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HAND-BOOK OF LONDON.

H A N D - B O O K

OF

L O N D O N .

Past and Present.

BY PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.

"Vertue had taken much pains to ascertain the ancient extent of London, and the site of its several larger edifices at various periods. Among his papers I find many traces relating to this matter. Such a subject, extended by historic illustrations, would be very amusing. *Les Anecdotes des Rues de Paris* is a pattern for a work of this kind."—*Horace Walpole, (Anec. of Painting, ed. Dallaway, v. 19).*

"There is a French book, called *Anecdotes des Rues de Paris*. I had begun a similar work, 'Anecdotes of the Streets of London.' I intended, in imitation of the French original, to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incident had happened; but I found the labour would be too great, in collecting materials from various streets, and I abandoned the design, after having written about ten or twelve pages."—*Horace Walpole, (Walpoliana, i. 58).*

A NEW EDITION CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1850.

LONDON:
FRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

LONDON.

"When I consider this great City in its several quarters and divisions, I look upon it as an aggregate of various nations, distinguished from each other by their respective customs, manners, and interests. The Courts of two countries do not so much differ from one another as the Court and City in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. In short, the inhabitants of St. James's, notwithstanding they live under the same laws, and speak the same language, are a distinct people from those of Cheapside, who are likewise removed from those of the Temple on the one side, and those of Smithfield on the other, by several climates and degrees in their way of thinking and conversing together."—*Addison, Spectator*, No. 403.

"If you wish to have a just notion of the magnitude of this City, you must not be satisfied with seeing its great streets and squares, but must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts. It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings, but in the multiplicity of human habitations which are crowded together, that the wonderful immensity of London consists."—*Johnson, (Boswell, by Croker, i. 434)*.

"I have often amused myself with thinking how different a place London is to different people. They whose narrow minds are contracted to the consideration of some one particular pursuit, view it only through that medium. A politician thinks of it merely as the seat of Government in its different departments; a grazier as a vast market for cattle; a mercantile man as a place where a prodigious deal of business is done upon 'Change; a dramatic enthusiast as the grand scene of theatrical entertainments; a man of pleasure as an assemblage of taverns. . . . But the intellectual man is struck with it as comprehending the whole of human life in all its variety, the contemplation of which is inexhaustible."—*Boswell, ed. Croker, i. 434*.

"*Lucia*. I have vow'd to spend all my life in London. People do really live no where else; they breathe and move and have a kind of insipid dull being, but there is no life but in London. I had rather be Countess of Puddle-Dock than Queen of Sussex."—*Epsom Wells, by T. Shadwell, 4to, 1676*.

"London is a bad place, and there is so little good fellowship that the next door neighbours don't know one another."—*Joseph Andrews, by Henry Fielding; Letter to Pamela*.

"I have been at London this month, that tiresome, dull place! where all people under thirty find so much amusement."—*Gray to the Rev. N. Nicholls*.

"Dull as London is in summer, there is always more company in it than in any one place in the country."—*Walpole to Mann, April 14th, 1743*.

"Would you know why I like London so much? There is no being alone but in a metropolis: the worst place in the world to find solitude is the country; questions grow there, and that unpleasant Christian commodity, neighbours."—*Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, Oct. 3rd, 1743*.

"Where has Commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As London? opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London!"—*Cowper, The Task*.

"What is London? Clean, commodious, neat; but, a very few things indeed excepted, an endless addition of littleness to littleness, extending itself over a great tract of land."—*Edmund Burke in 1792, (Corres., ed. 1844, iii. 422)*.

"I began to study the map of London, though dismayed at the sight of its prodigious extent. The river is no assistance to a stranger in finding his way. There is no street along its banks, and no eminence from whence you can look around and take your bearings."—*Southey, (Espriella's Letters, i. 73)*.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE present Edition of the HAND-BOOK OF LONDON is more correct and trustworthy than its predecessor, and has more matter in it; while the type, though small, is clear, and the shape (one volume instead of two) has taken something from its weight and added to its value for purposes of reference.

The prompt and valuable communications of many correspondents personally unknown to me, the equally prompt and important information obtained from friends, added to my own industry and love of the subject, have enabled me to make it what it now is,—much nearer to my wishes, and to what a book of the kind should, I think, be. Many new dates, and some points of importance, that were not in the former Edition, will be found in this; considerable additions have been made to the characteristic quotations from authors, (which I am glad to find have been thought a good feature), giving as they do, a literary, a local, and a chronological value to the work. Many new residences of eminent men have been discovered; and some of the old streets been made more interesting by preciseness of information, so that, in cases where streets only could be named before, now particular houses are pointed out. I have also, since the first Edition, been permitted to examine, with ample opportunity and leisure, the old Rate Books and Vestry Books of the parish of St. Clement's Danes—a valuable series, as early in point of time, and in every respect as important, as the books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which were the earliest and best to which I had succeeded in obtaining access when my first Edition appeared. The points of information derived from this new source I have introduced into their proper places throughout the work.

Nor have I, while correcting and enlarging the Past, neglected the Present. I have carried my information up, as nearly as I could, to the day of publication, adding largely to the Introduction, and to that class of information most needed by foreigners and country visitors.

An Index of persons mentioned, distinguishing their residences, places of burial, &c., has been added at the suggestion of numerous correspondents, and will, I trust, be found of use.

Here might be closed all that I have to say on the present occasion, if I did not feel unwilling, remembering from whom I have received assistance, to continue the silence preserved in the first Edition.

The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker not only replied to the queries which I put to him before the work was out, but has continued his valuable assistance to me in the present reprint, correcting some errors, and adding several new points of information to important articles. Through the Hon. F. Byng, I obtained access to the records at White's; and through Rowland Alston, Esq., to the records at Brooks's. Mr. Rogers, the poet, has kindly aided me on many occasions with his old London recollections, and has often supplied valuable information on points where I have been completely at a loss. To Mr. Lockhart, I am particularly indebted for many valuable suggestions on the conduct of the work, made on the first printed sheets, and while there was time to retrace my steps, and act as nearly as I could on his suggestions. Lord Mahon has set me right on more than one point on which I was misinformed. Mr. Forster saw several of the sheets while in the press, and by his judicious hints and additions cheered me on, and made my book better than I should have made it without such assistance. Mr. John Payne Collier, with all that willingness for which he is deservedly known to the students of English literature, has been my kind encourager, and that both with approbation, and, better still, with new facts to introduce; while my old school-fellow and friend, Mr. T. Hudson Turner, (than whom no one is better versed in the history of mediæval London), corrected the MS. of more than one article, and has frequently set me right on points of antiquarian difficulty.

To the London Clergy, always liberal, and especially so where literature is concerned, I am under great obligation. The present Dean of St. Paul's allowed me free access to the Parish Registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster; the present Dean of Manchester afforded me the same facilities at St. Paul's, Covent Garden; the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield opened the Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to my inspection; while similar favours were granted to me by the Rev. J. T. Robinson, at St. Andrew's, Holborn; by the Rev. C. Marshall, at St. Bride's, Fleet Street; by the Rev. J. E. Tyler, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, at St. Clement's Danes: by the Rev. Mr. Denham, at St. Mary-le-Strand; by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, at St. James's, Westminster; and, by the Rev. Dr. Burnet, at St. James's, Garlickhithe.

Among the many correspondents to whom I am indebted for numerous important communications since my first Edition, I may mention the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford; J. B. Heath, Esq., the historian of the Grocers' Company, and late Governor of the Bank of England; Thomas W. King, Esq., York Herald; Charles Graham, Esq., Registrar of Lloyd's; William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S.; James Paget, Esq., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. H. Cooper, Esq., of Cambridge; Rev. E. Venables, of Hurstmonceaux; Peter Laurie, Esq.; Charles Hill, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, and his brother, Henry Hill, Esq.; John Bruce, Esq., Treas. S. A.; Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School; J. Sheepshanks, Esq., of Rutland Gate; S. Stone, Esq., of Austin Friars; F. Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A.; T. Edlyne Tomlins, Esq., (who is engaged, I am glad to find, on a new edition of Stow); C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.; Francis Graves, Esq.; W. H. Cooke, Esq., of the Inner Temple; John Britton, Esq., F.S.A.; William H. Wills, Esq.; H. R. Forster, Esq.; Charles Lee, Esq., Architect; Benjamin Nightingale, Esq.; C. R. Weld, Esq.; W. H. Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A.; J. H. Burn, Esq.; H. G. Reid, Esq.; J. M. Langford, Esq.; Robert Cole, Esq.; W. Smith, Esq., formerly of Lisle Street, now of Southwick Street, Hyde Park; B. P. Gibbon, Esq., known by his excellent engravings after Edwin Landseer; Henry Hill, Esq., of the Lord Steward's Office; George H. Malme, Esq., of Brixton; and F. Crace, Esq., of Wigmore Street, whose collection of London

Maps and London Illustrations is quite unparalleled both in size and importance.

Another kind friend, from whom I have received material assistance since the former publication, is Mr. Leigh Hunt, who not only lent me his own annotated copy of the book, but supplied me with his MS. collections for a continuation of his "Town,"—the most pleasing book of local anecdote and illustration as yet produced on a popular subject like London.

But the greatest obligation I am under, and of which I am fully sensible, is to my friend and publisher, Mr. John Murray, who not only added largely to my materials, but read and revised the sheets throughout, giving me the full benefit of his long experience in the composition and publication of books of a similar character. Much of what is useful in the "present" portion of the work is due to his suggestions.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

VICTORIA ROAD, KENSINGTON,

April 8th, 1850.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THIS work on London, which I now offer to the public with some distrust, has been seven years in hand ; it has not only engrossed all my leisure, and cost me much thought and anxiety, but has imposed upon me a very painful amount of minute research among unexamined papers, often difficult of access and never clean or legible, for the chance of opening up new sources of intelligence. I cannot doubt that many errors will be discovered ; and yet I entertain so confident a hope that the work contains much new and curious matter, on a plan good in itself, that I have resolved on giving it to the world with all its imperfections, that the public may decide on the value of my seven years' labour.

I believe I might have added materially to the popularity of my pages, if, instead of giving, as I have done, the *ipsissima verba* of every writer in the manner of a dictionary maker, I had given the result of my researches, and the substance of all passages relating to the several streets or buildings, in one continuous text, in the style of a writer so popular as Pennant. The work was begun and advanced to a great length on this very principle, but I soon found I could not get half my matter in, and that in transferring the language and allusions of a variety of writers to one individual narrative, I was apt to lose (and we have recent examples of this kind of serious misrepresentation) not only the quaint spirit of the passage, but too often, unfortunately, the precise meaning and minute particulars in which alone fidelity and completeness are often found to consist. I was, therefore, induced to abandon my original design, and to content myself with receiving the character which Dr. Johnson assigns to a dictionary maker, of being at the best a

harmless drudge. I feel assured that in making this change I have added materially to the *value* of the work as a book of reference; and my readers, I hope, will be of the same opinion. The dictionary form, though not a novelty in books about London, is, I am confident, the very best form the work could have taken. No two writers about London commence their descriptions in the same locality: Pennant commences in Lambeth; Mr. Leigh Hunt, at Hyde Park Corner; and both digress from building to street just as the fancy takes them, now and then not a little to the reader's inconvenience and confusion. The dictionary form has, moreover, this advantage, that it renders an Index, so indispensable where the alphabetical order is not pursued, of less necessity than it would otherwise be; for the visitor who finds himself in a certain street, or near a certain building, and wishes to read on the spot whatever is known about them, has, where the alphabetical order is followed out, only one reference to make—he goes direct to the article itself.

The materials from which this work has been composed are of a varied, and not unfrequently, of an original character. I have not contented myself with mere references to the best books about London; I claim the merit, such as it is, of being the first writer on the subject who has not confounded Stow with his continuators, with Munday and with Strype. The student who turns to the following pages will not find Stow, who died in the reign of James I., describing streets and buildings not laid out or erected till thirty, or more frequently full a hundred, years after his death. Nor have I confounded Strype with *his* continuators; the 1720 edition of Strype's Stow is here kept apart from the edition of 1754, published seventeen years after his death, with the additions to which he had nothing to do. As little have I confounded Maitland with *his* continuator, Entick; for Maitland was in no new way connected with what is called the best edition of Maitland's London; he was dead long before it was published, and his own edition, that in one volume folio, 1739, is very unlike the two thick volumes folio of 1775. Stow's own text is only to be read in its integrity in the editions of 1598 and 1603, and in the careful reprint of 1842, superintended by Mr. Thoms. Strype's own text (the text for which he is responsible) is only to be found in the edition of 1720; and

Maitland's own text in the folio volume of 1739. These I have been especially careful to consult on all occasions, and nowhere to confound with editions which bear the original authors' names, but are not theirs.

Another source of printed illustration, hitherto imperfectly made use of by topographers in general, is the poetry of our country, more especially the dramatic poetry. I believe I have left no source of this kind unexamined; and a very cursory glance through the following pages will soon satisfy the reader that the illustrations I have thus been enabled to introduce are both entertaining and appropriate. Nor am I without a hope that the work in this respect will be found of use to the student of our poetry, illustrating, as it does, localities no longer in existence, and allusions still, I am afraid, but imperfectly understood.

My references to manuscript authorities have not been confined to the collections in the British Museum, for I have extended them to sources less accessible, and to parish papers—more especially the rich and important collections of Rate Books and Overseers' Books belonging to the parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden. I have been enabled in this way to fix the particular years when certain streets were erected, and to illustrate my text with the names of eminent persons by whom they have been inhabited. The Rate Books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields contain the name of every householder in the parish, from the levying of the first poor-law rate, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the present time; and the Rate Books of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, preserve the same curious and minute particulars from the first formation of the parish to the present day. The books are kept in districts and streets in the manner of a Court Guide or a Post Office Directory; and in no parish repositories to which I have obtained access have I succeeded in finding a series of papers so complete and so important as those possessed by these once wealthy and still famous parishes. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's, Westminster, as indeed in other parishes, the earlier volumes have been long since destroyed.

The Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers of the several parishes, many of which I have been permitted to examine for the express purpose of this Book, have supplied much curious information.

I hope it will be found that I have left no known source likely to afford new information neglected, though my applications to vestrymen and overseers have in one or two instances not been complied with. Hereafter this difficulty may be surmounted ; and I am still so much in love with my subject, that I shall continue to collect for a new and improved edition of my work, whether called for by the public or not.

Let me add how much I shall feel obliged if every reader who derives a single new fact from my pages, will, in return for that measure of information, communicate to me all the errors he may detect ; for however minute or apparently trivial some may appear, (and there are plenty I fear of a larger growth), the value of a work like this consists in its extreme accuracy.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

VICTORIA ROAD, KENSINGTON.

1st June, 1849.

NOTICE.

All Streets, Districts, Churches, &c, beginning with—Great, Little, Upper, Lower, Old, New, North, South, Saint, are classed under their characteristic names : e.g., North Audley Street is under A—Audley. The exceptions are : Old Bailey, Old Jewry, New Exchange, New Road, Little Britain, wherein the names do not justify separation. So also with the several Institutions, &c., described as Royal—as in the Royal Humane Society. The exceptions are : Royal Academy, Royal Society, Royal Institution.

The Royal Exchange is classed under E—Exchange, and referred to under C—'Change.

* * The Plan of the New Houses of Parliament to be placed before page 235.

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INTRODUCTION.

LONDON, as described in this work, comprises :

The City in its 26 Wards and its several Liberties.

The Out-parishes of the City of London. The City of Westminster.

The 5 Parliamentary Boroughs: viz. Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets ; and those portions of *debatable land* lying between what is called "London," and the "Environs of London."

The GENERAL BOUNDARIES observed are :
North—Hampstead, Highgate, Kilburn.
South—Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood.
East—Limehouse, Greenwich, Blackwall.
West—Battersea and Hammersmith.

Kensington is included on account of its Gardens.

SITUATION. London is situated on the banks of the river Thames, about 60 miles from the sea, and lies in 4 counties; in Middlesex and Essex to the north of the Thames, and in Kent and Surrey to the south of the Thames. The north or City and Westminster side occupies a superficial area of 43 square miles, rising at the average rate of 36 feet per mile ; while the south, or Southwark side, occupied by the parishes of Lambeth, Southwark, and Deptford, is about 8 square miles, and under the influence of high water.*

EXTENT. The limits of London, as defined by Act of Parliament for Parliamentary purposes, are "the circumference of a circle, the radius of which is of the length of 3 miles from the General Post Office." This would make London about

20 miles in circumference ; it is generally said to be about 30. The City was included within the walls and gates, (such as Ludgate, Newgate, Moorgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate), and within certain liberties without the wall, marked by bars,—such as Holborn Bars, Whitechapel Bars, Temple Bar, &c.

"I heard him [Dr. Birch] once relate that he had the curiosity to measure the circuit of London, by a perambulation thereof. The account he gave was to this effect:—He set out from his house in the Strand towards Chelsea, and having reached the bridge beyond the waterworks [Battersea Bridge], he directed his course to Marybone, from whence, pursuing an eastern direction, he skirted the town, and crossed the Islington road at the Angel. There was at that time [circ. 1749] no City Road, but passing through Hoxton he got to Shoreditch, thence to Bethnal Green, and from thence to Stepney, where he recruited his spirits with a glass of brandy. From Stepney he passed on to Limehouse, and took into his route the adjacent hamlet of Poplar, when he became sensible that, to complete his design, he must take in Southwark. This put him to a stand; but he soon determined on his course for taking a boat he landed at the Red House at Deptford, and made his way to Sayes Court, where the great wet-dock is, and, keeping the houses along Rotherhithe to the right, he got to Bermondsey, thence by the south end of Kent Street to Newington, and over St. George's Fields to Lambeth, and, crossing over at Millbank, continued his way to Charing Cross and along the Strand to Norfolk Street, from whence he had set out. The whole of this excursion took him up from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, and, according to his rate of walking, he computed the circuit of London at above twenty miles. With the buildings erected since [1787] it may be supposed to have increased five miles."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, ed. 1787, p. 207.

* George Rennie, (Civil Engineer), in Times, Dec. 1, 1849.

5. LONDON, WHEN FOUNDED, AND BY WHOM.

A city on the site of modern London (called Trinobantum, or New Troy) is said to have been erected several centuries before the birth of Christ, by Brute, the lineal descendant of Homer and Virgil's Æneas. The mediæval chroniclers, who relate this fabulous circumstance, preserve a catalogue of kings (58 in number) who reigned in Britain from the death of Brute to the accession of King Lud, whose name survives, it is said, in Ludgate-hill, and by whom London was first walled. This Trinobantum is said by some to be the Civitas Trinobantum of Cæsar's Commentaries; but as this is a point on which antiquaries are far from agreeing, and will perhaps never agree, I may pass it by with this casual allusion. The first author who speaks of London, (Londinium), as a city, is Cornelius Tacitus; he also calls it Augusta. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions an ancient place, once called Londinium, but then Augusta. The same author refers to it again under the name of Augusta Trinobantum. Thomson, in his Seasons, calls it "huge Augusta," and Swift has said:—

"For poets, you can never want them.
Spread through Augusta Trinobantum."

Bede calls London *Londonia*. Many of the coins of Alfred have the monogram *London*, in large letters, upon them. Another name for London, from the Conquest downwards, was that of *Camera Regis*. Thus Shakspeare, in Richard III., makes the Duke of Buckingham give welcome to the Prince of Wales:—

"Welcome, sweet prince, to London—to your chamber;"

and the scene is described as "London—a street." Lydgate's Address to King Henry VI., after his coronation in France, and upon his public entry into London, contains a still earlier mention of London as the King's chamber: "Sovereign Lord and noble Kyng," says this Address, "ye be welcome oute of your reame of Fraunce into this blessed reme of Englonde, and in especiale unto your most notable Citee of London, otherwyse callyd youre chambyr."*

6. ROMAN LONDON. That London was once a Roman station (though not so early occupied as either Verulam or Colchester) every fresh excavation between Walbrook

and the Tower, made at a depth of from 10 to 15 feet below the present carriage-way, will sufficiently attest. Tessellated pavements, urns, household utensils, and coins of Nero and Constantine, more than enough, if brought together, to fill a large and interesting museum, have been found within the last century. The best specimens are in the British Museum, the museum at the Guildhall Library, the museum of the East India House, Goldsmiths' Hall, and in the collections of Mr. Gwilt, F.S.A., Union-street, Borough, and of Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Liverpool-street, City. The name Watling-street marks a Roman road. London Stone, which still remains in Cannon-street, was, it is said, the central milliarium, or milestone, of Roman London, similar to that in the Forum at Rome, from which the high-roads radiated, and upon which the distances were inscribed. Every fresh excavation strengthens the supposition that the present Spitalfields (without the walls of the City) was the general cemetery of Roman London. Nor is tradition silent on the subject. The White Tower is said to have been erected by Julius Cæsar. Shakspeare calls it, "Julius Cæsar's ill-erected tower," and Gray has added popularity to the belief by that noble burst in his poem of The Bard—

"Ye Towers of Julius—London's lasting shame!"

7. HOW TO ENTER LONDON. The best way of entering London is by the silent highway of the Thames. Our ancestors understood this thoroughly. An ambassador to the Court, at Westminster or Whitehall, was, on landing at Dover, received by the governor of the castle and the mayor. His next stage was to the great cathedral city of England—Canterbury; from whence the route was to Rochester, where the noble castle, with the ships in the Medway, would fill his mind with lofty ideas of our strength. His third stage was to Gravesend, the entrance to the port of London, where he was received by the Lord Chamberlain of the King's household, and by the Lord Mayor; here he took water in the royal galley-foist, or barge, was rowed towards London, and landed with careful ceremony at the Tower, where the chief nobility, who were waiting to receive him, conducted him in great state through the chief streets of the City to the King at

Westminster. The house assigned to him was generally in the Strand; and when his embassy was over he was attended out of London in the same observant manner. Now it is somewhat different—Englishmen and foreigners enter London by the 5 main thresholds of the place—the London Bridge station, Paddington, Waterloo-Bridge-road, Euston-square, and Shoreditch. The traveller, on reaching London Bridge, obtains an admirable and almost instantaneous view of the Thames, with its busy shipping and noble bridges—the bustle of streets crowded with carriages, carts, and foot-passengers—the noble dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the massive grandeur of the Tower of London, the well-proportioned Monument—commemorative of the Great Fire, with the fine steeples of Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Magnus's, and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, four of Wren's most famous works. A drive of less than five minutes will take him across one of the noblest bridges in Europe, and throw him at once into the heart of the richest and largest, best lighted and best drained, city in the world. This is the only station affording a favourable view of London at first sight. The others are very bad.

8. HOTELS, INNS, LODGINGS. The best hotels in London are Mivart's, in Brook-street, Berkeley-square; and the Clarendon, in Bond-street and Albemarle-street. The next, in point of excellence, are the several hotels in Jermyn-street, St. James's-street, Albemarle-street, New Bond-street, and Dover-street, immediately adjoining. Farrance's, in Eaton-square, is very good. Morley's Hotel, at Charing-cross, is well-frequented, and is good of its kind. The Euston-square Hotel, at the terminus of the North-Western Railway, is well spoken of. Among the third-class hotels we may enumerate Richardson's, the Tavistock, and the Hummums, in Covent-garden; the Adelaide Hotel, and the Bridge House Hotel, by London Bridge; Osborne's, in the Adelphi; Hatchett's, in Piccadilly; and among the old inns, the Golden Cross, at Charing-cross, and Gerard's Hall Inn, Bread-street, Cheap-side. The stranger who comes to London for pleasure, and pleasure only, will find the best description of lodging in the West-end of London, in the streets issuing from Piccadilly—in Dover-street, Clarges-street, Half-Moon-street, and Duke-street;

in the streets abutting from St. James's-street, such as Jermyn-street, Bury-street, and King-street. These are all central situations, and for the most part composed of private houses. Good lodgings may be had in Cecil-street, Norfolk-street, and other streets in the Strand; in Holles-street, Oxford-street; and Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Better houses may be found in parts less remote from the centre of fashion; but the stranger who comes to London to pay visits and see what London has to show, should certainly choose a central situation for his head-quarters. The City, technically so called, is a part of London perfectly distinct from the West-end. No one thinks of lodging or living in the City. The great City merchants live at the West-end, or a little way out of town, and leave their counting-houses and warehouses to the keeping of their porters; even their clerks, for the most part, have suburban cottages. The City, on a Sunday, is a deserted spot, the inhabitants flocking to the Parks at the West-end, and places like Richmond, Greenwich, Hampton Court, and Hampstead; others avail themselves of the railways and steamboats, and visit Windsor and Gravesend. The first family hotel in London was established in Covent-garden, in 1773, by a person of the name of David Low.

9. PLACES WHICH A STRANGER IN LONDON MUST SEE:—

The Tower.
Westminster Abbey.
St. Paul's.
British Museum.
National Gallery.
Houses of Parliament.
Westminster Hall.
St. James's Park.
St. James's Palace.
Buckingham Palace.
Hyde Park, between $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 p. m. in May and June.
Kensington Gardens.
Lambeth Palace.
Whitehall.
Apsley House.
Thames between Chelsea and Greenwich.
Fleet-street.
Strand.
Charing Cross and Charles I.'s Statue.
Cheapside.
London Bridge.
Waterloo Bridge.
Thames Tunnel.
Piccadilly.

Pall Mall.
 Regent-street.
 Regent's Park.
 East and West India Docks.
 London Docks.
 St. Katherine's Docks.
 Commercial Docks.
 Smithfield.
 Covent-garden Market.
 London Stone.
 Temple Bar.
 The Monument.
 The Mint.
 Temple Church.
 Bow Church.
 St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
 Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.
 Surrey Zoological Gardens.
 Goldsmiths' Hall.
 Soane Museum.
 Royal Exchange.
 Bank of England.
 Christ's Hospital.
 College of Surgeons.
 Times Newspaper Office.
 Barclay's Brewery.
 Clowes's Printing Office, [see Stamford Street, Blackfriars].

Permanent Public Exhibitions (not already mentioned).

Museum of Practical Geology.
 United Service Museum.
 East India House Museum.
 Museum of the Asiatic Society.
 Polytechnic Institution.

[See these several names.]

10. LONDON SIGHT SEEING IN FORMER TIMES. The old London sights which delighted our simple ancestors were the Lord Mayor's Show, Bartholomew Fair, the Lions in the Tower, the Bear and Bull-baiting on the Bankside, the Cock-fighting at Hockley-in-the-Hole, the amusements of the Ducking Pond, the Monuments in Westminster Abbey, the Heads on Temple Bar, and the Wards of Bedlam. "On Thursday last," says the Tatler, (No. 30), I took three lads a rambling in a hackney-coach to show them the town: as the Lions, the Tombs, Bedlam, and the other places which are entertainments to raw minds." There have been very few free exhibitions in England. In the reign of James I. the charge was one penny to ascend to the top of St. Paul's. In the reign of George I. it was twopence to ascend to the top of the Monument.* Before Blood stole the crown, visitors were allowed to take it in

their hands. After his daring attempt the present grating was set up.* It is too much the fault of the English to see everything by the sense of touch, and to point out everything to their friends with the thrust of an umbrella. The love of carrying bits away is admirably illustrated by Addison's Will Wimble, of whom it was observed, by Sir Roger de Coverley, that it would go very hard with him if he had not a tobacco stopper out of the Queen's Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Do not hurry in your examination of remarkable places. Remember Walpole's description of the Houghton visitors. "They come, ask what such a room is called in which Sir Robert lay, write it down, admire a lobster or a cabbage in a market-piece, dispute whether the last room was green or purple, and then hurry to the inn for fear the fish should be overdressed."

11. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN THE LONDON SEASON.

The Italian Opera, in the Haymarket.
 Covent-garden Theatre, (now an Italian Opera).
 Drury-lane Theatre.
 Haymarket Theatre.
 Adelphi Theatre.
 Lyceum Theatre.
 St. James's Theatre.
 Sadler's Wells Theatre.
 Astley's Amphitheatre.
 Princess's Theatre.
 Exeter Hall Concerts.
 Vauxhall Gardens.
 Cremorne Gardens.

12. EXHIBITIONS OF THE LONDON SEASON—PLACES OF EXHIBITION, &c.

Royal Academy Exhibition opens first Monday in May—closes about middle of July.
 Old Water-Colour Exhibition.
 New Water-Colour Exhibition.
 British Institution Exhibition of Modern Masters, (open February to May).
 British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters, (open in July).
 Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street.
 The Exhibition at Hyde Park Corner.
 Horticultural Fêtes at Chiswick, (May, June, and July). Chiswick is 5 miles from Hyde Park Corner.
 Horticultural Fêtes at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
 Colosseum, Panorama, Diorama, and Egyptian Hall.

13. THE LONDON SEASON—TERM TIME. The London Season was formerly regulated by the Law Terms, fashionable persons fre-

* A New Guide to London, 2nd ed., 1726, p. 55.

* Styrpe's Stow, i. 115.

quencing the metropolis at the four periods of the year, Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. Authors and booksellers made it a point to produce something new every Term. Moseley, the most eminent bookseller in the reign of Charles I., advertised his list of books "printed this Term;"* and Dapper, in Wycherley's *Love in a Wood*, describing a young woman new to London life, observes: "She is, I warrant you, some fine woman of a Term's standing or so in the town." The Long Vacation (when London is most empty) extends from Aug. 10th to Oct. 24th; but the London Season may be said to commence in March, and terminate in July. It is in its height in May and beginning of June.

14. HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES AND DRAWING ROOMS are held at present in St. James's Palace, and every requisite information as to the mode of presentation at Court may be obtained at the offices of the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain. Levees are restricted to gentlemen; Drawing-Rooms to ladies (principally) and gentlemen. The days on which they take place are advertised in the morning and evening papers, with the necessary directions about carriages, &c., some days before. The greatest occasion in every year is of course on Her Majesty's birthday, (which is made a kind of moveable feast), but presentations do not take place on that day. Any subject of Great Britain who has been presented at St. James's can claim to be presented, through the English ambassador, at any foreign court.

Drawing-Rooms were first introduced in the reign of George II., and during the life-time of his Queen were held every evening, when the Royal Family played at cards, and all persons properly dressed were admissible. Lord Hervey's *Memoirs* supply many pleasing reminiscences of these easy kind of Drawing-Rooms. After the demise of the Queen in 1737, they were held but twice a week, and in a few years were wholly discontinued, the King holding his 'State' in the morning twice a week. George III. and Queen Charlotte held Drawing-Rooms almost weekly for many years. George IV. held very few indeed; but his late Majesty and Queen Adelaide generally held five or six during the season. They are equally numerous in the present reign.

* So Pope . . . "and prints before Term ends, Obligated by hunger and request of friends."

On the presentation of Addresses to her Majesty, no comments are suffered to be made, though Alderman Beckford, it is said, [see Guildhall], once addressed King George III. (much to his Majesty's confusion) in a neat and spirited speech. Tickets to the corridor, affording the best sight to the mere spectator, are issued by the Lord Chamberlain to persons properly introduced.

15. THE PAINTER AND CONNOISSEUR SHOULD ENDEAVOUR TO SEE :

- National Gallery.
- Queen's collection at Buckingham Palace.
- Bridgewater Gallery—(shown every Wednesday, when Lord Ellesmere is not in town).
- Grosvenor Gallery.
- Duke of Sutherland's Murillos; Earl of Arundel, by Van Dyck.
- The Correggio, (Christ in the Garden), and other pictures, at Apsley House.
- The Van Dyck Portraits and Sketches, (en grisaille), fine Canaletti, (View of Whitehall), at Montagu House.
- Lady Garvagh's Raphael, No. 26, Portman-square.
- Duke of Grafton's duplicate or original of the Louvre picture, by Van Dyck, of Charles I. standing by his Horse.
- The Holbein, at Barber-Surgeons' Hall.
- The Holbein, at Bridewell.
- Titian's Cornaro Family, at Northumberland House.
- Rubens's Ceiling, at Whitehall.
- The old masters and Diploma Pictures, at the Royal Academy.
- The Van Dycks, at Earl de Grey's, in St. James's-square.
- Sir Robert Peel's Dutch Pictures, at Whitehall.
- Mr. Hope's Dutch pictures, Piccadilly, (corner of Down-street).
- Mr. Neeld's collection, No. 6, Grosvenor-square.
- Mr. Rogers's collection, No. 22, St. James's-place.
- Lord Ashburton's collection, at Bath House, Piccadilly.
- Lord Ward's collection.
- Marquis of Hertford's collection.
- Lord Normanton's collection.
- Baron Rothschild's collection.
- Mr. R. S. Holford's collection, (at present, 1850, at No. 65, Russell-square).
- Mr. Morrison's collection.
- Mr. Tomline's Pool of Bethesda, by Murillo, at No. 1, Carlton-House-terrace.
- The Hogarths and Canaletti, at the Soane Museum.
- The Hogarths, at the Foundling Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Hall, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
- The three fine Sir Joshua Reynolds', at the Dilettanti Society, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

The English collections of Mr. Sheepshanks, at Rutland Gate; of Mr. Munro, in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly; of Mr. Gibbons, No. 17, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park; of Mr. Bicknell, at Herne-hill; and Mr. Windus's Turner drawings, at Tottenham, (shown on every Tuesday).

The Dulwich Gallery.

Raphael's Cartoons, &c., at Hampton Court.

The Van Dyck pictures, &c., at Windsor.

16. THE ARCHITECT SHOULD SEE :

GOTHIC.

The Norman Chapel, in the Tower.

The Norman Crypt, under the church of St. Mary-le-Bow.

St. Bartholomew the Great.

St. Mary Overy.

Westminster Abbey.

Westminster Hall.

Temple Church.

Dutch Church, Austin Friars.

Ely Chapel.

The Crypt at Guildhall.

The Crypt at St. John's, Clerkenwell.

Allhallows Barking.

St. Olave's, Hart-street.

Crosby Hall.

Savoy Chapel.

The Crypt at Gerard's Hall.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

Lambeth Palace—(the Chapel and Hall).

RENAISSANCE.

Holland House, Kensington.

The following works, by INIGO JONES :

Banqueting House, Whitehall.

St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

York Water-gate.

Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street.

Lindsey House, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Ashburnham House, Westminster.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

St. Catherine Cree—(part only).

Piazza, Covent-garden.

The following works, by SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN :

St. Paul's.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

St. Mary-le-Bow.

St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

St. Magnus, London Bridge.

St. James's, Piccadilly.

Spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.

St. Mary Aldermary.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.

Towers of St. Vedast, St. Antholin, and St.

Margaret Pattens.

The following works, by GIBBS :

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

St. Mary-le-Strand.

The following works, by N. HAWKSMOOR, (a pupil of Wren's) :

St. Mary Woolnoth.

Christ Church, Spitalfields.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.

The following works, by LORD BURLINGTON :

Colonnade, at Burlington House.

Duke of Devonshire's Villa at Chiswick.

By SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS :

Somerset House.

By KENT :

Lady Isabella Finch's, in Berkeley-square.

By DANCE :

The Mansion House.

Newgate.

By MYLNE :

Blackfriars Bridge.

By RENNIE :

Waterloo Bridge.

By SIR JOHN SOANE :

Bank of England.

By NASH :

Regent-street.

Buckingham Palace (east front excepted, which is by BLORE).

By DECIMUS BURTON :

Athenæum Club.

Colosseum.

Screen at Hyde Park Corner.

By PHILIP HARDWICK (and Son) :

Goldsmiths' Hall.

Lincoln's Inn Hall.

Erston-square Railway Terminus.

By SIR R. SMIRKE :

British Museum.

Post Office.

By BARRY :

New Houses of Parliament.

Reform Club.

Travellers' Club.

Treasury, Whitehall.

Bridgewater House.

17. THE SCULPTOR SHOULD SEE :

The Elgin, Phigalian, Townley, and other marbles, in the British Museum.

The marbles at Lansdowne House.

The bas-relief, by Michael Angelo, at the Royal Academy.

The sculpture in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

Statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross.

Statue of James II., behind Whitehall.

The several statues in the squares and public places—Pitt, in Hanover-square; Fox, in Bloomsbury-square; George III., in Cockspur-street; George IV., in Trafalgar-square;

the Duke of Wellington, before the Royal Exchange and at Hyde Park Corner.

The two statues of Madness and Melancholy, by Gibber, at Bethlehem Hospital.

Flaxman's models at University College, in Gower-street.

18. THE ARCHEOLOGIST AND ANTIQUARY SHOULD SEE :

The British Museum.

The Tower.

Westminster Abbey, &c.

The Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House.

The remains of London Wall.

London Stone.

The collection at the City of London Library.

The Roman Bath under the Coal Exchange.

The collections of Mr. Gwilt, Union-street, Borough, and of Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Liverpool-street, City.

The Gothic churches in Section 16.

Painted window in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Monument of Camden, in Westminster Abbey.

Monument of Stow, in St. Andrew's Undershaft.

19. CELEBRATED PLACES NEAR LONDON WHICH A STRANGER SHOULD SEE :

Windsor Castle.

Hampton Court.

Greenwich Hospital.

Woolwich Arsenal.

The Thames at Richmond and Twickenham.

Dulwich Gallery.

Holland House.

Hampstead and Highgate—pleasant places in themselves, and affording the best views of London from a distance.

The Botanic Gardens at Kew.

Lord's Cricket Ground, near the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, (when a match is played).

20. PALACES AND CHIEF HOUSES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY AT THE PRESENT DAY :

Buckingham Palace	} Palaces of the Sovereign.
St. James's Palace	
Kensington Palace	
Marlborough House	. . . The Prince of Wales.
Cambridge House	. . . Duke of Cambridge.
Gloucester House	. . . Duchess of Gloucester.
Lambeth Palace	. . . Archbp. of Canterbury.
Apsley House	. . . Duke of Wellington.
Northumberland House	. . . Duke of Northumberland.
Devonshire House	. . . Duke of Devonshire.
Stafford House	. . . Duke of Sutherland.
Norfolk House	. . . Duke of Norfolk.
Montague House	. . . Duke of Buccleugh.
Harcourt House	. . . Duke of Portland.
Grosvenor House	. . . Marquis of Westminster.
Lansdowne House	. . . Marquis of Lansdowne.
Burlington House	. . . Hon. C. C. Cavendish.
Chesterfield House	. . . Earl of Chesterfield.
Holderness House	. . . Marquis of Londonderry.
Holland House	. . . Lord Holland.
Uxbridge House	. . . Marquis of Anglesey.
Bridgewater House	. . . Earl of Ellesmere.
Spencer House	. . . Earl Spencer.
London House, St. James's-square	. . . Bishop of London.
Bath House	. . . Lord Ashburton.
Berkeley House, Spring-gardens	. . . Earl Fitzhardinge.
Mansion House	. . . The Lord Mayor.

21. HOTEL AND TAVERN DINNERS. The Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street, is generally spoken of as the best of its

kind; and is much resorted to by persons desirous of entertaining friends in the best style, and to whom expense is no object. Dinners are given sometimes at as high a rate as five guineas a-head. The Thatched House, and others in the West-end about St. James's-street, are among the next best. The Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, and the London Tavern, in Bishops-gate-street, have capital cuisines, and are in all respects excellently conducted houses. At the Ship and Turtle Tavern, 129 and 130, Leadenhall-street, some of the best turtle in London is to be had. A capital, and not a dear dinner, with as good tavern wine as any in London, may be had at Richardson's Hotel, under the Piazza in Covent-garden, and at the Piazza Tavern in the same quarter. Among the many taverns that cook joints every quarter or half an hour, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., (charge 2s. a-head), we can recommend the following:—Simpson's, at the Albion, over against Drury-lane Theatre; Simpson's, at the Cigar Divan, 102, Strand; and the Rainbow Tavern, 15, Fleet-street. Be sure and dine at least once at the Blue Posts, in Cork-street, a well-frequented and quiet place, with a snug room and good attendance. There is a fish ordinary at the One Tun Tavern, in Billingsgate Market, twice a day, at 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.: the dinner is excellent of its kind, and the punch is celebrated beyond the sound of Bow-bells. If you can excuse an indifferently clean table-cloth, you may dine well and cheaply at the Cheshire Cheese, in Wine-Office-court, in Fleet-street. For a chop or steak and a mealy potato, there is no place like "Joe's," in Finch-lane, Cornhill; but the beer is bad. For oysters, go to Pim's, in the Poultry; Lynn's, 70, Fleet-street; Quinn's, 40, Haymarket. London oysters and London porter may be enjoyed in perfection after the theatre, (or at any other time), at the Cock Tavern, in Fleet-street, and at the Rainbow opposite. At Verrey's, corner of Hanover-street, Regent-street, you will get some average French cooking.

22. BREWERIES AND BEER IN LONDON. The Great Breweries are those of :

Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Park-st., Southwark.
 Meux and Co., Tottenham-Court-road.
 Combe, Delafield, and Co., Castle-st., Long-acre.
 Whitbread and Co., Chiswell-street.
 Truman, Hanbury, and Co., Brick-lane, Spital-fields.

Goding and Co., Belvedere-road, Lambeth.
 Reid and Co., Liquorpond st., Gray's-Inn-lane.
 Calvert and Co., 89, Upper Thames-st.
 Elliot and Co., Pimlico.

The visitor should exert his influence among his friends to obtain an order of admission to any one of the largest I have named. The best London porter and stout in draught is to be had at the Cock Tavern, 201, Fleet-street, and at the Rainbow Tavern, 15, Fleet-street, immediately opposite. Judges of ale recommend John O'Groat's, 61, Rupert-street, Haymarket; and the Edinburgh Castle, 322, Strand.

23. COFFEE, &c., IN LONDON. The best cup of coffee to be had in London is at the Cigar Divan, 102, Strand. You pay 1s. to enter the Divan, which will entitle you to a cup of coffee and cigar, and the privileges of the room, the newspapers, chess, &c. Coffee may be had good at Verrey's, corner of Hanover-street, Regent-street, at 6d. a cup; and still better at Croom's, 16, Fleet-street, for only 3d. (Ask for a *small cup*.) For ices, go to Gunter's in Berkeley-square, and Grange's in Piccadilly, over against Bond-street, and for cool drinks to Sainsbury's, 177, Strand. The best buns are to be had at Birch's, 15, Cornhill, and at Caldwell's, 42, Strand.

24. COFFEE HOUSES. The first coffee-house in London was established in 1657, in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, near the present Jamaica and Madeira Coffee-house; the second was established by a person named Farr, at the Rainbow, 15, Fleet-street, now the Rainbow Tavern.

25. POPULATION OF LONDON. London, at the accession of James I., was said to contain little more than 150,000 inhabitants, or less than half the number of people taken into custody by the City and Metropolitan Police during the last five years. At the Restoration of Charles II., in 1660, it was calculated by John Graunt, a Londoner by birth, a resident in the City, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, that there were about 120,000 families within the walls of London. "The trade and very City of London," he says, "removes westward, and the walled City is but one-fifth of the whole pile." Before the Restoration, says Sir William Petty, the people of Paris were more than those of London and Dublin put together, "whereas now (1687) the people of London are more

than those of Paris and Rome, or of Paris and Rouen." Petty's tables differ occasionally; but the result of his inquiries (and he had paid great attention to the subject) seems to have been, that in 1682 there were about 670,000 souls in London, within and without the walls; that in 1684 the burials were 23,202, or 446 per week; and that in 1687 the entire population was 696,000. But this, I am inclined to think, is a little above the mark, Gregory King fixing the population in 1696 at only 530,000, and the Population Returns of 1801 (113 years afterwards) at only 864,845. The burials in 1707 were 21,600; in 1717, 23,446; and in 1718, 26,523; much the same, it will be seen, as Petty's estimate in 1684. It appears, by the five returns of the present century, that the population of London in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, was as follows:—

1801	864,845
1811	1,009,546
1821	1,225,694
1831	1,474,069
1841	1,870,727

The census of 1841 (the last taken) exhibited the following return of the population of the four counties in which London stands:—

Middlesex	1,576,636
Surrey	582,678
Kent	548,237
Essex	344,979

3,052,630

Thus it will be seen that of the 3,052,630 souls in the four counties, 1,870,727 (more than a half) were inhabitants of London. London now contains at least 2,200,000 of inhabitants, a population double of that which could be found in England and Wales at the time of the Conquest.

26. BILLS OF MORTALITY commenced in the year 1592,* when the bills took cognizance of 109 parishes. The following precincts, actually within the City, were then omitted:—St. James's, Duke's-place, (added in 1626); St. Barthomolew the Great; Bride-well precinct; Trinity, in the Miwories.

In 1604, *eight* additional parishes were added:—St. Clement's Danes; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; St. James's, Clerkenwell; St. Katherine's, Tower; St. Leonard's Shoreditch; St. Mary's, Whitechapel; St.

* Strype had seen one of 1562, and Maitland one of the same date, in the Sloane Collection. This, perhaps, was only a trial year.

Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey ; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

In 1606, was added St. Mary-le-Savoy.

In 1626, St. James's, Duke's-place.

In 1629, the City of Westminster.

In 1636, the parishes of Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe, Stepney.

In 1647, St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

In 1670, St. Paul's, Shadwell.

In 1671, Christ Church, Surrey.

In 1685, St. James's, Westminster.

In 1686, St. Anne's, Soho.

In 1694, St. John's, Wapping.

In 1726, St. Mary-le-Strand.

In 1729, St. George's, Hanover-square.

The bills, therefore, in 1592, contained returns for . . . 109 parishes.

In 1681, for . . . 132 "

In 1733, for . . . 145 "

In 1744, for . . . 147 "

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to Prince Henry, (no date, but written before 1612), says, "Be wary of Londoners; for they died here 123 last week."* In a letter, dated May 1st, 1619, Howell states † the average number of deaths per week in London to have been from 200 to 300. In the year 1791, the burials within the bills of mortality are stated to have been 18,760, less than Strype's or Petty's estimates. But this affords no fair average of the number of deaths in London; very many who died within the limits of London were buried without the bills of mortality. In the week ending June 10th, 1843, 848 people died in London; in the week ending July 29th, 1843, 749. The average number of deaths per week in London, from 1838 to 1843, a period of five years, was 903.‡ The weekly average of deaths for the last five years (1845—50) has been somewhat greater.

27. HOUSES IN LONDON. London, before the Great Fire of 1666, was built for the most part of timber, filled up with plaster. The fire destroyed a fifth of the houses, or 13,000 houses out of 65,000.§ This was in 1666; and in 1687, it was calculated by Sir W. Petty, that London contained about 87,000 houses, and was then seven

times bigger than in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The first brick houses in London were built between 1618 and 1636, in Aldersgate-street, Great Queen-street, St. Martin's-lane, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and Covent-garden.* After the Great Fire, the houses were rebuilt of brick, with party walls. When Berkeley-gardens, in Piccadilly, were first built over, Evelyn, in his Diary, records and regrets the change; "I having in my time," he says, "seen London almost as large again as it was within my memory." This was in 1684, and in 1708 the most westerly street in London was Bolton-street, Piccadilly. Sir Robert Walpole had a country house at Chelsea, and the papers of the day that recorded his movements usually observed, that the "Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole comes to town this day from Chelsea." "Houses increase every day," Horace Walpole writes to Sir Horace Mann; "I believe there will soon be no other town left in England."† This was in the middle of the last century; and in 1795, when Lysons drew up his well-known Environs of London, he included the following places in his plan:—Marylebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Lambeth, Chelsea, St. George's-in-the-Fields, Bethnal-green, and Bermondsey. As recently as 1825, there was a turnpike at Hyde-Park-corner, and a turnpike at the Mews in Pimlico; while a stranger, entering London from the north, saw stones inscribed with measured miles from Hicks's Hall, or St. Giles's-pound, (the thresholds of London at the accession of King George III.); and if from the east, with measured distances from the Standard in Cornhill. Where is the city of London now? If a circle were drawn round Mr. Wyld's fine map of London, the central point would be Temple Bar, the extreme western boundary, not of the walls, but of the liberties without the walls of the City of London.

* The bricks in use were either of a bright-red or a dark-brown colour, hard and small; and much ingenuity was shown in the way in which they were disposed throughout the building. Good specimens of this kind of workmanship still exist in several parts of the metropolis. Gray's Inn Archway, Holborn, affords a curious specimen of bad red-brick Gothic; the Gateway to Christ's Hospital, in Newgate-street, a fair specimen of brickwork in its decline.

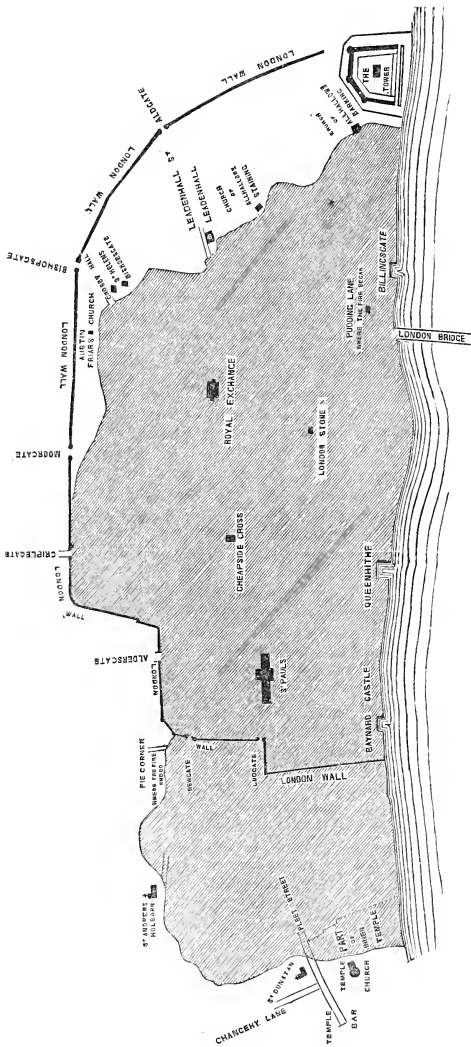
† Houses will be built till rents fall, and for the last fifty years they have been on the rise.

* Birch's Life of Prince Henry, p. 129.

† Howell's Letters, p. 26.

‡ The Times of June 17th, 1843, and of Aug. 5th, 1843.

§ Sir W. Petty, and Strype, B. i., p. 226.



THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON IN 1666.

THE SHADED PORTION MARKS THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE—THE FLAIN PART THE PORTION THAT ESCAPED.

28. HOUSES IN THE CITY WARDS. The following is a statement made in May, 1846, of the number of Assessments to the Police Rate in each Ward of the City

of London, showing the different amounts of Assessment from under 20*l.* to above 500*l.*

WARD.	Total Assessments.	Rated under						Rated above £500	
		£20	£40	£60	£100	£150	£200		£500
Aldersgate Within	184	57	53	31	23	11	2	4	3
Aldersgate Without	572	241	191	77	37	13	7	5	1
Aldgate	809	202	222	169	141	37	12	16	10
Bassishaw	133	27	24	31	28	13	5	2	3
Billingsgate	314	33	92	64	88	18	10	2	7
Bishopsgate Within	334	18	39	52	86	91	20	24	4
Bishopsgate Without	1,020	401	290	161	112	35	13	6	2
Bread-street	251	7	39	57	51	30	25	39	3
Bridge	205	22	43	41	53	23	8	12	3
Broad-street	536	34	115	80	145	58	38	50	16
Candlewick	194	8	34	21	75	34	10	10	2
Castle Baynard	499	102	150	70	76	43	18	30	80
Cheap	341	12	26	51	92	96	34	25	5
Coleman-street	626	80	127	94	164	91	26	37	7
Cordwainer	294	35	91	77	54	24	6	7	—
Cornhill	158	13	11	26	27	28	49	4	—
Cripplegate Within	471	106	128	68	66	39	16	39	—
Cripplegate Without	962	288	398	157	77	24	8	9	9
Dowgate	232	41	66	43	39	16	14	9	1
Farringdon Within (North) ...	480	58	124	84	130	46	24	9	4
Farringdon Within (South) ...	481	123	129	42	67	58	41	16	5
Langbourne	409	27	89	89	108	43	16	28	5
Lime-street	166	11	37	46	40	19	5	6	9
Portoken	1,258	750	265	121	88	21	5	6	2
Queenhithe	343	138	109	47	25	12	7	3	2
Tower	611	123	141	152	108	40	19	22	2
Vintry	253	60	85	40	34	11	11	11	6
Walbrook	235	10	61	78	52	14	9	7	1
St. Andrew	557	176	156	139	68	10	4	3	4
Barnard's Inn	10	—	3	4	1	2	—	—	1
Furnival's Inn	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Thavie's Inn	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Bartholomew the Great	366	172	154	27	8	4	1	—	—
St. Bartholomew the Less ...	35	8	16	5	4	2	—	—	—
St. Sepulchre	728	287	198	115	87	24	9	6	2
Bridewell	56	6	18	3	3	17	5	3	1
St. Bride	625	222	210	89	79	42	22	19	2
St. Martin	60	7	9	15	6	8	9	4	2
St. Dunstan	484	106	170	64	77	46	7	13	1
Inner Temple	374	25	134	89	122	3	—	—	1
Middle Temple	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitefriars	144	25	63	39	7	4	—	5	1
Farringdon Without :									
St. Andrew	557	176	156	139	68	10	4	3	4
Barnard's Inn	10	—	3	4	1	2	—	—	1
Furnival's Inn	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Thavie's Inn	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Bartholomew the Great	366	172	154	27	8	4	1	—	—
St. Bartholomew the Less ...	35	8	16	5	4	2	—	—	—
St. Sepulchre	728	287	198	115	87	24	9	6	2
Bridewell	56	6	18	3	3	17	5	3	1
St. Bride	625	222	210	89	79	42	22	19	2
St. Martin	60	7	9	15	6	8	9	4	2
St. Dunstan	484	106	170	64	77	46	7	13	1
Inner Temple	374	25	134	89	122	3	—	—	1
Middle Temple	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitefriars	144	25	63	39	7	4	—	5	1
Total	15,904	4,061	4,338	2,655	2,548	1,157	517	489	139

29. THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON. London was visited by the plague for the last time in 1665, when 68,596 people are said to have died.* In 1625, (another terrible year), 35,417 people died, † (it is said about 5000 a-week); ‡ and in 1603 as many as 30,561.§ The Great Fire of London in

1666 (the year after the Great Plague) was the means of destroying so many low

annator of Stow, fixes (p. 857) the number at 30,578, and Maitland (in his London, p. 533) at 36,269. These are slight discrepancies. One can attach very little credit to the statement of Stow, that, in 1406, a great pestilence in London took away more than 30,000 people; or to his assertion, that in 1349, more than 50,000 persons were buried in one plot of ground in Pardon churchyard, the site of the present Charter House.

* De Foe's Plague Year, by Brayley, p. 366.

† Ditto.

‡ Whitelocke, p. 2; Evelyn's Memoirs, p. 3.

§ De Foe, by Brayley, p. 366. Howes, the conti-

ill-drained alleys, and ill-ventilated houses, that we may safely attribute our after freedom from this dreadful scourge to the purification by fire of our old London purlieus.

30. LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS :

	Yards.
New Road	5115
Oxford-street	2304
Regent-street	1730
Piccadilly	1694
City Road	1690
Strand	1369

The longest street of any consequence in London without a single outlet on either side is Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

31. CORRUPTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF LONDON LOCALITIES.

Some of the corruptions and changes are of an extraordinary character. Candlewick-street has been corrupted into Cannon-street; St. Olave's-street into Tooley-street; Sheremoniers-lane into Sermon-lane; Canon-row into Channel-row; Snore-hill into Snow-hill; Desmond-place into Deadman's-place; Mart-lane into Mark-lane; Strype's-court (after the father of the historian) into Tripe-court; Knightenguild-lane into Nightingale-lane; Catte-street into Cateaton-street; Fulwood's-rents, in Holborn, into Fuller's-rents; Birchover-lane into Birchin-lane; Belzetter's-lane into Billiter-lane; Duck-lane, Little Britain, into Duke-street; Duke's-Foot-lane into Duck's-Foot-lane; Hammes and Guynes into Hangman's-gains; Basinghall Ward into Passishaw Ward; Lomesbury into Bloomsbury; Blanch Apleton into Blind Chapel-court; Christ Church into Cree Church; Rotherhithe into Redriff; Buries Marks into Bevis Marks; Gisor's Hall into Gerard's Hall; Guthurun's-lane into Gutter-lane; the sign of the Bacchanals into the Bag-of-Nails; the sign of the Swan-with-two-Necks into the Swan-with-two-Necks; the "Mercurius is der Goden Boode," of the Dutch legend, into the Goat-in-boots; Bosom's Inn into Blossom's Inn. The changes have been equally curious. Chick-lane, Newgate-street, was made into Stinking-lane, then into Butcher-Hall-lane, and is now King-Edward-street; Hog-lane, Aldgate, was new-named Petticoat-lane, and is now Rosemary-lane; Shire-lane, Fleet-street, so called from dividing the city from the shire, is now Lower Searle's-place; Hog-lane, St. Giles's, is

now Crown-street; and Hog lane, Shore-ditch, is now Worship-street; Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, is now Bath-street; Grub-street is now Milton-street; Monmouth-street is now Dudley-street; Leg-alley, Long-acre, is now Langley-court; Water-lane, Fleet-street, is now Whitefriars-street; Cateaton-street is now Gresham-street; Charles-street, Covent-garden, is now Upper Wellington-street; Hartshorn-lane, Strand, is now Northumberland-street; Spur-alley, Strand, is now Craven-street; Spurrier-row, near Ludgate, is now Creed-lane; Foul-lane, Southwark, is now York-street; Dyot-street, St. Giles's, is now George-street; Petty France is now York-street; and the notorious Lewknor's-now Charles-street.

32. TRADES IN LONDON. The last population returns (1841) exhibit the following tradespeople, &c., residing in London :—

- 168,701 domestic servants.
- 29,780 dressmakers and milliners.
- 28,574 boot and shoemakers.
- 23,517 tailors and breechesmakers.
- 20,417 commercial clerks.
- 18,321 carpenters and joiners.
- 16,220 laundrykeepers, washers, and manglers.
- 13,103 private messengers and errand boys.
- 11,507 painters, plumbers, and glaziers.
- 9,110 bakers.
- 7,973 cabinetmakers and upholsterers.
- 7,151 silk manufacturers, (all branches).
- 7,002 seamen.
- 6,743 bricklayers.
- 6,716 blacksmiths.
- 6,618 printers.
- 6,450 butchers.
- 5,499 booksellers, bookbinders, and publishers.
- 4,980 grocers and teadealers.
- 4,861 tavernkeepers, publicans, and victuallers.
- 4,290 clock and watchmakers.

33. YEARLY VALUE OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN LONDON :—

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate	} the five highest.	£2200
St. Giles's, Cripplegate		2018
St. Olave's, Hart-street		1891
St. Andrew's, Holborn		1336
St. Catherine Coleman		1019
St. Bartholomew the Less, the lowest		30
Lambeth	} before the separation.	2277
St. Marylebone		1898
St. George's, Hanover-square		1550
St. James's, Westminster		1468
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields		1258
All Souls's, Langham-place		1186
St. Mary's, Islington		1155
St. Luke's, Chelsea		1003

34. CHURCHES IN LONDON BEFORE THE FIRE. Of the 98 parish churches within the walls at the time of the Great Fire in 1666, 85 were burnt down, and 13 unburnt; 53 were rebuilt, and 35 united to

other parishes. 61 of the 98 parish churches had parsonage-houses. The 35 churches burnt in the Fire of London, and not rebuilt, were :—

CHURCH.	WARD.	JOINED TO.
Allhallows, Honey-lane . . .	Cheap . . .	St. Mary Le Bow.
Allhallows the Less . . .	Dowgate . . .	Allhallows the Great.
St. Andrew Hubbard . . .	Billingsgate . . .	St. Mary-at-Hill.
St. Ann's Blackfriars . . .	Farringdon Within . . .	St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe.
St. Bennet Shereheg . . .	Cheap . . .	St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
St. Borolph's, Billingsgate . . .	Billingsgate . . .	St. George's, Botolph-lane.
St. Faith's-under-St. Paul's . . .	Farringdon Within . . .	St. Augustine's, Watling-street.
St. Gabriel Fenchurch . . .	Langbourne . . .	St. Margaret Pattens.
St. Gregory's-by-St. Paul's . . .	Castle Baynard . . .	St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street.
Holy Trinity . . .	Queenhithe . . .	St. Michael's, Queenhithe.
St. John-the-Baptist-upon-Walbrook . . .	Walbrook . . .	St. Antholin's, Watling-street.
St. John the Evangelist . . .	Bread-street . . .	Allhallows, Bread-street.
St. John Zachary . . .	Aldersgate . . .	St. Anne's, Aldersgate.
St. Lawrence Poultney . . .	Candlewick . . .	St. Mary Abchurch.
St. Leonard's, Eastcheap . . .	Bridge Within . . .	St. Bennet Gracechurch.
St. Leonard's, Poster-lane . . .	Aldersgate . . .	Christ Church, Newgate-street.
St. Margaret Moyses . . .	Bread-street . . .	St. Mildred, Bread-street.
St. Margaret's, New Fish-st. . .	Bridge Within . . .	St. Magnus, London Bridge.
St. Martin Pomary . . .	Cheap . . .	St. Olave's, Jewry.
St. Martin Orgar . . .	Candlewick . . .	St. Clement's, Eastcheap.
St. Martin's, Vintry . . .	Vintry . . .	St. Michael Paternoster Royal.
St. Mary Bothaw . . .	Walbrook . . .	St. Swithin's, London Stone.
St. Mary Colechurch . . .	Cheap . . .	St. Mildred's, Poultry.
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-st. . .	Cripplegate . . .	St. Lawrence, Jewry.
St. Mary Mounthaw . . .	Queenhithe . . .	St. Mary Somerset.
St. Mary Staining . . .	Aldersgate . . .	St. Michael's, Wood-street.
St. Mary Woolchurch . . .	Walbrook . . .	St. Mary Woolnoth.
St. Michael-le-Querne . . .	Farringdon Within . . .	St. Vedast's, Foster-lane.
St. Nicholas Acon . . .	Langbourne . . .	St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.
St. Nicholas Olave . . .	Queenhithe . . .	St. Nicholas Cold Abbey.
St. Olave's, Silver-street . . .	Aldersgate . . .	St. Alban's, Wood-street.
St. Pancras, Soper-lane . . .	Cheap . . .	St. Mary-le-Bow.
St. Peter's-at-the-Cross-in-Cheap . . .	Cheap . . .	St. Matthew's, Friday-street.
St. Peter's, Paul's-wharf . . .	Queenhithe . . .	St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf.
St. Thomas the Apostle . . .	Vintry . . .	St. Mary Aldermary.

Pepys has an odd observation on the subject of the London churches destroyed in the Great Fire :—" It is observed and is true in the late Fire of London," he says, " that the fire burned just as many parish churches as there were hours from the beginning to the end of the Fire ; and next, that there were just as many churches left standing in the rest of the city that was not burned, being, I think, thirteen in all of each ; which is pretty to observe." *

35. SUPPLY OF WATER. The north or Middlesex side of London is dependent on five sources for water—the New River at Islington, the East London Waterworks at Old Ford on the River Lea, the West

Middlesex Waterworks on the Thames at Barnes, the Grand Junction Waterworks on the Thames at Kew, and the Chelsea Waterworks on the Thames at Chelsea. The Southwark and Lambeth or Surrey side of London is dependent on two sources—the Southwark Waterworks on the Thames at Battersea, the Lambeth Waterworks on the Thames between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges. London is therefore supplied by seven different companies. The daily supply is 44,573,979 gallons per day, of which the largest, the New River Company, contributes about 13 millions. The City is entirely supplied from the New River and the River Lea ! not by the Thames. Of the 16,701 houses or tenements within the City supplied with water by separate service pipes, the New

* Pepys, Jan. 7th, 1667-8.

River supplies 15,864.* The old sources of supply were the River of Wells, better known as the Fleet River, Walbrook water, Langbourne water, Holywell, Clement's Well, and Clerk's Well, Tyburn and the River Lea. Water was brought from Tyburn to the City for the first time in 1285, and the first City conduit supplied with Thames water was the conduit at Dowgate in 1568. The first person who conveyed water into his own house was punished after the fashion of his age. "This yere" (1479), writes an old chronicler of London, "a wex charndler in Flete Strete had bi craft perced a pipe of the condit withynne the ground, and so conveied the water into his selar; wherefore he was jugid to ride thurgh the Citee with a condit upon his hedde." † The first engine which conveyed water into men's houses by pipes of lead was erected on the Thames at London Bridge, in 1582, by Peter Morris, a Dutchman. The pipes were laid over the steeple of St. Magnus. The second was erected at Broken Wharf by Bevis Bulmer, an Englishman. The great project of Sir Hugh Myddelton, for supplying the City of London with water from the wells and brooks about Amwell and Ware, was completed in 1613; but Myddelton's plan, though in every respect a great work, did not carry water further than the conduits and principal thoroughfares, and the supply, as the population increased, was found in 1682 so inefficient for the general purposes of London that the works were unable to serve the pipes to private houses but twice a week, ‡ and the New River even now is unable to supply more than two-thirds of its complement of population. § The Strand and Covent-garden were not supplied (otherwise than by water-tankards) before 1656, when Edward Ford, the son of a Sussex knight, erected his great waterwork on the Thames in front of Somerset House. || This, however, as it destroyed the prospect of the river, was pulled down by order of the Queen of Charles II., and the inhabitants of those districts, till the York-buildings Waterworks were erected in the reign of William III.; were again

* Mr. Haywood's Report, Times, March 7th, 1850.

† Chronicle of London, edited by Nicolas, p. 146.

‡ Aubrey's Lives, ii. 591.

§ Report of the Health of Towns Commission, 1845; Martin's Thames and Metropolis Improvement Plan, p. 18.

|| Ath. Oxonienses, ed. 1721, ii. 469.

thrown upon the tankards of the water-carriers.* Conduit-court, Long-acre, was so called after the conduit which gave the chief supply to this once fashionable neighbourhood. In the year 1708 Southwark obtained its chief supply of water from pipes laid over London Bridge, from a small waterwork at the Bank Side, and from cuts or ditches flooded by the tides of the Thames. There are at present (1850) two rival companies for supplying London with water,—one called "the Henley and London Aqueduct Commission," and the other "The Metropolitan Water and Mapledurham Company." Both draw from the Thames, one from Henley, the other from Mapledurham, near Reading, and both have reservoirs on the north side of London; the Henley Commission at West-end, Hampstead, and the Mapledurham Company at Primrose Hill. The Henley Commission propose taking 100,000,000 of gallons in 24 hours, and the Mapledurham Company to extract a third of the river. The Mapledurham plan would lower the water at Teddington Lock seven inches. † Taking, as we do at present, our water from the Thames at or near London, is making a noble, though dirty, river at once our cesspool and our cistern.

Strangers coming to live in London should beware of drinking the unwholesome water furnished to the tanks of houses from the Thames. Good *drinking* water may be obtained from springs and pumps in every quarter of the town, by sending for it.

36. LONDON FOGS. The unwholesome fogs that prevail around London originate in the lamentably defective drainage of the neighbouring lands, as the numerous stagnant pools, open ditches, and undrained marshes in the east, and cold clay lands along the banks of the Thames, Colne, Lea, Wandle, &c. When these spots are thoroughly drained, the fogs will cease, and London become the most healthy city in the world. ‡

* Each apprentice had his water-tankard for the purpose of carrying water from the conduit or the Thames to his master's house. The act of James I., incorporating Chelsea College, directs that the water for the supply of the College be conveyed "from the River Lee at Hackney."

† Walker and Leach's Report, Times, Jan. 23rd, 1850.

‡ John Martin, the painter, (Thames and Metropolis Improvement Plan, p. 29).

37. **THE SEWERAGE OF LONDON.** The ordinary daily amount of London sewerage discharged into the River Thames on the north side has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic feet, and on the south side 2,457,600 cubic feet, making a total of 9,502,720 cubic feet, or a quantity equivalent to a surface of more than thirty-six acres in extent and six feet in depth.* The daily supply of fresh water to the houses is said to be very much the same in quantity. Within the City of London alone, which is said to include about fifty miles of streets, alleys, and courts, there are 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of sewerage.† For two centuries and more the Fleet River was an open drain, (it is now a covered drain), and it was not till after the Great Fire that rain-water was conveyed down the sides of houses by leaden pipes. The drainage of the roof was ejected into the street by clumsy spouts, just as griffins' mouths continue to convey the water from our cathedral leads, and men who cared for their clothes were watchful to keep the wall, and would push and fight for it with great pertinacity. The nuisances of a house as late as the reign of Charles II. were placed in the street before the door, and the scavengers who removed the filth, gave notice of their presence by knocking a wooden clapper. The sewerage of a house was received into a well, and when the well was full the contents were pumped into the kennels of the street. Oldham, who wrote in the same reign, describes the disgusting practice of his time of emptying chamber-pots from bed-room windows—a practice prevalent as late as the reign of George II., when Hogarth drew his striking picture of a London night. The first sewer in Chancery-lane was made by the Lord Keeper Guildford in the reign of Charles II. Swift's City Shower gives unhappily a too accurate account of London sewerage in 1710. [See page 309.]

38. **THE PAVEMENT OF LONDON.** The streets of London had no pavement in the eleventh century. In 1090, the avenue of Cheapside, the heart of the City, was of such soft earth, that, when the roof of

* Report of the Average Discharge of Sewage through the principal outlets, printed by order of the Court of Sewers for Westminster and Middlesex, Oct. 3rd, 1845.

† Report of Messrs. Walker, Cubitt, and Brunel, printed in the Times of Nov. 17th, 1848.

St. Mary-le-Bow was blown off by a violent gale of wind, four of the beams, each six-and-twenty feet long, were so deeply buried in the street, that little more than four feet remained above the surface! The first toll we know of in England, for repairing the highways, was imposed in the reign of Edward III. for mending the road between St. Giles's and Temple Bar.* It was not till 1417 that Holborn was paved, though it was often impassable from its depth of mud; it appears, indeed, that during the reign of Henry VIII. many of the streets of London were "very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noxious as well for the King's subjects on horseback as on foot and with carriage." Smithfield was not paved till 1614. In fact, down to 1762 when the Westminster Paving Act passed, from which we may date all those improvements and conveniences which have made this country the boast and envy of the world, the streets of the metropolis were obstructed with stalls, sheds, sign-posts, and projections of various kinds; and each inhabitant paved before his own door in such manner, and with such materials, as pride, poverty, or caprice might suggest. Kerb-stones were unknown, and the footway was exposed to the carriage-way except in some of the principal streets, where a line of posts and chains, or wooden paling, afforded occasional protection. It was a matter of moment to get near the wall, and Gay, in his Trivia, supplies directions "to whom to give the wall," and "to whom to refuse the wall." "In the last age," said Johnson, "when my mother lived in London, there were two sets of people, those who gave the wall, and those who took it; the peaceable and the quarrelsome. Now it is fixed that every man keeps to the right; or if one is taking the wall another yields it, and it is never a dispute."†

39. **THE LONDON POLICE.** Before the year 1829, when (pursuant to 10 George IV., c. 44) the present excellent Police Force (for which London is wholly indebted to Sir Robert Peel) was first introduced, the watchmen, familiarly called "Charlies," who guarded the streets of London, were often incompetent and feeble old men, totally unfitted for their

* Rymer, v. 520.

† Boswell, by Croker, p. 343.

duties. The Police is now composed of young and active men, and the force that has proved perfectly effective for the metropolis (having saved it more than once from Chartist and other rioters, and from calamities such as befel Bristol in 1831) has since been introduced with equal success nearly throughout the kingdom.

The streets of London were long ago infested with a set of disorderly debauchees, unthrifths of the Inns of Court and Chancery, who, under the various cant names of nickers, scowlers, mohocks, &c., insulted passengers and attacked the watch. Shadwell's comedy of *The Scowlers* affords a striking picture of the streets of London at night, in the reign of Charles II., and the Mohocks are well described in the *Spectator* and in *Swift's Journal*:—

“Who has not heard the Scowrer's midnight fame?”

Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?^{*}
Gay.”

These disorderly ruffians seldom ventured within the City, where the watch was more efficient than in any other place, but took their stand about St. Clement's Danes and Covent-garden, breaking the watchman's lantern and halberd, and frequently locking him up in his own stand or box. At the beginning of the present century, few who resided in the then suburbs of London (in Pimlico, Islington, &c.) thought of venturing into London at night, so slender was the protection afforded by the watch; and St. James's Park is still regularly patrolled at night by two of the Horse Guards when the Queen is in town. Gay, in his *Trivia*, recommends great caution in crossing Lincoln's-Inn-fields on a dark night. The London Police is divided into the City Police and the Metropolitan Police; the latter force consisted, in 1847, of 4792 men. The number of persons taken into custody by the Metropolitan and City Police, between the years 1844 and 1848 inclusive, amounted to 374,710. The gross total number of robberies committed in London, during the same period,

* The old Ballad of “The Ranting Rambler, or a Young Gentleman's frolic through the City at Night, where he was taken by the Watch,” &c. is printed in Mackay's *Songs of the London 'Prentices and Trades*, p. 54. One of the lust of the race has been sketched by Arthur Murphy. [See *Bedford Coffee House*.]

amounted to 70,889; the value of the property stolen to 270,945*l.*, and the value of the property recovered to 55,167*l.*, or about a fifth of the stolen property.*

40. LIGHTING OF THE STREETS. The first street in London lighted with gas was Pall Mall, in 1807, and the last street or square lighted with oil was Grosvenor-square, in 1842. The cry of the old London watchman was—“Lantern and a whole candle—Light! hang out your lights here,” and this cry and kind of lighting (lanterns with cotton-wick candles) continued till the introduction of the glass lights or convex lights in 1694. The first glass lights in use among us were placed on the road between the two palaces of Whitehall and Kensington, and after the first season of their use, Sir Christopher Wren was instructed to build a shed for their preservation through the summer.† But this magnificence was confined to a particular thoroughfare; and twenty-four years after, King William's three hundred lamps were erected on the road to Kensington; Lady Mary Wortley Montague gives the Paris of 1718 the advantage over London of the same year, “in the regular lighting of the streets at night.”‡ Our lighting, indeed, before the introduction of gas, was miserably imperfect.

* The *Times* of May 1st, 1849.

† The following letter was sent in the reign of William III. by the Board of Green Cloth to Sir Christopher Wren, the Surveyor of the Works:—

“BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,

“SIR, *March 23th, 1692.*

“Their Majesties having been at the charge of buying and providing a great number of lamps in order to light the road from Whitehall to Kensington House, and it being necessary that the said lamps be forthwith taken down and preserved for their Majesties' further service next winter, we do desire you would, with all convenient speed, cause a shed to be erected in the Wood-yard at Kensington House, large enough to contain three hundred lamps, which we doubt not but you will comply with,” &c.—*Letter Book in the Lord Steward's Office.*

The following memorandum is engraved at the bottom of an old view of Kensington Palace, in King George III.'s *Topographical Illustrations*:—

“The avenue leading from St. James's, through Hyde-park to Kensington Palace, is very grand. On each side of it lanterns are placed at equal distances, which, being lighted in the dark seasons for the convenience of the courtiers, appear inconceivably magnificent.”

‡ Lady M. W. Montague's *Works*, by Lord Wharncliffe, ii. 118.

Links were carried before carriages and foot-passengers as late as 1807.

“Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link—”

is Dryden's description of Shadwell, in the reign of Charles II., returning from a night's carouse at the Devil Tavern. The linkmen and linkboys were once a numerous and disorderly class, many of the thieves of London following the trade of carrying links :—

“Though thou art tempted by the linkman's call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;
In the midway he'll quench the flaming brand,
And share the booty with the pilfering band.”
Gay, Trivia.

The trade is now extinct, but some of the link-extinguishers are still to be seen on the iron railings of the houses in Grosvenor-square, St. James's-square, and at White's Club-house in St. James's-street. The three Acts of Parliament which added to the lighting of London are the 9th Geo. II., c. 20, the 17th Geo. II., c. 22, and the 2nd Geo. III., c. 21.

41. THE BEST MAP OF LONDON. The best cheap map of London is that prefixed to the London Post-Office Directory, to be bought at all mapsellers', price 6*d.* The best large map of London and its environs is one issued in 1849 by Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, on a scale of four inches to a mile, and embracing five miles round Temple Bar. It is on eight sheets, and the price, in a case, is 2*l.* 2*s.* The maps published by Mogg or Cruchley will sufficiently answer every purpose of a street guide.

42. COURT AND STREET GUIDES. The best West-end books are Boyle's Court Guide, the Royal Blue Book, and Webster's Royal Red Book. The *Post-Office Directory*, published every year, is an extremely thick and valuable volume, and is at once an Official, Street, Commercial, Trades, Law, Court, Parliamentary, Postal, City, Conveyance, and Banking Directory.

43. BANKERS IN LONDON. The oldest banking-houses in London are Child's, at Temple Bar; Hoare's, in Fleet-street; Strahan's, (formerly Snow's), in the Strand; and Gosling's, in Fleet-street. None date earlier than the Restoration of Charles II. The original Bankers were Goldsmiths—“Goldsmiths that keep running cashes”—and their shops were dis-

tinguished by signs. Child's was known by “The Marygold”—still to be seen where the cheques are cashed; Hoare's by “The Golden Bottle”—still remaining over the outer door; Snow's by “The Golden Anchor”—to be seen inside; and Gosling's by “The Three Squirrels”—still prominent in the iron-work of their windows towards the street. The founder of Child's house was John Backwell, an alderman of the City of London, ruined by the shutting up of the Exchange in the reign of Charles II. Stone and Martin's, in Lombard-street, is said to have been founded by Sir Thomas Gresham; and the Grasshopper sign of the Gresham family was preserved in the banking-house till late in the last century. Of the West-end banking-houses, Drummond's, at Charing-cross, is the oldest; and, next to Drummond's, Coutts's, in the Strand. The founder of Drummond's obtained his great position by advancing money to the Pretender, and by the King's consequent withdrawal of his account. The King's withdrawal led to a rush of the Scottish nobility and gentry with their accounts, and to the ultimate advancement of the bank to its present footing. Coutts's house was founded by George Middleton, and originally stood in St. Martin's-lane, near St. Martin's Church. Coutts removed it to its present site. The great Lord Clarendon, in the reign of Charles II., kept an account at Hoare's; Dryden lodged his 50*l.*, for the discovery of the bullies who waylaid and beat him, at Child's, at Temple Bar; Pope banked at Drummond's; Lady Mary Wortley Montague at Child's; Gay at Hoare's; Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott at Coutts's; and Bishop Percy at Gosling's. The Duke of Wellington banks at Coutts's; the Duke of Sutherland at Drummond's; the Duke of Devonshire at Snow's, or Strahan's.

44. CABS. The fares are eightpence a mile. For any distance under a mile you must pay at the rate of a mile. For every half-mile (after the first mile) you pay fourpence, or half fare. A driver can refuse to take more than two persons in his cab.

45. OMNIBUSES. The total number traversing the streets of London is about 3000, paying duty, including mileage, averaging 9*l.* per month each, or 324,000*l.* per annum. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7,000, paying

annually 1,750*l.* for their licenses. The earnings of each vehicle vary from 2*l.* to 4*l.* a day. Be careful to observe the fares marked upon the outside; if you are in the least doubt, be sure and ask the conductor before you enter, otherwise you may be made to pay sixpence.

46. **OMNIBUS ROUTES IN LONDON** lie principally north and south, east and west, through the central parts of London, to and from the extreme suburbs. The majority commence running at 9 in the morning, and continue till 12 at night, succeeding each other during the busy parts of the day every five minutes. Most of them have two charges—threepence for part of the distance, and sixpence for the whole distance. It will be well, however, in all cases to inquire the fare to the particular spot; wherever there is a doubt the conductors will demand the full fare. The Atlas omnibuses (marked "Atlas") run from St. John's-wood down Oxford-street, Regent-street, past Charing-cross, over Westminster Bridge, to Camberwell-gate. The Paddington omnibuses run from the top of the Edgeware-road through Oxford-street and Holborn, to the Bank, and from the Edgeware along the New-road to the Bank. The Waterloo omnibuses (marked "Waterloo") run from the north-east extremity of the Regent's Park, down Regent-street, Strand, and over Waterloo Bridge to Camberwell-gate. The King's-cross omnibuses run from the North-Western Railway station, at Euston-square, to Kennington-gate. The Chelsea and Islington omnibuses run from Sloane-square, along Piccadilly, Regent-street, Portland-road, and the New-road, to Islington; the Chelsea and Shoreditch from Battersea Bridge to Shoreditch, along Piccadilly, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside. The red Kensington run from London Bridge to Kensington; the Royal Blue and Pimlico from the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railway station to Pimlico. The omnibuses inscribed "Favorite" run between Westminster, Islington, and Hoxton. Putney and Brompton omnibuses run from Putney Bridge to the Bank and the London Bridge Railroad station. The green Bayswater run to the Bank, along Oxford-street and Holborn, and also Regent-street and the Strand. The Brixton and Clapham run from Oxford-street, along Regent-street and Parlia-

ment-street, over Westminster Bridge, to Kennington, Brixton, or Clapham. These are the principal routes.

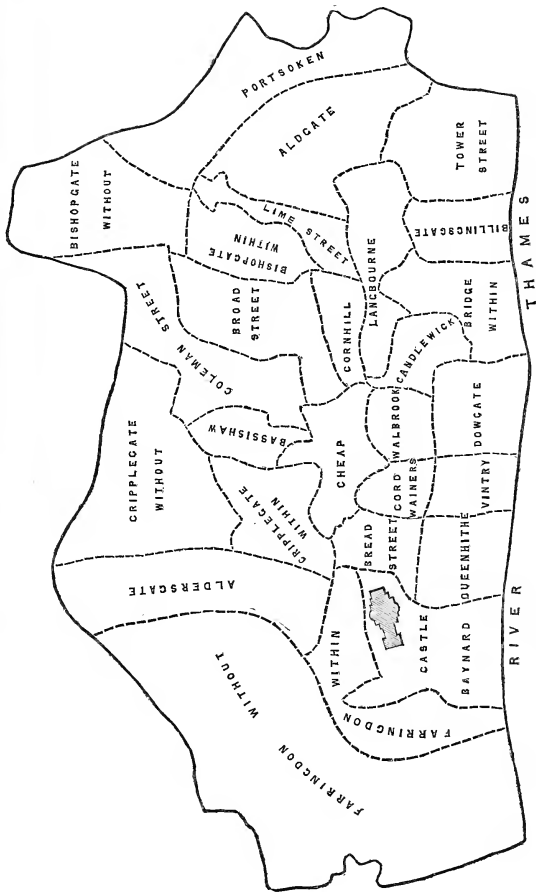
47. **THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY**. The entire civil government of the City of London, within the walls and liberties, is vested, by successive charters of English sovereigns, in one Corporation, or body of citizens; confirmed for the last time by a charter passed in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, twenty-six aldermen, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, the common councilmen of the several wards, and the livery; assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common serjeant, comptroller, City remembrancer, town clerk, and various other officers.

48. **CITY GATES AND HOUSE SIGNS**. The City Gates were taken down in the first and second years of the reign of King George III. The signs affixed to the several houses were removed in 1766.

49. **CITY COMPANIES**. There are eighty-three Companies, and forty-one—nearly a half—without Halls. The Bowyers, Fletchers, and Longbow-string Makers exist but nominally. The lowest fees for admission are taken by the Patten Makers' Company. The Stationers' is the only Company the members of which are exclusively confined to the craft or trade from which the Company derives its name.

50. **THE WARDS OF LONDON**. The Wards of London bear the same relation to the City that the Hundred anciently did to the Shire. The Wards are twenty-six in number, and are divided into several precincts, each of which returns one common councilman. The common councilmen and Ward officers are elected annually, and the meetings of the aldermen and common council are called Wardmotes.

51. **TREES AND FLOWERS IN LONDON**. Some of my country readers will smile at such a heading, and many of my London ones will think immediately of the elm in Cheapside, at the corner of Wood-street. But London was once famous for its trees and flowers. Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane, was the vineyard of Covent-garden; Saffron-hill, in the dense parlicious of Clerkenwell, was once covered with saffron; the red and white roses of York and Lancaster were plucked in the Temple Gardens; and Ely House was held by Sir



BLOCK-PLAN OF THE WARDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, BRIDGE-WARD WITHOUT EXCEPTED.

Christopher Hatton on condition that the Bishop of Ely possessed the privilege of entering Hatton Garden, and gathering so many bushels of roses yearly. Daniel, the poet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had an excellent garden in Old-street, St. Luke's; and Gerard, the herbalist, in the same reign, a choice assemblage of botanical specimens in his garden at Holborn. Two large mulberry trees were growing, in 1722, in a little yard about sixteen foot square, at Sam's Coffee-house, in Ludgate-street.* In the same year figs ripened well at the Rolls Garden in Chancery-lane, and in the garden belonging to Bridewell; and a vine, at the Rose Tavern at Temple Bar, "where the sun very rarely comes," had ripe grapes upon it. Ely Gardens were famous for strawberries in the reign of Edward IV.; and Tothill Fields for melons in the reign of Charles I. The white and red Provens rose grew in London in 1722, but no other sort of rose would blossom in the City gardens since the use of sea-coal; though, as Fairchild had heard, they grew very well in London when the Londoners burnt wood. Mr. Groom of Walworth, who grew tulips of the finest quality in England, was obliged to move in 1843, to avoid the London smoke of Vauxhall and Lambeth.

52. FIRES IN LONDON. In fifteen years—1833 to 1848—the average number of fires in London was 644; that is, 216 houses considerably damaged and destroyed, and 428 slightly damaged.†

53. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES. At a fire in Broad-street in the City in 1623, Sir Hugh Myddelton let open "all the sluices of the water cisterne in the fields, whereby," says Howes, "there was plenty of water to quench the fire. The water he adds hath done many like benefits in sundry like former distresses."‡ The first Insurance Office for fire was the Phoenix, at the Rainbow Coffee-house, in Fleet-street, established in 1682; and the first for lives was that of the Mercers' Company in 1698.§ The oldest now existing is The Hand-in-Hand, established in 1696. The second was the Sun Fire, projected and established by Charles Povey, author of the Present State of

Great Britain with respect to its trade by Sea and Land, 8vo, 1714. In 1806 there were only eight life offices in London; in 1839 there were seventy-two.* The London Fire Brigade was established in 1833.

54. OLD LONDON VISITORS. Lord Clarendon relates that his mother (though her husband sat as a burgess in Parliament) never was in London in her life, "the wisdom and frugality of that time being such, that few gentlemen made journeys to London, or any other expensive journeys, but upon important business, and their wives never." Addison's Tory Fox Hunter would never have come to London "unless he had been suborned to it."

55. COCKNEY. The name Cockney—a spoilt or effeminate boy—one cockered and spoilt—is generally applied to people born within the sound of Bow bells. Hugh Bigod, a rebellious baron of Henry III.'s reign, is said to have exclaimed—

"If I were in my Castell of Bungeie
Ypon the water of Wauencie,
I wold not set a button by the King of Cockneie."†

When a female Cockney was informed that barley did not grow, but that it was spun by housewives in the country—"I knew as much," said the Cockney, "for one may see the threads hanging out at the ends thereof."‡ Minshen, who compiled a valuable dictionary of the English language in the reign of James I., has a still older and odder mistake. "Cockney," he says, "is applied only to one born within the sound of Bow bells, *i. e.* within the City of London, which term came first out of this tale, that a citizen's son riding with his father out of London into the country, and being a novice, and merely ignorant how corn or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, 'what the horse did?' his father answered, 'the horse doth neigh;' riding farther he heard a cock crow, and said, 'doth the cock neigh too?' and therefore Cockney by inversion thus, incock *q. incoctus, i. e.,* raw or unripe in country-

* Quarterly Review for October, 1839.

† Harrison's Description of England, ed. 158, p. 194.

‡ Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1661, p. 196. Strype (Circuit Walk, p. 101) describes The Cockney's Feast, a yearly meeting of that name, held at Stepney.

* The City Gardener, by Thomas Fairchild, 8vo, 1722.

† The Times of Jan. 3rd, 1849.

‡ Howes, p. 1035.

§ Hatton, p. 757.

men's affairs." The City was sometimes called Cockaigne.

56. THE CHARITIES OF LONDON. Mr. Sampson Low's excellent Metropolitan Charities Guide (price . . .) contains every requisite information on this subject.

57. CEMETERIES OF LONDON. The principal places of sepulture at present are our churches and churchyards. The Bayswater-road Chapel contains as many as 1120 coffins beneath its pavement—and the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields a still greater number.* The Norman vault of St. Mary-le-Bow is literally crammed with leaden coffins piled thirty feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight. The churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, is a plague spot of decayed human flesh and human remains; the narrow place of sepulture of two centuries of the inhabitants of this parish. The first Cemetery on the Pere la Chaise principle established in the vicinity of London was that of Kensal-green, formed in 1832. Others have since been erected at Norwood, Highgate, Nunhead, Brompton, Tower Hamlets, Abney Park and Victoria Park. The Government Board of Health has recommended the extension of Kensal-green as a great West-end place of burial, and the formation of an enormous Cemetery for the whole of London, at Erith on the Thames, near Gravesend. The recommendation deserves adoption. Intramural interments should be at once abolished.

* The Times of March 1st, 1850.

58. PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN LONDON.

Name.	Number of Members limited to.	Entrance Fee.	Annual Subscription.
		£ s.	£ s.
Alfred	600		
Army and Navy	1450†	30 0	6 11
Arthur's	600‡	21 0	10 10
Atheneum	1200	26 5	6 6
Boodle's			
Brooks's.....	575	9 9	11 11
Carlton	800‡	15 15	10 10
City of London.....		26 5	6 6
Cocoa Tree			
Conservative	1500	26 5	8 8
Coventry House	500	12 12	12 12
Erectheum	600	21 0	7 7
Garrick	300	15 15	6 6
Guards**			
Junior United Service	1500	30 0	5 5
Military, Naval, & County Service }	1500	{ 15 0 21 0 30 0 }	5 5
Oriental	800	21 0	8 0
Oxford & Cambridge	1170¶	26 5	6 6
Parthenon	700	21 0	7 7
Reform	1400**	26 5	10 10
Travellers'.....	700	21 0	10 10
Union.....	1000	32 11	6 6
United Service.....	1500	30 0	6 0
University Club	1000††	26 5	6 0
White's	550		
Windham	600	27 6	8 0

* Officers of the Household Troops.

† Effective. ‡ Paid (1848).

‡ Exclusive of Peers and Members of House of Commons. || 400 English, 100 Foreign.

¶ 585 from each University.

** Exclusive of Honorary, Supernumerary, and Life Members. †† 500 of each University.

A CHRONOLOGY OF LONDON OCCURRENCES.

* * This Chronology (the first of the kind) will, I think, be found useful; and I shall be happy to receive any corrections or additions that may occur to the reader who consults it.

- 306—London first inwalled.
- 610—St. Paul's Church, founded by Ethelbert, King of Kent.
- 839—London destroyed by the Danes.
- 886—London repaired or rebuilt by Alfred the Great.
- 962—St. Paul's Minster burnt and rebuilt (or repaired) the same year.
- 1050—Westminster Abbey rebuilt by Edward the Confessor.
- 1065—Dec. 28, (Childermas Day), The new Abbey Church of Westminster consecrated.
- 1066—Oct. 14, Battle of Hastings—Accession of William the Conqueror.
- 1078 } White Tower, in the Tower of London, built
-81 } by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester.
- 1083—Old St. Paul's (the church described by Dugdale) began to be built.
- 1087—Sept. 9, William the Conqueror died.
- 1087—St. Paul's destroyed by fire.
- 1097—Westminster Hall built by William Rufus; part of this building still remains.
- 1100—Aug. 2, William Rufus slain.
- 1100—Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell founded.
- 1102—St. Bartholomew's Priory founded by Rahere.
- 1117—Hospital of St. Giles-in-the-Fields founded.
- 1118—The Knights Templar settle in Holborn.
- 1135—Dec. 1, Henry I. died.
- 1150—St. Stephen's Chapel in the Palace of Westminster founded by King Stephen.
- 1154—Oct. 25, King Stephen died.
- 1176—London Bridge "began to be founded."
- 1184—The Knights Templar remove from Holborn to Fleet-street.
- 1185—Temple Church dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem. The inscription recording the circumstance was destroyed in 1695.
- 1189—In this year it was directed that all houses should be built of stone up to a certain height, and covered with slate or baked tile.
- 1189—July 6, Henry II. died.
- 1190—The first Mayor of London (Henry Fitz Alwin) made; he continued mayor for twenty-four successive years.
- 1191—Died William Fitzstephen, the author of the earliest account of London.
- 1199—April 6, Richard I. died
- 1208—The church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark "begonne."
- 1209—London Bridge finished.
- 1211—Town Ditch "began to be made."
- 1212—"Castell Baynard cast doune and destroyed."
- 1213—The second Mayor of London (Roger Fitz Alwin) made.
- 1216—Oct. 19, King John died.
- 1221—The foundation-stone of the Lady Chapel in Westminster Abbey laid by Henry III.
- 1221—The Black Friars settle in Holborn.
- 1222—St. Paul's steeple built and finished.
- 1224—The Law Courts of England permanently established in Westminster Hall.
- 1225—The Grey Friars settle in London.
- 1240—Choir of St. Paul's Church finished.
- 1241—Choir of the Temple Church finished.
- 1241—White Friars' Monastery (off Fleet-street) founded by Sir Richard Gray.
- 1245—Henry III. ordered the East End, the Tower, and the Transepts of Westminster Abbey Church to be taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale and in a more elegant form at his "own expense."
- 1245—Savoy Palace built.
- 1246—Bethlehem Hospital founded.
- 1253—Austin Friars' Monastery founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.
- 1257—City walls repaired by command of Henry III.
- 1259—June 5, Henry III. grants peculiar privileges to the Hanse Merchants of the Steelyard.
- 1272—Nov. 16, Henry III. died.
- 1276—The Black Friars remove from Holborn to the present Blackfriars.

- 1282—Five arches of old London Bridge carried away by the severe frost and snow.
- 1282—Stocks Market erected.
- 1285—The Great Conduit in West Cheap commenced building; this was the first cistern of lead castellated with stone erected in London: the water was conveyed by leaden pipes from Tyburn.
- 1290—Nov. 28, Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., died.
- 1290—Stone Cross in Cheapside erected by Edw. I. to Queen Eleanor.
- 1293—Stone Cross at Charing Cross erected by Edward I. to Queen Eleanor.
- 1298—Crutched Friars founded.
- 1304—The first Recorder of London, Geoffrey de Hartlepool, appointed this year.
- 1305—(St. Bartholomew's Even), Wallace executed at the Elms in Smithfield.
- 1307—July 7, Edward I. died.
- 1310—Died Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom Lincoln's Inn derives its name.
- 1314—New steeple to St. Paul's set up.
- 1320 } Repairs, alterations, and additions made to
-52 } St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.
- 1326—Oct. 15, Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, executed at the Standard in Cheap.
- 1327—Jan. 20, Edward II. deposed.
- 1327—First Charter of Incorporation granted to the Goldsmiths' Company
- 1330—The Temple let on lease to the students of the Common Law by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
- 1330—(St. Andrew's Even), Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, hanged on the common gallows at the Elms in Smithfield.
- 1344—Gold first coined in the Mint within the Tower.
- 1345—Bishop Hatfield, who built Durham House in the Strand, made Bishop of Durham.
- 1349—The site of the Charter House made a burial-place by Sir Walter Manny; 50,000 persons (?), who died of the plague, were buried in one year in this spot; charters and other instruments were dated from the period of this plague.
- 1355—The citizens send for the first time four members to Parliament.
- 1357—(31 Edw. III.), Great jousts in Smithfield, at which the Kings of England, France, and Scotland were present.
- 1359—Sir John Beauchamp died; his tomb in old St. Paul's was called Duke Humphrey's; his house in Castle Baynard Ward sold by his executors to Edward III., and here that King established his great Wardrobe: hence Wardrobe-place.
- 1371—The Charter House, a house for Carthusian monks, founded by Sir Walter Manny.
- 1377—June 21, Edward III. died.
- 1381—June 15, (Sat.), Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield—The Savoy, in the Strand, and the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, burnt by the rebels of Kent.
- 1382—May 1, Paul's Cross defaced by lightning.
- 1390—The parish clerks of London played interludes at Skinners' Well, which continued three days together.
- 1393—Farringdon Ward divided into Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without.
- 1397—Westminster Hall repaired by Richard II.; the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; a stately front and a new roof constructed, according to the design of Master Henry Zeneley.
- 1399—Sept. 29, Richard II. resigns the crown.
- 1401—The Tun upon Cornhill converted into a conduit.
- 1406—A great pestilence in London, that destroyed more than 30,000 people.
- 1409—The parish clerks of London played a play at the Skinners' Well which lasted eight days, and was of matter from the Creation of the World.
- 1411—The Guildhall removed from Aldermanbury to its present site, and the Guildhall built.
- 1413—March 20, Henry IV. died.
- 1415—The gate called Moorgate built.
- 1416—Lanthorns with lights were ordained to be hanged out on the winter evenings betwixt Hallowtide (All Saints' Day) and Candlemas.
- 1422—Aug. 31, Henry V. died.
- 1431—Fleet Bridge repaired or rebuilt; this was the bridge standing in Stow's time.
- 1441—First notice of Tothill-fields occurs this year.
- 1444—Feb. 1, St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and quenched, it is said, with vinegar.
- 1445—Leadenhall erected.
- 1450—Jack Cade and the rebels of Kent enter London.
- 1453—John Norman, Mayor; this John Norman was the first Mayor that was rowed to Westminster by water; "for before that day they rode on horseback."
- 1459—Sept. 18, Simon Eyre, the founder of Leadenhall, died.
- 1461—Died John Lydgate, the poet.
- 1461—March 4, Accession of Edward IV.
- 1466 } Crosby Hall built by Sir John Crosby, (died
-70 } 1475).
- 1471—The first Printing-press, erected in England, set up by Caxton in Westminster.
- 1471—The Bastard Falconbridge threatens London and burns half the houses on the bridge.
- 1483—April 9, Edward IV. died.
- 1483—June 26, accession of Richard III.
- 1485—Aug. 22, Death of Richard III., and Accession of Henry VII.
- 1502—First Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall.
- 1502—Fleet Ditch made navigable by order of Henry VII.
- 1503 } Jan. 24, First stone of Henry VII.'s Chapel
-4 } laid.
- 1505—Henry VII. rebuilds the Savoy, as an Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of a hundred poor people; Stow says about 1500, but Weever tells us that the date 1505 was over the gate.
- 1509—April 21, Death of Henry VII., and Accession of Henry VIII.

- 1512—St. Paul's School founded.
- 1512—Great fire at the Palace at Westminster; the Palace not re-edified after this.
- 1517—(Evil May-Day), The apprentices of London rise and destroy many of the resident foreigners.
- 1518—Lincoln's Inn Gate, Chancery-lane, erected.
- 1522—Bridewell rebuilt by Henry VIII.
- 1525—John Stow born.
- 1527—Moorfields drained.
- 1529—Feb. 7, York Place (Whitehall) delivered and demised to the King, by charter of this date.
- 1529—This year it was decreed that no man should be Mayor of London more than one year.
- 1529—March 20, The Trinity Company incorporated.
- 1534—Aug. 16, The Mews at Charing-cross destroyed by fire.
- 1535—June 22, Bishop Fisher beheaded on Tower Hill.
- 1535—July 1, Sir Thomas More beheaded on Tower Hill.
- 1538—Sept., Parish Registers first ordered to be kept by the Lord Cromwell, Vice-General to Henry VIII.
- 1540 } High Holborn paved.
-41 }
- 1546—Stews in Southwark suppressed.
- 1546—St. Bartholomew's Hospital founded by Henry VIII.
- 1547—Jan. 21, Earl of Surrey executed on Tower Hill.
- 1547—Jan. 28, Henry VIII. died.
- 1547—The City of Westminster first represented in Parliament.
- 1548 } Old Somerset House commenced building.
-49 }
- 1548—The site of the Inner and Middle Temples granted by patent (2 Edw. VI.) to the first Lord Paget, Secretary of State to King Henry VIII., and one of that King's executors.
- 1549—April 10, The Dance of Death in the great cloister of St. Paul's destroyed, by order of the Duke of Somerset.
- 1550—March 12, The site of the Black Friars' Monastery granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Cawarden.
- 1550—June 29, Austin Friars' Church assigned to the Germans.
- 1550—April 23, Southwark made into one of the City wards.
- 1551—Feb. 23, The Liberties of the Merchants of the Steelyard declared forfeited by the King in Council.
- 1552—May, Covent-garden and seven acres, called Long-acre, granted to John, Earl of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal.
- 1552—April 10, St. Thomas's Hospital founded.
- 1552—April 10, Bridewell given to the City as a House of Correction, confirmed by charter of the 26th of June, 1553.
- 1552—Nov. 23, the first children were taken into Christ's Hospital, and the first sick and poor people into St. Thomas's.
- 1553—June 26, Christ's Hospital founded.
- 1553—June 30, Cold Harbour given to the Earl of Shrewsbury.
- 1553—July 6, Edward VI. died.
- 1553—July 10, Lady Jane Grey conveyed with great state to the Tower, and proclaimed Queen.
- 1554—Aug. 1, Act of Common Council "about y^e thoroughfare through Old St. Paul's." (*Strype*, B. iii., p. 169.)
- 1555—Feb., The Mayor and Corporation take possession of Bridewell.
- 1555—Feb. 6, The Merchants of Russia incorporated by patent of this date.
- 1555—July 18, Derby House, Castle Baynard Ward, given by Queen Mary to Heralds' College.
- 1555—(Eve of St. Michael the Archangel), Breadstreet Compter removed to Wood-street.
- 1557—May 4, Charter of incorporation granted by Philip and Mary to the Company of Stationers.
- 1557—Aug. 6, Date of license to Heath, Archbishop of York, to sell Suffolk Place in Southwark, and purchase Suffolk Place, near Charing-cross.
- 1558—Nov. 17, Death of Mary, and Accession of Elizabeth.
- 1560—May 21, Westminster School founded.
- 1560—In this year Radolph Agas is supposed to have drawn his Bird's-eye View of London.
- 1561—June 4, The steeple and roof of old St. Paul's consumed by lightning.
- 1561—Merchant Tailors' School founded.
- 1562—May 15, One of the Sheriffs and the Alderman of Farringdon Without make a vain attempt to enter judicially the precinct of the Blackfriars.
- 1562—Sept. 15, The Lord Mayor visits the Conduit Heads at Bayswater in great state.
- 1562—St. Saviour's Grammar School in Southwark founded.
- 1562—First Bill of Mortality published.
- 1563—May 26, Indenture dated, demising the tenement, called Lady Tate's House, in Threadneedle-street, to Sir Henry Sidney.
- 1564—"In the year 1564, Guillian Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queene's Coachman, and was the first that brought the use of Coaches into England."—*Stow*.
- 1565—May 21, Lord North parts with Charter House to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1566—June 7, First stone of the Royal Exchange laid.
- 1567—Only fifty-eight Scotchmen found in London in this year.
- 1567—Dec. 30, Survey of Finsbury made.
- 1568—The first Conduit of Thames water made at Dowgate.
- 1568—Dec. 22, The Merchants began to make their meetings at the Royal Exchange.
- 1569—Jan. 11, The "first Lottery in England" was drawn at the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 1570 } Jan. 23, Queen Elizabeth names the Burse in
-71 } Cornhill the Royal Exchange.

- 570—The Treadmill invented by one John Paine, and erected at Bridewell.
- 570—Sept. 7, Covent-garden leased to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley.
- 571—Whitechapel first paved.
- 572—Middle Temple Hall built.
- 576—April 13, The ground at Holywell, on which the first regular theatre was erected, let by Giles Allein to James Burbadge, by indenture of this date.
- 577—Aug. 24, William Lambe completes a water-conduit at Holborn-cross; hence Lamb's-Conduit-fields.
- 579—Nov. 21, Sir Thomas Gresham died.
- 580—July 7, The Queen's Proclamation dated, prohibiting the erection, within three miles of the City gates, of any new houses or tenements "where no former house hath been known to have been."
- 581—June 21, Westcheap Cross defaced.
- 582—Thames water first conveyed into men's houses by pipes of lead from an engine near London Bridge, made by Peter Morris, a Dutchman: this engine supplied the Standard in Cornhill, which was first erected this year.
- 585—Hooker made Master of the Temple.
- 585—The first printed description of a Lord Mayor's Pageant known to exist, printed this year; the last in 1708.
- 586—Ludgate rebuilt, and the statue of Queen Elizabeth, now at St. Dunstan's, set up.
- 587—Paget Place without Temple Bar, on the attainder of Thomas, third Lord Paget, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
- 591—Died, Sir Christopher Hatton, from whom Hatton-garden derives its name.
- 592—Aug. 1, (Lammas Day), The field-fences about Hyde Park removed by force.
- 594—Globe Theatre on the Bankside built.
- 594—An engine erected by an Englishman (Bevis Bulmer) to convey Thames water into Westcheap and Fleet-street.
- 597—Gresham Lectures commenced.
- 597—Dec. 11, The new church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, consecrated.
- 598—Stow publishes his Survey of London.
- 599 } Henslowe and Alleyn enter into an agree-
600 } ment with Peter Street for the erection
of the Fortune Theatre.
- 600—The Company of Merchants, called Merchants of East India, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.
- 602—Austin Friars sold by the Marquis of Winchester to Alderman Swinnerton.
- 602 } March 24, Death of Queen Elizabeth, and
-3 } Accession of James I.
- 603—Sept. 16, Proclamation issued by King James against inmates and multitudes of dwellers in streets, rooms, and places, in and about the City of London.
- 603—Stow publishes the second edition of his Survey.
- 1603 } March 8, Letters Patent granted by King
-4 } James for the collection of largess for John Stow.
- 1604—Great Plague year.
- 1605—Nov. 5, (Tuesday), Gunpowder Plot.
- 1606—Jan. 30, Sir Everard Digby and others executed near the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 1606—Jan. 31, Guy Fawkes and others executed in Old Palace-yard.
- 1606 }
-7 } Moorfields drained.
- 1607—June 12, The King dines with the Cloth-workers' Company, and becomes a member.
- 1607—July 16, The King and Prince Henry dine at the Merchant Tailors' Hall.
- 1608—Storehouses erected at Bridewell in expectation of a dearth from the great increase of people, as well strangers as natives, in and about the City.
- 1608—June 10, First stone of the New Exchange in the Strand laid.
- 1608—Aug. 13, Letters patent granted by James I., conferring the two Temples upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., and their assigns for ever.
- 1608—Sept. 24, The privileges of Sanctuary Precincts granted by Privy Seal to the inhabitants of the Whitefriars and Blackfriars.
- 1608 } March 28, Sir Hugh Myddelton lays his
-9 } scheme of the New River before the
Court of Common Council.
- 1609—April 11, New Exchange in the Strand opened.
- 1609—"The Lord Mayor's Shews, long left off, were now revived again by order from the King."
- 1609—The Mulberry Garden at Pimlico planted.
- 1609—Aug. 2, Fleet Market burying-ground, appertaining to St. Bride's, consecrated.
- 1611—May 9, Charter House bought of the Earl of Suffolk by Thomas Sutton.
- 1611—Dec. 12, Thomas Sutton died.
- 1612 }
-13 } Jan. 13, (Wednesday), Hicks's Hall opened.
- 1613—June 29, The Globe Theatre burnt down.
- 1613—Sept. 29, New River completed by Sir Hugh Myddelton.
- 1614—Oct. 3, Charter House opened.
- 1614 } It is stated that there were 7,000 Tobacco
-15 } shops in London.
- 1614 } Feb. 4, Smithfield began to be paved.
- 1614 } Oct. 31, Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fai
-15 } first ated.
- 1615—House of Correction at Clerkenwell built.
- 1615—C. Visscher publishes his Map of London.
- 1616 } March 4, Somerset House called Denmark
-17 } House.
- 1617—July 7, Church of St. John's, Wapping, consecrated by King, Bishop of London.
- 1618—Third edition of Stow's Survey published by Munday.
- 1618 } Jan. 12, (Tuesday), The old Banqueting
-19 } House at Whitehall burnt down. (*Houes*,
p. 1031.)

- 1619—June 1, Inigo Jones's Banqueting House, at Whitehall, commenced building.
- 1619—June 21, New River Company incorporated; Sir Hugh Myddelton the first Governor.
- 1620—Sept. 29, New River finished.
- 1621—Dec. 9, The Fortune Theatre destroyed by fire.
- 1621—Dec. 20, Six Clerks' Office in Chancery-lane burnt down.
- 1622 } Jan. 2, Church of St. James, Duke's-place,
-23 } consecrated.
- 1623—Oct. 26, (Sunday), Fatal Vespers in the Blackfriars.
- 1623—(Ascension Day), New Chapel at Lincoln's-Inn consecrated; Dr. Donne preached the Consecration Sermon.
- 1623 } March 1, Dr. Thomas White, the founder of
-24 } Sion College, died.
- 1624—May 15, Bill passed in Parliament for the King to have York House in the Strand, in exchange for other lands.
- 1625—March 27, James I. died.
- 1625—Great Plague year.
- 1628—June 13, Dr. Lamb murdered by the citizens and apprentices of London.
- 1628—Nov. 27, Felton executed at Tyburn.
- 1629—Salisbury-court Theatre built.
- 1629—Nov. 8, First appearance of female performers on an English stage.
- 1630—July 24, Proclamation dated, "concerning new buildings in and about the Cittie of London, and against the dividing of houses into several dwellings, and harbouring inmates; forbidding the erection of any building upon a new foundation, within the limits of three miles from any of the gates of the City of London or Palace of Westminster."
- 1630 } Jan. 16, (Sunday), St. Catherine Cree Church
-31 } consecrated by Archbishop Laud.
- 1630 } "Feb. 20, This Sunday morning, Westminster
-31 } Hall was found on fire by the burning of the little shops or stalls kept therein; it is thought, by some pan of coals left there over night. It was taken in time." (*Laud's Diary*, p. 45.)
- 1631—March 10, Lease of the grounds of Covent-garden granted by the Earl of Bedford to John Powel, Edward Palmer, and John Barrodale.
- 1631—Howes publishes his edition of Stow's Annals; he speaks, at p. 1021, of the "unimagined and unthought-of buildings at this day."
- 1631—Weever publishes his Funeral Monuments.
- 1631—The following question was put to the Lord Mayor by the Privy Council in this year:—"What number of mouths are esteemed to be in the City of London and the Liberty?" his written answer returned 130,280.
- 1632—In this year Mr. Palmer, a large landholder in Sussex, was fined by the Star Chamber in the sum of 1000*l.*, for living in London (in one year) beyond the period prescribed for the residence of country gentlemen in the metropolis; the proclamation was dated June 20th, 1632.
- 1632—Sept. 14, First stone of the Chapel at Somerset House laid by Henrietta Maria. (*Ellis's Letters*, iii. 271, 2nd series.)
- 1633—Fourth edition of Stow's Survey published.
- 1633—Church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, built; it was not consecrated till 1638, owing to a dispute between the Earl of Bedford, at whose expense it was built, and the Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who claimed the right of presentation.
- 1633—Aug. 10, Anthony Munday died.
- 1633—Nov. 15, Letters Patent dated, erecting the Green Coat School in Tothill-fields.
- 1633—Inigo Jones's classic portico to old St. Paul's commenced.
- 1634—May 7, "Prynne in the pillory, where he lost a piece of an ear."
- 1634—May 10, "Prynne lost the other part of an ear in Cheapside."
- 1634—The first Hackney-coach stand was set up at the Maypole, in the Strand, by Captain Baily, a sea captain.
- 1634—Piazza mentioned first time in Books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
- 1634—Sept. 27, Sedan-chairs introduced by Sir Sanders Duncomb, pursuant to writ of Privy Seal of this date (Harl. MS. 7,344).
- 1635—Jan. 19, Proclamation dated, "to restrain y^e multitude and promiscuous uses of coaches about London and Westminster."
- 1635—Proclamation issued "for settling of the Letter Office of England and Scotland;" the first attempt to place the Post-Office system on its modern footing.
- 1635—Lincoln's-Inn-fields laid out according to the plan of Inigo Jones.
- 1636—York-street, Covent-garden, built.
- 1637—June 30, Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton in the pillory, in Old Palace-yard.
- 1637—Taylor, the Water Poet, publishes his *Carrier's Cosmographie*; the first Directory published in London.
- 1638—Sept. 27, Church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, consecrated.
- 1639—March 11, Lease granted by the Earl of Essex of the moiety of one half of Essex House, in the Strand, to the Earl of Hertford and the Lady Frances, his wife.
- 1640 } March 22, (Monday), Earl of Strafford's trial
-41 } commenced in Westminster Hall.
- 1641—Aug. 1, From and after this date the Star Chamber abolished by stat. 17 Car. I., c. 10.
- 1641—May 12, (Wednesday), Earl of Strafford executed on Tower Hill.
- 1642—Sept., Suffolk House (now Northumberland House) sold to the Earl of Northumberland for 15,000*l.*
- 1642—Sept. 2, An ordinance of the Lords and Commons issued for the suppressing of public stage-plays throughout the kingdom.
- 1643—London fortified; Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, derives its name from one of the fortifications.

