiosity had carried them there to see. By this Accident it was reckoned, that about twenty Persons were either killed on the Spot, or died soon after of the Wounds and Bruises they received; and a much greater Number had some of their Limbs broke, or were sorely bruised in some Part of their Body.

As a Detachment of the Guards, consisting of three hundred Horse and one thousand Foot, had, early that Morning, taken Post on *Tower-Hill* to guard the Execution, under the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord *Carpenter*, this Accident gave his Lordship an Ocasion to manifest his usual Humanity and Benevolence: He immediately ordered a Body of sixty Men to surround the Place, and employed as many Soldiers as could be spared from the other Post to remove, with the utmost Dispatch, the Scaffolding from off the People, by which many Lives were saved.

This Morning Mr. Alderman *Alsop*, one of the High Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, (the other being ill) attended by the two Under-Sheriffs and the



the proper Officers, with the Executioner, went from the *Mitre Tavern* in *Fenchurch-Street*, to the House hired for them on *Tower-Hill*. At ten o'Clock the Block was fixed on the Scaffold, and his Lordship's Coffin brought, which was covered with black Cloth, adorned with Coronets, &c. and with this Inscription on the Lid, *Simon Dominus Frazer de Lovat, decollat. April. 9, 1747, Ætat. sue 80.* At eleven o'Clock the High Sheriff, with his Attendants, went to the *Tower*, where they knocked at the Gate, and demanded the Prisoner; and when it was notified to his Lordship, that the Sheriff was come to demand him, he desired the Company to withdraw a little, till he put up a short Prayer. In a few Minutes he called them in again, and said, *Gentlemen, I am ready*; and, after having got down one Pair of Stairs, being invited by General *Williamson* to rest himself a little in his Apartment, his Lordship, upon his Entrance, paid his Respects, in a very polite Manner, to the Ladies, then to the Gentlemen, and talked as freely, and with as little seeming Concern, as if he had been come to an Entertainment. After getting down the other Pair of Stairs, he was put into the Governor's Coach, and carried to the *Tower-Gate*, where he was delivered to the High Sheriff attending, upon his Receipt.

From the *Tower-Gate* he was conducted in another Coach to a House, from the upper Rooms of which there was a Passage to the Scaffold, and the Rooms were lined with black Cloth, and hung with Sconces for his Lordship's Reception, which dismal Prospect produced no Alteration in his Lordship's Countenance. After delivering a Paper to the Sheriff, he told him that he might give the Word of Command when he pleased, *For*, says he, *as I have been an Officer in the Army many Years, I have been accustomed and am ready to obey Command*; and, after having said a short Prayer on his Knees, and drank a little burnt Brandy with Bitters, he was conducted up to the Scaffold.

As his Lordship was going up the Steps to the Scaffold, he looked round, and, observing such a prodigious Crowd of People upon the Hill, he said, he wondered there should be such a Bustle about taking off an old grey Head, that could not get up three Steps without two Men to support it; and after being upon the Scaffold, and observing one of his Friends very much dejected, he clapped him upon the Shoulder, saying, *Chear up thy Heart, Man; I am not afraid, why shouldst thou?* Then he gave the Executioner the Purse with ten Guineas in it, recommending to him to act his Part handsomely; *For*, says he, *if you do not, and I am able to rise again, I shall be very angry with you*; and, after examining the Axe, and viewing his Coffin, he sat down in the Chair provided for him, and repeated this Line from *Horace*:

*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

As also this from *Ovid*:

*Nam genus et proaves, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,  
Vix ea nostra voco.*

Then, after saying a short Prayer, and delivering his Cloaths and Things to his Friends, he kneeled down at the Block, telling the Execu-

tioner, he would say a short Prayer, and then drop his Handkerchief as a Signal for him to do his Business. Having placed himself too near the Block, the Executioner desired his Lordship to move a little farther back, which he did, and, after having placed his Head and Neck properly upon the Block, in half a Minute he dropped his Handkerchief, and the Executioner, being now, it seems, become expert at his Business, severed the Head from the Body at one Blow, both of which were put into the Coffin and carried in a Hearse back to the *Tower*.

As his Lordship had desired, and his Friends had obtained Leave, that his Corpse might be carried down to *Scotland*, to be interred with his Ancestors in the Family Tomb, in the Church of *Kirkhill*, near his Seat there, Mr. *Stephenson*, the Undertaker employed, came about four o'Clock, and had the Corpse delivered to him, which he carried to his House near *Exeter-Change*, where the Head was sewed to the Body, and then the Corpse was put into a leaden Coffin, which was foldered up for the Purpose before-mentioned; but, upon second Thoughts, it was apprehended that the Funeral Procession thro' the greatest Part of *Scotland* might spread Disaffection, and perhaps raise Sedition in that Country; therefore, the *Saturday* following, the Secretaries of State sent an Order to Mr. *Stephenson*, forbidding him to remove the Corpse till farther Orders. On *Wednesday* a fresh Order was sent him, directing him to convey the Corpse to the *Tower of London*, to be there interred; and, on *Friday* the seventeenth Instant, it was carried thither and interred accordingly.

On the first of *May*, the Foundation-Stone for a Chapel to the Foundling-Hospital, in *Lamb's-Conduit Fields*, was laid by *Theodore Jacobson*, Esq; on which was a Plate with the following Inscription:

Chapel of  
the Found-  
ling-Hos-  
pital.

*The Foundation of this Chapel was laid the first Day of May, Anno Dom. 1747, and in the twentieth Year of the Reign of his most sacred Majesty George II.*

A great Concourse of the Nobility and Ladies of Distinction attended, and were at the Breakfasting given by the Governors; after which a Collection was made, which amounted to upwards of one thousand Pounds.

About this Time a Perpetuity passed the Great Seal, incorporating the Bishop of *London*, &c. into one Body Politick, for the Relief of poor Clergymens Widows and Children within the Diocese of *London*, and to hold in mortmain Lands of one thousand five hundred Pounds per Ann. Value.

Sons of the  
Clergy of  
the Bishop  
of London  
incorporated.

As there were great Struggles in several Places about the Elections, this happened to be the Case in the City of *London*, where the Merchants List and the Aldermens List made a great Noise. The Election came on the thirtieth of *June*, when Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *William Calvert*, *Slingby Betbell*, and *Stephen Theodore Janßen*, Esqrs. were declared to have the Majority of Hands: But a Poll was demanded in Favour of Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, and Sir *Henry Mayhew*; which began on the first Instant, when the last Gentle-

Election  
for Mem-  
bers of Par-  
liament.

man



man declined, and ended on the eighth, when the Numbers stood thus :

Sir John Barnard	3781
Sir William Calvert	3806
Slingsby Betbell, Esq.	3146
Steph. Theodore Janssen, Esq.	3008
Sir Daniel Lambert	2530
Sir Robert Ladbroke	1986

Sir John Barnard being in both Lists, the Contest lay between Sir William Calvert, Slingsby Betbell, and Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esqrs. on the Merchants Interest, and Sir Daniel Lambert and Sir Robert Ladbroke, supported by the Aldermen and Common Council.

**High Tide.** This Day there was a very extraordinary Spring-Tide, when *Teoley-Street, Barnaby-Street*, and all that Neighbourhood, were so much overflowed, that the People were carried from one Place to another in Boats.

**An Hurricane.** On the first of December, and some following Days, there were several violent Hurricanes, which did great Damage both by Land and Water, especially the latter; several Boats were overfet in the River *Thames*, and many Persons drowned.

**Two extraordinary Cases.** And, on the seventeenth, two very extraordinary Cases were communicated to the Royal Society; the one of a Woman who spoke articulately, and sung very prettily, after having been deprived of the whole Substance of her Tongue by a Disease: The other of a Child (which was produced) that had been taken out of a Woman after her Death, which had lain within her sixteen Years, during which Time she had four Children, all born alive.

**Bill of Mortality.** From the tenth of December, 1746, to the fifteenth of December, 1747, there were, within the Bill of Mortality, christened, Males 7737, Females 7205, in all 14942. Buried, Males 12417, Females 13077, in all 25494. Decreased in the Burials this Year 2663.

**A.D. 1748** On the twenty-eighth of January was a general Meeting of the Subscribers to the late *Guildhall* Subscription, for the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of the Soldiers employed in suppressing the late Rebellion; when they agreed to the Recommendations of their Committee, to dispose of the remaining Balance of the Subscription, by allowing one thousand Pounds to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, one thousand Pounds to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, one thousand Pounds to the Hospital at *Bath*, and three hundred Pounds to be equally divided between the Infirmaryes of *London, Westminster, and Hyde-Park-Corner*.

**City petition for Continuance of six Pence per Chaldron on Coals.** The Court of Common Council, which, on the twenty-second of October last, had agreed to raise two thousand Pounds on the Personal-Estates of the Inhabitants for the Orphans Fund from *Midsummer, 1747, to Midsummer, 1748*, and passed a Bill for that Purpose on the eighteenth of December, agreed, on the twentieth-sixth Instant, to petition Parliament for a further Continuance of the Duty of six Pence per Chaldron on Coals, in Aid of the said Fund, which was to expire at *Michaelmas, 1750*. And the said Petition being drawn up, was presented by the Sheriffs of *London and Middlesex* to the Hon. House of Com-

mons. To which the Parliament assented; and, a Bill being brought in for that Purpose, an Act passed in this Form :

*An Act for the further Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

“Whereas, by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary (intituled, *An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London*) it is, amongst other Things, enacted, “That, for and towards raising a perpetual Fund to pay the yearly Interest of four Pounds on every hundred Pounds due to the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London, there should be paid on all Sorts of Coal or Culm, which should be imported into the Port of the City of London, or the River of *Thames* within the Liberty of the said City upon the said River, from and after the twenty-ninth Day of September, which should be in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred, (over and above all other Impositions and Duties) the Sum of six Pence for every Chaldron thereof, and for such Sort of Coals as are sold by the Ton, for every Ton thereof, containing two thousand Weight, the like Sum of six Pence; which Imposition of six Pence was, by the said Act, to continue from the said twenty-ninth Day of September, for and during the Term of fifty Years, and no longer: And whereas it was further enacted by the said Act, That from and after such Time as the aforesaid Imposition of six Pence thereby laid should cease and determine, all and every the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the Duties thereof, and all other the Revenues of and belonging to the said City of London, in Possession or Reversion, should stand and be charged with the full yearly Sum of six thousand Pounds (over and above the yearly Sum of eight thousand Pounds, wherewith they were charged by the said Act) towards the aforesaid perpetual Fund: And whereas, by Means of the great Fall of Rents in the City of London, the Estate of the said City is not sufficient to pay the said yearly Sum of six thousand Pounds, over and above the said yearly Sum of eight thousand Pounds, which the said City now pays, and have a sufficient Residue to answer and defray the Expences necessary for supporting the Government and publick Charges of the said City: And whereas in Case the said Imposition of six Pence per Chaldron or Ton of Coals should cease and determine on the twenty-ninth Day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty, according to the said Act, the Residue of the Funds appropriated by that Act for the yearly Payment of four Pounds for Interest on every hundred Pounds Principal Money, due to the Orphans and other Creditors of the said City, together with the said additional yearly Sum of six thousand Pounds, would not be sufficient for that Purpose: Therefore, to enable the said City of London to defray the necessary Expences of supporting the Government and publick

*Preamble, reciting the Act 5 & 6 W. & M.*



*The recited  
Duty of six  
Pence per  
Chaldron  
on Coals  
continued  
for thirty-  
five Years.*

*Duty to be  
paid into  
the Cham-  
ber of  
London.*

*Threethou-  
sand Pounds  
to be paid  
annually  
to the Mer-  
cers Com-  
pany.*

*Application  
of the Re-  
sidue of the  
Duty.*

“Charges of the said City, and for the further  
“Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of  
“the said City, by securing to them the yearly  
“Interest of four Pounds on every hundred  
“Pounds of their Principal Debt, until the said  
“Principal Debt shall be paid off and discharged,  
“May it please your Majesty that it may be en-  
“acted, and be it enacted by the King’s most  
“excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and  
“Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,  
“and Commons, in this present Parliament as-  
“sembled, and by the Authority of the same,  
“That the said Imposition of six Pence for every  
“Chaldron or Ton of Coals so imported, granted  
“by the said Act to the Mayor, Commonalty,  
“and Citizens of the said City of London, during  
“the Term of fifty Years, for the Purposes  
“therein mentioned, shall be and is hereby con-  
“tinued for the further Term of thirty-five Years,  
“from the Expiration of the said Term of fifty  
“Years; and that all and every the Powers, Au-  
“thorities, Directions, and Provisions contained  
“in the said Act, for the collecting, levying,  
“and recovering of the said Imposition, and all  
“the Penalties thereby imposed, and Regulations  
“therein made, for preventing of Fraud and  
“Covin, shall remain and be in Force, and by  
“Virtue of this Act shall and may be exercised  
“and put in Use, for the collecting, levying,  
“and recovering the said Imposition, for and  
“during all the Time by this Act limited and  
“appointed for the Payment thereof, as if the  
“same were expressly mentioned in this present  
“Act; all which Monies so to be received upon  
“Account of the said Imposition hereby conti-  
“nued for the further Term of thirty-five Years,  
“shall, from Time to Time, be paid into the  
“Receipt of the Chamber of the City of London,  
“and shall be appropriated to the Purposes herein  
“after declared; that is to say, the yearly Sum  
“of three thousand Pounds, for and during the  
“said Term of thirty-five Years, shall be paid  
“by the Chamberlain of the said City for the  
“Time being, out of the Produce of the said  
“Imposition, to the Wardens and Commonalty  
“of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of Lon-  
“don, by half-yearly Payments; that is to say,  
“on the twenty-fifth Day of March, and the  
“twenty-ninth Day of September, or within four-  
“teen Days after the same respectively shall be-  
“come due; to be applied by the said Wardens  
“and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of  
“the City of London, towards the Payment of  
“Annuities, and other Debts, in such Manner  
“as by any Act of Parliament is or shall be di-  
“rected; and the Residue of the Produce of the  
“said Imposition, during the said Term of  
“thirty-five Years, shall be, and is hereby ap-  
“propriated to make Part of the aforesaid Fund,  
“for paying the Interest on the Principal Debt  
“owing to the Orphans and other Creditors of  
“the said City of London, in the same Manner as  
“the present Imposition of six Pence on every  
“Chaldron or Ton of Coals, so imported as  
“aforesaid, is by the said Act appropriated.

“And be it further enacted, by the Authority  
“aforesaid, That from and after the said twenty-  
“ninth Day of September, which shall be in the  
“Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred

“and fifty, all and every the Manors, Messuages,  
“Lands, Tenements, Markets, Fairs, and the  
“Duties thereof, and all other the Revenues of  
“and belonging to the said City of London, in  
“Possession or Reversion, shall stand and be  
“charged with the full yearly Sum of two thou-  
“sand Pounds, and no more (over and above  
“the said yearly Sum of eight thousand Pounds)  
“which yearly Sum of two thousand Pounds is  
“hereby appropriated and enacted to be applied  
“to the same Uses to which the said yearly  
“Sum of eight thousand Pounds is by the said  
“Act made liable.

“And whereas the Fund appropriated by the  
“said Act, for Payment of the yearly Interest of  
“four Pounds for every hundred Pounds of the  
“Principal Debt due to the Orphans and other  
“Creditors of the City of London, has produced  
“a very large Surplus (over and above sufficient  
“to pay the said Interest) including the Sum of  
“twenty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-  
“five Pounds seventeen Shillings and nine Pence,  
“due from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citi-  
“zens of the said City of London, to the said  
“Fund, on the twenty-fourth Day of June now  
“last past, to make good the yearly Sum of two  
“thousand Pounds, which, by Virtue of the said  
“Act, ought to have been raised on the Personal  
“Estates of the several Inhabitants within the  
“said City: And whereas it is fit and reasonable  
“that the said Surplus, as also all other Surplusses  
“which shall arise from the said Fund, as settled  
“by the said Act, to the twenty-ninth Day of  
“September, which shall be in the Year of our  
“Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty,  
“and from the Fund as settled by this Act from  
“the last-mentioned Day, should be applied,  
“from Time to Time, to pay off and discharge  
“such Part of the Principal Debt owing by the  
“said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, under  
“the said Act, as the same will amount unto;  
“be it therefore further enacted, by the Autho-  
“rity aforesaid, That the Court of Mayor and  
“Aldermen of the said City of London shall be,  
“and is hereby impowered and directed to order  
“the Chamberlain of the said City, out of any  
“Monies in his Hands, arising from the Impo-  
“sitions and Duties appropriated to pay the said  
“Interest on the Principal Debt due to the Or-  
“phans, and other Creditors of the said City,  
“after reserving sufficient Monies to pay and  
“discharge all Interest which at that Time may  
“be due on the said Principal Debt, or such Part  
“thereof as shall be then unpaid, to pay to any  
“Person or Persons, as the said Court shall think  
“fit, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be  
“due to him, her, or them, for Principal and  
“Interest, by Virtue of the said Act, giving three  
“Months Notice to or for the Person or Persons  
“so to be paid off and discharged; at the End of  
“which three Months, upon Payment or tender-  
“ing of the said Monies due for Principal and  
“Interest, to or for the Person or Persons to  
“whom such Notice shall be given, according to  
“the Provision hereby made at the Office of the  
“said Chamberlain in Guildhall, London, then and  
“from thenceforth the Interest payable to such  
“Person or Persons to whom such Notice, Pay-  
“ment, or Tender shall be given or made, shall  
“cease.

*After Sept.  
29, 1750,  
the Re-  
venues of  
the City to  
be charged  
with 2000  
annually.*

*Lord Mayor and  
Aldermen  
impowered  
to pay off  
the Princip-  
al Debt  
and Interest  
due upon  
the recited  
Act.*

*Three  
Months No-  
tice of Pay-  
ment to be  
given.*



Orphans to be paid off last.

Chamberlain to lay before the Parliament an Account of the Surplus of the Fund, and the Debt undischarged.

Limitation of Actions.

General Issue.

Public Act.

Proceedings thereupon.

"cease and determine; nevertheless the Monies so tendered shall be paid to such Person or Persons upon their Demand, and giving a Discharge for the same; and the Principal Debt so paid off shall be annihilated.

"Provided, That no Person, being an Orphan of the said City of London, under the Age of twenty-one Years, shall have the Principal Debt due to such Orphan paid off and discharged, so long as there shall be any Person, not an Orphan, under the Age of twenty-one Years, Proprietor of any Part of the said Principal Debt due to the Orphans and other Creditors of the said City.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforefaid, That after the said twenty-ninth Day of September, which shall be in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty, the Chamberlain of the City of London for the Time being shall, as soon as may be, lay before each House of Parliament an Account of the Surplus arisen from the said Fund to the twenty-fourth Day of June preceding, with an Account how much thereof shall have been then applied to the Payment of the Principal Debt, and also how much of the said Principal Debt shall be then owing; and shall afterwards, every Year, lay before each House of Parliament an Account of the Surplus which shall have arisen in that Year, to the twenty-fourth Day of June preceding, how much thereof shall have been applied to the Payment of the said Principal Debt, and how much of the said Debt shall then remain unpaid.

"And be it further enacted, That if any Action, Complaint, Suit, or Information, shall be commenced or prosecuted against any Person or Persons, for what he or they shall do in Pursuance or in the Execution of this Act, such Person or Persons shall or may plead the General Issue thereunto; and, upon Trial of any Issue joined, may give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear further Prosecution, or suffer Discontinuance, or if a Verdict pass against him, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover their Costs; for which he or they shall have the like Remedy, as in any Case where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

"And be it enacted, by the Authority aforefaid, That this present Act shall be accepted, taken, and be reputed to be a general Act of Parliament; of which all and every the Judge and Judges of this Kingdom, in all Courts, shall take Notice on all Occasions whatsoever, as if it were a Publick Act of Parliament relating to the whole Kingdom."

The City being thus relieved, a Committee was appointed in the Month of September following, to consider how to discharge the Debt due to the Orphans Fund, and what Savings might be necessary to enable the City to pay the additional Sum of two thousand Pounds *per Ann.* to the Orphans, to commence at Michaelmas, 1750; which said Committee, on the sixth of November, 1750, reported, That, for raising Money to pay off the

Debt, it would be necessary to borrow twenty-five thousand Pounds; which was agreed to by the Court of Common Council on the fifteenth, and referred to the Committee to agree with any Person at a Rate of Interest of three Pounds six Shillings *per Cent.* and, out of this Sum of twenty-five thousand Pounds borrowed, the Chamberlain, by the same Authority, on the twentieth of June, 1751, was ordered to discharge the Sum of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five Pounds seventeen Shillings and nine Pence (due to the Orphans Fund) from the City's Account, and place it to the Credit of the Orphans Fund in Discharge of the same Debt. From this Time, two thousand Pounds *per Ann.* has been constantly raised by Act of Common Council, continued at Midsummer from Year to Year.

About One o'Clock on Friday Morning, the twenty-fifth of March, a Fire broke out at Mr. Eldridge's, a Peruke-maker, in Exchange-Alley, Cornhill, which proved the most terrible, before it was extinguished, that has been known in the Memory of Man. It was at first said to begin by the Carelessness of a Boy, who let a Candle catch hold of some Wig-Boxes which were in the Shop. But a Report since prevails, which indeed is the most probable, that it began by the Carelessness of a Girl belonging to a Person who kept a Fruit and Oyster-Stall adjoining to Mr. Eldridge's, the Peruke-maker; who, having shut up her Stall, went to hear the Concert at the Swan Tavern, left a Candle burning, and forgot to return to put it out. The Flames in a few Minutes spread themselves three different Ways, and before Twelve consumed, according to the best Computation, near an hundred Houses, about twenty of which fronted Cornhill, and the rest were in Birchin-Lane, Exchange-Alley, George-Yard, and all the Avenues thereabouts, notwithstanding all possible Means were used to stop them, there being upwards of fifty Engines, which were well manned by the Populace, and in general pretty well supplied with Water, but, the Wind being S. S. W. all the Bankers Houses in Lombard-Street, and their Effects, were safe. No publick Office was burnt, except the London Assurance, who had Time to save all their Effects, and suffered only in the Loss of their House.

Garraway's, the Jerusalem, and Jonathan's Coffee-Houses, the Swan Tavern, with the rest of the Houses in Exchange-Alley, were destroyed, except Baker's and Sam's Coffee-Houses, which were greatly damaged. The Flames extended themselves into Cornhill, and burnt down the Houses of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Meadewes, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Astley, Booksellers, Mr. Cleave, a Pewterer, Mr. Warner, a Stationer, Tom's and the Rainbow Coffee-Houses, the Fleece and Three Ties Taverns, a Milliner's next the Three Ties, and a Cabinet-maker's the Corner of Birchin-Lane; Mr. Legg's, a Woollen-Draper, the other Corner, a Shoemaker's, with another Woollen-Draper's adjoining; the London Assurance-Office, the Widow Harrison's, Mr. Vaughan's, a Haberdasher, Mr. Sarrazin's, the Corner of St. Michael's-Alley; in the said Alley, Knight's Shoe-Warehouse, the Cock and Lion, a Publick-House, the House of Mr. Gytter, a Peruke-maker, Mr. Oldis, a Sadler; the Jamaica Coffee-House was

Extract from the Acts of Common Council.

Great Fire in Cornhill.



not consumed, but greatly damaged, as was likewise St. Michael's Church: The Houses in *Castle-Court* and *White-Lion-Court*, *Birchin-Lane*, were all consumed; the *George* and *Vulture* Tavern, *Elford's* Coffee-House, and the House of Mr. *Willmet*, a Hoſier, in *George-Yard*, were consumed, and great Damages done to other Houses in the said Yard; the *Penſylvania*, *Carolina*, the *Sword-Blade* and *Cole's* Coffee-Houses, with Part of Old *Tem's*, the House of Mr. *Shaw*, a Shoemaker, Mr. *Wilson*, a Stationer, and all the others in the said Lane, excepting eight towards *Lombard-Street*, were likewise consumed.

Mr. *Eldridge*, his Wife, Children, and Servants were burnt. Mr. *Cooke*, a Gentleman that lodged in his House, jumped out of the Window, broke his Leg, and died soon after.

The Reader from this will judge, that it is impossible to express the Consternation and Confusion of the Inhabitants, any more than to give a Computation of the Loss, as it was one of the richest Spots of Ground within the City of London. It is allowed, that the Preservation of a great many Persons and Effects, as well as the Stopping of the Flames, was chiefly owing to the Presence, Industry, and happy Directions of the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt. and several other Aldermen; Sir *Joseph* happening to be up when the Disaster began, went soon after, and, posting himself at the South Gate of the *Royal-Exchange*, which he ordered to be opened, took particular Care, with some Ward-Officers who came to his Assistance, to see the Goods of every Sufferer, which were brought out of the Houses, securely and properly deposited there; and stood Centry at the Gate for several Hours in Person, to see that no Man was wronged of his Property. The Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor acted as became a wife and vigilant Magistrate, being almost in every Place, and giving Directions with the greatest Judgment and Composure of Mind; and had a Magazine of Powder, well secured and guarded, brought from the *Tower*, with an Intent to have had some Houses blown up, if no other Method could be found to put a Stop to the Flames. About six o'Clock a Party of the Guards came, who were soon after reinforced by three or four other Parties, who were placed so conveniently as to secure the Goods of the distressed Inhabitants, and to hinder idle People, who only came to see and stop up the Way, from running into too much Danger. The Wind was high at W. S. W. and as all the N. E. Part of the City was in imminent Danger, so great Numbers of Persons moved their Goods, and in their Necessity, some Fellows, who pretended to help them, were detected in carrying off Things for their own Use, and for which they were sent to the Compter. There were several Persons missing, and, as it is very certain there were some People killed, it is to be feared they are among them.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, the Fire broke out afresh, but was soon extinguished. There has not been so dreadful a Conflagration since the Fire of London. According to the nearest Calculation the Damage is reckoned to be, excluding the Loss of the Houses, near

about two hundred thousand Pounds in Effects and Merchandize.

On the twenty-ninth, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made, That the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen might be empowered to permit as many Non-Freemen in the Building-Business, to be employed in rebuilding the Houses destroyed by the late Fire in *Cornhill*, as to them should seem necessary; any Law, Custom or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding: Which, after a short Debate, was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Contribution was set on Foot for the Relief of those Sufferers by the said Fire, who were Objects of Charity, by several Gentlemen, Bankers, &c. the Benefactions to be paid to the Bankers named in the Advertisement; which by the second of April amounted to near 2000 l. and by the eleventh to 3320 l. The Claims given in by the Sufferers to that Time, amounting to 8000 l. the Contributions were continued: And on the nineteenth was a General Meeting of the Contributors, when a Committee was chosen for the Management of the Charity, and *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Esq; one of the City Members, appointed Chairman thereof.

On the thirtieth, about eight at Night, seven Prisoners in *Newgate* for Smuggling, on the Turnkeys opening the Door of their Apartment, rushed on them with Pistols and Broomsticks, and knocking them down, ran out of the Prison, taking different Ways; but an Alarm being spread, five of them were retaken in the neighbouring Streets, and carried back to *Newgate*. *Thomas Kemp* and *William Grey* got clear off; for the apprehending of either of whom a Reward of fifty Pounds was promised by the Keeper of *Newgate*, and a hundred Pounds by the Commissioners of the Customs.

At a Common Council held the seventh of April, a Bill passed for repealing all former Acts, Orders, and Ordinances, touching the Nomination and Election of Sheriffs of the City of London, and County of *Middlesex*, and for regulating and enforcing such Nominations and Elections for the future, in Form following:

#### L A D B R O O K E, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday the seventh Day of April, 1748, and in the twenty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great-Britain, &c. before Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Lord-Mayor; Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. Sir John Barnard, Knt. Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. Aldermen; John Stracey, Esq; Recorder; Sir William Calvert, Knt. Francis Cockayne, Esq; Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; Robert Allſop, Esq; Sir William Smith, Knt. William Whitaker, Esq; Aldermen; Crispe Gascoigne, and Edward Davies, Esqrs; Aldermen and Sheriffs of the said City, and the greater Part of the Commons of the same City, in the said Common Council then and there assembled.

An Act for repealing all former Acts, Orders and Ordinances, touching the Nomination and Election of Sheriffs of the City of London and County

Non-Freemen allowed to work in the City.

Contribution for the Sufferers by the late Fire.

A Riot in Newgate.

An Act of Common Council relating to Sheriffs.



*County of Middlesex, and for regulating and enforcing such Nominations and Elections for the future.*

*Preamble.*

"Whereas from Time immemorial there have been, and of Right ought to be, two Sheriffs of this City, which said two Sheriffs, during all the Time aforesaid, have constituted, and of Right ought to constitute, one Sheriff of the County of Middlesex :

"And whereas the Sheriffwick of this City, and the Sheriffwick of the said County of Middlesex have, from Time immemorial, belonged, and do of Right belong, to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London :

"And whereas the several Acts, Orders and Ordinances heretofore made and passed in this City, touching the Choice of Election of Persons to the Offices of Sheriffalty of this City and County of Middlesex, and for compelling the Persons so chosen, or elected, to accept and serve the said Offices, have hitherto proved ineffectual to answer the several Purposes in and by such Acts, Orders and Ordinances expressed or intended :

*Former Acts repealed.*

"For Remedy thereof, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Commons of this City in this present Common Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every the said Acts, Orders and Ordinances, so far as the same relate to the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall from henceforth be, and the same are hereby repealed, annulled, and made utterly void and of none effect.

*Who to elect Sheriffs, and what to be the general Election Day.*

"And it is hereby further enacted, That the Right of electing Persons to the said Offices of Sheriffalty shall be, and the same is hereby vested in the Liverymen of the several Companies of this City, to be for that Purpose from Time to Time assembled in the Common-Hall of the Guildhall of this City, and that the general Day of Election of Persons to the said Offices shall be, yearly, the twenty-fourth Day of June, unless the same shall happen to be Sunday; in which Case, the said Election shall be on the Day then next following.

*In what Instances Elections to be on other Days.*

"Provided always, That whensoever it shall happen, that any Person or Persons elected to the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall in any Instance refuse or neglect to conform to this Act, or shall depart this Life, or be lawfully removed or discharged from the said Offices, or from his or their respective Election thereunto; or that, upon any other Occasion whatsoever, there shall be just Cause to proceed to a new Election; then, and in every such Case, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Liverymen of the said several Companies of this City, duly assembled as aforesaid, to proceed to, and make such new Election, at such Day and Time as by the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being shall be ordered or appointed.

"And it is hereby further ordained, That

"every Person who shall hereafter be elected to the said Offices of Sheriffalty upon the said general Election Day, or at any other Time between the said general Election Day and the twenty-second Day of September in the same Year, when there shall be no actual Vacancy in the said Offices, shall take the same upon him on the Vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next following his said Election, and shall hold the same for and during the Space of one whole Year from thence next ensuing; and that every Person who shall be elected to the said Offices on the said twenty-second Day of September, or at any Time between the said twenty-second and twenty-eighth Days of September, or upon a Vacancy happening in the said Offices, or when the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex for the Time being, or either of them, shall hold over, as is herein after mentioned and provided, shall take the said Offices upon him on the seventh Day next after Notice of his said Election, and shall hold the same until the Swearing in of the new Sheriffs upon the Vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next following the Day of his taking the said Offices upon him as aforesaid.

*When Persons elected are to take, and how long to hold the Office.*

"Provided always, and it is hereby further ordained, That if, upon any future Vigil of St. Michael the Archangel, it shall happen, that neither of the Persons elected to the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall appear in the Guildhall aforesaid, and take the said Offices upon him, then; and in every such Case, both the then Sheriffs shall hold over and continue in the said Offices until some other Persons shall be duly elected and sworn into the same in their Stead; and if upon any such Vigil it shall happen, that only one of the Persons elected to the said Offices, shall so appear and take the said Offices upon him, then, and in every such last mentioned Case, the Junior in Office of the then Sheriffs shall hold over and continue in the said Offices, until some other Person shall be duly elected and sworn into the same in his Stead.

*In what Instances to hold over.*

"Provided also, and it is further ordained, That from henceforth, at every Assembly for the Election of a Person or Persons to the said Offices of Sheriffalty, every Alderman of this City who shall not have actually served the same, shall according to his Seniority in the said Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and before any Commoner of this City, be publicly put in Nomination for the said Offices; and every Alderman of this City, who shall be elected to the said Offices, shall therein take Place according to his Seniority in the said Court, and have Precedence of every Commoner of this Court.

*In what Order the Aldermen to be put up and take Place.*

"And that from henceforth for ever, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Lord-Mayor of this City for the Time being, at such Time or Times as he shall think proper, between the fourteenth Day of April and the fourteenth Day of June in every Year, to nominate, in the said Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City, one or more fit and able Person or Persons (not exceeding the Number of nine Persons in the Whole) being free of this City, to be publicly put in No-

*Power to Lord-Mayor to nominate Person and how they shall be put up.*



"mination for the said Offices of Sheriffsalty, to  
 "the Liverymen of the several Companies of  
 "this City, to be thereafter in the Common-  
 "Hall aforesaid assembled for the Election of a  
 "Person or Persons to the said Offices; and the  
 "Person or Persons so nominated by any  
 "Lord-Mayor of this City, shall at every such  
 "Assembly of the said Liverymen, after his  
 "and their respective Nominations by the  
 "Lord-Mayor as aforesaid, be publickly put in  
 "Nomination for the said Offices, before any  
 "other Commoner of this City, and in the  
 "same Order as he or they shall stand nomi-  
 "nated by the Lord-Mayor, until he or they  
 "shall respectively have been duly elected to the  
 "said Offices, or shall have been duly discharg-  
 "ed of and from such Nomination, in such  
 "Manner as is herein after mentioned.

*What Fine  
 to be paid  
 to discharge  
 Persons  
 nominated  
 by the  
 Lord-  
 Mayor.*

"Provided always, That if any Person so  
 "nominated shall, within six Days after No-  
 "tice thereof, pay to the Chamberlain of this  
 "City for the Time being, the Sum of four  
 "hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great-  
 "Britain, for the Uses herein after mentioned,  
 "and twenty Marks towards the Maintenance of  
 "the Ministers of the several Prisons within  
 "this City, together with the usual Fees, every  
 "such Person shall be for ever exempted and  
 "discharged from such Nomination, and from  
 "serving the said Offices of Sheriffsalty, unless  
 "he shall afterwards take upon him the Of-  
 "fice of an Alderman of this City, in which  
 "Case he shall be liable to be elected to the said  
 "Offices of Sheriffsalty.

*In what  
 Order Per-  
 sons nomi-  
 nated by  
 two Live-  
 rymen to  
 be put up.*

"And it is further ordained, That at every  
 "Assembly for the Election of one or more  
 "Person or Persons to the said Offices of She-  
 "riffsalty, all and every such Person and Persons  
 "being free of this City, and then not exempt-  
 "ed or discharged from the said Offices, as shall  
 "then and there be for that purpose nomina-  
 "ted by any two or more of the said Livery-  
 "men then and there present, and having a  
 "Right of Voting at such Election, shall be  
 "publickly put in Nomination for the said  
 "Offices, next after such Person or Persons as  
 "shall have been so nominated for the said  
 "Offices by any Lord-Mayor of this City, and  
 "shall not then have been discharged from such  
 "Nomination (if any such shall then be); or in  
 "Default of such Person or Persons last mention-  
 "ed, then next after such of the Aldermen  
 "of this City as shall not have served the said  
 "Offices.