- 43—May 2, (Tuesday), Cheapside Cross pulled down.
- 43—July 5, Nathaniel Tomkins executed at Fetter-lane end, for his share in Waller's plot to surprise the City; buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn.
- 44—April 15, The Globe Theatre pulled down to the ground by Sir Matthew Brand, to make tenements in the room of it.
- 47—Hollar draws his large View of London this year.
- 47—Charing Cross pulled down.
- 47—Sept. 25, Lord Mayor and Aldermen sent to the Tower.
- 48—Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, erected.
- 48 }
49 } Jan. 30, Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall.
- 48 }
49 } March 9, Duke Hamilton, Lord Holland, and Lord Capel, executed in Palace-yard.
- 49—March 24, Salisbury-court Theatre pulled down by a company of soldiers; the Cock-pit, or Phoenix, in Drury-lane, pulled down by the same soldiers, and on the same day; the Fortune Theatre pulled down by soldiers.
- 49—April 4, The Lord Mayor, Sir Abraham Reynardson, committed to the Tower by the Parliament, and Thomas Andrews, a leatherseller, made Lord Mayor in his room.
- 350—The Jews allowed to settle in London; they settle in Duke's-place, Aldgate. London House, St. Paul's Churchyard, pulled down.
- 652—First Coffee-house in London opened in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.
- 652—Feb. 5, Fleet Ditch ordered to be cleansed; and the houses of office removed after the 12th of March.
- 652—May 10, A woman burnt in Smithfield for murdering her husband.
- 652—July 21, Inigo Jones died.
- 653—April 20, Long Parliament dismissed by Cromwell.
- 653—July 4, Cromwell installed Lord Protector; proclaimed, 19th.
- 653—July 4, Praise-God Barebones's Parliament assembles; dissolved 12th December, 1653.
- 655—Aug. 6, The Blackfriars Theatre pulled down and tenements built in the room.
- 656—March 25, The Hope Theatre, or Bear Garden, on the Bankside, pulled down to erect tenements in its place.
- 656—May 23, The stage revives under Sir William Davenant; Operas first introduced among us.
- 657—June 20, "Much debate was upon the Bill for Restraint of New Buildings in and about London." (*Whitelocke*, p. 161.)
- 657—June 26, Cromwell inaugurated Lord Protector.
- 657—Howell publishes his *Londinopolis*—Tea first publicly sold in England; James Farr opens the Rainbow Coffee-house in Fleet-street.
- 1657—Portugal-row, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, erected.
- 1658—June 3, A whale, 58 feet in length, killed in the Thames, off Deptford.
- 1658—Sept. 3, Oliver Cromwell died.
- 1658—Faithorne engraves his large Map of London, after a survey by Richard Newcourt. Only one copy is known—now in the National Library at Paris.
- 1658—Dugdale publishes his *History of St. Paul's*.
- 1660—May 29, Restoration of Charles II.—Glass coaches come in: the windows were of talc before, or open.—The Mall formed in St. James's Park; the game of Pell Mell reintroduced.
- 1660—Oct. 10, Proclamation dated to restrain the abuses of Hackney Coaches in the cities of London, Westminster, and suburbs thereof. None to stand or remain about the streets after the 6th Nov.
- 1660—Oct. 13, Harrison executed at Charing-cross.
- 1660—Oct. 15, John Carew executed at Charing-cross.
- 1660—Oct. 16, Hugh Peters and John Cook executed.
- 1660—Oct. 18, Hackney-coaches forbidden to stand or remain about the streets, by proclamation of this date.
- 1660—Nov. 8, (Thursday), Killigrew opens the King's Theatre in Gibbou's Tennis-court, Vere-street, Clare Market.
- 1660 }
-61 } Jan. 30, The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, hanged on the gallows at Tyburn.
- 1661—April 14, Maypole in the Strand erected.
- 1661—June 29, Davenant opens the Duke's Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
- 1661—Nov. 20, Proclamation dated, to repress the excess of gilding of coaches and chariots, to the great wasting and expense of gold.
- 1662—Hackney-coaches not to exceed 400 in number. In 1694 they amounted to 700, in 1710 to 800, and in 1771 to 1000.
- 1662—April 19, Okey, Barkstead, and Corbet executed at Tyburn.
- 1662—July 17, Supervisors appointed by Parliament for repairing the highways and sewers.
- 1662—Nov. 15, Hugh Audley, "the rich Audley," died; North and South Audley-streets were called after him.
- 1663—April 8, Drury-lane Theatre first opened; the play began at 3 o'clock exactly.
- 1663—Great Hall at Lambeth Palace built by Archbishop Juxon.
- 1663—April 22, Royal Society incorporated.
- 1664—June 13, The site of Clarendon House, Piccadilly, granted to Lord Clarendon.
- 1665—Great Plague year.
- 1665—Bunhill-fields Burial-ground formed.
- 1665—Sept. 3, Scottish Hospital incorporated.
- 1665—Nov. 7, the first Gazette published; it was then called *The Oxford Gazette*; on the King's return to London it was called *The London Gazette*.
- 1666—Feb., was published the first London Gazette.
- 1666—Sept. 2, (Sunday), The Fire of London began

- between 1 and 2 in the morning; 13,000 houses and 89 churches consumed.
- 1666—Sept. 13, Proclamation dated for the rebuilding of the City.
- 1666—Dugdale published his *Origines Juridicales*, of which a part was destroyed in the Great Fire.
- 1667—May 8, Order in Council for rebuilding the City dated.
- 1667—Oct. 23, First stone of the second Royal Exchange laid.
- 1667—Nov. 15, An Act of Common Council passed, for the better preventing and suppressing any Fires in the City and Liberties for the time to come.
- 1667—The Rebuilding Act passed, (19 Car. II., c. 3); a Monument to be erected in memory of the Fire near the place where it broke out, (sec. 29).
- 1668—Column with dial erected in Covent-garden-square.
- 1669—Sept. 28, The second Royal Exchange publicly opened.
- 1669—Nov. 12, Somerset House settled by Charles II. on his Queen.
- 1670—An additional Act for the rebuilding of the City passed, (22 Car. II., c. 11).—Water from the tops of houses to be conveyed down the sides of houses by pipes.—The Fleet River, from Bridewell Dock to Holborn Bridge, to be made navigable.
- 1670—Temple Bar built.
- 1670—Dec. 6, (Tuesday), Duke of Ormond attacked in St. James's-street by Colonel Blood.
- 1671—April 7, Proclamation dated, against "New Buildings in the Fields, commonly called the Windmill Fields, Dog Fields, and the Fields adjoining to So-Hoe."
- 1671—March 12, Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, consecrated.
- 1671—May 9, Blood steals the King's crown from the Tower.
- 1671—May 12, Covent-garden Market granted to the Earl of Bedford by Letters Patent of this date.
- 1671—Oct. 27, Act of Common Council dated, for paving and cleansing the streets of London.
- 1671—Nov. 9, The Duke's Theatre in Dorset-gardens opened.
- 1671—Dec. 17, (Sunday), Christ Church, Blackfriars, consecrated.
- 1671—The two men at St. Dunstan's clock first set up.
- 1671—The Monument commenced building.
- 1671—Bow Church commenced building.
- 1671 } Jan., The King's Theatre in Drury-lane
-72 } burnt down.
- 1671 } Jan. 1, Exchequer shut up.
-72 }
- 1672—Jan. 1, York House, in the Strand, sold by the Duke of Buckingham for 30,000*l*.
- 1672—March 29, Proclamation dated, for better cleansing the streets of Westminster and other places adjoining.
- 1672—May 29, New Conduit in Stocks Market first opened—"running with wine for divers hours"—Statue of Charles II. set up the same place.
- 1672—Aug. 16, Proclamation dated, for making current his Majesty's farthings and halpence of copper, and forbidding all other to be used.
- 1672—Oct. 16, First stone of St. Stephen's, Westminster, laid.
- 1673—Aug. 19, Mathematical School at Christ Hospital founded by King Charles II.
- 1673—Sept. 28, The Mulberry Garden demised Lord Arlington for 99 years.
- 1673—Nov., Fleet River re-opened for vessels Holborn Bridge.
- 1674—March 26, The King's new Theatre in Drury-lane re-opened.
- 1674—May 1, Ground began to be cleared for the foundation of new St. Paul's.
- 1674—Sept. 21, Goring House destroyed by fire.
- 1674—Charles I.'s statue at Charing-cross erected.
- 1675—April, Bedlam rebuilt, in Moorfields.
- 1675—June 21, First stone of St. Paul's laid; warrant to commence, dated May 1st, 1675.
- 1675—Aug. 10, Foundation-stone of the Observatory at Greenwich laid.
- 1675—July 10, "The Duke of Albemarle bought the Earl of Clarendon's House in Piccadilly, that cost 40,000*l*. building, for 26,000*l*. (*Annals of the Universe*.)
- 1675—Dec. 29, Proclamation dated for the suppression of Coffee-houses.
- 1675 } Jan. 8, An additional Proclamation dated
-76 } concerning Coffee-houses.
- 1676—A patent taken out for the sole right of using a certain new invented engine for quenching of fires with leathern pipes.
- 1676—D. Seaman's sale in this year, the first Boot Auction.
- 1677—Feb. 7, The Lord Chancellor Finch's mace stolen out of his house in Queen-street Lincoln's-Inn-fields; the Seal was under the Lord Chancellor's pillow.
- 1677—"A Collection of the names of Merchants living in and about the City of London," was published in 12mo this year.
- 1677—March 16, (Friday), Thomas Sadler executed at Tyburn for stealing the mace and purson of the Lord Chancellor.
- 1677—Oct., Dr. Gale requested to write the inscriptions for the Monument; the Court on the 25th ordered him a piece of plate for his trouble.
- 1678—Montagne house, Bloomsbury, built; burnt down Jan. 19th, 1686.
- 1678—Arundel House in the Strand taken down.
- 1678—Parish of St. Aune, Westminster, made.
- 1678—Oct. 17, (Thursday), Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey found murdered in a ditch on the south side of Primrose Hill.
- 1678 } Jan. 26, Fire in the Middle Temple; Ashmole's library and cabinet of coins—the collection of thirty years and upwards—burnt and destroyed.
-79 }
- 1679—Dec., Bagnio in Newgate-street built and opened.

- 1679—Dec. 18, (Thursday), Dryden, the poet, beaten by hired bullies in Rose-street, Covent-garden.
- 1680—March 25, (Friday), Penny Post introduced by Robert Murray and William Dockwra.
- 1680—Aug. 24, Died, Colonel Blood, who stole the crown from the Tower.
- 1680—Nov. 12, The Papistical inscriptions on the Monument ordered to be written.
- 1680—St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, built.
- 1680—Wallingford House sold by the Duke of Buckingham; the duke purchases a house in Dowgate.
- 1681—Feb. 6, The site of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, granted by the Crown to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington; the grant was by way of exchange for 34 acres in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Earl of Arlington sold the property the same year to Mr. Pym for 10,000*l*.
- 1681—July, Earl of Shaftesbury committed to the Tower.
- 1681—DeLaune publishes, in 12mo, *The Present State of London*.
- 1681—In this year the Court of Common Council endeavoured to establish the first Fire Insurance, but without success.
- 1681 } Feb. 12, (Sunday), Thomas Thynne, of Long-
-82 } leat, murdered in his coach in Pall Mall.
- 1682—March, Charles II. laid the first stone of Chelsea Hospital.
- 1682—May, Ogilby and Morgan's large Map of London published.
- 1682—Nov. 16, The two great companies open Drury-lane Theatre; the players of the King and the Duke of York playing at Drury-lane.
- 1682—First Fire Insurance established: the Phoenix, at the Rainbow Coffee-house in Fleet-street.
- 1683—Sept. 23, Church of St. Augustine, Watling-street, opened for public service.
- 1683—Clarendon House taken down.
- 1683—Albemarle-street and Bond-street commenced.
- 1683—Dec. 7, (Friday), Algernon Sydney executed on Tower Hill.
- 1683 } Jan. 2, Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban,
-84 } died.
- 1683 } Feb. 5, Frost Fair on the Thames broke
-84 } up.
- 1684—June 20, Sir Thomas Armstrong hung at Tyburn.
- 1684—July 13, St. James's Church, Piccadilly, consecrated.
- 1684—Middle Temple Gate built.
- 1684—Dover-street built.
- 1684—The last Reader who read at an Inn of Court was Sir William Whitelocke, in this year.
- 1684 } Feb. 6, Charles II. died.
-85 }
- 1685—March 25, Proclamation issued for a day of public thanksgiving for the Queen's pregnancy.
- 1685—July 15, Duke of Monmouth beheaded on Tower Hill.
- 1685—June 10, The old Pretender born.
- 1685—Nov. 29, St. Matthew's, Friday-street, opened.
- 1685—The revocation of the Edict of Nantes brings a swarm of French Protestants to Spital-fields, Bethnal-green, and Old-street, St. Luke's. The silk manufactories at Spital-fields established at this time.
- 1686—Jan. 19, Montague House burnt down.
- 1686—Powis House in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, now Newcastle House, built.
- 1686—New Armoury in the Tower commenced.
- 1686—March 21, Church of St. Ann, Soho, consecrated by Compton, Bishop of London.
- 1686—Dec. 13, King James II.'s statue set up behind Whitehall.
- 1687—The Resurrection Gate at St. Giles's set up.
- 1687—April, Dreadful fire at Bridgewater House, Barbican; Charles, Viscount Brackley, and Thomas Egerton burnt to death in their beds.
- 1687—Nov. 25, Proclamation dated, "for restraining the number and abuses of Hackney-coaches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, and the parishes combined within the Bills of Mortality."
- 1688—May, Tempest publishes his *Cries of London*.
- 1688—June 8, Seven Bishops committed to the Tower, and acquitted in Westminster Hall, June 30th.
- 1688—Aug. 26.
"When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground."
"August 26, 1688."
(Inscription on a stone in Pannier-alley, Newgate street.)
- 1688—Nov. 4, William III. landed at Torbay.
- 1688—Dec. 11, Abdication of James II.
- 1689 } March 12, A piece of ground near Chelsea
-90 } College granted by the Crown to Lord Ranelagh for 61 years.
- 1690—Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, set up.
- 1690—Chelsea Hospital completed.
- 1690—Morden and Lea's large Map of London drawn.
- 1691—April 9, A fire at Whitehall; the long gallery and the fine lodgings built for the Duchess of Portsmouth burnt down.
- 1691 } March 7, First Boyle Lecture preached, (by
-92 } Dr. Bentley, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields).
- 1694—Bank of England incorporated.
- 1694—Seven Dials built.
- 1694—Writing School at Christ's Hospital founded by Sir John Moore.
- 1694—June 24, Glass Lights or Convex Lights first publicly used in London by Act 5 and 6 William and Mary.
- 1694—Aug., The model of a [printed] design [dated] to reprint Stow's Survey of London, with large additions and improvements.
- 1694—Dec. 28, Mary, Queen of William III., died.
- 1695—April 30, New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields opened.
- 1696—June 30, First stone of Greenwich Hospital laid.

- 1696—Hand-in-Hand Fire Office instituted.
 1696—700 Hackney-coaches in London this year.
 1696—Exchequer bills first issued.
 1696—Salisbury House taken down, and Cecil-street, in the Strand, built.
 1696—Danish Church, Wellclose-square, White-chapel, built by Caius Gabriel Cibber.
 1697—By an Act passed this year (8 and 9 Will. III., c. 27) the following pretended privileged places for fraudulent debtors were put down:—Whitefriars, Savoy, Salisbury-court, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fuller's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, Montague-close, the Minorities, Mint, Clink, Deadman's-place.
 1697 } Jan. 4, (Tuesday), Whitehall burnt down.
 -98 }
 1698—First workhouse erected in London, erected in Bishopsgate-street, next door to Sir Paul Pindar's.
 1698—November, Ned Ward's London Spy commenced.
 1698 } March, Society for Promoting Christian
 -99 } Knowledge formed.
 1699—May 10, Billingsgate made a free market for the sale of fish from this date, by Act of 10 & 11 Will. III.
 1699—Aug. 29, Lord Mohun tried for his life in Westminster Hall for the murder of Capt. Coote, in Leicester-fields; he was acquitted; this was the Lord Mohun who murdered Mountfort, the player, and fought the duel with the Duke of Hamilton.
 1699—Sir Francis Child Lord Mayor.
 1700—May 13, Soho-fields granted by the Crown to the Earl of Portland and his heirs for ever, by writ of Privy Seal.
 1701—June 16, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established.—Bank of England founded.
 1702—March 8, death of William III.
 1702—March 11, Marcellus Laroon died.
 1702—July 31, Savoy Hospital dissolved by decree of this date. (*Londiniano*, iii. 342.)
 1702—Oct. 29, Last Lord Mayor's pageant in which a poet had a part.
 1702—Dec. 20, the Bishop of London's printed approval dated, recommending the clergy of London and the suburbs to co-operate with Strype in setting forth a new edition of Stow's Survey.—Front of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, facing Smithfield, built.
 1703—July 29, De Foe in the pillory before the Royal Exchange for publishing his Shortest Way with the Dissenters.
 1703—July 30, De Foe in the pillory near the Conduit in Cheapside.
 1703—July 31, De Foe in the pillory at Temple Bar.
 1703—Nov. 26, the great storm of 1703; Addison refers to this storm in his poem of The Campaign.
 1703—Old Buckingham House built on the site of Arlington House.
 1704—Jan. 3, Standards and colours taken at Blenheim set up in Westminster Hall.
 1704—Bedford House in the Strand taken down.
 1705—April 9, Haymarket Theatre first opened an Italian opera the first night.
 1705—June 6, an act of Common Council dated for regulating the night watches with the City and Liberties of London.
 1705—Tottenham-Court-road first paved.
 1706—Amicable Society incorporated.
 1706—Sun Fire Office projected.
 1708—May Fair put down.
 1708—June, By an order of Common Council, Bartholomew Fair restricted to three days the original period of its duration; for year past it had been prolonged a fortnight.
 1708—Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the most westerly street in London.
 1708—Hatton publishes his New View of London.
 1708—The last Lord Mayor's printed pageant published this year.
 1709—April 12, First number of the Tatler published.
 1709—Nov. 5, Sacheverel preaches his celebrate sermon before the Lord Mayor in St. Paul's Cathedral.
 1709—Marlborough House built.
 1710—The manor of Tyburn, or Marybone, sold to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
 1710—Feb. 27, Sacheverel tried in Westminster Hall.
 1710—Last stone of St. Paul's set up.
 1710—800 hackney-coaches and 200 hackney-chairs in London; these numbers were sufficient for more than thirty years.
 1710—South Sea Company instituted.
 1710 } March 1, First number of the Spectator
 -11 } published.
 1711—The last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback at his mayoralty was Sir Gilbert Heathcote in this year.
 1711—Act passed for the erection of fifty new churches.
 1712—Nov. 15, Duel in Hyde Park between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun.
 1712—An Academy of Arts opened by Sir James Thornhill.
 1713—June 26, Powis House, Great Ormond-street burnt down; rebuilt, 1714; demolished, 1777.
 1714—Feb. 25, First stone of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand laid.
 1714—Aug. 1, Queen Anne died.
 1714—Dec. 18, Lincoln's-Inn-fields Theatre opened; taken down in 1848.
 1714 } Jan. 16, Died, Robert Nelson, author of Fast
 -15 } and Festivals, the first person buried in the cemetery behind the Foundling Hospital.
 1715—Gay publishes his Trivia, or Art of Walking the Streets of London.
 1715—Maypole in the Strand taken down.
 1715—Clock-tower at Westminster taken down.
 1715—Cavendish-square commenced.
 1715—Feb. 23, Lord Nithsdale escapes from the Tower.

- 1716—St. Mary Woolnoth's steeple pulled down to be rebuilt.
- 1716—May 5, John Bagford, the London antiquary, died.
- 1716—Dec. 18, Act of Common Council dated, for lighting the streets, lanes, courts, alleys, and public passages of the City of London and Liberties thereof.
- 1717—Westminster Fire Office instituted.
- 1717—July 7, A letter "for his Majesty's Special Service" was carried from London at half-past 2 in the morning, and arrived at East Grinstead at half-past 3 in the afternoon, a distance of 47 miles; this was thought wonderfully rapid.
- 1717—Sept. 7, New church in the Strand (St. Mary-le-Strand) completed.
- 1717 } Jan., the Prince and Princess of Wales
-18 } remove to Leicester House, in Leicester-fields.
- 1718—Custom House (built by Wren after the Great Fire) burnt down.
- 1718—Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, built.
- 1719—Westminster Hospital founded; this was the first hospital in the kingdom established and supported by voluntary contributions.
- 1720—Strype publishes his edition of Stow in two volumes folio.
- 1720—London Assurance and Royal Exchange Assurance incorporated.
- 1720—House designed for the Duke of Chandos, on the north side of Cavendish-square, began to be built.
- 1721—Present church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields built.
- 1722—"The City Gardener," by Thomas Fairchild, gardener at Hoxton, Svo, 1722, published.
- 1722—Chelsea Waterworks formed.
- 1723—Jan. 1, Church of St. Mary-le-Strand consecrated.
- 1723—Feb. 25, Sir Christopher Wren died.
- 1723—King-street Gate, Westminster, taken down.
- 1723—May, the pretended privileges of the Mint in Southwark abolished by Act of Parliament.
- 1723—Sept. 26, Church of St. George-the Martyr, Bloomsbury, consecrated.
- 1723—Dec. 27, (Friday), Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, consecrated by Gibson, Bishop of London.
- 1724—March 23, Church of St. George, Hanover-square, consecrated.
- 1724—Nov. 16, Jack Sheppard executed at Tyburn.
- 1724—Dec. 27, Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, died.
- 1725—April 10, First stone of the present church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, laid.
- 1725—May 24, Jonathan Wild executed at Tyburn.
- 1726—Old East India House built.
- 1727—June 11, George I. died.
- 1728—Feb. 25, Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Gaols of this Kingdom.
- 1728—The City conduits taken down and destroyed.
- 1728—June 20, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, consecrated.
- 1729—Tyburn-road first called Oxford-street.
- 1729—July 19, Church of St. George-in-the-East consecrated by Bishop Gibson.
- 1729—Oct 31, Goodman's-fields Theatre first opened.
- 1730—Present church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields built.
- 1730—June 9, First stone of Gibbs's building at St. Bartholomew's laid.
- 1730—Serpentine formed by Catherine, Queen of George II.
- 1731—Jan. 28, Church of St. George, Bloomsbury, consecrated.
- 1731—Oct. 23, Fire at Ashburnham House; the Cottonian Library seriously injured.
- 1732—June 7, Vauxhall Gardens first opened with an entertainment called Ridotto al Fresco.
- 1732—Aug. 3, First stone of Bank of England laid.
- 1732—The Mews at Charing-cross rebuilt (in part) by Kent.
- 1732—Parish Clerks' Survey of London published.
- 1732—Dec. 7, Covent-garden Theatre first opened.
- 1732 } Jan., Carlton House, Pall Mall, purchased
-33 } by Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III.
- 1732 } March, Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, laid
-33 } out.
- 1733—Feb. 2, Last Revels in an Inn of Court.
- 1733—March 7, Sarah Malcolm executed in Fleet-street.
- 1733—Oct. 16, Berkeley House, Piccadilly, burnt down.
- 1733—Oct. 16, Church of St. Luke, Old-street, consecrated.
- 1733—Oct. 19, (Friday), St. George's Hospital instituted.
- 1733—The Princess Amelia and the Princess Caroline went daily, for a month, to drink the waters of the Wells by the New River Head.
- 1734—April 14, Church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields preached in for the first time.
- 1734—June 5, The Directors of the Bank of England leave Grocers' Hall, and begin to transact business at their new house in Thread-needle-street.
- 1735—Westminster Abbey towers completed.
- 1735—June 2, The area of Lincoln's-lan-fields railed in.
- 1735—Church of St. George, Southwark, rebuilt by Price.
- 1736—Nov. 15, First stone of St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch Church, laid.
- 1736—West and Toms publish Views of 24 Churches in London.
- 1737—Lord Mayor's Banqueting House at Tyburn taken down, and the Cisterns arched over.
- 1737—New Exchange, in the Strand, taken down.
- 1737—Archbishop Wake, who died this year, was the last Archbishop who went from Lambeth to Parliament by water.
- 1737—Sept. 30, Stocks Market removed from the site of the present Mausion House, to the present Farringdon-street, and called Fleet Market; Fleet Market opened; Fleet

- Ditch between Holborn Bridge and Fleet Bridge covered over.
- 1737—Oct. 29, Queen's Library in St. James's Park completed.
- 1737—Dec. 11, John Strype, the antiquary, died.
- 1738 } Jan. 29, First stone of Westminster Bridge
-39 } laid.
- 1739—Oct. 17, Foundling Hospital charter dated.
- 1739—Maitland publishes his Account of London—in this year there were 5001 public lamps within the City and its Liberties; and in the City and within the Bills of Mortality, 5099 streets; 95,968 houses; 207 inns; 447 taverns; 551 coffee-houses.
- 1739—Oct. 25, First stone of the Mansion House laid.
- 1740—First Circulating Library established by a bookseller of the name of Bathoe, at his house, now No. 132, Strand.
- 1740—London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, instituted.
- 1741—Sept. 14, James Hall executed at Catherine-street end.
- 1741—Oct. 19, Garrick makes his first appearance on a London stage.
- 1741—Old Mary-le-Bone Church taken down.
- 1742—April 5, The Rotunda at Ranelagh opened for public breakfasts.
- 1742—April 7, Ranelagh Gardens first opened.
- 1742—Dec. 13, London Stone removed from the south side of the channel in Cannon-street, to its present site.
- 1743—Nov. 8, Riot in Drury-lane Theatre while the King was present, since which time the Guards have regularly attended.
- 1746—Roque publishes his excellent Map of London.
- 1746—Aug. 18, Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed on Tower Hill.
- 1747—Jan. 31, Patients first received into the Lock Hospital at Hyde-Park-corner.
- 1747—April 9, (Thursday), Simon, Lord Lovat, executed on Tower Hill, the last execution on this famous place, and the last person beheaded in this country.
- 1747—Sept. 15, Drury-lane Theatre opened by Garrick with the Merchant of Venice, and Dr. Johnson's Prologue.
- 1748 } Jan. 16, Riot at the Haymarket Theatre; a
-49 } man having announced that he would, during one of the performances, creep into a quart bottle.
- 1749—British Lying-In Hospital for married women instituted.
- 1749—March 13, Lord Chesterfield takes possession of his new house.
- 1750—March 30, City of London Lying-In Hospital for married women instituted in Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street.
- 1750—May, Two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, several of the jury, and others to the number of 60 and upwards, die of the Gaol Fever, communicated from Newgate to the Sessions House, where they were then sitting.
- 1750—Sanctuary at Westminster taken down.
- 1750—June 25, First suicide from the Monument.
- 1750—Nov. 7, Rummer Tavern, at Charing-cross burnt down.
- 1750—Nov. 18, Westminster Bridge opened to the public.
- 1751—St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics instituted.
- 1752—The Lying-In Hospital at Bayswater, now called Queen Charlotte's, instituted.
- 1752—Parliament-street made.
- 1752—June 27, Dreadful fire in Lincoln's Inn New-square; Lord Somers's original letters and papers destroyed.
- 1753—Horse Guards built.
- 1753—British Museum established.
- 1753—Mansion House finished.
- 1754—New edition of Strype's Stow published.
- 1754—March 22, Society of Arts formed.
- 1755—Middlesex Hospital erected.
- 1756—May 10, First stone of Whitefield's Chapel, in Tottenham-Court-road, built; opened 7th of November same year.
- 1757—King's Bench Prison built.
- 1758—Houses on London Bridge taken down.
- 1758—Aug. 8, Magdalen Hospital opened in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.
- 1758—First forgery of a Bank note occurred this year.
- 1758—Duke of Richmond opens a Sculpture gallery for students in Art, in what is now Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.
- 1759—Jan. 15, (Monday), British Museum opened.
- 1759—Aug., Holbein's Gateway at Whitehall taken down.
- 1759—Ten-pound notes first issued by the Bank of England.
- 1760—May 5, Lord Ferrers executed at Tyburn.
- 1760—Oct. 25, Geo. II. died.
- 1760—Chapel on London Bridge taken down.
- 1760—April 21, First exhibition of Pictures by English Artists opened in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Strand, opposite Beaufort-buildings.
- 1760—May 7, First pile of Blackfriars Bridge driven.
- 1760—Three of the City gates taken down, Aldgate, Cripplegate, and Ludgate.
- 1760—Names first placed upon doors.
- 1760—Oct. 31, First stone of Blackfriars Bridge laid.
- 1761—Jan. and Feb., The Cock-lane Ghost appears.
- 1761—April 22, Aldersgate taken down and sold for 91*l*.
- 1761—June 29, City-road from Islington to Old-street opened.
- 1761—Turnpike removed from Piccadilly end of Clarges-street to Hyde-Park-corner. (See 1825, Oct. 4.)
- 1762—Southwark Fair suppressed by an order of the Court of Common Council.
- 1762—Nov. 16, New State-coach for the King, painted by Cipriani, used for the first time.
- 1762—Westminster Paving Act passed.
- 1763—Literary Club formed by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 1763—April 8, Lord Bute resigns.

- April 23, No. 45 of the North Briton published; on the 30th Wilkes sent to the Tower.
- June, Houses first numbered; the numbering commenced in New Burlington-street; Lincoln's-Inn-fields the second place numbered.
- Portman-square commenced.
- Jan., The Devil's Gap at the west end of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, taken down.
- Feb. 12, Almack's Assembly Rooms opened for the first time.
- Aug. 15, Foundation-stone laid of the Lying-In Hospital, Surrey side of Westminster Bridge.
- Oct. 14, Fleet Bridge (rebuilt in 1672) taken down.
- Nov. 7, Dreadful fire in Bishopsgate-street; Church of St. Martin Outwich burnt down, and four corners of Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Gracechurch-street, on fire at the same time.
- St. Giles's Pound removed.
- The house-signs of London taken down.
- Bickham publishes his large view, on eight sheets, of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
- June, Excise Office moved to Gresham College.
- Grosvenor-place, Hyde-Park-corner, built.
- Bagnigge Wells opened as a place of public entertainment.
- July, The Adelphi begun.
- Gresham House pulled down and Exoise Office built.
- Dec. 10, Royal Academy constituted.
- First Royal Academy exhibition.
- June 7, Foundation-stone of the Magdalen Hospital laid.
- Feb. 17, King's Printing-house removed from Blackfriars to New-street, Gough-square.
- May 31, Foundation-stone of Newgate laid by Alderman Beckford.
- June, Three new roads, meeting at the Obelisk, opened.
- July, Rosamond's Pond, in St. James's Park, filled up.
- Sept. 10, First stone of the London Lying-In Hospital, City-road, laid.
- Nov. 4, Equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland erected in Cavendish-square.
- Jan. 5, London Coffee-house, in Ludgate-hill, first opened.
- March 27, The Lord Mayor (Brass Crosby, Esq.) committed to the Tower by warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons.
- March 28, First stone laid of the house of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi.
- April 28, Pantheon opened.
- July, Pillar at the Seven Dials removed.
- Jan., First family hotel opened by David Low at the house in Covent-garden, formerly Lord Archer's.
- First year of Astley's Amphitheatre.
- Humane Society instituted.
- Nov. 30, Sixteen-stringed Jack executed at Tyburn.
- 1775—May 1, Foundation-stone of Freemasons' Hall laid.
- 1775—The present Somerset House commenced building.
- 1775—Column to Wilkes between Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill erected.
- 1776—April 15, Trial in Westminster Hall of the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy.
- 1776—May 23, Freemasons' Hall opened.
- 1776—June 10, Garrick's last appearance on the stage, (as Don Felix in the Wonder).
- 1777—June 27, Dr. Dodd executed at Tyburn.
- 1777—July, Essex House in the Strand pulled down.
- 1777—Old Newgate taken down.
- 1777—Gate-house at Westminster taken down.
- 1777—Powis House taken down.
- 1777—Portland-place built.
- 1778—Marybone Gardens closed and the site let to builders. (*Lysons*, iii. 245.)
- 1779—Tattersall's established.
- 1779—April 7, Miss Reay shot by Hackman while stepping into her carriage on leaving Covent-garden Theatre.
- 1779—April 19, Hackman executed at Tyburn for the murder of Miss Reay.
- 1780—May 1, First Royal Academy exhibition in Somerset House.
- 1780—June 2, Lord George Gordon Riots commenced; seventy-two private houses and four public gaols destroyed.
- 1780—June 9, Lord George Gordon sent to the Tower.
- 1782—Hicks's Hall removed to Clerkenwell-green.
- 1783—Nov. 7, Last execution at Tyburn; John Austin executed.
- 1783—Dec. 9, First execution before Newgate.
- 1784—March 23, Great Seal of England stolen from Lord Chancellor Thurlow's house in Great Ormond-street.
- 1784—May 3, Letters Patent dated, giving to Henry, Earl Bathurst, that portion of ground at Hyde-Park-corner, for a period of 50 years, on which he erected Apsley House.
- 1784—Aug. 24, Letters first sent by mail-coach on Mr. Palmer's plan; the line tried was from London to Bristol.
- 1784—Sept. 15, First aerial voyage in England made; Lunardi ascending in a balloon from the Artillery-ground.
- 1785—Lambeth Waterworks Company incorporated.
- 1786—Somers' Town commenced building.
- 1786—Aug. 14, Margaret Nicholson attempts to stab King George III. in St. James's Park.
- 1787—June 20, Royalty Theatre opened.
- 1788—Devil Tavern at Temple Bar taken down.
- 1788—Feb. 12, First day of trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall; after a trial of seven years and two months' duration he was declared Not Guilty, April 23rd, 1795.
- 1788—July 7th, Cradock, a baker, throws himself off the Monument.
- 1788—Oct. 20, First stone of the new church at Paddington laid; consecrated April 27th, 1791.
- 1788—Dec. 17, First stone of new church of St.

- James, Clerkenwell, laid; consecrated July 10th, 1792.
- 1789—June 17, Opera House burnt down.
- 1789—Dec. 19, New market in St. George's-fields opened.
- 1790—Literary Fund established.
- 1790—Pennant publishes his Account of London.
- 1790—April 9, First stone of Novosielki's Opera House laid.
- 1791—Camden Town commenced building.
- 1791—April 27, The present Paddington Church consecrated.
- 1791—Dec. 21, Richmond House, Privy-gardens, burnt down.
- 1792—Jan. 14, Pantheon burnt down.
- 1792—March 3, Robert Adam died, the architect of the Adelphi, &c.
- 1792—Nov. 19, New church of St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-street, consecrated by Bishop Porteus.
- 1793—Feb. 16, Sans Souci Theatre opened.
- 1793—Sept. 12, First stone of Trinity House laid; Samuel Wyatt, architect.
- 1793—Fitzroy-square commenced building.
- 1793—Monmouth House, Soho-square, taken down, and Bateman's-buildings erected in its stead.
- 1794—March 12, New theatre in Drury-lane opened; burnt down Feb. 24th, 1809.
- 1794—Aug. 17, Astley's Amphitheatre and nineteen adjoining houses destroyed by fire.
- 1794—Five-pound notes first issued by the Bank of England.
- 1794—Cold-Bath-fields Prison first opened.
- 1794—Horwood publishes his excellent Map of London.
- 1795—April 23, Warren Hastings acquitted.
- 1795—Sept. 17, Covent-garden Church, built by Inigo Jones, burnt down.
- 1795—In the Environs of London, published this year by Lysons, he includes Marybone, Paddington, Bermondsey, and many other parishes, now an important part of modern London.
- 1796—Feb. 23, First work of Art in sculpture, the statue of John Howard, erected in St. Paul's.
- 1796—March 8, Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House, died.
- 1797—Feb., Cash Payments suspended by the Bank of England.
- 1798—The present East India House built.
- 1798—Fireworks first exhibited in Vauxhall Gardens.
- 1798—Nov. 26, The present church of St. Martin Outwich consecrated by Bishop Porteus.
- 1799—East and West India Dock Company instituted.
- 1800—May 7, Bedford House, Bloomsbury, sold and taken down.
- 1800—Royal College of Surgeons incorporated.
- 1800—May 15, Hatfield attempts the life of George III. in Drury-lane Theatre.
- 1801—First Census taken.
- 1801—Paddington Canal opened.
- 1802—July 21, Present Grocers' Hall opened.
- 1802—Aug. 31, West India Docks opened.
- 1803—Last entertainment at Ranelagh Gardens.
- 1803—July 9, Centre tower of Westminster Abbe on fire.
- 1803—Sept. 2, Astley's Amphitheatre burnt down second time.
- 1804—March 10, Lord Camelford died; he was killed in a duel with Mr. Best, fought the 7th, in the fields of Holland House.
- 1805—Jan. 30, London Docks opened.
- 1805—April 22, First exhibition of Society Painters in Water Colours.
- 1805—Vauxhall Waterworks incorporated.
- 1805—Horse Patrol first instituted.
- 1805—British Institution formed.
- 1805—The Green Park the fashionable walk of evening; Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens in the morning.
- 1805—Aug., The Royal Circus (now the Surrey Theatre) burnt down.
- 1806—Jan. 2, Public funeral, from the Admiralty St. Paul's, of Admiral Lord Nelson.
- 1806—June 21, Viscount Melville acquitted. L. M. was the last person publicly tried Westminster Hall.
- 1806—Aug. 4, East India Docks, Blackwall, opened.
- 1806—The Mint commenced building.
- 1806—Nov. 27, Adelphi Theatre first opened; was then called The Sans Pareil.
- 1806—West Middlesex Waterworks Company incorporated.
- 1807—Commercial Docks (late Greenland Dock) opened.
- 1807—Jan. 28, Gas first employed; Pall Mall first street lighted with gas, through sanguine perseverance of a German name Winsor; Bishopsgate-street was the second street in London lighted with gas.
- 1807—Nov. 5, Dr. Johnson's house in Bolt-court Fleet-street, destroyed in the fire which burnt down Bensley's warehouse in Bolt-court.
- 1808—Sept. 20, Covent-garden Theatre burnt down.
- 1808—Dec. 31, First stone of the present Covent-garden Theatre laid by the Prince of Wales.
- 1809—Jan. 21, Fire at St. James's Palace.
- 1809—Feb. 24, (Friday), Drury-lane Theatre burnt down.
- 1809—Sept. 18, Covent-garden Theatre re-opened. O. P. row commences, and lasts six seven nights.
- 1809—Craven House, in Drury-lane, taken down.
- 1809—Peterborough House, Millbank, taken down.
- 1810—Jan. 18, Levy, the Jew, throws himself from the Monument; this was the third case.
- 1810—Gaol fees abolished by Act of Parliament.
- 1810—Auction Mart opened.
- 1810—April 6, Sir Francis Burdett sent to the Tower.
- 1810—April 14, The sword, buckles, and straps taken from the equestrian statue of Charles I. Charing-cross.
- 1810—Nov. 26, The day of Theodore Hook's great "Berners-street Hoax."

- 1—May 9, Vauxhall Bridge commenced.
 1—May 11, Spencer Perceval assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons.
 1—Mint completed.
 1—Second Census taken.
 1—Oct. 11, First stone of Waterloo Bridge laid; it was then called the Strand Bridge.
 1—Butcher-row taken down, and Pickett-street, Strand, formed.
 1—Oct. 22, Nash's plan for laying out the Regent's Park approved by Lords of the Treasury by letter to the Woods and Forests of this date, and the plan ordered to be carried out.
 1—Oct. 29, First stone of the present Drury-lane Theatre laid.
 1—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, built.
 2—April 19, First stone of Bethlehem Hospital in St. George's-fields laid.
 2—Oct. 10, The present Drury-lane Theatre opened.
 2—Oct. 14, Regent's Canal begun.
 3—July 5, First stone of Marylebone New Church laid.
 3—Regent-street commenced building.
 4—Jan., Frost Fair on the Thames.
 4—Feb. 12, Custom House consumed by fire.
 4—July 7, (Thursday), The Prince Regent went to St. Paul's on the day of general thanksgiving for the peace; the Duke of Wellington carried the sword before the Prince.
 4—Sept., Southwark Bridge commenced.
 4—Nov. 29, (Tuesday), The Times of this day the first newspaper printed by steam.
 5—May 4, First stone of the London Institution in Finsbury-circus laid.
 6—Opera House refronted by Nash.
 6—June 4, Vauxhall Bridge opened.
 6—Sept. 14, First stone of the Coburg (now the Victoria) Theatre laid.
 6—A steam-packet first seen on the Thames.
 7—Feb. 4, Marylebone New Church consecrated.
 7—May 12, The present Custom House opened for business.
 7—June 18, Waterloo Bridge opened.
 7—Aug. 5, Foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields laid.
 7—City of London Gas-light and Coke Company instituted.
 7—Nov. 26, First stone of the new nave and body of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, laid.
 8—Feb. 6, Marylebone New Church consecrated.
 8—Charing-cross Hospital founded.
 8—Furnival's Inn rebuilt.
 8—King's Theatre in the Haymarket repaired and beautified.
 9—May 11, Coburg Theatre first opened.
 9—The Duke of Richmond sells his remaining interest in Richmond House, Whitehall, to Government for 4300*l*.
 9—April 21, London Institution in Finsbury-circus opened.
 9—July 1, First stone of St. Pancras New Church laid.
 9—Burlington-arcade built.
 1820—Jan. 29, George III. died.
 1820—Cabs came in.
 1820—Feb. 23, Thistlewood and his associates captured in Cato-street.
 1820—Bankruptcy Court in Basinghall-street built.
 1820—New Law Courts at Westminster Hall commenced.
 1820—April 20, Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields consecrated.
 1820—May 1, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, and Tidd, executed at Newgate.
 1820—July 4, Chapel of St. Philip, Regent-street, consecrated.
 1820—Aug. 1, Regent's Canal opened.
 1820—Oct. 12, First stone of Chelsea New Church laid.
 1821—April 5, Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, consecrated.
 1821—July 4, Haymarket Theatre rebuilt and reopened.
 1821—The Bank of England completed by Sir John Soane.
 1821—Third Census taken.
 1822—April 7, St. Pancras New Church consecrated.
 1822—June 18, Achilles Statue in Hyde Park set up.
 1822—Nov. 18, First stone of All Souls' Church, Langham-place, laid.
 1822—St. James's Park lighted with gas.
 1823—Diorama in the Regent's Park built.
 1823—St. Paul's School rebuilt.
 1824—Jan. 7, Church of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, consecrated.
 1824—March 15, First pile of new London Bridge driven.
 1824—First stone of the new Post Office laid.
 1824—May 10, National Gallery first opened.
 1824—Oct. 18, Chelsea New Church consecrated.
 1824—Nov. 14, (Sunday), Fire in Fleet-street. St. Bride's-Church-passage widened.
 1824—Nov. 25, All Souls' Church, Langham-place, consecrated.
 1824—Dec. 2, First stone of the London Mechanics' Institution in Southampton-buildings Chancery-lane, laid.
 1825—Buckingham Palace commenced building.
 1825—Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, formed.
 1825—March 2, Thames Tunnel commenced.
 1825—April 28, First stone of the new Hall at Christ's Hospital laid by the Duke of York.
 1825—May 7, First stone of Hammersmith Suspension Bridge laid.
 1825—June 15, (Wednesday), First stone of new London Bridge laid.
 1825—June 25, College of Physicians, in Pall Mall East, opened with an oration by Sir Henry Hallford.
 1825—Oct. 4, (Tuesday), Toll-house at Hyde-Park-corner sold and removed.
 1825—Oct. 30, (Sunday), Divine Service performed, for the last time, in the church of St. Katherine-at-the-Tower; the church began to be pulled down next day.
 1826—Feb. 13, University Club-house, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, publicly opened.

- 1826—March 18, By Crown Lease of this date, the message or mansion-house and premises, called York House, situated in the Stable Yard in St. James's Park, was granted to the Duke of York for 99 years, from Oct. 10, 1825, at the yearly rent of 75*l.* 15*s.*
- 1826—Oct., First stone of Brompton New Church laid.
- 1826—Oct. 18, Last Lottery.
- 1826—Carlton House taken down.
- 1827—The Turnpike Act came into operation, when twenty-seven turnpikes were removed in one day.
- 1827—April 30, (Monday), Foundation-stone of the London University laid
- 1827—Oct. 6, Hammersmith Suspension Bridge opened to the public.
- 1827—Dec., York House, now Stafford House, bought by the Marquis of Stafford, for 72,000*l.*
- 1827—Churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields removed.
- 1827—Mews at Charing-cross taken down.
- 1827—Clock of St. Giles's-in-the Fields illuminated; the second was St. Bride's.
- 1828—Feb. 25, Brunswick Theatre, Goodman's-fields, (built in seven months), opened.
- 1828—Feb. 28, Brunswick Theatre fell to the ground during a rehearsal; ten persons killed, and several seriously injured.
- 1828—June 24, new Corn Exchange opened.
- 1828—Aug. 12, Inundation at Thames Tunnel; works closed for seven years.
- 1828—Oct. 1, London University opened.
- 1828—Oct. 25, St. Katherine's Docks opened.
- 1828—Birdcage-walk made into a public carriage-way.
- 1829—Exeter 'Change taken down.
- 1829—Colosseum in the Regent's Park opened.
- 1829—May 29, New Hall at Christ's Hospital publicly opened.
- 1829—June 6, Brompton New Church consecrated.
- 1829—Sept. 10, King's College in the Strand commenced; completed 1831.
- 1829—Sept. 23, new Post Office opened.
- 1829—Sept. 29, New Police commenced duty under Act 10 Geo. IV., c. 44.
- 1829—Nov. 20, New Fleet Market opened.
- 1830—Feb. 16, English Opera House burnt down.
- 1830—June 22, Peter James Bossy stood in the pillory in the Old Bailey for perjury; this was the last person who stood in the pillory in London.
- 1830—June 26, George IV. died.
- 1830—Omnibuses first introduced by Shillibeer; the first ran between Paddington and the Bank.
- 1830—Covent-garden Market rebuilt.
- 1830—Dec., Portman Market opened.
- 1831—Jan. 26, (Wednesday), Popish inscriptions on the Monument erased.
- 1831—March 20, (Sunday), Divine Service performed for the last time in the church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane.
- 1831—Exeter Hall opened.
- 1831—June 18, First stone of Hungerford Market laid.
- 1831—Hay Market in the Haymarket, Pall Mall removed to the Regent's Park.
- 1831—Fourth Census taken.
- 1831—July 27, First stone of St. Dunstan's-in-West (new church) laid.
- 1831—Aug. 1, new London Bridge opened.
- 1832—The Cholera appears in London.
- 1832—July 28, The first stone of the new work St. Saviour's, Southwark, laid.
- 1832—First Cemetery made; the general Cemetery at Kensal Green.
- 1833—July 2, Hungerford Market re-opened.
- 1833—July 31, St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street consecrated.
- 1833—Fishmongers' Hall rebuilt.
- 1834—Aug. 13, New Poor Law passed.
- 1834—Oct. 16, Houses of Parliament burnt down
- 1834 } Duke of York's Column completed.
- 1835 } -35 }
- 1835—July 15, The new Hall of the Goldsmiths Company publicly opened.
- 1835—Oct. 21, First stone of the City of London School laid by Lord Brougham.
- 1835—Nov., Tower Menagerie removed.
- 1836—Jan. 27, First stone of the new works Crosby Hall laid.
- 1836—Feb. 26, First portion of the Greenwich Railway opened; between the Spa and Deptford.
- 1836—Dec. 14, Greenwich Railway opened from London terminus to Deptford.
- 1837—June 20, William IV. died—Accession Queen Victoria.
- 1837—July 1, New system of Registration (under the Registrar-General) came in force.
- 1837—July 13, Buckingham Palace was first inhabited.
- 1837—Oct. 12, Church of St. Mary, in Vincesquare, Westminster, consecrated.
- 1837—Nov. 9, Lord Mayor's Day: Queen Victoria dined in the Guildhall.
- 1838—Jan. 10, Royal Exchange burnt down.
- 1838—Wood pavement laid down (experimental) in Oxford-street.
- 1838—April 9, The National Gallery in Trafalgar-square publicly opened.
- 1838—Great Western Railway opened to Maidenhead.
- 1838—May, First exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square.
- 1838—July 26, First stone of the new buildings Bethlehem Hospital laid.
- 1838—Sept. 17, London and Birmingham Railway opened all the way from London to Birmingham.
- 1838—Dec. 28, Greenwich Railway opened between London and Greenwich.
- 1839—July 1, Great Western Railway opened to Twyford.
- 1839—Sept. 11, A girl named Moyes threw herself off the Monument.
- 1839—Oct. 18, A boy named Hawes threw himself off the Monument.

- 40—Jan. 10, Penny Postage came into operation.
- 40—April 10, First stone of Model Prison at Pentonville laid.
- 40—April 27, First stone of new Houses of Parliament laid.
- 40—May 11, Railway opened all the way between London and Southampton.
- 40—June 10, Oxford fired at the Queen in St James's Park.
- 41—Feb. 7, Camberwell Old Church destroyed by fire.
- 41—May, London Library established.
- 41—June 8, Astley's Amphitheatre burnt down.
- 41—June 30, Great Western Railway opened all the way from London to Bristol.
- 41—July 6, York House sold to the Duke of Sutherland, under 4 & 5 Vict., c. 27, for 72,000*l*.
- 41—Oct. 30, Great fire at the Tower of London.
- 41—The present Reform Club, built by Barry, in Pall Mall, opened.
- 42—Jan. 17, First stone of the new Royal Exchange laid.
- 42—July, Steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields shattered by lightning.
- 42—Aug., A girl throws herself off the monument; the railing raised soon after.
- 42—Temple Church restored and re-opened.
- 43—March 25, The Thames Tunnel opened as a road for foot-passengers.
- 43—Nov. 30, George IV.'s equestrian statue in Trafalgar-square erected.
- 43—Dec., Middle-row, St. Giles's, taken down.
- 43—Dec., Cranbourne-alley taken down.
- 43—Dec., Nelson Statue placed on the column in Trafalgar-square.
- 43—Tower Ditch drained.
- 44—Feb. 7, Railway to Dover opened all the way.
- 44—March, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, opened into Long-acre.
- 44—April, Fleet Prison taken down.
- 44—May 1, Trafalgar-square thrown open to the public.
- 44—June 11, First stone of the Hospital for Consumption laid by Prince Albert.
- 44—June 18, Chantrey's statue of the Duke of Wellington in the City placed on its pedestal.
- 44—Sept. 6, Toll at the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, abolished, and Toll-house taken down.
- 44—Sept. 16, Meeting at the Mansion House for establishing baths and washhouses for the poor.
- 44—Oct. 28, The Royal Exchange opened by the Queen in person.
- 44—Nov. 5, Water-lane, Fleet-street, re-named Whitefriars-street.
- 44—Nov. 24, (Sunday), Extensive robbery at Rogers's bank.
- 44—Dec. 14, (Saturday), Frightful accident at Drury-lane Theatre, Miss Clara Webster burnt; died 17th.
- 1844—Dec., King William IV.'s statue erected in the city.
- 1845—Jan. 1, New Building Act came into operation.
- 1845—Jan. 1, Royal Exchange opened to the merchants.
- 1845—Jan. 29, Church of St. John, Notting-hill, consecrated; Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, architects.
- 1845—Feb. 7, William Lloyd broke the Portland Vase.
- 1845—April 18, Hungerford Suspension Bridge publicly opened.
- 1845—June 5, Footway for passengers opened into Leicester-square, and the street named New Coventry-street; carriage-way opened in July.
- 1845—June 9, (Monday), New Oxford-street opened for foot passengers.
- 1845—June 9, Monmouth-street new-named Dudley-street.
- 1845—June 14, First stone of the Waterloo Barracks, in the Tower, laid by the Duke of Wellington.
- 1845—July, Shire-lane, Fleet-street, new-named Lower Serle's-place.
- 1845—July 17, Church of St. James, Notting-hill, consecrated.
- 1845—July 30, London, Cambridge, and Ely Railway completed.
- 1845—Aug. 9, Albert Gate completed; stags from the Ranger's Lodge in Piccadilly set up.
- 1845—Aug. 18, (Monday), Dreadful fire in Aldermanbury.
- 1845—Model lodging-houses first established. The first were in Goulston-street, Euston-square.
- 1845—Sept., Two steam-boats, the Bee and the Ant, commence running on the Thames, carrying passengers from the Adelphi to London Bridge, at one penny a-head; the time occupied from five to seven minutes.
- 1845—Oct. 15, The Green Park, part of Piccadilly began to be widened and new paved.
- 1845—Oct. 30, Lincoln's Inn New Hall publicly opened by the Queen.
- 1846—Sept. 29, Wyatt's Wellington Statue conveyed to Hyde-Park-corner, and erected next day.
- 1846—Oct. 21, Twopenny omnibuses began to run (for the first time) between Paddington and Hungerford Market.
- 1847—March 6, (Saturday), New Oxford-street opened for carriages.
- 1847—April 6, Covent-garden Theatre opened as an Italian Opera.
- 1847—April 15, New House of Lords opened.
- 1847—April 19, New portico and hall of British Museum opened.
- 1848—April 10, Great Chartist meeting on Kennington-common.
- 1848—July, Street-orderlies introduced. The first example was set by St. James's, Westminster.

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| <p>1849—Jan. 23, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Baths opened. In the first half year 106,758 people availed themselves of its advantages.</p> <p>1849—March 29, Olympic Theatre burnt down.</p> <p>1849—July 21, All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, dedicated.</p> <p>1849—The cholera re-appears, and carries off, in September, as many as 300 a day in London alone.</p> | <p>1849—Oct. 30, Coal Exchange opened by Prince Albert.</p> <p>1849—Dec. 26, Olympic Theatre (built on the site the old one) was re-opened this day.</p> <p>1850—March 21, Great dinner at the Mansi House, at which the Mayors of the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland were present in their robes of office.</p> <p>1850—March 29, Church of St. Anne, Limehouse burnt down.</p> |
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HAND-BOOK OF LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF LONDON.