*In what  
 Cases, by  
 whom, and  
 how far  
 Persons to  
 be excused  
 for In-  
 sufficiency  
 of Wealth.*

"And it is further ordained, That no Free-  
 "man of this City shall be discharged from such  
 "Election or Nomination for Insufficiency of  
 "Wealth, unless he shall and do voluntarily  
 "take his Corporal Oath, before the said Court  
 "of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, that he then  
 "is not of the Value of fifteen thousand Pounds,  
 "in Lands, Goods, and separate Debts; and also  
 "unless six other Citizens, Freemen of this City,  
 "to be brought by him, and being Men of good  
 "Credit and Reputation, such as the said  
 "Court shall approve of, shall and do likewise,  
 "before the same Court, voluntarily testify,  
 "upon their Corporal Oaths, that in their Con-  
 "sciences they believe the said Person so elected

"by the said Liverymen, or so nominated by  
 "the Lord-Mayor (as the Case shall happen to  
 "be) hath deposed and sworn truly concerning  
 "his Value as aforesaid.

"Provided always, That every Person who  
 "shall be elected to the said Offices of She-  
 "riffsalty upon the said general Election Day,  
 "or any other Time between the said general  
 "Election Day and the fourteenth Day of Sep-  
 "tember in the same Year, when there shall be  
 "no actual Vacancy in the said Offices, shall  
 "personally appear before the said Court of  
 "Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the inner  
 "Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid, at the  
 "first Court there to be holden next after No-  
 "tice of his Election, unless such reasonable  
 "Excuse shall then and there be offered on his  
 "Behalf, or the said Court shall allow, and in  
 "Case of such Excuse allowed, then at such  
 "other subsequent Court or Courts as the said  
 "Court shall appoint, and shall then and there  
 "become bound to the Chamberlain of this  
 "City for the Time being, his Executors and  
 "Administrators, by his Bond or Obligation,  
 "in the penal Sum of one thousand Pounds;  
 "with Condition there underwritten, or there-  
 "upon endorsed, that if he shall personally ap-  
 "pear on the Vigil of St. Michael the Archangel  
 "then next following, between the Hours of  
 "twelve of the Clock at Noon, and three of  
 "the Clock in the Afternoon, in the publick  
 "Assembly in the said Guildhall, in the Place  
 "where the Court of Hustings is usually holden,  
 "and then and there, in the Presence of the  
 "Lord-Mayor of this City for the Time being,  
 "and two of the Aldermen of this City for the  
 "Time being, or in Case of the Absence of  
 "the Lord-Mayor, then in the Presence of four  
 "of the Aldermen of this City for the Time  
 "being, take the Oath of Office there usually  
 "taken by the Sheriffs of this City and County  
 "of Middlesex, then the said Bond or Obliga-  
 "tion shall be void; upon Pain that every  
 "Person so elected, who shall not appear and  
 "become bound as aforesaid, shall (if any Al-  
 "derman of this City, or a Commoner pre-  
 "viously nominated by the Lord-Mayor of  
 "this City, as aforesaid) forfeit and pay to the  
 "Uses herein after mentioned, the Sum of six  
 "hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great-  
 "Britain; or, if he shall not then be an Alder-  
 "man of this City, or a Commoner so pre-  
 "viously nominated by the Lord-Mayor of this  
 "City, the Sum of four hundred Pounds of like  
 "lawful Money.

*In what  
 Instances  
 the Per-  
 sons elected  
 to give  
 Bond, and  
 the For-  
 feiture in  
 Case of  
 Default.*

"Provided also, That if any Freeman of  
 "this City who shall be duly elected to the  
 "said Offices of Sheriffsalty, upon the said four-  
 "teenth Day of September, or at any other  
 "Time between the said fourteenth and twenty-  
 "second Days of September in the same Year,  
 "when there shall be no actual Vacancy in the  
 "said Offices, and shall have six Days Notice  
 "thereof as aforesaid, shall not appear on the  
 "Vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next after  
 "such Notice, between the Hours of twelve  
 "of the Clock at Noon, and three of the  
 "Clock in the Afternoon, in the publick As-  
 "sembly in the Guildhall aforesaid, in the Place  
 "where

*Penalties  
 on Persons  
 elected on  
 that day,  
 between  
 the 14th  
 and 22d of  
 Septemb.  
 when no  
 Vacancy,  
 who shall  
 not take  
 the said  
 Oath, or  
 Time.*



"where the said Court of Hustings is usually holden, and then and there, in the Presence of the Lord-Mayor of this City for the Time being, and two of the Aldermen of this City for the Time being, or in Case of the Absence of the Lord-Mayor, then in the Presence of four of the Aldermen of this City for the Time being, take the Oath of Office there usually taken by the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex*, then, and in every such Case, such Person shall (if an Alderman of this City, or a Commoner previously nominated by the Lord-Mayor as aforesaid) forfeit and pay to the Uses herein after mentioned, the Sum of six hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*; or, if he shall not then be an Alderman of this City, or a Commoner so nominated by the Lord-Mayor, the Sum of four Hundred Pounds of like lawful Money.

"Provided also, That if any Freeman of this City, who shall be duly elected to the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall not personally appear on the seventh Day next after Notice of his Election, between the Hours of twelve of the Clock at Noon, and three of the Clock in the Afternoon, in the publick Assembly in the *Guildhall* aforesaid, in the Place where the said Court of Hustings is usually holden, and then and there, in the Presence of the Lord-Mayor and two Aldermen, or in Case of the Absence of the Lord-Mayor, then in the Presence of four Aldermen, take the Oath of Office there usually taken by the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex*, then, and in every such Case, such Person shall (if an Alderman of this City, or a Commoner previously nominated by the Lord-Mayor as aforesaid) forfeit and pay to the Uses herein after mentioned, the Sum of six hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*; or, if he shall not then be an Alderman of this City, or a Commoner so previously nominated by the Lord-Mayor, the Sum of four hundred Pounds of like lawful Money."

*How the said Penalties to be recovered.*

"And it is further ordained, That all Penalties and Sums of Money to be forfeited by Virtue of this Act, or Ordinance, shall be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced and prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in one of the Courts of Record of the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, within this City, wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant; and that the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in all such Actions to be prosecuted by Virtue of this Act, wherein he shall obtain Judgment, by Verdict, *Nil dicit*, or Confession, or upon Demurrer, shall and may recover his Costs of Suit; and, if a Verdict shall be given for the Defendant, or if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant shall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer, Judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall and may recover Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same, as any

Defendant or Defendants hath or have in other Cases by Law.

"And it is further ordained, That if it shall happen, that two or more Persons nominated by any Lord-Mayor or Lord-Mayors of this City, for the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall, between the fourteenth Day of *April*, and the twenty-fourth Day of *June* in any one Year, pay unto the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, the Sum of four hundred Pounds each, to be exempted and discharged from their said Nomination, and from serving the said Offices according to the Proviso for that Purpose herein before contained, then, and in every such Case, the said Chamberlain for the Time being shall, out of the Monies so paid to him, issue and pay the Sum of one hundred Pounds to each of the two Persons, who, upon the Vigil of *St. Michael the Archangel* in that Year, or at any other Time thereafter, shall first and next take the said Offices upon them; and if it shall happen that only one Person so nominated by any Lord-Mayor, shall pay the said Sum of four hundred Pounds within the Time, and for the Purpose aforesaid, then, and in every such last mentioned Case, the said Chamberlain for the Time being shall thereout issue and pay the Sum of fifty Pounds to each of the two Persons, who, upon the said Vigil in that Year, or at any other Time thereafter, shall first and next take the said Offices upon them; and that the Residue of all and every the Sums of four hundred Pounds, which shall hereafter be paid to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, within the Time, and for the Purpose aforesaid, and also all Penalties and Sums of Money to be forfeited and paid by Virtue of, and in Pursuance of this Act, shall go and be applied to the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, subject to such Orders and Resolutions of this Court as have heretofore been made, touching the Monies paid into the Chamber of *London* as a Fine for not holding the said Offices, and to such further Orders and Resolutions of this Court as shall hereafter be made touching the same.

*In what Cases the Sheriffs to have part of the Fines, and how the rest of the Fines and Forfeitures are to be applied.*

"Provided always, and it is further ordained, That every Person who hath at any Time heretofore paid to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, for the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the same City, any Sum of Money to be exempted or discharged from the said Offices of Sheriffalty, shall be, and is hereby for ever exempted and absolutely discharged from the said Offices of Sheriffalty, unless such Person shall at any Time hereafter take upon him the Office of an Alderman of this City, in which Case he shall be, and is hereby declared to be subject and liable to be elected to the said Offices, such Payment or any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

*No Person who has paid upon any former Act, is to be eligible.*

"Provided also, and it is further ordained, That no Person who now hath, or hereafter shall have, duly served the said Offices of Sheriffalty

*No Person to serve a second Time.*



"Sheriffalty of this City and County of Middlesex, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this present Act, or of any former Act of Common Council, shall hereafter be eligible to the said Offices a second Time, any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

Moravian  
and.

About this Time, a Society of Episcopal Christians, under the Name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or the United Brethren of the Moravian and Bohemian Church, finding themselves confounded with, and in some sort likely to be answerable to the Publick for Tenets of a schismatical Sect of English Separatists, headed by John and Charles Wesley, and George Whitfield, young Clergymen of the Church of England; who, under the false Pretence of extraordinary Enlightenings from above, and of teaching a more perfect Way, and in the Highways, Fields, and common Grounds about this Metropolis, pronouncing Damnation to all their Opposers, had given great Disgust to all sober and well-disposed Christians, and particularly to the Clergy of the Established Church, against whom these Novel-Preachers seemed chiefly to level their Discourses; thought it convenient to deliver, by their Deputy, to the several Offices of State, and Civil and Ecclesiastick Polity, the following Declaration:

Declaration  
of the Mo-  
ravian  
Brethren.

"The Brethren of the antient Bohemian Episcopal Church, observing themselves involved in that universal Disease of this Time, that Writers do acquaint the Publick with Things about us entirely unknown to the said Writers themselves; after a Silence of several Years, supported by the happy Correspondence the late Primate of England was in with their Predecessors, whose Grace has been acquainted with all our Principles and Designs, yea, with the least Observations or Emendations in relation to them, which the Nature of a free Church of Christ supposes:

"The foresaid Church now, with all that Modesty and Deference seem to be obliged to, towards all the Persuasions of what kind soever, which preceded her Arrival, and particularly towards the Christians of the National Church, who, besides the reciprocal Laws of Hospitality, claim a kind of *respectus parentela*, declares by this,

"1. That the Publick is abused by our being confounded with certain Sects, which part of the Clergy now find in their Way.

"2. In order to prove the foregoing, we will willingly submit to any ordinary or extraordinary legal Examination of our Principles, ritual Customs and daily Practice, in that Respect, with the Guardians of our Constitution.

"3. That the Conservation, to the End of the World, of the present happy Constitution of these Realms, in *politicis & ecclesiasticis*, is the hearty Desire and real Aim in the Prayers of all the Brethren.

"4. That, notwithstanding the natural Con-tempt, an antient Apostolick Church, which, after its Restoration by divine Providence, walked twenty-five Years in the very Face of all Europe, with all the Freedom of a good Conscience, may have against that Commerce of

"Pamphlets, which the empirical *spiritus novandi* establishes, and the customary Impatience or Uneasiness of the Sufferers furnishes: Nevertheless,

"5. By these Advertisement, sincere Offers are made to the Publick, in order that if any Man, of undoubted Sense and Candor, will take the Pains upon himself to fix the Accusations against us in their real Point of View, hitherto unattainable by the Brethren, and perhaps the Publick too, then we will answer to the Expectations of the Publick as free and directly, as may be expected from honest Subjects of the Constitution of these Realms."

"By the KING.

"A Proclamation, declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

"George R.

"Whereas Preliminaries for restoring a general Peace were signed at Aix la Chapelle, on the nineteenth of April last, O. S. by the Ministers of Us, the Most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces: And whereas, for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, his Most Christian Majesty, and the States General, as follows; that is to say,

Proclamation  
for a  
Cessation of  
Hostilities.

London  
Gazette.

"That Hostilities should cease at Land, within the Times, and in the Manner in the said Preliminary Articles for that Purpose agreed upon; and at Sea, from the respective Times, and within the respective Places, herein after particularly mentioned.

"And, to prevent all Occasions of Complaints and Disputes, which might arise upon Account of Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects, which might be taken at Sea, it hath been also mutually agreed, that such Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, as should be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve Days, to be computed from the said nineteenth Day of April last, on which Day the said Preliminaries were signed; and that all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which should be taken after six Weeks from the said nineteenth Day of April, beyond the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as Cape St. Vincent; and for the Space of six Weeks more, beyond the said Cape to the Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean; and for the Space of six Months, from the said nineteenth Day of April, beyond the said Equinoctial Line or Equator, and in all other Places of the World, without any Exception, or other more particular Distinction of Time or Place, should be restored on both Sides.

"And whereas, pursuant to the Agreement, Hostilities have ceased in the Low Countries, in such Manner as was agreed upon by the said Preliminaries:

"We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all our loving Subjects; and we do declare,

"That



"That our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against his Most Christian Majesty, his Vassals, or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring our highest Displeasure.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the fifth Day of May, in the twenty-fifth Year of our Reign, and in the Year 1748.

"God save the King."

#### A further Proclamation.

"For preventing any Inconvenience to which his Majesty's Subjects may be liable, by misapprehending the Purport or Effect of his Royal Proclamation, dated the fifth of this Instant May, declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, and enjoying the Observance thereof; and for the Improvement and Security of the Commerce of his loving Subjects during such Cessation of Arms; his Majesty is hereby graciously pleased to declare, that, as soon as Passes can be interchanged, they will be delivered to such of his Subjects as shall desire the same for their Ships, Goods, Merchandizes and Effects, they duly observing the several Acts of Parliament, now in Force, with regard to Trade or Correspondence with France."

On Thursday, the 14th of July, there was the greatest Eclipse of the Sun, that would happen for sixteen Years; (nearly) at the Time of the greatest Obscuration about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Sun's Diameter was darkened. The Time of its Beginning at the three Capitals of these Kingdoms did exactly correspond with the following Calculations:

*Its Calculation.*

	London,	Edinburgh,	Dublin,
Begin.	4 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> aft. 9	5 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> aft. 8	5 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> aft. 8
Middle	37 20 aft. 10	20 15 aft. 10	54 20 aft. 9
End	10 25 aft. 12	29 — aft. 11	25 25 aft. 11
Duration	3 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup>	8 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> 30 <sup>s</sup>	3 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup>

Note, 1. At the middle Moment of the Solar Eclipse, the whole Penumbra did not comprehend within the Compass of the Earth's Discus; the Latitude of the Moon being then greater than the Difference between the Semidiameters of the Disk and Penumbra.

2. Nor could there be any where a total Eclipse: For the Moon's apparent Semidiameter, at that Time, was less than the Sun's; consequently, her Shadow fell short of the Earth.

3. The Duration of the central Eclipse, i. e. the Time that elapsed from the coming on thereof at or near Quebec in Canada, to its going off at Tranquebar, a French Settlement near Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, was 3 Hours, 26 Minutes and 20 Seconds.

4. The Duration of the general Eclipse, i. e. from the Penumbra's first touching the Earth in Latitude 35° 36', and 57° West Longitude from London, about 300 Leagues East of the Island of Bermudas, to its leaving the Earth near upon the Equinoctial, 550° 15' East Longitude

No. 56.

from London, about 276 Leagues from the Island Madagafcar, was 3 Hours, 55 Minutes, and 4 Seconds.

5. The Velocity wherewith the Shadow goes over the Disk of the Earth, was about 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Miles in a Minute; but yet, the Velocity whereby it receded from any given Place on the Earth's Surface was but 28 Miles per Minute. For while the Shadow moved from the West to the East, all the Places of the Earth were carried by its Rotation the same Way; and therefore, following the Motion of the Shadow with a slower Pace, they diminished the Velocity whereby it moved from them.

On Thursday the twenty-eighth of July, 1748, there was a visible Eclipse of the Moon, at the Middle of which, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of her Diameter was obscur'd; its Duration was 2<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> 22<sup>s</sup>. See the following Calculation.

	London,	Edinburgh,	Dublin,	
Begin. at 21 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> after 10	9 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> after 10	53 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> aft. 9		Another of the Moon.
1 at 29 21	17 21	1 21 aft 10		
2 at 37 43	25 43	9 43		
3 at 47 29	35 29	19 29		
4 at 59 43	47 43	31 43		
5 Mid. at 27 44 after 11	15 44 after 11	59 44		
4 at 55 39	43 39	27 39 aft. 11		
3 at 7 53 after 12	55 53	39 53		
2 at 17 39	5 39 after 12	49 39		
1 at 26 1	14 1	58 1		
End at 33 52	21 52	5 52 aft. 2		

The King being returned from his German Dominions, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen waited on his Majesty, with the Recorder, who made their Compliments in the following Speech, on the twenty-fifth of November:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London esteem it the highest Honour to be permitted to Approach your Royal Person, and gladly embrace this Opportunity to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe Arrival in Great-Britain, and to express their unfeigned Joy on this happy Occasion.

"These your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects are truly sensible, from the many Blessings they have enjoyed during the whole Course of your auspicious Reign, that your paternal Care and Goodness are ever watchful for the Interest, and intent upon promoting the Welfare and Prosperity of these Kingdoms.

"To this your paternal Regard and Concern for the Happiness of your People, and to that Sense of true Glory which animates your Royal Breast for the good of Mankind, they most thankfully attribute the Restoration of Peace and Tranquillity to Europe; a Blessing which cannot fail of producing the most beneficial Effects to this your Majesty's Metropolis, so eminently distinguished for its extensive Trade and Commerce.

"Under a due Sense of the highest Obligations for the many signal Instances of your Majesty's peculiar Favour and Protection to the Citizens of London, they beg Leave to render their most grateful Acknowledgments; and to assure your Majesty of their Zeal and Affection to your Royal Person and Family; and that they will, upon all Occasions, exert the utmost of their Abilities for the

8 G

"Support

Lord-Mayor and Aldermen Address to his Majesty on his Arrival from Germany.

London Gazette.



"Support of your most gracious Government,  
"and to render your Reign, which diffuses so  
"many Blessings upon your Subjects, easy and  
"happy to your Majesty."

To which his Majesty returned this most gracious Answer :

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you for this Mark of Affection  
"and Zeal for my Person and Government. It  
"has been my great Care, in the Re-establish-  
"ment of the publick Peace, to make effectual  
"Provision for the Security of the Trade and  
"Commerce of my Subjects; and it gives me  
"great Satisfaction to find that it is so agreeable  
"to my loyal City of London."

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

*The Recorder knighted.*

After which, his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Stracey, Esq*, their Recorder.

*A Hurricane.*

On the second of December, there was one of the greatest Hurricanes of Wind that has been known for several Years, from S. W. by S. which lasted for near eight Hours, during which Time it untiled the Tops of Houses, blew down two, and several Chimneys, Signs, &c. which greatly wounded divers Persons who were passing the Streets, and a Child was killed by the fall of Bricks from a Chimney, as it stood by the Fire. Several Vessels below the Bridge were forced from their Moorings in the River, and did great Damage among the small Craft, and two Men were drowned. Divers Ships were drove on Shore, and great Damage done on the Coast of Kent and Sussex.

*Orphan Tax.*

On the fifteenth, at a Court of Common Council, Mr. Alderman *Gascoigne*, from the Committee of City Lands, presented a Bill for raising two thousand Pounds, upon the Personal Estates of the Inhabitants of the City and its Liberty, towards paying the Interests of the Orphan-Debt, pursuant to the Power granted by an Act of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London*; which was received, read three Times, and passed into an Act.

*Resolution to prosecute Hawkers, &c.*

And on the twenty-second, the Committee at Guildhall, appointed for inquiring into the Laws relating to Hawkers and Pedlars, came to a Resolution to prosecute all Hawkers selling Wares within the City, or Liberties of the same, tho' they should appear to have Licences.

On January the tenth, 1749, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor read the following Letter, which his Lordship had received from *George Heathcote, Esq*; Alderman of *Walbrook* Ward, desiring Leave to lay down his Gown; upon which it was resolved to send a Letter to Mr. Alderman *Heathcote*, at Bath, giving him the Option to vote for a Recorder, and afterwards to resign his Gown on the Tuesday following.

A Letter from Mr. Alderman *Heathcote*, at Bath, to the Lord-Mayor of London.

*Alderman Heathcote desires Leave to resign.*

"My Lord-Mayor,  
"The general Corruption of the Age I have the  
"Misfortune to live in, and the frequent detestable  
"Instances of Apostasy from every Principle of

"Honour, Integrity, and publick Spirit of many  
"of my Countrymen, both of my own and a  
"superior Rank, having fully convinced me,  
"that the Endeavours of the few determined to  
"live and die honest Men, are fruitless and  
"vain, I have resolved to seek that small Share  
"of Happiness, which is to be acquired in this  
"venal Country, in Privacy and Retirement,  
"where I am sure it is only to be found; and,  
"therefore, I am determined to return no more  
"to London, unless my own private Concerns call  
"me thither. I cannot think it in any Respect  
"right to hold an Office I shall never attend:  
"This obliges me to apply to your Lordship  
"and Court of Aldermen for Leave to resign  
"my Gown, and beg the Court will accept of  
"this my Resignation, and that your Lordship  
"will be pleased to issue out a Precept for the  
"Election of some other Person to serve instead  
"of me for the Ward of *Walbrook*. I most  
"sincerely wish Health and Felicity to my Bre-  
"thren the Aldermen, and the most flourishing  
"Commerce, with the full Enjoyments of Li-  
"berty, to the Citizens of London, to whom I  
"am inexpressibly obliged for the many Ho-  
"nours and Trusts they have reposed in me; all  
"which I can, with a safe Conscience, say I  
"have faithfully discharged, without ever have-  
"ing once betrayed or deceived.

"George Heathcote."

The following Bite upon the Publick is of so new and so extraordinary a Nature, that it deserves to be recorded, as it shews that a foolish Credulity and ridiculous Curiosity seem to have banished common Sense from the Quality and Gentry of this great Metropolis. Towards the Middle of this Month the following Advertisement appeared in our News-Papers:

*The Man in the Bottle, a Bite on the Publick.*

"At the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, on Monday next, the sixteenth Instant, to be seen a Person who performs the most surprizing Things following, viz. First, he takes a common Walking-Cane from any of the Spectators, and thereon plays the Musick of every Instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprizing Perfection. Secondly, he presents you with a common Wine-Bottle, which any of the Spectators may first examine; this Bottle is placed on a Table in the middle of the Stage, and he (without any Equivocation) goes into it in Sight of all the Spectators, and sings in it; during his Stay in the Bottle, any Person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common Tavern Bottle.

"Those on the Stage or in the Boxes may come in masked Habits, (if agreeable to them) and the Performer (if desired) will inform them who they are.

"Stage 7 s. 6 d. Boxes 5 s. Pit 3 s. Gallery 2 s. To begin at half an Hour after six o'Clock.

"Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

"The Performance continues about two Hours and a Half.

"N. B. If any Gentlemen or Ladies, after the above Performances (either singly or in Company, in or out of Mask) are desirous of



"seeing a Representation of any deceased Person, such as Husband or Wife, Sister or Brother, or any intimate Friend of either Sex, (upon making a Gratuity to the Performer) shall be gratified by seeing and conversing with them for some Minutes as if alive: Likewise (if desired) he will tell you your most secret Thoughts in your past Life; and give you a full View of Persons who have injured you, whether dead or alive.

"For those Gentlemen and Ladies who are desirous of seeing this last Part, there is a private Room provided.

"These Performances have been seen by most of the Crown'd Heads of Asia, Africa and Europe, and never appeared publick any where but once; but will wait of any at their Houses, and perform as above, for five Pounds each Time.

"There will be a proper Guard to keep the House in due Decorum."

This other Advertisement was also published at the same Time, which, one would have thought, was sufficient to prevent the former's having any Effect:

"*Lately arrived from Italy.*

"Sig. Capitulo Jumpsdo, a surprizing Dwarf, no Taller than a common Tavern Tobacco-Pipe; who can perform many wonderful Equilibres, on the slack or tight Rope: Likewise he'll transform his Body in above ten thousand different Shapes and Postures; and, after he has diverted the Spectators two Hours and a Half, he will open his Mouth wide, and jump down his own Throat. He, being the most wonderfullst Wonder of Wonders as ever the World wondered at, would be willing to join in Performance with that surprizing Musician on Monday next, in the Hay-Market.

"He is to be spoke with at the Black Raven in Golden-Lane every Day, from seven 'till twelve, and from twelve all Day long."

Nevertheless the Contrivance took, and the Playhouse was crouded with Dukes, Dutcheffes, Lords, Ladies, &c. the Consequence of which will appear from the following Paragraph:

On Monday the sixteenth, at Night, the much expected Drama of the Bottle-Conjurer of the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, ended in the Tragi-comical Manner following: Curiosity had drawn together prodigious Numbers. About seven the Theatre being lighted up, but without so much as a single Fiddle to keep the Audience in good Humour, many grew impatient. Immediately followed a Chorus of Cat-calls, heightened by loud Vociferations, and beating with Sticks; when a Fellow came from behind the Curtain, and bowing, said, that if the Performer did not appear, the Money should be returned. At the same Time, a Wag crying out from the Pit, that if the Ladies and Gentlemen would give double Prices, the Conjurer would get into a Pint Bottle, presently a young Gentleman in one of the Boxes seized a lighted Candle, and threw it on the Stage. This served as the Charge for sounding to Battle. Upon this, the greatest Part of the Audience made the best of their Way out of the Theatre; some

losing a Cloak, others a Hat, others a Wig, and others Hat, Wig and Swords also. One Party however staid in the House, in order to demolish the Inside, when the Mob breaking in, they tore up the Benches, broke to Pieces the Scenes, pulled down the Boxes, in short dismantled the Theatre entirely, carrying away the Particulars abovementioned into the Street, where they made a mighty Bonfire; the Curtain being hoisted on a Pole, by way of Flag. A large Party of Guards were sent for, but came time enough only to warm themselves round the Fire. We heard of no other Disaster than a young Nobleman's Chin being hurt, occasioned by his Fall into the Pit, with Part of one of the Boxes, which he had forced out with his Foot. 'Tis thought the Conjurer vanished away with the Bank. Many Enemies to a late celebrated Book, concerning the ceasing of Miracles, were greatly disappointed by the Conjurer's Non-appearance in the Bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the most convincing Proof possible, that Miracles were not yet ceased.

Several Advertisements were printed afterwards, some serious, others comical, relating to this whimsical Affair; among the rest was the following, which, we hope, may be a Means of curing this Humour for the future:

"*This is to inform the Publick,*

"That, notwithstanding the great Abuse that has been put upon the Gentry, there is now in Town a Man, who, instead of creeping into a Quart or Pint Bottle, will change himself into a Rattle; which he hopes will please both Young and Old. If this Person meets with Encouragement to this Advertisement, he will then acquaint the Gentry, where and when he performs."

The Reason assigned, in another humorous Advertisement, of the Conjurer's not going into the Quart Bottle, was, that after searching all the Taverns, not one could be found.

*On the above Allion in the Hay-Market.*

When Conjurers the Quality can bubble,  
And get their Gold with very little Trouble,  
By putting giddy Lies in publick Papers,—  
As jumping in Quart Bottles, — such like Vapours;  
And further yet, if we the Matter strain,  
Would pipe a Tune upon a Walking-Cane;  
Nay, more surprizing Tricks! he'd swear he'd show

Grannums who dy'd a hundred Years ago: —  
'Tis whimsical enough, what think, ye, Sirs?  
The Quality can ne'er be Conjurers, —  
The De'el a Bit; — no, let me speak in brief,  
The Audience Fools, the Conjurer's a Thief.

On June the sixteenth, a little after one o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out at his Majesty's Victualling-Office, at Deptford, occasioned, as was said, by some Sacks being hung up before a Fire to dry, a Spark of which flew on one of them, which soon conveyed its Flames to the rest, and by that Means, in less than Half an Hour, the whole Building was in Flames, as were likewise a great Number of Staves, that were piled up by the Side; and the Wind blew

First at  
Deptford;



so strong at W. S. W. that two Lighters that lay off the Wharf, laden with dry Stores, such as Biscuits, Pease, &c. were set on Fire, and one of them entirely consumed, by the Flakes of Fire, which flew that Way in prodigious Quantities.

Mr. Adams  
chosen Re-  
corder.

Next Day, a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, for the Choice of a Recorder, in the Room of Sir John Stracey, Knt. deceased: The Candidates were, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Moreton, who had each of them eleven Votes, when the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor gave his casting Vote in Favour of Mr. Adams, and he was declared duly elected.

The following twenty-two Aldermen were present and voted, viz.

For Mr. Adams,	For Mr. Moreton,
The Lord-Mayor,	Sir John Barnard,
Sir Edward Bellamy,	Sir Daniel Lambert,
Sir John Thompson,	Sir Henry Marfoall,
Sir Robert Ladbroke,	Mr. Ald. Benn,
Sir George Champion,	Sir Samuel Pennant,
Sir Joseph Hankey,	Mr. Ald. Blackford,
Mr. Ald. Baker,	Mr. Ald. Cokayne,
Mr. Ald. Arnold,	Mr. Ald. Alsop,
Mr. Ald. Winterbottom,	Mr. Ald. Gaseigne,
Sir William Smith,	Mr. Ald. Ironside,
Mr. Ald. Whitaker,	Mr. Ald. Rowlinson.

Mr. Alderman Janssen was present, but did not vote.

Addition to  
his Salary.

And on the twenty-sixth, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when it was resolved to make an Addition of 80 *l.* per Ann. to the 120 *l.* per Ann. the Recorder's settled Salary, tho' sometimes 200 *l.* more is granted. After which it was agreed to send the following Resolutions to Mr. Heathcote at Bath — Resolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to George Heathcote, Esq; late Alderman of this City, for his uniform, active and disinterested Conduct, in every Station of publick Trust: — For the many and great Services he has done this Metropolis, as Magistrate and Representative in Parliament: — for his zealous and laudable Endeavours to promote the Trade and Prosperity of his Fellow-Citizens: — For his exemplary publick Spirit and Independance, in making the Preservation of the Laws and Liberties of his Country the constant and invariable Rule of all his Actions.

Peace pro-  
claimed.

London  
Gazette.

On Thursday, March the second, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Officers of Arms assembled at St. James's Gate, properly appalled, on Horseback, when Proclamation of his Majesty's Declaration of Peace was made, with the usual Solemnity. From thence they marched to Charing-Cross, in the following Order, viz. Guards to clear the Way: Constables and Beadles, two and two, bareheaded, with Staves: The high Constable: The Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster: The High Bailiff: The Grenadier-Guards: Knights Marshal-Men, two and two: The King's Trumpets: The Searjeant Trumpeter, bearing his Mace: Pursuivants and Herald, two and two: Norroy King at Arms, having on each Side a Serjeant at Arms, with Maces: Garter principal King at Arms: The second Troop of Horse-Guards: At Charing-Cross Peace was proclaimed a second Time. From thence they proceeded to Temple-Bar, where the Officers of Westminster retired. And

within the Gate the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, performed the usual Ceremony, at the Entrance into the City. Then Proclamation was made a third Time, at the End of Chancery-Lane: Then at the End of Wood-Street in Cheapside, where the Cross formerly stood: And the fifth and last Time at the Royal-Exchange, during Change Time. The Peace was afterwards proclaimed in all the Cities and Market-Towns in Great-Britain and Ireland; and also on board all his Majesty's Ships of War.

And next Day a Proclamation was published, promising a Reward of a hundred Pounds, over and above all other Rewards, to be paid by the Lords of the Treasury, without any other Warrant, upon Conviction of the Offender, to any Person who should discover and apprehend any one that had committed any Murder or Robbery (with open Force and Violence) in the Streets of London or Westminster, or within five Miles round the same, within three Months then last past, or that should be guilty of any within fifteen Months then to come.

Proclama-  
tion with  
a Reward  
of 100 *l.*  
for appre-  
hending  
Street  
Robbers.

On the fifteenth, the Address of the Lord-Mayor, and the rest of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, was presented to his Majesty by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, attended by a great Number of the said Commissioners; congratulating his Majesty on the present Peace, and his safe and happy Return to his British Dominions.

Lieuten-  
ant's Ad-  
dress on the  
Peace pro-  
claimed.

And on Tuesday the twenty-first, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, waited on his Majesty with the following Address:

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,  
We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to express our unfeigned Joy upon her Royal Highness's safe Delivery of a Princess, [*Louisa Anne*] an Event which we consider as an additional Strength to the present happy Establishment in your Majesty's illustrious Family, and as a further Security for the Enjoyment of our excellent Constitution in Church and State.

City Ad-  
dress.

"And we beg Leave to embrace this Opportunity to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours in procuring to this Nation the inestimable Blessings of Peace; in the Advantages of which none are more deeply interested than this your Majesty's ancient City, no less eminent for its extensive Commerce, than for its Loyalty to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government. Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, endeavour to render your Majesty's Reign easy and happy. And it shall be our constant Prayer, that your Majesty may long rule over a free and obedient People; and that the Blessings we and all

"your



"your Subjects enjoy under your mild and auspicious Government, may be for ever continued to us and our Posterity by your Majesty and your Royal Descendants."

To which Address his Majesty returned this most gracious Answer :

His Majesty's Answer.

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address, and for your Congratulations on the Increase of my Family.

"The Satisfaction you shew, on the Conclusion of the general Peace, is very agreeable to me ; and you may be assured, that I shall always have the greatest Attention to the Trade and Commerce of my Subjects, and to the Interest and Prosperity of my loyal City of London."

On the fifth of April, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen of the City of London waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Leicester-House, to congratulate them on the Birth of a Princess ; when Richard Adams, Esq; their Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech :

City Address to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"May it please your Royal Highnesses, We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen of the City of London, beg Leave to attend your Royal Highnesses, to express our sincerest Joy on the Increase of his Majesty's Family, by the Birth of a Princess, and on the happy Recovery of your Royal Highnesses.

"May this Princess, formed by his Majesty's and your bright Example, become the Delight of his Majesty and your Royal Highnesses : May she study to imitate the Piety and Virtues of her Royal Progenitors, and long live to experience your Royal Highnesses tender Love and Affection for her."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following Answer :

"My Lord and Gentlemen, I return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this new Instance of your Duty to the King, and Regard to us.

"The Love you have for my Children is the greatest Joy to me : May it increase ; and may they always deserve it, by their constant Adherence to the Laws and Liberties of the Country they have had the Happiness to be born in, and by never forgetting that great Rule, that their Interest must always be the same with that of this brave and free People.

"The City may always depend on my hearty good Wishes for the welfare of their Trade and their Prosperity."

On Thursday, the twenty-seventh, at Night, the grand Fire-works, on Account of the Peace, were play'd off. Between nine and ten the Pavilion on the right Side of the Machine took Fire, and was burnt down ; but, by the great Care of the People employed, it was prevented spreading to the grand Part of the Edifice.

*A Description of the Machine for the Fire-works, that were exhibited on the 27th of April.*

The Machine was situated in the Green-Park, five hundred Feet from his Majesty's Library, NUMB. LVII.

and represented a magnificent Dorick Temple, from which extended two Wings terminated by Pavilions.

Fire-works on Account of the Peace.

London Magazine.

This Machine was one hundred and fourteen Feet high to the Top of his Majesty's Arms, and four hundred and ten Feet long. It was invented and designed by the Chevalier Servandoni, and all the Framing was performed by Mr. James Morris, Master Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance.

The Ornaments of this Machine were all in Relief, and it was adorned with Frets, Gildings, Lustres, artificial Flowers, Inscriptions, Statues, allegorical Pictures, &c.

The Inscriptions were as follows : On the Pedestal of Peace in the Center, *Pax rediit, An. MDCCXLVIII. — Peace restored in the Year 1748.* In the Frieze over the Center-Arch, *Georgius II. Rex.* Which appeared transparent during the whole Performance of the Fire-work.

On the left Side of the Machine, *Redintegrata Europa pace, securitate fœderum stabilita, commercio, feliciter restituta, sub auspiciis opt. principis latetur S. P. Q. B. — To give Peace to Europe, to secure the Faith of Treaties, to restore and enlarge commerce, is the auspicious Work of a British King, the Triumph of a British People.*

On the right Side of the Machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum ostendit, saluti omnium consulens, clementia. — A Prince never disposed to engage in War but from a Fortitude sacred to Liberty. Ever studious of Peace from Clemency, intent on the Publick Good.*

On the Attick in the Middle of the back Front, *Georgio II. Regi opt. auctori salutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ. — To the Guardian of our Safety, the Assertor of our Liberty, the Establisher of our Tranquility, the most gracious Sovereign, and Father of his People, George the second.*

The Statues which adorned it were twenty-three, viz.

On the first Half-pace of the great Stair-Case on the right-Hand was the Figure of *Tame* ; on the left *Isis*, each reclining on an Urn.

In the Center of the Temple, seated on an Altar, was the Goddess of *Peace*, holding an Olive Branch, and supported on the right by *Neptune*, and on the Left by *Mars*. These five were cast in Plaster of Paris.

In the Front were four Statues, viz. *Justice, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence.* On the right End, *Religion, Constancy, Honour, Clemency.* In the Back-front, *Faithfulness, Vigilance.* On the Attick above the Cornish in the Front, *Jupiter, Ceres, Diana, Apollo.* In the Back-front, at the Angles, were *Mercury, Minerva.*

The Pictures in the Front of the Machine were eighteen, each painted double : They at first appeared as Marble Basso Relievos, and after the Fire-work was played off they were removed by Machinery, and discovered Pictures representing the same Subjects in Colours, which were rendered transparent by a great Number of Lampions.

The great Picture over the Cornice in the Center of the Machine was twenty-eight Feet by ten. It represented his Majesty giving *Peace* to *Britannia*. The Attendants on *Peace* were

S H

Plenty,



*Plenty, Riches, Felicity, Trade and Commerce.* The Attendants on *Britannia* were *Liberty, Agriculture,* and the *Arts and Sciences.*

On the right of this, below the Entablature, was a Picture, fifteen Feet by eight, representing the Return of *Neptune*: He was riding on the Ocean in a Carr drawn by *Sea-Horses*: His right Hand held a Trident, and his left supported a Globe: He was conducted by the *Genius of Peace*, and attended by *Tritons, Sea-Nymphs,* &c. Companion to this, on the Left of the Central Arch, was the Return of *Mars*: He was seated on a Carr drawn by three Lions, the Arms of *England*, and was conducted by *Fame*, with an Olive Branch, who proclaimed the *Peace.* The Carr was followed by the *Army.*

On each Side of these two last Pictures was a Fesoon of Arms and Military Instruments.

The Medaillon on the right Hand was *Britannia* joining Hands with *France*: The Legend, *Concordia relax. Exergue, Brit. Gall. Concord renewet. Britain, France.* Below this was a Figure of *Liberty.*

On the Left was a Medaillon representing *Britannia* joining Hands with *Spain*: The Legend *Salus mutua. Exergue, Brit. Hisp. Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain.* Below this was the Figure of *Plenty.*

The following Pictures were not rendered transparent, viz. The *Genii of Peace* burning Heaps of Arms on each End of the Machine.

At the right End were two Medaillons, one of *Augustus*: The other of *Antoninus Pius*. At the left End, two Medaillons, one of *Vespasian*: The other of *Trajan*. Underneath two *Genii* on each Side a Globe, one sitting with a Book in his Hand, the other standing, holding Parchments with Seals pendant, &c.

#### *Disposition of the Fire-work.*

After a grand Overture of warlike Instruments, composed by Mr. *Handel*, a Signal was given for the Commencement of the Fire-work, which opened by a *Royal Salute* of one hundred and one Brefs Ordnance, viz. seventy-one six Pounders, twenty twelve Pounders, and ten twenty-four Pounders.

The Salute ended, the Fire-work began to display itself as follows:

I. One hundred and twenty large Honorary Rockets. Ninety-six Rockets in two Flights. Twelve Mortars with Air Balloons. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together: Two regulated Pieces, each consisting of four Mutations, viz. 1. A large fixed Sun. 2. A Star of six Points, and between each Point a Ray. 3. A Star of ten Points. 4. A compound Figure, consisting of Points and Rays. Four large double Wheels moved by four Fires. — Twenty Tourbillons.

II. One hundred and twenty Honorary Rockets. Ninety-six Rockets in two Flights. Fourteen Mortars with Air Balloons. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together: Two regulated Pieces, consisting of vertical Motions communicating to fixed Fires, each having four Mutations, &c. 1. A vertical Sun, which communicated to, 2. A fixed Star of six Points, with six lucid Stars at the interior Points of the great Star. 3. A large vertical Sun moved by double Fires, which communi-

cated to, 4. A beautiful Figure composed of a great Number of Brilliant Stars. Four large double Wheels moved by four Fires. — Twenty Tourbillons.

III. One hundred and twenty Honorary Rockets. One hundred and ninety-two Rockets in four Flights. Four Mortars with Air Balloons. Twelve Mortars with Air Balloons illuminated. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together: Two regulated Pieces, each consisting of a large Brilliant Wheel, whose Center was composed of a steady white Fire; from whence proceeded six *Archimedean* Screws, that formed as many Cones. Above these were ten Wheels of *Frueli*, that turned vertically and horizontally, so as to form one vast Globe of Fire, on the Area of which were several small Globes of a very white Fire. Four large quadruple Wheels moved by eight Fires. — Twenty-four Tourbillons.

IV. One hundred and twenty large Honorary Rockets. Ninety-six Rockets in two Flights. Four hundred Rockets in two Flights. Eighteen Mortars with Air Balloons illuminated. Twelve Caduceus Rockets. Twelve Girandole Rockets. — Fired together, three regulated Pieces: That in the Center was a Machine, from whence the Fire issued out, and retired within, twelve times alternately. When without, it formed a Glory: When within, it composed a Star of eight Points, and then changed to a Royal Brilliant Wheel, whose Fire was thirty Feet in Diameter, and was moved by twelve Fires. On each Side of this, was a Cascade of twenty-four Feet high, of three Mutations each, viz. 1. Four Falls of Fire of eight Feet each. 2. A magnificent *Jet de Feu* of forty Feet high. 3. A Pyramid of thirty Feet high, composed of Wheels with bright Planes in their Center, which terminated by projecting a hundred illuminated Globes from as many Pots de Brins. — One Mortar of nine Cylinders, with one large Air Balloon in each. Six hundred Rockets in two Flights.

V. One hundred and forty large Fountains, which formed all the Outlines of the Machine, and played thirty Feet high; at the same Time the Vases on the Pavillons appeared in Fire. Four hundred Pots de Brins. One hundred and ninety-two Rockets in four flights.

VI. Sixty-eight Pyramids of brilliant Fire, supporting fixed Suns of a red Fire, placed on the principal Lines of the Machine. Eight hundred Pots de Brins. One hundred and ninety-two Rockets in four Flights.

VII. One hundred and thirty Pots d'Aigrettes with two hundred and sixty Gerbes, which fired together and formed semicircular Arcades with Jets rising between. These extended along the principal Lines of the Machine, and terminated with one hundred and thirty Explosions of Serpents, Rains and Stars. One thousand two hundred Pots de Brins. One Mortar of nine Cylinders, with one large Air Balloon out of each. Two hundred and eighty-eight Rockets in six Flights.

VIII. Twenty-four figured Pieces on the Terraces and top of the Machine, viz. Ten Stars of eight Points, with a fixed Sun with curved Rays behind it. These fired together, and afterwards communicated to ten double Wheels.

Four



Four Pieces of a complicated Form, consisting of diagonal Wheels and vertical Globes. Two large quadruple Wheels, moved by six Fires each. Four large double Wheels, moved by four Fires, with Planes of bright Fire in their Center. Four single Wheels, moved by one Fire, with bright Planes as before. One thousand six hundred Pots de Brins. Three hundred and thirty-four Rockets in eight Flights.

IX. Nineteen large Sheets of Fire from the principal Parts of the Machine, composed of Gerbes, and from each arose a large Fountain. Two thousand Pots de Brins. Three hundred and eighty-four Rockets in eight Flights.

X. One hundred vertical Suns, that covered the Front of the Machine. Five thousand Marrons in Battery, which continued firing to the End of the Fire-works. Two thousand eight hundred Pots de Brins. One Mortar and nine Cylinders, with one large Air Balloon out of each. Four hundred and eighty Rockets in ten Flights.

XI. Fired together: The grand Sun on the Top of the Machine, composed of three Circles of Rays, whose Diameter of Fire was seventy Feet. In its Center appeared VIVAT REX in bright Fire, and all its Rays terminated with Reports. On each Side of this, and firing at the same Time, three Circles of Rays; their Diameter of Fire fifty Feet each, and their Rays likewise terminated with Reports. Behind the Statue of Peace a large Glory; a figured Piece, composed of Wheels, within the Apertures on each Side the Temple, with the Cyphers of G. R. before them. Two large Trees of Fire on each Terrace, forty Feet high, which terminated with Reports; and on each Pavillion a Pyramid of Fire, composed of Gerbes forty Feet high. These terminated by Explosions of Stars, Rains, and Serpents from fifty Pots d'Aigrettes.—Five hundred and seventy-six Rockets in twelve Flights. Three thousand two hundred Pots de Brins.

XII. A grand Girandole from the Top of the Machine, consisting of six thousand Rockets, headed with Stars, Rains, and Serpents, which formed one Flight.

XIII. The Machine became illuminated; the allegorical Pictures, which appeared in Basso Relievo, were removed by Machinery, and discovered the same Subjects in transparent Colours, and the Area before the Machine was beautifully illuminated with Variety of Designs. These continued burning a considerable Time.

*An Abstract of the Number of Pieces fired on this Occasion.*

Sky-Rockets: Honorary four hundred and eighty-two. Caduceus forty-eight. Girandole forty-eight. In Flights ten thousand and seventy-two. Total, from four Ounces to six Pounds Weight, ten thousand six hundred and fifty.

Air Balloons eighty-seven. Tourbillons eighty-eight. Regulated Pieces twenty-one. Figured Pieces thirty. Pots d'Aigrettes one hundred and eighty. Pots de Brins twelve thousand two hundred. Cascades twenty-one. Vertical Suns and Wheels one hundred and thirty-six. Fixed Suns seventy-one. Fountains one hundred and sixty. Grebes two hundred and sixty. Lances three

thousand seven hundred. Marrons five thousand.

His Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland, attended by the Dukes of Montague, Richmond, and Bedford, and several others of the Nobility, were at the Library to see the Fire-works, from whence they walked about seven o'Clock into the Machine; after viewing which, his Majesty made a Present of a Purse to the Officers employed in the different Branches. The whole Band of Musick [which began to play soon after six o'Clock] performed at his Majesty's coming and going, and during his Stay in the Machine.

About Eleven the whole Building was illuminated, and continued so till between two and three o'Clock. His Majesty and the Royal Family withdrew about Twelve.

By one of the large Rockets darting straight forward into the Scaffold next the Library, it set Fire to the Cloaths of a young Lady, which would have soon destroyed her, but some Persons present having the Presence of Mind to strip her Cloaths off immediately to her Stays and Petticoat, she escaped with only having her Face, Neck, and Breast a little scorched.

One Curtis, a Painter, fell from the Temple and was killed, as was a Lad by falling from a Tree; and a Man fell into the Pond next to the Fire-works, and was drowned.

On Saturday, the first of July, two Sailors thinking themselves ill used at a House, the Sign of the Crown, near the New Church in the Strand, went out, denouncing Vengeance, and, in a little Time, returned with a great Number of armed Sailors, who entirely demolished all the Goods, cut all the Featherbeds to Pieces, and strewed the Feathers in the Street; demolished all the Wearing-Apparel, and turned the Women they found in the House naked into the Street; they then broke all the Windows, and considerably damaged another House adjoining. A Guard of Soldiers was sent for from the Tilt-Yard; but they came too late to prevent the Destruction of every Thing in the House. The next Night the Rioters returned, and treated two more Houses in the Strand much in the same Manner; and, the Day following, made the same Attempt on a House in the Old-Bailey, but it did not come up to that Height as in the Strand, most of the Goods being removed before the Attack began. A Guard of Officers and sixty Soldiers were ordered to do Duty near Temple-Bar, and at Night a Party of them did Duty in the Old-Bailey, to prevent any more riotous Proceedings. Nine Persons concerned in these Riots were committed to Newgate.

On the eleventh, the Company of Clockmakers of the City of London were heard before the Court of Aldermen, upon their Petition to be admitted on the Livery, when it passed in the Negative. There were present twenty Aldermen, twelve of whom voted against their being admitted, six for it, and two were neuter.

On the twenty-first a great Number of Porpises came up with the Tide, almost to London-Bridge.

In the Night of the twelfth of August, about ten o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Building next the Dye-house of Mr. Spence, near Battle-Bridge, Southwark, which consumed the same, with the Brew-house of Mess. Cox and Chickley, four Wharfs,

Daily Advertiser.

Riot.

Clock-makers.

Porpises.

Fire at Battle-Bridge.



Wharfs, Mr. *Walter's* Cooperage, and about eighty Houses, with almost all the Goods and Furniture contained in them, besides many Houses greatly damaged. There being a Loft full of Straw adjoining to the Place where it began, the Flames instantly communicated themselves to several wooden Houses, which burnt with such Violence as made all Help for some Time ineffectual, the Tide being then at Ebb, and rendered it the most dreadful Sight that can be imagined to People on the Water and the opposite Shore: However, at length, several Engines being brought, it was happily stopped, just as it was spreading itself to some Warehouses filled with Goods to a great Value. Some Coasters that lay along-side the Wharfs had their Rigging burnt.—In this Calamity three Men and one Woman lost their Lives, and one Man had his Leg broke; and, on Sunday Morning, a Man was killed by the Fall of a Stack of Chimnies. Upwards of two thousand Quarters of Malt, besides a large Quantity of Hops, and eight hundred Butts of Beer, were lost by this Accident, the Damage of which was said to be about fifty thousand Pounds.

Accident at  
Bartholomew-Fair.

On Wednesday the twenty-third, in the Evening, a Gallery in Mr. *Phillips's* Booth in *Bartholomew-Fair* fell down, with a great Number of People in it; by which Accident Mr. *Stringfellow*, a Goldsmith in *Aldersgate-Street*, and *Thomas Hodges*, a Journeyman Plasterer in *Golden-Lane*, were killed; several others were dangerously wounded, two of whom, who had their Limbs broke, were carried to *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital.

Fire in the  
Poultry.

On Sunday the twenty-seventh, about half an Hour after Three in the Morning, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Harwood's*, in *Grocers-Alley*, in the *Poultry*, which burnt that House, and Mr. *Medley's* adjoining, and three other Houses, and very much damaged the *Poultry Compter*, a Loft adjoining to the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, adjoining to *Grocers-Hall*, and several other Houses. There were above fifty Persons in the *Compter* for Debt, &c. who were all set at Liberty for Fear of being burnt; above forty of them afterwards returned. The Felons, nine in Number, escaped at the same Time, and only one was retaken.

On the eighth of September, *Thomas Wallis*, Esq; lately elected one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, having sworn off, and *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; the other Sheriff-elect, having been chosen under the Denomination of *Salter*, whereas it should have been *Grocer*, a new Election came on that Day; when *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; Alderman and Stationer, and a worthy Representative in Parliament of this City, and *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; Citizen and Grocer, were chosen by a Majority of Hands; but a Poll was demanded and granted in Favour of *William Whitaker*, Esq; Alderman and Clothworker, against Mr. *Corbet*, which began the next Day, and ended on the sixteenth; when Mr. Alderman *Whitaker* was declared duly elected, the Numbers for him being six hundred and fifty-nine, and for Mr. *Corbet* one hundred and five.

London  
Magazine.

On the eighteenth of October, his Majesty, upon the Report made of the nineteen Malefactors condemned last Sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, having been pleased to reprieve *Mooney*, *Donnavan*, and *Crow-*

*ford*, for Transportation, and to reprieve *Wilson* (one of the Rioters in the *Strand*, who was afterwards pardoned) the Night before the Execution, the other fifteen suffered Death that Day at *Tyburn*. And, as there were some Circumstances memorable in this Execution, it is proper to be a little more particular. About Nine in the Morning the Criminals were put into the Carts. Mr. Sheriff *Janssen*, holding his white Wand, and on Horseback, attending the Execution, accompanied by his proper Officers. At *Holborn-Bar* Mr. Sheriff dismissed, very civilly, the Party of Foot-Guards, who otherwise would have marched to *Tyburn*. The Multitude of Spectators was infinite. Tho' a Rescue had been threatened by many (on Account of *Wilson* and *Penlez*, the two ill-fated young Rioters, both of whom were expected to suffer) there yet was not the least Disturbance, except during a Moment at the Gallows, where a vast Body of Sailors, some of whom were armed with Cutlasses, and all with Bludgeons, began to be very clamorous, as the unhappy Sufferers were going to be turned off; which Mr. Sheriff perceiving, he rode up to them, and enquired, in the mildest Terms, the Reason of their Tumult. Being answered, that they only wanted to save the Bodies of their Brethren from the Surgeons, and the Sheriff promising that the latter should not have them, the Sailors thanked the above Magistrate, wished every Blessing to attend him, and assured him that they had no Design to interrupt him in the Execution of his Office. The Criminals seemed all very penitent, and were turned off about Twelve.—It was hoped, that the remarkable Example set by that Magistrate, in executing (agreeable to our Constitution and antient Custom) his Office, without a military Aid, would be productive of the most happy Effects in a Multitude of other Instances, and prevent the Soldiers from being called in to quell every little Disorder.

Sheriff  
Janssen  
dismisses the  
Soldiers  
from at-  
tending on  
Execution.

About this Time a Grant passed the Great Seal, wherein his Majesty was pleased to re-incorporate, singular, all the Freemen of the Art of Butchers of the City of *London*, and all others who then used or exercised, or should thereafter use and exercise the Art within the said City, the Liberties and Suburbs thereof, or in any Place within two Miles from the said City, by the Name of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Butchers.

Butchers  
incorporated.

This Month is also memorable for the following Certificate, in which the antient Franchises of the Citizens of *London*, and their Goods being free from all Toll, &c. thro' the whole Realm of *England*, is asserted and maintained, at the Request and Suit of Mr. *Richard Holland*, when it was invaded by some, and given up by others:

Mr. Rich-  
ard Hol-  
land's De-  
ference of the  
City Fran-  
chises and  
free Toll.

"To all to whom these Presents shall come.  
"We, Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. Lord-Mayor of  
"the City of *London*, and the Aldermen of the  
"same City, send greeting. Know ye, that  
"amongst other the Liberties, free Customs,  
"and Privileges, by the Charters of the late  
"Kings, *Henry II.* *Henry III.* *Edward III.* and  
"the other Kings of *England*, to the Citizens of  
"the City aforesaid granted, and by the Autho-  
"rity

Sir Will-  
iam Cal-  
vert's Cer-  
tificate.



"rity of divers Parliaments, ratified, approved, and confirmed, it appeareth, That all the Citizens of London and their Goods are, and ought to be, quit and free from all Tolls, Leftage, Passage, Package, Pontage, Pavage, and Murrage, through the whole Realm of England, and the Ports of the Sea, and thro' the whole Dominions of the same, as well on this Side as beyond the Seas; and that if any Man shall take any Toll or Custom of the Citizens of London, the Citizens of London may take of the Borough or Town where any Toll or other Custom shall be so taken, as much as the said Citizens have given for Toll, and are thereby indemnified; and that if any Man within the Realm of England, or in any of the Dominions of the said Kings, on this Side, or beyond the Seas, or in any of the Ports of the Sea, on this Side, or beyond the Seas, shall take any Toll or other Custom of the Citizens of London, the Sheriffs of the said City of London, for Default of Justice in that Behalf, their Goods may take at London; and also that the said Citizens thro' the whole Realm and Dominions aforesaid, freely, and without any Lett of the said Kings, or any of their Officers or Ministers, as well by Sea as by Land, concerning their Goods and Merchandizes, in any Place or Port, may traffick and do their Business, as to them shall seem good, quit of all Custom, Toll, or Pavage, and also may abide in any Place within the said Realm for doing their said Business, as in Time past they have been accustomed to do: And farther, it is forbidden, upon Forfeiture, that none should presume from thenceforth to molest, or otherwise disquiet or vex the said Citizens, contrary to the Liberties to them as aforesaid granted: Wherefore we pray and friendly intreat you, on the Behalf of Richard Holland, who is a Citizen and Freeman of this City, that you will not in any wise molest him in his Person, nor in his Goods, nor, in as much as in you is, suffer the same to be done by any others; and that if you have taken any Thing from the said Richard Holland, his Attorney, Factor, or Assignee, or any of them, you make thereof Restitution unto him, his Attorney, Factor, Assignee, or some of them, without Delay, according to Justice, lest we, for want of Justice on your Part to be performed, should be urged to inflict the Penalties of the Charters aforesaid on you, or some of you, or to prosecute some other hard Course against you, which we hope you will in your Wisdoms prevent. In Witness whereof we, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of London, have caused the Great Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of the said City to be affixed to these Presents.

"Dated at London, the tenth Day of October, in the twenty-third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George II. by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine."

On the fifth of December a remarkable Cause was heard in the Lord-Mayor's Court, in which  
No. 57.

a Club of Journeymen Painters were Plaintiffs, and Mr. Row, a Painter in *Lawrence-Lane*, Defendant, for employing a Person not free, to work in the City, which lasted several Hours, many Witnesses being examined on both Sides. Upon the Evidence of the most eminent Master Painters in London it appeared, that, from the Want of free Journeymen of the Trade, it was not possible for the Summer Business of the City to be done, without the Assistance of at least an equal Number of Non-Freemen; and that no Freeman was ever refused, or could sometimes be got on any Terms. But the Affair turned on the Force of a By-Law, made by the City in the Reign of Queen Anne, which was very learnedly argued by the Council. The Jury went out at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and returned twice without agreeing on the Verdict, but were sent out again, and, after staying a long Time, were ordered to be confined to the Room without Fire, Candle, or any Sustenance, by an Officer sworn to observe the same, and to attend them; where they remained till Six the next Morning, when they brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a Petition of the Masters in the several handicraft Trades, &c. Freeman of this City, praying Liberty to employ Foreigners under certain Restrictions, was taken into Consideration; as was also the Petition of the Journeymen, against the Masters Petition; when, after great Debates, the Petitions were ordered to be printed and distributed to the Members of the Court, and further Consideration to be had at their next Meeting, a Majority appearing in Favour of the Journeymen.

On *Thursday*, the twenty-eighth of December, the Sun did rise eclipsed to all the Parts of these Kingdoms, London, and those Places that are East thereof, and not greatly differing in Latitude, excepted. The Beginning at London was about the apparent Time of Sun-rise, which, with other Particulars, are as follow:

	London.	Digits eclipsed.
The apparent Time of Sun-rise at	59: 58 after 7	
Middle of the Eclipse	8: 54 after 9	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
End	10: 19 after 10	

## CHAP. XLIX.

Several Meetings on the Complaints of the Masters and Journeymen Freeman. Report, and Bill for licencing Non-Freemen. Two Earthquakes. Bishop of London's Pastoral Letter. Alderman Blackiston sworn in. City's Address to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Birth of a Prince. A great Storm of Hail, &c. Newgate broke open. Incorporation of the British Fishery. Prince of Wales at Fishmongers-Hall. City Address to the King. Westminster-Bridge opened. Mr. Rossiter chosen Bridge-Master. Proclamation, with a Reward, against Street-Robbers. Prince Frederick made free of the Fishmongers Company. Mr. Tomkyn's Speech. Act of  
81 Parliament

City Painters against employing Foreigners.

Foreigners, &c. Petition considered.

Eclipse of the Sun.



*Parliament for regulating the Navigation of the River Thames. Constitutional Queries. Recorder's Salary augmented. Riot of Sailors. Sir John Bosworth's Resignation. Mr. Heathcote's Declaration. Election of a Chamberlain. Address on the Birth of a Princess. Order of Privy Council concerning Journeymen Taylors. Antiquarians incorporated. Act of Parliament for regulating the Manufacture of Hats, and the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, Iron, Leather, Silk, &c. Manufactures.*

*Committee to examine the Disputes between the Masters and Journeymen.*

ON the eighth of February, 1750, a Committee, consisting of six Aldermen and ten Commoners, appointed to hear and examine the Disputes between the Masters of the several Trades in this City and the Journeymen Freemen, met, for the first Time, in the old Council-Chamber at Guildhall; when it was agreed to appoint the *Tuesday* following, at nine o'Clock in the Morning, to admit a Committee of thirty Masters to make their Complaints against their Workmen, and to allow the same Number of Journeymen to attend, to hear the same; and, on the eighth, a Committee of Masters appeared before the Committee of Aldermen and Commons at Guildhall, in Support of their Allegations; at the same Time the Journeymen, consisting of the same Number, chosen out of their Body, attended in Support of their Rights and Privileges, and to hear the Objections made against them by their Masters: When, after several Hours spent in hearing each Side, they, by several Adjournments, continued their Examination till the twenty-first of *June* following, when the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petitions of the Masters and Journeymen Freemen was read:

*To the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.*

*Report of the Committee.*

"Whereas by an Order of this honourable Court, bearing Date the twenty-fifth Day of *January* last, it was referred to us, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, (with others) to examine and consider the Allegations of the Petition of the several Persons whose Names are subscribed thereto, Citizens of *London*, and Liverymen of their respective Companies there under-mentioned, in Behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Citizens of the said City, who occupy or use any Trade, Handicraft, or Mystery, within the same, as Masters, which was read in this Court the fourteenth of *December* last; also a second Petition of the several Masters, Tradesmen, and Artificers, Freemen of the City of *London*, whose Names are thereunto subscribed; likewise a Petition of the several Persons, whose Names are thereunto subscribed, Freemen of *London*, Masters and Journeymen of the several Trades, Handicrafts, and Manufactures, there under-mentioned, as well in Behalf of themselves, as the rest of their Brethren, Citizens and Freemen; and also another Petition of several Persons, whose Names are thereunto subscribed, being Journeymen Masons

"and Freemen of this City, for themselves, and in Behalf of all other free Journeymen of the same Trade, and to report how we find the same, together with our Opinions thereon, to this Court:

"We humbly certify, that, in Pursuance of the said Order, we have had several Meetings for the Purpose aforesaid, and have examined the Allegations of the said several Petitioners, and likewise heard the said Petitioners in Support thereof, and have come to the following Resolutions:

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Matters complained of by the several Petitioners require some Regulation.

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the present Method of Proceedings in the Mayor's Court against Persons employing Non-Freemen likewise requires some Regulation.

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of this City be empowered, from Time to Time, upon Application, any *Tuesday*, by any Master Freeman, to give Leave to employ any Number of Non-Freemen to work under him within this City and Liberties thereof, and for such Time, and under such Restrictions, as the Court shall think necessary and proper; but in Case there shall be any *Tuesday* on which the said Court shall not be held, that then the Lord-Mayor for the Time being, upon such *Tuesday*, shall have the like Power.

"That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That no Freeman of this City shall be liable to the Penalty, which, by an Act of Common Council, made and passed the fourth Day of *July*, 1712, is inflicted for setting to work any Person being a Foreigner from the Liberties thereof, if, on Trial of the Action to be brought against him for such Penalty, it shall be proved, to the Satisfaction of the Court and Jury who shall try the same, that the Defendant in such Action had, immediately before his setting such Foreigner to work, used his best Endeavours to procure a Journeyman, being a Freeman, to work with him, and could not procure any such Freeman, being a fit and proper Person to be employed by him in his Work; and that the Notice required by the said Act of Common Council shall henceforth be personal Notice, and in Writing.

"And your Committee beg Leave to observe, That, in the Course of their Enquiry how, and in what Manner Prosecutions have been commenced, it does appear, that the necessary Method of Proceeding, pursuant to the By-Laws, is in the Name of the Chamberlain; but that the Chamberlain is so far from being concerned in these Actions, that his Name is made Use of without any Application to him, and that he has no Advantage or Benefit of any Kind whatsoever arising therefrom.

"All which we humbly submit to this honourable Court, the twentieth Day of *May*, 1750.

*Richard Hoare,*

*Robert Ladbroke,*

*Tho. Winterbottom,*

*Crisp Gascoyne,*

*Marye Dickinson,*

*Charles Agill,*

*Thomas*



Thomas Harrison, Benjamin Gascoyne,  
Francis Ellis, Robert Wilson,  
James Hodges, Richard Slater,  
Robert Henshaw, John Paterson."

And, on the twenty-second of November, was held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, and, after a Debate of near four Hours upon the Bill for licencing Foreigners to work in the City, and some Alterations made therein, it passed unanimously,

Bill for  
licencing  
foreign  
Journey-  
men.

"That, after the first Day of December next, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen might grant a Licence to a free Master, who has used his best Endeavours, and cannot procure a sufficient Number of fit and able free Journeymen to carry on his Business, to employ such a Number of Foreigners, for or during such Time or Times, and under such Restrictions, as to the said Court shall seem fit and necessary.

"That on any Tuesday, on which no Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen shall be holden, the Power above-mentioned, so as the same do not exceed the Space of six Weeks, should be vested in the Lord-Mayor for the Time being.

"That no Licence should be granted, by Virtue of this Act, to any Freeman to employ any Foreigner, unless he has one Apprentice at least, or has had one Apprentice within twelve Calendar Months next before his Application for such Licence.

"That no Freeman should be enabled to employ any Foreigner by Virtue of this Licence, until he has registered the Christian and Surnames, and Place of Abode of the said Foreigner, and in what Business he is to be employed, with the Town-Clerk of this City for the Time being, who is to enter the same in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, he being paid two Shillings and six Pence for every Licence so to be registered; which Book any Freeman of this City should have Liberty to inspect, gratis, every Day between twelve o'Clock at Noon and Two in the Afternoon, (Sundays excepted;) and if any Person registered by Virtue of this Licence should leave his Master's Service, or be discharged the same, the Town-Clerk is, upon Application, to insert and enter in the Licence and register another Person's Name, in the Room of the Person discharged, for the remaining Term of the Licence, without any Fee.

"That the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have a Power to revoke, or call in any Licence, tho' the Time limited therein be not expired."

An Earth-  
quake.

The same Day, between Twelve and One at Noon, the Shock of an Earthquake was felt all over the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent, the Chairs shaking in the Houses, and the Pewter rattling on the Shelves. It was felt very sensibly on both Sides the River Thames, from Greenwich almost to Richmond, insomuch that in all the Places the Inhabitants were struck with so great a Panick, that they left their Houses, and ran into the Streets, being apprehensive that the Houses were falling. The Counsellors in the

Court of King's-Bench and Chancery in Westminster-Hall, were so alarmed, that they expected the Building would be demolished. At Hampstead, Highgate, and all round, within six Miles of London, it was felt very sensibly, at the two above-mentioned Places more particularly. In London it was felt most by the Inhabitants bordering near the River Thames, but was very perceptible in all Parts; and at Limehouse, Poplar, &c. it was so violent, that some Chimneys were thrown down: Several Boats, and Ships at their Moorings in the River, received a surprising Shock therefrom. In Leadenhall-Street Part of a Chimney was thrown down, as was also a wooden Building in Davis's-Rents, Southwark. In several Parts of London the Pewter fell from the Shelves to the Ground. By a Person who came from Hertford we were assured, that the same was felt very much there; and we were also assured, that it was very sensibly felt at Gravesend.

Another  
Earth-  
quake.

And again, on the eighth of March in the Morning, at half an Hour after five o'Clock, the Town was alarmed with another Shock of an Earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer Continuance, than that which was felt that Day Month. It was attended with a great rustling Noise as of Wind, and Numbers of People were awaked from their Sleep merely by the Violence of it; tho', thank God, it did no other Mischief than throwing down several Chimneys, and damaging some Houses. The Shock was so great in some Parts, that the People ran from their Houses and Beds almost naked, being in great Consternation at this unusual Visitation. In the high Grounds by Grosvenor-Square, &c. it was said to have been felt more than in other Parts, the Brasses and Pewters of several Kitchens being thrown down, and to some Distance from the Shelves. In St. James's Park, and all the open Places, the Ground moved very perceptibly, and the Noise seemed to break three Times. It was observed, about five o'Clock, that there was a continual, tho' confused Lightning, till within a Minute or two of the Shock being felt, which darted very low, and the Flashes were great and strong. It was reported by a great many People, that there was a small Shock between One and Two the same Morning. The great Shock at first mentioned was felt at Cept-Hall, at Loughton, and in the Skirts of Epping next to London, but not in Epping-Street; likewise at Theobald-Mount and Nettiswell. It was felt also at Chesham, Ware, and Hertford, and very violent at Waltham; also at Bromley, Beckenham, and Croydon, in Kent, at which two last Places it occasioned the Hammers of the Clocks to strike upon the Bells.

Bishop of  
London's  
Letter on  
the Occasion

A most excellent Letter from the Lord Bishop of London to the Clergy and People of London and Westminster, on Account of the late Earthquakes, was published on this Occasion; wherein his Lordship took Notice, that it is every Man's Duty to give Attention to all the Warnings, which God in his Mercy affords to a sinful People, and lamented the general Depravity of the Times, the horrid Oaths and Blasphemies, and the detestable Lewdness and Impiety, Luxury and Love of Pleasure, that prevail among us. "While I was writing this, says he, I cast my Eyes upon a News-Paper of the Day, and counted no less than



"than fifteen Advertisements for Plays, Operas, Musick and Dancing, for Meetings at Gardens, for Cock-fighting, Prize-fighting, &c. Should this Paper go Abroad, what an Idea must it give there of the Manner in which *Leut* is kept in this Protestant Country?" He in the End earnestly exhorts Parents and Masters of Families to take Care of their Children, and those committed to their Charge: "Reformation, says he, must begin in private Families: On you therefore, Fathers and Mothers, your Country and the Church of God call for Assistance; your Endeavours may go a great Way towards saving us, and this wicked Generation may be spared, for the Hope of seeing the next better." In a Word, let every Man, whatever his Station is, do his Part towards averting the Judgments of God. Let every Man reform himself, and others, as far as his Influence goes. This is our only proper Remedy: For the dissolute Wickedness of the Age is a more dreadful Sign and Prognostication of divine Anger, than even the trembling of the Earth under us."

For which, the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen returned his Lordship their unanimous Thanks, on the twenty-second of the same Month.

The Fear  
of another.