ABCHURCH LANE.

ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
So named from the parish of *St. Mary Church*, or *Upchurch*, as *Stow* says he had seen it written. *Mr. John Moore*, author of the celebrated *worm-powder*," lived in this lane.

"O learned friend of Abchurch Lane,
Who sett'st our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms shall eat e'en thee."—*Pope*.

The church contains some excellent festoons of flowers by *Grinling Gibbons*.

ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, near *Old-Palace-yard*, commemorates the name of *Mary Abingdon*, or *Habington*, sister to the *Lord Mounteagle*, the lady by whom the famous letter is said to have been written which occasioned the discovery of the *Gunpowder Plot*.* *Thomas Telford*, engineer of the *Menai Bridge*, lived and died at No. 24 in this street. Its old name is *Dirty Lane*.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY, STOKE NEWINGTON. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the *General Post Office*. Here is a statue of *Dr. Isaac Watts*, by *Baily, R.A.*, erected to commemorate the residence of *Watts* at *Abney Park*, *Stoke-Newington*, the seat of *Sir Thomas Abney*. The site of the house is included in the cemetery. He is buried in *hillside-fields*.

ACADEMY OF ARTS (ROYAL). [*See Royal Academy.*]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC (ROYAL), 4, ENTERDEN STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Founded in 1822 by the present *Earl of Westmoreland*, who confided its organiza-

ADELAIDE STREET.

tion and general direction to *Bochsa*, the composer and harpist, at that time director to the *Italian Opera* in *London*. This is an academy, with in-door and out-door students, the in-door paying 50 guineas a-year and 10 guineas entrance fee, and the out-door 30 guineas a-year and 5 guineas entrance fee. Some previous knowledge is required, and the students must provide themselves with the instruments they propose or are appointed to learn. There is a large *Musical Library*. Four scholarships, called *King's Scholarships*, have been founded by the *Academy*, two of which, one male and one female, are contended for annually at *Christmas*.

ACHILLES (STATUE OF—so called). [*See Hyde Park.*]

ADAM STREET. [*See Adelphi.*]

ADDLE STREET, ALDERMANBURY.

"Then is *Adle street*, the reason of which name I know not."—*Stow*, p. 111.

"Very probable it is that this church [*St. Alban's, Wood-street*] is at least of as ancient a standing as *King Adelstane the Saxon*; who, as the tradition says, had his house at the east end of this church. This *King's* house having a door also in *Adel street*, gave name as 'tis thought unto the said *Adel street*, which in all evidences to this day is written *King Adel street*."—*Antony Munday*, (*Stow*, ed. 1633).

The origin of *Addle-hill* in *Upper Thames-street* is equally disputed. The *Saxon* word *Adel* is simply noble or nobility. The street of the nobles may perhaps be meant. No. 19 is the *Brewers' Hall*. Next No. 23 is the *Plasterers' Hall*.

ADELAIDE STREET, KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND. So called after

* *Smith's Westminster*, p. 41.

Adelaide, Queen of William IV., in whose reign the extensive improvements in the Strand were completed.

ADELPHI (THE). A large pile of building, ("the bold Adelphi" of the Heroic Epistle), with dwellings and warehouses, erected in the early part of the reign of George III., on the site of *Durham House* and the *New Exchange*, and called the Adelphi, from the *brothers Adam*, the architects and projectors. Robert and John Adam were architects of repute—natives of Scotland, patronised by the Earl of Bute, for whom they built Lansdowne House, in Berkeley-square, and Caen Wood House, near Hampstead, subsequently sold to the great Lord Mansfield. Robert was the ablest of the brothers. When in July, 1768,* the Adelphi-buildings were commenced, the Court and City were in direct opposition, and the citizens were glad in any little way in their power to show their hostility to the Court. The brothers Adam were patronised by the King, and having in their Adelphi-buildings encroached, it was thought, too far upon the Thames, and thus interfered with the rights of the Lord Mayor as conservator of the river, the citizens applied to Parliament for protection. The feeling was in favour of the Court and of the new improvements, and the citizens lost their cause.† *Durham-yard* (the court-yard of old *Durham House*) was, when bought by the Messrs. Adam, occupied by a heap of small low-lying houses, coal-sheds, and lay-stalls, washed by the muddy deposits of the Thames. The change effected by the brothers was indeed extraordinary: they threw a series of arches over the whole declivity—allowed the wharfs to remain—connected the river with the Strand by a spacious archway, and over these extensive vaultings erected a series of well-built streets, a noble Terrace towards the river, and lofty rooms for the then recently established Society of Arts. Adam-street leads from the Strand to the Adelphi, and the names of the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William, are preserved in adjoining streets. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—David Garrick, in the centre house, No. 5 of the Terrace, from 1772 till his death in 1779. The ceiling of the front drawing-room was painted by Antonio Zucchi, A.R.A., an artist introduced by the Messrs. Adam to decorate their buildings. A chimney-piece of white marble in the

same room is said to have cost 300*l.* Garrick died in the back room of the first floor and his widow in the same house and room in 1822.—Topham Beauclerk, (Johnson's friend).

"He [Johnson] and I walked away together; stopped a little while by the rails of the Adelphi looking on the Thames, and I said to him with some emotion, that I was now thinking of friends we had lost, who once lived in the building behind us: Beauclerk and Garrick. 'Ay, Sir,' said he, tenderly, 'and two such friends as cannot be supplied.'"—*Boswell, by Croker*, p. 687.

When the Adelphi was building, Beck the bookseller in the Strand, was anxious to remove his shop to the corner house in Adam-street leading to the Adelphi; and Garrick was an applicant by letter to the "dear Adelphi," for this east "corn blessing," as he calls it, for his friend. The application was successful, Beck obtaining the house, No. 73, north-east corner of Adam-street.

"Pray, my dear and very good friends, think little of this matter, and if you can make us happy by suiting all our conveniences, we shall make a shop, as old Jacob Tonson's was formerly, the rendezvous of the first people in England. I have little selfishness in this request—I never go to coffee-houses, seldom to taverns, and should constantly (if this scheme takes place) be at Beck's at one at noon, and six at night."—*Garrick to Adams (Everyday Book, i. 327)*.

In Osborne's Hotel, in John-street, the King of the Sandwich Islands resided while on a visit to this country in the reign of George IV. The popular song, "The King of the Cannibal Islands," was written at this time.—Mr. Thomas Hill, originally drysalter, the patron of Bloomfield, the "Hull" of Mr. Hook's novel, and the supposed original of Paul Pry, lived for many years, and died in the second floor story of No. 2, James-street.

ADELPHI THEATRE, over again in Adam-street, Adelphi, in the STRAND, originally called **THE SANS PAREIL**, built on speculation by Mr. John Scott, a colour-maker, and first opened Nov. 27th, 1806. The entertainments consisted of a mechanical and optical exhibition, with songs, recitations, and imitations; and the talents of Miss Scott, the daughter of the proprietor, gave a profitable turn to the undertaking. When "Tom and Jerry," by Pierce Egant, appeared for the first time, (Nov. 26th, 1821), Wrench as "Tom," and Reeve as "Jerry," the little Adelphi, as it was then called, became a favourite with the public.

* Gough's British Topography, i. 743.

† Walpole's Memoirs of George III., iv. 173.

ts fortunes varied under different managements. In July, 1825, Terry and Yates became the joint lessees and managers. Terry was backed by Sir Walter Scott and his friend Ballantyne, the printer, but Scott in the sequel had to pay for both Ballantyne and himself to the amount of 1750*l*. Between 1828 and 1831, Charles Mathews, in conjunction with Yates, leased the theatre, and gave here his series of inimitable "At Home*s*." Here John Reeve drew large houses, and obtained his reputation; and here Wright and Paul Bedford maintain the former character of the establishment. The old front towards the Strand was a mere house-front: the present gin-palace facade was built in 1841.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
See Horse Guards.]

ADMIRALTY (THE), at WHITEHALL, occupies the site of Wallingford House, thither, in the reign of William III., the business of the Admiralty was removed from Crutched Friars and Duke-street, Westminster. The front towards the street was built in King George I.'s reign, (circ. 1726), by Thomas Ripley, the architect of Houghton Hall in Norfolk, the "Ripley with a rule," commemorated by Pope.

"See under Ripley rise a new Whitehall,
While Jones' and Boyle's united labours fall,"
The Dunciad, B. iii.

The Admiralty," says Horace Walpole, the son of the owner of Houghton Hall, "is most ugly edifice, and deservedly veiled by Mr. Adam's handsome screen."* In the room (to the left as you enter from the Hall) the body of Lord Nelson lay in state. *Observe*.—Characteristic portrait of Lord Nelson, painted at Palermo, in 1799, by Sir William Hamilton, by Leonardo Buzzardi; he wears the diamond plume which the Sultan gave him. The office of Lord High Admiral, since the Revolution of 1688, has, with three exceptions, been held in commission. The exceptions are, Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, 1702 to 1708; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, for a short time in 1709; and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., in 1827-1828. Among the first Lords Commissioners we may find the names of Anson, Hawke, Howe, Keppell, and St. Vincent. Adjoining to, and communicating with the Admiralty, is a spacious

house for the residence of the First Lord. The Secretary and three or four of the junior Lords have residences in the northern wing of the building. The correspondence of the Admiralty is chiefly conducted here, but the accounts are kept by five different officers in what used to be the Navy and Victualling Offices at Somerset House, viz., 1. Surveyor of the Navy. 2. Accountant-General. 3. Store-keeper-General. 4. Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services. 5. Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets. The Court of Admiralty, held formerly in Southwark, (on St. Margaret's-hill, in part of the old church of St. Margaret), was removed circ. 1675 to Doctors' Commons, where it now is.*

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION, ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, REGENT'S PARK. Instituted 1818, for the relief and education of the friendless and unprovided orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and of military and naval officers. No girl is admitted under 14 or above 17, and none remain after 19. Annual subscribers of one guinea have one vote.

AGNES LE CLAIR (ST.) A celebrated well on the site of part of Old-street-road and Hoxton-square. It no longer exists.

"Somewhat north from Holywell is one other well curved square with stone, and is called Dame Aunis the clear, and not far from it, but somewhat west, is also one other clear water called Perillous pond [Peerless Pool], because divers youths by swimming therein have been drowned."—*Stow*, p. 7

"*Captain Whit*. A delicate show-pig, little mistress, with shweet sauce, and crackling, like de bay-leaf 'd de fire, la! tou shalt ha' de clean side o' de table clot, and di glass vash'd with phatersh of dame Annish Cleare."—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, ed. Gifford, iv 437.

AIR STREET, PICCADILLY, was in existence in 1659,† and was then the most westerly street in London.

ALBANY (THE), in PICCADILLY. A suite of chambers or dwelling-houses for single gentlemen, established 1804, and let by the proprietors to any person who does not carry on a trade or profession in the chambers. The mansion in the centre was designed by Sir William Chambers, and sold in 1770, by Stephen Fox, Lord Holland, to the first Viscount Melbourne, who exchanged it with the Duke of York and Albany for Melbourne House, Whitehall.

* Of the Admiralty, as built by Ripley, there is a view by Wale, in London and its Environs Described, 6 vols. 8vo 1761.

* Hatton's New View of London, 2 vols. 8vo, 1708, ii. 639.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"Lord Holland has sold Piccadilly House to Lord Melbourne, and it is to be called Melbourne House."
—*Rigby to Lord Ossory, Dec. 6th, 1770.*

When the house was converted into chambers, the gardens behind were also built over with additional suites of rooms. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—M. G. (*Monk*) Lewis, in No. 1 K.—George Canning, in No. 5 A.—Lord Byron, Set No. 2 A; here he wrote his *Lara*.

"*Albany, March 28, 1814.* This night got into my new apartments, rented of Lord Althorp, on a lease of seven years. Spacious, and rooms for my books and sabres. In the house, too, another advantage."—*Byron's Journal.*

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton afterwards occupied the same chambers, and wrote some of his best works in them.—Mr. Macaulay, Set No. 1 E; here he wrote his *History of England*.

ALBAN'S (ST.), WOOD STREET. A church in Cripplegate Ward; a piece of well-proportioned quasi-Gothic, built in the years 1684-5 by Sir Christopher Wren. There is a curious old hour-glass attached to the pulpit. The church described by Stow was taken down in 1632, and the new one built in its stead (by Inigo Jones, it is thought) was burnt in the Great Fire. It serves as well for St. Olave's, Silver-street.

ALBAN'S (ST.) STREET, PALL MALL. A small street removed to make way for Waterloo-place and Regent-street, so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, from whom Jermyn-street also derives its name.

"28th December, 1710. I came home to my new lodging, in St. Alban-street, where I pay the same rent (eight shillings a week) for an apartment, two pair of stairs; but I have the use of the parlour to receive persons of quality."—*Swift, Journal to Stella.*

ALBEMARLE HOUSE. [*See Clarendon House.*]

"Lost, out of a coach, betwixt Hyde Park Corner and Albemarle House, (heretofore called Clarendon House), a small Box or Cabinet, wherein were three Bonds, some acquaintances, and other writings. Whoever brings the said Box and Writings to the Porter of Albemarle House, shall have five pounds certainly paid."—*London Gazette, Dec. 30th to Jan. 3rd, 1675-6.*

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY. Begun (circ. 1684) by Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., on the site of Clarendon House.

"Which said House and Gardens being sold by the Duke of Albemarle [Christopher, the second Duke], was by the undertakers laid out into streets, who, not being in a condition to finish so great a work, made mortgages and so entangled the title,

that it is not to this day [circ. 1698] finished, and God knows when it will. So that it lieth like the ruin of Troy, some having only the foundations begun others carried up to the roofs, and others covered but none of the inside work done. Yet those houses that are finished, which are towards Piccadilly meet with tenants."—*R. B., in Strype, B. vi., p. 73.*

Albemarle-buildings occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the year 1685. There were then seven inhabitants, the last on the list being "Will Longland, at the Duckin Pond." Stafford-street was built in 1692 and Ducking-Pond-row (now Grafton-street) in 1723. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., in (1717) the house of Lord Grantham, the princess's Chamberlain, (on, as I believe, the east side) The next year the prince bought "that putting place for our princes," as Pennant call it, Leicester House.—Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, in 1724.

"I lodge at Mr. Fox's, an Apothecary in Albemarle-street, near St. James'."—*Berkeley's Literary Relics, p. 99.*

Glover, author of *Leonidas*, died here in 1785.—C. J. Fox, (the minister), on the left hand a little way up as you go from St. James's street; here he was living, as Mr. Rogers tells me, when he first knew him.—Louis XVIII., expelled from France by Napoleon's escape from Elba in 1814, remained for several weeks at Grillion's Hotel. The *Royal Institution*, several excellent hotels and the *Alfred Club*, are in this street.—No. 50 is Mr. Murray's, the publisher, the son of the friend and publisher of Lord Byron, and the originator of the *Quarterly Review*. Here is Hogarth's picture from the *Beggar's Opera*, (in the original frame), and the following portraits of authors:—Byron, Scott, Southey, Crabbe, Campbell, Hallam, and Mrs. Somerville, all by T. Phillips, R.A.; Moore, by Sir T. Lawrence; Gifford, by Hoppner; Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, after Lawrence; Lockhart, by Pickersgill; Washington Irving, by Wilkie. The dining-room is hung with portraits, by Jackson, R.A., of Parry, Franklin, Denham, Clapperton, Richardson, Barrow, and other celebrated voyagers and travellers. From 1812 to 1824, when Clubs were less numerous, and none established expressly devoted to literature, Mr. Murray's literary friends were in the habit of repairing, in the afternoon, to his drawing-room. Here Byron and Scott met for three weeks together. Hence the allusion to "Murray's four o'clock visitors," in Byron's letters.

ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK. Situated on a ground purchased by government from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and others, made 1844-6, at a cost of 20,844*l.* *Ms. 9d.*, and so called after H.R.H. Prince Albert. The iron gates were fixed 9th of August, 1845, and the stags (from the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park) set about the same time. The lofty house (the notorious Railway King (on the east side of the gate) was bought by Mr. Hudson, Mr. Thomas Cubitt, for 15,000*l.*

ALBION TAVERN, No. 153, ALDERSGATE STREET. One of the largest establishments of the kind in London, and famed for its good dinners, both public and private, and also its good wines. The farewell dinners given by the East India Company to their Governors of India are generally given at the Albion; and here (after dinner) the annual trade sales of the principal London publishers take place.

"London is a Maelstrom—an immense whirlpool whose gyrations sweep in whatever is peculiarly desirable from the most distant regions of the empire—so active becomes the love of gain when set in motion by the love of luxury. We recollect once being on shipboard to the north of Duncan's Bay Head, and out of sight of land, the nearest being the Feroe Islands:—we were walking the deck, and finding a whale which was gamboling at some distance, throwing up his huge side to the sun, and sending ever and anon a sheet of water and foam from his nostrils. Our thoughts were on Hecla and the icebergs of the Pole, on the Scalds of Iceland and the Sea-kings of Norway, when a sail came in sight: we asked what craft it was,—and were answered, 'A Gravesend brig dredging for oysters.' Never was enchantment so effectually broken—never stage-trick in pantomime so effectually played off. Scene changes from Feroe and Iceland to the Albion in Aldersgate Street—excellent food, champion, and whale—enter Common Councilman, turbot, and lobster-sauce."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

ALDERMANBURY. A street in CRIPSGATE WARD.

"How Aldermanbury Street took that name, many fables have been bruited, all which I oversess as not worthy the counting; but to be short, I say this street took the name of Alderman's burie (which is to say a court), there kept in their bery court, but now called the Guildhall. . . . I myself have seen the ruins of the old court hall in Aldermanbury street, which of late hath been employed as a carpenters' yard."—*Stow*, p. 109.

"When Lord Townshend was Secretary of State George the First, some city dames came to visit a lady, with whom she was little acquainted, meaning to be mighty civil and return their visits, she asked one of them where she lived? The other replied, near Aldermanbury. 'Oh!' cried Lady Townshend, 'I hope the Alderman is well.'"—*Alphonsiana*, i. 14.

ALDERMARY CHURCHYARD, CITY.
[See Mary (St.) Aldermary.]

ALDERSGATE. A gate in the City wall, near the church of St. Botolph.

"Eldresgate or Aldersgate, so called not of Aldrich or of Elders, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof; not of Eldarne trees, growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabled; but for the very antiquity of the gate itself, as being one of the first four gates of the city, and serving for the northern parts, as Aldgate for the east; which two gates being both old gates, are, for difference' sake, called, the one Ealdegate, and the other Aldersgate."—*Stow*, p. 14.

The gate described by Stow was taken down in 1617, and rebuilt the same year from a design by Gerard Christmas, the architect, as Vertue thought, of old Northumberland House. On the outer front was a figure in high relief of James I. on horseback, with the prophets Jeremiah and Samuel in niches on each side: on the inner or City front an effigy of the King in his chair of state. King James, on his way to take possession of his new dominions, entered London by the old gate: the new gate referred to this circumstance, with suitable quotations from Jeremiah and Samuel placed beneath the figures of the two prophets.* The heads of several of the regicides were set on this gate, which suffered by the Great Fire, but was soon after repaired and "beautified." The whole fabric was sold 22nd of April, 1761, for 91*l.*, and immediately taken down. I may add that it is written Aldrichgate in the London Chronicle of Edward IV.'s time, printed by Sir Harris Nicolas, (p. 99); and that John Day, the printer of Queen Elizabeth's time, dwelt "over Aldersgate," much in the same manner as Cave subsequently did at St. John's.

ALDERSGATE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from the old City gate of the same name, which stood across the high road between Bull-and-Mouth-street and Little Britain. This ward is divided into two distinct portions—Aldersgate Within and Aldersgate Without. Thus, St. Martin's-le-Grand lies within the gate, and Aldersgate-street without the gate. *General Boundaries.*—Aldersgate Bars, in Goswell-street, ("a pair of posts" in Stow's time): the General Post Office. Stow enumerates six churches in this ward:—St. John Zachary; St. Mary Staning; St. Olave, in Silver-street; St. Leonard, in Foster-lane; St. Anne within Aldersgate;

* Jer. xvii. 25, and 1 Sam. xii. 1.

St. Botolph without Aldersgate. The first four were destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt: the last two alone remain. Little Britain and Goldsmiths' Hall are in this ward. [See all these names.]

ALDERSGATE STREET.

"This street resembleth an Italian street more than any other in London by reason of the spaciousness and uniformity of buildings, and straightness thereof, with the convenient distance of the houses; on both sides whereof there are divers fair ones, as Peter House, the palace now and mansion of the most noble [Henry Pierrepont] Marquess of Dorchester. Then is there the Earl of Thanet's house [Thanet House], with the Moon and Sun tavern[s], very fair structures. Then is there from about the middle of Aldersgate Street a handsome new street [Jewin Street] butted out, and fairly built by the Company of Goldsmiths, which reacheth athwart as far as Redcross Street."
—*Howell's Londinopolis*, 1657, p. 342.

On the east side (distinguished by a series of eight pilasters) stands Thanet House, one of Inigo Jones's fine old mansions, the London residence of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. From the Tufton family it passed into the family of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, (d. 1682-3): hence Shaftesbury Place and *Shaftesbury House*, as Walpole calls it in his account of Inigo Jones. In 1708 it was once more in the possession of the Thanet family; in 1720 it was a handsome inn; in 1734 a tavern; in 1750 the London Lying-in Hospital; and in 1849 a General Dispensary.* A little higher up on the same side, where Lauderdale-buildings stand, stood *Lauderdale House*, the London residence of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, (d. 1682), one of the celebrated Cabal in the reign of Charles II. On the same side, still higher up, and two doors from Barbican, stood the Bell Inn, "of a pretty good resort for waggons with meal." From this inn, on the 14th of July, 1618, John Taylor, the Water Poet, set out on his pennyless pilgrimage to Scotland.† On the west side, a little beyond the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, is Trinity-court, so called from a brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, licensed by Henry VI., suppressed by Edward VI., and first founded in 1377, as a fraternity of St. Fabian and Sebastian. The Hall was standing in 1790.‡ Higher up on the same

side, Westmoreland-buildings preserves the memory of the London residence of the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. Still higher up is the *Albion Tavern*, famed for its good wines and its good dinners; while nearly opposite Shaftesbury House stood *Peter House*, the town-house of Henry Pierrepont, Marquis of Dorchester, converted into a prison by Cromwell and his colleagues,* and subsequently bought by the see of London, when the Great Fire had destroyed the episcopal residence in St. Paul's Churchyard. Bishop Henchman died in London House, Aldersgate-street, (as Peter House was then called), in 1675; in 1720 Bishop Robinson was residing in it; and in 1747 it was in the possession of Mr. Jacob Ilive.† Here Compton, Bishop of London lived; and hither the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen) fled from Whitehall at the Revolution. *Eminent Inhabitants, not already mentioned*.—Countess of Pembroke, "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;" she died here in 1621. Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible; he died here in 1661. John Milton.

"He made no long stay in St. Bride's Church Yard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one: and accordingly a pretty garden-house he took in Aldersgate-street, at the end of an entry and therefore the fitter for his turn, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xx.

The facetious Tom Brown died here in 1704.

ALDGATE. A gate in the City wall towards the east, and called Aldgate from its antiquity or age.

"This is one and the first of the four principal gates, and also one of the seven double gates mentioned by Fitzstephen. It hath had two pair of gates, though now but one; the hooks remaineth yet. Also there hath been two port closes: the one of them remaineth, the other wanteth; but the place of letting down is manifest."—*Stow*, p. 12.

The gate described by Stow was taken down in 1606, and a new one erected in its stead the ornaments of which are dwelt upon a great length by Stow's continuators. Two Roman soldiers stood on the outer battlements, with stone balls in their hands, ready to defend the gate: beneath, in a square was a statue of James I., and at his feet his royal supporters. On the City side stood a large figure of Fortune, and somewhat lower

* Hatton, p. 633. Strype's *Stow*, B. iii., p. 121. *Ralph's Crit. Rev.* Pennant.

† Taylor, in his *Carrier's Cosmographie*, (4to, 1637), mentions four inns in this street:—the Peacock; the Bell; the Three Horse Shoes; the Cock.

‡ There is a view of the old Hall in *Brayley's Londiniana*, 4 vols. 12mo, 1829.

* Dugdale's *Troubles*, p. 568.

† Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.

as to grace each side of the gate, gilded figures of Peace and Charity, copied from the reverses of two Roman coins, discovered whilst digging the new foundations for the gate. The whole structure was two years erecting.

"Many things that seem foul in the doing, do please done. You see gilders will not work but enclosed. How long did the canvas hang before Aldgate? Were the people suffered to see the City's Love and Charity, while they were rude stone, before they were painted and burnished?"—*Ben Jonson, The Silent Woman*.

The "City's Love and Charity" were standing in 1761;* the other statues had been long removed.

ALDGATE (WARD OF). One of the 6 wards of London, and so called from Aldgate, a gate or postern in the City wall towards the east. *General Boundaries.*—Levis Marks and Duke's-place: Crutched Friars: the Minories: St. Mary Axe and Lime-street. Before the Reformation the main feature in the ward was the Priory of the Holy Trinity, called Christ's Church; founded by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. [See Duke's Place.] There are three parish churches:—1. St. Catherine Cree, or Christ Church; 2. St. Andrew Undershaft; 3. St. Catherine Coleman; and in Stow's time, there were three Halls of Companies:—1. The Bricklayers' Hall; 2. The Fletchers' Hall; 3. The Ironmongers' Hall. The East India House is in this ward. [See all these names.]

ALDGATE HIGH STREET. The three Nuns Inn, and the Pye Tavern, over against the end of Houndsditch, are mentioned by De Foe in his History of the plague.

ALDGATE PUMP, ALDGATE HIGH STREET.

"The principal street of this ward [Aldgate Ward] beginneth at Aldgate, stretching west to sometime a fair well, where now a pump is placed."—*Stow*, p. 52.

The bailiff of Romford, in Essex, was executed in 1549 on a gibbet near "to the well within Aldgate." "I heard the words of the prisoner," says Stow, "for he was executed upon the pavement of my door where then kept house."†

"A draft (draught) on Aldgate Pump, a mercantile phrase for a bad note."—*Fielding's Works, Essay on the Character of Men*, viii. 172.

* London and its Environs, 1761.

† Stow, p. 55.

Close to the pump, and beneath the pavement of the street, is a curious chapel or crypt,* part, it is said, of the church of St. Michael, Aldgate.

ALFRED CLUB, No. 23, ALBEMARLE STREET. Established 1808; limited to 600 members; entrance fee, 8 guineas; annual subscription, 8 guineas. It was formerly known by its cockney appellation of *Half-read*.

"I was a member of the Alfred. It was pleasant; a little too sober and literary, and bored with Sotheby and Sir Francis D'Ivernois; but one met Peel, and Ward, and Valentia, and many other pleasant or known people; and it was, upon the whole, a decent resource in a rainy day, in a dearth of parties, or parliament, or in an empty season."—*Byron's Journal*.

"The Alfred received its *coup de grace* from a well-known story (rather an indication than a cause of its decline) to the effect that Mr. Canning, whilst in the zenith of his fame, dropped in accidentally at a house dinner of twelve or fourteen, stayed out the evening, and made himself remarkably agreeable, without any one of the party suspecting who he was."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 110, p. 481.

"I am glad you mean to come into the Alfred this time. We are the most abused, and most envied, most laughed at, and most canvassed society that I know of, and we deserve neither the one nor the other distinction. The Club is not so great a resource as many respectable persons believe, nor are we by any means such quizzers or such bores as the wags pretend. A duller place than the Alfred there does not exist. I should not choose to be quoted for saying so, but the bores prevail there to the exclusion of every other interest. You hear nothing but idle reports and twaddling opinions. They read the Morning Post and the British Critic. It is the asylum of doting Tories and drivelling Quidnuncs. But they are civil and quiet. You belong to a much better club already. The eagerness to get into it is prodigious."—*Lord Dudley's Letters to Bishop of Llandaff*.

ALLEYN'S ALMS HOUSES. There are three sets of alms-houses in London (each for ten poor people) built and endowed by Edward Alleyn, (d. 1626), the celebrated actor, and founder of God's Gift College at Dulwich:—1. in Lamb-alley, (formerly Petty France), Bishopsgate-street; 2. in Bath-street, (formerly Pest-House-lane), Old-street, St. Luke's; 3. in Soap-yard, Deadman's-place, Southwark. The first brick of the alms-houses in Bath-street was laid by Alleyn himself on the 13th of July, 1620; and on the 29th of April, 1621, he records his having placed three men and seven women in the ten houses. They were rebuilt in 1707.

* Engraved in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.

ALLHALLOWS BARKING. A church at the east end of Tower-street, in the ward of that name, dedicated to All Saints or Allhallows, with the distinguishing title of Barking appended thereto by the Abbess and Convent of Barking, in Essex, to whom the vicarage originally belonged. Richard I. added a chapel to the building, and Edward I. added a statue of "Our Lady of Barking" to the treasures of the church. Richard III. rebuilt the chapel, and founded a college of priests, suppressed and pulled down in the 2nd of Edward VI. Much of the church is Perpendicular; the chancel window is late Decorated. The whole building had a narrow escape at the Great Fire, for, as Pepys records, the dial and porch were burnt, and the fire there quenched. This church, from its near neighbourhood to the Tower, was a ready receptacle for the remains of those who fell on the scaffold on Tower Hill. The headless bodies of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, (the poet), Bishop Fisher, and Archbishop Laud were buried here, but have been long since removed for honourable interment. The body of Fisher was carried on the halberds of the attendants and buried in the churchyard. The brasses (some six or seven in number) are among the best in London. The finest is a Flemish brass to Andrew Evyngar and wife, (circ. 1535), but the most interesting is one injured and inaccurately relaid, representing William Thynne, Esq., and wife. We owe the first edition of the entire works of Chaucer to the industry of this William Thynne, who in 1532 (when the fine old folio was published) was "chefe clerk of the kechyn" to King Henry VIII. The cover to the font is of carved wood, and much in the manner of Grinling Gibbons. Three cherub-shaped angels are represented supporting with upheld hands a festoon of flowers surmounted by a dove. The wreaths about the altar are evidently by the same hand.

"Over against the wall of Barking Churchyard, a sad and lamentable accident befel by gunpowder, in this manner. One of the houses in this place was a ship-chandler's, who upon the 4th of January, 1649, about 7 of the clock at night, being busy in his shop about barrelling up of gunpowder, it took fire and in the twinkling of an eye blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabouts to the number (towards the street and in back alleys) of 50 or 60. The number of persons destroyed by this Blow could never be known, for the next house but one was the Rose Tavern, a House never (at that time of night) but full of company; and that day the parish dinner was at that house. And in three or four days after, digging, they con-

tinually found heads, arms, legs, and half-bodies miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole bodies, not so much as their clothes singed. In the course of this accident I will instance in two, the one a dead, the other a living monument: In the digging (as I said before) they found the Mistress of the house of the Rose Tavern, sitting in her Bar, and one of the Drawers standing by the Bar's side with a pot in his hand, only stifled with dust and smoke; their bodies being preserved whole by means of great timbers falling cross one upon another: This is one. Another is this. The next morning there was found upon the upper leads of Barking Church a young child lying in a cradle, as newly laid in bed, neither the child nor cradle having the least sign of any fire or other hurt. It was never known whose child it was, so that one of the Parish kept it for a memorial; for in the year 1666 I saw the child, grown to be then a proper maiden, and came to the man that had kept her all that time, where he was drinking at a tavern with some other company then present: And he told us she was the child that was so found in the cradle upon the church-leads as aforesaid." —*Mr. Leyborne, in Strype, B. ii., p. 36.*

Dr. Hixes, whose Thesaurus is so well known, was vicar of this church between the years 1680 and 1686.

ALLHALLOWS, BREAD STREET. A church in Bread-street Ward, erected by Wren, in 1680, for 3348*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* It serves as well for the parish of St. John the Evangelist. The old church, in which Milton was baptised, was destroyed in the Great Fire, but the register preserves the entry of the poet's baptism. There is an event in the life of Alderman Richard Reed, who was buried in this church, curiously characteristic of the age he lived in. Henry VIII., in want of money for his northern wars, levied a contribution by way of benevolence, (as it was then miscalled), and Alderman Richard Reed was assessed at 200*l.*, equal at least to a thousand pounds of our present money. This he refused to pay, and the Lords of the Council punished the disobedient alderman in a way he was wholly unprepared for. They sent him down to the Warden of the Middle Marches, "there to serve as a soldier, and yet both he and his men at his own charge;" that "as he could not find it in his heart to disburse a little quantity of his substance, he might do some service for his country with his body, whereby," the letter goes on to say, "he might be somewhat instructed of the difference between the sitting quietly in his house and the travail and danger which others daily do sustain, whereby he hath hitherto been maintained in the same." Reed underwent the sharp discipline of the northern

wars, and was taken prisoner by the Scotch. He was glad before long to make his peace with the King, and purchase his ransom, as Lord Herbert tells us, at a heavy rate. The pious John Howe was buried here in 1705.

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT, in UPPER THAMES STREET, or, as Stow calls it, **ALLHALLOWS THE MORE**, (for a difference from Allhallows the Less, in the same street); a church in Dowgate Ward erected in the year 1683, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. The old church, destroyed in the Great Fire, was also known as "Allhallows-in-the-Ropery," from the ropes made and sold near thereunto at Hay-wharf, and in the High-street. The interior is remarkable for a carved oak screen, extending across the whole width of the church; manufactured, it is said, at Hamburg, and presented to the church by the Hanse merchants in memory of the former connection which existed between them and this country. No mention of the date of presentation appears in the parish books. [See Steelyard]. Pepys speaks of Allhallows the Great as one of the first churches that set up the King's Arms before the Restoration, while Monk and Montagu were as yet undecided. Theodore Jacobson, the architect of the Foundling Hospital, is buried in this church. The Jacobsons, at the time of the Great Fire, possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of the Steelyard. It serves as well for Allhallows the Less, and the right of presentation for both parishes belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ALLHALLOWS THE LESS, or, **ALLHALLOWS ON THE CELLARS**, in UPPER THAMES STREET; a church in Dowgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It was called "the Less" to distinguish it from the foregoing; and "on the Cellars," from the vaults or arches on which it stood.

"The steeple and choir of this church standeth on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house called Coldharbour."—*Stow*, p. 88.

The burying-ground still remains; the church of the parish is Allhallows the Great.

ALLHALLOWS, HONEY LANE. A small parish church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It stood on the site of Honey-lane Market.

"I find that John Norman, draper, Mayor 1453, was buried there . . . This John Norman was the first Mayor that was rowed to Westminster by water, for before that they rode on horseback."—*Stow*, pp. 102, 192.

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET, or, **ALLHALLOWS GRASS CHURCH**. A church in Langbourne Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and rebuilt by Wren, in a plain and unpretending style, in 1694. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The burial-ground adjoining the church was permanently closed on the breaking out of the cholera in 1849, and laid out as a garden at the expense of the parishioners.

ALLHALLOWS IN THE WALL. A church in Broad-street Ward, built by the younger Dance, in 1765, and so called "of standing close to the wall of the City."* The old church escaped the Fire, but in 1764 had become so dangerously dilapidated, that an Act of Parliament was obtained for its removal, and the present church erected at a cost of 294*l*. The first stone was laid July 10th, 1765, and the church consecrated Sept. 8th, 1767. In the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. William Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, and twenty years rector of this parish, (d. 1817). Nares, so well known by his Glossary, was his successor in the living, (d. 1829). Over the communion-table is a copy, by Sir Nathaniel Dance, of P. da Cortona's picture of "Ananias restoring Paul to sight," a present from the painter. The right of nomination to the living belongs to the Crown.

ALLHALLOWS STAINING, in LANGBOURNE WARD, or, **ALLHALLOWS IN MARK LANE**.

"Commonly called Stane church (as may be supposed) for a difference from other churches of that name in this city, which of old time were built of timber, and since were built of stone."—*Stow*, p. 77.

The old church escaped the Fire, but fell down, all but the tower, in 1671. The tower still stands, and will repay examination. The living is in the gift of the Grocers' Company. The great Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, was lodged as a prisoner, on his first arrival in London, in the house of William de Leyre, a citizen in the parish of All Saints, Fenchurch-street, i.e., Allhallows Staining, at the end of Fenchurch-street.† Queen Elizabeth attended service here on her release from the Tower in 1554, and dined off pork and peas afterwards, at the King's Head, in Fenchurch-street, where the metal dish and cover she is said to have used are still preserved. This was

* *Stow*, p. 66.

† Compare *Stow*, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 209.

one of the four London churches in which King James II.'s Second Declaration of Indulgence was read. The rector who read it was Timothy Hall, "a wretch," as Mr. Macaulay calls him, made Bishop of Oxford by the King for his zeal and forwardness on this occasion. The churchwardens' Accounts exhibit a payment to the bell-ringers for ringing the bells for joy on King James's return from Feversham, and a further payment two days after for ringing a joyful peal on the arrival of the Prince of Orange.

ALL SAINTS', POPLAR. A parish separated from Stepney in 1817. [See Poplar.]

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE. Built from the designs of John Nash, at the contract price of 15,994*l.* Some alterations, with warmers, &c., made at the expense of the parish, amounted to 1719*l.* 10*s.* The foundation-stone was laid Nov. 18th, 1822. Over the altar is a picture, by Richard Westall, R.A., "Christ crowned with Thorns." The spire terminates in a point without a weather-cock, and was much ridiculed at first. It is still commonly likened to a candle extinguisher.

ALMACK'S. A suite of Assembly-rooms in King-street, St. James's, (Robert Mylne, architect), so called after the original proprietor, and occasionally "Willis's Rooms," after the present proprietor. The balls at Almack's are managed by a Committee of Ladies of high rank, and the only mode of admission is by vouchers or personal introduction.

"The new Assembly-room at Almack's was opened the night before last, and they say is very magnificent, but it was empty; and they say is very magnificent, but it was empty; half the town is ill with colds, and many were afraid to go, as the house is scarcely built yet. Almack advertised that it was built with hot bricks and boiling water: think what a rage there must be for public places, if this notice, instead of terrifying, could draw everybody thither. They tell me the ceilings were dripping with wet; but can you believe me when I assure you the Duke of Cumberland [the hero of Culloden] was there? nay, had a levee in the morning, and went to the Opera before the Assembly."—*Horace Walpole to the Earl of Hertford, Feb. 14th, 1765.*

"There is now opened at Almack's, in three very elegant new-built rooms, a ten guinea subscription, for which you have a ball and supper once a week for twelve weeks. You may imagine by the sum the company is chosen; though refined as it is, it will be scarce able to put old Soho [Mrs. Corneley's] out of countenance. The men's tickets are not transferable, so, if the ladies do not like us, they have no opportunity of changing us, but must see the same persons for ever."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn, Feb. 22nd, 1765.*

"Our female Almack's flourishes beyond description. If you had such a thing at Paris you would fill half a quire of flourished paper with the description of it. Almack's Scotch face, in a bagwig, waiting at supper, would divert you, as would his lady, in a sack, making tea and curtseying to the duchesses."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn, March, 1765.*

The Club which Reynolds was anxious to join was a Gaming-Club called Almack's, of which Gibbon, the historian, was elected a member in 1776, and from whence he dates several of his letters.

"Town grows empty, and this house, where I have passed many agreeable hours, is the only place which still invites the flower of the English youth. The style of living, though somewhat expensive, is exceedingly pleasant; and, notwithstanding the rage of play, I have found more entertainment and even rational society here than in any other club to which I belong."—*Gibbon, Almack's, June 24th, 1776.*

Almack kept the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on the site of which stands the Conservative Club. The rooms are let for concerts, general meetings, and public balls.

ALMONRY (THE), OR, THE ELEEMOSYNARY; corruptly called, in Stow's time and in our own, THE AMBRY. A low rookery of houses off Tothill-street, Westminster, where the alms of the adjoining Abbey were wont to be distributed. The first printing-press ever seen in England was set up in this Almonry under the patronage of Esteney, Abbot of Westminster, by William Caxton, citizen and mercer, (d. 1483). His Game of Chess, without a date, but referred to 1474, is supposed to have been the first specimen of English typography. The house in which he is said to have lived, called "The Reed Pale," and long an object of attraction, is described by Bagford as a brick building with the sign of the King's Head.* It stood on the north side of the Almonry, with its back to the back of those on the south side of Tothill-street,† and fell down from sheer neglect, in November, 1845.

"For about twenty years before he died (except his imprisonment) he [James Harrington, author of Oceana] lived in the Little Ambry (a faire house on the left hand), which looks into the Deau's Yard in Westminster. In the upper story he had a pretty gallery, which looked into the yard (over . . . court) where he commonly dined, and meditated, and tooke his tobacco."—*Aubrey's Lives* iii. 375.

* Knight's Caxton, p. 147. There is also a capital view of it by George Cooke, 1827.

† Gentleman's Mag. for April, 1846, p. 362.

ALPHAGE (ST.), LONDON WALL. A church in Cripplegate Ward, built 1777, (it is said by Dance), on the site of the old Hospital or Priory of St. Mary the Virgin, "for the sustentation of one hundred blind men," founded by William Elsing, mercer, and of which Spittle the founder was the first prior. Against the north wall is a monument to Sir Rowland Heyward, Lord Mayor of London in 1570. The living is a rectory, and originally in the gift of the Abbot of St. Martin's-le-Grand, but afterwards passed to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and was ultimately conferred by Mary I. on the see of London.

ALSATIA. A cant name given before 1623 to the precinct of Whitefriars, then and long after a notorious place of refuge and retirement for persons wishing to avoid bailiffs and creditors. The earliest use of the name is contained in a quarto tract by Thomas Powel, printed in 1623, and called "Wheresoever you see mee, Trust unto Yourselfe, or the Myserie of Lending and Borrowing." The second in point of time is in Otway's play of *The Soldier's Fortune*, (4to, 1681), and the third in Shadwell's celebrated *Squire of Alsatia*, (4to, 1688), Sir Walter Scott's authority for some of his admirable scenes in the *Fortunes of Nigel*.

"This place [Whitefriars] was formerly, since its building in houses, inhabited by gentry; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, upon a pretended privilege belonging to the place, the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary unto the inhabitants, which they kept up by force against law and justice: So that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of lodgers. But, however, upon a great concern of debt, the sheriff with the *posse comitatus* forced his way in, to make a search; and yet to little purpose; for the time of the sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having notice thereof, took flight either to the Mint in Southwark, another such place, or some other private place, until the hurly burly was over, and then they returned. But of late the Parliament taking this great abuse into its consideration, they made an act [8 & 9 Will. III., c. 27] to put down all such pretended privileged places upon penalties; yet not so well observed as it ought to be."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 278.

The particular portions of Whitefriars forming Alsatia were Ram-alley, Mitre-court, and a lane called in the cant language of the place by the name of Lombard-street. Shadwell has described the class of inhabitants in the dramatic personæ before his play:—

"*Cheatly*. A rascal, who by reason of debts dares

not stir out of Whitefryers, but there inveigles young heirs in tail, and helps them to goods and money upon great disadvantages; is bound for them, and shares with them till he undoes them. A lewd, impudent, debauched fellow, very expert in the cant about the town.

"*Shamwell*. Cousin to the Belfonds; an heir who, being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others: is not daring to stir out of Alsatia, where he lives: is bound to Cheatly for heirs, and lives upon 'em, a dissolute, debauched life.

"*Copt, Hackum*. A block-headed bully of Alsatia; a cowardly, impudent, blustering fellow, formerly a serjeant in Flanders, run from his colours, retreated into White-fryers for a very small debt, where, by the Alsatians, he is dubbed a Captain; marries one that lets lodgings, sells cherry-brandy, and is a hawd.

"*Scapcall*. A hypocritical, repeating, praying, psalm-singing, precise fellow, pretending to great piety, a godly knave, who joins with Cheatly, and supplies young heirs with goods and money."—*Squire of Alsatia*, 4to, 1688.

No. 50 of *Tempest's Cries of London* (drawn and published in James II.'s reign) is called "The Squire of Alsatia," and represents a young gallant of the town with cane, sword, hat, feather, and Chedreux wig.

"*Courtine*. 'Tis a fine equipage I am like to be reduced to; I shall be ere long as greasy as an Alsatian bully; this flopping hat, pinned up on one side, with a sandy weather-beaten peruke, dirty linen, and to complete the figure, a long scandalous iron sword jarring at my heels."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

I may add that the original of Scott's Duke Hildebrod may be found in Shadwell's *Woman Captain*, (4to, 1680), and that in *The Tatler* of Sept. 10th, 1709, Alsatia is described as "now in ruins." It is not unlikely that the Landgraviate of Alsace, (German *Elzass*, Lat. *Alsatia*), now the frontier province of France on the left bank of the Rhine, long a border-land and a cause of contention, often the seat of war, and familiarly known to our Low Country soldiers, suggested the cant name of Alsatia to the precinct of Whitefriars. This privileged spot stood much in the same position to the Temple and Westminster as Alsace did to France and the central powers of Europe. In the Temple, students were studying to observe the law, and in Alsatia adjoining, debtors to avoid and violate it;—the Alsatians were troublesome neighbours to the Templars, and the Templars as troublesome neighbours to the Alsatians.

"The Templars shall not dare
To attempt a rescue."

Cartwright's Ordinary, 8vo, 1651.

AMEN CORNER, PATERNOSTER ROW.

"At the end of Pater-Noster Row is Ave-Mary Lane, so called upon the like occasion of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede Lane, lately so called, but sometime Spurrier Row, of spurriers dwelling there; and Amen Lane is added thereto betwixt the south end of Warwick Lane and the north end of Ave-Mary Lane."—*Stow*, p. 127.

AMWELL STREET, PENTONVILLE. So called from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, where the New River, which is brought to Pentonville, has its rise.

ANDREW'S (ST.), HOLBORN. A parish church on Holborn-hill in the ward of Farringdon Within, erected by Wren in 1686, on the site of the old church, two or three of the good old Gothic arches of which may still be seen in the western portion of the present building. In point of architecture the interior of the church is a bad St. James's, Westminster. The organ is the rejected organ of the Temple Church, made by Harris, in honourable competition with Father Schmydt. The coloured glass in the east window was executed by Joshua Price in 1718, and for the period of its erection is extremely good. Hacket, afterwards a bishop, and the author of the *Life of Lord Keeper Williams*, was several years rector of this church. One Sunday, while he was reading the Common Prayer in St. Andrew's, a soldier of the Earl of Essex came and clapped a pistol to his breast and commanded him to read no further. Not at all terrified, Hacket said he would do what became a divine, and he might do what became a soldier. He was permitted to proceed. Another eminent rector was Stillingfleet, afterwards a bishop; and a third, eminent in a different way, was the far-famed Sacheverel, whose "Trial" is matter of English history. Sacheverel, who received the living of St. Andrew's as a reward for the trial he had gone through, is buried in the chancel of the church, under an inscribed stone, (d. 1724). In the south aisle is a tablet to Emery, the actor, (d. 1822). William Whiston, the Nonconformist preacher, was a constant attendant at this church. His principles becoming known, Sacheverel admonished him to forbear taking the communion in his church; but still persisting, he at length had him turned out. Whiston complained in print, and then moved into another parish. The parish registers record the baptism and burial of two of our most unfortunate sons of Song:—under the 18th of January,

1696-7, the baptism of Richard Savage and under the 28th of August, 1770, the burial of Thomas Chatterton. Savage was born in Fox-court, Brooke-street, and Chatterton died in Brooke-street. Savage died in Bristol, and Chatterton was born in Bristol. There are other interesting entries in the register:—the marriage (1598) of Edward Coke, "the Queen's Attorney-General," and "my Lady Elizabeth Hatton;" the marriage (1638) of Colonel Hutchinson and Lucy Apsley—(Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs are well known); the burial (1643) of Nathaniel Tomkins, executed for his share in Waller's plot; the burial (1690) of Theodore Haak, the founder of the Royal Society; the burial (1802) of Joseph Strutt, author of *Sports and Pastimes*. The right of presentation belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch.

ANDREW'S (ST.) HUBBERT, or, ST. ANDREW IN EASTCHEAP. A church in Billingsgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Weigh-House-yard occupies the site. The parish church is St. Mary-at-Hill, to which parish St. Andrew's Hubbert is now united.

ANDREW'S (ST.) UNDERSHAFT. A Perpendicular church (1520—1532) in Aldgate Ward, nearly opposite the East India House, and called Undershaft "because that of old time every year, (on May-day in the morning), it was used that an high or long shaft or May-pole was set up there before the south door of the said church."* As the shaft overtopped the steeple, the church in St. Mary Axe received the additional name of St. Andrew's Undershaft, to distinguish it from other churches in London dedicated to the same saint. This shaft is alluded to in a "Chance of Dice," a poem attributed to Chaucer, but now unknown. The last year of its overlooking the church was on "Evil May-day," 1517, when a serious fray took place, amid the gaieties of the occasion, between the apprentices and the settled foreigners of the parish. This was good reason for not hoisting it again; and for two-and-thirty years the shaft remained unraised. Another fate yet awaited it: a certain curate, whom Stow calls Sir Stephen, preached against it at Paul's Cross and accused the inhabitants of the parish it was in, of setting up for themselves an idol, inasmuch as they had named their church with the addition of "under the shaft." "I heard his sermon

* Stow, p. 54.

St Paul's Cross," says Stow, "and I saw the effect that followed." The effect was that the inhabitants first sawed into pieces and then burnt the old May-pole of their parish. The church consists of a nave and two side aisles. The roof is ribbed and almost flat. The large east window contains full-length portraits of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II., all very much faded. *Observe*.—Terra-cotta monument to John Stow, author of the valuable Survey which bears his name, erected at the expense of his widow, and once painted to resemble life. The honest old citizen and chronicler is represented sitting with a book on a table before him, and a pen in his hand. The figure is cramped, but the head has an air and character which marks it out for a likeness. There was once a railing before it. John Stow was born in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, about the year 1525. "In 1549," says Strype, "I find him dwelling by the Well within Aldgate, where now a pump standeth, between Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street." He was by trade a tailor, and the arms of his Company, the Merchant Tailors, figure on his tomb. He died in the parish of St. Andrew's Undershaft, April 5th, 1605, old, poor, and neglected. His remains, I am sorry to add, were disturbed in the year 1732, and are said removed.*—Monument to Sir Hugh Hammersley, (d. 1636). Sir Hugh is represented kneeling underneath a canopy: behind him kneels his wife. All this is common enough; not so the two full-length cavalier figures on each side, which are conceived with an ease and an elegance not then common in English sculpture. The artist's name is said to have been Thomas Madden: he is not mentioned by Walpole. —Peter Motteux, the translator of Don Quixote, lies buried in this church, but without a monument. He kept a large East India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, and died (1718) in a house of ill-fame in Butcher-row in the Strand.

ANDREW'S (ST.) BY THE WARDROBE. A church in Castle Baynard Ward, so called from its contiguity to the office of the King's Great Wardrobe, and to distinguish it from other churches in London dedicated to the same saint. The old church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present edifice completed in 1692 for the newly united parishes of St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe and St. Anne's, Blackfriars.

This is one of Sir Christopher Wren's many churches. The outside is of brick, with stone dressings—the interior is light and elegant. A monument, by the elder Bacon, to the Rev. William Romaine, (d. 1795), is not devoid of beauty. The bust is very good. The right of presentation belongs alternately to the Crown (for St. Andrew's) and to the parishioners of St. Anne's for the parish of Anne's. [See Wardrobe Court.]

ANDREW'S (ST.) HILL. A street so called from the church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, properly Puddle-Dock-hill. Here is *Ireland-yard*.

ANNE'S (ST.) WITHIN ALDERSGATE, or, **ST. ANNE IN THE WILLOWS.** A church in the ward of Aldersgate, destroyed by the Great Fire; rebuilt by Wren, and united to the neighbouring parish of St. John Zachary.

"St. Anne-in-the-Willows, so called, I know not upon what occasion, but some say of willows growing thereabouts; but now there is no such void place for willows to grow, more than the church-yard, wherein do grow some high ash trees."—*Stow*, p. 115.

"This church was burnt down [1666], and rebuilt of rubbed brick: and stands in the church-yard, planted before the church with Lime-trees that flourish there. So that, as it was formerly called St. Anne-in-the-Willows, it may now be named St. Anne-in-the-Limes."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 101.

The right of presentation belongs to the Bishop of London.

ANNE'S (ST.), BLACKFRIARS. A parish church in the precinct of the Blackfriars and ward of Farringdon Within; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe serves for St. Anne's.

"There is a parish of St. Anne, within the precinct of the Blackfriars, which was pulled down with the Friars Church by Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels; but in the reign of Queen Mary, he being forced to find a church to the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber above a stair, which since that time, to wit in the year 1597, fell down, and was again by collection therefore made, new-built and enlarged in the same year, and was dedicated on the 11th of December."—*Stow*, p. 128.

The parish register records the burials of Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter, (1617); Nat Field, the poet and player, (1632-3); Dick Robinson, the player, (1647); William Faithorne, the engraver, (1691); and the following interesting entries relating to Van Dyck, who lived and died in this parish,

* Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 368.

leaving a sum of money in his will to its poor :—

"Jasper Lanfranch, a Dutchman, from Sir Anthony Vandike's, buried 14th February, 1638.

"Martin Ashent, Sir Anthony Vandike's man, buried 12th March, 1638.

"Justinian, daughter to Sir Anthony Vandike and his lady, baptized 9th December, 1641."

The child was therefore baptised the day her illustrious father died. A portion of the old burying-ground is still to be seen in Church-entry, Ireland-yard.

ANNE'S (ST.) LANE, GREAT PETER STREET, WESTMINSTER. Henry Purcell, the musician, lived in this lane, and here, when ejected from his living of Dean Prior, Herrick, the poet, resided as "Robert Herrick, Esquire."

"My worthy friend, Sir Roger, when we are talking of the malice of parties, very frequently tells us an accident that happened to him when he was a schoolboy, which was at a time when the feuds ran high between the Roundheads and Cavaliers. This worthy knight, being then a stripling, had occasion to inquire which was the way to St. Anne's Lane, upon which the person whom he spoke to, instead of answering his question, called him a young Popish cur, and asked him who made Anne a saint? The boy, being in some confusion, inquired of the next he met, which was the way to Anne's Lane; but he was called a pricked-eared for his pains; and instead of being shown the way, was told that she had been a saint before he was born, and would be one after he was hanged. Upon this, says Sir Roger, I did not think fit to repeat the former question, but going into every lane of the neighbourhood, asked what they called the name of that lane. By which ingenious artifice he found out the place he inquired after, without giving offence to any party."—*The Spectator*, No. 125.

ANNE'S (ST.), LIMEHOUSE. One of Queen Anne's fifty churches, built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a scholar of Sir Christopher Wren, and consecrated Sept. 12th, 1730. The turrets in the steeple resemble those which the same architect has introduced in the quadrangle of All Souls' College, Oxford.

ANNE'S (ST.), SOHO. A parish in Westminster, taken out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 30th of Charles II., (1678). The church (in Princes-street and Dean-street) was erected in 1686, and since repaired, and, it is even added, beautified. The tower and spire (— Hakewell, sen., architect) are, without exception, the ugliest in London.