A crazy Lifeguard-man having taken upon himself to prophesy, that a third Shock of an Earthquake, much more terrible than the two former, would happen on *Thursday* Morning, being four Weeks after the second, as the second was just four Weeks after the first, it is almost impossible to conceive the Consternation with which many credulous People were seized upon such a silly Prognostication. Great Numbers on that Day, and some Days before, not only retired from their Habitations and Business into the Country themselves, but some even locked up their Houses, and took their whole Families along with them; and others sat up, not without some Terror, till the predicted Time was past, which was to have been between Twelve and One at Night. Nor was this Panick yet over, because some were so ignorant or foolish as to think, that, tho' the Shock did not happen on *Thursday*, it was still to be feared on *Sunday*, being the eighth Day of the Month, because the other two happened on the eighth Day of the Month, viz. the eighth of *February* and the eighth of *March*. As to the Lifeguard-man, he was sent to the Mad-House, as the properest Place for him, before he could see the Issue of his Prediction.

Alderman  
Blackiston  
sworn in.

On the twelfth of *June*, at a Court of Aldermen held at *Guildhall*, *Matthew Blackiston*, Esq, was sworn in Alderman of *Bishopsgate* Ward. There was a Petition presented to the Court, signed by many of the Inhabitants of the said Ward, signifying their Apprehension of his being unqualified; which the Court considered of, and, after Debate, divided; when eleven of the Aldermen were for swearing him, and ten against it. The Votes stood as follow:

For.	Against.
Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor,	Sir Henry Marshall,
Sir John Barnard,	Sir Richard Hoare,
Mr. Alderman Benn,	Sir Robert Ladbrooke,
	Sir William Calvert,

Debate and  
Division  
thereon.

For.	Against.
Mr. Ald. Cockayne,	Sir George Champion,
Mr. Ald. Alsop,	Mr. Alderman Arnold,
Mr. Ald. Gascoyne,	Mr. Ald. Winterbottom,
Mr. Ald. Ironside,	Mr. Ald. Whitaker,
Mr. Ald. Rawlinsen,	Mr. Ald. Dickenson,
Mr. Ald. Janssen,	Mr. Ald. Agill.
Mr. Ald. Betbell,	
Mr. Ald. Glynn.	

Sir William Smith withdrew. Mr. Alderman Chitty did not vote. Sir Joseph Hankey and Mr. Alderman Baker were absent. At the same Time *Thomas Chitty*, Esq, was sworn in Alderman of *Tower* Ward.

On the twenty-fifth of *June*, about Four in the Afternoon, a Man, dressed in a white Waistcoat and a green Apron, fell from the Top of the Monument, and was miserably dashed to Pieces. The Manner of his Falling was this: In the iron Gallery there is a live Eagle to be seen, for which it is customary to pay a Penny; but the Person not being there to shew it, it being inclosed in a wooden Cage, he, in projecting his Body too far over the Rails, to look in at the back Part of the Box, which is open to the iron Work, lost his Hold, fell against the Top of the Pedestal, and from thence against one of the Posts in the Street, whereby the Top of his Skull was laid open, and the other Parts of his Body terribly shattered.

Man falls  
from the  
Monument.

The Princess of *Wales* being delivered of another Prince, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, with their congratulatory Address; which was read by *Richard Adams*, Esq; and was as follows:

Prince  
born.

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen of the City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to present our most sincere and hearty Congratulations to your Royal Highnesses on the Birth of another Prince, and the happy Recovery of her Royal Highness.

City's Ad-  
dress to the  
Prince and  
Princess of  
Wales.

"We cannot at present better shew our Loyalty to the King, than by paying our Duty to your Royal Highnesses, and expressing our united Joy at this Increase of his Majesty's Family.

"We consider every Child of your Royal Highnesses, as an additional Security of the People's Happiness and Freedom; by your Examples they will learn the Practice of every social Virtue, to be earnest and zealous in the Cause of Liberty, and to maintain our religious and civil Rights: May we never want one of your Royal Highnesses Descendants to reign over a free, grateful, and obedient People."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following Answer:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this very remarkable Instance of Duty to the King, and Regard for us.

His Royal  
Highness's  
Answer.

"The Expectations you express to have of my Children are most agreeable to me: May they always



"always be a Blessing to this Nation, and maintain the Liberty, Wealth, and Power it ought to have.

"The City has always shewn so much Partiality to me, that they may be assured, none of their Fellow-Citizens can be warmer than I am for promoting their Welfare and their Trade."

Hail,  
Thunder,  
&c.

On the twelfth of July there was a most violent Storm of Lightning, Thunder, Rain, and Hail: In a short Time all the Streets were under Water, and the Hail broke the Sky-lights in a great many Places. The Gardeners Grounds round London received incredible Damage, especially on the Surry Side. There were several other Thunder-Storms this Month, attended by heavy Rains, both at London and in several Parts of the Country, from whence we had various Accounts of Damage done by them.

Robert  
Solomon  
broke out of  
Newgate.

On the twenty-third of August, about two o'Clock in the Morning, Robert Solomon, a Smuggler, who was tried and convicted about two Years before, and detained for a Fine of ten thousand Pounds to the Government; and Robert Clarke, an outlawed Smuggler, not then tried, broke out of Newgate by the following Stratagem, and got clear off: Their Friends had at different Times conveyed to them divers Pieces of Board, with Plates at each End, so contrived as to be put together with Screws, Nuts, and Grooves, so as to form a Plank capable of bearing a thousand Weight; which they laid from their Window in the Press-Yard to the Ridge of a House in Phoenix-Court, from which they descended, by Means of some Sheetting and Blankets, tied together in strong Knots, and fastened to the Building.

Merchants  
prosecute  
Thieves.

The Merchants of this City finding themselves greatly injured by a new Sort of Thieves and Robbers, on the River Thames and the several Keys, appointed a Committee out of their own Body to enquire into those Felonies, and to prosecute such as should be taken in the Fact, and also the Receivers; who thought fit to order Prosecutions to be carried on at the Assizes for Kent against five notorious Offenders, committed to the New-Gaol by Justice Hammond, for stealing from Mr. Crowley's Wharf, at Greenwich, no less than five Tons and one thousand two hundred Weight of Iron within three Months only; and against two other Persons of great Substance, committed to the same Gaol, for buying the said Iron, knowing it to be stolen. From the Account of one of the Accomplices, who was admitted an Evidence, it appeared, that they stole seven thousand five hundred Weight of that Iron in one Night only, and that those conscientious Receivers generously gave them but half the Value for it.

Charter  
granted to  
the free  
British  
Fishery.

His Majesty's royal Charter having about this Time passed the Great Seal for encouraging the British White Herring Fishery, and for incorporating certain Persons of great Wealth and Distinction, by the Name of *The Society of the Free British Fishery*, for the Term of twenty-one Years, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, (on the twenty-fifth of October) escorted by a Party

No. 57.

of Horse-Guards as far as Temple-Bar, and, leaving them there, proceeded in his State Coach, attended by two others, in which were the Lords of his Bed-Chamber, &c. to Fishmongers-Hall in Thames-Street; where he was received, on his alighting, by Mr. Alderman Bethell, President of the Society of the free British Fishery, Mr. Alderman Janssen, Vice-President, Admiral Vernon, General Ogletborpe, and the rest of the Council of the said Society, and, at the Hall Door, by the Wardens and Court of Assistance of the Fishmongers Company, and by them conducted into the great Parlour, and placed in a Chair prepared for his Reception. Then Lieutenant-General Ogletborpe, after addressing his Royal Highness in a handsome Speech, which was most graciously answered, produced to his Royal Highness the Charter, as Governor of the Society, which he was pleased to order to be read; which was done accordingly, his Royal Highness always standing up bare-headed on the repeating his Majesty's Name. General Ogletborpe then presented it to his Royal Highness, who was pleased to deliver it to the Care of *Sir John Bethell*, Esq; the President. The Clerk of the Fishmongers Company then addressed his Royal Highness in a short Speech, wherein the Company begged Leave to be permitted at some future Opportunity to wait on his Royal Highness with the Freedom of their Company; which he was pleased to accept.

Prince of  
Wales at  
Fishmon-  
gers Hall.

On the eighth of November the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on his safe Return, and the Birth of a Prince; when Richard Adams, Esq; their Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Address:

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, your Majesty's truly loyal and faithful Subjects, humbly beg Leave, with most respectful Duty, to congratulate your Majesty on your safe Return to your British Dominions, and with Joy to express the Satisfaction we derive from your royal Presence amongst us.

City's Ad-  
dress to the  
King.

"As our Zeal and Affection for your royal House have the next Place in our Hearts to our Zeal and Affection for your Royal Person, we gladly embrace this first Opportunity of congratulating your Majesty on the Birth of another Prince: An additional Security for perpetuating the Protestant Succession and the British Constitution, the greatest Blessings these Kingdoms can enjoy.

"We want Words to express the grateful Sense we have of your Majesty's gracious Acceptance of our Duty, and your Majesty's repeated Declarations of Favour and Protection. It shall be our constant Prayer, that your Majesty may long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient

8 K

"People,



"People, and that the Sceptre of these Kingdoms may be swayed to the End of Time, by a Race of Princes descended from your Majesty, and Inheritors of those Virtues which adorn your Royal Person."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

*His Majesty's Answer.*

"I thank you for this very affectionate Address. My Care and Attention shall never be wanting for the Support of the Trade and Commerce of my Subjects; and the City of London may always depend upon my Favour and Protection."

*Westminster Bridge opened.*

On the seventeenth of November, about twelve o'Clock at Night, the new Bridge at Westminster was opened with a Procession by several Gentlemen of that City, the chief Artificers belonging to the Work, and a great Number of Spectators, preceded by Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, &c. with Guns during the Ceremony. The first Stone of this Bridge was laid on Monday, the twenty-ninth of January, 1738-9, so that it had been eleven Years and nine Months building, but would have been finished sooner if one of the Piers had not given Way, and protracted the Time for completing the Work. 'Tis now allowed, by the Judges of Architecture, to be one of the grandest Bridges in the World. All the next Day, being Sunday, Westminster was like a Fair, with People going to view the Bridge, and pass over it. Thirty-two Lamps were fixed up, and twelve Watchmen appointed to do Duty every Night, to prevent Robberies and Irregularities.

*Mr. Rossiter chosen Bridge-master.*

On Tuesday the twenty-seventh was held a Court of Hustings at Guildhall, for the Election of an Under-Bridgemaister, in the room of Mr. Piddington, deceased. The Election was held by Mr. Sheriff Scott alone, Mr. Alexander being indisposed. The Candidates were, Mr. Rossiter, Haberdasher, Mr. Boxley, Barber, Mr. Thornbery, Grocer, Mr. Barton, Vintner; Mr. Chance, Distiller, Mr. Herbert, Clockmaker, Mr. Hall, Drug-gist, Mr. Illing, Coal-merchant, and Mr. Howard, Embroiderer. Upon holding up of Hands, a Majority, in the Sheriff's Opinion, appeared for Mess. Rossiter, Boxley, Chance, and Barton. Upon which they were severally nominated again, and the Majority fell greatly in Favour of Mess. Rossiter and Boxley, as indeed it had thro' the whole of the Election; but a great Number of the Liverymen being divided in their Opinion which had the Majority, the Friends of Mr. Rossiter desired that those two might be put up again; but this was not complied with, and accordingly Mr. Boxley was declared to have the Majority of Hands; upon which a Poll was demanded in Favour of Mess. Rossiter, Thornbery, Barton, Chance, and Herbert, against Mr. Boxley, who in Return demanded a Poll likewise, which began the next Day, and ended on Saturday at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when Mr. Boxley declined, finding Mr. Rossiter gained on him in the Poll every Day. And, on Tuesday the fourth, a Court of Hustings was held, when Mr. Rossiter was declared duly elected Under-Bridgemaister. The Numbers polled for the several Candidates were as follow:

Mr. Rossiter	—	1460
Mr. Boxley	—	1141
Mr. Thornbery	—	266
Mr. Barton	—	243
Mr. Chance	—	179
Mr. Herbert	—	44
Total		3353

On the thirtieth in the Morning, it blew very hard, by which a great deal of Damage was done on the River, and several Lives lost. Among the rest, as a Gravesend Tilt-Boat was coming up, she was unhappily run down by a French Trader in Blackwall-Reach, and about twenty Persons perished.

*High Wind.*

A Distemper, like a violent Cold, attended with a profuse running at the Nose, seized the Horses almost universally this Month, not only in and about Town, but in all Parts of England. They were frequently taken ill on the Road, in the Coaches and Post-Chaises, &c. to the no small Interruption of Travelling, and Inconvenience of Passengers.

*Distemper among Horses.*

On the twentieth of October a Proclamation was published, promising and declaring, That any Person or Persons, who should discover and apprehend any Offender, who, at any Time since September the twentieth then last past, had committed, or, before the twentieth of December, 1751, should commit any Murder whatsoever, or any Robbery with open Force and Violence, or any Assault with any offensive Weapon or Instrument, with Intent to rob, in any Street, Highway, Road, Passage, Field, or open Place, in the Cities of London or Westminster, or within five Miles round the same, so as such Offender was convicted of the said Offences, or any of them, should receive, for every such Offender so apprehended and convicted, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, over and above the forty Pounds before granted by Act of Parliament, and all other Rewards to which such Person or Persons was intitled. And that, if the Person so discovering and apprehending any such Offender (excepting the Person actually giving a Wound in any such Murder) should have been an Accomplice in such Murder, Robbery, or Assault, he should have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

*Proclamation, with a Reward, for apprehending Street-Robbers.*

On the twenty-first, the Prime-Warden, the Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, went in their Coaches in Procession, from their Hall in Thames-Street to Leicester-House, to present his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Freedom of their Company. The Prime-Warden, introduced by his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, presented his Royal Highness (who was seated, and surrounded by the young Princes and the Lords of his Court) with the said Freedom, in a Gold Box of exquisite Workmanship. At the same Time Mr. Temkyns, Clerk of the abovesaid Company, addressed his Royal Highness in a handsome Speech, as follows:

*Prince of Wales accepts the Freedom of the Fishmongers Company.*

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London, beg Leave to return their unfeigned Thanks for this

*Mr. Temkyns, the Clerk, speaks.*



"this additional Honour of being permitted to wait on your Royal Highness with your Freedom of their Company.

"This Worshipful Company, Sir, is fourth in Precedency of the several Companies of the City of London; but, Sir, inferior to none in Zeal and Affection to his Majesty, your Royal Highness, the Princess, and the whole Royal Family.

"The Fishmongers were incorporated so long ago as in the Reign of King Richard II. and their Charter has been renewed and confirmed in several Reigns since that Time.

"This Company, Sir, is famous for having had near threescore Lord-Mayors of the City of London, besides many of the most considerable Merchants and eminent Citizens, free of it; one of whom, Sir William Walworth, is recorded in History for his Bravery, in the fourth Year of Richard II. when he was the second Time Lord-Mayor of London, for destroying, with his own Hand, the notorious Rebel Watt Tyler, then at the Head of thirty thousand Rebels, and thereby putting an End to a very dangerous Rebellion, of which he was the Promoter and Ringleader.

"But, Sir, these are Honours no longer to be boasted of, when such infinitely greater are conferred by your Royal Highness, in condescending to accept of the Freedom of the Company."

*His Royal Highness's most gracious Answer.*

"Gentlemen,

*His Royal Highness's Answer.*

"All Marks of Regard that come from any Branch of the City of London, are very agreeable to me; and your Company will always find me a sincere and hearty Friend."

After the Fishmongers Company were withdrawn, the Prince was pleased to send back for Mr. Alderman Betbell, one of the Wardens of the said Company, and made several kind Enquiries with Regard to the present Transactions of the Society of the free British Fishery, of which his Royal Highness was Governor.

*An Abstract of an Act for the better carrying on and regulating the Navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis, from the City of London westward, to the Town of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts.*

*Anno vicefimo quarto Georgii Regis.*

*An Act for regulating the Navigation of the River Thames.*

24 Geo. II.

The Preamble sets forth, "That the Rivers of Thames and Isis have, Time out of Mind, been navigable from London to Bercott, in the County of Oxford, and from thence westward beyond Litchlade, in the County of Gloucester. And that by an Act of 21 Jac. I. (intituled, *An Act for making the River of Thames navigable for Barges, Boats, and Lighters*, from the Village of Bercott, in the County of Oxford, unto the University and City of Oxford) the said Rivers were made navigable from the Village of Bercott to the City of Oxford: And that divers Abuses had been, and still are, committed by the Owners of the several Towing-Paths, and

other Passages on the Banks of the said Rivers, and by the Owners of the Locks, Weirs, Turnpikes, Dams, Floodgates, and other Engines thereon; by Reason whereof, and other Exactions, the Price of Water-Carriage hath of late been very much raised, contrary to the Intent and Provision of divers good Laws made for the Regulation of the said Navigation; it is therefore enacted, That, for preventing all Abuses and Exactions which may lessen the Navigation of the said Rivers, and render the same less useful to the Publick, every Person assessed and paying to the Land-Tax of this or any future Year, in Respect of an Estate in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in his or their Possession, or in some Person in Trust for him or them, of the yearly Value of an hundred Pounds, in any or either of the several Counties of Middlesex, Surry, Berks, Bucks, Oxon, Gloucester, and Wilts; and also the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford; and the Mayor or chief Officer, for the Time being, of the Corporation and Borough Towns lying upon the said Rivers, shall be Commissioners for putting this Act in Execution; and every Commissioner before he shall act, except in the administering the Oath following to one another, which two of them are to do, shall take and subscribe the Oath following:

"I A. B. do swear, That I will, without Favour or Affection, truly, faithfully, and impartially execute, perform, and discharge the Office and Duty of a Commissioner, according to the Powers, Authorities, and Directions given and established by an Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the better carrying on and regulating the Navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis, from the City of London westward, to the Town of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts*, according to the best of my Skill and Knowledge.

*"So help me God."*

"And the same shall be kept by the Clerks of the Peace among the Records of the Sessions, for the respective Counties where the same shall be taken and subscribed.

"Seven, or more Commissioners, for the better putting in Execution the Powers hereby given them, shall, for the first Time, meet on the first of July next ensuing, at the Town-Hall in Reading, in the County of Berks; and from thence, by Adjournment, at the Town-Hall in the City of Oxford, on the fifth of August following; and, for the Time to come, shall hold a general Meeting upon the first Tuesday in July in every Year, at the Town-Hall in the City of Oxford; and another on the first Tuesday in September following, in every Year, at the Town-Hall of Reading, for such Time or Number of Days as they shall think convenient; and, at any of the said Meetings, shall adjourn themselves, from Time to Time, to such Place, and so from Place to Place, within the Counties of Middlesex, Surry, Berks, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, and Wilts, and



Commissioners to set the Price of Carriage

"near to the said Rivers, as they shall think proper.

"Seven or more Commissioners, or a Majority of them, at their general Meetings, shall rate the Prices of Carriage by Water of all Sorts of Goods to and from the City of London westward, to the Town of *Cricklade*, or to or from thence respectively to any other Places upon the said Rivers, or to or from any Places upon the said Rivers, to any other Places thereon; and shall forthwith give publick Notice thereof in Writing, signed by several of them, and publish the same in the *London Gazette*, of which the Owners of all Vessels navigating the said Rivers are to take Notice, and also of all the Rates which shall from Time to Time be set: And, if any Person shall break, or act contrary to any other Rules or Constitutions, made either for the Benefit of the Proprietors or Owners of Mills, Locks, Lands, or Meadows, near the said Rivers, or otherwise, he shall, for every such Offence, forfeit five Pounds, unless in the Case of Offences on which other Penalties and Forfeitures are herein otherwise inflicted, to be recovered in a summary Way, by Information or Complaint to the Commissioners at any of their Sub-meetings, and to be applied, one Moiety to the Informers, and the other to the Party aggrieved by such Offence, and to be levied by Distress and Sale, in Manner before directed.

"No Commissioner shall sit in Judgment in the Execution of any of the Powers of this Act, where he is any wise interested or concerned.

"If any Person shall think himself aggrieved by any Rules, Constitutions, or Assessments made by the Commissioners, the Judges of Assize, at the Assizes held for the County wherein the Matter of Complaint principally ariseth, or of *Nisi Prius*, or Sitting of *Nisi Prius* at *Westminster*, when the Cause of Complaint shall arise in the County of *Middlesex*, may, upon Complaint brought within eight Months after making such Rules, &c. confirm, alter, or vacate the same.

"Every Barge-master, or Master of any Boat or Vessel, and Owner thereof, is to make good all Damages that shall be done by his Vessel or Crew, or by Persons ordinarily belonging to or going with such Vessels, either to the Goods laden on Board, or by fishing with Nets, or otherwise, or by shooting with Guns, or taking or destroying any Fish, Fowl, or Game; or to any of the Locks, Lock-Tackle, Weirs, Bucks, Winches, Turnpikes, Dams, Flood-gates, or other Engines; or to any Bridge or Lands, Trees, Meadows, or Grounds on the said Rivers, either with Men or Horses; and may be sued for the same by Action of Trespass, or otherwise; and, if the Trespass or Damage shall appear to have been so done by any Person ordinarily belonging to, or employed in such Barge or Craft, whereof he was Master or Owner, he shall be found guilty, and the Plaintiff shall recover his Damages, with full Costs of Suit.

"If any Barge-man or other Person belonging to any Vessel navigating the said Rivers, shall steal, sell, take, barter, consume, adulterate,

or embezzle any Goods, Part of the Freight of such Vessel, and be convicted thereof before a Justice, who shall hear and determine such Complaint in a summary Way, either by Self-Confession, or the Oath of one credible Witness, he shall forfeit forty Shillings for every such Offence to the Informer, to be levied by Distress and Sale by Warrant from the said Justice; and, for Want of Distress or Non-Payment on Demand, he shall be committed to the House of Correction to hard Labour, for any Time not exceeding two Months, and the Informer shall be paid the said Sum of forty Shillings equally by the Treasurers of the two Counties, between which that Part of the River shall run, where the Offence shall be committed, upon producing a Certificate of the Conviction, under the Hand of the Justice before whom the Information shall be laid, and that the Offender had no Goods or Chattles whereon the Penalty could be levied.

"Two Commissioners, upon Complaint on Oath by any Tenants or Occupiers of Meadows, that the Water runs over the Water-mark, and that their Meadows are in Danger of being overflowed, may send a Warrant to the Constable of the same, or neighbouring Parish or Tithing where the Offence shall be committed, empowering him to give Notice of such Complaint to the Tenants or Occupiers of the said Locks, &c. and, on their Refusal, to compel them to open and keep open the same till the Water is sunk below the Water-Mark: And, if the Tenants or Occupiers of such Meadows shall sustain any Damage by the Waters being penned above the Water-Mark set by the Commissioners, or by the Occupiers of the said Locks, &c. neglecting or refusing to draw, after Notice, as aforesaid, three Commissioners, at any of their Sub-meetings within fourteen Days after, upon Proof, on Oath, of the Damage, may order such Satisfaction as they shall think just; and the Party not making Payment thereof within thirty Days after the Order, and Notice given thereof, shall forfeit five Pounds above the Sum so ordered, to be levied by Distress and Sale of his Goods and Chattles by Warrant from three Commissioners.

"Any Commissioner on his own View, or on Complaint to him, may order, by his Warrant, the Owners or Navigators of deep-loaded Vessels, forthwith to remove, by lightening their Vessel or otherwise, as he shall think fit, and to suffer light-loaded Vessels to pass; and, on Non-compliance with such Order, he may levy, by his Warrant, a Penalty not exceeding five Pounds, upon the Goods and Chattles of the Offender, or Tackle belonging to the Barge, as he shall think proper, or adequate to the Damage, to be paid to the Person next immediately sustaining the Damage, occasioned by his Vessel's being stopped.

"If, upon View of three or more Commissioners, or on Complaint on Oath to five of them, at any of their Sub-meetings, it shall appear that any Owner or Occupier of any Lock, &c. or any other Person, hath removed any Water-

"Mark



"Mark appointed by the Commissioners, such Person shall forfeit five Pounds, to be recovered at any of the said Sub-meetings, in a summary Way, by any Person who will complain or inform thereof, and to be levied by Distress and Sale.

"Seven or more Commissioners, at any of their General-meetings, may make an Order, under their Hands and Seals, for the cleansing and ballasting, and removing all Obstruction and Annoyances in the said Rivers; and for defraying the Charges thereof, and of printing and publishing the Orders of the Commissioners, and for making a Recompence to the Clerks of the Peace for transmitting Duplicates thereof, and for paying the Salaries of such Officers as they shall appoint for the inspecting the Execution of this Act; and they may set Rates to be paid by the Owners of every Boat or Vessel passing the Places so cleared, and appoint Receivers thereof, until a sufficient Sum can be raised to defray the Expence; and may empower, by Warrant, such Receivers to levy the Rates by Distress and Sale, and deduct the same, together with all Charges attending, rendering the Overplus to the Owner.

"The Owners of all Vessels of the Burthen of twenty Tons, or upwards, navigating the said Rivers, shall affix their Names and Places of Abode, and the Dimensions and Tonnage of their Vessels, on some conspicuous Place thereof, on Penalty of forfeiting forty Shillings for every Neglect, to any Person who will inform or complain thereof, and convict such Offenders before the Commissioners at any of their Sub-meetings, the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods.

"And whereas, for the improving the Navigation of the said Rivers *Thames* and *Isis*, it is found expedient to put such Part of the River *Kennet*, as is between the common Landing-place at *Reading*, and the Mouth of the said River, under the same Regulation and Management; it is therefore enacted, That the Commissioners appointed by this Act shall be appointed for carrying on and regulating the Navigation of the aforesaid Part of the River *Kennet*, in like Manner, in all Respects, as the Rivers *Thames* and *Isis*.

"This Act shall not extend to take away any Jurisdiction of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, or other Body politick or corporate, or other Person or Persons whatsoever."

A.D. 1751

Constitutional Queries.

The Year 1751 was introduced by a very extraordinary Affair in both Houses of Parliament. This was the Censure past on a certain seditious Paper, called, *Constitutional Queries*, earnestly recommended to the serious Consideration of every true Briton. Which Paper, either in Writing or Print, had been sent by the Penny-post to most Persons of Rank in Town, and left upon the Table at most Coffee-Houses in *Westminster*, by Persons unkown; and it seemed to charge some Persons of high Rank with Designs against his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. On the twenty-second of *January*, the Duke of *Marborough* communicated this Paper to the House of

Lords, and moved for Resolutions against it, and that the Concurrence of the Commons might be desired; which Motions were agreed to, and the Commons accordingly, at a Conference, concurred, *Nemine Contradicente*, with the two following Resolutions, viz. Resolved,

"1. By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the said printed Paper, intituled (as above) is a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and seditious Libel, containing the most false, audacious, and abominable Calumnies and Indignities upon his Majesty; and the most presumptuous and wicked Insinuations, that our Laws, Liberties, and Properties, and the excellent Constitution of this Kingdom, are in Danger under his Majesty's legal, mild, and gracious Government; with Intent to instil groundless Suspicions and suspicious Jealousies into the Minds of his Majesty's good Subjects, and to alienate their Affections from his Majesty and his Royal Family.

"2. By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, That, in Abhorrence and Detestation of such abominable and seditious Practices, the said printed Paper be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, in the *New Palace-Yard*, *Westminster*, on *Friday, January* the twenty-fifth, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon; and that the Sheriff of *Middlesex* do attend at the same Time and Place, and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly."

After which it was resolved in each House, That an Address should be presented to his Majesty, to desire that he would give immediate Orders, that the most effectual Means should be taken for discovering the Author, Printers, and Publishers of a false, malicious, wicked, and seditious Libel, intituled (as above) and for bringing them to condign Punishment. To which Addresses his Majesty's Answer was, That he would give Directions accordingly; but no Person concerned has ever yet been discovered.

On the twenty-fifth, the Sheriffs of *Middlesex* attended in *New Palace-Yard*, to see a seditious Paper, intituled, *Constitutional Queries*, burnt there by the Hands of the common Hangman, pursuant to a Vote of both Houses for that Purpose. And, on the fifth of *February*, a Proclamation was published, offering the following Rewards for the Discovery of the Author, Printers and Publishers of the *Constitutional Queries*, &c. to be paid on Conviction, viz. for the Author thereof a thousand Pounds, for each of the Printers two hundred Pounds, and for each of the Publishers fifty Pounds; for the Payment of which said several Rewards, his Majesty gave necessary Orders to the Lords Commissioners of his Treasury.

At the Sessions at *Hick's-Hall*, one *Milton* was tried, upon an Indictment founded upon a Statute in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for exercising the Art and Mystery of a Tin-Plate-worker, not having served a regular Apprenticeship to the same; when, after many learned Arguments by the Counsel on both Sides, the said *Milton* was acquitted, by Reason the Tin-



Plate-workers were not incorporated till many Years since that Statute.

*Refutation  
concerning  
spirituous  
Liquors.*

On the eighth of Jan. was held a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made and passed, That the Town-Clerk should wait on the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, with the Thanks of that Court for his excellent Sermon against the excessive Use of spirituous Liquors, preached before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the several Hospitals of this City, on *Easter-Monday*; a Copy of which his Lordship had sent to every Member of the said Court.

Another Motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, to petition the Honourable House of Commons, to apply such Remedy, as to their Wisdom should seem most proper, to prevent that pernicious Practice.

*Addition of  
Salary to  
the Recorder's  
Office.*

A Motion was also made, that two hundred and eighty Pounds *per Ann.* should be added to one hundred and twenty Pounds, the antient Salary of the Recorder, and paid to *Richard Adams*, the then Recorder of this City, as long he should continue in the said Office, unless he should thereafter be made a Judge of any of his Majesty's Courts, or accept the Office of Attorney or Solicitor-General; and in that Case the said Grant of two hundred and eighty Pounds was to cease; and the Question being put, it passed unanimously in the Affirmative. The Recorder being then called in, returned his Thanks to the Court for so distinguishing a Mark of their Approbation of his Conduct.

*A Riot of  
Sailors.*

A great Number of Sailors assembled in a tumultuous Manner in *Bartolomew-Lane*, behind the *Royal-Exchange*, from a mistaken Notion of an Advertisement inserted in the Papers, in Expectation of receiving fifty Pounds *per Man*, as Bounty-Money, for the taking our Enemies Ships of War and Privateers, at the *Fountain Tavern* in *Bartolomew-Lane*; but being disappointed, they entered the House, seized the supposed Author of the Advertisement, put him in a Coach, and carried him in triumph, guarded by some hundreds of their Fraternity, to the Admiralty-Office; but, it being *Asb-Wednesday*, there was no Board; they afterwards conducted him to *St. James's*, where they was refused Admittance; on which they went to Justice *Fielding*, who told them the Affair was not cognizable before him, as it was transacted in the City, and therefore recommended them to the Lord-Mayor; whither they accordingly went, and his Lordship committed the Man to *Newgate*, from whence he was soon discharged: But a false Report being spread, that their Money was at Mr. *Belchier's* in *Lombard-Street*, they assembled in a tumultuous Manner before the said Gentleman's House, (which obliged several Bankers and Tradesmen to shut up their Shops) and continued in so riotous a Manner, that Alderman *Winterbottom* was desired to read the Proclamation against Rioters twice, from a Window at the *Crown* and *Anchor* in the same Street; during which Time the Lord-Mayor had sent for two Companies of Soldiers, the one from the *Tower* and the other from the *Savoy*, to prevent Disturbance. *Thomas Smith*, one of the Ringleaders, was taken into Custody for insulting the Alderman in his Office,

and sent to *Newgate*, guarded by a File of Musqueteers, who were ordered back to the *Royal-Exchange*, to continue there 'till twelve o'Clock at Night, and then to be discharged, if there was no Appearance of Disorder.

Sir *John Bosworth*, who had for several Years been greatly declining in his Health, and rendered almost incapable of attending on the great Duty of his Office, by his Infirmities, surrendered the Chamberlainship of this City, on the sixteenth of April; and it being reported that the late Alderman *Heathcote* designed to offer himself as a Candidate to succeed him in that Office, that worthy Gentleman, then residing at *Bath*, published the following Address:

*Sir John  
Bosworth's  
Resignation.*

"To the worthy Citizens and Liverymen of the Honourable City of London.

Gentlemen, *Bath, April 25, 1751.*

"I am extremely sorry that I find it necessary to trouble you with a publick Declaration, that the Report of my Intention to stand for the Office of Chamberlain is without Foundation.

*Mr.  
Heathcote's  
Declaration.*

"If, by engaging again in publick Life, I could have the least Hopes of serving you, I could make a willing Sacrifice of my private Inclinations to Retirement, to the Duty I owe to you and my Country; but as the Office of Chamberlain calls not upon me in this Respect, I request the many worthy Fellow-Citizens, who have intended me this profitable Honour, to receive my declining it, as a Proof of the Sincerity and Truth of my former Professions, and that I have been perfectly disinterested in all my Endeavours to serve them and my Country. I take this Opportunity to express my grateful Sentiments of this fresh Instance of Regard to me, and to assure you that I am, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful

and humble Servant,

George Heathcote."

On Tuesday, April the thirtieth, was held a Court of Hustings at *Guildhall* for the Election of a Chamberlain for the remaining Part of the Year, in the Room of Sir *John Bosworth*, Knt. Upon opening the Court, the Recorder made a handsome Speech to the Livery, and read Sir *John Bosworth's* Letter of Resignation, which was as follows:

*Proceedings  
at the Election  
of a Chamberlain.*

"To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of London.

Gentlemen,

"The Honour you conferred, and have so long continued to me, in the Office of Chamberlain, I once flattered myself would determine with my Life; but I find, after long and frequent Strugglings, that the shortest Residence in this Air, is now attended with so much Danger, and such great Distress, as disables me from discharging my Duty in a Manner suitable to its Importance, and even prevents my publick and personal Attendance on you this Day, which I very earnestly hoped and wished to have given. I am therefore, Gentlemen, in Justice to all my Fellow-Citizens, obliged to Request your Permission to

resign



"resign an Office, which I am no longer equal to.

"But tho' this publick Relation, which has so long subsisted between us, will now have its Period; yet the most grateful Sense of your continual Favour and Indulgence, and your kind Acceptance of my imperfect Service, will ever live to my Remembrance, and warm my Heart with the firmest Attachment to your Interests; and I may reasonably hope, by thus withdrawing myself, to be the longer enabled to exert my best Endeavours, on all proper Occasions, for the Honour and Dignity of this antient and august City. I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obliged,

*Epist.*  
30 April, 1751.

"and obedient humble Servant,

"John Bosworth."

After this, the following Candidates were put in Nomination, viz. Mr. Richard Glover, Mr. Deputy Harrison, Mr. Deputy Hodges, Mr. Thomas Meakes, and Mr. Deputy Pycroft; when the Sheriffs declared Mr. Deputy Harrison to have the Majority of Hands; but a Poll was demanded by the Friends of Mr. Deputy Pycroft, Mr. Deputy Hodges, and Mr. Glover; which began the next Morning at Guildhall.

On Wednesday, May the first, the Poll at Guildhall was, for Deputy Harrison 705, Deputy Pycroft 338, Mr. Glover 327, and Deputy Hodges 276: So that Mr. Harrison gained the Majority of Mr. Pycroft 367; of Mr. Glover 378; and of Mr. Hodges 429. Thursday the Poll was, for Deputy Harrison 1246, Mr. Glover 588, Deputy Pycroft 542, Deputy Hodges 474. Friday Morning Mr. Deputy Pycroft and Mr. Deputy Hodges declined the Poll, which turned a little in Favour of Mr. Glover; and at the Close of that Day the Numbers stood thus, for Deputy Harrison 1686, for Mr. Glover 1074. Saturday, for Deputy Harrison 2938, for Mr. Glover 1558; Majority for Mr. Harrison 580. Upon which Mr. Glover signified his Intentions to the Sheriffs on Saturday Evening of his declining the Poll on Monday Morning, and accordingly did so; when the Books were publickly cast up on the Hustings, but the Numbers were not declared 'till the next Morning before the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Livery. There being the above Majority for Mr. Harrison, he was declared duly elected Chamberlain of London, and immediately paid his Respects to the Livery in the following Terms:

"Gentlemen,

*Chamberlain Harrison's Speech.*

"I return you my warmest and most sincere Thanks, for the very high Honour you have done me, in electing me Chamberlain of this great and opulent City.

"So honourable a Preference speaks the more favourable Opinion you are pleased to entertain both of my Integrity and Abilities: The former of these my Heart tells me you cannot be mistaken in, how partially soever you may have judged of the latter. I flatter myself therefore, that by a due Exertion of these Abilities (such as they are) in a diligent and conscientious Discharge of the important Trust reposed in me, I shall be honoured

"with the Continuance of your Favour and Protection.

"Give me Leave, Gentlemen, once more to thank you, and with a Heart overflowing with Gratitude to assure you, that I shall endeavour to Act, both in my publick and private Capacity, as becomes a faithful Servant of the Corporation, and a sincere Friend to every individual Member thereof."

Mr. Glover then addressed the Livery in the following elegant and pathetick Speech.

"Gentlemen,

"After the Trouble which I have had so large a Share in giving you, by my Application for your Favour to succeed Sir John Bosworth in the Office of Chamberlain, this Day so worthily supplied, I should deem myself inexcusable in quitting this Place, before I rendered my Thanks to those in particular who so generously have espoused my Interest; to your new-elected Chamberlain himself, and Numbers of his Friends, whose Expressions and Actions have done me particular Honour, amid the Warmth of their Attachment to him; to the two deserving Magistrates, who have presided among us with Impartiality, Humanity, and Justice; and lastly, to all in general for their Candour, Decency, and Indulgence.

*Mr. Glover's Speech.*

"Gentlemen, heretofore I have frequently had Occasion of addressing the Livery of London in publick; but at this Time I find myself at an unusual Loss, being under all the Difficulties which a Want of Matter, deserving your Notice, can create: Had I now your Rights and Privileges to vindicate, had I the Cause of your suffering Trade to defend, or were I now called forth to recommend and enforce the parliamentary Service of the most virtuous and illustrious Citizen, my Tongue would be free from Constraint, and, expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit your Attention; which now must be solely confined to so narrow a Subject, as myself. On those Occasions the Importance of the Matter, and my known Zeal to serve you, however ineffectual my Attempts might prove, were always sufficient to secure me the Honour of a kind Reception and unmerited Regard.

"Your Countenance, Gentlemen, first drew me from the Retirement of a studious Life; your repeated Marks of Distinction first pointed me out to that great Body, the Merchants of London, who, pursuing your Example, condescended to entrust me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the most important Cause; a Cause, where your Interest was as nearly concerned as theirs. In Consequence of that Deference which has ever been paid to the Sentiments and Choice of the Citizens and Traders of London, it was impossible but some faint Lustre must have glanced on one, whom, weak as he was, they were pleased to appoint the Instrument on their Behalf; and if from these Transactions I accidentally acquired the smallest Share of Reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the Livery,



"Livery, that my Gratitude ascribes it; and I joyfully embrace this publick Opportunity of declaring, that whatever part of a publick Character I may presume to claim, I owe primarily to you. To this I might add the Favour, the twenty Years Countenance and Patronage of one, whom a supreme Degree of Respect shall prevent me from naming; and tho' under the Temptation of using that Name, as a certain Means of obviating some Misconstructions, I shall however avoid to dwell on the Memory of a Loss so recent, so justly, and so universally lamented. Permit me now to remind you, that when placed by these Means in a Light not altogether unfavourable, no lucrative Reward was then the Object of my Pursuit, nor ever did the Promises or Offers of private Emolument induce me to quit my Independance, or vary the least of my former Professions, which always were, and remain still founded on the Principles of universal Liberty; Principles, which I assume the Glory to have established on your Records; your Sense, Liverymen of London, the Sense of your great Corporation so repeatedly recommended to your Representatives in Parliament, were my Sense, and the principal Boast of all my Compositions, containing Matter imbibed in my earliest Education; to which I have always adhered, by which I still abide, and which I will endeavour to bear down with me to my Grave. And even at that gloomy Period, when deserted by my good Fortune, and under the severest Trials; even then, by the same Consistency of Opinions and Uniformity of Conduct, I still preserved that Part of Reputation, which I originally derived from your Favour, whatever I might pretend to call a publick Character, unshaken and unblemished: Nor once in the Hour of Affliction did I banish from my Thoughts the most sincere and conscientious Intention of acquitting every private Obligation, as soon as my good Fortune should please to return; a distant Appearance of which seemed to invite me, and awakened some flattering Expectations on the rumoured Vacancy of the Chamberlain's Office; but always apprehending the Imputation of Presumption, and that an higher Degree of Delicacy and Caution would be requisite in me than in any other Candidate, I forbore, 'till late, to present myself once more to your Notice, and then for the first Time, abstracted from a publick Consideration, solicited your Favour for my own private Advantage. My Want of Success shall not prevent my cheerfully congratulating this Gentleman on his Election, and you on your Choice of so worthy a Magistrate; and, if I may indulge a Hope of departing this Place with a Share of your Approbation and Esteem, I solemnly from my Heart declare, that I shall not bear away with me the least Trace of Disappointment."

The Number of Liverymen who polled at the former Election of Chamberlain was 6646, and at this last Election 4312.

On the twenty-fourth of July, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor and Court of Al-

dermen waited on his Majesty at Kensington, to congratulate him on the Birth of a Princess; when Richard Adams, Esq; the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Birth of a Princess. *City Address on the Birth of a Princess.*

"As we are truly sensible of the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's Government, and are convinced that the Security of our Rights and Liberties, in Time to come, depends on the Protestant Succession established in your illustrious House; it is at this Time a peculiar Satisfaction to us, that we have once more the Honour of congratulating your Majesty on the Increase of your Royal Family.

"And, upon this Occasion, permit us, Sir, to render our most dutiful Thanks to your Majesty, for a late signal Instance of your Majesty's paternal Care of your People, in the Provision made by Parliament for the future Tranquillity of this Kingdom: A Provision moving primarily from your Majesty's Goodness, and brought to Perfection by your Majesty's Wisdom. Yet, wise and salutary as it is, we cannot forbear to express our Wishes, that a long Continuance of your Majesty's Life may make it unnecessary.

"Fixed in these Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude, our Prayers shall always be, that your Majesty may long reign over us; and that the Throne may be filled by your Majesty's Descendants even to remotest Ages."

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

"I thank you for this fresh Instance of your Zeal and Affection for me and my Family. The City of London may always depend upon the Continuance of my Favour and Protection." *His Majesty's Answer.*

About two o'Clock on the twenty-seventh of July, the Infides of two Houses in Brewhouse-Yard, Shoe-Lane, fell in; by which Accident seven Persons were killed, and three had their Legs and Arms broke, and were otherwise very much bruised. One was taken out of the Rubbish without having received much Damage.

On the sixteenth of October was issued an Order of Privy Council against the Journeymen Taylors refusing to work for the Wages settled at the Quarter-Sessions in July then last, and committing Outrages, and for putting in Execution the Act of 7 George I. for regulating Journeymen Taylors within the Bills of Mortality, and other Laws against unlawful Combinations of Workmen, Riots, and Tumults; also promising a Reward of fifty Pounds each for the Discovery of Persons sending threatening Letters to Master Taylors; the sending threatening Letters without a Name, or with a fictitious Name, demanding Money, or any other valuable Thing, being by an Act of 9 George I. made Felony without Benefit of Clergy. *Order of Council against Journeymen Taylors, &c.*

On



*Motion to  
open the  
Port of  
London  
for Oats.*

On the twenty-second, was a Hearing before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, about laying open the Port of London for bringing in foreign Oats, pursuant to a Statute of 1 James II. empowering that Court in April and October to determine the common Prices of middling English Corn, by the Oaths of two substantial Persons of Middlesex and Surry, being neither Merchants, Cornfactors, Mealmen, nor Factors for importing Corn, nor interested in the Corn, and each having a freehold Estate of twenty Pounds, or a leasehold Estate of fifty Pounds per Ann. and by such other Ways as to them should seem fit; and if the same shall appear to be above sixteen Shillings a Quarter, they are to certify the same, with two such Oaths annexed, to the Commissioners of the Customs, to be hung up in the Custom-house. The Persons that made the Application were several Masters of Livery-Stables and Inn-keepers; and their Opponents were the Cornfactors; after a Hearing which lasted two Hours, it was decided for the Cornfactors, five Aldermen being for laying open the Port, and five with the Lord-Mayor, who threw in his casting Vote against it.

*Twenty-  
seven hu-  
man Skulls  
dig up.*

The Workmen digging up a Terras at *Sion* House, about ten Feet from the Surface under the Walls, found twenty-seven human Skulls; one of them of a most enormous Size, with the Teeth all found and fast in the Jaws of them all; and seven Barrels of human Bones.

On the twenty-fifth, the Court at *Guildhall*, after a Hearing of several Hours, allowed the Journeymen Taylors two Shillings and six Pence a Day for the Summer Half-Year, and two Shillings for the Winter Half-Year, and three Half-Pence for Strong Beer, to work from six to seven, which is an Hour less than is prescribed by Act of Parliament.

*Antiquari-  
ans incor-  
porated.*

And on the twenty-sixth, his Majesty granted his Royal Charter for incorporating several of his Majesty's loving Subjects, therein named, by the Name of the Society of Antiquarians of London, by which the Number of Fellows is limited to one hundred and fifty.

*Act of Par-  
liament  
22 Geo. II.  
for regula-  
ting the  
Hat, Silk,  
&c. Manu-  
factures.*

The Frauds and Abuses which were daily detected in our Manufactures of Hats, Woollen; Linen, Fustian, Cotton, Iron, Leather, Fur; Hemp, Flax, Mohair, and Silk, having brought the British Goods into Discredit in foreign Markets, and deprived the fair Trader and Manufacturers of great Part of their Gains: And Commerce being otherwise greatly impeded by unlawful Combinations of Journeymen Manufacturers: The High Court of Parliament, upon the humble Petition and Remonstrance of the Masters in these several Branches, enacted,

*Persons em-  
ployed in  
the Manu-  
factures  
herein par-  
ticularized,  
being con-  
victed of  
embezzel-  
ling, &c.  
any of the  
Materials,*

"That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall be hired or employed to make any Felt or Hat, or to prepare or work up any Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, Iron, Leather, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, or Silk Manufactures, or any Manufactures made up of Wool, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Mohair, or Silk, or of any of the said Materials mixed one with another, shall, from and after the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, purloin, embezel, secrete, sell, pawn, exchange, or

"otherwise unlawfully dispose of any of the Materials, with which he, she, or they shall be respectively entrusted, whether the same, or any Part thereof, be or be not first wrought, made up, manufactured, or converted into merchantable Wares, or shall reel False or Short Yarn, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, by the Oath or (if the Owner thereof be of the People called Quakers) solemn Affirmation of the Owner of such Goods or Materials; or by the Oath or Affirmation of any other credible Witness or Witnesses, or by the Confession of the Person or Persons charged with such Offence, before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the County, Riding, Division, City, Liberty, Town, or Place, where such Offence shall be committed, or where the Person or Persons so charged shall reside or inhabit (which Oath or Affirmation the said Justice or Justices is and are hereby empowered and required to administer) it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Justice or Justices, by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals; to commit the Person or Persons so convicted to the House of Correction, or other publick Prison of such County, Riding, Division, City, Liberty, Town, or Place, there to be kept to hard Labour for the Space of fourteen Days; and also to order the Person or Persons so convicted, to be once publicly whipt at the Market Place, or some other publick Place of the City, Town, or Place, where such Offender or Offenders shall be respectively committed; and in Case of a further Conviction, in Manner before prescribed by this Act, for or upon a second or other subsequent Offence of the same Kind, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justice or Justices, before whom such Conviction shall be had, to commit the Person or Persons so again offending to the House of Correction, or other publick Prison as aforesaid, there to be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding three Months, nor less than one Month, and also to order the Person or Persons so again offending, to be publicly whipped at the Market Place, or some other publick Place of the City, Town, or Place where such Offender or Offenders shall be respectively committed, twice or oftner, a to such Justice or Justices shall appear reasonable; any Thing in the said Act of the first Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, or in the said in part recited Act of the thirteenth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

*or of reel-  
ing False  
or Short  
Yarn,*

*to be com-  
mitted,*

*and to  
publickly  
whipped,*

*Penalty of  
a further  
Conviction,  
or subse-  
quent Of-  
fence.*

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall buy, receive, accept, or take, by way of Gift, Pawn, Pledge, Sale, or Exchange, or in any other Manner whatsoever, of or from any Person or Persons, hired or employed to make any Felt or Hat, or to prepare or work up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, Iron, Leather, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, or Silk Manufactures, or any Manufactures made up of Wool, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Mohair, or Silk, or of any of the said Materials

*Persons  
convicted  
of buying  
or receiv-  
ing any of  
the Mate-  
rials from  
the Work-  
men, with-  
out Con-  
sent of their  
Employers;*



"Materials mixed one with another, any  
 "Thrums or Ends of Yarn, or any other Ma-  
 "terials of Wool, Fur, Hemp, Flax, Cotton,  
 "or Iron, or any Leather, Mohair, or Silk,  
 "whether the same, or any Part thereof,  
 "be or be not first wrought, made up, or ma-  
 "nufactured, knowing the Person or Persons  
 "of whom he, she, or they, so buy, receive,  
 "accept, or take the said Materials, to be so  
 "hired or employed as aforesaid, and not have-  
 "ing first obtained the Consent of the Person  
 "or Persons so hiring or employing him, her,  
 "or them, who shall offer to Sell, Pawn,  
 "Pledge, Exchange, or otherwise dispose of the  
 "said Materials, or shall buy, receive, accept,  
 "or take, in any Manner whatsoever, of or  
 "from any other Person or Persons whomsoever  
 "any of the Materials, whether the same be or  
 "be not first wrought, made up, or manufactu-  
 "red, knowing the same to be so purloined or  
 "embezzled; then, and in every such Case, the  
 "Person or Persons so buying, receiving, ac-  
 "cepting, or taking any such Materials, being  
 "thereof lawfully convicted in Manner pre-  
 "scribed by this Act, for the Conviction of  
 "Persons purloining or embezzling the said  
 "Materials, shall, for the first Offence, forfeit  
 "the Sum of twenty Pounds; and in case the  
 "said Forfeiture shall not be immediately paid,  
 "the Justice or Justices before whom such Con-  
 "viction shall be had, shall commit the Party  
 "or Parties so convicted to the House of Cor-  
 "rection, or other publick Prison as aforesaid,  
 "there to be kept to hard Labour for the Space  
 "of fourteen Days, unless the said Forfeiture  
 "shall be sooner paid; and if within two Days  
 "before the Expiration of the said fourteen  
 "Days, the said Forfeiture shall not be paid, the  
 "said Justice or Justices is and are hereby im-  
 "powered and required, to order the Person or  
 "Persons so convicted to be publicly whipped  
 "at the Market Place, or some other Place of  
 "the City, Town, or Place, where such Of-  
 "fender or Offenders shall be respectively com-  
 "mitted, once or oftner, as to such Justice or  
 "Justices shall appear reasonable: And in case  
 "of a further Conviction, for or upon a second  
 "or any other subsequent Offence of the same  
 "kind, the Person or Persons so again offending,  
 "being thereof convicted in Manner before pre-  
 "scribed by this Act, shall, for every second or other  
 "subsequent Offence, forfeit the Sum of forty  
 "Pounds; and in case the said Forfeiture shall  
 "not be immediately paid, the Justice or Ju-  
 "stices, before whom such Conviction shall be  
 "had, shall commit the Party or Parties so con-  
 "victed to the House of Correction, or other  
 "publick Prison as aforesaid; there to be kept  
 "to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding  
 "three Months, nor less than one Month, un-  
 "less the said Forfeiture shall be sooner paid;  
 "and if within seven Days before the Expira-  
 "tion of the Time for which such Offender or  
 "Offenders shall be so committed, the said For-  
 "feiture shall not be paid, the said Justice or  
 "Justices is and are hereby empowered and  
 "required to order such Offender or Offenders  
 "to be publicly whipped at the Market Place,  
 "or some other publick Place of the City,

*to forfeit  
 for the first  
 Offence  
 20 l. and  
 on Non-  
 payment of  
 the Penalty  
 to be com-  
 mitted,*

*and to be  
 publicly  
 whipped;*

*and in case  
 of a fur-  
 ther Con-  
 viction, or  
 subsequent  
 Offence,*

*to forfeit  
 40 l. &c.*

"Town, or Place, where he, she, or they  
 "shall be respectively committed, twice or oftner,  
 "as to such Justice or Justices shall appear rea-  
 "sonable.

"And be it further enacted by the Autho-  
 "rity aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons  
 "entrusted with any of the Materials herein  
 "before-mentioned, in order to prepare, work  
 "up, or manufacture the same, shall not use  
 "all such Materials in the preparing, working  
 "up, or manufacturing of the same, and shall  
 "neglect or delay, for the Space of twenty-  
 "one Days after such Materials shall be pre-  
 "pared, worked up, or manufactured, to return  
 "(if required by the Owner or Owners of  
 "such Materials so to do) so much of the said  
 "Materials as shall not be used as aforesaid,  
 "to the Person or Persons entrusting him, her,  
 "or them therewith, such Neglect or Delay  
 "shall be deemed and adjudged to be an em-  
 "bezelling or purloining of such Materials;  
 "and the Person or Persons so neglecting or  
 "delaying, being thereof convicted, in Manner  
 "before prescribed for the Conviction of Of-  
 "fenders against this Act, shall suffer the like  
 "Punishment as Persons convicted of embe-  
 "zelling or purloining any of the Materials  
 "herein before-mentioned, are by this Act ren-  
 "dered subject and liable to.

*Penalty on  
 Workmen  
 not return-  
 ing the  
 Remains of  
 the Mate-  
 rials with-  
 in 21  
 Days, after  
 the Work  
 is made up.*

"And, for the better regulating of the Jour-  
 "neymen, and other Persons employed as Ma-  
 "nufacturers or Workers in the Manufacture of  
 "Felts or Hats, and in the Woollen, Linen,  
 "Fustian, Cotton, Iron, Mohair, Fur, Hemp,  
 "Flax, or Silk Manufactures, or any Manu-  
 "factures, made up of Wooll, Fur, Hemp,  
 "Flax, Linen, Cotton, Mohair, or Silk, or  
 "any of the said Materials mixed one with  
 "another, be it further enacted by the Autho-  
 "rity aforesaid, That if any Person, who, at  
 "any Time after the said twenty-fourth Day of  
 "June, one thousand seven hundred and forty-  
 "nine, shall be hired, retained, or employed  
 "to prepare or work up any of the Manu-  
 "factures herein before-mentioned for any one  
 "Master, shall neglect or refuse the Perfor-  
 "mance thereof, by procuring or permitting  
 "himself or herself to be subsequently retained  
 "or employed by any other Master or Person  
 "whatsoever, before he or she shall have com-  
 "pleted the Work which he or she was first and  
 "originally so hired, retained, or employed to  
 "perform, and which was first delivered to him  
 "or her, then, and in every such Case, the  
 "Person so offending, being thereof lawfully  
 "convicted by the Oath, or (being of the People  
 "called Quakers) Affirmation of one or more  
 "credible Witness or Witnesses, before one or  
 "more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the  
 "County, Riding, Division, City, Liberty,  
 "Town or Place, where the Offence or Offences  
 "shall be committed, shall be sent to the House  
 "of Correction, there to be kept to hard La-  
 "bour for any Time not exceeding one  
 "Month."

*Journeymen  
 not  
 completing  
 their Work  
 for which  
 they were  
 employed,  
 &c.*

*to be com-  
 mitted*



## CHAP. L.

*Storm of Wind. Death of the Lord-Mayor. Sir Peter Warren elected Alderman, and his Fine. A Poulterer's Trial. Fire in Lincoln's-Inn. Hatmakers Petition to Parliament. Taylor's Petition. Merchants Petition against naturalizing Foreigners. City Address to his Majesty returning from Hanover. Case and Trial of Mary Squires, Susannah Wells, and Elizabeth Canning: Sir Crispe Gascoyne's Account of this Case. Petitions of London Merchants and Dealers in Linen and Sugars to Parliament, against Cambricks, and concerning Importation of Sugars. Act for Licensing Alehouses, &c. City Petition against the Naturalization of the Jews. Abstract of the Jews Act: Debates thereon: Repeal. Execution of Dr. Cameron. Oaths reformed. Motion for building a Bridge. General Bill of Mortality for 1753. Parliamentary Relief of Constables, &c. Scheme for improving this City. Proposals for a new Bridge. Proceedings thereupon in Common Council. Surveyor's Report. Report of the Bridge Committee. Election of Members of Parliament. Of three Protestant Dissenters for Sheriffs. Their Refusal and Plea. Order and Committee for their Prosecution.*

*Great Storm of Wind.*

ON the fifteenth of March, 1752, the City and Places adjacent were attacked by a violent Storm of Wind, by which several Stacks of Chimnies were blown down, and in some Places the Roofs beat in, whereby many People were terribly bruised, and some lost their Lives; great Quantities of Lead were blown off *Chelsea-Hospital*, the Houses on *London-Bridge*, &c. the Head of *Levi* and the Feet of *Abraham* in the fine Window in *Westminster-Abbey* were blown out, as were the Windows in many Places; in *St. James's-Park*, and the Villages about this Metropolis, great Numbers of Trees were demolished. On the River, Ships were drove from their Moorings, Lighters and Boats sunk, and several Lives lost.

*Thomas Winterbottom, Esq.*

*Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; Lord-Mayor of London, departed this Life on the fourth of June, of a violent Fever. And it is worth Observation, that since the first Institution of this Office in the Year 1189, to 1740, which is 551 Years, there died in their Mayoralty only five Lord-Mayors; and from the Year 1740, to 1752, which is but twelve Years, there have died four in that high Office. He was succeeded in the Mayoralty by *Robert Alfop*, Esq; for the remaining Part of the Year

*Robert Alfop, Esq.*

*Sir Peter Warren chosen Alderman of Billingsgate Ward.*

On the eighth, the Honourable *Peter Warren*, Knight of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Member of Parliament for the City of *Westminster*, was made free of the Company of Goldsmiths of this City; (having been presented with the Freedom of this City for his singular

Service to his Country, in distressing the Enemy by Sea) after which, at a previous Meeting of the Deputy, Common Council, and Electors of the Ward of *Billingsgate*, he was unanimously put in Nomination for Alderman of the said Ward, in the Room of the late Lord-Mayor: And, on the tenth, he was declared duly elected; tho' the Night before he had, by Letter, in Answer to one from the Deputy and Common Council of the Ward, declined accepting it (as he also had done before) at which Time he sent them two hundred Guineas, half for the Poor of the said Ward, and the rest to be at the Disposal of the Inhabitants.

*Declined.*

The Letters above-mentioned are as follows:

*Billingsgate Ward,*

June 9, 1752.

"Honoured Sir,

"You have given us the utmost Concern in telling us, that it is inconsistent with your Duty and other Avocations, to honour us in being our Alderman; ourselves in particular, and the Inhabitants in general, of the whole Ward, are so truly sensible of the Greatness of your Character and true Worth, that Unanimity in your Election would have expressed how highly we thought ourselves honoured by your Acceptance of our Choice; and it is with the greatest Reluctance that this Disappointment should occasion us, so early as To-day, to return you our sincerest Thanks for the great Civilities you have already shewn us, and for the further Assurances you have been pleased to give us of the Honour of your Friendship; on which Reliance we once more beg Leave to renew our Application to you, most earnestly desiring you to reconsider this Matter, hoping some lucky Incident may still induce your Acceptance, that we may have a more joyful Cause for our Expression of the Zeal we have for your high Abilities and distinguished Merit, and to assure you that we shall ever retain the highest Sense of the Obligation you will thereby confer on,

*Letter of Common-Councilmen.*

"S I R,

"Your most obedient humble Servants."

Signed by the Deputy and Common-Councilmen.

"To the Deputy and Common-Councilmen of the Ward of Billingsgate.

*Cavendish-Square,*

June 9, 1752.

"Gentlemen,

"I am extremely obliged to my worthy Friends, the Inhabitants of your Ward, for the distinguished Mark of their Favour, and to you for the warm Expressions of Regard contained in your Letter of this Date; but as the Acceptance of a civil Office would interfere with the military one that I have the honour to hold, in which I shall ever be ready to serve my King and Country, I hope I shall stand excused in declining the singular Honour so unanimously and obligingly offered to,

*His Answer.*

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and most obliged

"humble Servant,

P. Warren.



However, still hoping to engage Sir Peter to accept of the Office, the Deputy and Common Council waited on him at his House in *Cavendish-Square*, again to request his Acceptance of that Office; when, after receiving them very politely, he was pleased to express his Refusal in the most obliging Manner, as it would be incompatible with the Duty he owed to his King and Country, as a military Officer; at the same Time assuring them, that he would ever retain the most grateful Sense of the Honour their Ward had done him, and should take all Occasions to convince them, how ready and desirous he was to do any Service to his Fellow-Citizens of London: And on the twenty-third, he sent a Message to the Court of Aldermen, desiring to be excused from serving the Office of Alderman, to which he had been elected, and paid his Fine of five hundred Pounds for that Purpose. Which being recorded, *William Beckford, Esq;* an eminent *West-India* Merchant, (and then Member of Parliament for *Shaftsbury*, but at present Member for this City) was unanimously chosen in his Stead.

*William Beckford, Esq.*

*Poulterers Trial.*

A remarkable Cause was tried, upon an Action brought by the Company of Poulterers, against a Poulterer at *Kensington*, upon Stat. 5 *Eliz.* for exercising the Trade, not having served seven Years Apprenticeship; and, after a Trial of near three Hours, neither the Court nor Jury could find it at all necessary to be obliged to serve seven Years to learn the Mystery or Skill of plucking a Goose, or skinning a Rabbit; so that the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant.

*Fire in Lincoln's Inn.*

About one o'Clock on the twenty-seventh, in the Morning, a terrible Fire broke out in *Lincoln's-Inn New-Square*, which in a short Time entirely consumed No. 10 and 11. The Rage of the Flames defeated the Assistance of what little Water could be got, which was extremely scarce. The Gentlemen whose Chambers fell in this dreadful Scene, were, *R. Wilbrabam, Esq;* the Honourable *Edward Harley, Esq;* the Honourable *Charles Yorke, Esq;* *E. Hoskyns, Esq;* — *Cholmley, Esq;* *Edmund Sawyer, Esq;* Master in Chancery, and — *Ansell, Esq;* all in No. 10. Mr. Yorke and Mr. Hoskyns, who lay up one Pair of Stairs, were both asleep, and escaped in their Breeches and Shirts only, at the most imminent Hazard of their Lives. All the Papers, Books, Plate, Furniture, and wearing Apparel of the above Gentlemen were destroyed, and not one Article saved. The Gentlemen in the next Stair-Cafe (No. 11.) viz. *John Sharpe, Esq;* Solicitor to the Treasury, *Edward Booth, Esq;* Mr. Ambler, Mr. Fazakerly, Mr. Fellers, and Mr. Wilmot, had just Time to save most Things of Consequence from the Flames. Mr. Wilbrabam had lately purchased an Estate of great Value, the Title-Deeds to which, besides numberless other Deeds, Mortgages, &c. fell a Sacrifice to the devouring Flames. Mr. Pickering, Clerk to Mr. Wilbrabam, lost upwards of 1100 *l.* in Money and Bank Notes of his own and other Persons, and Securities for 30,000 *l.* more; and also all the Title-Deeds to Lord *Leigh's* Estates.

On Wednesday the twenty-second of July, a Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when a Motion was made by Mr. Benjamin Gaf-

coyne and Mr. Robert Henshaw, that the Mansion-House of this City should be furnished forthwith for the Reception of a Lord-Mayor; and after some Debates the same was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Mansion-House; and they were empowered to draw upon the Chamberlain for any Sum not exceeding four thousand Pounds.

In the last Session of Parliament, the Manufacturers of Hats, and the Master and Journey-men Taylors respectively, presented Petitions for Redress of Grievances. That of the Hat-makers set forth, That of late Years the foreign Trade had much declined, which they attributed, amongst others, to the following Causes, viz. 1. To the many rival Manufactures of late Years set up in foreign Countries. 2. To the very great Rise in the Price of Beaver in this Country, which of late Years has advanced upwards seventy-five Pounds *per Cent.* owing, as they apprehended, in part to the annual Import of Beaver-Skins being of late Years much decreased, and the Export thereof greatly increased, by means of their having a Drawback on Exportation of more than half the Duty paid on Importation. 3. To the annual Import of Beaver into France by their *Canada* Company, being much larger than all the Beaver imported here, either from *Hudson's-Bay*, or from our Plantations. 4. To the French having lately prohibited under severe Penalties the Export of any Beaver. And alledging, that the Price and Quantity of Beaver being thus greatly in favour of the Foreigners, who have also the Advantage of cheaper Labour, they are thereby enabled to vend their Hats in foreign Markets upon lower Terms than the British Manufacturers can do, which threatens the total Loss of the said Trade to the British Subjects; and therefore praying the House to grant them such Relief and Encouragement to the said Manufacture, as the Credit and Importance thereof deserves.

*Hat-Makers Petition.*

This Petition was referred to a Committee, to examine and state to the House the Matter of Fact contained therein; and Petitions of the same Nature being afterwards presented from the Hat-makers at *Chester* and *Manchester*, they were referred to the same Committee, whose Report was made to the House by Mr. *Alexander Hume*, on February the eleventh; and it was resolved, that the House would on Monday then next, the seventeenth, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the said Report; but this Order was adjourned from Time to Time, and at last, on the sixth of March, entirely dropped, as it had been resolved that an End should be put to the Session as soon as possible.

Another Petition from a great Number of Master Taylors and Stay-Makers, within the Bills of Mortality, recited the Act of the seventh Year of his late Majesty, for the regulating Journey-men Taylors; and set forth, That the Petitioners had been always willing to comply with the said Act, but were then, and had been for some Years past, at Times, threatened and terrified, and abused by the Journey-men Taylors, for such their Compliance, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, and had been obliged at different Times, to apply to his Majesty in Council,

*Master Taylors Petition.*



Council, and to the subordinate civil Power, at very great Expence, for Protection and Redress; and particularly the then last Summer, the Petitioners applied to the Quarter Sessions of *Middlesex*, to ascertain and settle the Wages of their Journeymen; whereupon, after Consideration, and hearing Counsel, an Order was made, to allow the Journeymen two Shillings *per* Day, during the Winter Half-Year, and two Shillings and six Pence *per* Day during the Summer Half-Year; with which Order the Journeymen seemed to be satisfied 'till the *Michaelmas* following, when they rose in great Numbers, and in a riotous Manner demanded two Shillings and six Pence *per* Day, contrary to the said Order: That upon this, the Journeymen of the City of *London*, seeing what Advantage their Brethren at *Westminster* had obtained under the said Order, were encouraged to apply to the general Quarter Sessions in *London*, held after *Michaelmas* last, to have their Wages advanced, and the Hours of their work lessened; whereupon the Court ordered their Wages to be settled at two Shillings a Day for three Quarters of the Year, and two Shillings and six Pence for the remaining Quarter, and took off one Hour in every Day from the Time of working: That upon this, the Journeymen of *Westminster*, observing the Variance between the said Orders, had last *Christmas* presumed to apply again to the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*, to advance their Wages still higher, and to lessen the Hours of work, which Petition was then depending; that the Petitioners, vexed with their Proceedings, and seeing no End to these Disturbances and Litigations, had found it necessary to resort to the House for Redress; that they had, for many Reasons, found the said Act of Parliament insufficient for their Relief, and that notwithstanding the Aid of that Law, they had not been able to curb the Insolence, or suppress the Riots, of the said Journeymen Taylors, or prevent them from extorting larger Wages than their Labour deserved, to the Disquiet of the publick Peace, and the evil Example of all Journeymen and Labourers in other Branches of Trade and Business; and therefore praying, that the said Act might be amended, that the Wages and Hours of Work might be ascertained, and that some one Court might be appointed, finally to determine any Difference which might arise in both Cities.

*Journeymen Petition.*

This Petition was referred to a Committee to examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House; and the Petition from several Journeymen Taylors and Stay-Makers within the Bill of Mortality, related the above Petition, and represented, that neither they, nor any other Persons with their Privy, Knowledge, or Consent, had threatened, terrified, or abused the Master Taylors or Stay-Makers, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, nor had acted in any ways as represented by the said Petition; but that these Petitioners hoped to prove, that they were in general honest and industrious Men, who desired to get their Bread in an honest Way; and that they thought it would be a great Oppression

upon them, that the Masters should get an exorbitant Profit out of their honest Labour; and, therefore praying, that they might have Leave to be heard by their Counsel before the said Committee; which was granted by the House, and the Committee instructed to admit Counsel at the same Time upon the Petition of the Masters.

The Merchants of *London*, imagining themselves, and the Trade of the Nation, would in Process of Time be greatly injured by the frequent private Naturalization of foreign Protestants, took the Opportunity of an engrossed Bill sent down from the Lords to the House of Commons, intitled, *An Act for Naturalizing John Meyboem*, to lay their Objections before the House in a Petition, in Behalf of themselves and all other Merchants of *Great-Britain*, alledging, That several Foreigners have, of late Years, been induced to come over into *England*, in order to obtain private Acts of Parliament for their Naturalization, with a View to gain some Advantages to themselves in Point of Trade, and in particular to avoid the Payment of Aliens Duties on the Goods and Merchandizes, which they transport from foreign Parts into this Kingdom; but, having obtained such Acts, returned back to their own Country, where they constantly reside, and consequently bear no Part of the publick Taxes, nor in any Manner contribute towards the Support of the State, or at all answer the Intention of the Legislature; which undoubtedly is, by granting to Foreigners the Privileges and Immunities enjoyed by the natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, and thereby encouraging such Foreigners to transport themselves and their Estates thither, to increase the Number of People, and advance the Wealth and Strength of the Nation; whereas, there is great Reason to suspect, that these Persons, so naturalized and returning to foreign Countries, out of the Jurisdiction of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, frequently cover, under their Names, the Goods of Aliens imported into this Kingdom; and, not being answerable to the Process of the Courts of Justice here, are in no Danger of incurring the Penalties, to which the Subjects residing within this Kingdom are liable for such Offences; and therefore, as it is highly conducive to the publick Welfare, that *Great-Britain* should be furnished with Merchandize by her own Subjects, in the same Manner as her Shipping is secured by the Act of Navigation, and as it is manifestly inconsistent with the View of the Legislature, in granting the Benefit of Naturalization, that Foreigners so naturalized should withdraw themselves out of the Ligeance of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, praying the House to take the Premises into their Consideration, and to make Provision for preventing this Abuse of the Favour of Parliament, by restraining, for the future, the Benefit of Naturalization to the Time during which Foreigners shall reside within this Realm, in such Manner, and under such Limitations, as to the House should appear fit.