"Upon the twentieth-first of the same March, 1685-6, was the new parish church St. Anne's,

Soho, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London Henry Compton, a most pious prelate and an admirable governor. This parish is taken (as was St. James) out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by Act of Parliament, and the patronage thereof settled in the Bishop of London and his successors. The consecration (as was the building) of it was the more hastened, for that, by the Act of Parliament it was to be a parish from the Lady Day next after the consecration; and had it not been consecrated that day, it must have lost the benefit of a year for there was no other Sunday before our Lady Day. But the material parts being finished though all the pews were not set, neither below nor in the galleries, his lordship made no scruple of consecrating it; yet he would be ascertained that all the workmen were paid or secured their monies and dues first, and to that end made particular inquiries of the workmen."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 223.

"I imagine your Countess of Dorchester [Sedley's daughter] will speedily move hitherward, for the house is furnishing very fine in St. James's Square, and a seat taking for her in the new consecrated St. Anne's Church."—*Letter of April 6th 1686*, (*Ellis's Letters*, 2nd ser., iv. 91).

In the churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Theodore, King of Corsica, who died in this parish, (1756), soon after his liberation by the Act of Insolvency from the King's Bench Prison. He was buried at the expense of an oilman in Compton-street, of the name of Wright, but Horace Walpole paid for the tablet and wrote the inscription :—

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

In the church (grave marked by a brief inscription) was buried, in 1816, David Williams, Esq., founder of the Literary Fund; and in the churchyard is a head-stone over the grave of William Hazlitt, (d. 1830), with a pompous inscription, very unlike the style of the writer the inscription celebrates. In the church are monuments to Sir John Macpherson, Governor-General of India, and William Hamilton, R.A., a painter. "Many parts of this parish," says Maitland, (1739), "so greatly abound with French, that it is an easy matter for a stranger to imagine himself in France." This is true of the parish a century after: it is still a kind of Petty France. The emigrants from all the Revolutions have congregated hereabouts. [See Greek Street.]

ANTHOLIN'S (ST.), or, ST. ANTLING'S. [See St. Anthony's.]

ANTHONY'S (ST.), in BUDGE ROW, corruptly, ST. ANTHOLIN'S or ST. ANTLIN'S), a church in Sise-lane, Watling-street, Cordwainer-street Ward), destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren in 1682, at an expense of about 5700*l*. It serves as well for the parish of St. Johnne-Baptist-upon-Walbrook. The interior is covered with an oval-shaped dome, supported on eight columns. A new morning prayer and lecture, the bells for which began to ring at 5 in the morning, was established at St. Antholin's, in Budge-row, "after Geneva fashion," in September, 1559.* Lilly, the astrologer, attended these lectures when a young man, and Scott makes Mike Lambourne, in Kenilworth, refer to them. Nor have they been overlooked by our early dramatists: Randolph, Davenant, and Mayne make frequent allusions in their plays to the puritanical fervour of the parish. The tongue of Middleton's Roaring Girl was "heard further in a still morning than Saint Antling's bell." In the heart of the City, near London Stone, in a house which used to be inhabited by the Lord Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, and was situate so near to the church of St. Antholin's that there was a way out of it into a gallery of the church, the Commissioners from the Church of Scotland to King Charles were lodged, in 1640. Here preached the Chaplains of the Commission, with Alexander Henderson at their head; and curiosity, faction, and humour brought so great a conflux and resort, that from the first appearance of day in the morning on every Sunday, to the shutting in of the light, the church was never empty.†

Under colour of preaching the Gospel, in sundry parts of the realm, they set up a Morning Lecture at St. Antholine's Church in London; where (as probationers for that purpose) they first made trial of their abilities, which place was the grand nursery, whence most of the Seditious Preachers were after sent abroad throughout all England to poison the people with their antimonarchical principles."—*Dugdale's Troubles in England*, fol. 1681, p. 37.

"Going to St. Antlin's and Morning Lectures is out of fashion."—*An Exclamation from Tunbridge and Epsom against the New-found Wells at Islington*, single half-sheet, 1684.

"*Bansswright*. 'Tis all the fault she has: she will outpray

A preacher at St. Antlin's."

The City Match, fol. 1639.

* Diary of a Resident in London, 4to, 1848, p. 212.

† Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, ed. 1826, 331.

ANTHONY (ST.), (HOSPITAL or FREE SCHOOL of), stood in Thread-needle-street, where the *French Church* formerly stood, and where the Hall of Commerce now stands. It was sometime a cell, says Stow, to St. Anthony's of Venice, afterwards an hospital "for a master, two priests, one schoolmaster, and twelve poor men." Sir Thomas More and Archbishop Whitgift were educated at this school, which, in Stow's remembrance, presented the best scholars for prizes of all the schools of London. The Hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., "the School in some sort remaining," says Stow, "but sore decayed."

ANTIQUARIES (SOCIETY OF) has apartments in SOMERSET HOUSE. The Society was founded in 1707, by Wanley, Bagford, and a Mr. Talman, the three agreeing to meet together every Friday evening at six, "upon pain of forfeiture of sixpence." Their first meeting was at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand, (Dec. 5th, 1707); their second, on the 12th of the same month, when it was "Agreed that the business of the Society shall be limited to the object of Antiquities, and more particularly to such things as illustrate or relate to the History of Great Britain prior to the reign of James I." From the Bear, in the Strand, they moved (Jan. 9th, 1707-8) to the Young Devil Tavern, when Peter Le Neve and others were elected members. Of these meetings, Wanley has left some rough minutes among the Harleian MSS., (7055). In 1739, the Society met at the Mitre in Fleet-street. The members were then limited to one hundred; and the terms were, one guinea entrance, and twelve shillings annually.* George II., in 1751, granted them a charter; and in 1777, George III. set aside certain apartments for their use in the newly built Somerset Place. These apartments they still occupy; and here they have a Library and a Museum. The terms at present are, 8 guineas admission, and 4 guineas annually. Members are elected by ballot on the recommendation of at least three Fellows. The letters F.S.A. are generally appended to the names of members. Their Transactions, called the *Archæologia*, commence in 1770, and contain much minute, but too often irrelevant, information. Days of meeting, every Thursday at 8, from November to June. Anniversary meeting, April 23rd. There was a College of Antiquaries erected in the

* Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 647.

reign of Queen Elizabeth, of which Richard Carew, the author of *The Survey of Cornwall*, (1602), was a member. His epitaph describes him "in Colleg. Antiquorum elect. 1598." This College or Society was extinct long before the Civil Wars. *Observe.*—

Household Book of Jocky of Norfolk.—A large and interesting Collection of Early Proclamations, interspersed with Early Ballads, many unique.—T. Porter's Map of London, (temp. Charles I.), once thought to be unique.—A folding Picture on Panel of the Preaching at Old St. Paul's in 1616.—Early Portraits of Edward IV. and Richard III., engraved for the Third Series of Ellis's Letters.—Three-quarter Portrait of Mary I., with the monogram of Lucas de Heere, and the date 1544.—Portrait of Marquis of Winchester, d. 1571, (curious).—Portrait by Sir Antonio More of John Schorel, a Dutch painter, (More was the scholar of Schorel).—Portraits of Antiquaries: Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary; Peter le Neve; Humphrey Wanley; Baker, of St. John's College; William Stukeley; George Vertue; Edward, Earl of Oxford, presented by Vertue.—A Bohemian Astronomical Clock of Gilt Brass, made by Jacob Zeeh in 1525, for Sigismund, King of Poland, and bought at the sale of the effects of James Ferguson, the astronomer.—Spur of Brass Gilt, found on Towton Field, the scene of the conflict between Edward IV. and the Lancastrian Forces. Upon the shanks the following poetry is engraved:—"en total amour tout mon corr."

APOLLO COURT, FLEET STREET, (over against Child's Banking-house), and so called from the Apollo Club, held at the *Devil Tavern*, in Fleet-street, immediately opposite this court.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATER LANE, BLACKFRIARS. A brick and stone building, erected in 1670 as the Dispensary and Hall of the Incorporated Company of Apothecaries.

"Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
To wash his sooty Naiads in the Thames,
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."

Garth, The Dispensary.

The Grocers and the Apothecaries were originally one Company; but this union did not exist above eleven years, King James I., at the suit of Gideon Delaune, (d. 1659), his own apothecary, granting (Dec. 6th, 1617) a charter of Incorporation to the Apothecaries as a separate and distinct Company. In the Hall is a small good portrait of James I., and a contemporary statue of Delaune. In 1687 commenced a controversy between the College of Physicians

and the Company of Apothecaries; the latter,—

"Taught the art
By Doctors' bills to play the Doctor's part,"—

had by this time ventured out of their assigned walk of life, and to compounding added the art of prescribing. This was thought by the Physicians to be an unfair invasion of their province; and, incensed at the intrusion of the druggists, the College of Physicians advertised (July, 1687) that their fellows, candidates, and licentiates would give advice gratis to the poor, and that the College had established a Dispensary of its own for the sale of medicines at their intrinsic values. All the wits and poets were against the Apothecaries.

"The Apothecary tribe is wholly blind.

From files a random recipe they take,
And many deaths from one prescription make:
Garth, generous as his Muse, prescribes and gives;

The shopman sells, and by destruction lives."

Dryden.

The heats and bickerings of this controversy were the occasion of Garth's poem of *The Dispensary*. This made matters worse; and the Physicians, backed by their charter, brought a penal action against one Rose, an apothecary, for attending a butcher. The fact of attendance was proved in court, but yet the jury hesitated about finding a verdict for the plaintiff; "whereat the Court wondering, the Lord Chief Justice asked them 'Whether they did not believe the evidence?' to which the foreman replied, 'The defendant had done only what other apothecaries did.' Whereupon, My Lord set the jury right, and then they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff." The House of Lords, in 1703, reversed this decision; and since then it has been the law of the land that apothecaries may advise as well as administer. The Apothecaries have a Botanic Garden at Chelsea; and still retain the power of granting certificates to competent persons to dispense medicines. In the Hall is a well-supported retail-shop, for the sale of unadulterated medicines.

APPLETREE YARD, St. JAMES'S SQUARE, on the east side of York-street, derives its name from the apple orchards for which St. James's-fields were famous as late as the reign of Charles I. [*See Pall Mall.*]

"30th Aug., 1688. To the Park, [St. James's], and there walk an hour or two; and in the King's garden, and saw the queen and ladies walk; and I did steal some apples off the trees."—*Pepys.*

APSLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK CORNER. The London residence, since 1820, of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, built by Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord High Chancellor, (d. 1794), the son of Pope's friend, to whom the site was granted by George III., under letters patent of May the 3rd, 1784. The house, originally of red-brick, was faced with Bath stone in 1828, when the front portico and the west wing, containing on the upper stories a gallery 90 feet long, (to the west), were added for the duke by Messrs. S. & B. Wyatt; but the old house is intact, so much so, indeed, that the hall-door and knocker belonged to the original Apsley House. The iron blinds—bullet-proof it is said—were put up by the duke during the ferment of the Reform Bill, when his windows were broken by a London mob. They were the first of the kind, and have since been generally copied.

Works of Art in.—George IV., full length, in a Highland costume, by Wilkie.—William IV., full length, by Wilkie.—Sarah, the first Lady Lyndhurst, by Wilkie. This picture was penetrated by a stone in the Reform Riot, but the injury has been skilfully repaired.—Emperor Alexander, full length.—Kings of Prussia, France, and the Netherlands, full lengths.—Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon in the foreground, (Sir William Allan). The duke bought this picture at the Exhibition; he is said to have called it "good, very good, not too much smoke."—Many portraits of Napoleon, one by David, extremely good.—Wilkie's Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo, painted for the duke.—Burnet's Greenwich Pensioners celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, bought of Burnet by the duke. Portraits of veterans in both pictures.—A colossal marble statue of Napoleon, by Canova, with a figure of Victory on a globe in his hand.—Christ on the Mount of Olives, (Correggio), the most celebrated picture of Correggio in this country; on panel, and captured in Spain, in the carriage of Joseph Buonaparte, restored by the captor to Ferdinand VII.; but with others, under the like circumstances, again presented to the duke by that sovereign. Here, as in the *Notte*, the light proceeds from the Saviour; there is a copy or duplicate in the National Gallery.—An Annunciation, after M. Angelo, of which the original drawing is in the Uffizj at Florence.—The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Sogliani.—The Water-seller, by Velasquez. "We see from this picture how much Velasquez served Murillo as a model in such subjects."—*Waagen*.—Two fine portraits by Velasquez, (his own portrait, and the portrait of Pope Innocent X.)—A fine Spagnoletti.—A small sea-piece, by Claude. "Has all the charm of this master, and of his best period."—*Waagen*.—A large and good Jan Steen, dated 1667.—A Peasant's Wedding, (Teniers).—Boors Drinking, (A. Ostade).—The

celebrated Terburg, the signing the Peace of Westphalia, (from the Talleyrand Collection). Singularly enough, this picture hung in the room in which the allied sovereigns signed the treaty of Paris, in 1814.—A fine Philip Wouwerman, (The Return from the Chase).—View of Veght, by Vanderheyden.

The Crown's interest in the house was sold to the duke by indenture of the 15th of June, 1830, for the sum of 9530*l.*; the Crown reserving a right to forbid the erection of any other house or houses on the site.

ARCH ROW. An old name for the west side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

"Retain all sorts of wittesses,
That ply i' the Temples under trees,
Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts
About the cross-legg'd knights, their hosts;
Or wait for customers between
The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn."

Hudibras, Pt. iii., C. 3.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Established 1843, "for the Encouragement and Prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Middle Ages." Apartments, 26, Suffolk-street, Haymarket; annual subscription, one guinea. Meetings of the Institute are held on the first Friday in each month, from November to June, inclusive; and an annual meeting is held in one of the cathedral cities or great towns of the kingdom, towards the close of the session of Parliament. The Institute publishes a Journal.

ARCHER STREET, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, PICCADILLY.

"King Charles I. invited Poelenberg to London, where he lived in Archer Street, next door to Geldorp, and generally painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*.

ARCHES (COURT OF). [*See Doctors' Commons.*]

ARGYLL HOUSE, ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET. Originally the residence of the ducal family of Argyll; from whom it was purchased some thirty years ago by the Earl of Aberdeen, who now occupies it.

ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET, derives its name from Argyll House. The good Lord Lyttelton lived in this street.

"West, Mallet, and I were all routed in one day; if you would know why—out of resentment to our friend in Argyll Street."—*Thomson, the Poet, to James Paterson, Aug. 1748.*

Madame de Staël, on her visit to England in 1813, lodged at No. 30, and on the drawing-room floor received a number of visitors at what might be called her levees.

ARGYLL PLACE, at the south end of ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET. James Northcote, the painter, lived at No. 8: here he held his remarkable conversations with Hazlitt, and here he died, (July 13th, 1831). The house was in a disgraceful state of dirt at his death. Yet he died very rich, with the produce of a long life of the most attentive parsimony.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, in St. JAMES'S PARK, distinguished by a large and handsome cupola, stood, north and south,* on the site of what is now the Queen's Palace in Pimlico,† and was so called from being the town-house of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State to Charles II., and one of the five, the initial letters of whose names composed the famous word Cabal.

"At the upper end of the Park [St. James's] westward is Arlington House; so called from the Earl of Arlington, owner thereof. At whose death it fell to his daughter, the Duchess of Grafton, and the young Duke her son. It is a most neat Box, and sweetly seated amongst Gardens, besides the Prospect of the Park, and the adjoining fields. At present the Duke of Devonshire resideth here, as tenant to the Duchess of Grafton."—*R. D.*, (cir. 1698), in *Strype*, B. vi., p. 47.

The Earl of Arlington dying (1685) without male issue, the house descended to his daughter, the Duchess of Grafton, by whom it was let to the first Duke of Devonshire, and subsequently sold (1698) to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; who, after obtaining an additional grant from the Crown, rebuilt it in 1703 in a magnificent manner. [*See Goring House; Buckingham House.*]

"As an instance of the mind's unquietness under the most pleasing enjoyments, I am oftener missing a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down than pleased with a Salon which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all manner of respects."—*Works of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, ii. 264.

ARLINGTON STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, was so called after or in allusion to Isabella Bennet, only daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, and wife of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II., by the Duchess of Cleveland. Dibdin, the song writer, died, in 1814, in this street, then a pleasant row of little houses, looking on extensive nursery-grounds and fields; since built on, or included in the Regent's Park.

* Morden and Lea's large Map of London, "I. Harris delin. et sculp. 1700." There is a rare contemporary engraving of the house by Sutton Nicholls.

† Walpole's Anecdotes, by Dallaway, iii. 71.

ARLINGTON STREET, PICCADILLY. Built 1689,* on ground granted by Charles II. to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, by a deed dated Feb. 6th, 1681. Lord Arlington sold the property the same year for 10,000*l.* to a Mr. Pym, who for many years inhabited one of the largest houses in this street, and in whose family the ground still remains. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Duchess of Cleveland, (1691 to 1696), after the death of Charles II., and when her means were too small to allow of her living any longer in Cleveland House.—Duchess of Buckingham, (1692 to 1694), the widow of Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, and daughter of Fairfax, the Parliamentary general. She was neglected by the duke, and was called in derision, during the duke's lifetime, the "Duchess Dowager."—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, before her marriage; in the house of her father, the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards Duke of Kingston.—William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, (1715), in a house on the west or Green Park side.—Sir Robert Walpole became a resident here in 1716, and lived next door to Pulteney.

"We're often taught it doth behove us
To think those greater who're above us;
Another instance of my glory,
Who live above you twice two story;
And from my garret can look down
On the whole street of Arlington."

Fielding, Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole.

His son Horace was born here, in 1717. When Sir Robert went out of office in 1742, he bought a smaller house, No. 5, on the east side, in which he died, (1745-6), and which he left to Horace, who lived in it till his removal, in 1779, to Berkeley-square.

"I was sitting in my own dining-room on Sunday night, the clock had not struck eleven, when I heard a loud cry of 'Stop thief!' a highwayman had attacked a post-chaise in Piccadilly, within fifty yards of this house: the fellow was pursued, rode over the watchman, almost killed him and escaped."—*Walpole to Mann, Arlington-street, Sept. 30th, 1750.*

Lord Carteret, last house in the street on the Green Park side.—Henry Pelham, at No. 17, on the site where Sir R. Walpole had lived, (now the Earl of Yarborough's), built by William Kent. Walpole speaks of "the great room" as "remarkable for magnificence." *Observe.*—Bust of Lawrence Sterne, by Nollekens; marble group of Neptune and Tritons, by Bernini, purchased of the

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

executors of Sir Joshua Reynolds for 500*l.*; Frost Scene, by Cuypp, a first-rate specimen; two fine pictures (The Wreck and The Vintage) by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

"Hough, the good old Bishop of Worcester, is dead. I have been looking at the 'fathers in God,' that have been flocking over the way this morning to Mr. Pelham, who is just come to his new house. This is absolutely the ministerial street: Carteret has a house here too; and Lord Bath seems to have lost his chance by quitting this street."—*Walpole to Mann, Arlington-street, May 12th, 1743.*

"From my earliest memory Arlington-street has been the ministerial street. The Duke of Grafton is actually coming into the house of Mr. Pelham, which my Lord President is quitting, and which occupies the ground on which my father lived; and Lord Weymouth has just taken the Duke of Dorset's; yet you and I, I doubt, shall always live on the wrong side of the way."—*Walpole to Montagu, Dec. 1st, 1768.*

"I was standing at my window after dinner, in summer, in Arlington-street, and saw Patty Blount, (after Pope's death), with nothing remaining of her immortal charms but her *blue eyes*, trudging on foot, with her petticoats pinned up, for it rained, to visit *blameless Bethel*, who was sick at the end of the street."—*Walpole to Lady Ossory, ii. 254.*

Charles James Fox, for a short time.—Lord Nelson.

"In the winter of 1800-1, I was breakfasting with Lord and Lady Nelson, at their lodgings in Arlington-street, and a cheerful conversation was passing on indifferent subjects, when Lord Nelson spoke of something which had been done or said by 'dear Lady Hamilton,' upon which Lady Nelson rose from her chair, and exclaimed with much vehemence, 'I am sick of hearing of dear Lady Hamilton, and am resolved that you shall give up either her or me.' Lord Nelson with perfect calmness said, 'Take care, Fanny, what you say; I love you sincerely; but I cannot forget my obligations to Lady Hamilton, or speak of her otherwise than with affection and admiration.' Without one soothing word or gesture, but muttering something about her mind being made up, Lady Nelson left the room, and shortly after drove from the house. They never lived together afterwards."—*Mr. Haslewood (Lord Nelson's executor) to Sir Harris Nicolas, Despatches, vii. 392.*

Duke of York, who died (1827) in the house of the Duke of Rutland (No. 16) in this street. The house was afterwards occupied by the Earl of Dudley.—The mansions of the Duke of Beaufort and Marquis of Salisbury are both worthy of notice. The former (No. 22) was long the residence of the Marquis Camden, and was the first great house in London painted in the modern style of fresco. The other (No. 20) has great magnificence throughout.

ARMOURERS' AND BRAZIERS' HALL, COLEMAN STREET, CITY, stands on the site of the old Hall of the Armourers; a Company incorporated by Henry VI., in the first year of his reign, by the name and designation of "The Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the Mystery of the Armourers of the City of London." In the Hall is Northcote's well-known picture of The Entry into London of Richard II. and Bolingbroke; and in the Horse Armoury at the Tower is a noble suit of armour, richly gilt, made and presented by the Company to Charles I. when Prince of Wales.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, PALL MALL, corner of St. James's-square. Built 1848, from the designs of Messrs. Parnell and Smith. For entrance fee and annual subscription, see INTRODUCTION, under "Clubs."

ART UNION OF LONDON, Office, STRAND. Established 1836, and incorporated by 9 & 10 Vict., c. 48, "to aid in extending the Love of the Arts of Design within the United Kingdom, and to give Encouragement to Artists beyond that afforded by the patronage of individuals." Each subscription of a guinea entitles the subscriber to one chance for prizes varying from 10*l.* to 400*l.* The subscription is annual, and the prizes are drawn every April, previous to the opening of the London Exhibition, from whence the works of art are required to be selected. Every subscriber is entitled to a print or prints over and above his chance.

ARTHUR'S CLUB HOUSE, 69, St. JAMES'S STREET, derives its name from a Mr. Arthur, the master of White's Chocolate-house in the same street. Arthur died in June, 1761, in St. James's-place; and in the following October, Mr. Mackreth married Arthur's only child, and Arthur's Chocolate-house, as it was then called became the property of this Mr. Mackreth.

"Everything goes on as it did—luxury increases—all public places are full, and Arthur's is the resort of old and young; courtiers and anti-courtiers; nay even of ministers; and at this time!"—*Lady Hervey's Letters, June 15th, 1756.*

[See Almack's; White's.]

ARTILLERY GROUND, FINSBURY SQUARE, west side. The exercising ground since 1622 of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, the old City Trained Band; established 1585, during the fear of the Spanish invasion:—

“certain gallant, active, and forward citizens voluntarily exercising themselves for the ready use of war, so as within two years there was almost three hundred merchants and others of like quality, very sufficient and skilful to train and teach the common soldiers.”* When all alarm was over, the City volunteers discontinued their customary exercises, and the Artillery Garden was reserved for the gunners of the Tower. In 1610 a new Company was formed, and a weekly exercise in arms adhered to with strict military discipline,† so that “many country gentlemen of all shires resorted, and diligently observed their exercise of arms, which they saw was excellent; and being returned, they practised and used the same unto their trained bands in other countries.”‡ When the Civil War broke out, the citizens of London took up arms against the King; and on all occasions, more especially at the battle of Newbury, behaved with admirable conduct and courage.

“The London trained-bands and auxiliary regiments (of whose inexperience of danger or any kind of service beyond the easy practice of their postures in the Artillery Garden men had till then too cheap in estimation) behaved themselves to wonder, and were in truth the preservation of that army that day. For they stood as a bulwark and rampire to defend the rest; and when their wings of horse were scattered and dispersed, kept their ground so steadily, that though Prince Rupert himself led up the choice horse to charge them, and endured their storm of small shot, he could make no impression upon their stand of pikes, but was forced to wheel about; of so sovereign benefit and use is that readiness, order, and dexterity, in the use of their arms, which hath been so much neglected.”—*Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, iv. 236.

“London hath twelve thousand Trained-Band Citizens, perpetually in readiness, excellently armed; which when Count Gondomar saw in a muster one day, in St. James’s Fields, and the king asking him what he thought of his citizens of London; he answered, that he never saw a company of stouter men and better arms in all his lifetime; but he had a sting in the tail of his discourse; for he told the King, that although his Majesty was well pleased with that sight at present, he feared that those men handling their arms so well might do him one day a mischief; which proved true, for, in the unlucky wars with the Long Parliament, the London firelocks did him most mischief.”—*Londonopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 398.

Cromwell knew their value, and gave the command of them to Major-General

Skipton, under whom and for some years subsequently the strength of the corps was 18,000 Foot and 600 Horse, thus divided:—6 regiments of Trained Bands; 6 regiments of Auxiliaries; 1 regiment of Horse. This strong force was disbanded at the Restoration; but the Company still continued to perform their evolutions, though on a less extensive scale, the King and the Duke of York becoming members and dining in public with the new Company. Since the Restoration, they have led a peaceable life, and, except in 1780, when their promptness preserved the Bank of England, have only been called out on state occasions, such as the public thanksgiving for the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, when (Aug. 23rd, 1705) Queen Anne went to St. Paul’s, and the Westminster Militia lined the streets from St. James’s to Temple Bar, and the City Trained Bands from Temple Bar to St. Paul’s. The strength of the Company has gradually fallen off. In 1708, they were about 700; in 1720, about 600; and in 1844, about 250. Prince Albert is their Colonel, and there is now an attempt made to re-strengthen the force. The musters and marchings of the City Trained Bands are admirably ridiculed by Fletcher, in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*; and the manner in which the Company were in the habit of issuing out their orders, by Steele, in No. 41 of *The Tatler*. I need hardly add, that John Gilpin was a Train-band Captain.

“A Train-band Captain eke was he
Of famous London town.”

Their first place of meeting was in Tassel-close, now Artillery-lane, Bishops-gate-street Without.

“Then is there a large close called Tassel Close, for that there were tassels planted for the use of cloth-workers, since letten to the crossbow-makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the popin-jay: now the same being enclosed with a brick wall, serveth to be an Artillery Yard, whereunto the gunners of the Tower do weekly repair, namely every Thursday; and there, levelling certain brass pieces of great artillery against a butt of earth made for that purpose, they discharge them for their exercise.”—*Stow*, p. 63.

“20th April, 1669.—In the afternoon we walked to the old Artillery Ground, near the Spitalfields, where I never was before, but now by Captain Deane’s invitation did go to see his new gun tried, this being the place where the officers of the Ordnance do try all their great guns.”—*Pepys*.

In 1622, the members moved from Bishops-gate to Finsbury, where they now are; “being the third great field from Moorgate;

* *Stow*, by *Howes*, p. 744.

† *Ibid.*, p. 995.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 1013.

next the Six Windmills."* [See Windmill Street.] Within Strype's memory (1670—1720) they were occasionally in the habit of resorting to their old locality.

"Well, I say, thrive, thrive, brave Artillery-yard,
_____ that hast not spar'd

Powder or paper to bring up the youth
Of London in the military truth,

_____ as all may swear that look
But on thy practice and the posture-book."

Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, viii. 426.

Lunardi, Sept. 15th, 1784, made his first balloon voyage from these grounds. There is a view of the ascent in the *European Magazine* for 1784.

ARTILLERY WALK, leading to **BUNHILL FIELDS**. In this walk or street Milton finished his *Paradise Lost*, and here (1674) he died.

"He stay'd not long after his new marriage, ere he removed to a House in the Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields. And this was his last stage in this world, but it was of many years' continuance, more perhaps than he had had in any other place besides."—*Phillips's Life of Milton*, ed. 1694.

ARTS (ROYAL ACADEMY OF). [See Royal Academy.]

ARTS (SOCIETY OF), JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, owes its origin to the persevering exertions of Mr. William Shipley, brother of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the public spirit of its first president, Lord Folkestone. It was established at a meeting held at Rawthmell's Coffee-house, March 22nd, 1754, and its full designation given—"The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in Great Britain." Its objects, like its means, were limited at first. It was proposed, among other things, that rewards should be given for the discovery of cobalt and the cultivation of madder in Great Britain; and that the Society "should bestow premiums on a certain number of boys or girls under the age of sixteen, who shall produce the best pieces of drawing, and show themselves most capable when properly examined." The first prize of this Society (15*l.*) was adjudged to Cosway, then a boy of fifteen, and afterwards eminent in Painting. As yet they were without apartments of their own, and their first meetings were held over a circulating library in Crane-court, Fleet-street, from whence they removed to Craig's-court, Charing-cross, and from Craig's-court to the Strand, opposite Beaufort-buildings. Their last remove was in

1774, to their present apartments in the Adelphi, built for the Society by the brothers Adam, and of which the first stone was laid March 28th, 1772. *Observe*.—Six pictures in the Council Room, by James Barry, R.A., painted between the years 1777 and 1783. The subjects are (beginning on your left as you enter):—

1. Orpheus. The figure of Orpheus, and the heads of the two women reclining on the ground, (very fine).—2. A Grecian Harvest Home, (the best of the series).—3. Crowning the Victors at Olympia.—4. Commerce; or, the Triumph of the Thames. In this picture Dr. Burney, the musical composer, is seen floating down the Thames among Tritons and Sea-nymphs, in his tie-wig and queue.—5. The Distribution of Premiums in the Society of Arts. This picture contains a portrait of Dr. Johnson, for which the Doctor sat.—6. Elysium; or, the state of Final Retribution.

The Society, in 1776, proposed to the members of the newly instituted Royal Academy to paint the interior of the Great Council Room, the painters to be reimbursed by the public exhibition of their works when finished. The Royal Academy, with Reynolds at its head, declined the proposal, and Barry, as a member, signed the refusal with the rest; but afterwards applied for permission to execute the work without asking remuneration for his own labour, and at a time when he had but sixteen shillings in his pocket.

"During the progress of this work Barry began to perceive and perhaps to feel the approaches of want; and to keep this adversary of genius at bay, he applied to Sir George Savile, a leading member of the Society of Arts, to communicate his situation to his brethren, and by a small subscription enable him to exist till he had finished the undertaking. The appeal was in vain. Nay, he experienced some difficulty in obtaining that allowance for models and colours for which he had expressly stipulated, and was subjected to the official insolence of the Acting Secretary. The Society afterwards reflected, that it would be injurious to allow a man to starve whom they might have to bury, and they accordingly kept his soul and body together,—first, by two donations of fifty guineas each, and the gift of a gold medal, and lastly, two hundred guineas at the conclusion of the work."—*Allan Cunningham*.

The Society afterwards indulged him with two exhibitions of his paintings, which yielded a profit of 500*l.* He died poor and half mad in 1806, at the age of 65, and was buried in St. Paul's. *Observe also*.—Full-length portraits of Lord Romney, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of Jacob, Lord Folkestone, the first President, by Gainsborough. In the ante-room is a characteristic portrait of Barry, hung however in a very indifferent

* Strype, B. v., p. 456.

light. The three statues by Bacon, R.A., (Mars, Venus, and Narcissus), though poor in themselves, are of some interest in the history of Art in this country. Respectable persons are admitted to see these pictures between the hours of 10 and 4, any day of the week except Wednesday and Sunday. The model room of the Society may be seen at the same time.

"The great room of the Society was for several years the place where many persons chose to try or to display their oratorical abilities. Dr. Goldsmith, I remember, made an attempt at a speech, but was obliged to sit down in confusion. I once heard Dr. Johnson speak there, upon a subject relative to Mechanics, with a propriety, perspicuity, and energy which excited general admiration."—*Kippis, Bio. Brit.*, iv. 266.

The Society meets every Wednesday, at 8, from the 31st of Oct. to the 31st of July.

ARTISTS (SOCIETY OF BRITISH), SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL. An incorporated Society, with a Life Academy, and an annual exhibition open from the middle of April till the end of the London season, set up by artists whose works were all rejected or ill-placed at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. No Royal Academician is, or will become, a member.

ARUNDEL HOUSE, in the STRAND. The old Inn, or town-house, of the Bishops of Bath, from whose possession, in the reign of Edward VI., it passed "without recompence" into the hands of Lord Thomas Seymour, (Admiral), brother of the Protector Somerset. Seymour was subsequently beheaded, and his house in the Strand was bought by Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, with several other messuages, tenements, and lands adjoining.* This Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, dying in 1579, was succeeded by his grandson, Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for his share in the intrigues of Mary, Queen of Scots; and this Philip, attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and dying abroad in 1595, his house passed into the keeping of the father of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth.† Thomas Howard, the son of Philip, was restored to the Earldom of Arundel by James I., in whose time Arundel House became the repository of that noble collection of works of Art, of which the very ruins are ornaments now to several prin-

cipal cabinets. The collection contained, when entire, 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscribed marbles, exclusive of sarcophagi, altars, gems, fragments, and what he had paid for, but could never obtain permission to remove from Rome. A view of the Statue Gallery forms the background to Vansomer's portrait of the earl, and a view of the Picture Gallery to Vansomer's portrait of his countess. Here Hollar was lodged, and here he engraved several views of the house, and drew his well-known View of London as seen from the roof. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, died 1646; and at the Restoration, in 1660, his house and marbles were restored to his grandson, who, at the instigation of Evelyn, gave the library to the Royal Society, and the inscribed marbles still known as the Arundelian Collection to the University of Oxford.

"Sept. 19, 1667. To London with Mr. Hen. Howard of Norfolk, of whom I obtained y^e gift of his Arundelian marbles, those celebrated and famous inscriptions, Greek and Latine, gathered with so much cost and industrie from Greece, by his illustrious grandfather, the magnificent Earl of Arundel, my noble friend whilst he liv'd. When I saw these precious monuments miserably neglected and scatter'd up and down about the garden, and other parts of Arundel House, and how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired them, I procur'd him to bestow them on the University of Oxford. This he was pleas'd to grant me, and now gave me the key of the gallery, with leave to mark all those stones, urns, altars, &c., and whatever I found had inscriptions on them that were not statues."—*Evelyn*.

The donor of the marbles died in 1677, and in 1678 * Arundel House was taken down, and the present Arundel-street, Surrey-street, Howard-street, and Norfolk-street erected in its stead. The few marbles that remained were removed to Tart Hall and Cuper's Gardens, (which see). From Hollar's views of the house it would appear to have been little more than a series of detached buildings, erected at different periods, and joined together without any particular outlay of taste or skill. The principal buildings were, I believe, of red-brick. Sully, when ambassador in England in the reign of James I., was lodged in Arundel house. He speaks in his Memoirs of its numerous apartments upon one floor. The first meetings of the Royal Society were held in this house. Among Wren's designs at All Souls' College, Oxford, is a general plan for a house for the Duke of Norfolk on the site of Arundel House.

* Strype, B. iv., p. 105.

† Earl of Monmouth's Memoirs, ed. 1759, p. 77.

* Walpole's Anecdotes, ii. 153.

ARUNDEL STREET, PANTON SQUARE.

So called from the Lords Arundel of Wardour; rated to the poor, for the first time, in the books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the year 1673; and then and there described as "next Coll. Pantons's tenements." [See Wardour Street.]

ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, was built in 1678, on the site of Arundel House. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Simon Harcourt, Esq., in 1688, afterwards Lord Chancellor, (d. 1727). Rymer, whose *Fœdera* is our best historical monument, died at his house in this street, in 1713, and was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Clement's Danes. John Anstis, Garter King-at-Arms, 1715-16. Mrs. Porter, the celebrated actress, "over against the Blue Ball."

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, LITTLE DEAN'S YARD, and CLOISTERS, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, now a prebendal house. It was originally built by Inigo Jones on Chapter land, for the Ashburnham family, to which belonged Jack Ashburnham, whose name is now inseparably connected with the misfortunes of Charles I. The lease of Ashburnham House was purchased by the Crown in 1730, of John, Earl Ashburnham. Here the Cotton Library of MSS. was deposited, and here a fire broke out Oct. 23rd, 1731, and of the 948 volumes of which the library consisted, 114 were quite lost or entirely spoiled, and 98 much damaged. The house was then in the occupation of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, the King's Librarian, who is reported to have left at the first cry of fire, carrying the Alexandrian MS. under his arm. In the western portion of the house, (all that remains of the original building), is a drawing-room of exquisite proportions, which had once a dome in the centre; the dining-room, once the state bed-room, with a graceful alcove; and a staircase, one of the finest of Inigo Jones's internal works. The last occupant (1849) was the Rev. H. H. Milman, now Dean of St. Paul's, author of *The Fall of Jerusalem*, and other poems.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, DOVER STREET. [See Dover Street.]

ASIATIC SOCIETY (ROYAL), 5, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, (founded 1823), contains an interesting collection of Oriental arms and armour. *Observe*.—The Malay spears mounted with gold; the pair of Ceylonese jingals, or grasshoppers, mounted with silver, taken in the Khandyan war of 1815; a complete suit of Persian armour

inlaid with gold; a Bengal sabre, termed a kharg; Ceylonese hog spears, and Lahore arrows; a sculptured column of great beauty, from the gateway of a temple in Mahore; and statues of Durga, Surga, and Buddha, that deserve attention. The Society usually meets on the first and third Saturdays in every month, from November to June inclusive. Admission fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

ASKE'S HOSPITAL, HOXTON. Erected by the Haberdashers' Company, in 1692, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left 30,000*l.* to that Company, for building and endowing an Hospital for the relief of twenty poor members of the Haberdashers' Company, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the Company. The original edifice was built by Dr. Robert Hooke, the mathematician; and the present hospital from the designs of D. R. Roper.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD. The first amphitheatre on this spot was a mere temporary erection of deal boards, set up, in 1774, by Philip Astley, a light-horseman in the 15th or General Elliot's regiment. It stood on what was then an open piece of ground in St. George's Fields, through which the New Cut ran, and to which a halfpenny hatch led. The price of admission to the space without the railing of the ride was sixpence, and Astley himself, said to have been the handsomest man in England, was the chief performer, assisted by a drum, two fifes, and a clown of the name of Porter. At first it was an open area. In 1780, it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786, it was newly fitted up, and called "The Royal Grove," and in 1792 "The Royal Saloon, or Astley's Amphitheatre." The entertainment, at first, was only a day exhibition of horsemanship. Transparent fireworks, slack-rope vaulting, Egyptian pyramids, tricks on chairs, tumbling, &c., were subsequently added, the ride enlarged, and the house opened in the evening. It is now both theatre and amphitheatre.

"Whitfield never drew as much attention as a mountebank does: he did not draw attention by doing better than others, but by doing what was strange. Were Astley to preach a sermon, standing upon his head on a horse's back, he would collect a multitude to hear him; but no wise man would say he had made a better sermon for that."

—Johnson, in *Boswell's Life*.

"London, at this time of year, (September), is as nauseous a drug as any in an apothecary's shop. I could find nothing at all to do, and so went to Astley's, which indeed was much beyond my expectation. I do not wonder any longer that Darius was chosen king by the instructions he gave to his horse; nor that Caligula made his Consul. Astley can make his dauce minuets and hornpipes. But I shall not have even Astley now; Her Majesty the Queen of France, who has as much taste as Caligula, has sent for the whole of the *dramatis personæ* to Paris."—*Horace Walpole to Lord Strafford, Sept. 12th, 1783.*

In 1794, (Aug. 17th), the amphitheatre and nineteen adjoining houses were destroyed by fire. In 1803, (Sept. 2nd), it was again burnt down, the mother of Mrs. Astley, jun., perishing in the flames.

"Base Buonaparté, fill'd with deadly ire,
Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon;
Thy hatch, O Halfpenny! pass'd in a trice,
Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's
twice."—*Rejected Addresses.*

This was said or sung in 1812; and in 1841, (June 8th), it was a third time burnt down, Mr. Duerow, who had been one of Astley's riders and became manager, dying insane soon after, from the losses he sustained. Old Astley, who was born at Newcastle-under-Line in 1742, died in Paris, Oct. 20th, 1814. He is said to have built nineteen different theatres.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY (ROYAL), SOMERSET HOUSE. Instituted 1820, "for the Encouragement and Promotion of Astronomy;" and incorporated by royal charter, dated March 7th, 1st of Will. IV. Entrance-money, 2*l.* 2*s.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.* Annual general meeting, second Friday in February. Medal awarded every year. The Society has a small but good mathematical library, and a few astronomical instruments. In the Council-room is a three-quarter portrait of Mr. Baily, by T. Phillips, R.A.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. [*See Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*]

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS. [*See Female Orphan Asylum.*]

ATHENÆUM CLUB, PALL MALL. Instituted in 1823 by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir F. Chantrey, Mr. Jekyll, &c., "for the Association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal

patrons of Science, Literature and the Arts." The members are chosen by ballot, except that the committee have the power of electing yearly, from the list of candidates for admission, a limited number of persons, "who shall have attained to distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, and the Arts, or for Public Services," the number so elected not to exceed nine in each year. The number of ordinary members is fixed at 1200; entrance fee, 25 guineas; yearly subscription, 6 guineas. One black ball in ten excludes. The present Club-house (Decimus Burton, architect) was built in 1829.

"The only Club I belong to is the Athenæum, which consists of twelve hundred members, amongst whom are to be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in the land, in every line—civil, military, and ecclesiastical, peers spiritual and temporal, (ninety-five noblemen and twelve bishops), commoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with Science, the Arts, and Commerce in all its principal branches, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class. Many of these are to be met with every day, living with the same freedom as in their own houses. For six guineas a-year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, of the daily papers, English and foreign, the principal periodicals, and every material for writing, with attendance for whatever is wanted. The building is a sort of palace, and is kept with the same exactness and comfort as a private dwelling. Every member is a master without any of the trouble of a master. He can come when he pleases, and stay away as long as he pleases, without anything going wrong. He has the command of regular servants without having to pay or to manage them. He can have whatever meal or refreshment he wants, at all hours, and served up with the cleanliness and comfort of his own house. He orders just what he pleases, having no interest to think of but his own. In short, it is impossible to suppose a greater degree of liberty in living."—*Walker's Original.*

In the Coffee-room is a fine full-length unfinished portrait of George IV., the last work of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was painting one of the orders on the breast a few hours before he died. The library is the best Club Library in London.

AUCTION MART, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, Bank of England, (Walters, architect), was opened in 1810, for the sale of estates, annuities, shares in public institutions, pictures, books, and other property, by public auction. There was an Auction-house standing near the Royal Exchange in the reign of James II. I have seen several printed catalogues, preserved by Narcissus

Luttrell, of sales that took place there in that reign. Dr. Seaman's sale, in the year 1676, was the first book-auction, and Samuel Patterson the earliest auctioneer who sold books singly in lots—the first bidding for which was sixpence. The best pictures are sold at Christie's, in King-street, St. James's; at Phillips', in New Bond-street; and at Fosters', in Pall Mall. The best books, prints, and coins are sold by Sotheby and Wilkinson, in Wellington-street.

AUDIT OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.—Office for Auditing the Public Accounts),—existed as an office under the name of the Office of the Auditors of the Imprests, (or sums imprested, *i. e.* advanced to and charged against public officers), temp. Henry VIII. The present commission was established in 1785, and the salaries, formerly paid by fees upon the passing of accounts, are now paid out of the civil list, and at fixed rates, fees of every kind being abolished. The average annual cost of the office is about 50,000*l.*, and the number of accounts rendered annually for audit about 400. There are six commissioners, a secretary, and upwards of 100 clerks. Almost all the Home and all the Colonial expenditure of the country is examined at this office. Edward Harley and Arthur Maynwaring were the two auditors of the imprests in the reign of Anne. Harley's brother (Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford) obtained many curious public papers from his brother. If he had emptied the office, the nation had been a gainer, for the papers the brother purloined were bought by Government for the British Museum, and much of what he left—all, indeed, but what Sir William Musgrave, a commissioner, gathered and presented to the British Museum—destroyed by order of another Government. Maynwaring's fees were about 2000*l.* a-year. The present salary of a commissioner is 1200*l.*; the chairman's salary, 500*l.*

AUDLEY STREET (NORTH), GROSVENOR SQUARE, was so called after Hugh Audley, of the Inner Temple, Esq., who died "infinitely rich" on the 15th of November, 1662. The title of a pamphlet, published at the time, records his history—*The Way to be Rich, according to the practice of the Great Audley, who began with 200*l.* in the year 1605, and died worth 100,000*l.*, this instant November, 1662.* His land, described in an old Survey, (circ. 1710), among King George III.'s maps in the British Museum, as "Mr. Audley's

land," lay between "Great Brook Field," and "Shoulder of Mutton Field." To this account of Audley I may add that he left a large portion of his property to Thomas Davies, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, and one of his executors, afterwards Sir Thomas Davies, and Lord Mayor of London in 1677. From this Davies, I suspect, and not from Mary Davies of Ebury, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, derives its name. Here is a public-house (No. 32) with the sign of Admiral Vernon, the hero of Portobello.

AUDLEY STREET (SOUTH), GROSVENOR SQUARE. Built in 1730. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—General Paoli; Sir William Jones, (opposite Audley-square); Charles X. of France, in No. 72, now Mr. Hankey's. Louis XVIII., I am assured, lived at one time in this street. No. 77 was Alderman Sir Matthew Wood's; here Queen Caroline took up her abode on her first arrival from Italy in 1820, and used at first to appear on the balcony and bow to the mob assembled in the street. In No. 14 Sir Richard Westmacott, the sculptor, executed all his principal works. In the vault of Grosvenor Chapel, on the east side of the street, are interred,—Ambrose Philips, the poet, ridiculed by Pope, (d. 1749); Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, (d. 1762); Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, [*see* Chesterfield House], (d. 1773); John Wilkes, (Wilkes and Liberty). There is a tablet to Wilkes, (d. 1797), with this inscription from his own pen, "The remains of John Wilkes, a Friend to Liberty." In "Audley-square," South Audley-street, Spencer Perceval, the minister, was born, (1762).

AUGUSTINE'S (ST.) IN THE WALL, in LIME STREET WARD. A parish church so called, says Stow, "for that it stood adjoining to the wall of the City." No remains exist.

AUGUSTINE'S (ST.), WATLING STREET. A church in the ward of Farringdon Within, built in 1682 by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened for public service Sept. 23rd, 1683. The old church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the parish of St. Faith-under-St. Paul's united at the same time to the newly erected St. Augustine's. The steeple was finished in 1695. The presentation to the conjoined rectory is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The Rev. R. H. Barham (Thomas Ingholdsby) died, in 1845, rector of the united parishes.

AUSTIN FRIARS, BROAD STREET, BROAD STREET WARD. The house of the Augustine Friars, founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1243. The church was surmounted by "a most fine spired steeple, small, high, and straight." Stow, who tells us this, adds—"I have not seen the like." Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, bestowed the house and grounds on William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, who transformed his new acquisition into a town residence for himself, called while it continued in his family by the name of Paulet House and Winchester House, (hence Winchester-street adjoining). The church, reserved by the King, was granted by his son, "to the Dutch nation in London, to be their preaching place." Edward VI. records the circumstance in his Diary:—

"1550, June 29:—It was appointed that the Germans should have the Austin Friars for their church, to have their service in, for avoiding of all sects of Ana-Baptists, and such like."

The grant was confirmed by several successive sovereigns, and is enjoyed by the Dutch to this day. [See Dutch Church.] The church contains some very good Decorated windows, and will repay examination. Lord Winchester died in 1571, and was succeeded by his son, who sold "the monuments of noblemen, buried there, for one hundred pounds; made fair stabling for horses, in place thereof, and sold the lead from the roofs and laid it anew with tile."* In 1602 the necessities of the fourth Marquis of Winchester were such, that he was compelled to part with his house and property in Austin Friars to John Swinnerton, a merchant, afterwards Lord Mayor. Sir Philip Sidney's friend, Fulke Greville, then an inhabitant of Austin Friars, communicates his alarm about the purchase to the Countess of Shrewsbury, another tenant of the Marquis of Winchester, in that quarter:—

"Since my return from Plymouth, I understand my Lord Marquis hath offered his house for sale, and there is one Swinnerton, a merchant, that hath engaged himself to deal for it. The price, as I hear, is 5000*l.*, his offer 4500*l.*; so as the one's need, and the other's desire, I doubt will easily reconcile this difference of price between them. In the mean season I thought it my duty to give your ladyship notice, because both your house and my lady of Warwick's are included in this bargain; and we, your poor neighbours, would think our dwellings desolate without you, and conceive

your ladyship would not willingly become a tenant to such a fellow."—*Letter, Sept. 23rd, 1602, (Lodge's Illus., 8vo ed., ii. 580).*

Lady Anne Clifford (Anne Pembroke Dorset, and Montgomery) was married to the Earl of Dorset in her mother's chambers in Austin Friars House, Feb. 25th, 1603-9.* Here (1735) Richard Gough the antiquary, was born; and here, a No. 18, lived James Smith, one of the authors of the Rejected Addresses. A second James Smith coming to the place after he had been many years a resident, produced so much confusion to both, that the last comer waited on the author and suggested to prevent future inconvenience, that one or other had better leave, hinting, at the same time, that he should like to stay "No," said the wit, "I am James the First; you are James the Second; you must abdicate."

AVE MARIA LANE, LUDGATE HILL.

"So called because of stationers or text-writers that dwelt there who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely A, B, C, with the Pater Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c."—*Stow, p. 126.*

"Ave-maria aly" is mentioned in the curious early poem of Cocke Lorelles Bote printed by Wynkyn de Worde, circ. 1506. In Queen Anne's time, "The Black Boy Coffee-house," in this lane, was the chief place for the sale of books by auction.

AXE YARD, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, where Fludyer-street was afterwards built, and so called from "a great messuage or brew-house" on the west side of King street, "commonly called the Axe," referred to in a document of the 23rd of Henry VIII. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir William Daventant, the poet. Pepys, when young an unknown.

"August 10, 1660. By the way, I cannot forge that my Lord Claypoole did the other day make enquiry of Mrs. Hunt, concerning my house in Axe Yard, and did set her on work to get it of me for him, which methinks is a very great change."—*Pepys.*

AYLESBURY STREET, CLERKENWELL, covers the site of the house and gardens of the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury, to whom the old Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem descended from the Cecil family, and with whom it continued till 1706. Earl Robert, Deputy Earl Marshal, dates many of his letters in 1671 from Aylesbury House, Clerkenwell. On the south side of Aylesbury-street, and "at the corner house

* Stow, p. 67.

* Birch's Prince Henry, p. 140.

of that passage leading by the Old Jerusalem Tavern, under the gateway of the Priory in St. John's Square," Thomas Britton, the musical small-coalman, held his celebrated music meetings, for a period of six-and-thirty years, (1678—1714).

"On the ground floor was a repository for small

BACON HOUSE stood in a street off Cheapside, and was so called after Lord Keeper Bacon, the father of the Chancellor. It seems to have been inhabited jointly by the Bacon family and by Recorder Fleetwood, the constant correspondent of the great Lord Burghley.

BAG OF NAILS, (properly **THE BACCHANALS**). A public house in Arabella-row, Pimlico, the corner house on the left hand side leading from Pimlico. It is now a gin-shop.

BAGNIGGE WELLS, **COLD BATH FIELDS**. A noted place of public entertainment, a kind of minor Vauxhall, much frequented formerly by the lower sort of ademen, and first opened to the public in the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two mineral springs, the one chalybeate, the other cathartic. Nell Wynne is said to have had a country-house near this spot, and her bust was here in 1789, when Waldron edited Downes's *oscus Anglicanus*.

BAGNIO (THE), in **BATH STREET**, **NEWGATE STREET**,

"Was built and first opened in December, 1679; built by Turkish Merchants."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 44.

"A neat contrived building after the Turkish mode, seated in a large handsome yard, and at the upper end of Pincock-lane, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This Bagnio is much resorted unto for sweating, being found very good for aches, &c., and approved of by our Physicians."—*Strype*, i. iii., p. 195.

"I had sent this four-and-twenty hours sooner, if had not had the misfortune of being in a great doubt about the orthography of the word Bagnio. I consulted several Dictionaries, but found no relief; at last having recourse both to the Bagnio in Newgate-street, and to that in Chancery-lane, and finding the original manuscripts upon the sign-posts of each to agree literally with my own spelling, I returned home full of satisfaction in order to dispatch this epistle."—*Spectator*, No. 332.

"The Royal Bagnio, situate on the north side of Newgate-street, is a very spacious and commodious place for sweating, hot-bathing, and cupping; they tell me it is the only true Bagnio after the Turkish

coal, and over that was the concert room, which was very long and narrow, and had a ceiling so low that a tall man could but just stand upright in it. It has long since been pulled down and rebuilt. At this time [1776] it is an ale house known by the sign of the Bull's Head."—*Hawkins's History of Music*, v. 74.

model, and hath 18 degrees of heat. It was first opened Anno 1679. Here is one very spacious room with a cupola roof, besides others lesser; the walls are neatly set with Dutch tile. The charge of the house for sweating, rubbing, shaving, cupping, and bathing, is four shillings each person. There are nine servants who attend. The days for ladies, are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and for gentlemen, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; and to shew the healthfulness of sweating thus, here is one servant who has been near twenty-eight years and another sixteen, though four days a-week constantly attending in the heat."—*Hatton's New View of London*, 8vo, 1708, p. 797.

The Bath, with its cupola-roof, its marble steps, and Dutch tiled walls, is now a Cold Bath, and called the **OLD ROYAL BATHS**.

BAGNIO COURT, **NEWGATE STREET**, was so called from the Bagnio described in the preceding article. In 1843 the name was changed to Bath-street.

BAGNIO (THE), in **LONG ACRE**, commonly called **THE QUEEN'S**,* stood on the south side of Long-acre, between Conduit-court and Leg-alley. It was built about 1676, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1694.† Lord Mohun left this Bagnio in a hackney-coach to fight his famous duel in Hyde Park with the Duke of Hamilton. It afterwards became a house of ill-fame, and gave its name as a generic to similar places.

BAKERS' HALL, No. 16, **HARP LANE**, **GREAT TOWER STREET**. A neat plain building lately repaired under the superintendance of James Elmes, author of the *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*.

"Then is there Hart-lane for Harpe-lane, which likewise runneth down into Thames-street. In this Hart-lane is the Bakers' Hall, sometime the dwelling-house of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London, who was son to William Chicheley, Alderman of London, brother to William Chicheley, Arch-deacon of Canterbury, nephew to Robert Chicheley,

* Hatton, p. 797.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 74. London Gazette, No. 3019. There is a view of it, done in 1694, among Bagford's Prints in the Museum. Harl. MS. 5953 pt. i., fol. 115.

Mayor of London, and to Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury."—*Stow*, p. 51.

The Bakers of London were of old divided into "White Bakers," and "Brown Bakers;" but the great supply of bread came from Stratford-le-Bow,* and by the regulations of the City, the loaves supplied by the Stratford Bakers were required to be heavier in weight than the loaves of the same price supplied by the London Bakers.

BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Camelford, (who fell in the duel with Best), at No. 64, in the year 1800. The Right Hon. Henry Grattan, the distinguished orator, died (1820) in No. — Mrs. Siddons, in Siddons House, looking into the Regent's Park, on the east side, at the top of the street; here she died, June 8th, 1831.

"In 1817 Mrs. Siddons took the lease of a house pleasantly situated, with an adjoining garden and small green, at the top of Upper Baker-street, on the right side towards the Regent's Park. Here she built an additional room for her modelling."—*Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons*, p. 360.

Here, at the "Bazaar in Baker-street," is the Wax-work Exhibition and Chamber of Horrors, well and widely known as Madame Tussaud's. Admission, one shilling; Chamber of Horrors, sixpence additional. Mrs. Salmon's wax-work exhibition in Fleet-street (an attractive sight for a century and more) must have been a poor display compared to this.