This Petition was signed by a great Number of eminent Merchants, whose Names were read upon the Motion, and carried such a Weight with

*Petition of Merchants against particular Naturalizations.*



the House, that after some small Debate it was granted, and the Clause was agreed to by the House of Lords.

King's re-  
turn from  
Hanover.

His Majesty having this Year visited his German Dominions, arrived at St. James's on the eighteenth of November; and on the twenty-second, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs and Common Council, went in Procession from Guildhall to St. James's, and waited on his Majesty with a dutiful and loyal Address, to congratulate him on his safe Arrival to his British Dominions, and being introduced by the proper Officers in waiting, Richard Adams, Esq; the Recorder, read the Address, which was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

City Ad-  
dress.

"Amidst the general Joy of the Nation for your Majesty's safe and happy Return to your British Dominions, be pleased to accept the sincere Congratulations of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of your City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Permit us at the same Time, Royal Sir, to repeat the just and grateful Sense we have of your Majesty's paternal Care over your People, and of the many Favours by which your Majesty hath graciously distinguished your City of London.

"May the divine Providence long preserve your Majesty to Reign over these Kingdoms; and may there never be wanting a Succession of Princes in your Royal House, formed by your great Example, to continue the Blessing of civil and religious Freedom to latest Posterity."

To which Address his Majesty returned this most gracious Answer:

His Ma-  
jesty's An-  
swer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Address. The Support and Improvement of the Trade and Commerce of my People, is so essential to the Welfare and Prosperity of my Kingdoms, that the City of London may always depend upon my particular Attention to it, and upon the Continuance of my Favour and Protection."

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

After which he conferred the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Honourable Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; Lord-Mayor; Richard Adams, Esq; Recorder; Charles Afghill, and Richard Glynn, Esqrs, Sheriffs; and Thomas Harrison, Esq; Chamberlain.

The Case of  
Elizabeth  
Canning.

The Year 1753, was introduced by one of the most extraordinary Affairs as, perhaps, was ever recorded in History; and which by its Consequences having engaged the Attention of the Publick, and in some Measure interested many in all Stations of Life, not only in this great Metropolis, but in distant Parts, demands a Place in these Annals: And, as I am writing for Futurity, it is my Resolution to avoid all Partiality in the following Narration, and to deliver the Facts as I find them related on both Sides the Question.

One Elizabeth Canning, aged about eighteen Years, and Daughter to a Widow Woman in Aldermanbury-Poftern, and Servant to one Mr. Lyon in Aldermanbury, having been missing from her Service for the Space of twenty-eight Days, came Home to her Mother's House in a deplorable naked and amaciated Condition, and declared, That on Monday the first of January (1753) she went to see her Uncle and Aunt, who lived at Salt-Petre Bank, near Rosemary-Lane; that, having continued with them 'till towards Nine in the Evening, her Uncle and Aunt, it being late, walked a great Part of the Way Home with her; that soon after she parted with them, and came opposite to Betblehem-Gate, in Moorfields, she was seized by two Men, who after robbing her of Half a Guinea in Gold, and three Shillings in Silver, of her Hat, Gown, and Apron, violently dragged her into a Gravel-Walk that leads down to the Gate of Betblehem-Hospital, about the Middle of which one of the Men, after threatening to do for her, gave her a violent Blow with his Fist, on the right Temple, that threw her into a Fit, and intirely deprived her of her Senses. These Fits, she says, she hath been accustomed to; that they were first occasioned by the Fall of a Ceiling on her Head; that they were apt to return upon her whenever she was frightened, and that they sometimes continued for six or seven Hours. That, when she came to herself, she perceived that two Men were hurrying her along in a large Roadway, and that in a little Time after she was recovered, she was able to walk alone; however, they still continued to pull and drag her along: That she was so intimidated by their Usage, that she durst not call out, nor even to speak to them; that in about half an Hour after the Recovery of her Senses, they carried her into a House, where she saw in the Kitchen an old Gipsy Woman and two young Women; that the old Gipsy Woman took hold of her by the Hand, and promised to give her fine Cloaths if she would go their Way, which Expression she understanding to mean the becoming a Prostitute, she utterly refused to comply with; upon which the old Gipsy Woman took a Knife out of a Drawer and cut the Stays off this Elizabeth Canning, and took them away from her, at which Time one of the Men likewise took off her Cap, and then both the Men went away; that soon after they were gone, and about an Hour after she had been in the House, the old Gipsy Woman forced her up an old pair of Stairs, and pushed her into a back Room like a Hay-loft, without any Furniture whatsoever in the same, and there locked her up, threatening that if she made the least Noise or Disturbance, the old Gipsy Woman would come up and cut her Throat, and then fastened the Door on the outside and went away. She said, that when it was Day-light, upon her looking round to see in what dismal Place she was confined, she discovered a large black Jug, with the Neck much broken, filled with Water, and several Pieces of Bread, amounting to about a Quartern Loaf, scattered on the Floor, where was likewise a small Parcel of Hay. In this Room she said she continued from that Time, 'till about Half an Hour after four of the Clock in the Afternoon



Afternoon of *Monday* the twenty-ninth Day of the same Month of *January*, being in all twenty-seven Days and upwards, without any other Sustainance than the aforefaid Bread and Water, except one small minced Pye which she had in her Pocket, which she was carrying Home as a Present to her little Brother. She likewise faid, that she had some Part of this Provision remaining on the *Friday* before she made her Escape, which she did by breaking out at a Window of the Room or Loft in which she was confined, and whence having escaped, she got back to her Friends in *London* in about six Hours, in a most weak and miserable Condition, being almost starved to Death, and without ever once stopping at any House or Place by the Way. She likewise faid, that during her whole Confinement no Person ever came near her to ask her any Question whatever, nor did she see any belonging to the House more than once, when one of the Women peeped through a Hole in the Door, and that she herself was afraid to call or speak to any one. That she never went to Stool during the whole Time, but only made Water.

Upon the Return of *Elizabeth Canning* to her Mother's House in the Manner above set forth, and upon the Account which she gave of her unprecedented Sufferings, the visible Marks of which then appeared on her Body, all her Neighbours began to fire with Resentment against the several Actors concerned in so cruel a Scene; and presently some of the most substantial of the Neighbours proposed to raise a Contribution among themselves, in order, if possible, to bring the Villains who had injured this poor Girl to exemplary Justice; as soon, therefore, as she was able to bear the Journey they put her into a Chaise, and taking with them proper Peace-Officers, conveyed the Girl along the *Hertford* Road, to see if she was able to trace out the House where she had been confined, for she at that Time knew not the Name of the Place, nor could she sufficiently describe the Situation of *Well's* House, though she had before so exactly described the Inside of it. Possibly, indeed, she might never have been able to have discovered the House at all, had it not been for a very extraordinary Incident, and this was, that through the Chinks, or Crevices of the Boards of the Hay-loft, she saw at a Distance the *Hertford* Stage-Coach pass by, the Driver of which she knew, though he past not near enough for her to call to him with any Hopes of Success; and by this extraordinary Circumstance she came to know that the House stood on the *Hertford* Road.

When they arrived at this House, the poor Girl was taken out of the Chaise, and placed on a Table in the Kitchen, where all the Family passed in review before her; she then fixed on the Gipsy Woman, whom she had very particularly described before, and who was, perhaps, the most remarkable Person in the whole World: She charged likewise *Virtue Hall*, whose Countenance likewise was very easy to be remembered by those who have once seen her.

The whole Family, however, though no more were positively charged by *Elizabeth Canning*, being put all into a Cart, were conducted

before Mr. *Tybbemake*, a Justice of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, who having first examined *Elizabeth Canning* alone, but without taking from her any Information in Writing, did afterwards examine all the Parties, and in the End committed the Gipsy Woman and *Wells*, the former for taking away the Stays from *Elizabeth Canning*, and the latter for keeping a disorderly House.

At the Sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, *Mary Squires* the Gipsy, and Mother *Wells*, were tried for this Fact, when *Elizabeth Canning*, gave her Evidence, the Sum of which is before related; which was confirmed by *Virtue Hall*, one of the young Women present when she was brought into *Well's* House, whose Evidence was as follows:

*Virtue Hall*. I know the two Prisoners at the Bar; *Wells* lived at *Enfield-Wash*. I went and lived there as a Lodger. *Mary Squires* lived in the House, and had been there about seven or eight Weeks.

Q. How long before *Elizabeth Canning* was brought in?

V. Hall. About a Fortnight before, which was on the second of *January*, about four o'Clock in the Morning, she was brought in there by two Men; *John Squires* was one of them, he is Son to *Mary Squires*, the other I don't know any thing of; I never saw him before.

Q. How was she dressed when brought in?

V. Hall. She had no Gown on, or Hat, or Apron.

Q. Who was in the House at the Time?

V. Hall. There was I, and *Mary Squires* the Prisoner, and her Daughter: The Gipsy Man said, Mother, I have brought you a Girl, do you take her; then she asked *Elizabeth Canning* whether she would go her Way.

Q. What did she mean by that?

V. Hall. She meant for her to turn Whore; but she would not.

Q. Do you mention this by Way of Explanation, or as Words that she said?

V. Hall. As Words that she said: Then *Mary Squires* took a Knife out of a Dresser-drawer, in the Kitchen, and ripped the Lace of her Stays, and pulled them off, and hung them on the back of a Chair in the Kitchen, and pushed her up into the Room, and said, D—n you, go up there then, if you please; then the Man, that came in with the Gypsy's Son, took the Cap off *Elizabeth Canning's* Head, and went out of Doors with it; the Gypsy Man, *John Squires*, took the Stays off the Chair, and went out with them.

Q. Where was *Elizabeth Canning* when the two Men took away the Things?

V. Hall. She was then up in the Room.

Q. Had you ever been in that Room?

V. Hall. I had, before she was brought there, several Times.

Q. What was the Name they called it by?

V. Hall. They called it by the Name of the Workshop; there was a great deal of Hay in it; they only put Lumber in it; there was a great many Pieces of Wood, a Tobacco Mould, and this black Jug: About three Hours after the young Woman was put up, *Mary Squires* filled the Jug with Water and carried it up.

Q. How



Q. How do you know it was three Hours after?

V. Hall. Then it began to be lightish.

Q. Did you hear any Talk between them after she was in the Room?

V. Hall. They took Care I should know but little.

Q. Has *Susannah Wells* a Husband?

V. Hall. No, she has not. When I went out of the Kitchen I went into the Parlour; *Wells* said, *Virtue Hall*, the Gipsy Man came in and told me that his Mother had cut the Stays off the young Woman's Back, and he had got them; and she bid me not to say any Thing, to make a Clack of it, fearing it should be known.

Q. How long was you in that House?

V. Hall. I was there a Quarter of a Year in all, if not more. I was there the whole Time *Elizabeth Canning* was there, but I never saw her once after she was put up into that Room. I was the first that missed her. I asked the Gipsy Woman once, whether that Girl was gone: She answered, what is that to you? you have no Business with it: But I durst not go to see if she was gone; if I had, very likely they would have served me so.

Q. Did you ever see the other Man after that Night?

V. Hall. No, I never did.

Q. Who lodged in the House, at the Time, besides?

V. Hall. There was one *Fortune Natus* did.

Q. Did *Mary Squires* continue in the House long after this?

V. Hall. She did, till we were all taken up, which was, I think, on the *Thursday* after the young Woman was gone.

Q. What was you in that House?

V. Hall. I went there as a Lodger, but I was obliged to do as they would have me.

Q. from *Mary Squires*. What Day was it that the young Woman was robbed?

Court. She says on the Morning of the second of *January*.

M. *Squires*. I return Thanks for telling me, for I am as innocent as the Child unborn.

Q. from *Wells*. How long were these People (meaning the Gipsies) at my House in all, from first to last?

V. Hall. They were there six or seven Weeks in all: They had been there about a Fortnight before the young Woman was brought in.

Q. Did you ever see this Cap or Bed-gown before?

V. Hall. Not to my Knowledge.

*Thomas Colley*. I am *Elizabeth Canning*'s Uncle, and live at *Salt-Petre Bank*: On the *New-Year's-Day* she dined and supped at my House, and went away about Nine in the Evening, as near as I can guess. I and my Wife went along with her to *Hounsditch*, almost to the *Blue Ball*; there we parted with her, about a Quarter or very near Half an Hour after nine o'Clock.

Upon this Evidence, which agrees with *Canning*'s in a very remarkable Manner, and several corroborating Circumstances sworn by the Gentlemen who went with *Canning* to *Wells*'s House to apprehend her, the Jury found them both guilty. *Squires* received Sentence of Death, and

*Mrs. Wells* was ordered to be branded, and kept Prisoner in *Newgate* for six Months.

But Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*, then Lord-Mayor, and, by the Virtue of his Office, supreme Magistrate in that Court, doubting the whole Story, imagining that the Convicts had been prejudged, and thereby deprived of the Mercy of the Law, was dissatisfied with the Verdict, as he himself avows in his Address to the Liverymen of *London*: "For, says he, besides the Improbability of the Story, many other Things conspired to make make me think a further Enquiry necessary:— Amongst which were, the antecedent Prejudice in Mens Minds, the Outrages of the Mob preventing that solemn and sacred Freedom which should attend upon all Trials, and the contradictory Evidence given upon this: And, as this Trial happened in a Court wherein I had the Honour to preside, I thought it a Duty in me to make that Enquiry."

In Pursuance of this, he directed Mr. *Ford* to write to the Minister of *Abbotsbury*, in *Dorsetshire*, to make an Enquiry into the Story of *Squires*'s being at *Abbotsbury*, with her Son and Daughter, from the first of *January*, 1753, to the ninth of that Month, and to send the Characters of *Gibbons* and *Clark*, who had sworn to this Fact at the Trial. This Letter, of which he gives a Copy, is dated the twenty-fourth of *February*, 1753; and next follows a Copy of Mr. *Harris*, the Minister's, Answer, dated the fifth of *March*, 1753, which confirms the Fact, and gives the two Witnesses a very good Character.

But Sir *Crispe* was not, it seems, the only Gentleman upon the Bench who was dissatisfied with the Verdict, or who thought it his Duty to enquire into the Fact of *Squires*'s being at *Abbotsbury* from the first to the ninth of *January*; for Justice *Gundry*, the Judge upon the Trial, had directed his Clerk to write to the Under-Sheriff of *Dorsetshire*, to enquire into it; whose Answer Sir *Crispe* gives a Copy of, dated the twenty-eighth of *February*, 1753; and also of a Certificate inclosed therein from the Church-wardens, Overseers, and several of the substantial Inhabitants of the Parish of *Abbotsbury*, all averring the Fact that *Squires*, her Son, and her Daughter, were at *Abbotsbury* for nine Days the Beginning of *January*, 1753; after which the said Under-Sheriff sent up an Affidavit, sworn before the Mayor of *Dorchester* the second of *March*, 1753, by six of the Inhabitants of *Abbotsbury*, confirming the said Fact; of which also Sir *Crispe* gives a Copy, and likewise a Copy of a Certificate from the Church-wardens, Overseer, and three of the Inhabitants of *Coombe-Bisset*, in *Wiltshire*, giving a good Character of *Thomas Greville* of that Town, who had upon the Trial of *Squires* sworn that she, her Son and Daughter, were at his House on the fourteenth of *January*, which Certificate is dated the twenty-eighth of *February*, 1753; and adds, that they believed that the Gipsy Woman was at *Coombe* at that Time, according to Evidence.

These Proofs being laid before *Canning*'s Friends, they doubted if the Convict was the same Person; therefore, to prove the Identity, he directed Mr. *Ford* to write again to Mr. *Harris*, and

Suggested  
by Sir  
Crispe  
Gascoyne.

Proceed-  
ings there-  
upon.



and desire him to send to *London* two Men whose Characters he would certify.

He then gives a very circumstantial Account of *Virtue Hall's* Recantation, and makes it appear from her Behaviour, &c. that she had been threatened and frightened into what she had sworn before Justice *Fielding*, and at the Trial of *Wells* and *Squires*, in order to save herself from being prosecuted as an Accessary to the Felony.

After which he gives us the Informations sworn to before him, on the twelfth and thirteenth of *March*, by *Fortune Natus* and his Wife, *Ezra Whiffing*, *Elizabeth Long*, and *Mary Larney*, who were all examined separately, in the Presence of *Canning's* Friends; and he then tells us, that the two Men sent from *Abbotsbury* being arrived, with proper Testimonials from Mr. *Harris*, they were sent to *Newgate*, and knew *Squires* as soon as they saw her, and, upon their Return, they were separately and publicly examined. He gives us a Copy of each of their Informations upon Oath, in which they agree, and fully confirm the Fact, that this very Convict was the Person who, with her Son and Daughter, was at *Abbotsbury* from the first to the ninth of *January*, 1753.

To these he adds a long Information, sworn before him on the twenty-third of *March*, 1753, by *Gawen Nash*, *John Hague*, and *Edward Aldridge*, which gives an Account of *Canning's* Behaviour when first examined before Alderman *Chitty*, and at *Enfield*, when *Wells*, *Squires*, &c. were apprehended; and concludes thus: "And, lastly, all these Informants say, that altho' they had embarked in this Affair at their own Expence, as Friends to publick Justice, and out of Tendernefs to a poor Girl whom they believed was injured, yet, from the Satisfaction they received at the said Mrs. *Wells's*, from the Appearance of Things not at all answering the Description that had been given, they concluded, that the Story of the said *Elizabeth Canning* was impossible to be true, that they themselves had been imposed upon, and therefore they desisted to assist in the Prosecution."

He also adds the Information of *Andrew Wake*, an Exciseman, employed at *Abbotsbury* the Beginning of *January*, who had been sent for by the Commissioners of Excise, saw *Squires* in *Newgate*, and swore positively to her having been at *Abbotsbury*, with her Son and Daughter, the Beginning of that Month, and to several other Particulars that had been mentioned by the other Witnesses from that Town.

And Sir *Crispe* concludes this Part with some Proofs, that had in Effect been furnished him by *Canning's* Friends; for one of them had wrote to Mr. *Cooper*, of *Salisbury*, to enquire into the Character of *Greville*, at *Coombe*, and if any others pretended to have seen *Squires* there, as *Greville* had sworn. Mr. *Cooper* accordingly went to *Coombe*, being but three Miles distant, where he found that *Greville* had a very good Character, and also found no less than seven other Persons who all declared, that they had seen a Gipsy Woman there on Sunday the fourteenth of *January*, which, by the Description they gave of her, appeared to be *Squires*. These Testimonies Mr.

NUMB. LIX.

*Cooper* sent to Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*, and, at the same Time, sent a Duplicate of them to *Canning's* Friends at *London*, as he declares in a second Letter to Sir *Crispe*, by which he sent the Testimonies of four other Persons to the like Purpose.

The whole of this Evidence, Sir *Crispe* says, he thought it his Duty to lay before his Majesty, together with a Memorial, of which he gives a Copy; and, as *Canning's* Friends had likewise presented some fresh Evidence against *Squires*, his Majesty, on the tenth of *April*, when the Report of the Convicts under Sentence of Death was made, thought fit to respite the Execution of *Squires*, and to refer the Evidence on both Sides to his Attorney and Solicitor-General: Who, after due Consideration, reported, that the Weight of Evidence was in the Convict's Favour. On which a free Pardon was granted to the Gipsy, *Mary Squires*.

Then Sir *Crispe* preferred an Indictment against *Canning* for Perjury, and the like was preferred on her Part against the *Abbotsbury* Witnesses. Both Bills were found: The *Abbotsbury* Men appeared and were acquitted, no Evidence coming against them. But *Canning*, who was admitted to Bail, and delay'd appearing to the Indictment against her in order to take her Trial, till her Outlawry was on the Point of taking Place, after a Trial, which began on the twenty-ninth of *April*, and continued at the *Old-Baily*, by Adjournment, on the first, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh of *May*, was convicted of Perjury. And, in order to give the Reader the best Account of this Trial, which has made so great a Noise in the World, I shall first state the Facts contested, or of which the Witnesses on the two Sides gave a contradictory or inconsistent Account; and then the Facts proved by the Prisoner for confirming the Truth of her Story.

As to the contested Facts, they were, 1. The *Alibi* of *Squires*, or her being in another Place at the Time the Robbery was sworn to have been committed by her. 2. The false or inconsistent Account *Canning* had given of the Room in which she was kept Prisoner, and of the Bed-Gown she said she had found there. 3. That *Canning* was not confined in that Room she said she was; and, 4. The Condition she was in at her Return.

And as to the Facts proved by the Prisoner, they were, 1. Her dining at her Uncles the first of *January*, 1753. 2. Her Mother's Concern for her Absence. 3. Her having been seen upon the Road, both as she was carried to *Enfield* and as she returned. 4. The Confession of *Squires* and *Wells* while in Prison; and, 5. Her own Character.

The Witnesses were examined apart, and the Gipsy, her Son and Daughter, placed at the Bar, that the Witnesses might see them.

As to the first contested Fact, one Witness swore, she believed the Gipsy, her Son and Daughter, lay at her House at *South-Parret*, in *Dorsetshire*, on the twenty-ninth of *December*, 1752; and another swore, that the Gipsy and her Son were at her House at *Vineyard's-Gap*, on Saturday before new Christmas, 1752\*. Then *George Squires*, the Gipsy's Son, being called, deposed, that he, his Mother, and Sister *Lucy*,

8 O

were

*Canning*  
indicted.

Summary  
of her  
Trial.

\* New  
Christ-  
mas-Day,  
1752, was  
on a Mon-  
day.



were at *South-Parrot* on the twenty-ninth of *December*, 1752; that they went to *Litton* the next Day, and, on the thirty-first, to *Abbotsbury*; where they staid until the ninth of *January*, and on that Day they went to *Portesham*, from thence to *Ridgeway*, and, on the eleventh, to *Dorchester*; from whence they set out, and walked almost all Night, and got to another Village, and the next Day they lay at *Morton* in a Barn, and, on the Day after, at *Coope*; after which he could not recollect where he lay till he came to *Basingstoke*; then they travelled to *Bogshot*, where they lay, and after that to *Brentford*, from thence to the *Seven Sisters* near *Tottenham*, and from thence to *Mother Wells's*, at *Enfield-Wash*. But, being cross-examined, he gave a very lame Account how he went from *Newington* to *South-Parrot*, and named as many Counties he went thro' as Towns, without being able to name a Sign or Inn he lay at. However, to confirm his Evidence as to his Journey from *South-Parrot*, there were four Persons from *Litton* deposed, that they saw the old Woman, her Son and Daughter there, at the Time he had mentioned; and eleven from *Abbotsbury*, to that of their being there from the first of *January*, 1753, to the ninth of the same; and four to seeing them at *Portesham* on the ninth and tenth; one at *Fordington* on the eleventh; one at *Chattle* on the twelfth; three at *Martin* on the thirteenth; five at *Coope* on the fourteenth; one at *Basingstoke* on the eighteenth; two at *Brentford* on the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second; two that they were near the *Seven Sisters*, by *Tottenham*, on the twenty-third of *January*, 1753. And, as a farther Confirmation, several of those who went down to *Enfield* to assist in apprehending them, declared, that at that very Time the Gipsy, her Son and Daughter, insisted upon their being at *Abbotsbury* on the Beginning of *January*.

As to this Fact, on the Side of the Prisoner, *Canning*, the following Witnesses deposed as follows:

*Mrs. Howard*. That the first Time she could recollect her having seen the Gipsy, her Son, and two Daughters, was, she believed, on the twenty-first of *January*, 1753, when she saw them standing at *Wells's* Door.

*W. Headland*. That on the ninth of *January*, 1753, he saw the Gipsy telling a young Man his Fortune under *Lomas Dean's* Brick-Wall, at the *Bell*, at *Enfield*, and that he saw her again on the twelfth at *Wells's* House, when her two Daughters were with her, one of whom was buckling up her Pumps which she had on. But he appeared very ignorant as to reckoning of Time, not being able to tell which Month *Christmas* was in, but only that it was in Winter.

*S. Story*. That he had seen the Gipsy several Times in *White-Webb's Lane*, and that the last Time he saw her was on the twenty-third of *December*, 1752, when she was sitting within the Door of *Wells's* House; which Day he particularly remembered, because he was that Night taken ill, and was not out of his House for two Months after.

*W. Smith*. That on the fourteenth of *December*, 1752, and for two Nights after, the Gipsy

lay in his Cow-house at *Enfield*, and that she had been about the Country near him for some Time.

*Lowworth Dane*. That he was sure he saw the Gipsy pass by him as he was filling a Barrow from a Heap of Gravel at his own Door at *Enfield*, last old *Christmas-Day* was twelve-month.

*S. Arnot*, who lives in *White-Webb's Lane*, *Enfield-Chace*. That on *Monday*, the ninth or tenth of *December*, 1752, the Gipsy asked him after a little Horse she had lost, and told him her Name was *Squires*; and that he saw her the *Sunday* following.

*His Wife*. That she saw the Gipsy, for the first Time, about a Week before new *Christmas*; that afterwards she saw her in *Farmer Smith's* Cow-house, when she asked her about a little Horse.

In short, there were no less than twenty more Witnesses examined to this Fact on the Part of the Prisoner, most of whom swore to their having seen the Gipsy at or near *Enfield* about the End of the Year 1752, or in *January* 1753, and before the twenty-third of that Month; but several of them contradicted themselves, or one another, and none of them seemed to have been long or much acquainted with the Gipsy.

As to the second contested Fact, the first Witness examined on the Part of the Crown was Mr. Alderman *Chitty*, who, from his Minutes, gave an Account of *Canning's* Examination before him, when he issued his Warrant for apprehending *Wells*, &c. In this Account there is no Mention made of *Canning's* having then given any Description of the Room she was confined in, or of any Bed-Gown that was in it; but that there was in it about a Quartern Loaf of Bread, in four, five, or six Pieces, and three Quarts, or a little more, of Water; and that there were in the Room an old Stool or two, an old Table, and an old Picture over the Chimney, and two Windows in the Room, one fastened up with Boards, and the other Part ditto and Glafs. That at the latter she made a Hole, by removing a Pane of Glafs, and forcing a Part open, and got out upon a Shed of Boards, or Penthouse, and so slid down, and jumped upon the Side of a Bank on the Back Side of the House, and so got into the Road.

The next was *Gawen Nash*, Butler to the Goldsmith's Company; who swore, that he was with *Canning* before Alderman *Chitty*; that she being there, asked what Sort of Room it was that she was confined in; she answered, that it was a little, square, darkish Room, that there were Boards nailed up at the Window, and that thro' the Cracks she could see the *Hertford* Stage-Coach, which used to carry her Mistress; that there was an old broken Stool or Chair in the Room, an Iron Grate in the Chimney, and a few old Pictures hung over the Chimney, and that she lay upon the Boards. That he went down with *Canning* and the rest, on the first of *February*, to see the Warrant executed, and arrived there a little before her. That he then said to his Companions, that the Room in which they supposed she had been confined did not at all answer her Description, for it was a long, light Room, with

near



near half a Load of Hay in it, and a Parcel of Hay made up in the Form of a Bed; also a Nest of Drawers, a Tub with some Pollard in it, and three old dusty Saddles; that there was a Chimney, over which stood an old, dusty Casement, but no Grate, nor the Appearance of any Grate in the Chimney. That he observed the Window out of which she said she had made her Escape, and that there was a Watering-Pond within nine or ten Feet of it. That the other Window never had been boarded up, was large enough for him to get out at, and so low that he shook Hands with his Wife out of it: That the Casement opened and shut extremely easy, and Trees growing so near it that they were almost within his Reach. That *Adamson* rode back to meet *Canning*, and returned, waving his Hat, and saying, We are all right, for *Bet* says there is a little Hay in the Room.

*John Hague* and *Edward Aldridge*, who went likewise to *Enfield* at the same Time, gave much the same Account; and *Mr. White*, the Marshal's Man, who went down to apprehend *Wells*, &c. swore, that he saw twelve or fifteen Trusses of Hay in the Room, which he thought had been there a long Time; that he saw a Chest of Drawers, a Barrel of a Gun, and an old Musket in the Room: and that when he looked into it he was suspicious, and thought *Canning* was mistaken, because it did not agree with the Description she had given. That he looked out at the North Window, and observed the Ground was Clay, and there lay a Heap of human Dung, as high as a Quart Pot, under it, which did not appear to have been trod upon; so that, upon the whole, it did not appear to him, that any Body had got out at that Window, neither could he observe any Penthouse or Shed.

As to the old Bed-Gown which *Canning* had on when she returned to her Mother, *Mr. Deputy Molineaux* swore, that he happened to be with the late Lord-Mayor after *Squires's* Trial, when *Canning* and *Virtue Hall* were examined before him; and that, after the Examination was over, *Canning* took up the Bed-Gown in order to take it away, as it appeared to him; but the Lord-Mayor told her she must not, whereupon she said, it belonged to her Mother. This, he said, surprized him a great deal, as she had said, on *Squires's* Trial, that she had taken it out of the Grate in the Room where she said she was confined. All this was confirmed by *Mr. Read*, who happened to be with the Lord-Mayor at the same Time.

Then, as to this whole Fact, on the Part of the Prisoner, *E. Lyons*, her Master, swore, that *Mr. Nash* was for some Time so well convinced of the Truth of *Canning's* Story, that, on the tenth of February, he wrote to him, desiring him to appoint some Person at *Enfield* to receive Contributions for the unhappy, poor Girl, and wished him Success: Which Letter was produced in Court, and owned by *Mr. Nash*. And he further said, that he never found any Doubt from *Nash*, *Aldridge*, or *Hague*, till after *Squires's* Trial.

*Canning's* Mother swore, that when her Daughter returned, she said she had heard the Name *Wills* or *Wells* mentioned in the House where she

had been confined, before any Body mentioned such Words to her.

*R. Scarrat* swore, that the Night *Canning* returned, she said she had been on the *Hertfordshire* Road, about eight or ten Miles from *London*; and, upon his saying he would wager she had been at the House of *Mother Wells*, she said she had heard the Name *Wills* or *Wells* mentioned while she was in Confinement, which was in a longish, darkish Room, and saw a Coachman, whom she knew, go by, thro' a Crack of the Boards in the Window.

*Mary Myers* swore, that the Night *Canning* returned, she said she had been confined in a Room where was some Hay, and a Pitcher with about a Gallon of Water, about the Value of a Quarter Loaf, and a Fire-Place; and that when she got out she pulled down two Boards from a Window, and tore her Ear in getting down: And she further swore, that she then saw her Ear very bloody, which appeared fresh, and had dropped on her Shoulder.

*John Wintlebury*. That the Night she came home she said she had been confined on the *Hertfordshire* Road, and had heard the Name *Wills* or *Wells* mentioned in the House; and described a broken Pitcher, which held about a Gallon of Water, in the Room, and such an one he found when he went into that Room.

*J. Adamson*. That when he rode back from *Enfield* to meet *Canning*, he did not at first tell her there was Hay in the Room; but, after he had spoke to the Coachman to make Haste, he then asked her what Sort of Place it was she was confined in; to which she answered, an odd, or a wild Sort of Place, and that there was some Hay, and something else which she could not remember.

*W. Headland*, already mentioned; swore, that after *Wells* and *Squires* were taken up, he found a Piece of Window-Lead all bloody on the Ground, near the Window the Girl said she got out at, and that he carried it to his Mother, who laid it up, but it was since lost. All this was confirmed by his Mother.

As to the third contested Fact, *Fortune Natus* and his Wife both swore positively, that they lay in the very Room, and during the whole Time *Canning* said she had been confined in it; and several Witnesses swore, they knew that they lodged at *Wells's*; and some, that they lay in that Room.

*Sarah Howel*, *Wells's* Daughter, swore, that on the eighth of January, 1753, *Edward Allen*, *Giles Knight*, and *John Larny*, lopped the Trees over-against the Window of the Room where *Canning* said she was confined; that *Virtue Hall* and herself were at the Window at that Time, and that she opened the Casement herself, and it opened very easy. And the three Men she named swore, they did lop those Trees on the eighth of January, and talked to her and *Virtue Hall*, who were looking out at that Window: Also *J. Cantrel* swore, that he kept a Publick-house near *Wells's*, that he saw these Men lopping the Trees, and that they flung Clods of Dirt at *Hall* and *Howel*, who stood at the Window of that Room.

On the other Side, two Witnesses for the Prisoner deposed, that *Natus's* Wife owned to them, that



that *Canning* had been at *Mother Wells's*; and three Witnesses deposed, that both *Natus* and his Wife were Persons of a very bad Character, and neither to be believed upon their Oath.

As to the fourth contested Fact, *Mrs. Meale*, the Midwife, swore, she went to see *Canning* on the second or third of *February*, and found her in a very weak Condition: That, in order to see whether she had been debauched, she desired to see the Shift she came home in, which her Mother produced, and she observed to the Mother, that there was no Appearance of her having been debauched, but that it was uncommonly clean to be worn so long. That, on a second Visit, the Shift was again shewn to her, and then she saw three Spots of Excrement upon it.

On the other Side, *Canning's* Mother and another Woman swore to her being in a very weak Condition when she came home; and *Mr. Backler*, the Apothecary, and *Dr. Eaton*, the Physician, swore to her continuing in a very weak and dangerous Condition for several Days; to which the Doctor added, that she had not the least Symptom of her having been under a Salivation, but appeared as one almost starved; and that he did not doubt of its being possible for a Person to subsist twenty-eight Days on what she had mentioned.

Now as to the Facts proved by the Prisoner, for confirming the Truth of her Story.

To the first, her Master swore to his giving her Leave to go and dine with her Uncle on *New-Year's-Day*, 1753; and her Uncle and his Wife swore to her dining there on that Day.

To the second, her Mother swore, that she advertised her Daughter three Times during her Absence; that she consulted a Conjuror in the *Old-Bailly* about her Return, and that she fell into a Fit upon seeing her return in such a wretched Condition. Another Woman swore to her carrying the Advertisements to the Printer, by the Mother's Direction; and the Mother's Apprentice swore, that his Mistress was under great Concern on her Daughter's being missed, was at Prayer for her Return when she returned, and fell into a Fit as soon as she saw her.

To the third, *Robert Beals*, who is one that attends the Turnpike at *Stamford-Hill*, deposed, that at the Beginning of *January* he was standing by the Gate at near Eleven at Night, he heard a Sobbing and Crying on the Road: It came from towards *Newington*, and drew nearer and nearer; at last he perceived it was two Men, and a young Person, seemingly by her crying; one said, *Come along you Bitch, you are drunk*; the other said, *How drunk the Bitch is!* and made a Sort of a Laugh, but she seemed unwilling to go. By his Light he could see them; one got over the Stile, and the other laid hold of one of her Legs, or both, and lifted them over, so that she came down upright; she hung back, and fell on her Breech on the Step of the Stile, and set out a fresh Cry bitterly, as though she would go no farther: That he went nearer them, expecting she would speak to him; but there being two Men, and he alone, he did not think it safe to interpose: That the one pulled her, and the

other jostled her along, and so they took her out of Sight towards *Enfield*.

*Thomas Bennet* deposed he lives at *Enfield*, near the ten Miles Stone, and, on the twenty-ninth of *January* 1753, between Four and Five in the Afternoon, between *Mother Wells's* and his own House, he saw a miserable, poor Wretch coming along, without either Gown, Stays, Cap, Hat, or Apron on, only a dirty Thing, like half an Handkerchief, over her Head, and a Piece of something on that reached down just below her Waist, with her Hands lying together before her; she asked him the Way to *London*.