BAKEWELL HALL, OR, BLAKEWELL HALL, IN BASINGHALL STREET. A weekly market-place for woollen cloths, established by the Mayor and Corporation (20th of Rich. II.) in a house formerly belonging to the wealthy family of the Basings, but subsequently in the possession of Thomas Bakewell, who was living in it in the 36th of Edward III., and from whom the Hall or Market derives its name. Bakewell Hall was rebuilt in the year 1588, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, re-erected in 1672, and ultimately taken down to make way for the present Bankruptcy Court in 1820. The profits or fees paid on pitchings were given by the City to Christ's Hospital, and in 1708 were reckoned at 1100*l.*†

BALL'S POND, ISLINGTON. So called from the Ducking-Pond of a person of the name of Ball, who kept a tavern here in the reign of Charles II. I have seen a token of Charles's reign, with his name upon it.

* *Strype*, B. v., p. 338.

† Of the last Hall there is a view in Wilkinson.

"But Husband gray now comes so stall,
For Prentice notch'd he strait does call:
Where's Dame, quoth he,—quoth son of shop
She's gone her cake in milk to sop:
Ho, ho! to Islington; enough!
Fetch Job my son and our dog Ruffe!
For there in Pond, through mire and muck,
We'll cry lay Duck, there Ruffe, hay Duck."

Davenant, The Long Vacation in London
(Works, 1673, p. 289).

BALTIMORE HOUSE. [See Russet Square.]

BANCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES, MINDEN (for 24 poor men of the Draper Company), and **SCHOOL**, (for 100 boys erected in the year 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, (grandson of Archbishop Bancroft), who left the sum of 28,000*l.* and upwards to the Company of Drapers, for their erection and endowment. Bancroft was an Officer of the Lord Mayor's Court, and is said to have acquired his fortune by harsh acts of justice in his capacity as a City officer; by unnecessary informations and arbitrary summonses. His tomb erected in his life-time, is in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. He left lands to keep it in repair. There is an engraving of it by J. T. Smith.

BANGOR COURT, SHOE LANE.

"In this Shoe-lane was a messuage called Bangor-house, belonging formerly, as it seems, to the Bishops of that See; which messuage, with the waste ground about it, Sir John Barksted, Knight, did, in the year 1647, purchase of the trustees for the sale of Bishops' Lands, for the purpose of erecting messuages and tenements thereupon."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 247.

The last Bishop of Bangor who resided in Bangor House was Bishop Dolben, (d. 1633). Bentley's printing-offices occupy the site.

BANK OF ENGLAND, THREATLED **NEEDLE STREET, CITY.**—"the principal Bank of Deposit and Circulation; not in this country only, but in Europe,"—was founded in 1694, and grew out of a loan of 1,200,000*l.* for the public service. Its principal projector was Mr. William Paterson, an enterprising Scotch gentleman; who, according to his own account, commenced his exertions for the establishment of a National Bank in 1691. The subscribers, besides receiving eight per cent. on the sum advanced, and 4000*l.* a year for the expenses of management, in all 100,000*l.* a year, were incorporated into a Society, (July 27th, 1694) denominated the Governor and Company of the Bank of England—the name they are still known by. The first Governor was Sir

John Houblon, whose house and garden occupied the site of the present Bank, and the first Deputy-Governor was Michael Godfrey, author of "A short Account of the intended Bank of England." During the great recoinage in 1696, a crisis occurred, and the Directors were compelled to suspend the payment of their notes. This, however, they got over, and, in order to prevent the like occurrence, the capital was increased from 1,200,000*l.* to 2,201,171*l.* The Charter was renewed the next year until 1711; in 1708 it was further continued to 1733; in 1712 to 1743; in 1742 to 1765; in 1763 to 1786; in 1781 to 1812; in 1800 to 1833; and in 1833, by Act of 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 98, it was renewed until 1855. The great event in the history of the Bank occurred in 1797, when cash payments were suspended. On Saturday, 26th February, 1797, a Gazette Extraordinary was published, announcing the landing of some troops in Wales from a French frigate. The alarm on the subject of invasion was deep and universal, and the Bank, though possessing property, after all claims upon her had been deducted, to the amount of 15,513,690*l.*, had only 1,272,000*l.* in cash and bullion in her coffers. There was every prospect of a violent run, and on the next day (Sunday) an order of Council was issued, prohibiting the Directors from paying notes in cash until the sense of Parliament had been taken on the subject. The Parliament concurred with the Privy Council, and the Restriction Act, prohibiting the Bank from paying cash except for sums under twenty shillings, was passed at this time. Previously to 1759, the Bank did not issue any notes for less than 20*l.*; 10*l.* notes were then first issued. 5*l.* notes were first issued in 1794, and 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes (since discontinued) in 1797. The Bank never re-issues the same notes, even when they are returned the same day they are sent out. The first forgery of a Bank-note occurred in 1758, when the person who forged it was convicted and executed. A Bank-note, of which the holder knows the number and date, may be stopped at the Bank for a day, and a notice obtained of being presented, by giving information to the Secretary's office and paying 2*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the loss are embodied in the form of a letter, which the party giving the information is called upon to sign with his address. The total loss to the Bank from Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to 10,000*l.*

The business of the Bank was carried on in Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry, from its foundation in 1694 to the 5th of June, 1734, when it was removed to an establishment of its own (part of the present edifice) designed for the Directors by Mr. George Sampson. On the 1st of January, 1735, the statue of William III. was set up. East and west wings were added by Sir Robert Taylor between the years 1766 and 1786. Sir John Soane subsequently receiving the appointment of architect to the Bank, and the business of the Governor and Company increasing, much of Sampson's first building, and of the wings erected by Sir R. Taylor, were either altered or taken down, and the (one-storied) Bank as we now see it, covering an irregular area of four acres, altogether completed by the same architect. There is little to admire in it: parts, however, are good, though overlaid with ornament, the besetting sin of Sir John Soane's style of architecture. Yet, with all its faults, it has the merit, I am told, of being well adapted for the purposes and business of the Bank. The corner towards Lothbury, though small, is much admired. The area in the centre, planted with trees and shrubs, was formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher, Thread-needle-street. The government of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, eight of whom go out every year. The qualification for Governor is 4000*l.* Stock, Deputy-Governor 3000*l.*, and Director 2000*l.* In 1837, the Governor of the Bank appeared in the Gazette as a bankrupt. The room in which the Directors meet is called the Bank Parlour. In the lobby of the Parlour is a portrait of Abraham Newland, who rose from a baker's counter to be chief clerk of the Bank of England, and to die enormously rich. The number of clerks employed is about 800, and the salaries rise from 50*l.* to nearly 2000*l.* a year. The Bullion Office is situated on the northern side of the Bank, in the basement story, and formed part of the original structure. It was afterwards enlarged by Sir Robert Taylor, and eventually altered to its present form by Sir John Soane. The office consists of three apartments—a public chamber for the transaction of business, a vault for public deposits, and a vault for the private stock of the Bank. The duties are discharged by a Principal, a Deputy-Principal, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and porters. In the process of weighing, a number of admirably-

constructed balances are brought into operation. The larger ones comprise a balance, invented by Mr. Bate, for weighing silver in bars, from 50 lbs. to 80 lbs. troy;—a balance, invented in 1820, by Sir John Barton, of the Mint, for weighing gold coin and gold in bars, the former in quantities varying from a few ounces to 18 lbs. troy; and the latter any weight up to 15 lbs.; and a third invented by Mr. Bate, for weighing dollars to amounts not exceeding 72 lbs. 2 oz. troy. These instruments are very perfect in their action, admit of easy regulation, and are of durable construction. The public are admitted to a counter, separated from the rest of the apartments, but are on no account allowed to enter the bullion vaults. The amount of bullion in the possession of the Bank of England constitutes, along with their securities, the assets which they place against their liabilities, on account of circulation and deposits; and the difference (about three millions) between the several amounts is called the "Rest," or guarantee fund to provide for the contingency of possible losses. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the Bank in the "bar" form; although no form of the deposit would be refused. A bar of gold is a small slab, weighing sixteen pounds, and worth about 800*l.* In the weighing office is the balance made by Mr. Cotton, with glass weights, and weighing at the rate of thirty-three sovereigns a minute. The machine appears to be a square brass box, in the inside of which, secure from currents of air, is the machinery. On the top of the box is a small cylindrical hopper, which will hold about forty sovereigns, and in front of the box are two small apertures, to which are fitted two receivers, one for the sovereigns of full weight, and the other for the light. Supposing the sovereign to be weighed, then comes the operation of removing it. This is effected by a very curious contrivance. There are two bolts placed at right angles to each other, and on each side of the platform or scale there is a part cut away so as to admit of the bolts striking so far into the area of the platform as to remove anything that would nearly fill it. These bolts are made to strike at different elevations, the lower striking a little before the upper one. If the sovereign be full weight, the scale remains down, and then the lower bolt, which strikes a little before the upper, knocks it off into the full weight box. If the sovereign be light it rises up, and the first bolt strikes under it,

and misses it, and the higher bolt then strikes and knocks it off in the light box. The Stock or Annuities upon which the Public Dividends are payable amounts to about 774,000,000*l.*; the yearly dividend payable thereupon to about 25,000,000*l.* and the yearly payment to the Governor and Company of the Bank for the charges of management, to 136,000*l.* The Income-Tax on the Dividends for one year, ending July 5th, 1843, was 677,310*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The issue of paper on securities is not permitted to exceed 14,000,000*l.* Do not omit to see the wonderful machinery invented by Mr. Oldham, by which Bank-notes are printed and numbered with unerring precision, in progression from 1 to 100,000; the whole accompanied by such a system of registration and checks as to record every thing that every part of the machine is doing at any moment, and render fraud impossible.

BANKRUPTCY (COURT OF), Basinghall Street. A spacious building (occupying the site of Bakewell Hall), erected in 1820, from the designs of William Fowler, Esq., the architect of Covent-garden Market, Hungerford Market, and of other public edifices in London. The business of the court is managed by two judges, and five commissioners. Number of Bankrupts in 1845—1028; in 1846—1326. The bankrupt is a trader, the insolvent not necessarily so. The bankrupt, when discharged, is discharged not only as to his person, but as to future acquired property; while the insolvent is discharged only as to his person, and not as to future acquired property.

BANKSIDE (THE), SOUTHWARK, comprehends that portion of ground or river-bank between the Clink, near to the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and the Surrey end of Blackfriars Bridge, of old the seat of every vice, dissipation, and amusement—stews, bear-baitings, and theatres. [*See Bagnio.*] The stews were as old as the reign of Henry II., and in Richard II.'s reign belonged to Sir William Walworth, the sturdy Lord Mayor who slew Wat Tyler. Wat had destroyed several of the stew-houses on the Bankside, and had thus seriously injured the property of the Lord Mayor, a circumstance that may have had some weight with Sir William when he gave the deadly blow to the bold and daring rebel.

"These allowed stew-houses had signs on their fronts towards the Thames, not hanged out, but

ainted on the walls; as a Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Cranes, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bell, the Swan, &c."—*Stow*, p. 151.

the Castle and the Cardinal's Hat are mentioned in the expenses of Sir John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of that name. These stews, which were regulated by Parliament, were put down by sound of trumpet, the 37th of King Henry VIII., A.D. 1546. A caustic and clever poem, called *Cocke brelles Bote*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1506, this part of Southwark is distinguished as Stews-bank. A lane in Upper Thames-street, leading to the river, is still called Stew-lane. Bears were baited here from a very early period till the reign of William III., when this kind of amusement, "as more convenient for the spectators and such like," was removed from the Bear Garden to Hockley-in-the-Hole. The theatres on the Bankside were Paris Garden, the Globe, the Rose, the Hope, and the Swan. [See all these names.] There is no theatre on the Bankside at the restoration in 1660, and when Strype drew his Survey in 1720, the place was chiefly inhabited by dyers, "there seated," says, "for the conveniency of the water." Beside the owner of the Rose, and part proprietor of Paris Garden, was originally a dyer on the Bankside.

BANQUETTING HOUSE. [See Whitehall.]

BANQUETTING HOUSE (LORD MAYOR'S). [See Stratford Place.]

BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL, MONKELL STREET, CITY. Built by Inigo Jones, and repaired by the Earl of Burlington. The semicircular termination rests on a fragment of old London Wall. The entrance is under a rich and projecting shell canopy, characteristic of the age of Charles II. There is little of Inigo's work about the present building. The Theatre, called by Walpole "one of the best of his works," was pulled down in the latter end of the 17th century.

"The Theatre is commodiously fitted with four degrees of cedar seats, one above another, in elliptical form, adorned with the figures of the seven liberal Sciences, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and a bust of King Charles I. The roof is an optical cupola."—*Hutton*, p. 597.

Barber-Surgeons' Hall. — One of the best of Holbein's works in this country.

"Of Holbein's works in England I find an account only four. The first is that capital picture in

[Barber] Surgeons' Hall of Henry VIII., giving the charter to the Company of Surgeons. The character of his Majesty's bluff haughtiness is well represented, and all the heads are finely executed. The picture itself has been retouched, but is well known by Baron's print. The physician in the middle, on the King's left hand, is Dr. Butts, immortalised by Shakspeare."—*Horace Walpole*.

"27th Feb. 1662-3. To Chyrurgeons' Hall, where we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Physique, and we used with extraordinary great respect. Among other observables, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to this Company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup. There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein, stands up in the Hall, with the officers of the Company kneeling to him to receive their Charter."—*Peypys*.

"29th Aug. 1668. Harris [the actor] and I to Chyrurgeons' Hall, where they are building it new very fine; and there to see their Theatre, which stood all the Fire, and (which was our business) their great picture of Holbein's, thinking to have bought it, by the help of Mr. Pierce [a surgeon], for a little money: I did think to give £200 for it, it being said to be worth £1000; but it is so spoiled that I have no mind to it, and is not a pleasant, though a good picture."—*Peypys*.

The Barbers of London and the Surgeons of London were formerly distinct companies, and were first united when Holbein's picture was painted, in the 32nd of Henry VIII. This union of corporate interests was dissolved in 1745, but Barbers continued for many years to let blood; though it would be difficult now, even in a remote country town, to find the two mysteries united in any other shape than a barber's pole. Among the plate belonging to the Barber-Surgeons is a silver-gilt cup, presented to the Company by Charles II. The shape is curious. The trunk of the Royal oak forms the handle, and the body of the tree, from which hang gilt acorns, the cup itself. The lid is the Royal crown.

BARBICAN.

"On the west side of the Red Cross [hence Red Cross Street] is a street called the Barbican, because sometime there stood on the north side thereof, a burgh-kenin, or watch-tower of the City, called in some language a Barbican, as a bickening is called a Beacon. This burgh-kenning, by the name of the Manor of Base Court, was given by Edward III. to Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and was lately appertaining to Peregrine Bartie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby."—*Stow*, p. 113.

"Barbican, a good broad street, well inhabited by tradesmen, especially salesmen, for apparel both new and old; and fronting Red Cross Street, is the Watchhouse, where formerly stood a Watch

Tower, called *burgh-kenning*, i. e. Barbican."—*R. B.*, in *Strype*, B. iii., p. 93.

Here Dryden has laid the scene of his *Mac Flecknoe* :—

"A watch-tower once; but now, so fate ordains,
Of all the pile an empty name remains:
From its old ruins brothel-houses rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys."

Nor is the place overlooked by the Messrs. Smith, in their excellent imitation of Sir Walter Scott :—

"And lo! where Catherine-street extends,
A fiery tail its lustre lends
To every window-pane;
Blushes each spout in Martlet Court,
And Barbican, moth-eaten fort," &c.

Rejected Addresses.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, who died here in 1640.—John Milton.

"It was at length concluded that she [Milton's wife] should remain at a friend's house till such time as he was settled in his new house at Barbican, and all things for his reception in order."—*Phillips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. 27.

BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S BREW-HOUSE, PARK STREET, SOUTHWARK, was founded by Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and sold by Johnson and his brother executor in behalf of Mrs. Thrale, for 135,000*l.* Barclay was a descendant of the famous Barclay, who wrote the Apology for the Quakers, and Perkins was the chief clerk on Thrale's establishment. While on his tour to the Hebrides, in 1773, Johnson mentioned that Thrale "paid 20,000*l.* a year to the revenue, and that he had four vats, each of which held 1600 barrels, above a thousand hogsheads." The establishment in Park-street is now the largest of its kind in the world. The buildings extend over ten acres, and the machinery includes two steam-engines. The store-cellars contain 126 vats, varying in their contents from 4000 barrels down to 500. About 160 horses are employed in conveying beer to different parts of London. The quantity brewed in 1826 was 380,180 barrels, upon which a duty of ten shillings the barrel, 180,090*l.*, was paid to the revenue: and, in 1835, the malt consumed exceeded 100,000 quarters.

BARGE YARD, BUCKLESBURY. So named after a house known by the sign of the Old Barge; "and it hath been," says Stow, who tells us this, "a common speech that, when Walbrooke did lie open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed up so far, and therefore the place hath ever been since called the Old Barge."

BARNARD'S INN, HOLBORN. An Inn of Chancery appertaining to Gray's Inn.

"Barnard's Inn, called also formerly Mack worth's Inn, was in the time of King Henry the Sixth a messuage belonging to Dr. John Mack worth, dean of Lincoln, and being in the occupation of one Barnard, at the time of the conversion thereof into an Inn of Chancery, it beareth Barnard's name still to this day. The arms of the house are those of Mackworth, viz., party per pale indented ermine and sables, a chevron, gules, fretted or."—*Sir George Buc*, ed. *Howes*, 1631, p. 107!

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE. A narrow close or passage, entered from West Smithfield by an Early English arch, part of the old Priory church of St. Bartholomew. Here lived Dr. Caius, the famous physician and founder of Caius or Key's College, Cambridge.* Here, in a friend's house, till the Act of Oblivion came out, lived John Milton. Here Hubert Le Sœur, the sculptor lived; and here he modelled his statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross. Here, in Palmer's printing-office, setting the types for the second edition of Woolaston's *Religion of Nature*, Benjamin Franklin worked a common journeyman printer. He lodged at this time in Little Britain, next door to bookseller of the name of Wilcox. "I continued," he says, "at Palmer's nearly a year.

"But they must take up with Settle and such as they can get; Bartholomew Fair writers, and Bartholomew Close printers."—*Dryden*, *Vindication of the Duke of Guise*.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR. A famous fair held every year in Smithfield, and so called because it was kept at Bartholomew Tide, and held within the precinct of the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. The duration of the Fair was limited by Henry II. to three days, (the Eve of St. Bartholomew, the day, and the next morning) and the privilege of holding it assigned by the same sovereign to the Prior of St. Bartholomew. This was for several centuries the great Cloth Fair of England. Clothier repaired to it from the most distant parts and had booths and standings erected for their use within the churchyard of the Priory, on the site of what is now called Cloth Fair. The gates of the precinct were closed at night for the protection of property, and a Court of *Pie Poudre* erected within its verge for the necessary enforcement of the laws of the Fair, of debts and legal obligations. In this Court offences were tried the same day, and the parties

* MS. Records of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He paid four pounds a year for his house.

inished, in the stocks or at the whipping-post, the minute after condemnation. At the dissolution of religious houses the privilege of the Fair was in part transferred to the Mayor and Corporation, and in part to Richard Rich, Lord Rich, (d. 1560), ancestor of the Earls of Warwick and Holland. It ceased, however, to be a "Cloth Fair" of any great importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Drapers of London found another and more extensive market for their woollens; and the Clothiers, in the increase of communication between distant places, a wider field for the sale of their manufactures. It subsequently became a Fair of a very diversified character. Monsters, motions, *i. e.* puppet-shows, drolls, and rarities, were the new commodities to be seen. The three days were extended to fourteen; and Bartholomew Fair was converted into a kind of London Carnival for persons of every condition and degree of wealth. The excellent-minded Evelyn records as having seen "the celebrated follies," as he calls them, of the place. The rarities in the way of Natural History attracted Sir Hans Sloane, and, to give an enduring remembrance to what he had seen, he employed a draughtsman to draw and colour the rarer portions of the exhibition. The fourteen days were found too long, for the excesses committed were very great; and in the year 1708, the period of the Fair was restricted to its old duration of three days.* The Fair (or rather, as I may now call it, the anniversary of the Fair) is opened by the Lord Mayor, and the proclamation for the purpose read before the entrance to the Fair. On these occasions it was the custom, formerly, for the Lord Mayor to call upon the keeper of Newgate, and parke of "a cool tankard of wine, nutmeg, and sugar." This custom, which ceased in the second mayoralty of the late Sir Matthew Bledsoe, occasioned the death of Sir John Porter, Lord Mayor in 1688, and maternal grandfather of Horace Walpole and of his cousins the Conway Seymours. In holding the tankard, he let the lid flap down with so much force, that his horse started, and he was thrown to the ground with great violence. He died the next day.

"O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to in my time! Jerusalem was stately thing, and so was Nineveh, and the City of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah, with the rising of the 'Prentices, and the pulling down the awdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but

* Strype, B. iii., p. 240.

the Gunpowder Plot, there was a getpenny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twentyence audience nine times in an afternoon. Your home-born projects prove ever the best, they are so easy and familiar; they put too much learning in their things now-o-days."—*Ben Jonson, Bart. Fair, Act v., sc. 1.*

"I, Adam Overdo, am resolved to spare spy-money hereafter and make my own discoveries. Many are the yearly enormities of this Fair, in whose courts of Pie Poudres I have had the honour, during the three days, sometimes to sit as judge."—*Ben Jonson, Bart. Fair, Act ii., sc. 1.*

"Each person having a booth, paid so much per foot during the first three days. The Earl of Warwick and Holland is concerned in the toll gathered the first three days in the Fair, being a penny for every burthen of goods brought in or carried out; and to that end there are persons that stand at all the entrances into the Fair; and they are of late years grown so nimble, that these blades will extort a penny if one hath but a little bundle under one's arms, and nothing related to the fair."—*Strype, B. iii., p. 285.*

"Trash. Mar my market, thou too proud pedlar! do thy worst, I defy thee, I, and thy stable of hobby horses. I pay for my ground as well as thou dost."—*Ben Jonson, Bart. Fair, Act ii., sc. 1.*

"Leatherhead. Sir, it stands me in six-and-twenty shillings, besides three shillings for my ground."—*Ben Jonson, Bart. Fair, Act iii., sc. 1.*

"30th Aug. 1667. I to Bartholomew Fayre to walk up and down; and there among other things find my Lady Castlemaine at a puppet-play (Patient Grizill), and the street full of people expecting her coming out. I confess I did wonder at her courage to come abroad, thinking the people would abuse her. But they, silly people, do not know the work she makes, and therefore suffered her with great respect to take coach, and she away without any trouble at all."—*Pepys.*

"Sly Merry Andrew, the last Southwark Fair,

(At Bartholomew he did not much appear;

So peevish was the edict of the Mayor)."—*Prior, Merry Andrew.*

"Dr. Johnson's uncle, Andrew Johnson, kept [that is, retained the first place] for a whole year the Ring at Smithfield, where they wrestled and boxed, and never was thrown or conquered."—*Eoswell, by Croker, p. 198.*

The old amusements were wrestling and shooting,† motions, puppets, operas, tight-rope dancing, and the exhibition of dwarfs, monsters, and wild beasts. Among Bagford's

* Lord Kensington, to whom the tolls descended, sold his right to the Corporation of London in 1830. For "Lady Holland's Mob," see *Every Day Book*, i. 1229.

† The 30th of August, 1667, was the day on which the Great Seal was taken from Lord Clarendon, more by the means of this very contess, than perhaps of any other person.

‡ Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 856.

collections in the British Museum,* is a Bartholomew Fair Bill of the time of Queen Anne; the exhibition at Heatly's Booth of "a little opera called the 'Old Creation of the World newly revived, with the addition of the Glorious Battle obtained over the French and Spaniards by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough!'" Between the acts, jigs, sarabands, and antics were performed, and the whole entertainment concluded with "The Merry Humours of Sir John Spendall, and Punchinello; with several other things not yet exposed." Heatly is supposed to have had no better scenery than the pasteboard properties of our early theatres.

"The chaos, too, he had described
And seen quite through, or else he lied;
Not that of Past-board which men shew
For groats at Fair of Bartholomew."—*Hudibras*,
C. i.

Another attraction was the ox roasted whole, a yearly custom referred to by Osborn in his Works.† Nor were other attractions wanting.

"*Wasp*. I have been at the Eagle and the Black Wolf, and the Bull with the five legs, and the dogs that dance the Morrice, and the Hare of the Tabor."—*Ben Jonson, Bart. Fair*, Act v., sc. 3.

"I was at Bartholomew Fair. Coming out, I met a man that would have taken off my hat; but I secured it, and was going to draw my sword, crying out—'Begar!' 'Damned Rogue!' 'Morbleu!' &c., when on a sudden I had a hundred people about me crying—'Here, Monsieur, see Jephthah's Rash Vow.'—'Here, Monsieur, see the tall Dutchwoman.'—'See the Tiger!' says another.—'See the Horse and no horse, whose tail stands where his head should do.'—'See the German Artist, Monsieur.'—'See the Siege of Namur, Monsieur.'"—*A Journey to London*, (*Dr. King's Works*, i. 204).

"The Tiger in Bartholomew Fair, that yesterday gave such satisfaction to persons of all qualities by pulling the feathers so nicely from live fowls, will, at the request of several persons, do the same this day; price 6d. each."—*The Postman to Tuesday*, *S-pt. 9th*, 1701.

The public theatres were invariably closed at Bartholomew Fair time; drolls, like Estcourt and Penkethman, finding Bartholomew Fair a more profitable arena for their talents than the boards of Dorset-garden or of old Drury-lane. Here, for Mrs. Mynn ‡ and her daughter, Mrs. Leigh, Elkanah Settle, the rival for years of Dryden, was reduced at last to string speeches and

contrive machinery; and here, in the day of "St. George for England," he made his last appearance, hissing in a green leath dragon of his own invention.

"Smithfield is another sort of place now to what it was in the times of honest Ben, who, were he rise out of his grave, would hardly believe it to be the same numerical spot of ground where Jus Overdo made so busy a figure; where the celebrated Parson demolished a ginger-bread stall; where Nightingale, of harmonious memory, sung ballads; and fat Ursula sold Pig and Bott Ale."—*Tom Brown*.

Bartholomew Fair, too long a real nuisance with scarce a vestige of antiquity or utility about it, is now (1849) composed of a dozen toy-stalls and a few fruit-barrows. The Fair, in fact, cannot be said to exist.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) THE GREAT.

A church in West Smithfield, in the ward of Farringdon Without, the choir and transept of the church of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded in the reign of Henry (c. 1102), by Rahere, "a pleasant witty gentleman, and therefore in his time called the King's minstrel."* This unquestionably is one of the most interesting of the old London churches. There is much good Norman work about it, and its entrance gateway from Smithfield is an excellent specimen of Early English with the toothed ornament of its mouldings. Parts, however, are of the Perpendicular period, and the rebus of Prior Bolton, who died in 1532, (a *be* through a *tun*), fixes the date when the alterations were made. The roof is timber, divided into compartments by a timber beam and king-post. At the west end of the parts of the transepts and nave, in a late style of architecture, and worth examination. The clerestory is Early English. On the north-side of the altar is the canopied tomb with effigy, of Rahere, the first Prior of his foundation. It is of a much later date than his decease, and is a fine specimen of the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture. It was coloured originally, and has been coarsely renewed at several intervals. Over against the founder's tomb is the spacious monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, (d. 1589). The other monuments are of very little importance.

* Harl. MS., 5931. † Ed. 1701, p. 8.

‡ Among Bagford's Collection of Bills in the British Museum, is one of Mrs. Mynn's Company of actors acting at "Ben Jonson's Booth." Harl. MS., 5931.

* Stow, p. 140. Stow's description of Rahere has been called in question, but the life of the founder among the Cottonian MSS. seems to confirm his statement.

unless we except the bust (near Mildmay's monument) of James Rivers, (d. 1641), probably the work of Hubert Le Sœur, who lived in Bartholomew-close, hard by. The parish register records the baptism (Nov. 28th, 1697) of William Hogarth, the painter, and the burial, in 1627, of Sir John Hayward, the historian.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) THE LESS, or, **ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN THE HOSPITAL.** A church in the ward of Farringdon Without, serving as a parish church to the tenants dwelling within the precinct of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The church escaped the Fire, though there is little that is old about it now. The interior was destroyed and reconstructed anew by Mr. Dance in 1789, and again rebuilt in 1823, on Mr. Dance's plan, by the father of Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A. The tower is old. The right of presentation belongs to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The following monuments belonging to the old church have found a sanctuary within the new:—William Markeby, (gentleman), and his wife Alicia, (d. 1439); two small brasses on the floor as you enter the body of the church. Robert Balthrope, Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen Elizabeth, (d. 1591); a small kneeling figure in a niche. Lady Bodley, (wife of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, who died in this parish); tablet with a Latin inscription. The parish register records the baptism of Inigo Jones, the architect, and the burial (1664) of James Heath, author of the Chronicle which bears his name. Heath was buried in the church near the screen door.* Inigo's father was a cloth-worker, residing in or near Cloth Fair.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) BY THE EXCHANGE. A church in Broad-street Ward, rebuilt in 1438, destroyed in the Great Fire, and again rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, the earliest English translator of the Bible, was buried in this church, and when the church was taken down to erect Mr. Tite's Exchange, his remains were removed to the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge. A copy of the church, preserving the old pulpit and other woodwork, has recently been erected by C. R. Lockerell, in Moor-lane.

BARTHOLOMEW'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, the earliest institution of the kind

in London, was part of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded A.D. 1102, by Rahere, the first Prior. He designed it—"Ad omnes pauperes infirmos ad idem hospitale confluentes quousque de infirmitatibus suis convaluerint, ac mulieres prægnantes quousque de puerperio surrexerint, necnon ad omnes pueros de eisdem mulieribus genitos, usque septennium, si dictæ mulieres intra hospitale prædictum decesserint." [See St. Bartholomew the Great.] The executors of Richard Whittington, the celebrated Mayor, repaired the Hospital about the year 1423, and at the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII., at the petition of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor and father of Sir Thomas Gresham, founded it anew as an Hospital "for the continual relief and help of an hundred sore and diseased," being "moved thereto with great pity for and towards the relief and succour and help of the poor, aged, sick, low, and impotent people . . . lying and going about begging in the common streets of the city of London and the suburbs of the same," and "infected with divers great and horrible sicknesses and diseases." The immediate superintendence of the Hospital was committed at first to Thomas Vicary, Serjeant-Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and author of *The Englishman's Treasure*, the first work on anatomy published in the English language. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Physician to the Hospital for thirty-four years, (1609—1643), and the rules which he laid down for the duties of the medical officers of the Hospital were adhered to for nearly a century after his retirement.* The date of the actual commencement of a Medical School is unknown; but in 1662, students were in the habit of attending the medical and surgical practice; and in 1667, their studies were assisted by the formation of a Library "for the use of the Governors and young University scholars." A building for a Museum of Anatomical and Chirurgical Preparations was provided in 1724, and placed under the charge of John Freeke, then Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital; and, in 1734, leave was granted for any of the Surgeons or Assistant-Surgeons "to read Lectures in Anatomy in the dissecting-room of the Hospital." The first Surgeon who availed

* Records of Harvey; in extracts from the Journals of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew With notes by James Paget. 8vo, 1846.

* Aubrey, iii. 387.

himself of this permission was Mr. Edward Nourse, whose anatomical lectures, delivered for many years in or near the Hospital, were followed, in 1765, and for many years after, by courses of Lectures on Surgery from his former pupil and prosector, Perceval Pott: and about the same time, Dr. William Pitcairn, and subsequently Dr. David Pitcairn, successively Physicians to the Hospital, delivered lectures, probably occasional ones, on Medicine. Further additions to the course of instruction were made by Mr. Abernethy, who was elected Assistant-Surgeon in 1787, and by whom, with the assistance of Drs. William and David Pitcairn, the principal lectures of the present day were established. Abernethy lectured on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, in a theatre erected for him by the Governors in 1791, and his high reputation attracting so great a body of students it was found necessary, in 1822, to erect a new and larger Anatomical Theatre. The progress of science and the extension of medical education in the last twenty years have led to the institution of additional lectureships on subjects auxiliary to Medicine, and on new and important applications of it; and further facilities have been afforded for instruction. In 1835, the Anatomical Museum was considerably enlarged, a new Medical Theatre was built, and Museums of *Materia Medica* and Botany were founded; and, at the same time, the Library was removed to the present building, and enriched by liberal contributions. In 1834, the Medical Officers and Lecturers commenced the practice of offering Prizes and Honorary Distinctions for superior knowledge displayed at the annual examinations of their classes; and in 1845, four scholarships were founded, each tenable for three years, and of the annual value of 45*l.* and 50*l.*, with the design not only of encouraging learning, but of assisting Students to prolong their attendance, beyond the usual period, on the medical and surgical practice of the Hospital. In 1843, the Governors founded a Collegiate Establishment, to afford the Pupils the moral advantages, together with the comfort and convenience, of a residence within the walls of the Hospital, and to supply them with ready guidance and assistance in their studies. The chief officer of the College is called the Warden. The President of the Hospital must have served the office of Lord Mayor. The qualification of a Governor is a donation

of 100 guineas. The great quadrangle was built by James Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the first stone laid June 9th, 1730. The gate towards Smithfield was built in 1702, and the New Surgery in 1842. This Hospital gives relief to all poor persons suffering from accident or diseases, either as in-patients or out-patients. Cases of all kinds are received into the Hospital, including diseases of the eyes, distortions of the limbs, and all other infirmities which can be relieved by medicine or surgery. Accidents, or cases of urgent disease, may be brought without any letter of recommendation or other formality at all hours of the day or night to the Surgery, where there is a person in constant attendance, and the aid of the Resident Medical Officers can be instantly obtained. General admission-day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Petitions for admission to be obtained at the Steward's Office, any day, between 10 and 2. Any other information may be obtained from the porter at the gate. The Hospital contains 580 beds, and relief is afforded to 70,000 patients annually. The in-patients are visited daily by the Physicians and Surgeons: and, during the summer session, four Clinical Lectures are delivered weekly. The out-patients are attended daily by the Assistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the rules of the Collegiate system, established under the direction of the Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the teachers and other gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them. Further information may be obtained from the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers, or at the Anatomical Museum or Library. The greatest individual benefactor to the Hospital was the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, who left the yearly sum of 500*l.* for ever, towards mending the diet of the Hospital, and the further sum of 100*l.* for ever, for the purchase of linen. *Observe.*—Portrait of Henry VIII. in the Court Room, esteemed an original, though not by Holbein; Portrait of Dr. Radcliffe, by Kneller; good Portrait of Perceval Pott, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; fine Portrait of Abernethy, by Sir T. Lawrence. The Good Samaritan and The Pool of Bethesda, on the grand staircase, were painted gratuitously by Hogarth, for which he was made a governor for life; the subjects are surrounded with

scroll-work, painted at Hogarth's expense by Mr. Richards.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK OF ENGLAND, was so called from the church of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange; taken down when Mr. Tite's New Royal Exchange was built. Here is the Auction Mart, and, in Capel-court, is the Stock Exchange.

BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, is mentioned in the burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, (the parish in which it lies), as early as November, 1615, and is here called Bartlett's-court.

"A very handsome spacious place, graced with good buildings of brick, with gardens behind the houses; and is a place very well inhabited by gentry and persons of good repute."—*Styffe*, B. iii., p. 282.

"13 May, 1714. At the meeting of the Royal Society, where was Sir Isaac Newton, the President; I met there also with several of my old friends, Dr. Sloane, Dr. Halley, &c., but I left all to go with Mr. Chamberlayn to Bartlett's-buildings, to the other Society, viz., that for promoting Christian Knowledge, which is to be preferred to all other learning."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 210.

observe the date "1685" on one of the corner houses.

BARTON STREET, COWLEY STREET, WESTMINSTER. So called after Barton Booth, of Cowley, in Middlesex, the original "Cato" in Addison's play. Much of his property lay in Westminster; and in the adjoining Abbey is a monument to his memory, erected at the expense of his wife, the mistress of the great Duke of Marlborough, the "Santlow, fam'd for dance," commemorated by Gay among the friends of Pope. Booth is buried at Cowley.

BASINGHALL OR BASSISHAW WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, described by Stow as "a small thing, consisting of one street, called Bassings Hall-street, of Bassings Hall, the most principal house, whereof the ward taketh name."* The same authority adds "of the Bassings herefore, builders of this house and owners of the ground near adjoining, that ward taketh the name, as Coleman-street Ward of Coleman, and Farringdon Ward, of William and Nicholas Farringdon, men that were principal owners of those places." The church (the only church in the ward) is dedicated to St. Michael, and is called St. Michael's Bassishaw.

BASINGHALL STREET. [See Basinghall Ward.] Here is the Court of Bankruptcy, and the following Halls of Companies:—Masons' Hall; Weavers' Hall; Coopers' Hall, and Girdlers' Hall. The ward church (St. Michael's Bassishaw) is in this street.

"At length he (Sir Dudley North) found a good convenient house in Basinghall-street, with a coach-gate into the yard, next to that which Sir Jeremy Sambrook used; and there he settled. He had the opportunity of a good housekeeper, that had been his mother's woman; though some thought her too fine for a single man as he was, and might give scandal, and occasion his habitation being called *Bassinghall-street*."—*North's Lives of the Norths*, ed. 1826, iii. 101.

At No. 36, then an old-fashioned good house, with a front court and garden, resided Mr. Robert Smith, an eminent solicitor, father of the authors of the Rejected Addresses, both of whom were born in this house.

BASING LANE, BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE. Here is Gerard's Hall. [See Basinghall Ward.]

BASSISHAW (WARD OF). [See Basinghall Ward.]

BATEMAN'S BUILDINGS, SOHO SQUARE, occupy the site of the mansion of the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth. After the execution of the duke, in 1685, Monmouth House became the property of Lord Bateman, and was taken down in 1793. * At No. 10, in Bateman's-buildings, lived Raphael Smith, the excellent mezzotint engraver after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

BATH HOUSE, PICCADILLY, No. 82, corner of Bolton-street. The London residence of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, (d. 1848), by whom the house was built in 18—, on the site of the old Bath House, the residence of the Pulteneys. Here is a noble collection of Works of Art, selected with great good taste, and at a great expense. The pictures of the Dutch and Flemish Schools comprise the main part of the collection.

Observe.—THORWALDSEN'S celebrated Mercury as the Slayer of Argus. "The transition from one action to another, as he ceases to play the flute and takes the sword, is expressed with incomparable animation."—*Waagen*. LEONARDO DA VINCI (?)—The Infant Christ asleep in the arms of the Virgin; an Angel lifting the quilt from the bed. LUINI.—Virgin and Child. CORREGGIO (?)—St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, and Anthony of Padua. GIORGIONE.—

* Stow, p. 107.

* There is a view of it by J. T. Smith.

A Girl, with a very beautiful profile, lays one hand on the shoulder of her lover. TITIAN.—The Daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John. PAUL VERONESE.—Christ on the Mount of Olives, (a cabinet picture). ANNIBALE CARACCI.—The Infant Christ asleep, and three Angels. DOMENICHINO.—Moses before the Burning Bush.—GUERCINO.—St. Sebastian mourned by two Angels, (a cabinet picture). MURILLO.—St. Thomas of Villa Nueva, as a child, distributes alms among four Beggar-boys. The Madonna surrounded by four Angels. The Virgin and Child on clouds surrounded by three Angels. Christ looking up to Heaven. VELASQUEZ.—A Stag Hunt. RUBENS.—The Wolf Hunt—a celebrated picture painted in 1612. "The fire of a fine dappled grey horse which carries Rubens himself is expressed with incomparable animation. Next him, on a brown horse, is his first wife, Caroline Brant, with a falcon on her hand."—*Waagen*. Rape of the Sabines. Reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines. "Both these sketches are admirably composed, and in every respect excellent; few pictures of Rubens, even of his most finished works, give a higher idea of his genius."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*. VANDYCK.—The Virgin Mary, with the Child upon her lap, and Joseph seated in a landscape looking at the dance of eight Angels. Count Nassau in armour, (three-quarter size). One of the Children of Charles I. with flowers, (bust). Charles I., (full length). Henrietta Maria, (full length). REMBRANDT.—Portrait of Himself at an advanced age. Portrait of a middle-aged Man. Lieven Von Coppenol (the celebrated writing-master) with a sheet of paper in his hand, (very fine). Two Portraits, (Man and Wife). G. DOW.—A Hermit praying before a crucifix. "Of all Dow's pictures of this kind, this is carried the furthest in laborious execution."—*Waagen*. TERBURGH.—A Girl in a yellow jacket, with a lute. G. METZU.—A Girl in a scarlet jacket. "In the soft bright manner of Metzu; sweetly true to nature, and in the most perfect harmony."—*Waagen*. NETSCHER.—Boy leaning on the sill of a window, blowing bubbles. "Of the best time of the master."—*Waagen*. A. VANDERWERFF.—St. Margaret treading on the vanquished Dragon. JAN STEEN.—An Alehouse, a composition of 13 figures. "A real jewel."—*Waagen*. Playing at Skittles. DE HOOGE.—A Street in Utrecht, a Woman and Child walking in the sunshine, (very fine). TENIERS.—The Seven Works of Mercy. The picture so celebrated by the name of La Manchot. Portrait of Himself, (whole length, in a black Spanish costume). Court Yard of a Village Alehouse. A Landscape, with Cows and Sheep. A. OSTADE.—(Several fine). I. OSTADE.—Village Alehouse. PAUL POTTER.—Cows, &c., marked with his name and the date 1652. Oxen butting each other in play; the Church Steeple of Haarlem at a distance. A. VANDEVELDE.—The Hay Harvest. Three Cows, &c. BERGHEM.—"Here we see what the master could do."—*Waagen*. KARL DER JARDIN.—A Watermill. "One of the most charming pictures of the master."—*Waagen*.

PHILIP WOUVERMANS. CUYP. WYNANTS. RUYSDAEL. HOBBEEMA. W. VANDEVELDE.—"La petite Flotte." BACKHUYSEN. VANDER HEYDEN.—Market-place of Henskirck, near Haarlem. VA. HUYSUM.—Flower Pieces. HOLBEIN.—A Head. "The drawing very good; admirably executed in the yellowish-brown tone of his earlier period."—*Waagen*. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—Head of Ariadne.

BATH HOUSE, HOLBORN. [See Brook House.]

BATH STREET, NEWGATE STREET. [See Bagno Court and Pincock Lane.]

BATH STREET, COLD BATH FIELDS. Here, on the 28th of May, 1741, Topham, a man of herculean strength, not as yet surpassed, or, I believe, equalled, performed, in honour of Admiral Vernon's birth-day, his celebrated feat of lifting three hogs heads of water, weighing 1836 lbs. Topham, who united the strength of twelve men, died Aug. 10th, 1749, the victim, it is said, of his wife's infidelity.

BATH STREET, St. LUKE'S, on the north side of Old-street, leading to Peerless Pool, originally called Pest-house-lane. *Observe*.—Alms-houses, erected by Edward Alleyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College; Girdlers' Alms-houses; Hospital for distressed descendants of French Protestant Refugees.

BATSON'S. A City coffee-house "against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill"*—a favourite resort of Sir Richard Blackmore.

"A haughty bard to fame by volumes rais'd,
At Dick's and Batson's, and through Smithfield
prais'd,
Cries out aloud——" &c.

E. Smith's Poem to the Memory of John Philips.

"Another of Johnson's distressed friends was Mr. Edmund Southwell, a younger brother of Thomas, Lord Southwell, of the kingdom of Ireland. Being without employment, his practice was to wander about the streets of London, and call in at such coffee-houses—for instance, the Smyrna and Cocoa-tree, in Pall-Mall, and Child's and Batson's, in the City—as were frequented by men of intelligence, or where anything like conversation was going forward; in these he found means to make friends, from whom he derived a precarious support."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 406.

BATTERSEA. A parish and manor on the banks of the Thames—best known by its fields of asparagus, its Red House, and its wooden bridge.

"The name has undergone several changes. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called 'Patricsey,' and has since been written, Battrichsey, Battersey,

* London Gazette for 1693, No. 2939.

and Battersea. 'Patricey,' in the Saxon, is Peter's water or river; and as the same record which calls it 'Patricey,' mentions that it was given to St. Peter, it might then first assume that appellation; but this I own to be conjecture."—*Lysons*, i. 26.

The manor appertained from a very early period to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, but passed to the Crown at the dissolution of religious houses. In the year 1627 it was granted in reversion to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, (d. 1630), and remained in the possession of the St. John family till 1763, when it passed to the Perciers, Earls Spencer, who still retain it. The St. Johns settled at Battersea, and lived in a large house at the east end of the church. Only a few rooms remain; one, paneled with cedar, and still existing, is said to have been the favourite apartment of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. The church (an ugly structure dedicated to St. Mary) was rebuilt in 1776, and reopened as we now see it, Nov. 17th, 1777. Against the north wall is a monument, with busts, to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, and his wife, (d. 1630); and on the same wall, a monument, with medallions, by Duboulliac, to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, the niece of Madame de Maintenon. The inscription is well known:—"Here lies Henry St. John, in the reign of Queen Anne, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Viscount Bolingbroke: in the days of King George I., and King George II., something more and better." Lord Bolingbroke was born at Battersea in 1678, and died at Battersea, in 1751. Against the south wall is a monument to Sir Edward Wynter, (d. 1685-6), with bas-relief, representing the performance of the two extraordinary feats commemorated in the inscription:—

Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
And crush'd to death the monster of a beast;
Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on foot; some wounded, some he slew,
Dispers'd the rest.—What more could Samson do?"

The parish register records the interment (1760) of Arthur Collins, author of *The Peerage* which bears his name; and (1799) of William Curtis, author of *Flora Londoniensis*. The bridge is of wood, and as built at the expense of fifteen proprietors, who subscribed 1500*l.* each. The Duke of Wellington fought a duel with Lord Inchelsea, March 21st, 1829, in Battersea fields. The new church, (Christ Church), in the Decorated style of architecture, was built by subscription (1847-9) from the

designs of Charles Lee, architect. The ground was given by Earl Spencer, the patron of the living.*

BATTLE BRIDGE, ST. PANCRAS. Now known as KING'S CROSS, from a statue of George IV., a most execrable performance, taken down in 1842, and not unfairly represented by Mr. Pugin in his amusing *Contrasts*. A battle is said to have been fought here, between Alfred and the Danes.

"The spring after the conflagration at London, all the ruines were overgrown with an herbe or two; but especially one with a yellow flower; and on the south side of St. Paul's Church it grew as thick as could be; nay, on the very top of the tower. The herbalists call it *Ericolevis Neopolitana*, small bank cresses of Naples; which plant Tho. Willis [the famous physician] told me he knew before but in one place about the towne; and that was at Battle Bridge, by the Pindar of Wakefield, and that in no great quantity."—*Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire*, p. 38.

BATTLE BRIDGE, SOUTHWARK.

"So called of Battle Abbey, for that it standeth on the ground, and over a water-course, (flowing out of the Thames), pertaining to that Abbey."—*Stow*, p. 155.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE stood on the banks of the Thames, immediately below St. Paul's, and was so called of Baynard, a nobleman that came in with William the Conqueror.

"This fortress was forfeited by the founder, or one of his descendants, in the year 1111, and granted to Robert Fitzgerard, son of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, in whose family it remained for three centuries. In 1428, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal possessions, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but was soon after granted to, and rebuilt by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, by whose attainder it again reverted to the Crown, and falling into the hands of Richard, Duke of York, was used on many occasions of formality as a royal palace till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom and to her successors the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will."—*Lodge, Illustr. of Brit. Hist.*

Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, offered the crown to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., in the court of Baynard's Castle; and here Shakspeare has laid a scene of inimitable excellence. Here Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was (July 8th, 1641) installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and here his second countess, the still more celebrated "Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery," took up her abode while her husband resided at

* There is a river-view of Battersea by Boydell, showing the old church as it stood in 1752.

the Cockpit at Whitehall. She describes it in her memoirs as "a house full of riches and more secured by my lying there." Here, on the 19th of June, 1660, King Charles II. went to supper:—

"19 June, 1660. My Lord [i.e. Lord Sandwich] went at night with the King to Baynard's Castle to supper."—*Pepys*.

Baynard's Castle was destroyed in the Great Fire. A memory of its existence is preserved in the name it has given to the ward of Castle Baynard.

BAYSWATER. A large district of handsome houses, west of Oxford-street, and within the parish of Paddington, formed into crescents, terraces, squares, and streets within the last ten years, (1839—49). The best houses front the Park. Bayswater was famous of old for its springs, reservoirs, and conduits, supplying the greater part of the City of London with water. Part of the great main pipe of lead which conveyed water from this place to the City Conduits was discovered during the repavement of the Strand in June, 1765; and as late as 1795 the houses in Bond-street standing upon the City lands were supplied from Bayswater.* Two of the original springs on Craven Hill were covered in as late as 1849. Here, fronting Hyde Park, and formed in 1764, is a burial-ground belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Lawrence Sterne, (d. 1768), on the west side, about the middle of the ground, and against the wall; there is a head-stone to his memory. Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo; in the family vault. Mrs. Radcliffe, author of *The Mysteries of Udolpho*; in the vaults of the chapel. J. T. Smith, the engraver of so many curious London views, (d. 1833).

BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET.

"Late on Wednesday night last the corpse of Tho. Beake, Esq., one of the Clerks of the Council, was carried from his house in Beak-street by Golden-square, and interred in St. James's Church."—*The Daily Journal*, March 23rd, 1733.

BEAR GARDEN, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK. A royal garden or amphitheatre for the exhibition of bear and bull baitings; a favourite amusement with the people of England till late in the reign of William III. There was a garden here from a very early date; the Tudors and Stuarts enjoyed the sport, and generally introduced a new am-

hassador to the Bear-garden, as soon as his first audience was over. One of the bears (Sackerson) has found an enduring celebrity in Shakspeare; and the last Master of importance was Edward Alleyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College. It appears from an epigram of Crowley, the printer, that Sunday, in the reign of Henry VIII. was the favourite day of exhibition,* and from a letter of Henslowe to Alleyn, that this custom, "which was the chieffest meanes and benyfitte to the place," continued till the reign of James I.†

"11 Aug. 1666. After dinner with my wife and Mercer to the Beare-garden; where I have not been I think of many years, and saw some good sport of the bulls tossing of the dogs; one into the very boxes. But it is a very rude and nasty pleasure. We had a great many hectors in the same box with us, and one very fine went into the pit and played his deg for a wager, which was strange sport for a gentleman."—*Pepys*.

"27 May, 1667. Abroad, and stopped at Bear Garden Stairs, there to see a prize fought. But the house so full there was no getting in there, so forced to go through an ale-house into the pit, where the bears are baited; and upon a stool did see them fight, which they did very furiously, a butcher and a waterman. The former had the better all along, till, by and by, the latter dropp'd his sword out of his hand, and the butcher, whether not seeing his sword dropped I know not, but did give him a cut over the wrist, so as he was disabled to fight any longer. But Lord! to see how in a minute the whole stage was full of watermen to revenge the foul play, and the butchers to defend their fellow, though most blamed him; and there they all fell to it, to knocking down and cutting many on each side. It was pleasant to see, but that I stood in the pit, and feared that in the tumult I might get some hurt. At last the battle broke up, and so I away."—*Pepys*.

"9 Sept. 1667. To the Bear Garden, where now the yard was full of people, and those most of them seamen, striving by force to get in. I got into the common pit; and there with my cloak about my face, I stood and saw the prize fought, till one of them, a shoemaker, was so cut in both his wrists that he could not fight any longer, and then they broke off. His enemy was a butcher. The sport very good, and various humours to be seen among the rabble that is there."—*Pepys*.

"12 April, 1669. By water to the Bear Garden. Here we saw a prize fought between a soldier and a country fellow, one Warrell, who promised the least in his looks, and performed the most of valour in his boldness and evenness of mind, and smiles in all he did, that ever I saw. He did soundly beat the soldier and cut him over the head."—*Pepys*.

Among the additional MSS. in the British

* Of the "Conduit near Bayswater" there is a view by J. T. Smith.

* Strype, B. iv., p. 6.

† Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 75.

Museum* is a warrant of Lord Arlington's, dated March 28th, 1676, for the payment of 0*l.* "to James Davies, Esq., master of his Majesty's Bears, Bulls and Dogs, for making ready the roomes at the Bear Garden and Bayteing the Beares before the Spanish Ambassador, the 7 January last, 1675." In William III.'s reign this species of amusement was removed to Hockley-in-the-Hole, "as more convenient for the butchers and such like," then the chief patrons of this once royal amusement. [*See* Paris Garden; Hockley in the Hole.]

BEAR (THE) AT THE BRIDGE FOOT. A celebrated tavern at the foot of London Bridge, (below bridge), pulled down Dec. 1761.†

"*Kickshaw.* Madam, you gave your nephew for my pupil,

I read but in a tavern; if you'll honour us,
The Bear at the Bridge Foot shall entertain you."
Shirley, The Lady of Pleasure, 4to, 1637.

"All back-doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the Bridge Foot is exempted by reason of the passage to Greenwich."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, Jan. 9th, 1633.

"From Greenwich toward the Bear at Bridge Foot,

He was wafted with wind that had water to't,
But I think they brought the Devil to boot,
Which nobody can deny."
Rump Songs, ed. 1662, p. 369.

"The Earl of Bueclough being newly returned out of the Low Countries, where he had been long a colonel, Sir Jacob Astley and he coming that day post from Rochester, lighted at the Bear at Bridge Foot, when they drunk a glass of sack with a toast; putting instantly to water, being not many boats' lengths from the shore, my Lord Bueclough cried out, 'I am deadly sick, row back; Lord have mercy upon me!' without more words poken, died that night."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, Dec. 6th, 1633.

"24 Feb. 1666-7. Going through Bridge [London Bridge] by water, my waterman told me how the mistress of the Beare Tavern, at the Bridge-foot, did lately fling herself into the Thames, and drown herself."—*Pepys*.

"3 April, 1667. I hear how the King is not so well pleased of this marriage between the Duke of Richmond and Mrs. Stuart, as is talked; and that he by a wile did fetch her to the Bear at the Bridge Foot, where a coach was ready, and they

are stole away into Kent [Cobham] without the King's leave."—*Pepys*.

"I cannot forbear to mention (just for the oddness of the thing one piece of gallantry among many others, that Mr. Wycherley was once telling me they had in those days. It was this. There was a house at the Bridge Foot where persons of better condition used to resort to see how distant the scene then laid to what it doth now) for pleasure and privacy. The liquor the ladies and their lovers used to drink at those meetings was canary; and among other compliments the gentlemen paid their mistresses, this it seems was always one, to take hold of the bottom of their smocks and pouring the wine through that filtre, feast their imaginations with the thought of what gave the zest, and so drink a health to the toast."—*Major Puck's Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1719, p. 185.

Sir John Suckling dates his Letter from the Wine-drinkers to the Water-drinkers from this tavern.

BEAR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. So called from the Bear and Ragged Staff, the armorial ensign of the noble families of Neville and Dudley. I recollect a Bear and Ragged Staff public-house in this street within these few years. It was once a common sign, having its origin, I suppose, in the protection shown to the players by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Dudley, Earl of Warwick, when players were in need of friends.

BEAR AND HARROW, behind St. CLEMENT'S. [*See* Butcher Row.]

BEAUFORT BUILDINGS, STRAND.

"Then on the south side of the Strand, near adjoining to the Savoy, but more westwardly, is Beaufort Buildings; which formerly was a very large house, with a garden towards the river Thames, with waste ground and yards behind it eastward, called Worcester House, as belonging to the Earl of Worcester, and descending to Henry, Duke of Beaufort: his Grace finding it crazy, and by its antiquity grown very ruinous, and although large yet not after the modern way of building, thought it better to let out the ground to undertakers, than to build a new house thereon, the steepness of the descent to the Thames rendering it not proper for great courts, nor easy for coaches, if the house were built at such a distance from the street as would have been proper: and having at the same time bought Buckingham [afterwards Beaufort] House at Chelsea, in an air he thought much healthier, and near enough to the town for business. However his Grace caused a lesser house to be there built for himself to dispatch business in, at the end of a large street leading to it, and having the conveniency of a prospect over the Thames. . . . This house of the Duke, with some others, was lately burnt down by the carelessness of a servant in one of the adjacent houses."—*Styrie*, B. iv., p. 119.

"On Saturday, in the evening, about five o'clock,

* No. 5750.

Thomson's Chronicles of London Bridge. afford makes a great mistake about it. "This vern," he says, "is frequently mentioned by our old dramatists. The bridge meant was in Shirley's one called the Strand Bridge."—*Shirley's Works*, 72.

a violent fire broke out in Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand, in the house of John Knight, Esq., Treasurer of the Custom House, which in less than two hours burnt that house down to the ground, and also consumed the Duke of Beaufort's house and another."—*The Postman of the year* 1695, No. 80.

"At the corner of Beaufort-buildings in the Strand" (the east corner) lived Charles Lillie, the perfumer—known to every reader of the *Tatler* and *Spectator*. In a house on the site of Beaufort-buildings Aaron Hill was born in 1685.

BEAUFORT HOUSE, CHELSEA, stood at the north end of Beaufort-row, and was originally the mansion of the great Sir Thomas More. Edward VI. granted it to William Pawlet, Marquis of Winchester. From the Pawlets the house passed by purchase to the Dacre family; from the Dacres by bequest to the great Lord Burghley; from Lord Burghley to his son, Sir Robert Cecil, who sold it to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed by marriage to Sir Arthur Gorges. In 1619 Sir Arthur conveyed it to Lionel Cranfield, (Lord Treasurer Middlesex). In 1625 Lord Cranfield sold it to King Charles I., and in 1627 the King bestowed it upon his own and his father's favourite, the Duke of Buckingham. Under Cromwell the house was inhabited by White-locke, the memorialist, but at the Restoration was recovered by the second Duke of Buckingham, who sold it, in 1664, to John Godden, Esq. Digby, Earl of Bristol, was its next illustrious inhabitant, whose widow sold it (Jan. 1682) to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort, when it was known as Beaufort House. The Beauforts sold it, in 1738, to Sir Hans Sloane, and in 1740 the house was taken down. Inigo Jones's gateway, built for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, was given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it with the greatest care to his garden at Chiswick, where it is still to be seen.

Gate loquitur.

"I was brought from Chelsea last year,
Batter'd with wind and weather;
Inigo Jones put me together;
Sir Hans Sloane
Let me alone;
Burlington brought me hither."—*Pope*.

"1678-9, Jan. 15. I went with my Lady Sunderland to Chelsey, and dined with the Countesse of Bristol in the greate house, formerly the Duke of Buckingham's, a spacious and excellent place for the extent of ground and situation in good aire. The house is large, but ill contrived, though my Lord of Bristol, who purchased it after he

sold Wimbledon to my Lord Treasurer, expended much money on it. There were divers pictures of Titian and Vandyke, and some of Bassano very excellent, especially an Adonis and Venus, a Duke of Venice, a Butcher in his shambles selling meate to a Swisse; and of Vandyke, my Lord of Bristol's picture, with the Earl of Bedford's at length, at the same table. There was in the garden a rare collection of orange-trees, of which she was pleased to bestow some upon me."—*Evelyn*.

"3 Sept. 1683. I went to see what had been done by the Duke of Beaufort on his late purchased house at Chelsey, which I once had the selling of for the Countesse of Bristol; he had made greate alterations, but might have built a better house with the materials and cost he had been at."—*Evelyn*.

The Clock-house at the north end of Millman-row, long famous for the sale of figs, mulberries, flowers, distilled waters, and gingerbread, was originally the lodge to the gate of the stable-yard of Beaufort House. *

BEDFORDBURY, between St. Martin's Church and Bedford-street, COVENT GARDEN. Built circ. 1637, and once decently inhabited, now a nest of low alleys and streets.† Sir Francis Kynaston, the poet, was living in Covent-garden in 1636, "on the east side of the street towards Berrie." † "Kynaston's-alley," in Bedfordbury, still exists.

BEDFORD COFFEE HOUSE. A celebrated coffee-house, "under the Piazza in Covent Garden," frequented by Garrick, Quin, Foote, Murphy and others. ‡ It stood in the north-east corner, near the entrance to Covent-garden Theatre, and has long ceased to exist.

"This coffee-house is every night crowded with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit. Jokes and bon-mots are echoed from box to box; every branch of literature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance of the theatres, weighed and determined."—*The Connoisseur*, No. 1, Jan. 31st, 1754.

"Tiger Roach (who used to bully at the Bedford Coffee-house because his name was Roach) is set up by Wilkes's friends to burlesque Luttrell and his pretensions. I own I do not know a more ridiculous circumstance than to be a joint candidate with the Tiger. O'Brien used to take him off very pleasantly, and perhaps you may, from his representation, have some idea of this important wight. He used to sit with a half-starved look, a black patch upon his cheek, pale with the idea of

* There is a view of the house by Kip, (fol. 1707). The front faced the river.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

‡ Garrick Corr., i. 11.

murder, or with rank cowardice, a quivering lip, and a downcast eye. In that manner he used to sit at a table all alone, and his soliloquy, interrupted now and then with faint attempts to throw off a little saliva, was to the following effect:—'Hut! hut! a mercer's prentice with a hag-wig;—d—n my s—I, if I would not skiver a dozen of them like larks! Hut! hut! I don't understand such airs!—I'd cudgel him back, breast, and belly for three skips of a louse!—How do you do, Pat? Hut! hut! God's blood—Larry, I'm glad to see you;—Prentices! a fine thing indeed!—Hut! hut! How do you, Dominick!—Damn my soul, what's here to do!' These were the meditations of this agreeable youth. From one of these reveries he started up one night, when I was there, called a Mr. Bagnell out of the room, and most heroically stabbed him in the dark, the other having no weapon to defend himself with. In this career the Tiger persisted, till at length a Mr. Lennard brandished a whip over his head, and stood in a menacing attitude, commanding him to ask pardon directly. The Tiger shrank from the danger, and with a faint voice pronounced—'Hut! what signifies it between you and me? well! well! I ask your pardon.' 'Speak louder, sir; I don't hear a word you say.' And indeed he was so very tall, that it seemed as if the sound, sent feebly from below, could not ascend to such a height. This is the hero who is to figure at Brentford."—*Arthur Murphy to David Garrick, April 10th, 1769, (Garr. Corr., i. 339).*

BEDFORD HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY, the town-house of the Dukes of Bedford, erected in the reign of Charles II., for Thomas Vriothiesly, Earl of Southampton, the Lord Treasurer, whose only daughter and heir married William, Lord Russell, the patriot. Architects ascribe it to Inigo Jones—Inigo dying eight years before the Restoration. It was much, however, in the style of his pupil Webb, who worked in his master's manner, and with some success.* The house, which occupied the whole north side of the present Bloomsbury-square, was sold by auction May 7th, 1800, a casual ropper in buying the whole of the furniture and pictures, including Thornhill's copies of the cartoons, (now in the Royal Academy), for the sum of 6000*l.* The ancient stem of the light and graceful acacia, which stood in the court before the house, and which Walpole commends in his essay on Landscape Gardening, was sold at the same time. The house was immediately pulled down. [*See Southampton House.*]

BEDFORD HOUSE, STRAND, the town-house of the Earls of Bedford, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of the

present Southampton-street, and was taken down in 1704. The garden-wall formed the south side of the Piazza. Strype describes it as "a large but old-built house, having a great yard before it for the reception of coaches: with a spacious garden, having a terrace-walk adjoining to the brick wall next the garden."* Before the Russell family built their town-house in the Strand, they occupied the Bishop of Carlisle's Inn, over-against their newly erected mansion, afterwards built upon and called "Carlisle Rents." Stow speaks of it in 1598, as "Russell or Bedford House." In 1704 they removed to *Bedford House, Bloomsbury.*

BEDFORD HEAD, a celebrated eating-house in Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

"This parish [St. Paul's, Covent-garden] takes in all Brydges-street, four houses on the north side of White Hart Yard, the north sides of Exeter-street and Denmark Court, and the corner house next to the steps of the back door of the Bedford Head Tavern, on the south side of that court."—*New Remarks of the Company of Parish Clerks, 12mo, 1732, p. 294.*

"Let me extol a cat on oysters fed;

I'll have a party at the Bedford Head."

Pope, 2nd Sat. of Horace, 2nd Bk.

"When sharp with hunger, scorn you to be fed,
Except on pea-chicks at the Bedford Head?"

Pope, Sober Advice.

"I believe I told you that Vernon's birthday passed quietly, but it was not designed to be pacific; for at twelve at night, eight gentlemen dressed like sailors, and masked, went round Covent Garden with a drum beating up for a volunteer mob; but it did not take; and they retired to a great supper that was prepared for them at the Bedford Head, and ordered by Whitehead, the author of *Manners.*"—*Walpole to Mann, Nov. 23rd, 1741.*

BEDFORD PLACE, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE. Two rows of third-rate private houses, running north and south, and connecting Bloomsbury-square with Russell-square; built between 1801 and 1805 on the site of Bedford House, Bloomsbury. In No.—, at the house of Mr. Henry Fry, died, in 1811, Richard Cumberland, author of *The West Indian.*

BEDFORD ROW, BLOOMSBURY. So called from being built on land belonging to Sir William Harper's charity, at Bedford. Sir William Harper was Lord Mayor in 1561, and died in 1573; his name is preserved in Harper-street, Red-Lion-square.

"Bedford-row, very pleasantly seated, as having a prospect into Lincoln's Inn Garden and the Fields; with a handsome close before the Row

* There are several engraved views of it. The best is in Wilkinson.

* Strype, B. vi., p. 93. Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 741

of buildings, inclosed in with palisado pales, and a row of trees; with a broad coachway to the houses, which are large and good; with freestone pavements and palisado pales before the houses, inclosing in little garden plots, adorned with handsome flower-pots and flowers therein."—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. iii., p. 254.

Ralph, in his *Critical Review of London Buildings*, describes this row "as one of the most noble streets that London has to boast of." This was in 1734, when the buildings were new, and the row itself lay open to the fields. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Bishop Warburton.

"Some rogues have stripped the lead off my stables and coach-house in Bedford Row."—*Warburton to Jortin*, Feb. 24th, 1749-50.

John Abernethy, the great surgeon, at No. 14. At her house in Bedford-row died, in 1731, in the eighty-second year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of the Protector Richard. *Observe*.—Baptist Noel's Chapel.

BEDFORD SQUARE. For the origin of the name see Bedford House, Bloomsbury. Lord Chancellor Eldon resided in No. 6, from 1804 to 1815, and here occurred the memorable interview between his lordship and the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. The prince came alone to the Chancellor's house, and upon the servant opening the door observed, that as the Chancellor had the gout, he knew he must be at home, and therefore desired that he might be shown up to the room where the Chancellor was. The servant said his master was too ill to be seen, and that he had also positive orders to show in no one. The prince then asked to be shown the staircase, which he immediately ascended, and pointed first to one door, then to another, asking "Is that your master's room?" The servant answered "No," until he came to the right one, upon which he opened the door, seated himself by the Chancellor's bed-side, and asked him to appoint his friend Jekyll, the great wit, to the vacant office of Master in Chancery. The Chancellor refused—there could not be a more unfit appointment. The prince perceiving the humour of the Chancellor, and that he was firm in his determination not to appoint him, threw himself back in the chair and exclaimed, "How I do pity Lady Eldon!" "Good God," said the Chancellor, "what is the matter?" "Oh, nothing," answered the prince, "except that she will never see you again, for here I remain until you promise to make Jekyll a Master in Chancery." Jekyll of course obtained the

appointment. No. 47 is a "Ladies' College," a recent institution, much wanted and likely to succeed.

BEDFORD STREET, in the STRAND.

"A handsome broad street with very good houses, which, since the Fire of London, are generally taken up by Eminent tradesmen, as Mercers, Lacemen, Drapers, &c., as is King-street and Henrietta-street. But the west side of this street is the best."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 93.

The street described by Strype lay between King-street, Covent-garden, and Maiden-lane, that portion of the present street between Maiden-lane and the Strand being distinguished as Half-Moon-street; from the Half Moon Tavern mentioned by Ned Ward in his *London Spy*, p. 193. This part of the street was called Bedford-street by the Westminster Paving Commissioners for the first time, in 1766. In the wall of one of the houses on the west side is a stone inscribed "This is Bedford-street." The upper part of the street (all that was Bedford-street originally) is in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and was built circ. 1637; the lower part of the street (Half-Moon-street) is still in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. *Eminent Inhabitants*; *East Side*.—Remigius Van Limput, the painter, who bought, at the sale of the King's effects, Van Dyck's large picture of Charles I. on Horseback, but was obliged to surrender it at the Restoration. It is now at Windsor. He was living here in 1645, and for many years after.—Quin, the actor, in a house rated at 42*l.*, from 1749 to 1752. *West Side*.—Chief Justice Richardson, (d. 1635), of whom so many pleasant stories are told; in the house now No. 15. The exterior is modern, but part of the interior is old, and of Richardson's time.—Sir Francis Kynaston, on the west side, in 1637.—De Grammont's Earl of Chesterfield, in 1656.—Kynaston, the actor, in his old age, in the house of his son, an opulent mercer in the street.—Thomas Sheridan, father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

"Mr. Sheridan, one time, lived in Bedford-street, opposite Henrietta-street, which ranges with the south side of Covent-garden, so that the prospect lies open the whole way, free of interruption. We were standing together at the drawing-room window, expecting Johnson, who was to dine there. Mr. Sheridan asked me, could I see the length of the Garden? 'No, Sir.' [Mr. Whyte was short-sighted.] 'Take out your opera-glass, Johnson is coming; you may know him by his gait.' I perceived him at a good distance, working along with a peculiar solemnity of deportment, and an awkward sort of measured step. At that time the

broad flagging at each side the streets was not universally adopted, and stone posts were in fashion, to prevent the annoyance of carriages. Upon every post, as he passed along, I could observe, he deliberately laid his hand; but missing one of them, when he had got at some distance he seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and immediately returning back, carefully performed the accustomed ceremony, and resumed his former course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing. This Mr. Sheridan assured me, however odd it might appear, was his constant practice; but why or wherefore he could not inform me."—*Whyte, Miscellanea Nova*, p. 49.

BEDLAM. [*See BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.*]

BEECH LANE, BARBICAN.

"Peradventure so called of Nicholas de la Beech, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, put out of that office in the 13th of Edward III. This lane stretcheth from the Red Cross-street to White Cross-street, replenished not with beech trees, but with beautiful houses of stone, brick, and timber. Amongst the which was of old time a great house pertaining to the Abbot of Ramsey: it is now called Drewry House of Sir Drewe Drewrie, a worshipful owner thereof."—*Stow*, p. 113.

Prince Rupert lived in Drury House, and J. T. Smith has engraved a view of all that remained in 1796 of the house he is said to have occupied.

BEEF STEAK SOCIETY. A society of noblemen and gentlemen, twenty-four in number, who, in rooms of their own, behind the scenes of the Lyceum Theatre, partake of a five o'clock dinner of beef-steaks every Saturday, from November till the end of June. They call themselves "The Steaks," and the notion of being thought a club, dedicate their hours to "Beef and Liberty," and enjoy a hearty English dinner with hearty English appetites. The room they line in, a little Escorial in itself, is most appropriately fitted up—the doors, wainscoting, and roof, of good old English oak, ornamented with gridirons as thick as Henry VII.'s Chapel with the portcullis of the pounder. Every thing assumes the shape or is distinguished by the representation of their favourite implement, the gridiron. The cook is seen at his office through the bars of a spacious gridiron, and the original gridiron of the society (the survivor of two terrific fires) holds a conspicuous position in the centre of the ceiling. Every member has the power of inviting a friend. The Beef-Steak Society was founded in 1735 by John Rich, the patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, and George Lambert, the scene-painter. I can find no better account of its origin than a statement in Edwards:—

"Mr. Lambert was for many years principal scene-painter to the Theatre at Covent Garden. Being a person of great respectability in character and profession, he was often visited while at work in the Theatre, by persons of the first consideration, both in rank and talents. As it frequently happened that he was too much hurried to leave his engagements for his regular dinner, he contented himself with a beef-steak broiled upon the fire in the painting-room. In this hasty meal he was sometimes joined by his visitors, who were pleased to participate in the humble repast of the artist. The savour of the dish and the conviviality of the accidental meeting inspired the party with a resolution to establish a club, which was accordingly done under the title of The Beef-Steak Club; and the party assembled in the painting-room. The members were afterwards accommodated with a room in the playhouse, where the meetings were held for many years; but after the Theatre was last rebuilt the place of assembly was changed to the 'Shakspeare Tavern,' where the portrait of Mr. Lambert, painted by Hudson, makes part of the decorations of the room in which the party meet."—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 29.

BEEF STEAK CLUB (THE). A club established in the reign of Queen Anne, and described by Ned Ward in his *Secret History of Clubs*, 8vo, 1709. The president wore a gold gridiron.

"The Beef-Steak and October Clubs are neither of them averse to eating and drinking, if we may form a judgment of them from their respective titles."—*The Spectator*, No. 9, March 10th, 1710-11.

"He [Estecourt, the actor, d. 1712] was made Provider of the Beef-Steak Club; and for a mark of distinction, wore their badge, which was a small gridiron of gold, hung about his neck with a green silk ribband. This Club was composed of the chief wits and great men of the nation."—*Chetwood's History of the Stage*, 12mo, 1749, p. 141.

"He that of honour, wit and mirth partakes,
May be a fit companion o'er Beef-steaks;
His name may be to future times enroll'd
In Estecourt's book, whose gridiron 's fram'd of
gold."—*Dr. King's Art of Cookery*. Humbly
inscribed to the Beef-Steak Club. 1709.

"Our only hopes are in the Clergy, and in the Beef-Steak Club. The former still preserve, and probably will preserve, the rectitude of their appetites, and will do justice to Beef, whenever they find it. The latter, who are composed of the most ingenious artists in the Kingdom, meet every Saturday in a noble room at the top of the Covent Garden Theatre, and never suffer any dish except Beef-Steaks to appear. These, indeed, are most glorious examples: but what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup-maigres?"—*The Connoisseur*, No. 19, June 6th, 1754.

"Your friends at the Beef-Steak enquired after you last Saturday with the greatest zeal, and it gave me no small pleasure that I was the person

of whom the enquiry was made."—*Churchill to Wilkes*.

"The Beef-Steak Club, with their jolly president, John Beard [the singer], is surely one of the most respectable assemblies of jovial and agreeable companions in this metropolis."—*Tom Davies, Dram. Misc.*, iii. 167.

Peg Woffington was a member.*

BELGRAVE (LOWER) PLACE. The large house at the corner of Eccleston-street was the residence of Sir Francis Chantrey. It was originally two houses, Nos. 29 and 30, Lower Belgrave-place, but Chantrey threw the two houses into one and named them anew as No. —, Eccleston-street. Here he lived from 1814 to his death in 1841, and in the studios at the back, all his best works, his bust of Sir Walter Scott, his Sleeping Children, and his statue of Watt were executed. Here is a good small gallery with a lanthorn, by Sir John Soane, who was always best when his space was limited. Chantrey died in the drawing-room of this house, sitting in his easy chair. In No. 27, lived, from 1824 to his death in 1842, Allan Cunningham, the poet, author of the *Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, and foreman to Sir Francis Chantrey.

BELGRAVE SQUARE. Built in 1825, on part of the old *Five Fields*. The whole square was designed by George Basevi: the detached villas by H. E. Kendall and others. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—General Lord Hill, the hero of Almaraz, in the villa in the south-west corner. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Murray, Quarter-Master-General to the British army during the Peninsular War, died (1846) in No. 5, on the north side.

BEL-SAVAGE (THE), OR, BELLE-SAVAGE. An Inn "Without" Ludgate, at which dramas were played, before a regular theatre was established in this country.† The origin of the name has amused our antiquaries. "The Spectator alone," says Pennant, "gives the real derivation."

"As for the Bell Savage, which is the sign of a savage man standing by a Bell, I was formerly very much puzzled upon the conceit of it, till I accidentally fell into the reading of an old Romance translated out of the French, which gives an account of a very beautiful woman who was found in a wilderness, and is called in the French, *la Belle Sauvage*, and is everywhere translated by our countrymen the Bell Savage."—*Spectator*, No. 82.

* There was a political club called "The Rump Steak, or Liberty Club" in existence in 1733-4. Its members were in eager opposition to Sir Robert Walpole.—*Marchmont Papers*, ii. 19.

† Collier's *Annals*, i. 338; iii. 265.

The tavern token of the house issued by the landlord between the years 1648 and 1672 exhibits the figure of an Indian woman holding an arrow and a bow. There was a tavern in Gracechurch-street called "The Saba."‡ Our old writers in various places call the Queen of Sheba the Queen of Saba.

"Saba was never
More covetous of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be."—*Shak., Hen. VII.*

The house was left to the Cutlers' Company in 1568, pursuant to the will of John Craythorne, [see Cutlers' Hall], and produced till very recently a yearly rent of 1101*l.* 10*s.* Here, in Queen Mary's reign, Sir Thomas Wyatt was stopped in his ill-planned rebellion.

"Wyat, with his men, marched still forward along to Temple Barre, and so through Fleet streete till he came to Bell Savage, an Inn neere unto Ludgate. Some of Wyat's men, some say it was Wyat himself, came even to Ludgate and knocked, calling to come in, saying there was Wyat, whom the Queene had graunted to have their requests, but the Lord William Howard stood at the gate and said, 'Avaunt, Traitor thou shalt not come in here.' Wyat awhile stay'd and rested him awhile upon a stall over against the Bell Savage-gate, and at the last seeing he could not get into the city, and being deceived of the ayde he hoped for, returned back againe in array towards Charing Crosse."—*Stow, by Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 621.

Here, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was a school of defence, and here Banks exhibited the feats of his horse Marocco.‡ Grinling Gibbons lived in this yard.

"He [Grinling Gibbons] afterwards lived in Bell Savage-court on Ludgate-hill, where he carved a pot of flowers, which shook surprizingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. Daltaway, iii. 158.‡

BELL (THE), in ALDERSGATE STREET [See Aldersgate Street.]

BELL (THE), in CARTER LANE. [See Carter Lane.]

BELL (THE), in WARWICK LANE. [See Warwick Lane.]

BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR. Pope had several letters addressed to his friend Fortescue, "his counsel learned in the law,".

* Akerman's *Tradesmen's Tokens*, p. 131.

† *Tarlton's Jests*, pp. 15 and 21.

‡ *Tarlton's Jests*, by Halliwell, p. ii.

‡ In an assessment of the parish of St. Bride's Fleet-street, dated March 20th, 1677, I find under Bell Savage Inn Yard the name of Grinling Gibbons scored out. This shows that he had been an inhabitant of the Inn Yard, and had left that year.

“at his house at the upper end of Bell-yard, near unto Lincoln’s-inn.”

“It is not five days ago that they were in London, at that filthy old place Bell Yard, which you know I want them and you to quit.”—*Pope to Fortescue, March 26th, 1736, (Works, ed. Roscoe, vii. 354.)*

BELL YARD, COLEMAN STREET. [*See Coleman Street.*]

BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH. The modern name for Pedlar’s-acre.

BENNET (ST.) FINK. A church in Broad-street Ward “commonly called Finke, of Robert Finke the founder.”* [*See Finch Lane.*] The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the church erected by Wren to supply its place was taken down (1842—44) to make way for Mr. Tite’s New Royal Exchange, and the improvements which its erection rendered necessary. All that remained of the church for the tower was taken down long before the body of the building) was sold by auction on the 15th of January, 1846. The sepulchral tablets were taken at the same time to the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, to which parish St. Bennet Fink is now united. The parish registers record the marriage of Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist, to Margaret Charlton, (Sept. 10th, 1662); and the baptism of “John, the son of John Speed, merchant tailor,” (March 29th, 1608). Mrs. Manley, author of the *New Atlantis*, d. 1723), was buried in this church.

BENNET (ST.) GRASSCHURCH. A church in the ward of Bridge Ward Within, corner of Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, and “called Grass-church of the Herb Market there kept.”† The old church, described by Stow and his continuators, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present structure erected in 1685, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. *Living united with it.*—St. Leonard’s, East-cheap. *Patrons.*—Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s, and Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s or St. Bennet, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for St. Leonard’s. The register records the following burial:—“1559, April 4, Robert Burges, a comon player.” The ward of the Cross Keys Inn in Gracechurch-street was one of our early theatres.

BENNET (ST.), PAUL’S WHARF, or, ST. BENET HUDE or HYTHE. A church in

Castle Baynard Ward, over against Paul’s-wharf, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as it now stands by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The interior is small and unimportant—the exterior plain and unpretending. It serves as well for St. Peter’s, Paul’s-wharf. The burial register records the following interments:—Inigo Jones, the architect, (June 26th, 1652); Sir William Le Neve, (Clarencieux), the friend of Ashmole; John Philipott, (Somerset Herald), whose labours have added largely to the value of Camden’s Remaines; and William Oldys, (Norroy), the literary antiquary. Inigo Jones’s monument (for which he left 100*l.*) was destroyed in the Great Fire; Le Neve and Philipott lie no one knows where; and Oldys sleeps in the north aisle without a stone to mark the place of his interment. Ashmole, the antiquary, was married (1638) to his first wife in this church. The living was held for a short time by Samuel Clarke, author of *The Attributes of the Deity*.

BENNET (ST.) HILL, UPPER THAMES STREET. So called after the church of St. Bennet, Paul’s-wharf.

BENNET (ST.) SHEREHOG or SYTH, WARD OF CHEAP. A church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of the parish is *St. Stephen’s, Walbrook*.

“This small parish church of St. Sith hath also an addition of Bennet Shorne (or Shrog or Shorehog) for by all these names have I read it, but the most ancient is Shorne; wherefore it seemeth to take that name from one Benedict Shorne, sometime a citizen and stockfish-monger of London, a new builder, repairer, or benefactor thereof, in the reign of Edward II.; so that Shorne is but corruptly Shrog, and more corruptly Shorehog.”—*Stow, p. 98.*

The old burying-ground of the parish still remains in Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, the furthest on the left hand side before you enter Bucklersbury. Edward Hall, the chronicler, “gentleman of Gray’s Inn, Common-Serjeant of this City, and then Under-Sheriff of the same,” was buried in the church of St. Bennet Sherehog. Sizen-lane, Bucklersbury, is a corruption of “St. Osyth’s Lane.”

“William Sautre, the parish priest of St. Osithe’s, in London, and formerly of St. Margaret’s, at Lynn, in Norfolk, was the first victim under the new statute, and the first martyr for the Reformation in England. He had been questioned for his opinion by the Bishop of Norwich, and, under the fear of death, had formally abjured them. ‘Let those,’ says the excellent Fuller, ‘who severely

* Stow, p. 69.

† Stow, p. 80.

censure him for *once* denying the truth, and do know who it was that denied his Master *thrice*, take heed they do not as had a deed more than four times themselves. May Sautre's final constancy be as surely practised by men, as his former cowardliness, no doubt, is pardoned by God."—*Southey, Book of the Church.*

BENNET STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Begun 1689,* and so called after Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the Cabal in the reign of Charles II. [*See Arlington Street.*]

BENTINCK STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, was so called after William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, (d. 1762.) The Portland property in this neighbourhood was acquired by marriage with the heiress of the Harley family.

"His Grace was married at Mary-le-bone (commonly called Oxford) Chapel, July 11, 1734, to the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, by his wife, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish, only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle."—*Collins's Peerage.*

The duke's eldest daughter by Henrietta Cavendish Holles married Thomas Thynne, the third Viscount Weymouth, and first Marquis of Bath: hence Weymouth-street, Portland-place. In the house No. 7 in this street, Gibbon (then member for Liskeard) wrote a large portion of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and the whole of his *Defence of his noble history*.

"For my own part, my late journey has only confirmed me in the opinion that No. 7 in Bentinck-street is the best house in the world."—*Letter to Lord Sheffield, Jan. 17th, 1783.*

"The chosen part of my library is now arrived, and arranged in a room full as good as that in Bentinck-street, with this difference indeed, that instead of looking on a stone-court, twelve feet square, I command an unbounded prospect of many a league of vineyard, of fields, of wood, of lake, and of mountains."—*Letter to Lady Sheffield, Lausanne, Oct. 22nd, 1784.*

BERKELEY HOUSE, PICCADILLY, stood where Devonshire House now stands, on the site of a farm called "Hay Hill Farm," a name still preserved in the surrounding streets. It was built about the year 1665, by Hugh May, (the brother of Bap. May), for John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, (d. 1678), the hero of Stratton fight, one of the minor battles of the Civil War under Charles I.

"25th Sept. 1672. I din'd at Lord John Berkeley's, newly arrived out of Ireland, where he had been Deputy: it was in his new house, or rather palace,

for I am assured it stood him in neere 30,000l. It is very well built, and has many noble rooms but they are not very convenient, consisting in of one Corps de Logis: they are all roomes o state, without closets. The staire-case is of cedar the furniture is princely; the kitchen and stable are ill-placed, and the corridore worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to. For the rest the fore-court is noble; so are the stables; and above all, the gardens, which are incomparable by reason of the inequality of the ground, and a pretty piscine. The holly hedges on the terrace I advised the planting of. The porticoes are in imitation of a house described by Palladio, but it happens to be the worst in his booke; though my good friend, Mr. Hugh May, his Lordship's architect, effected it."—*Evelyn.*

"12th June, 1684. I went to advise and give directions about the building two streets in Berkeley Gardens, reserving the house and a much of the garden as the breadth of the house. In the meantime, I could not but deplore the sweete place (by far the most noble gardens courts, and accommodations, stately porticoes, &c. anywhere about towne) should be so much straightened and turned into tenements. But that magnificent pile and gardens contiguous to it, built by the late Lord Chancellor Clarendon, being all demolished, and designed for piazzas and buildings was some excuse for my Lady Berkeley's resolution of letting out her ground also for so excessive a price as was offered, advancing neere 1000l. per ann. in mere ground-rents; to such a mad intemperance was the age come of building about a city: by far too disproportionate already to the nation. I having, in my time, seene it almost as large again as it was within my memory."—*Evelyn.*

When the Princess Anne, afterwards Queen Anne, was driven from the Cockpit and Whitehall by the persecution of her sister who could not prevail on her to part with the Duchess of Marlborough,* (then only Lady M.), she took up her abode in Berkeley House, where she remained till her sister's death, when St. James's Palace was settled upon her by King William III., and Berkeley House was bought† by the first Duke of Devonshire, who had so great a hand in the Revolution of 1688. The duke died here in 1707. The house (the staircase of which was painted by Laguerre) was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16th, 1733, and rebuilt as we now see it (the new portico and marble staircase excepted) by William Kent, for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire.

"Yesterday morning a fire broke out at Berkeley House, belonging to His Grace the Duke of

* Evelyn, 4to ed., ii. 45. Rate-books of St. Martin's, 1694. Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough, p. 110.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's, 1697.

Devonshire, in Piccadilly, the occasion of which, we hear, was by the workmen leaving a glue-pot amongst the shavings in the upper part of the house, which boiled over whilst they were at breakfast, and set fire to the house, which entirely consumed the inside thereof; but the Library and a great part of his Grace's admirable collection of Pictures, Medals, and other Curiosities, were saved, together with great part of the Furniture, notwithstanding which the loss is computed to be upwards of 30,000*l.* We hear one person perished in the flames, who was assisting in taking out the Books in the study, the fire breaking in upon them, two of whom jumped out of the window to save their lives. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was there, with several other persons of distinction; and His Royal Highness was pleased to order thirty guineas to be given to those who assisted. The Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle attended in person with a party of the Guards, to secure what goods were saved from being plundered by the mob; and all persons unknown were searched as they went out. Sentinels were placed at each door.—*The Daily Journal, Oct. 17th, 1733.*

John Vander-Vaart (d. 1721) painted a violin against a door of this house, that is said by Walpole to have deceived everybody. The violin escaped the fire, and is now at Chatsworth.

BERKELEY SQUARE. Built 1698, and so called from Berkeley House, the London residence of John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, (d. 1678). *Observe.*—Lansdowne House, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne.—No. 44, the house of C. Baring Wall, Esq., built by Kent for Lady Isabella Finch; Walpole commends the staircase in the highest terms, and the saloon is one of the loftiest in London, even now. Pope's Martha Blount died in a house in this square in 1762. The great Lord Clive put an end to himself in No. 45 with a razor; some say with a penknife. No. 11 was the house in which (1797) Horace Walpole died, and here his niece, the Countess of Waldegrave, was living in the year 1800.

"I came to town this morning to take possession of Berkeley-square, and am as well pleased with my new habitation as I can be with anything at present. Lady Shelburne's being queen of the palace over against me, has improved the view since I bought the house, and I trust will make your ladyship not so shy as you were in Arlington-street."—*Walpole to Lady Ossory, Oct. 14th, 1779.*

This was at one time the most fashionable quarter in London. The Earl of Jersey lives at No. 38, the Earl of Powis at No. 45, and the Marquis of Hertford at No. 13; the pictures of Lord Hertford are very

fine. No. 7, on the east side, is Messrs. Gunter's, the first confectioners in London.

BERKELEY STREET, CLERKENWELL, was so called from a mansion of the Lords Berkeley which stood here in Charles I.'s time, and probably much earlier.*

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S. The town-house of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, built circ. 1630,† and purchased and presented by Charles II. to Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine, and Duchess of Cleveland. [*See Cleveland House.*] Lord Craven was living here in 1667; the Earl of Castlemaine in 1668; and the Countess of Castlemaine (alone) in 1669. Lord Clarendon lived in it for a short time after the Great Fire.

"19th Nov. 1666. To Berkshire House, where my Lord Chancellor [Clarendon] hath been ever since the Fire."—*Pepys.*

"20th Nov. 1666. By coach to Berkshire House, and there did get a very great meeting; the Duke of York being there, and much business done; though not in proportion to the greatness of the business; and my Lord Chancellor sleeping and snoring the greater part of the time."—*Pepys.*

"8th May, 1668. He [Lord Crewe] tells me that there are great disputes like to be at Court, between the factions of the two women, my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, who is now well again, the King having made several public visits to her, and like to come to Court; the other [Lady Castlemaine] is to go to Berkshire House, which is taken for her, and they say a Privy Seal is passed for 5000*l.* for it."—*Pepys.*

BERMONDSEY. A low-lying parish in Surrey, adjoining Southwark, long famous for its mill-streams, since converted into open ditches and sewers, covered and filled in as recently as 1849, when the ravages of the cholera rendered their removal absolutely necessary. It is written in the Conqueror's Survey "Bermundesye." The derivation is uncertain: the last syllable denotes its situation near the river, (as in Thorney, Chelsea, Battersea, Putney, &c.), and Bermond may have been, as Lysons suggests, "a proper name." The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the parish chiefly inhabited by tanners. Here is a great leather market. Aylwin Child, citizen of London, founded, A.D. 1082, a monastery at Bermondsey for monks of the Cluniac order, in which Catherine, Queen of Henry V., died. The site of the monastery and the manor itself were granted at the Reformation to Sir Robert Southwell, (Master of the Rolls),

* Brayley's *Londiniana*, i. 148.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

and sold by him the same year to Sir Thomas Pope, who built a magnificent mansion on the site of the old conventual church, afterwards inhabited by Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, who died here in 1583. The ancient gate of the monastery, with a large arch and postern on one side, were standing within the present century. No traces, however, remain. Wilkinson's work is particularly rich in old Bermondsey illustrations. The district church, dedicated to St. Paul, was designed by S. S. Teulon, and consecrated in 1848.

BERMUDAS (THE). A nest or rookery of obscure alleys and avenues running between the bottom of St. Martin's-lane, Bedford-street, and Chandos-street. [*See* Porridge Island.]

"Justice Overdo. Look into any angle of the town, the Streights or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle ale and tobacco?"—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

"At a subsequent period this cluster of avenues exchanged the old name of Bermudas for that of the Caribbee Islands, which the learned possessors of the district corrupted, by a happy allusion to the arts cultivated there, into the Cribbee Islands, their present appellation."—*Gifford's Ben Jonson*, iv. 430.

BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET.

A street chiefly inhabited by artists. Sir William Chambers was living in it in 1773, Fuseli in 1804, and Opie from 1792 to 1808. No. 3 was Opie's, No. 13 Fuseli's, and No. 15 Bone the enameleer's. No. 6 was the Banking House of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham. The loss to the Bank of England by Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to the sum of 360,000*l.* No. 54 was (Nov. 26th, 1810) the scene of the famous Berners-street Hoax—a trick of Theodore Hook's when a young man, (described at length in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 143, p. 62). The lady on whom the hoax was played was Mrs. Tottingham, and the trick itself, (since frequently imitated), consisted in sending out two hundred orders to different tradespeople to deliver goods, both bulky and small, at the same house, to the same person, and at the same hour.

BERWICK STREET, SOHO. John Hall, the engraver, was living at No. 83 in this street when he engraved, in 1791, Sir Joshua's portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

"Sheridan came twice or thrice during the engraving of his portrait [says Abraham Raimbach the engraver, Hall's pupil at this time], and my

memory dwells with pleasure to this hour on the recollection of his having said a few kindly and encouraging words to me when a boy, drawing at the time in the study. I was, however, most struck with what seemed to me, in such a man, an undue and unbecoming anxiety about his good looks in the portrait to be executed. The effluence in his face had been indicated by Sir Joshua in the picture, not, it may be presumed, *à bon gré* on the part of Sheridan, and it was strongly evident that he deprecated its transfer to the print. I need scarcely observe that Hall set his mind at ease on this point."—*Raimbach's Memoirs*, p. 9.

BETHLEHEM CHURCHYARD, St. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE, on the north side of Liverpool-street.

"In the year 1569, Sir Thomas Roe, merchant-taylor, mayor, caused to be inclosed with a wall of brick about one acre of ground, being part of the hospital of Bethlehem. This he did for burial and ease of such parishes in London as wanted ground convenient within other parishes. The lady his wife was there buried, by whose persuasion he enclosed it."—*Stow*, p. 62.

Eminent Persons interred in.—Robert Greene, the dramatic writer and contemporary of Shakspeare, (d. 1592). John Lilburne, (d. 1657), of whom it was said by Lord Clarendon, that John would quarrel with Lilburne, and Lilburne quarrel with John, rather than have no quarrel at all.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, (vulg. **BEDLAM**), in **St. GEORGE'S FIELDS.** An hospital for insane people, founded in Bishopsgate Without, and for a different purpose, in 1246, by Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the Sheriffs of London. "He founded it to have been a privy of canons with brethren and sisters."* Henry VIII. at the Dissolution gave it to the City of London, when it was first converted into an hospital for lunatics.

"Then had ye [at Charing-cross] one house, wherein sometime were distraught and huatic people, of what antiquity founded or by whom I have not read, neither of the suppression; but it was said that sometime a king of England, not liking such a kind of people to remain so near his palace, caused them to be removed farther off, to Bethlem without Bishop-gate of London, and to that hospital the said house by Charing Cross doth yet remain."—*Stow*, p. 167.

Simon Fitz-Mary's Hospital was taken down in 1675, and the Hospital removed to Moorfields, "at the cost of nigh 17,000*l.*" Of this second Bedlam (Robert Hooke, architect) there is a view in *Strype*. Bedlam, in Moorfields, was taken down in 1814, and the first stone of the present Hospital

* *Stow*, p. 62.

(James Lewis, architect) laid April 18th, 1812. The cupola, a recent addition, was designed by Sydney Smirke. The first Hospital could accommodate only 50 or 60, and the second 150, the number there in Strype's time. The building in St. George's-fields was originally constructed for 198 patients, but this being found too limited for the purposes and resources of the Hospital, a new wing was commenced for 166 additional patients, of which the first stone was laid July 26th, 1838. The whole building (the House of Occupations included) covers, it is said, an area of 14 acres. In 1845 the Governors admitted 315 Curables, (110 males and 205 females); 7 Incurables, (5 males and 2 females); 11 Criminals, (7 males and 4 females); and 180 Discharged Cured, (62 males and 118 females).* The expenses in 1729 amounted to 282*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; † in 1837, to 19,764*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* ‡ The way in which the comfort of the patients is studied by every one connected with the Hospital cannot be too highly commended. The women have pianos, and the men billiard and bagatelle-tables. There are, indeed, few things to remind you that you are in a mad-house beyond the bone knives in use, and a few cells lined and floored with cork and india-rubber, and against which the insanest patient may knock his head without the possibility of hurting it. Bedlam, till the beginning of the present century, was an exhibition open to the public,—a common promenade, like the middle aisle of old St. Paul's, or the gravel walks of Gray's Inn.

"Stept into Bedlam, where I saw several poor miserable creatures in chains; one of them was mad with making verses."—*Pepys*.

"Rule V.—That no person do give the lunatics strong drink, wine, tobacco, or spirits: Nor be permitted to sell any such thing in the hospital.

"Rule VI.—That such of the lunatics as are fit be permitted to walk in the yard till dinner time and then be locked up in their cells; and that no lunatic that lies naked, or is in a course of physic, be seen by anybody without order of the physician."—*Rules drawn up in 1677, (Strype's Stow)*.

"'Tis a Whetstone's-park, now the old one's ploughed up; 'tis an almshouse for madmen, a showing-room for whores, a sure market for leachers, a dry walk for loiterers."—*Ned Ward, London Spy*, pt. iii.—1699.

"The first whimsy-headed wretch of this lunatic-family that we observed was a merry fellow in a

straw cap, who was talking to himself after this manner: That he had an army of eagles at his command; then clapping his hand upon his head, swore by his crown of moonshine he would battle all the stars in the skies, but he would have some claret. . . . We peeped into another room where a fellow was as hard at work as if he'd been treading mortar. 'What is it, friend,' said I, 'thou art taking all this pains about?' He answered me thus, still continuing in action: 'I am trampling down conscience under my feet, lest he should rise up and fly in my face; have a care he does not fright thee, for he looks like the Devil, and is as fierce as a Lion, but that I keep him muzzled; therefore get thee gone, or I will set him upon thee.' Then fell a clapping his hands, and cry'd 'Halloo, halloo, halloo, halloo, halloo,' and thus we left him raving."—*Ned Ward, London Spy*, pt. iii.—1699.

"On Tuesday last I took three lads, who are under my guardianship, a rambling, in a hackney-coach, to show them the Town; as the Lions, the Tombs, Bedlam, and the other places, which are entertainments to raw minds, because they strike forcibly on the fancy."—*Tatler*, No. 30.

"A leather-seller of Taunton whispered me in the ear that he was the Duke of Monmouth, but begged me not to betray him. At a little distance from him sat a tailor's wife, who asked me as I went by if I had seen the Sword-bearer? Upon which I presumed to ask her who she was?—and was answered, 'My Lady Mayoress.'"—*Tatler*, No. 127.

"To gratify the curiosity of a country friend, I accompanied him a few weeks ago to Bedlam. It was in the Easter week, when, to my great surprise, I found a hundred people at least, who, having paid their twopence apiece, were suffered, unattended, to run rioting up and down the wards, making sport and diversion of the miserable inhabitants." &c.—*The World*, No. 23, June 7th, 1753.

"On Monday, May 8, we went together and visited the mansions of Bedlam. I had been informed that he [Johnson] had once been there before with Mr. Wedderburne, (now Lord Loughborough), Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Foote; and I had heard Foote give a very entertaining account of Johnson's happening to have his attention arrested by a man who was very furious, and who, while beating his straw, supposed it was William, Duke of Cumberland, whom he was punishing for his cruelties in Scotland in 1746."—*Boswell, by Croker*, p. 455.*

Celebrated Persons confined in.— Oliver Cromwell's tall porter.

"The renowned Porter of Oliver Cromwell had not more volumes around his cell in the College of Bedlam, than Orlando in his present apartment."—*Tatler*, No. 51.

* See also Plate 8 of *The Rake's Progress*, (1735), which represents a scene in Bedlam with maniacal grandeur, but exhibits two fine ladies visiting the deplorable scenes referred to in the above extracts.

* The Times, April 14th, 1846.

† Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 660.

‡ Mr. Laurie's Narrative, p. 61.

Nat Lee, the dramatic poet. He was here for four years; the Duke of York, afterwards James II., paying for the cost of his confinement.

"I remember poor Nat Lee, who was then upon the verge of madness, yet made a sober and a witty answer to a bad poet who told him 'It was an easie thing to write like a madman.' 'No,' said he, 'it is very difficult to write like a madman, but it is a very easy matter to write like a fool.'" —*Dryden to Dennis, (Molone, ii. 35).*

Richard Stafford, whose curious history I discovered in the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office.

To the President and Governors of Bethlehem Hospital.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

Gentlemen, November 4, 1691.

Wee herewith send you y^e body of Richard Stafford who is distracted and hath been very troublesome to their Ma^{ty} Court at Kensington.—Wee desire that you will receive him into your Hospitall of Bethlem and to treat him in such manner as is usual for Persons in his condition, for which y^e Treasurer of y^e said Hospitall shall receive y^e usual Allowance payable by this Board. Wee also desire that he may not be discharged upon any solicitations whatsoever until we be acquainted therewith. We remaine,

Gentlemen,

Your very loving Friends,

W. FORESTER,
J. FORBES.

To the same.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

Gentlemen, November y^e 11, 1691.

Wee lately sent Richard Stafford unto y^e Hospitall of Bethlem in regard he had been very troublesome to their Ma^{ty} Court at Kensington, and had dispersed many Scandalous Pamphlets and libells filled wth Enthusiasm and Seditiō.—And forasmuch as wee are informed, many persons do frequently resort to him,—by whose means he may proceed in his former evil practices, and be encouraged to write and publish more of his treasonable Books and Papers; wee do therefore desire that he may not be permitted to have either papers, pen, or ink; unlesse upon some especiall occasion of writinge either to his Father, or some other near Friend, the said Letter being also perused either by yourselves or by some trusty person whom you can much confide in, and that some person may be by to see that he doth not write more than is thus allowed him. So, not doubting of your ready compliance herein, wee remaine,

Gentlemen,

Your very loving Friends,

W. FORESTER,
J. FORBES.

To the same.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,

Gentlemen, April 11th, 1692.

Wee have received Information that a great concourse of people do daily resort to Richard

Stafford, to whom he doth preach and scandalously reflect on y^e government and by whose means pen, ink, and paper being conveyed to him, he doth still continue to write Pamphlets and Libells more full of Treason and Seditiō, then those for which we sent him to y^e hospitall, some of y^e said persons do gett y^e said Libells printed, and he doth disperse them through y^e Window of his Roome into y^e Streete. Wee do therefore desire you to give order that he may be more closely confined where he may not have that conveniency to disperse his Libells, and that no person be suffered to speake to him but in y^e presence of a keeper, nor any suspected person suffered to come to him. Gentlemen, we must leave the further care of suppressing these infamous practices to you who are the governors of y^e place; not doubting of your ready compliance, we rest

Your very loving Friends

and humble Servants,

W. FORESTER,
J. FORBES.

Hannah Snell, (d. 1792). She was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, on account of the wounds she received at the siege of Pondicherry.*—Peg Nicholson, for attempting to stab George III. She died here in 1828, after a confinement of forty-two years.—Hadfield, for attempting to shoot the same king in Drury-lane Theatre.—Oxford, for firing at the Queen in St. James's Park.—McNaghten, for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond at Charing Cross. He mistook Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, for Sir Robert Peel himself.

At first the funds of the Hospital were found very insufficient for the number of lunatics requiring admission. The Governors were obliged, therefore, to relieve the establishment by admitting out-door patients or pensioners, who bore upon their arms the license of the Hospital.

"Till the breaking out of the Civil Wars, Tom o' Bedlans did travel about the country; they had been poor distracted men, but had been put into Bedlam, where, recovering some sobriety, they were licentiated to go a begging, *i. e.* they had on their left arm an armilla of tinn, about four inches long; they could not get it off; they wore about their necks a great horn of an ox in a string or bawdry, which when they came to an house for alms, they did wind, and they did put the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did put a stopple. Since the wars I do not remember to have seen any one of them."—*Aubrey, Nat. Hist. of Wiltshire*, p. 93.

"Poor Tom, thy horn is dry!" is Edgar's exclamation (in Lear) in his assumed character of a Tom o' Bedlam. But Aubrey was wrong in supposing that these out-door

* Lysons, ii. 62.

Tom o' Bedlams ceased to exist after the Civil War. The following advertisement was issued by the Governors of the Hospital in June, 1675.

"Whereas several vagrant persons do wander about the City of London and Countries, pretending themselves to be lunaticks, under cure in the Hospital of Bethlem commonly called Bedlam, with brass plates about their arms, and inscriptions thereon. These are to give notice, that there is no such liberty given to any patients kept in the said Hospital for their cure, neither is any such plate as a distinction or mark put upon any lunatic during their time being there, or when discharged thence. And that the same is a false pretence to colour their wandering and begging, and to deceive the people, to the dishonour of the government of that Hospital."—*London Gazette*, No. 1000.

Hatton, describing Bethlehem in 1703, says, "When these people are cured of their malady, there are no tickets given them, as I have seen on the wrists of some, who I am assured are all shams." *Observe*.—In the vestibule of the Hospital the two statues of Madness and Melancholy from the outer gates of Bethlehem in Moorfields, cut by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley.

"Where o'er the gates, by his fam'd father's hand,
Great Cibber's brazen brainless brothers stand."
Pope, The Dunciad.

Brazen they are not, but formed of Portland stone, painted over with a composition of white lead, to resist the destructive nature of our climate. They were restored in 1814 by the younger Bacon, it is said judiciously. One is said to represent Oliver Cromwell's porter, then in Bedlam.—Portrait of Henry VIII., (three-quarters), over the fire-place. Days of admission for visitors, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; mode of admission, Order from a Governor.

BETHNAL GREEN. A low-lying district, separated from Stepney in the year 1743, and made a parish by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. It is chiefly inhabited by poor weavers of silk, connected with the great French settlement in Spitalfields. In 1839 there were only two churches in the whole district, but ten churches have been erected since that time. The population in 1841 was 74,988.

"I think it not improbable that Bethnal-green may have been a corruption of Bathon Hall; and that it was the residence of the family of Bathon or Bathonia, who had considerable property at Stepney in the reign of Edward I."—*Lysons*, i. 27.

"26 June, 1663. By coach to Bednall-green to Sir W. Rider's to dinner. A fine merry walk with

the ladies alone after dinner in the garden: the greatest quantity of strawberries I ever saw, and good. This very house was built by the Blind Beggar of Bednall-green, so much talked of and sang in ballads; but they say it was only some of the outhouses of it."—*Pepys*.

"My father, shee said, is soone to be seene,
The siely blind beggar of Bednall-green,
That daylye sits begging for charitie,
He is the good father of pretty Bessee.

"His markes and his tokens are knowen very well;

Hee always is led with a dogg and a bell.
A seely olde man, God knoweth, is hee,
Yet hee is the father of pretty Bessee."

The Beggar's Daughter of Bednall-green,
(*Percy's Reliques*),*

"The story of the Blind Beggar seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle."—*Lysons*, ii. 29.

The house at Bethnal Green, inhabited in 1663 by Sir William Rider, was built in 1570, by John Thorpe, the architect of Holland House, for John Kirby, of whom nothing is known. It was distinguished as "Kirby's Castle," and associated in rhyme, as Stow records, with other memorable follies of the time in brick and mortar:

"Kirkeby's Castell and Fisher's Follie,
Spinilla's pleasure and Megse's glorie."

It was known in Strype's time as the "Blind Beggar's House,"† but Strype knew nothing of the ballad, for he adds, "perhaps Kirby beggared himself by it." Bishop's Hall, about a quarter of a mile to the east of Bethnal Green, (lately taken down), is said to have been the palace of Bishop Bonner. Hence *Bonner's Fields* adjoining. Robert Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary which bears his name, kept an academy at Bethnal Green.

BEVIS MARKS, ST. MARY AXE, LEADENHALL STREET.

"Then next is one great house, large of rooms, fair courts and garden plots, some time pertaining to the Bassets, since that to the Abbots of Bury, and therefore called Burie's Markes, corruptly Bevis Markes, and since the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, to Thomas Heneage the father, and to Sir Thomas his son."—*Stow*, p. 55.

[*See Heneage Lane.*]

* The beggar in the ballad is said to have been the son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry III. Wounded at Evesham fighting by his father's side, he was found among the dead by a baron's daughter, who sold her jewels to marry him, and assumed with him a beggar's attire to preserve his life. Their only child, a daughter, was the "pretty Bessee" of the ballad in *Percy*.

† Strype, B. iv., p. 48.

BILLINGSGATE. [A gate, wharf, and market a little below London Bridge, appointed 1 Eliz., c. ii : "an open place for the landing and bringing in of any fish, corn, salt stores, victuals, and fruit, (grocery wares excepted), and to be a place of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and for no other merchandizes : " and made, pursuant to 10 & 11 William III., c. 24, on and after May 10th, 1699, "a free and open market for all sorts of fish."

"How this gate took that name, or of what antiquity the same is, I must leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient record thereof, more than that Geoffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin, a king of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's Nativity, built this gate, and named it Belin's gate, after his own calling; and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes in a vessel of brass were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same gate. It seemeth to me not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name of some later owner of the place, happily named Beling or Billing, as Somer's key, Smart's key, Frost wharf, and others thereby, took their names of their owners."—*Stow*, p. 17.

"Billingsgate is at this present (1598) a large water-gate, port or harborough, for ships and boats commonly arriving there with fish both fresh and salt, shell-fishes, salt, oranges, onions, and other fruits and roots, wheat, rye, and grain of divers sorts for the service of the city and the parts of this realm adjoining. This gate is now more frequented than of old time, when the Queen's-hithe [Queenhithe] was used, and the drawbridge of timber at London Bridge was then to be raised or drawn up for passage of ships with tops thither."—*Stow*, p. 78.

The coarse language of the place has long been famous :—

"There stridt, fair Rhetoric languish'd on the ground;

His blunted arms by sophistry are borne,
And shameless Billingsgate her robes adorn."

Pope, The Dunciad, B. iv.

The market opens at 5 o'clock throughout the year. All fish are sold by the tale except salmon, which is sold by weight, and oysters and shell-fish, which are sold by measure.

"The arrivals of salmon at Billingsgate average about 30 boxes per day in February and March, each box weighing about 1 cwt.; 50 boxes in April; from 80 to 100 in May; beginning of June from 200 to 300; and at the latter end of the month 500 boxes per day; which number gradually increases until it amounts during the end of July and the early part of August to 1000 boxes, and frequently more. The quantity brought to Billingsgate in the season of 1842 was not less than 2500 tons. It is sent on commission to agents, who charge 5 per cent, and take the risk of bad debts.

This business is in few hands, and those engaged in it are the most wealthy of all dealers in fish."—*Knight's London*, iv. 208.

Here every day, (at 1 and 4), at the "One Tun Tavern" looking on the river, a capital dinner may be had for eighteenpence, including three kinds of fish, joints, steaks, and bread and cheese.

"This brings to my mind another ancient custom that hath been omitted of late years. It seems that in former times the porters that plyd at Billingsgate used civilly to entreat and desire every man that passed that way to salute a Post that stood there in a vacant place. If he refused to do this, they forthwith laid hold of him and by main force bouped his * * * against the Post; but if he quietly submitted to kiss the same, and paid down sixpence, they gave him a name, and chose some one of the gang for his godfather. I believe this was done in memory of some old image that formerly stood there, perhaps of Belus or Belin."—*Bagford* in 1715, (*Letter printed in Leland's Collectanea*).