*David Dyer* deposed, that about a Quarter of a Mile from *Wells's*, towards *London*, at Four in the Afternoon, three Evenings before *Wells* was taken up, he saw a poor, distressed Creature pass by him out of a common Field; described her Dress much the same as the former Witness had done; and, upon looking at *Canning*, said that he took her to be the same Person.

*Mary Cobb* deposed, that she lived at *Edmonton*, that she met a Person in *Duck-Fields*, in a poor, distressed Condition, between the six and seven Miles Stones, on the twenty-ninth of *January*, just at the setting-in of Day-light; described her Dress much the same as the two former Witnesses, and, on looking at *Canning*, said, she firmly believed it might be her, by the Tip of her Nose, which bore some Resemblance to the Person she met.

To the fourth, *John Ward* deposed, that, before *Squires's* Trial, he went to see *Wells* in *Bridewell*, and, after some Conversation, said to her, *How could you keep the Girl a Fortnight?* To which she answered, *She was there twenty-eight Days*: And that when he asked in what Room, she said, *You know the Room well enough*. And *Richard Jones* deposed, that he went along with *Ward*, and heard the Conversation. And *Daniel Stevens* deposed, that he saw *Squires* in *New-Prison*, where she denied her cutting off the Stays, or robbing the Girl, but owned that *Canning* was at *Mother Wells's* about a Fortnight, and that she was there likewise.

And, lastly, as to *Canning's* Character, *Lyons*, her Master, *Meale*, the Midwife, and, in short, every one examined to it, gave her a very good Character; no one made the least Objection to it, tho' several of them had known her from her Infancy.

At the Trial, *John Donowell*, Carpenter and Surveyor, examined on the Part of the Crown, produced, upon Oath, a Plan of *Wells's* House, with a Plan, Elevations, and a perspective View of the Room where *Canning* said she was confined.

After the Charge the Jury withdrew, and were out upwards of two Hours, when they returned, and brought in their Verdict, Guilty of Perjury, but not wilful and corrupt: But, being informed by the Court, that their Verdict must be either Guilty or Not Guilty, they again withdrew, and soon after brought her in Guilty, but recommended her to the Mercy of the Court; after which she was committed to *Newgate*. There were great Mobs and Riots on some of these Days about the Sessions-house, and Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*



*Gascoyne* was greatly insulted and abused; so that the Court of Aldermen offered a Reward for discovering any of the Rioters. On *Monday*, the thirteenth, *Canning* was brought from *Newgate* to the *Old-Bailey*, in order to receive Sentence; but two of the Jurymen having made Affidavit, that what they had done was contrary to their Consciences, for, tho' they believed her guilty of Perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, the Council for the Prisoner hereupon moved for a new Trial; but the arguing this Point, and on the Motion for Arrest of Judgment, was put off till next Sessions, till which Time the Prisoner was remanded back to *Newgate*.

Motion for  
a new  
Trial.

On the thirtieth of *May* a Motion was made in Arrest of Judgment, and a new Trial of *Elizabeth Canning* came on to be argued before the Court, five Judges being upon the Bench. Nine of the Jurymen being examined, severally declared they did abide by their Verdict, as being entirely according to their Consciences, and the Foreman asserted the same of a tenth, who would have been present, if not necessarily hindered. The Judges, who sat during the whole Trial, gave their Opinion, that the Verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the Evidence. In the End, the Court proceeded to pass Judgment upon her, which was, That she should suffer one Month's Imprisonment, and after that be transported for seven Years.

Great Interest was made to obtain a Pardon; but she could obtain no other Favour than a genteel Treatment in *Newgate*, and to transport herself. Her Friends still persist in being able to prove her Case to be true in all its Circumstances, who, upon a Presumption of her Innocence, have been very liberal in contributing to her Support.

Merchants  
and Deal-  
ers in Li-  
nen petition  
for prohi-  
biting  
Cambricks,  
&c.

On the twenty-third of *February* there was presented to the House, and read, a Petition of the Merchants and Dealers in Linen of the City of *London*, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, alledging, That the Act passed in the eighteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, for prohibiting the Wear and Importation of *Cambricks* and *French Lawns*, and further explained and enforced by a subsequent Law, had by long Experience been found ineffectual, to the great Detriment of his Majesty's Revenue, and the Loss of this Branch of Trade to the fair Merchants and Dealers, and putting it into the Hands of Smugglers and unfair Traders; therefore praying the House to do therein as to them should seem meet. This Petition was referred to a Committee of the whole House; and several Accounts relating to the Importation and Exportation of *Cambricks* being called for, and referred to the said Committee, the House resolved itself into the same on the twenty-third of *March*, and directed *Sir William Calvert*, their Chairman, to move for Leave to bring in a Bill, for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of *Cambricks* and *French Lawns*; which he did on the twenty-seventh, when it was granted; and *Sir William Yonge*, Mr. Alderman *Baker*, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; which was the more surprising, as it had from Experience been found

to be impossible to prevent the Importation of *Cambricks* and *French Lawns* from other Countries, under different Names, and still more impossible to prevent the Confumption. However, a Bill was prepared, as ordered, and presented by *Sir William Yonge*, on the seventeenth of *April*; when it was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time. The nineteenth it was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for the *Wednesday* Se'nnight following. But by this Time the *Linen-Drapers* having seen the Bill, had taken the Alarm; therefore, on that Day, there was presented to the House, and read, a Petition of the Merchants and Dealers in Linen of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, on Behalf of themselves, and all other the Merchants and Dealers in Linen within *Great-Britain*; alledging, That, should the said Bill be passed into a Law, it would lay very great Hardships and Difficulties upon the fair Trader, without restraining the infamous Practice of Smuggling, or the several other illicit Means, by which the Acts for prohibiting the Importation and Wear of *Cambricks* and *French Lawns* had been hitherto eluded; therefore praying to be heard by their Counsel against the said Bill: And it was ordered, that they should be heard by themselves or Council upon the Report: After which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill, as they did also the next Day, when the Report was ordered to be received upon that Day Se'nnight. In the mean Time Petitions, to the same Effect with the last, were presented against the Bill, from the Merchants and Dealers in Linen of *Bristol*, *Reading*, *Preston*, and *York*; and, when the Report came to be received, on the seventeenth of *May*, such strong Reasons were given by the Petitioners Counsel and Witnesses against the Bill, that it was recommitted for that Day Month, and so dropped.

Linen  
Drapers  
Petition.

On the twentieth of *March* there was presented to the House, and read, a Petition of the Sugar-Refiners, Grocers, and other Dealers in Sugar, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Borough of *Southwark*, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, setting forth as follows: viz. "That the Price of *Muscovada Sugar* is become excessively high, owing to a deficient Importation from our Sugar-Colonies in *America*, notwithstanding the Assurances given by the Planters in the Year 1739, of a much greater Supply, when the Legislature indulged them the Liberty of sending their Sugars directly to any foreign Port south of *Cape Finestre*; and that ever since *Lady-Day*, 1749, the Sugar-Planters have received for their Sugars a much higher Price than what they did for many Years before the Commencement of the late War; and, notwithstanding these Encouragements, instead of increasing their Plantations, and sending home a larger Produce, they have decreased in their Importation ever since the Year 1739, upon an Average, very considerably; and that the Planters are greater

Dealers in  
Sugar pe-  
tition to  
Parliament



"Gainers by a small Importation than a large  
 "one, but the Navigation, the Revenues, the  
 "Petitioners, and the Consumers of Sugar, are  
 "great Sufferers; and that the foreign Markets  
 "are supplied with Sugar from the *French* at  
 "less than half the Price it is here sold for,  
 "exclusive of all Duties paid here; and the  
 "Price of Sugars at the *British* Sugar-Colonies  
 "is more than double the Price of what it is at  
 "the *French* Sugar-Colonies; and that the ex-  
 "cessive Gain of the *British* Planters, by a defi-  
 "cient Importation (all foreign Sugars being  
 "excluded by Duties which amount to a Pro-  
 "hibition) may be a Temptation to them to  
 "forbear breaking up more Land for Sugar-  
 "Plantations, especially in the Island of *Ja-*  
 "*maica*, where the Petitioners are informed large  
 "Tracts of Land, fit for that Purpose, do re-  
 "main uncultivated; and that the common  
 "People of *England* are deprived of one of the  
 "Conveniences of Life, by the present high  
 "Price of Sugars, and the Petitioners of the  
 "Benefit of supplying them therewith, and those  
 "who can afford it are obliged to pay double the  
 "Price which the rest of *Europe* do for the same  
 "Commodity; and that there is no Possibility of  
 "exporting either *Muscovada* Sugar, or refined,  
 "to any Port in *Europe*, not even to *Ireland*, the  
 "Prices here being much higher than in any  
 "other Part of the World, for which Reason the  
 "Traders in *Ireland* have made Use of the Li-  
 "berty they have of importing Sugar from  
 "*Portugal*; and that the very great Disparity of  
 "the Price of Sugar here, and in *France*, *Flanders*,  
 "and *Holland*, is a strong Temptation to smug-  
 "gle Sugar from thence, to the great Injury of  
 "the Government, and of the fair Trader; and  
 "the Petitioners are credibly informed, that large  
 "Quantities of refined Sugars are smuggled into  
 "*Scotland*, and that, in other Parts of the King-  
 "dom, *French* Sugar-Loaves are sold at a much  
 "lower Price than they can be afforded by our  
 "own Refiners; and that the deficient Importa-  
 "tion of Sugar is of great Detriment to the Ma-  
 "nufacture of refining Sugar, wherein a great  
 "Number of Families, in almost every Part of  
 "the Kingdom, are now concerned, and a great  
 "Number of Hands employed, and which gives  
 "Employment and Maintenance to many other  
 "Manufacturers, and pays considerable Taxes  
 "to the Government; for, by the present Scar-  
 "city, they are deprived of Sugar to refine (nor  
 "can the common People afford to pay for  
 "refining a Commodity already so dear) to their  
 "great Loss, being obliged to very large Ex-  
 "pences, even when they have no Employment,  
 "and to the Loss of all those who depend on  
 "their Manufacture, and, by the present immo-  
 "derate Price, can have no Hope of exporting  
 "any Part of their Produce, which, when they  
 "were enabled to do, their Labour and Expence  
 "was repaid them by Foreigners, and defeats  
 "the wise Intentions of the Legislature in grant-  
 "ing a Bounty upon the Export of Sugar re-  
 "fined in *Great-Britain*; and that the Inhabitants  
 "and Proprietors of *Jamaica*, tho' they have  
 "many hundred thousand Acres of Land fit for  
 "Sugar Plantations, which, as they have pub-  
 "lickly declared, are sufficient to supply all

"*Europe* with Sugar, and are exempt from the  
 "Tax of four and a half *per Cent.* to which our  
 "other Sugar-Islands are subject, have, not-  
 "withstanding, forbore to cultivate them; but,  
 "instead thereof, have practised the Trade of  
 "refining Sugar there, and, in order to encou-  
 "rage it, have imposed a Duty of no less than  
 "six Pence *per Pound* on all refined Sugar im-  
 "ported from *Great-Britain*, to the great Detri-  
 "ment of the Navigation and Revenue of this  
 "Kingdom, as well as of the Petitioners; and  
 "that in some of the other *British* Sugar-Islands  
 "Refiners are likewise set up; which Practice is  
 "injurious to the Navigation and Revenue, by  
 "diminishing the Quantity of *Muscovada* Sugar  
 "which would otherwise be imported, and inter-  
 "feres with the Manufacture of refining Sugar  
 "here; and, therefore, praying the House will  
 "take the Premises into their Consideration, and  
 "make it the Interest of the *British* Sugar-Colo-  
 "nies to produce and send home a large Quan-  
 "tity of Sugar to *Great-Britain*, in order to  
 "become more useful to their Mother Country,  
 "its Trade, Navigation, and Revenue, or to  
 "grant any other Relief, as to the House should  
 "seem meet."

As this Petition contained so many important  
 and alarming Facts, it was immediately referred  
 to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole  
 House; and, on the twenty-third, a Petition of  
 much the same Purport was presented from the  
 same Sort of Traders in *Bristol*, which was re-  
 ferred to the same Committee. Upon this Occa-  
 sion a great Number of Accounts, relating to  
 the Importation and Exportation of Sugars, were,  
 by Order, laid before the House; and, several  
 Persons having been ordered to attend the Com-  
 mittee, the House resolved itself into the same  
 on the thirteenth of *April*, as it did likewise the  
 seventeenth, after which the Committee was ad-  
 journed from Time to Time, till after the End  
 of the Session, without doing any Thing for the  
 Relief of the Petitioners; but what they seemed  
 to aim at was, that a Law should be made for  
 giving them Leave to import Sugars from any  
 other Place, when that from our Plantations sold  
 above such a Price here in *England*, on paying, for  
 all Sugars so imported by them, near double the  
 Duty which is paid upon the same Sort of Sugars  
 imported from our own Sugar-Colonies.

The Number and Condition of the Publick-  
 Houses in and about this Metropolis, and other  
 great Cities and Towns, becoming a great Nu-  
 merance, a Motion was made on the fifth of *March*  
 in the House of Commons, and Leave was given  
 to bring in a Bill for regulating the Number of  
 Alehouses in *England*, and for the more easy  
 convicting Persons selling Ale and other Liquors  
 without Licence. This Bill enacted, amongst  
 other Things, 1. That, upon granting Licences  
 by Justices to keep an Alehouse, Inn, Victuall-  
 house, or to sell Ale, Beer, and other Liquors  
 by Retail, the Person to whom the same was to  
 be granted should enter into a Recognizance in  
 the Sum of ten Pounds, with two sufficient Sure-  
 ties, each in the Sum of five Pounds, or one  
 sufficient Surety in the Sum of ten Pounds, under  
 the usual Condition, for Maintenance of good  
 Order and Rule within his House; or, if he

*Bill for  
 licensing  
 Alehouses*

should



should be hindered from attending in Person, thro' Sickness, Infirmary, or any other reasonable Cause, to be allowed by the said Justices, such Licence might be granted upon two sufficient Sureties entering into Recognizance, each in the Penalty of ten Pounds, for the Performance of the said Condition. 2. That no Licence should be granted to any Person not licenced the Year preceding, unless such Person should produce, at the general Meeting of the Justices in September, a Certificate under the Hands of the Parson, Vicar, or Curate, and the major Part of the Churchwardens and Overseers, or else of three or four reputable and substantial Householders and Inhabitants, of his good Fame; and sober Life and Conversation; the producing of which Certificate to be mentioned in the Licence, otherwise the same to be void. 3. That if a licenced Person should die or remove, the Person succeeding might keep on such Alehouse during the Residue of the Term of the Licence, on Condition that, within thirty Days after such Death or Removal, he should obtain a Certificate as aforesaid, to be signed by some neighbouring Justice, in order to its being produced at the next general Meeting in September; and that if such Certificate should not be obtained within the said thirty Days, then immediately from and after the Expiration thereof, such Licence should be void: And that no Licence should entitle a Person to keep an Alehouse in any other Place than that in which it was first kept by Virtue of such Licence. 4. That no Licence should be granted but at a general Meeting of the Justices, acting in the Division wherein the Person to be licenced dwelt, to be held on the first of September yearly, or within twenty Days after; and every such Licence to be made for one Year only, to commence on the twenty-ninth of September: And that the Day and Place for granting such Licences should be appointed by Warrant of two or more Justices, ten Days at least before such Meeting, directed to the High-Constable of the Division, requiring him to order the respective Petty-Constables, to give Notice to the several Alehouse and Innkeepers within their Constablewicks, of the Day and Place of such Meeting. And, 5. It was provided, that this Act should not alter the Times of granting Licences for keeping of common Inns or Alehouses, or oblige Persons not licenced the Year preceding to produce Certificates in any City or Town corporate.

*All for naturalizing Jews.*

On the sixteenth of April a Bill, which had been passed without any great Opposition in the House of Lords, intituled, *An Act to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament; and for other Purposes therein mentioned*, was sent down to the Commons, where it was the next Day read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time. The nineteenth it was ordered to be printed; and, on the seventh of May, it was read a second Time, and a Motion made for its being committed; and, tho' there are no Clergymen in the House of Commons, yet upon this Motion a long Debate ensued, in which the principal Speakers were William Northey, Esq; Sir Edmund Ilham, Sir Jobu Barnard, Charles Cholmondeley, Esq; and Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; against committing the Bill;

and the Lord Dupplin, Robert Nugent, Esq; the Lord Barrington, and Henry Pelham, Esq; for committing it; and the Question being at last put, and carried in the Affirmative, it was resolved, that the Bill should be committed to a Committee of the whole House, and that the House would resolve itself into the said Committee on Tuesday, the fifteenth of May, when the Bill was again strenuously opposed; but it passed thro' the Committee, and the Report was agreed to without any Amendment. The next Day it was ordered to be read a third Time, on Tuesday, the twenty-second; and previous thereto, viz. on the twenty-first, there was presented to the House, and read, a Petition of the several Merchants and Traders in the City of London, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, alledging, that the Petitioners were of Opinion, that the passing of this Bill into a Law, might encourage Persons of Wealth and Substance to remove with their Effects from foreign Parts into this Kingdom, and increase the Commerce and Credit of this Nation, and therefore praying that the Bill might pass into a Law; and, that the House might see what Sort of Men the Petitioners were; several of their Names were, upon Motion, read to the House. But as Merchants and Traders, as well as all other Sorts of Men, are often of different Opinions, there was the same Day presented, by the Sheriffs of London, a Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City, in Common Council assembled; which Petition being read, expressed the Apprehensions of the Petitioners; that, should the said Bill be passed into a Law, the same would tend greatly to the Dishonour of the Christian Religion, endanger our excellent Constitution, and be highly prejudicial to the Interest and Trade of the Kingdom in general, and the said City in particular, and therefore praying that it might not be passed into a Law. Both which Petitions were ordered to lie on the Table until the Bill should be read a third Time: And next Day, after reading the Order for this Purpose, a Petition was presented to the House, and read, of the subscribing Merchants and Traders of the City of London, in Behalf of themselves and all other Merchants and Traders of Great-Britain, alledging their being apprehensive, that the said Bill, if passed into a Law, would in its Consequences greatly affect our Trade and Commerce with foreign Nations, and particularly with Spain and Portugal, and would also be attended with many other very bad Effects to the Kingdom; and therefore praying that they might have Leave, by themselves or Counsel, to offer their Reasons against passing the same into a Law. Which Petition was ordered to lie on the Table until the Bill should be read a third Time, and that the Petitioners might then be heard by themselves against the said Bill, if they thought fit. Immediately after which, there was presented to the House, and read, a Petition of the several Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers, Shipwrights, and Commanders of Ships, whose Names were thereunto subscribed, in Behalf of themselves, and many other Persons concerned in Shipping, and in the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom, alledging, that the

*Merchants petition for it.*

*City's Petition against it.*

*London Merchants petition against it.*

*Manufacturers petition for it.*



Petitioners were of Opinion, that the passing this Bill into a Law might encourage many Persons of Wealth and Substance to remove with their Effects from foreign Parts into this Kingdom; the greatest Part of which, agreeable to the Experience of former Times, would be employed by them in foreign Trade and Commerce, and in the increasing the Shipping, and encouraging the Exportation of the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom, of which the Persons who profess the Jewish Religion had, for many Years last past, exported great Quantities; and therefore praying, that the said Bill might pass into a Law. This Petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the Table until the Bill should be read a third Time; which it immediately was, after some of the last Petitioners against it had been called in, and their Petition being again read, they were heard, and they examined several Witnesses in Support of their Petition; after which they being withdrawn, and the Bill opened by Mr. Speaker, a Motion was made, that the Bill do pass. Upon this there ensued another long Debate; and a Motion being made, that the Debate should be adjourned until that Day Month, the Question was put thereupon, and carried in the Negative: Whereupon the Question for the Bill's passing was put, and carried in the Affirmative; and Mr. Hume was ordered to carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them, that the House had agreed to the same without any Amendment.

*Bill passed  
by the  
Commons.*

*Substance of the Act to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament, &c.*

*Substance  
of the Act.*

The Preamble recites the Act of the seventh of James I. which requires every Person who shall apply to be naturalized by Act of Parliament, being of the Age of eighteen, or upwards, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within one Month before the Bill for such Naturalization be exhibited; whereby many Persons of considerable Substance, professing the Jewish Religion, are prevented from being naturalized by Bill to be exhibited in Parliament for that Purpose: And the Act of the thirteenth of his present Majesty, whereby Persons professing the Jewish Religion, who have resided, or shall reside for seven Years or more, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, are naturalized upon their complying with the Terms therein mentioned, without their receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: "It is therefore enacted, that Persons professing the Jewish Religion may, upon Application for that Purpose, be naturalized by Parliament without receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the said Act of the seventh of James I. or any other Law, Statute, &c. to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

"Provided also, That no Person shall hereafter be naturalized in Pursuance of this Act, unless in the Bill to be exhibited for that Purpose there be a Clause inserted, declaring, that such Person shall be liable to the Disabilities expressed in the Act made in the first Year of his late Majesty King George I. intitled, An Act to explain an Act made in the twelfth

"Year of King William III. intitled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

"Provided also, That no Person shall be naturalized by Virtue of any Act to be made or passed in Pursuance of this Act, who shall not, for three Years or upwards, before the Time of the exhibiting the Bill for that Purpose, have resided in his Majesty's Dominions of Great-Britain or Ireland, without being absent out of the same for a longer Space than three Months at any one Time during the said three Years.

"Provided also, That no Person shall be naturalized by Virtue of any Act to be made or passed in Pursuance of this Act, unless Proof shall be made by two credible Witnesses, that such Person professeth the Jewish Religion, and hath for three Years past professed the same.

"And it is further enacted, That, from and after the first of June, 1753, every Person professing the Jewish Religion shall be disabled, and is hereby made incapable to purchase, either in his or her own Name, or in the Name of any other Person or Persons, to his or her Use, or in Trust for him or her, or to inherit or take by Descent, Devise, or Limitation, in Possession, Reversion, or Remainder, any Advowson or Right of Patronage, or Presentation, or other Right or Interest whatsoever, of, in, or to any Benefice, Prebend, or other Ecclesiastical Living, or Promotion, School, Hospital, or Donative whatsoever; and all and singular Estates, Terms, and other Interests whatsoever, of, in, or to any Benefice, Prebend, or other Ecclesiastical Living, &c. which, from and after the said first of June, shall be made, suffered, or done, to or for the Use or Behoof of any such Person or Persons, or upon any Trust or Confidence, mediately or immediately, to or for the Benefit or Behoof of any such Person or Persons, shall be utterly void and of none Effect."

The Debates on this Bill were extremely warm on both Sides. They for the Bill strenuously maintained, that the Nation would thereby acquire considerable Increase of Riches and Trade. They in the Opposition answered all their Arguments, with great Clearness and Judgment; but none more effectually than the honourable Father of this City, and its Representative in Parliament, who is said to have spoken to this Effect:

"I am sorry I should find myself under a Necessity to speak against those I have long lived and conversed with, and for many of whom I have a particular Esteem; but, whilst I have the Honour of a Seat in this House, no personal Friendships or Connections shall induce me to keep Silence, when I see any Thing brought into this House, which I think will be not only injurious but dishonourable to my Country. If this Bill had been general, if it had been a Bill to open a Way for the Naturalization of all Mahometans and Pagans, as well as Jews, I should more readily have agreed

*Sir John Barnard's  
Speech.*



“ agreed to it, because it would not have brought  
 “ such a Reflection upon us as Christians. Such  
 “ a general Bill, like the late Bill for a general  
 “ Naturalization of all foreign Protestant, might  
 “ have been deemed to proceed, as that Bill did,  
 “ from some mistaken Maxim in Politicks; but  
 “ to give a particular Invitation to the Jews,  
 “ really seems as if we contemned, and were  
 “ resolved to abandon, the Religion we now  
 “ profess. The Jews are, and always have been,  
 “ the most professed Enemies to Christianity,  
 “ and the greatest Revilers of Christ himself:  
 “ They are the Offspring of those that crucified  
 “ our Saviour, and to this Day labour under  
 “ the Curse pronounced against them upon that  
 “ Account. I know, that, as a Christian, I am  
 “ obliged to love my Enemy; but, whilst he  
 “ continues to be so, no Precept of Christianity  
 “ enjoins me to take him under my Roof, much  
 “ less to put him in a Way of making himself  
 “ Master both of me and my Roof; and how  
 “ some Gentlemen imagine, that the Possession  
 “ of a Land Estate should have an Influence  
 “ upon a Man's religious Principles, I cannot  
 “ comprehend. If any Jew should be so loose  
 “ as to all Principles of Religion, as to abjure  
 “ the Religion of his Ancestors for the Sake of  
 “ being in the Fashion, or for the Sake of ac-  
 “ quiring any Honour or Preferment, surely  
 “ his Desire of possessing a Land Estate will  
 “ be an additional Motive for this declaring  
 “ himself Christian, when he finds he cannot  
 “ otherwise acquire such a Possession.

“ But if Jews should come to be possessed of  
 “ a great Share of the Land Estates of this  
 “ Kingdom, how are we sure Christianity will  
 “ continue to be the fashionable Religion, or  
 “ that the Profession of it will continue neces-  
 “ sary for qualifying a Man for any Honour or  
 “ Preferment. To me it really seems at present  
 “ to be the Fashion for a Man to declare himself  
 “ of no Religion; and, if our fashionable Gen-  
 “ tlemen should at last fix upon any particular  
 “ Religion, the Jewish may, perhaps, stand as  
 “ good a Chance as any other; for Fashion, we  
 “ know, depends upon nothing but Whim; and  
 “ if the Jews should become our chief Land-  
 “ holders, they will, probably, be the Leaders  
 “ of our Whim. As Landholders they will have  
 “ the chusing of most of the Members of this  
 “ House, and may themselves be chosen; and  
 “ then to intitle themselves to Posts and Prefer-  
 “ ments, they have nothing to do but to join  
 “ with the other Dissenters in getting the Test  
 “ Act, and all the other Laws for securing our  
 “ established Church, repealed. Whatever some  
 “ Gentlemen may think, if we consider their  
 “ Numbers, and the vast Estates they have ac-  
 “ quired in this Kingdom within the last fifty or  
 “ sixty Years, this will appear to be no chime-  
 “ rical Apprehension; and their having thus a  
 “ View to get Possession of the whole Strength  
 “ and Power of this Nation, will rather confirm  
 “ them in their Obstinacy than induce them to  
 “ turn Christians, because they will look upon  
 “ it as a preparatory Step made by Providence,  
 “ which is to be followed by their expected  
 “ Messiah. But in this View they will certainly  
 “ be some Way or other disappointed, as they

No. 59.

“ are never to have any fixed Habitation until  
 “ after they have acknowledged Christ to be the  
 “ Messiah; and when they do this, they are to  
 “ be restored to their native Land: Therefore  
 “ such are very much mistaken as suppose, that  
 “ our giving them a fixed Habitation in this  
 “ Country before their Conversion, can any way  
 “ tend towards a Completion of the Christian  
 “ Prophecy relating to them.

“ I shall now consider the Advantages hoped  
 “ for from this Bill, but must begin with some  
 “ general Observations in Relation to the Jews:  
 “ And, in the first Place, I must observe, that  
 “ it is a very great Mistake to suppose, that  
 “ the Jews ever did, or ever can set up Trade  
 “ in any Country; for the Origin of Trade in  
 “ all Countries is Manufacture, but none of the  
 “ Jews, even of the poorest Sort, are ever bred  
 “ to be Manufacturers or Mechanicks, or indeed  
 “ to any laborious Employment, therefore they  
 “ can never be the Beginners of Trade in any  
 “ Country. It was not they that began the  
 “ Dutch Trade, after the Establishment of that  
 “ Commonwealth, but it was the Persecution  
 “ and Oppression of the Spanish Government  
 “ which drove the Manufacturers and Mecha-  
 “ nicks from all the other Provinces of the Ne-  
 “ therlands; nor was it the Expulsion of the Jews  
 “ which ruined the Trade of Spain and Portugal,  
 “ but the Emigration of the Inhabitants; for  
 “ such Multitudes of their People went to Ame-  
 “ rica, that there was not enough left for carry-  
 “ ing on any Sort of Manufacture sufficient for  
 “ their home Consumption. No Instance can be  
 “ given of the Jews having been the Beginners  
 “ of Trade in any Country, but many Instances  
 “ to the contrary. In Poland there have been  
 “ Multitudes of Jews for many Ages, yet no  
 “ Man will say that Poland is a trading Country.  
 “ In this Country, tho' they were settled here  
 “ from the Time of the Conquest to the eight-  
 “ teenth of Edward the First, near two hundred  
 “ and thirty Years, yet they never set up any  
 “ Trade, but dealt chiefly in Usury, which  
 “ indeed was most excessive, for we have among  
 “ our Records some Regulations, prohibiting  
 “ them to take above two Pence per Pound per  
 “ Week. The Truth is, in those Countries  
 “ where there is little or no Trade, they deal  
 “ mostly in Usury, or in collecting the Taxes;  
 “ and, where a Trade has been already established,  
 “ some indeed of the richer Sort may engage in  
 “ foreign Commerce, but the poorer Sort deal  
 “ only as Brokers, Pedlars, or Hawkers, as  
 “ we may now see from daily Experience.

“ But, tho' the Jews cannot be the first Be-  
 “ ginners of Trade in any Country, yet, after  
 “ it is begun, they may contribute to its In-  
 “ crease; for as they either cannot, or will not  
 “ purchase, or take Lands to farm in any Coun-  
 “ try, they have no Way of employing their  
 “ Money but in Trade or Usury; and as they  
 “ are dispersed over the whole World, and keep  
 “ a Correspondence with one another, they know  
 “ where all Sorts of Manufactures may be sold  
 “ to the best Advantage; therefore, by lending  
 “ their Money to the native Manufacturers,  
 “ they may enable them to extend their Manu-  
 “ facture, and, by their foreign Correspondence,

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“ they



“ they may increase the Exportation. For this  
 “ Reason, in the Infancy of the Trade of any  
 “ Country, it is right to encourage the Jews to  
 “ come and settle amongst them, as the Manu-  
 “ facturers have not then Money of their own  
 “ sufficient for carrying their Manufacture to  
 “ any great Extent, and as the native Merchants  
 “ have not a foreign Correspondence settled,  
 “ perhaps, in those Countries where some of  
 “ their Manufactures may be sold to the best  
 “ Advantage. But, in a Country where Trade  
 “ and Commerce have been fully and long  
 “ established, where the Manufacturers have  
 “ Money sufficient of their own, or of their  
 “ Friends, to carry their Manufactures to the  
 “ utmost Extent, and where the native Mer-  
 “ chants have a Correspondence settled in every  
 “ foreign Country where it is possible to carry  
 “ on any Commerce, and consequently must  
 “ know where every Sort of Manufacture may  
 “ be sold to the best Advantage: In such a  
 “ Country, I say, it is Madness, if not worse,  
 “ to put Jews, or any other Foreigners, upon an  
 “ equal Footing with Natives; because it only  
 “ enables the former to take the Bread, or  
 “ a Part of the Bread, out of the Mouths of  
 “ the latter, without increasing in the least the  
 “ national Trade or Commerce; for no Jew,  
 “ no more than a Native, will export more of  
 “ your Manufacture than he can sell to Ad-  
 “ vantage; and so much your own native Mer-  
 “ chants will always export, if there were not  
 “ a Jew in the Kingdom, nor does an *English*  
 “ Merchant ever desire a greater Profit than  
 “ will satisfy a Jew, or any other foreign Mer-  
 “ chant; for, in such a Multitude of Merchants  
 “ as we now have of our own to all Parts of  
 “ the World where the Trade is open, it is cer-  
 “ tain that they will undersell one another, till  
 “ they bring the Market down to what can be  
 “ deemed nothing but a living Profit.

“ Let us take, for Example, the Kingdom of  
 “ *Portugal*: Does any Man think that we do not  
 “ now export as many of our Manufactures thi-  
 “ ther as can possibly find a Vent there, or that  
 “ our *Portugal* Merchants and their Factors there,  
 “ who are so numerous, and so independent of  
 “ one another, do not sell those Goods as cheap  
 “ as they can be sold? Suppose then that we  
 “ export yearly thither to the Value of a Million  
 “ Sterling, and that this is the utmost that can  
 “ be exported; if we should naturalize all the  
 “ Jews in the World, they could not add to  
 “ that Exportation, they could only come in for  
 “ a Share of it; and, suppose that Share to be  
 “ two hundred thousand Pounds Worth of Goods  
 “ yearly, is it not evident, that in this Case  
 “ one Fifth of our *English Portuguese* Merchants  
 “ must give up the Trade, or all of them to-  
 “ gether must trade for one Fifth less than they  
 “ used to do? This therefore could be of no  
 “ Advantage to our Trade or to our Manu-  
 “ factures; it would only transfer the Profit upon  
 “ two hundred thousand Pounds Worth of Goods  
 “ yearly from our native *English* Merchants to  
 “ our naturalized Jews; and this I must look  
 “ on as a Loss to the Nation, because I think  
 “ we are as yet a Christian Nation. The Estate  
 “ got by an *Englishman* we are sure will remain

“ here; but a Jew, tho’ naturalized, may be  
 “ here To-day and gone To-morrow: When he  
 “ has got an Estate here, he may go and live  
 “ upon it in a Climate which he thinks more  
 “ agreeable to his Constitution.

“ This Example may be applied to every  
 “ Country in the World, as well as to that of  
 “ *Portugal*, for there is no Country where we  
 “ have not now Houses and Factories established;  
 “ and therefore it is, I think, a Demonstration,  
 “ that the Bill now before us can be of no Ad-  
 “ vantage to our Trade or Manufactures, but  
 “ must be of Disadvantage to the Nation in every  
 “ Branch of our foreign Trade. And now with  
 “ Regard to our domestick: The Jews, it is  
 “ true, have as yet contented themselves with  
 “ Hawking and Peddling; very few of them  
 “ have become Shopkeepers, because it would  
 “ subject them to Taxes and Parish-Rates. But,  
 “ suppose they should begin to engage in this  
 “ Branch of Business, could it be of any Advan-  
 “ tage to our Trade or to our Manufacturers?  
 “ Have we not already as many *English* Shop-  
 “ keepers of all Kinds as can be supported by the  
 “ Consumption? Does not the most petty Shop-  
 “ keeper know, that what maketh rich is a small  
 “ Profit and a quick Return? Consequently,  
 “ must not every one of them sell his Goods as  
 “ cheap as he can possibly afford? Therefore  
 “ we cannot suppose that Jew Shopkeepers would  
 “ sell cheaper than our *English* now do, but they  
 “ might, perhaps, cheat oftener; and, if Jew  
 “ Shopkeepers should increase, the Christian must  
 “ diminish in Number; so that, if in this Way  
 “ the Bill now before us should have any Effect,  
 “ it would only be a transferring of a Share  
 “ of the Profit upon our home Consumption,  
 “ from our native Christians to our naturalized  
 “ Jews.

“ But, both in our foreign and domestick  
 “ Trade, the transferring of a Part of the Profits  
 “ from the Christian to the Jew, is not the only  
 “ bad Consequence we have to fear from this  
 “ Bill: Sectaries of all Kinds, especially the  
 “ Jews, are more zealous and more diligent in  
 “ recommending one another, and in playing  
 “ into the Hands of one another, than those of  
 “ the established Church. By this Means they  
 “ may in Time render it impossible for any  
 “ Christian to carry on any Trade, either foreign  
 “ or domestick, to Advantage: Jews may be-  
 “ come our only Merchants and our only Shop-  
 “ keepers. They will probably leave the la-  
 “ borious Part of all Manufactures and mecha-  
 “ nical Trades to the poor Christian, but they  
 “ will be the paramount Masters, as the Mer-  
 “ chants and Shopkeepers in every Country must  
 “ always be. And if our landed Gentlemen should  
 “ find it impossible to provide for their younger  
 “ Sons, by making them Merchants or Shop-  
 “ keepers, nor for their Daughters by marrying  
 “ them, with a small Fortune, to a Merchant or  
 “ Shopkeeper, we may judge what would soon  
 “ be the Fate of most of our Landholders;  
 “ they must give such large Fortunes to their  
 “ younger Children, or at least to most of them,  
 “ as might be sufficient for their Support, by  
 “ which Means a new Incumbrance would be  
 “ every Generation be brought upon the Estate,  
 “ and



"and that without any Resource. At present  
 "a younger Brother often gets by Trade such a  
 "Sum of Money as saves the Estate of his  
 "Family; or the Heir, by marrying the Daugh-  
 "ter of a rich Merchant or Shopkeeper, gets  
 "such a Fortune as redeems his Estate from  
 "all former Incumbrances; but if Jews, who  
 "marry only among one another, were our only  
 "Merchants and Shopkeepers, both these Re-  
 "sources would be cut off; which would every  
 "Year bring so many of our Land Estates to  
 "Market, that I doubt much if they would rise  
 "in their Price, until the Jews had got Pos-  
 "session of most of them.

"Thus the Bill now before us, instead of  
 "being of Advantage, may probably be fatal to  
 "our present Landholders; and, whatever Esteem  
 "some Gentlemen here may have for the Jews,  
 "I doubt much if our *English* Farmers would  
 "like to have Jews for their Landlords, tho'  
 "they could hardly be treated worse than some  
 "of them are at present by their Christian Land-  
 "lords. From all which I must conclude, that  
 "there is no Rank of Men in the Kingdom to  
 "whom this Bill, if passed into a Law, can be  
 "of any Advantage; but that, on the contrary,  
 "if it takes any Effect, it will be of immediate  
 "Disadvantage to our Merchants, and may at  
 "last be fatal to every Rank of Christians in this  
 "Kingdom. And, as to the Advantage it may  
 "be of to the State, by supplying our Ministers  
 "with Money in Case of a War, or by enabling  
 "them to reduce the Interest payable upon our  
 "publick Funds, in Case of the Continuance of  
 "Peace, I must observe, that, if the Jews can-  
 "not get an equal Interest and equal Security  
 "any where else, they will let us have their  
 "Money without being naturalized; and if they  
 "can get an higher Interest and equal Security  
 "any where else, they will not let us have their  
 "Money, even tho' we should naturalize the  
 "whole *Hebrew* Nation at once. So that to  
 "compensate all the Dangers and all the Dis-  
 "advantages we shall expose ourselves to by the  
 "passing of this Bill, we can expect no one Ad-  
 "vantage but that of having a few rich Jews  
 "come here to spend their Income from our  
 "Funds, which they now spend abroad; and  
 "even this I think very precarious; for when a  
 "Man grows old, he does not like to leave the  
 "Country in which he has been bred, and, per-  
 "haps, born, which is the Reason that I have  
 "seldom seen Bills of Naturalization applied for  
 "by rich Foreigners who have got their Fortunes  
 "abroad, but by Foreigners who have long lived,  
 "and have got Estates, or are in the Way of  
 "getting Estates, in this Country.

"But, tho' I think this good Effect of the  
 "Bill very precarious, I am convinced it will  
 "have a very extensive bad Effect. We may,  
 "if we please, call it only a Bill for empowering  
 "the Parliament to naturalize, but it will in  
 "Effect be a general Naturalization of the Jews.  
 "An old and rich Jew, who has give over  
 "Trade, may not, perhaps, expose himself to  
 "the Fatigue and Danger of changing his Coun-  
 "try and Climate; but all the rich Jews, who  
 "are still engaging in Trade, and resolve to  
 "continue it, will come here to be naturalized;

"and, where the Rich come, the Poor must  
 "follow. We shall have Crowds of them coming  
 "over every Day, and, as their Children after-  
 "wards born will of Course be natural-born  
 "Subjects, if the Doctrine be established, that  
 "all such Jews may purchase and hold Land  
 "Estates, I am afraid that a great Part of the  
 "Land in this Kingdom may soon fall into their  
 "Hands, so that from henceforth the Prophecy,  
 "at least with Respect to them in this Country,  
 "will be defeated; for, whilst our Constitution  
 "remains in its present Form, those that are pos-  
 "sessed of our Land Estates must necessarily have  
 "a Share in our Government: Tho' they may  
 "not be Members of Parliament, nor Ministers  
 "of State, yet they must have a great Influence  
 "upon those that are; consequently they can  
 "neither be called Vagabonds, nor can it be  
 "said, that they have found no Ease nor Rest  
 "for the Sole of their Foot in this Country, or  
 "that they have here a trembling Heart, or any  
 "Sorrow of Mind. But whatever has happened,  
 "whatever may happen, to some particular Men  
 "of that Nation, I am fully convinced, that  
 "there is a Curse attends the Nation in general,  
 "and will attend them until they acknowledge  
 "Christ to be the Messiah. To such of them as  
 "will do so I shall be ready to grant every In-  
 "dulgence, but, by indulging those that will  
 "not, I am afraid we shall bring our Nation into  
 "the same Contempt in which they are held by  
 "all Nations under the Sun; and I wish, that  
 "by bringing them here, we may not bring  
 "along with them the Curse that has pursued  
 "them thro' all Countries, and for so many Ages."

Which Arguments, tho' not sufficient at pre-  
 sent to stem the Power of the Projectors of the  
 Bill, yet, when heard and approved of by the  
 Constituents of the House of Commons, they  
 prevailed in the next Session of Parliament: For  
 the Act was repealed on the twenty-sixth Day of  
 November following; to the great Satisfaction of  
 the Nation in general, and to the Citizens of Lon-  
 don in particular.

*Repealed.*

On the seventh of June Dr. Archibald Cameron,  
 convicted of joining with the Pretender in the late  
 Invasion, and suspected of being concerned in an  
 Attempt to renew the Rebellion in Scotland  
 in the Beginning of this Year, was executed at  
 Tyburn.

*Execution  
and Beha-  
viour of  
Dr. Cam-  
eron.*

When this Gentleman came to the Place of  
 Execution, he looked on the Officers and Specta-  
 tors with an undaunted and composed Counte-  
 nance; and, as soon as he was unloosed from the  
 Sledge, he started up, and, with an heroick De-  
 portment, stepped up into the Cart, by the Help  
 of one of his Executioners; whence, looking  
 round, with Unconcern, on all the awful Appa-  
 ratus of Death, he smiled; and seeing the Clergy-  
 man that attended him coming up the Steps, he  
 came forward to meet him, and endeavoured,  
 with his fettered Hands, to help him up, saying,  
 "So—are you come? This is a glorious Day to  
 "me! it is my new Birth-Day; there are more  
 "Witnesses at this Birth than were at my first."  
 The Clergyman asked him how he did: he said,  
 "Thank God, I am very well, but a little fa-  
 "tigated with my Journey; but, blessed be God,  
 "I am now come to the End of it."

On



On hearing one of the Gentlemen who pre-  
sided at the Execution ask the Clergyman, whe-  
ther he would be long about his Office, Dr. Ca-  
meron immediately took the Word, and said, he  
required but very little Time, for it was but dif-  
agreeable being there, and he was as impatient to  
be gone as they were. The Clergyman then  
asked the Gentleman who had spoke, whether he  
was the Sheriff, and on his being answered in the  
affirmative, he told him Dr. Cameron's Bu-  
siness there would be chiefly with him; that he had  
something to communicate to him, if he would  
take the Trouble to come near; which he very  
readily complied with, and endeavoured to bring  
his Horse close to the Cart; but, finding the  
Horse a little unruly, and that he could not hear  
what the Doctor said, by Reason of the Noise of  
the Multitude, he beckoned with his Hand for  
Silence, but to no Purpose; whereupon he very  
obligingly alighted, and came up the Steps, and  
with great Civility and Attention listened to the  
Doctor, who spoke to this Purpose:

"Sir, you see a Fellow-Subject just going to  
pay his last Debt. I the more chearfully resign  
my Life, as it is taken from me for doing my  
Duty according to my Conscience. I freely  
forgive all my Enemies, and those who are  
instrumental in taking away my Life. I  
thank God, I die in Charity with all Man-  
kind.

"As to my Religion, I die a steadfast, tho'  
unworthy, Member of that Church in which  
I have always lived, the Church of Eng-  
land; in whose Communion I hope (thro'  
the Merits of my blessed Saviour) for For-  
giveness of my Sins, for which I am heartily  
sorry.

"The Custom of delivering something in  
Writing on such Occasions as this I should  
willingly have complied with, had it not been  
put out of my Power, being denied the Use of  
Pen, Ink, and Paper, except in the Presence  
of some of my Keepers. But what I intend  
my Country should be informed of with Re-  
gard to my dying Sentiments, I have, by the  
Means of a blunt Pencil, endeavoured to set  
down on some Slips of Paper, as I came by  
them, in as legible Characters as I was able;  
and these I have left in the Hands of my Wife,  
charging her, on her Duty to her dying Hus-  
band, to transmit, with all convenient Speed,  
a faithful Transcript of them to you, and I  
am confident she will honourably discharge the  
Trust."

He then told the Sheriff he would presume no  
longer upon his Patience; but the Sheriff, with  
Looks that bespoke a great deal of Concern,  
and with much Good-nature, begged he would  
take as much Time as he pleased, for they would  
wait till he was ready. The Doctor thanked  
him. Then, turning to the Clergyman, he said,  
"I have now done with this World, and am  
ready to leave it."

He joined heartily in the Commendatory  
Prayer, &c. then repeated some Ejaculations  
out of the Psalms; after which he embraced the  
Clergyman, and took Leave.

As the Clergyman was going down from the  
Cart, he had like to have missed the Steps;

which the Doctor observing, called out to him  
with a chearful Tone of Voice, saying, "Take  
Care how you go. I think you don't know  
this Way so well as I do."

Sir *Crispe Gascoyne* having given great Satis-  
faction to his Fellow-Citizens during his Mayor-  
alty, it was moved in the Court of Common  
Council, that the Thanks of that Court should  
be presented to the late Lord-Mayor; which, being  
read, was, after some Debate, and Alterations  
made therein, agreed to, and ordered by the  
Court to be copied by the Town-Clerk, and pre-  
sented to Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*, Knt. The follow-  
ing is a Copy of it:

"That the Thanks of this Court be given to  
the Right Hon. Sir *Crispe Gascoyne*, Knt. late  
Lord-Mayor, for his diligent Attendance to,  
and faithful Discharge of, the Duties of that  
high Office: For his steady Perseverance in the  
Cause of Justice, his generous Protection of  
the Distressed, and his remarkable Humanity:  
For the many generous Instances of his Bene-  
volence, and great Regard to his Fellow-Ci-  
tizens, and for supporting the Dignity of  
Chief Magistrate with the utmost Splendor  
and Magnificence: For giving at all Times  
easy Access to his Person; and for determin-  
ing, on every Occasion, with the greatest Can-  
dour, Ability, and Integrity."

Thanks to  
Sir *Crispe*  
*Gascoyne*.

*Edward Ironside*, Esq; an eminent Banker, was  
elected Successor to Sir *Crispe* in the high Office  
of Lord-Mayor; but, being dangerously ill at  
the Time, he was obliged to be carried in a  
Chair to be sworn in at the *Exchequer*. He died  
of the Gout in his Stomach a few Weeks after,  
and was succeeded by *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq;  
who was elected Lord-Mayor on the twenty-  
eighth of November.

*Edward*  
*Ironside*,  
Esq;

*Thomas*  
*Rawlin-*  
*son*, Esq;

It having been long complained of by the  
Citizens, obliged to serve divers Offices in this  
Corporation, That the Oaths of Office were of  
that Nature and Tenor as could not be taken  
by conscientious People; wherefore, on the  
twentieth of December, at a Court of Common  
Council held at *Guildhall*, after a Bill was passed for  
raising two thousand four hundred and forty-three  
Pounds on the Inhabitants of this City, for the  
Support of the *London Workhouse*, the an-  
cient Oaths of Office, to be taken by the Con-  
stables, Inquest-Men, and Scavengers, were or-  
dered to be laid aside, and such others prescribed  
as are in the Power of every conscientious Person  
to discharge. Then three several Petitions were  
presented to the Court, in Relation to the Bo-  
rough Market; the one from the Parishioners of  
St. *Saviour's*, against removing it; another from  
the Parishioners of St. *Olave's*, recommending  
*Ship-Inn-Yard* as a proper Place to remove the  
present Market to; and a third from other Inha-  
bitants of St. *Saviour's* Parish, recommending a  
Plot of waste Ground behind the *Greyhound Inn-*  
*Yard*. The first of these Petitions was ordered to  
lie on the Table, to be taken into Consideration  
when the Committee of City Lands should make  
their Report concerning the Borough Markets;  
and the two others were referred to the Committee  
of the City Lands.

Oaths  
reformed.

A Motion



A Motion was made, that the Court should take into Consideration the Utility of a Bridge over the River *Thames*, between that from *Fish-Street-Hill* to the Borough and *Westminster-Bridge*; and, after some Debate, the Question being put, the Lord-Mayor declared the Majority to be for taking the same into Consideration; but the No's being for a Division, a Motion was made, that the Minority should go forth; but the Lord-Mayor, after asking Advice of a worthy Alderman, ordered the Majority to go forth, and appointed two Tellers for, and two against the Question.

For the Question.	Against the Question.
Aldermen 2	Aldermen 12
Commoners 74	Commoners 57
76	69

A Motion was then made, that a Committee should be appointed to consider of the best Plan, Situation, &c. of such a Bridge; but it was deferred to another Court.

*A General Bill of all the Christmings and Burials in London, from December 12, 1752, to December 11, 1753.*

*Christmings and Burials.*

Christned, Males 7860; Females 7584: In all 15444: Buried, Males 9490; Females 9786; in all 19276. Decreased in the Burials this Year 1209. Died under 2 Years of Age, 7892; between 2 and 5, 1403; 5 and 10, 418; 10 and 20, 478; 20 and 30, 1338; 30 and 40, 1861; 40 and 50, 1775; 50 and 60, 1568; 60 and 70, 1186; 70 and 80, 864; 80 and 90, 435; 90 and 100, 54; a hundred, 1; a hundred and one, 2; a hundred and two, 1;

In this Session of Parliament, it being represented, that the Peace-Officers of this City, and in other Parts of the Nation, laboured under great Difficulties by Loss of Time and Expences in the attending upon and conveying Offenders to Goal; for by an Act, 3 Jac. I. an Offender being obliged to bear the Charges of himself and of those who conveyed him to Goal; and if he was unable to do it, a Tax was laid upon the Parish in which he lived; this was found to be a great Discouragement to Parishes to take Offenders; and the Constables and others being often kept out of their Money, and sometimes losing it, it was enacted, for the better securing to Constables, and others, the Expences of conveying Offenders to Goal, &c. That, when Offenders have not Money sufficient to defray the Expences of conveying them to Goal, Justices of the Peace shall grant a Warrant on the Treasurer of the County for the Payment of the Charges of such Conveyance. And the Expence, as well as Loss of Time in attending Courts of Justice, being a Discouragement to the poorer Sort to appear as Witnesses against Offenders, who thereby escape the Punishment due to their Crimes, it was farther enacted, That the Charges of Trouble and Attendance shall be allowed, by Order of the Court, to poor Persons bound to give Evidence against Felons. The Sum of six Pence and no more, is to be paid to the Officer as his Fee for making out the Order on the Treasurer of the County for the Money. But in *Middlesex*, the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish where

*As for Relief of Constables.*

NUMB. LX.

the Offender shall be apprehended, are to pay all such Charges.

In the Beginning of the Year 1754, there appeared a Scheme for the better Improvement of this City: The Benefits which, the Author shews, would arise from his Scheme are, 1. Reputation. 2. An additional Demand for many Things. 3. An Increase of Manufacturers, &c. 4. An Increase of Commerce, Navigation and Plantations. 5. An Increase of National Revenue. 6. An Increase of Rents of Houses and Lands. 7. A Decrease of the Poor-Rate.

*Scheme for improving the City.*

For the obtaining these Benefits he proposed a Removal of all Nuisances, Inconveniences and Inelegances, and an Addition of Decorations, in a judicious and masterly Taste.

The Nuisances he particularly mentions are, 1. Nastiness in several Places. 2. Rubbish left in the Streets; and Cellar-doors, Cellar-windows, and Stone-Steps, projecting into the Foot-paths. 3. Broken Pavements. 4. Ruinous Houses. 5. Sheds against Churches, or standing in the Streets. 6. Rebuilt Houses advancing into the Streets. 7. The driving of live Bulls along the Streets. 8. The Multitude of useless Dogs, many of which run mad about the Streets. 9. Beggars and Vagrants. 10. The open Immorality and Impiety of the lower People.

He then mentions several Inconveniences and Inelegances, with Methods for removing them, and proposes several Ornaments; but, says he, beyond all the Regulations and Decorations, hitherto treated of, none can compare with the last that I shall mention, either for the Convenience, Ornament, or substantial Advantage it would be of to the City of London, separately considered.

It is what many Well-wishers to the City (by Way of Retaliation, or rather of Self-preservation) begin to think no less than an absolute Necessity of erecting a new additional Stone-Bridge across the *Thames*, somewhere within the Liberty of the City. And every Consideration whatever directs us to the only proper Place in the whole City for it, viz. at the Mouth of *Fleet-Ditch*; which, when arched over for that Purpose, will make a more open, spacious, and commodious Way to and from such new Bridge, than either of the present Bridges can boast of, or indeed than any Part of the City or Suburbs can equal.

I shall, as briefly as is possible, enumerate some of the Benefits of such a Bridge.

1. In Point of Grandeur and Ornament, nothing can equal such a Structure, erected in so advantageous a Situation. It would be near upon, though not quite in, the Mid-way between the other two Bridges; whereby Uniformity would be joined to Beauty and Magnificence. And without detracting from *Westminster-Bridge*, this may undoubtedly be made to exceed it, as much in Beauty and Ornament, as it would in all the other following Respects.

2. With regard to Convenience and Accommodation, such a Passage cross the River, from the very Center of the great Contiguity, would very much accommodate the greatest Part of the Town; and whenever this comes to be built, it

S R

will



will then only be the extreme West and East Ends of the Town, for which the present two Bridges will be more commodious.

Our proposed Bridge will bring Carriages and Passengers, by the Way of *Gravel-Lane*, in *Southwark*, directly (and by a shorter Course than from either of the other two Bridges) into and from the very Middle of *St. George's-Fields*; wherein fine Roads are already made, for a Passage to the Counties south of the *Thames*; from which Counties, to this Side of the *Thames*, it would be well situate for the great North-west, *Triff* and Northern Roads, through spacious Streets, already well supplied with Inns, Livery-Stables, and all other Conveniences.

3. With respect to the peculiar Advantages which such a Bridge would bring to the City of *London*, separately considered.

It ought here previously to be considered, that at present the City has the justest Grounds for being alarmed at the Schemes already laid, and laying, for new and magnificent Streets, new Inns, Stage-Coaches, Livery-Stables, and Trades of all Kinds, in the Neighbourhood of *Westminster-Bridge*.

And it is of the last Importance for the City of *London* seriously to reflect, that when those Schemes, which are now little more than Embryos, shall come to Maturity, it will be too late to hope for bringing back those Advantages into the City, which may now be affected by this proposed Bridge, if very speedily resolved on.

For the central Situation of it would necessarily draw thither most of the heavy Carriages, as well as Travellers, from *Westminster-Bridge*; which then would have little more left than what it has gained, either from the Ferries above it, or from the Bridges of *Fulham* and *Kingslon*; and I may add also, from the many supernumerary Passengers (if I may so term them) going for mere Pleasure over it, who but for that Amusement would not cross the River at all.

Thus, by the happy Situation of our proposed Bridge, one Part of the City of *London*, and also of the Borough of *Southwark*, will recover and preserve what *Westminster* is gradually taking, and will farther continue to take, from another Part of each of them.

It may also well merit the City's Consideration, that, as thereby there would be three Bridges leading to so many fine and much frequented Roads, it must needs happen, sooner or later, that *St. George's-Fields* will gradually be built up into Streets; which will not only render the whole Contiguity, on that Side of the River, more compact and uniform, but will necessarily increase the Value of the City's Estate in and near those Fields.

Moreover, the proposed Bridge may, and very probably will, hereafter prove an eminent Benefit to both *London* and *Southwark*, in a Case that may happen sooner than, perhaps, is generally imagined. For if *London-Bridge* be, as many think, much decayed, after standing five hundred Years, any great Alteration in it, either from a discovered Defect in any Part of it, or from a Scheme, much mentioned of late, of lessening the Number of its too low and narrow Arches, may require it to be shut up for a

considerable Time. On which Supposition, the great Usefulness of our now proposed Bridge will appear obvious to every one.

In every Light therefore it is evident, that the City of *London* will be greatly benefited by such a Bridge; the Expence whereof (too) I have good Ground to conclude, will be considerably less than was that of *Westminster*; not only by reason that ours will be about 100 Feet shorter than it, and that some Overights in the other may be well avoided in ours; but likewise, because the Passages wanted (on each Side the River) will be fewer, much shorter, and less chargeable.

This Scheme was so greatly approved of by the Citizens, that, tho' on the twenty-second of February, at a Court of Common Council at *Guildhall*, a Motion was made, that the Resolution of the twentieth of December, relating to the building of a new Bridge from *London* to *Southwark*, should be repealed, upon a Division, ninety-three were for the Question, and ninety-five against it. A Committee was then appointed, to consist of the Aldermen, all the Deputies, and one Commoner out of every Ward, and they were empowered to draw upon the Chamberlain to the amount of one hundred Pounds for any Expences that might arise from Plans, Surveys, &c. for the Purpose above-mentioned, with an Instruction to enquire into the present State of *London-Bridge*.

And soon afterwards *Samuel Decker*, of *Walton*, gave the City his Opinion concerning the Bridge intended to be built from *Black-Friers* to the opposite Shore; proposing that it shall be built from the End of *Fleet-Ditch*; that it shall be all of Stone like *Westminster-Bridge*; or, like his own at *Walton*, of the best Oak Timber on Stone Piers; that it shall consist of fifteen Arches, the middle Arch to be a hundred Feet wide, the next ninety Feet, and so on with the rest, each gradually decreasing a tenth Part. He adds, that the Expence of building a Bridge like that of *Westminster*, may be computed at 150,000 *l.* and like that at *Walton*, at 60,000 *l.* and that when the Bridge is built at *Fleet-Ditch*, the City will have an Opportunity of pulling down *London-Bridge*, which, on account of the Dangers attending both those who pass over, and those who go under it, he doubts not but they will be hereafter induced to do. The Money to be raised for building the new Bridge, he proposes should not be raised by a Lottery, as Lotteries are too nearly allied to Gaming, but by a publick voluntary Subscription, which he doubts not will be begun by a liberal Contribution from his Majesty, and carried on with Spirit and Success by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the wealthy Inhabitants of *London*. He concludes by saying, with a truly publick Spirit, "If this Method of raising the Money by Subscription takes Effect, I will venture to promise, for my Part, to make the City a present of my Advice and Assistance, for building the Bridge in the most commodious and the cheapest Manner, and will be a Contributor towards the Charge of it."

On the twenty-first of March, the Committee of Common Council, lately appointed to consider of a new Bridge over the River *Thames*, met at *Guildhall*, and came to a Resolution, first

Proceedings  
thereon in  
Common  
Council.

Samuel  
Decker's  
Proposal.

Survey  
ordered.



to take into Consideration the State of *London-Bridge*: And thereupon gave Orders for Accounts of the Revenue, the present State of the Foundation, and the annual Expence of Repairs, (distinguished above and below the Crown) as also the Produce of the Rents of the Houses on the Bridge for ten Years past, to be laid before them.

Surveyor's  
Report.

In pursuance of which Resolution, Mr. *Dance*, the City Surveyor, in the Month of *July*, reported to the said Committee, That the Foundation of the said Bridge was very good. At the said Committee a Motion was made for pulling down the Houses on *London-Bridge*, whereby it would be broad enough for a commodious Foot-way to be made on each Side, and for four Carriages to go a-breast, and Mr. *Dance* was ordered to prepare a Plan, and lay the same before the next Committee.

Report of  
the Com-  
mittee.

And on the twenty-sixth of *September*, the following Report of the said Committee was read in a full Court of Common Council: That the Committee are of Opinion, that the only proper Place for building a new Bridge over the *Thames*, is from the End of *Fleet-Ditch* to the opposite Shore in the County of *Surry*.

That Mr. *Dance*, the Clerk of the City's Works, in pursuance of their Order, prepared and laid before them a Plan, Elevation, and Section of a Stone Bridge, together with his Estimate of the Charge thereof, which amounts to the Sum of 185,950 *l.* exclusive of a further Expence for the Purchase of such Lands, &c. as may be necessary for making Avenues thereto.

That the Committee humbly offer it as their Opinion, that as the Estates of this City are by no Means in a Condition to perform so great a Work, the said Bridge, whenever erected, should be a national Expence.

That the Committee are humbly of Opinion, that the Houses upon *London-Bridge* are a publick Nuisance, long felt, and universally censured and complained of, the Passages for Carriages and Foot-Passengers being thereby rendered not only inconvenient, but dangerous to the Citizens of *London*, and others resorting thereto; and therefore the Committee humbly offer it as their Opinion, that in order to render the said Bridge and the Passages to and from it more safe and commodious, all the Houses from *St. Magnus's Church* on the East Side, as far as the City-Gate towards the South, and from the Corner of *Thames-Street*, on the West Side, to the *Bear Tavern*, inclusive, in the Borough, ought to be taken down. But a Rumour having prevailed, that the Foundations of the said Bridge are in so ruinous a Condition, that any Expence in the Superstructure thereof would be thrown away; the Committee were desirous, in the first Place, to be well satisfied of the true State and Condition both of the Piers and Piles which supported it, and therefore directed Mr. *Dance* carefully to survey and examine them; and that, according to his Report, the said Foundations are good, and (with the common annual Repairs) likely to stand for Ages.

That Mr. *Dance* laid before them a Plan and Elevation of the said Bridge, with the Alterations necessary for rendering it more safe, commodious, and ornamental; together with an Estimate of the Charge thereof, which amounts

to 30,000 *l.* and that it is their humble Opinion, that the Execution of the said Plan, by opening a Passage for Coaches and Carriages of the Breadth of thirty-three Feet, besides leaving a Foot-way on each Side of the breadth of six Feet, will answer every Purpose of publick Safety and Convenience.

That Mr. *Dance's* Plan and Estimate having been prepared upon a Supposition, that the proposed Alteration was to extend to the whole Bridge, and the Committee, in order to reduce the Expence as low as possible, having resolved to carry the said Alteration no farther than absolute Necessity required, they directed Mr. *Dance* to acquaint them how much of the said Estimate may be abated, in Case the Houses on the East Side of the Bridge, southward of the said Gate, were left standing; and he informed them, in that Case, the Charge would be reduced to 27,800 *l.*

That, in order to know how far the Estate allotted for the Support of *London-Bridge* (commonly called the Bridge-House Estate) would be affected by the pulling down so large a Number of Houses, they directed Accounts of the Rents thereof to be laid before them by the proper Officer, by which they found that the neat Rent of the Houses necessary to be taken down, which are out upon Lease, amount to the yearly Sum of 430 *l.* 17 *s.* and that of the other Houses, let to Tenants at Will (the Land-Tax to be deducted) to the yearly Sum of 397 *l.* 9 *s.* or thereabouts: So that the Loss to the Bridge-House Estate will be about 828 *l.* 6 *s.* a Year. That as the two Parishes of *St. Magnus* and *St. Olave, Southwark*, will prove considerable Sufferers by being deprived of so great a Number of Houses and Inhabitants, and may therefore equitably claim to have such a Loss made good, they likewise enquired into the Value of the present Assessments of the said Houses and Inhabitants towards the Land-Tax, Poors-Rate, Church-Rate, and Rector's Tythes; and found the same to amount to the yearly Sum of 484 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* or thereabouts.

That they also directed Mr. *Dance* to estimate the present subsisting Terms of such of the said Houses as are out upon Lease; as also the Value of such other Houses as must be purchased; and that, by his Calculation, the same amounts to about 8940 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* But as this Calculation is made upon the Foot of the Fines paid, and Ground-Rents payable by the Lessees, they apprehend some further Satisfaction may reasonably be required by the Tenants, and under Tenants, for what they have laid out in Repairs, or fitting up their respective Premises.

Since which Time there have been several Courts, but nothing has been done in this Affair, more than referring it back to the Committee, with particular Instructions for them to consider and report whether such a Bridge can be carried into Execution without Detriment to the Trade and Navigation of this City.

On *Tuesday, April* the thirtieth, came on at *Guildhall* the Election for Representatives of this City in Parliament; when the several Aldermen, together with Mr. *Alexander Cruden*, Citizen and Stationer (much disordered in Mind, and lately a Patient in a Mad-House, imagining himself

Election of  
Members  
of Par-  
liament.



to be another *Joseph* in *Egypt*, and designed by the Almighty to be advanced to great Dignity and Power in this City and Nation, insited on his being put in Nomination for one of the City Representatives) being separately put in Nomination, the Majority of Hands was declared for Sir *John Barnard*, *Slingsby Bethell*, Esq; Sir *Richard Glynn*, and *William Beckford*, Esq; but a Poll was demanded on behalf of Sir *Robert Ladbroke* and Sir *William Calvert*, which began at Half an Hour after two in the Afternoon, and ended at five for that Day. The Poll continued for six Days after, beginning at nine in the Morning, and ending at four in the Afternoon. It finally ended on *Tuesday, May* the seventh; immediately after which the Sheriffs cast up the Poll-Books upon the Hustings, and the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor being sent for, the Sheriffs declared in his Presence, that the Election had fallen upon Sir *John Barnard*, *Slingsby Bethell*, Esq; Sir *Robert Ladbroke* and *William Beckford*, Esq; who were declared duly elected. The Number of Livery that polled at this Election was 5931. The Particulars of this memorable Poll for each Day, together with the Totals of each of the Candidates, are as follows:

	Barn.	Beth.	Ladb.	Beck.	Glynn.	Calv.
Tuefd.	335	329	241	273	257	178
Wed.	1082	1039	824	903	846	538
Thurs.	653	649	579	485	465	443
Friday	605	642	617	428	401	723
Satur.	326	313	386	267	222	294
Mond.	326	335	466	338	253	282
Tuefd.	226	240	277	247	211	192
	3553	3547	3390	2941	2655	2651

The Contest on this Occasion was the greatest that was ever known in the Memory of Man, the whole Body of Dissenters and the Interest of the Ministry uniting to support Sir *William Calvert* against the Anti-ministerial Livery, whose Dislike of their late Favourite, Sir *William*, was particularly founded upon his Attachment to the Advocates for naturalizing the Jews.

Election of Sheriffs.

The Time of Election for Sheriffs drawing near, it was resolved to put *George Streetfield* and *Alexander Sheafe*, Esqrs; two Protestant Dissenters, in Nomination for that Office; who were accordingly returned by the Common-Hall, on the twenty-fourth Day of *June*. A Poll was then demanded, and when that was carried on to the Extent of Time, the Books were cast up, and the Sheriffs declared the Numbers to be,

Poll.

For <i>Alexander Sheafe</i> , Esq;	—	—	1020
<i>George Streetfield</i> , Esq;	—	—	1016
Mr. Alderman <i>Fludyer</i>	—	—	718
Mr. Alderman <i>Beckford</i>	—	—	716

Scrutiny.

Upon which a Scrutiny was demanded in behalf of the Aldermen, by Mr. *Benjamin Bond* and Mr. *Charles Bond*, Citizens and Wax-Chandlers, who nominated Mr. *Nicholas Crisp*, Citizen and Haberdasher, and Mr. *Daniel Booth*, Citizen and Salter, to be their Scrutineers; and the Sheriffs immediately granting their Request, the Court of Hustings was adjourned to *Friday Morning*, nine o'Clock.

declined.

On the ninth, the Sheriffs received a Letter from the Gentlemen that demanded the Scrutiny at *Guildhall*, acquainting them, that they would not go on with the same; upon which *George Streetfield*, Esq; and *Alexander Sheafe*, Esq; were

declared duly elected Sheriffs for the Year ensuing; and the Common-Crier was ordered to acquaint them therewith.

But at the Court of Aldermen on the sixteenth of *July*, the two Sheriffs-Elect returned the following answer, by their Attornies: That Mr. *Streetfield* was in the seventy-third Year of his Age, and both of them being Protestant Dissenters, they had not, within one Year before their supposed Election, taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, and therefore dared not take upon them that Office in Defiance of a plain Act of Parliament, 13 Car. II. Stat. 2. Cap. 1. whereby it is enacted, "That no Person or Persons, who should not have, within one Year next before the Election or Choice, taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, should, for ever, after the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1663, be placed, elected, or chosen in or to any Office or Offices of Magistracy, or Places or Trusts, or other Employments relating to or concerning the Government of any City, Corporation or Borough;" and thereby expose themselves to the Censure of the Law, for usurping an Office, to which, by the above Act, they could not be elected. — Upon which a Common-Hall was ordered for the Choice of two others; one of which, *Allan Evans*, also a Protestant Dissenter refused to serve the Office of Sheriff, by the same Plea; wherefore on the twenty-sixth of *September*, the Court of Common Council ordered that Actions should be brought against all those Gentlemen for the Penalties incurred by their Refusal. A Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners was chosen to direct the conducting of the said Prosecution; and they were empowered to draw upon the Chamberlain for any Sum necessary to defray the Expence.

Refusal to serve.

Prosecution ordered.

On the seventeenth, at the Opening of the Sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, a Motion was made, That the Court should contract with another instead of Mr. *Stewart*, (who was the proper Contractor for the Transportation of Felons) to carry *Elizabeth Canning* to *America*; and Mr. *Stewart* in Court consenting to wave his Contract, the Motion was granted (on a Division) the present Contractor being to transport her to some of his Majesty's Colonies in *America*, according to her Sentence, under the usual Penalty. And on *Saturday Evening* she was delivered from *Newgate* to her Friends, in order to be transported.

Canning's Transportation.

A Cause was tried this Term in the Court of King's-Bench at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Ryder*, upon an Action brought by Mr. *Richard Holland*, a Leatherfeller in *Newgate-Street*, against the Collectors of Toll in *Smithfield*, during the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*, when Mr. *Holland's* Witnesses were examined; but no Person appearing on the other Side, a Verdict was given in Favour of Mr. *Holland*, on fifteen Issues, with Costs of Suit. By this Determination, all Citizens of *London* are exempted from paying Toll for the future at the said Fair. A Fact worthy of Imitation, where the Liberties and Privileges of the City are attacked; and not only an Honour to Mr. *Holland*, but an Ornament to the Annals of *London*.

Mr. Richard Holland's Trial for Exemption of Toll.