BILLINGSGATE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from a quay or water-gate on the Thames. [See Billingsgate.] *Boundaries*.—N., Little Eastcheap and several tenements adjoining: S., The Thames: E., Smart's-quay, now Custom-house-stairs: W., Monument-yard and Pudding-lane. Stow enumerates five churches :—St. Botolph, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); St. Mary-at-Hill; St. Margaret Pattens; St. Andrew Hubbert, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); St. George in Botolph-lane. Off Pudding-lane (to the east) and near Little Eastcheap, is Butchers' Hall. Beckford, father of the author of *Vathek*, was alderman of this ward.

BILLITER LANE, BILLITER SQUARE, in ALDGATE.

"Then is Belzettars-lane, so called of the first owner and builder thereof, now corruptly called Billiter-lane."—*Stow*, p. 53.

"Billiter-lane, a place consisting formerly of poor and ordinary houses, where it seems needy and beggarly people used to inhabit, whence the proverb used in ancient times, *A Bawly Beggar of Billiter-lane*, which Sir Thomas More somewhere used in his book which he wrote against Tyndal."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 54.

"Billiter-lane is of very ordinary account, the buildings being very old timber houses, which much want pulling down and new building, and the inhabitants being as inconsiderable, as small brokers, chandlers, and such like. And 'tis great pity that a place so well seated should be so mean. But the chief ornament of this place is Billiter-square on the west side, which is a very handsome, open, and airy place, graced with good new brick buildings, very well inhabited."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 52.

BINGLEY HOUSE, CAVENDISH SQUARE.

[See Harcourt House.]

BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

"Then have ye Birchover-lane, so called of Birchover, the first builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called Birelin-lane. This lane and the high street near adjoining had been inhabited for the most part with wealthy drapers; from Birchover-lane, on that side the street down to the Stocks, in the reign of Henry VI. had ye for the most part dwelling Fripperers or Upholders, that sold old apparel and household stuff."—*Stow*, p. 75.

"Did man, think you, come wrangling into the world about no better matters, than all his life-time to make privy searches in Birchlin-lane for whalebone doublets?"—*Dekker, Gull's Hornbook*, 4to, 1609.

"And passing through Birchlin-lane amidst a camp-royal of hose and doublets, I took excellent occasion to slip into a captain's suit, a valiant buff doublet stuffed with points and a pair of velvet slops scored thick with lace."—*Middleton, Black Book*, 4to, 1604.

"No sooner in London will we be,
But the bakers for you, the brewers for me.
Birchin-lane will suit us,
The costermongers fruit us,
The poulters send us in fowl,
And butchers meat without controul."

Heywood, Edu. IV., Pt. i., 4to, 1600.

"And you, master Amoretto . . . it's fine, when that puppet-player Fortune must put such a Birchlin-lane post in so good a suit—such an ass in so good fortune."—*The Return from Parnassus*, 4to, 1606.

"Birchin-lane is a place of considerable trade, especially for men's apparel, the greatest part of the shopkeepers being salesmen."—*R. B.*, in *Strype*, B. ii., p. 150.

Major John Graunt, who wrote, or is said to have written, *The Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, lived in this lane. His *Epistle Dedicatory* is dated "Birchin-lane, 25 Jan., 661-2." [See Cornhill; Tom's Coffee-house.]

BIRD CAGE WALK, ST. JAMES'S PARK. A name given to the south side of the Park, between Buckingham Gate and Storey's Gate, from the aviary established here in the reign of James I., and the decoy made there in the reign of Charles II. The supposition that it was so called from "The Bocage," a name given to it by St. Evremont, who was keeper of the ducks in the Park, is a mere piece of idle ingenuity.

"In our way thither [to the Horse Guards] was nothing worth our observation, unless 'twas the Bird-Cage inhabited by wild-fowl: the ducks begging charity, and the black-guard boys robbing their own bellies to relieve them."—*Amusements of London*, by Tom Brown, 12mo, 1700, p. 68.

The carriage-way, long exclusively confined

to the Royal Family and the hereditary Grand Falconer, was opened to the public in 1828.

BISHOPSGATE. One of the City gates, so called after Erkenwald, Bishop of London, (d. 685), son of Offa, King of Mercia, by whom it was erected. The shrine of Erkenwald, in old St. Paul's, stood immediately at the back of the high altar. The site of Bishopsgate is marked by a tablet inscribed "On this place stood Bishopsgate."

BISHOPSGATE WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, so named from the old City gate which stood within its liberties—a long narrow ward, embracing the whole of Bishopsgate-street Within, Bishopsgate-street Without, and the several streets and lanes on either side. *Remarkable Places.*—Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without; St. Helen, Bishopsgate Within; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Within; Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, [see Bethlehem Hospital]; Old Artillery-yard; Priory of St. Mary Spittle, [see Spital-fields]; Crosby Place; Gresham College; Sir Paul Pindar's House, in Bishopsgate-street Without.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, between Cornhill and Camomile-street, and so called from being *within* the walls, as Bishopsgate-street Without was so called from being *without* the walls. *Observe.*—St. Martin Outwich Church, corner of Threadneedle-street; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; * Crosby Place; Bull Inn; Wesleyan Hall; and No. 123, "The London Tavern," famous, like the Albion in Aldersgate-street, for its good dinners, public and private. The southern half of this street, including the church of St. Martin Outwich, was destroyed by fire Nov. 7th, 1765. The flames commenced at a peruke-maker's, and nothing but the wind shifting suddenly saved Crosby Hall and the fine old church of St. Helen's. The four corners of Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Leadenhall-street, and Gracechurch-street, were on fire at the same time. There is a plan of the houses destroyed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1765.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. [See preceding article.] *Observe.*—Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—No. 169, House

* The engraving of the church of St. Ethelburga in West and Tom's Churches of London (4to, 1736) contains a most interesting view of Bishopsgate-street Within. The old houses in the engraving are quaint and striking in the extreme.

of Sir Paul Pindar, (d. 1650), an eminent English merchant, distinguished for his love of architecture and the magnificent sums he gave towards the restoration of old St. Paul's. The house is now a public-house called "Sir Paul Pindar's Head:" some of the ceilings are flat, and in plaster of the Cinque Cento period, but the best part of the house is the front towards the street. There is a monument to Sir Paul in the adjoining church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—Houndsditch; Devonshire-square; Artillery-lane, [see Artillery-yard]; Lamb-alley, (Alley: the actor's alms-houses in it).—"The Old City of London Workhouse," finished about 1680, in the mayoralty of Sir Robert Clayton, whose portrait, as the first president of the House, is still preserved in the Court Room, was the first building of the kind erected in London. It was originally divided into two sides: the steward's side, for poor children; and the keeper's side, a sort of Bridewell for vagabond and dissolute poor. The present City of London Workhouse is in Bow Road.—White-Hart-court, so called from the "White Hart Inn," of which there is an interesting view by J. T. Smith.

BISHOP'S WALK, LAMBETH. A walk on the Surrey side of the Thames, leading to the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth.

BLACKFRIARS. A church, precinct, and sanctuary with four gates, so called from an order of Black, Preaching, or Dominican Friars, founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, A.D. 1221. Their first London settlement was in Holborn near Lincoln's Inn, and here they remained for a period of fifty-five years, removing, in 1276, to the particular locality near Ludgate which still bears their name, when Gregory Roksley, Mayor, set apart a piece of ground in the ward of Castle Baynard for their use; Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, contributed largely to the building of their church, and Edward I. and Queen Eleanor to the better endowment of their order. There is little that is interesting in the history of the monastery till near the period of its dissolution. A parliament was assembled here in the reign of Henry VI. Here Charles V. of Spain was lodged when on a visit to Henry VIII. Here Henry called a parliament, known in history as the *Black Parliament*, because it began among the Black Friars in the City, and terminated among the Black Monks in Westminster. Here the subject of Henry's

divorce from Katherine of Aragon was publicly tried before Cardinal Campeggio and here began the parliament in which Wolsey was condemned. The house and precinct were surrendered to the King on the 12th of November, 1538; and Edward VI. in the first year of his reign sold the hall and the site of the prior's lodgings to Sir Francis Bryan, and in the third year of his reign granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden (Master of the Revels) "the whole house site or circuit, compass and precinct, of the late Friars Preachers, within the City of London;" the yearly value being reckoned at 19*l*.* The privileges of sanctuary, however, still remained; nor was it easy to dispossess the inhabitants of their little independence. Ejected from the City by the edicts of the Mayor, James Burbadge and his fellows, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, erected a playhouse in the Blackfriars precinct, within the walls of the City but without the City jurisdiction. Every endeavour was made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to remove Burbadge and his fellows from the Blackfriars Theatre, but the players prevailed, and the precinct remained independent of the City. The players, however, had other opponents within the Friary precinct; and when in 1590 they were about to repair and enlarge their theatre, "certain persons, (some of them of honour), inhabitants of the precinct and liberty of the Blackfriars," besought the lords of the Privy Council "not to permit the said theatre any longer to remain open."—This the players met by a counter-petition and they were allowed to remain. The opposition arose among the Puritan inhabitants of the precinct—your Mr. Birds and Mrs. Flowerdews—who, somewhat inconsistently with their religious opinions, followed the trade of feather-making, and yet were not without their excuses for so doing:—

"*Mrs. Flowerdew.* Indeed it sometimes prick my conscience,

I come to sell 'em pins and looking-glasses.

"*Bird.* I have their custom too for all their feathers:

'Tis fit that we, which are sincere professors, Should gain by infidels."

Randolph's Muses' Looking-glass, 4to, 1638. †

The chief house in the Friary was called

* Strype, B. iii., p. 177.

† Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 299.

‡ Rabbi Busy, in "Bartholomew Fair," is reminded and taunted with the Feather-makers in the Friars.

"Hunsdon House," after Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, Queen Elizabeth's cousin and Lord Chamberlain. Here, in an upper chamber, on Sunday the 26th of October, 1623, while the house was in the occupation of Count de Tillier, the French ambassador, a sermon was preached by Father Drury, to, it is said, about three hundred people, a congregation too numerous for the strength of the room; for about the middle of the sermon the floor gave way, and ninety-four persons besides the preacher perished. This sad occurrence is familiarly known as "The Fatal Vespers." The Protestants considered the accident as a judgment on the Catholics, and the Catholics attributed it to a plot of the Protestants. Forty-seven bodies were buried by the French ambassador in the court-yard and garden of Hunsdon House.* *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Isaac Oliver, the miniature-painter. He died here in 1617, and was buried in St. Anne's, Blackfriars. Lady Ayres, wishing to have a copy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's picture to wear in her bosom, went "to Mr. Isaac the painter in Blackfriars, and desired him to draw it in little after his manner."—Cornelius Jansen, the painter, (d. 1665). He lived in the Blackfriars for several years, and had much business, but left it a little before Van Dyck's arrival.—Sir Anthony Van Dyck, from his settlement in England in 1632, to his death in 1641. The rent of his house, "at a moderate value," was estimated, in 1638, at 20*l.*, and the tithe paid 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* † His daughter Justina was born here Dec. 1st, 1641, and baptised in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Dec. 9th, 1641, the day of her father's death.—Ben Jonson, who dates his dedication of Volpone or The Fox "from my house in the Blackfriars, this 11th day of February, 1607." Here he has laid the scene of The Alchemist.—The Earl and Countess of Somerset were living in the Blackfriars when Overbury was murdered. ‡ The precinct no longer exists, but is now part of the ward of Farringdon Within. We have not been able to trace any attempt to assert its privileges later than 1735, when in the July of that year the Court of Common Council brought an action against Daniel Watson for opening a shop and vending shoes in the Blackfriars without being free of the City. The Court of King's Bench gave it in favour of the City. The sheriffs

could arrest here many years before.* *Eminent Persons buried in the Blackfriars Monastery.*—Hubert de Burgh, the founder; Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, (beheaded 1470), one of Caxton's great encouragers; the father and mother of Queen Katherine Parr. [See King's Printing House; Times Newspaper Office, (see Printing-house-square); Apothecaries' Hall; St. Anne's, Blackfriars; Playhouse-yard; Ireland-yard.]

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. The work of Robert Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and originally called Pitt Bridge. [See Chatham Place.] The first pile was driven June 7th, 1760, and the first stone laid Oct. 31st, 1760. On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1768, it was made passable as a bridge-way; and it was finally and generally opened on Sunday, Nov. 19th, 1769. There was a toll of one halfpenny for every foot-passenger, and one penny on Sundays, until June 22nd, 1785. Government ultimately bought the toll, and made the bridge free. Mylne was a young man of six-and-twenty, fresh from a professional tour abroad, when he sent his design to the committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new bridge. It had been judged expedient to advertise for plans, and several were sent in: one was by Smeaton, the celebrated engineer; another by Gwyn, whose work on London Improvements has begun to wear a kind of prophetic character. The committee were unanimous in their choice of Mylne; there was, however, a considerable opposition out of doors, and a question was warmly agitated whether elliptical or semicircular arches were preferable. Mylne had adopted the elliptical arch, Gwyn the semicircular one: the press took up the matter, and Dr. Johnson (the friend of Gwyn) wrote three several letters in the *Gazetteer* in opposition to Mylne. Blackfriars Bridge consists of nine arches, and is 995 feet in length from wharf to wharf. It was erected in ten years and three quarters, and executed at a cost of 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*,—163*l.* less than the original estimate. Mr. Mylne died May 5th, 1811, and is buried in Wren's magnificent cathedral, of which he was several years surveyor, and of which this bridge affords a stately and imposing view. The bridge has since been lowered, and the open balustrade removed.

BLACKFRIARS ROAD commences at

* Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1035. † M.S. Lambeth, 272.

‡ Amos's Overbury, p. 41.

* Strype, ed. 1720, B. iii., p. 193.

the Surrey end of Blackfriars Bridge, and extends to the Obelisk by the Surrey Theatre. It is about two-thirds of a mile in length. *Observe*.—Christ Church, Surrey, occupying the site of part of old Paris Garden.—Rowland Hill's Chapel, originally the "Surrey Chapel," and built in 1784.

"I remember Rowland Hill from my infancy. He was an odd, flighty, absent person. So inattentive was he to nicety in dress, that I have seen him enter my father's house [in the Strand] with one red slipper and one shoe, the knees of his breeches untied, and the strings dangling down his legs. In this state he had walked from Blackfriars-road, unconscious of his eccentric appearance."—*Charles Mathews, the Actor, (Memoirs, 1.49).*

Surrey Institution.—Surrey Theatre. The Dog's Head in the Pot is mentioned as an old London sign in a curious old tract printed by Wynkyn de Worde, called Cockerel's Bote. A sign of this description is still to be seen in the Blackfriars-road.

BLACKFRIARS THEATRE was built in 1576, by James Burbadge and his "fellows," servants of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in consequence of an act of Common Council passed the preceding year, prohibiting the erection of a playhouse within the limits of the City jurisdiction. It was rebuilt or extensively repaired in 1596, when Shakespeare and Richard Burbadge were sharers, and in 1633 was let by Cuthbert and William Burbadge, whose inheritance it was, on lease to the players, at a yearly rent of 50*l*.* The whole building was pulled down Aug. 6th, 1655, and tenements built in the room.† Part of the ground on which it stood is still called Playhouse-yard. There was a void piece of ground before the Theatre "to turne coaches in."‡

"Here is a cloak cost fifty pound, wife,
Which I can sell for thirty, when I have seen
All London in't, and London has seen me.
To-day I go to the Blackfriars Playhouse,
Sit in the view, salute all my acquaintance;
Rise up between the acts; let fall my cloak;
Publish a handsome man, and a rich suit."

Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

BLACKMAN STREET, in the Borough, was sometimes called Blackmore-street; but why so called I have been unable to discover.

"Farewel to the Bankside,
Farewel to Blackman's-street,
Where with my bouncing lasses
I oftentimes did meet;

* Collier's New Facts, p. 82.

† Collier's Life of Shakespeare, p. ccxlii.

‡ New Facts, p. 28.

Farewel to Kent-street garrison,
Farewel to Horsly-down,
And all the smirking wenches
That dwell in Redriff town;
And come, Love,
Stay, Love,
Go along with me;

For all the world I'll forsake for thee."

The Merry Man's Resolution, (Roxburgh Ballads, p. 319).

BLACKSMITHS' HALL, LAMBETH HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS. Now let us : warehouse; the business of the Company (the fortieth on the list) is conducted at Cutlers' Hall.

BLACKWALL.

"To Poplar adjoineth Blackwall, a notable harbour for ships, so called, because it is a wall of the Thames, and distinguished by the additional term Black, from the black shrubs which grew on it, and on Blackheath, which is opposite to it on the other side of the river: [or perhaps from the bleakness of the place and situation]."—*Dr. Woodward and Strype, in Strype's Appendix, p. 102.*

The view of the Reach of the river from the Wharf is very fine. Here is Lovegrove's Tavern, (the Brunswick), famous for its fish and especially its white-bait dinners. The white-bait is a small fish caught in the River Thames, and long considered, but erroneously, peculiar to this river; in no other place, however, is it obtained in such perfection. The fish should be cooked within an hour after being caught, or they are apt to cling together. They are cooked in water in a pan, from which they are removed as required by a skimmer. They are then thrown on a stratum of flour, contained in a large napkin, until completely enveloped in flour. In this state they are placed in a cullender, and all the superfluous flour removed by sifting. They are next thrown into hot melted lard, contained in a copper cauldron, or stew vessel, placed over a charcoal fire. A kind of ebullition immediately commences, and in about ten minutes they are removed by a fine skimmer, thrown into a cullender to drain, and then served up quite hot. At table they are flavoured with cayenne and lemon juice, and eaten with brown bread and butter; iced punch being the favourite accompanying beverage.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY, FEN CHURCH STREET. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length built upon arches, and worked originally by two pairs of stationary engines—one of 40 horse-power at the Minories station, and one of 200 horse-power at Blackwall. The ropes ($3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in circumference, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch

meter) were made of wire formed of four strands, (each composed of 42 wires), and extended along the whole length of the railway, guided by grooved pulleys, and filed alternately at each extremity on drums. The expense of working the engines and ropes was about fourteenpence per mile per mile. The machinery was made by the Messrs. Maudslay. The carriages (attached to the ropes by "grips") travelled alternately along either line, and the signals for starting and the general working of the line were given by the electric telegraph. But this was found an expensive process. The stationary engines were therefore discontinued early in 1849, and the usual railway engines introduced in their stead. The portion of the line from Fenchurch-street to the Minories, a distance of only 450 yards, cost 250,000*l.* Boats run from Blackwall to Gravesend every half-hour or oftener, throughout the season, performing the passage from the London wharves to Gravesend in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours with ebb, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours against it. Tickets are issued at the stations to clear the whole distance; and on a fine day the excursion is very pleasant one, with the additional commendation of being very cheap. Swanwick Wharf, Blackwall, was opened on the reception of packets, July 6th, 1840.

BLACKWELL HALL. [*See* Bakewell Hall.]

BLADDER STREET, NEWGATE STREET. [*See* Blowbladder Street.]

BLANCH APLETON, in ALDGATE MARKET. [*See* Blind Chapel Court.]

BLENHEIM STREET, OXFORD STREET, runs out of Great Marlborough-street, and is so called in compliment to the great Duke of Marlborough, who was alive when it was built.*

BLIND CHAPEL COURT. On the west side of Mark-lane, near Fenchurch-street—a corruption of Blanch Apleton, a name belonging, in the reign of Richard II., to Sir Thomas Roos of Hamelake.† I find it enumerated (9th of Henry V.) in "The Partition of the Inheritance of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex," under the head of "London—Blanchoulton"‡ Hall, in his Chronicle, (ed. 1783), writes it *Blanchechapelton*.

BLIND SCHOOL, (School for the Edu-

cation of the Indigent Blind), **ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS.** Instituted 1799. The inmates may be seen at work between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, and 2 and 5 in the afternoon—on every day except Saturdays and Sundays. Annual Subscribers have the privilege of one vote applicable to each vacancy for every guinea they subscribe; and each member for life, one vote for every 10 guineas.

BLOOMSBURY. A district so called, on the north side of Holborn, originally a manor appertaining to the Crown, and written *Lomsbery*.* [*See* Mews at Charing Cross.]

BLOOMSBURY MARKET. Established circ. 1674.

"Bloomsbury Market is a long place with two Market houses, the one for flesh, the other for fish, but of small account, by reason the Market is of so little use and so ill served with provisions; inso-much that the inhabitants are served elsewhere."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 84.

It never was well served, and is now reduced to a few shops and sheds. Robert White, the engraver, (d. 1704), lived in Bloomsbury Market.

BLOOMSBURY PLACE, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, extends from the north-east corner of the square to Upper King-street, Holborn. In No. 4, died (1802) Thomas Cadell, the eminent publisher in the Strand. He was the apprentice and successor of Andrew Millar, and the publisher of the first edition and of many consecutive editions, of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE was first formed by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the son of Shakspeare's patron, and the father of the virtuous Lady Rachael Russell.

"9th Feb. 1665. Dined at my Lord Treasurer's, the Earle of Southampton, in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble Square or Piazza, a little towne; his owne house stands too low, some noble roomes, a pretty cedar chapell, a naked garden to the North, but good aire."—*Evelyn*.

The north side of the square was wholly occupied by Southampton House. The south side was called *Vernon-street*, (*Vernon-place* still remains); the east side, *Seymour-row*; and the west, *Allington or Arlington-row*.† It was frequently called *Southampton-square*.

"Lost, from my Lady Baltinglasses house in the great square of Bloomsbury, the first of this instant

* Hatton, p. 9.

See Stow, p. 56, and Stow, by Strype, B. ii., p. 81.

† Charters of Duchy of Lancaster, p. 175.

* Stow, p. 167.

† Hatton, p. 69; Strype, B. iv., p. 84.

December [1674], a great old Indian spaniel or mongrel, as big as a mastiff; he hath curled and black hair all over, except in his forefeet, which are a little white; he hath also cropt ears, and is bowed and limps a little in one of his forefeet. If any can bring news thereof, they shall have twenty shillings for their pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 946.

Pope alludes to this once fashionable quarter of the town.

"In Palace-yard, at nine, you'll find me there;
At ten, for certain, Sir, in Bloomsbury-square."

Eminent Inhabitants.—The Earl of Chesterfield of De Grammont's Memoirs, in 1681. He died here in 1713.—Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine. His wife died here on the 14th of June, 1681, in what he calls "this most pleasant and convenient house."—Sir Hans Sloane, in 1696, "at the corner [I know not which] of Southampton-street next Bloomsbury-square," for in this way Ray, the naturalist, writes to him in that year. Another correspondent, writing to him in 1704, directs his letter to Sloane, at his house at the corner of Southampton-square, Bloomsbury.—Dr. Radcliffe.

"Dr. Radcliffe could never be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then, if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door in Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him. 'Why, you rascal!' said the Doctor, 'do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth, to hide your bad work.' 'Doctor!' said the paviour, 'mine is not the only bad work the earth hides.' 'You dog, you!' said the doctor, 'are you a Wit? You must be poor; come in'—and paid him."—*Dr. Mead, in Richardsoniana*, p. 217.

The great Lord Mansfield, (at the north end of the east side of the square); his house and library were destroyed by fire in the riots of the year 1780. The few books that escaped are now at Caen Wood House, Hampstead, (Lord Mansfield's seat), and still exhibit traces of the fiery ordeal they went through. Lord and Lady Mansfield made their escape in disguise by a back door a few minutes before the flames blazed out, and the rioters took possession of the premises.—Dr. Akenside for several years.—Mr. D'Israeli, at No. 6, on the west side, the first house from Hart-street; here he compiled his *Curiosities of Literature*. The house was built by Isaac Ware, (d. 1766), the editor of *Palladio*, originally a chimney-sweeper, and who, it is said, retained the stain of soot in his skin to the day of his

death. The bronze statue of Charles James Fox is by Sir R. Westmacott.

BLOOMSBURY STREET. So named in 1845—originally two streets, Charlott street and Plumtree-street. Here, on the west side, is the French Protestant Church—first established in the Savoy; the Baptist Chapel (John Gibson, architect) was opened Dec. 5th, 1848.

BLOSSOMS INN, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE. [See Lawrence Lane.]

BLOWBLADDER STREET, NEWGATE STREET, or, as Stow calls it, "Bladder-street of selling bladders there." It connect Newgate-street with Cheapside. [See Butcher Hall Lane; St. Nicholas Shambles.]

"Blowbladder-street had its name from the butchers, who used to kill and dress their sheep there, and who, it seems, had a custom to blow their meat with pipes to make it look thicker and fatter than it was, and were punished there: it by the Lord Mayor."—*De Foe, Plague Year*, Brayley, p. 342.

"Blowbladder-street is taken up by milline sempstresses, and such as sell a sort of coppage, called St. Martin's lace, for which it is noted."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 121.

BLUE BOAR INN, HIGH HOLBORN, on the south side, now No. 270. It is mentioned in the burial-register of St. Andrew Holborn, (in which parish it stands), as early as 1616.

"The reason," says he [Cromwell to Lord Broghill], 'why we would once have closed with the king was this: We found, that the Scots and the Presbyterians began to be more powerful than we; and if they made up matters with the king, we should be left in the lurch: therefore we thought it best to prevent them, by offering first to come in, upon any reasonable conditions. But when we were busied in these thoughts, there came a letter from one of our spies, who was of the king's bedchamber, which acquainted us, that on that day our final doom was decreed; that he could not possibly tell what it was, but we might find it out if we could intercept a letter, sent from the king to the queen, wherein he declared what he would do. The letter, he said, was sewed up in the skin of a saddle, and the bearer of it would come with the saddle upon his head, about ten of the clock that night, to the Blue Boar Inn in Holborn; and there he was to take horse and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle, but some persons at Dover did. We were at Windsor, when we received this letter; and immediately upon the receipt of it, Ireton and I resolved to take one trusty fellow with us, and with troopers' habits to go to the Inn in Holborn, which accordingly we did, and set our man at the gate of the Inn, where the wicket only was open to let people in and out. Our man was to give

notice, when any one came with a saddle, whilst he was in the disguise of common troopers called for mugs of beer, and continued drinking till about ten o'clock: the centinel at the gate then gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Upon this we immediately arose, and, as the man was dismounting his horse saddled, came up to him with drawn swords and told him that we were to search him that went in and out there; but as he looked like an honest man, we would only search his saddle and so dismiss him. Upon that we ungirt the saddle and carried it into the stall, where we had been drinking, and left the horseman with our centinel: then ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, we there found the letter of which we had been informed; and having got it into our own hands, we delivered the saddle again to the man, telling him, he was an honest man and bid him go about his business. The man, not knowing that had been done, went away to Dover. As soon as we had the letter we opened it; in which we found the king had acquainted the queen, that she was now courted by both the factions, the Scotch Presbyterians and the Army; and which she thought fairest for him should have him; but he thought he should close with the Scots, sooner than the other. Upon this, added Cromwell, 'we took horse, and went to Windsor; and finding we were not likely to have any tolerable terms from the king, we immediately from that time forward resolved his ruin.'—*Memoirs of Roger, Earl of Orrery, by Rev. Mr. Thomas Morrice, his Lordship's Chaplain, (Earl of Orrery's State Letters, fol. 1742, p. 15).*

On the subject of this intercepted letter of the king's, see *Richardsoniana*, 8vo, 1776, p. 132.

BLUECOAT SCHOOL. [See Christ's Hospital.]

BLUECOAT SCHOOL, TOTHILL FIELDS, so called from the colour of the children's clothes, was founded for the benefit of the poor of the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. No child can be admitted, whose father (or grandfather or grandmother, when the parents are dead) have not been resident one year at least in either of the parishes previous to the time of presentation, and who shall not be actually residing therein at the time of admission. No child admitted under the age of seven or above the age of 14. Only one child of a family can be admitted at the same time. An annual subscription of 2 guineas or upwards is a condition of the school, and entitled (in rotation) to present a child for admission as vacancies arise.

BLUE POSTS TAVERN, No. 59, HAYMARKET.

"*Sir Jolly Jumble.* The man begins to empty; let you before and speak dinner at the Blue Posts.

"*Lady Dance.* They are at this minute at dinner in the Haymarket."

Oweay, The Soldier's Fortune, 4to, 1681.

"4th Oct. 1686. I entertained the Bishops of Oxon and St. David's, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Brookes, my son, Mr. Callis, &c., at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket."—*Bishop Cartwright's Diary.*

"The close of the last week, one Mr. Moon and one Mr. Hurst quarrelled at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket; and as they came out at the door they drew their swords, and the latter was run through and immediately died. It appears that he began the Fray and drew first, pressing the other gentleman to fight."—*The Post Boy, ending July 23rd, 1695.**

BLUE POSTS TAVERN, No. 13, CORK STREET. [See Cork Street.]

BOARD OF CONTROL, or, BOARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA. Established by Act of Parliament in 1784. Office, Cannon-row, Westminster; William Atkinson, architect. It was originally designed for the Ordnance-office, but was found too small for the business of the department.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, ST. JAMES'S PALACE. The office of the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and so called from the table at which the Lord Steward and his officers usually sit. The jurisdiction of the Board extended over what is called "The Verge of Court," or twelve miles round the residence of the Sovereign, wherever the residence may be, and was even extended to "progresses," though not to "huntings." This limit was first defined by 13 Rich. II., stat. 1., cap. 3. All offences were tried within what was called "The Sessions of Verges," and all committals were made to the Marshalsea, of which "The Court of Verges" was a branch.

"Board of Green Cloth. A Board or Court of Justice held in the Counting-house of the King's Household for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the King's Court Royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend."—*Johnson's Dictionary.*

To the Board belonged the sole right of arresting within the limits and jurisdiction of the Palace. The Countess of Dorset, wishing to arrest a person of the name of Kirk, who had sought shelter within the precinct of the palace at Whitehall, applied to the Board for permission to arrest him, which permission was granted May 2nd,

* See also *Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon*, ii. 153, and *Comparison between the Two Stages*, 12mo, 1702, p. 68.

1684. In 1630, Maurice Evans was imprisoned for serving a subpoena in the King's House upon John Darson. In 1631, Peter Price was committed to the Marshalsea, for serving a subpoena upon George Ravenscroft in the Council Chamber; and in 1632, John Perkins, a constable, was imprisoned for serving the Lord Chief-Justice's warrant upon John Beard in St. James's Park.* Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Verge were punished with a severity peculiar to the Court that tried them. Baker describes one very graphically:—

“On the tenth of June, 1541, Sir Edmund Knevet of Norfolk, Knight, was arraigned before the officers of the Green-Cloth, for striking one Master Cleer of Norfolk, within the Tennis Court of the King's House; being found guilty he had judgment to lose his right hand, and to forfeit all his lands and goods; whereupon there was called to do execution, first the Serjeant Surgeon, with his Instruments pertaining to his office, then the Serjeant of the Wood-Yard, with a mallet and a block to lay the hand upon, then the King's Master-Cook with a knife to cut off the hand, then the Serjeant of the Larder to set the knife right on the joint, then the Serjeant Ferrler with searing irons to sear the veins, then the Serjeant of the Poultry with a Cock, which Cock should have his head smitten off upon the same block and with the same knife; then the Yeoman of the Chandry with Sear-cloaths, then the Yeoman of the Sennery, with a pan of fire to heat the Irons, a chafer of water to cool the ends of the Irons, and two forms for all officers to set their stuff on, then the Serjeant of the Cellar with Wine, Ale, and Beer; then the Serjeant of the Ewry with Bason, Ewre, and Towels; all things being thus prepared, Sir William Pickering, Knight Marshal, was commanded to bring in his prisoner Sir Edmund Knevet, to whom the Chief-Justice declared his offence, which the said Knevet confessed, and humbly submitted himself to the King's mercy; only he desired, that the King would spare his right hand and take his left, because (said he) if my right hand be spared, I may live to do the King good service: of whose submission and reason of his suit, when the King was informed, he granted him to lose neither of his hands, and pardoned him also of his lands and goods.”—*Baker's Chronicle*, ed. 1674, p. 288.

A few years later, (March 2nd, 1551), King Edward VI. notices in his Diary the committal “to ward” of “the Lord of Bergavenny” for striking the Earl of Oxford “in the Chamber of Presence.” William, Earl of Devonshire, (the patriot earl, and afterwards the first duke), was fined in the sum of 30,000*l.*, for caning Colonel Colepepper and pulling his nose in the Vane Chamber

at Whitehall. “It is to be noted,” says Sir John Bramston, “that this Colepepper had struck the Earl, some months since, in the same or in the next room, and was tried for it at the Verge, and was sentenced to lose his hand, and was at the great instance of the Earl pardoned.”* Bramston says that the sum was only 3000*l.* (p. 278.) The notorious Palace Court, long an oppressive tribunal, for the adjudication of matters within the jurisdiction of this Board, was abolished in 1849, by the wit and truth of Mr. Higgins, better known as Jacob Omnium. The name of “blackguard” is said to have its origin in the office of the Board of Green Cloth; the meanest drudges in royal retinences, who carried coals, being called “Blackguard.”† The term was afterwards applied to vicious, idle, and masterless boys and rogues; and was so used, I find by the books in the Board of Green Cloth, as early as 1683, if not before. The following order copied from the original Warrant Book of the Board, will show the nature of the duties of the Lord Steward at certain times:—

“BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, 12 June, 1681

“Order was this day given, that the Maides Honour should have Cherry Tarts instead of Gooseberry Tarts, it being observed that Cherries are at threepence per pound.”

I find from the same books, that Henry Duke of Kent, when Lord Steward of the Household in part of the reign of George II., had 100*l.* allowed him, and sixteen dishes daily at each meal, with wine and beer. The dishes have since been done away with; and the income of the Lord Steward is now a settled salary. The Poet Laureate, I may add, used to receive the annual tierce of canary from this office. Cibber was the last, I am told, who took the tierce; and since his time, the Lord Steward has paid to the Poets Laureate an annual allowance (27*l.*) in lieu of wine. Mrs. Cerlivre's husband was “Yeoman of the Mount to King George I., an office formerly held under the Board of Green Cloth.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE. [*See Ordnance Office.*]

BOARD OF WORKS. [*See Woods and Forests.*]

BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN, EASTCHEAP. A celebrated tavern, commemorated by Shakespeare, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt immediately after, and finally destroyed

* Warrant-book in the Lord-Steward's Office, Anno 1677, fol. 381.

* Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, p. 275.
† Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 169.

polished (to allow of the new London bridge approaches) in 1831. It stood in Great Eastcheap, between Small-alley and St. Michael's-lane, four taverns filling up the intervening space—"The Chicken," near St. Michael's-alley, "The Boar's Head," "The Lough," and "The Three Kings." The back part of the house looked upon the burying-ground of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane. The statue of William IV. nearly marks the site. Stow tells us, in a side-note to his Survey, (p. 82), that in the time of Henry IV. "there was no tavern then in Eastcheap." Shakspeare alone refers to this tavern—celebrity sufficient. It was, perhaps, the best tavern in the street; or we may have chosen it, because the arms of Burbadge, the celebrated actor, were Three Boars' Heads.* John Rhodoway, "Vintner of the Bore's Head," was buried, in 1623, in the adjoining church of St. Michael.† The name, it is fair to suppose, was not unknown to Shakspeare. The tavern was rebuilt of brick after the Great Fire, with its door in the centre, a window above, and over a Boar's Head cut in the stone, with the initials of the landlord, (I. T.), and the date (near the snout) of 1668. At the time of its demolition, it was occupied by a gunsmith.

"I mentioned a club in London at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, the very tavern where Falstaff and his joyous companions met; the members of which all assume Shakspeare's characters. One is Falstaff, another Prince Henry, another Barbolph, and so on. *Johnson*:—"Don't be of it, Sir. Now that you have a name you must be careful to avoid many things not bad in themselves, but which will lessen your character. This every man who has a name must observe. A person who is not publicly known may live in London as he pleases, without any notice being taken of him; but it is wonderful how any person of consequence is watched."—*Boswell, by Croker, p. 348.*

Goldsmith wrote "A Reverie" in this tavern, (Essay No. 4); and Mr. Washington writing an entertaining paper in *The Sketch-Book*. The former, forgetting the name, fancied himself (*Boswell, we have seen, did the same*) in the very tavern that Falstaff frequented; and the latter, in his enthusiasm, has converted a sacramental goblet, preserved at that time in the vestry of St. Michael's, into Dame Quickly's parcel-goblet.

* *Shakspeare, by Boswell, iii. 501.*

In his will (in Doctors' Commons), he calls himself "Citizen and Vintner," but does not mention "The Boar's Head." I had hoped he would.

BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET. Over against *The Bolt-in-Tun*, from which circumstance, I suspect, it derives its name.

"Bolt-court, very good and open, with a freestone pavement; lath good houses, well-inhabited."—*Strype, B. iii., p. 277, ed. 1720.*

Eminent Inhabitants.—Dr. Johnson, in No. 8, on the right hand side, from 1777 till his death in 1784. He died in the back room of the first floor. The house was pulled down by Bensley, the printer, and Bensley's own house destroyed by fire, Nov. 5th, 1807.*

"Behind it was a garden, which he took delight in watering; a room on the ground floor was assigned to Mrs. Williams, and the whole of the two pair of stairs floor was made a repository for his books, one of the rooms thereon being his study."—*Sir John Hawkins, p. 530.*

"He [*Johnson*] particularly piqued himself upon his nice observance of ceremonious punctilios towards ladies. A remarkable instance of this was his never suffering any lady to walk from his house to her carriage through Bolt-court, unattended by himself to hand her into it; and if any obstacle prevented it from driving off, there he would stand by the door of it, and gather a mob around him; indeed they would begin to gather the moment he appeared handing the lady down the steps into Fleet-street. Sometimes he exhibited himself at the distance of eight or ten doors from Bolt-court to get at the carriage, to the no small diversion of the populace."—*Miss Reynolds.*

James Ferguson, the astronomer, at No. 4, where he died in November, 1776.—William Cobbett; here he published his Register.

BOLT-IN-TUN, FLEET STREET. An Inn and Coach-office, No. 64, on the south side. The White Friars had a grant of the "Hospitium vocatum Le Bolt en ton" in 1443.†

BOLTON STREET, PICCADILLY. Built cire. 1699,‡ and described in 1708 as "the most westerly street in London, between the road to Knightsbridge, south, and the Fields, north."§ *Eminent Inhabitant*.—The celebrated Earl of Peterborough, from 1710 to 1724.||

"I'm at my Lord Peterborough's, in Bolton-street, where any commands of your's will reach me."—*Pope, (Works, ed. Roscoe, vii. 127).*

"Among the advertisements of sales by auction in the original edition of *The Spectator*, the mansion

* There is a view of the house and of Johnson's sitting-room in the *Johnsoniana*.

† Rot. Pat. 21 Hen. VI.; and Coll. Top. et Ge v. 383.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's

§ Hatton, 8vo, 1708, p. 815.

|| Rate-books of St. Martin's.

of Streater, junior, is advertised as his country house, being near Bolton-row, in Piccadilly; his town residence was in Gerard-street, Soho."—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 19.

BOND STREET (OLD). Built 1686,* and so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, in the county of Surrey, Bart., Comptroller of the Household to the Queen-Mother, (Henrietta Maria). He was long the confidential favourite of James II., and upon the abdication of that monarch, left the country in exile with his sovereign. The street occupies part of the site of Clarendon House. The east side was the last built.

"Clarendon House, built by Mr. Pratt; since quite demolished by Sir Thomas Bond, &c., who purchased it to build a street of tenements to his undoing."—*Evelyn, Memoirs*, ii. 168.

"Bond-street, a fine new street, mostly inhabited by nobility and gentry."—*Hutton, Svo*, 1708, p. 10.

Eminent Inhabitants.—'The infamous Countess of Macclesfield, the mother of Richard Savage. She died here, Oct. 11th, 1753, surviving Savage and the publication of Johnson's Life of him.—Laurence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, died March 18th, 1768, "at the silk-bag-shop," (No. 41, now a cheesemonger's), on the west side.—James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, gave (Oct. 16th, 1769) a dinner to Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and Garrick, at his lodgings in this street, Goldsmith appearing in the "bloom-coloured coat," made for him by John Filby, at the Harrow in Water-lane.—Sir Thomas Lawrence, at No. 24, before his election into the Royal Academy, and at No. 29, when elected.

BOND STREET (NEW). Built circ. 1721, in which year it is rated for the first time in the books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Nelson, at No. 141, in 1797, after the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, and the expedition against Teneriffe, where he lost his arm.

"He had scarcely any intermission of pain, day or night, for three months after his return to England. Lady Nelson, at his earnest request, attended the dressing of his arm, till she had acquired sufficient resolution and skill to dress it herself. One night, during this state of suffering, after a day of constant pain, Nelson retired early to bed, in hope of enjoying some respite by means of laudanum. He was at that time lodging in Bond-street, and the family was soon disturbed by a mob knocking loudly and violently at the door.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

The news of Duncan's victory had been made public, and the house was not illuminated. But when the mob was told that Admiral Nelson lay there in bed, badly wounded, the foremost of them made answer, 'You shall hear no more from us to-night.'"—*Southey's Nelson*, p. 130.

Sir Thomas Picton, at No. 146, in 1800. He fell in the Battle of Waterloo.—Lord Camelford, the celebrated bruiser and duelist, (shot in a duel with Mr. Best, March 7th 1804, d. 10th), at No. 148, in 1803 and 1804.

"Over the fireplace in the drawing-room of Lord Camelford's lodgings in Bond-street were ornaments strongly expressive of the pugnacity of his peer. A long thick bludgeon lay horizontal supported by two brass hooks. Above this was placed parallel one of lesser dimensions, until pyramid of weapons gradually arose, tapering a horsewhip."—*Note by the Messrs. Smith in T. Rejected Addresses.*

At the time of the duel Lord Camelford and Best had a bet of 200*l.* depending as to which was the better shot! The cause of the duel was a worthless but pretty woman of the name of Symons.

Observe.—Long's Hotel, (No. 16).

"I saw Byron for the last time in 1815. He dined or lunched with me at Long's in Bond-street. I never saw him so full of gaiety and good-humor to which the presence of Mr. Mathews, the comedian, added not a little. Poor Terry was also present."—*Sir Walter Scott, (Moore's Life of Byron)* p. 280.

Stevens's Hotel, (No. 18).

"During the first months of our acquaintance we [Byron and Moore] frequently dined together alone; and as we had no club in common to resort to—the Alfred being the only one to which he that period belonged, and I being then a member of none but Watier's—our dinners used to be at the St. Alban's, or at his old haunt, Stevens's."—*Moore, Life of Byron*, p. 150.

Clarendon Hotel, (No. 169); perhaps the best hotel in London.

BONNER'S FIELDS. An open space on the banks of the Regent's Canal, near one of the entrances to Victoria Park, and so called from the House of Bishop Bonner at Bethnal Green, lately taken down. The fields were one of the places of assembly of the Chartist Rioters of 1848.

BOODLE'S CLUB HOUSE, No. 2, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

"For what is Nature? Ring her changes round Her three flat notes are water, plants, and ground Prolong the peal, yet, spite of all your clatter, The tedious chime is still ground, plants, and water."

So, when some John his dull invention racks
To rival Boodle's dinners or Almack's,
Three uncouth legs of mutton shock our eyes,
Three roasted geese, three buttered apple-pies."
Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, 4to, 1773.

ibbon, the historian, dates several of his
letters in 1772 and 1774 from this Club.

BOROUGH (THE). A short name for
the Borough of Southwark, or the twenty-
sixth ward of London, called Bridge Ward
Without.

BOSOMS INN. [*See* Lawrence Lane.]

BOSSE ALLEY, UPPER THAMES STREET.

"Bosse Alley, so called of a bosse [or reser-
voir] of water, like unto that of Billingsgate, there
placed by the executors of Richard Whittington."
—*Stow*, p. 135.

BOSWELL COURT, FLEET STREET.

so called from the house of a Mr. Boswell,
from whence (1589) Gilbert Talbot writes a
letter of London gossip to his father, the
celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury of the reign
of Queen Elizabeth.

"1611, Sep. 5.—Mr. Ewins, Esquier, from Bos-
well-howsse."—*Burial Register of St. Clement's
Danes.*

The yard or court was built upon and
habited as early as 1614. *Eminent In-
habitants.*—Lady Raleigh, (widow of Sir
alter), 1623—5. The Lord Chief Justice
and Sir Edward Lyttleton, the Solicitor-
general, in 1635.* Sir Richard and Lady
unshawe.

"In his absence, I, on the 16th, took a house in
Boswell-court, near Temple-bar, for two years,
immediately moving all my goods thereto."—*Lady
unshawe's Memoirs*, p. 159.

The popular belief that Johnson's-court
and Boswell-court were so called after Dr.
Johnson and James Boswell is only a vulgar
error.

BOTANIC GARDENS, CHELSEA. Commonly
called "The Physic Garden:"
Gardens appertaining to the Worshipful
Company of Apothecaries of London. The
ground was leased by the Company in 1673,
and enclosed in 1686. Sir Hans Sloane,
when he purchased the manor of Chelsea in
1711, granted the freehold to the Company
Apothecaries, upon condition that they
should present annually to the Royal Society
new plants, till the number should amount
to 2000. In 1732 a greenhouse and several
other hothouses were added to the garden,
and in 1733 a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by

Michael Rysbrack. The two magnificent
cedars (two of the finest in the neighbour-
hood of London) were planted in the year
1683, being then about 3 feet high. In 1750
they measured upwards of 11 feet in girth,
and in 1793—at three feet from the ground
—upwards of 12.* Philip Miller, author of
The Gardeners' Dictionary, was during
a period of nearly fifty years the Company's
Gardener in these grounds. He resigned in
1770, at the age of 80, and dying the next
year, was buried in St. Luke's, Chelsea.

"7 Aug. 1685.—I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper
of the Apothecaries' Garden of Simples at Chelsea,
where there is a collection of innumerable rarities
of that sort particularly, besides many rare annuals,
the tree bearing jesuit's bark, which had done such
wonders in quartan agues. What was very inge-
nious was the subterranean heate, conveyed by a
stove under the conservatory, all vaulted with
brick, so as he has the doores and windowes open
in the hardest frosts, secluding only the snow."—
Evelyn.

**BOTANIC GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE,
REGENT'S PARK,** about 18 acres in extent,
are tastefully laid out and maintained at the
expense of the Royal Botanical Society of
London—a Society founded and incorpo-
rated in 1839, for the Promotion of Botany
in all its branches. The Conservatory
(designed by Decimus Burton) affords space
for 2000 visitors. Three Exhibitions are
held annually, in the months of May, June,
and July, when nearly 300 medals are dis-
tributed, varying in value from twenty
pounds to fifteen shillings. Member's
entrance fee, 5 guineas; annual subscrip-
tion, 2 guineas.

BOTANICAL (ROYAL) SOCIETY.
[*See* Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.]

**BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LON-
DON.** Instituted 1836; Office, 20, Bed-
ford-street, Covent-garden. The Society
possesses an extensive Herbarium, open to
the inspection of members, and other botani-
cists, every Friday evening from seven till
ten o'clock. There is also a Lending Library
for the members. Entrance fee, one guinea;
annual subscription, one guinea.

**BOTOLPH (ST.) WITHOUT ALDERS-
GATE.** A church in the ward of Aldersgate,
at the corner of Little Britain; erected 1790,
on the site and in place of the old church,
which escaped the Great Fire of 1666.
Botolph was an English Saxon, renowned
for his piety; and Boston, in Lincolnshire,
is said to be a corruption of Botolph's

* Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

* Lysons, ii. 167.

Town. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The four churches in London dedicated to this saint stood at the gates of London; St. Botolph, Aldersgate; St. Botolph, Aldgate; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Botolph, Billingsgate. I am unable to explain the reason. *Observe*.—Monument to Dame Anne Packington, (d. 1563); monument to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Richardson, (d. 1639); tablet to Richard Chiswell, bookseller, (d. 1711); monument to Elizabeth Smith, with cameo bust by Roubiliac; old pulpit in vestibule, temp. James I.

BOTOLPH (ST.) BY ALD GATE. A church in the ward of Portsoken, at the corner of Houndsditch, on the road to Whitechapel, built 1741—44, on the site and in place of the old church described by Stow, as lately built at the charges of the Priors of the Holy Trinity—"as appeareth," he adds, "by the arms of the house engraven on the stonework." The church escaped the Fire, and was very ruinous when taken down. The present edifice (a brick and stone structure of the utmost ugliness) was built by George Dance, the architect of the Mansion-house, and cost 5336*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* *Observe*.—Monument to Thomas, Lord Dacre, of the North, (beheaded 1537), and Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, (beheaded 1538). There is a good deal of sculptural merit in the extended figure.—Monument to Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant Tailor, (d. 1612). Mr. Robert Dow gave a sum of money to the parish of St. Sepulchre's, to remunerate the clerk for ringing a bell at midnight under the wall of Newgate, and calling the poor prisoners condemned to death to prayer and supplication. [*See* St. Sepulchre's.] White Kennet, editor of *The Complete History of England*, and subsequently Bishop of Peterborough, held the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate.

BOTOLPH (ST.) BILLINGSGATE, WARD OF BILLINGSGATE. A church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. "A proper church," says Stow, "and hath had many fair monuments therein; now defaced and gone, by bad and greedy men of spoil." The old burying-ground of the parish, now built on, lay between Botolph-lane and Love-lane. The church of the parish is St. George's, Botolph-lane.

BOTOLPH (ST.) WITHOUT BISHOPSGATE. A church in the ward of Bishopsgate, opposite Houndsditch, built

from the designs of James Gold, of whom nothing is known but the fact of his having appeared as the architect in the Act of Parliament authorising the rebuilding of the church. The first stone was laid Apr. 10th, 1725, and the building completed 1728. Hatton describes the old church "built of brick and stone, and rendered over." The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is the richest in the City and Liberties of London. *Observe*.—Monument on the north wall to Sir Paul Pindar, (d. 1650), an eminent English merchant, of the time of Charles I., whose house in Bishopsgate-street Without still remains, and is now the Sir Paul Pindar's Head. The registers of the church record the baptism of Edward Alleyn, the player, and founder of Dulwich College, (born 1566); the marriage, in 1609, of Archibald Campbell, Earl and first Marquis of Argyll, (the great marquis of the Scottish Covenant) to Ann Cornwallis, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis; and the burials of the following persons:—1570, Sept. 13th: Edward Allein, "poete to the Queene."—1622, Feb. 17th: Stephen Gosson, rector of the church, and author of "The School of Abuse containing a Pleasant Invective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Jesters, and suchlike Caterpillars of a Commonwealth," 4to, 157—1628, June 21st: William, Earl of Devonshire, (from whom Devonshire-square adjoining derives its name).—1691: John Riley, the painter.

BOTOLPH LANE, BILLINGSGATE. So called from the church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate. The last of the Fitz-Alans, Earl of Arundel, (d. 1579), had a house in the lane.*

BOW. [*See* Stratford-le-Bow.]

BOW CHURCH and BOW BELLS. [*See* St. Mary-le-Bow.]

BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE. So called from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow. The old name for the upper part of the lane was Cordwainer-street; † for the lower, Hosier-lane.‡ *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Tom Corydon, the traveller, (d. 1617).§ Parsons, the comedian, (d. 1795), was the son of a builder in Bow-lane.

BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built 1637, and so called "as running in shape of a bent bow." Strype, who tells us that

* Strype, B. ii., p. 171.

† Stow, p. 101.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 94.

§ Birch's Prince Henry, p. 216.

lds, that "the street is open and large, with very good houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry for lodgings, as are most of the other streets in this parish."* This was in 1720; and it ceased to be well inhabited about five years afterwards. The Theatre (Covent-garden Theatre) was built in 1732, and the Bow-street Police-office, celebrated in the annals of crime, established in 1749. *Eminent Inhabitants.* Edmund Waller, the poet, on the east side of the street, from 1654 to 1656. Here when he was living when he wrote, in 1654, his famous Panegyric upon Cromwell.—William Longueville, the friend of Butler, on the east side.—The witty Earl of Dorset, in a house on the west side, in the years 84 and 1685.—Major Mohun, the famous soldier, in a house on the east side, from 1671 to 1676 inclusive.—Dr. John Radcliffe, on the west side, from 1687 to 1714: the house was taken down in 1732, to erect Covent-garden Theatre. [See Great Queen Street.] Grinling Gibbons, in a house on the east side, (about the middle of the street), from 1678 to 1721, the period of his death. The house was distinguished by the sign of "the King's Arms." †

"On Thursday the house of Mr. Gibbons, the famous carver, in Bow-street, Covent Garden, fell down; but by a special Providence none of the family were killed; but 'tis said a young girl, which was playing in the court [King's Court?] being missing, is supposed to be buried in the rubbish."—*Postman of Jan. 24th, 1701-2.*

Grinlin Gibbons gen. and wife	£1
Mr. Gibbons more for a fine refusing to take upon him the office of an assessor	5
5 Children—Eliz., Mary, Jane, Katherine, and Ann	
Appr. Robert Bing [King in another place]	
Servts. { Mary Guff }	
{ Mary }	
Lodger Madam Titus	1
Her servant	"

Poll Tax Bks. of St. Paul's, Cov. Gar., anno 1692.

Arceellus Laroon, who drew The Cries of London, known as Tempest's Cries, in a house on the west side, three doors up, from Midsummer 1680 to his death in 1702. William Wycherley, the dramatist, in lodgings, (widow Hilton's, on the west side), three doors beyond Radcliffe, and over against the Cock. King Charles II. paid him to sit here, when ill of a fever; and here, when seventy-five, and too unwell to attend church, and only anxious to burden the

estate descending to his nephew, he was married in his own lodgings to a woman with child. He died eleven days after his marriage; but his widow had no child to succeed to the property.—Edmund Curl, "next door to Will's Coffee House."*—Robert Wilks, the actor, "Gentleman Wilks," (d. 1731), in the sixth house on the west side as you walk to Long-acre.—Spranger Barry, the actor, from 1749 to—, in the corner house on the west side, formerly Will's Coffee-house.—Dr. Johnson, for a short time.—Henry Fielding, the novelist, and acting magistrate for Westminster, in a house (destroyed in the riots of 1780) on the site of the present Police-office. It was Fielding, (d. 1754), and his half-brother, Sir John Fielding, (d. 1780), who made Bow-street Police-office and Bow-street officers famous in our annals. Here the former wrote his Tom Jones.

"A predecessor of mine used to boast that he made one thousand pounds a year in his office; but how he did this (if, indeed, he did it) is to me a secret. His clerk, now mine, told me I had more business than he had ever known there; I am sure I had as much as any man could do."—*Fielding, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.*

"I have actually come to Bow-street in the morning, and while I have been leaning on the desk, had three or four people come in and say, 'I was robbed by two highwaymen in such a place;' 'I was robbed by a single highwayman in such a place.' People travel now safely by means of the horse patrol. That Sir Richard Ford planned. Where are the highway robberies now?"—*Townsend, the Bow-street Officer, (Evidence before the House of Commons, June, 1816).*

I may add to the list of celebrated personages living in lodgings in this street, the name of Sir Roger de Coverley. † *Remarkable Places.*—Will's Coffee-house; No. 1, on the west side. [See Will's Coffee House.]—The Cock Tavern, about the middle of the street, on the east side.

"Their lodgings [Wycherley and his first wife the Countess of Drogheda] were in Bow-street over against The Cock, whither if he at any time were with his friends, he was obliged to leave the windows open, that the lady might see there was no woman in the company, or she would be immediately in a downright raving condition."—*Dennis's Letters, p. 224.*

Here Wycherley has laid two of the best scenes in *The Plain Dealer*, (4to, 1677). Here Sedley, Buckhurst, and Ogle exposed

* Advertisement of Ashmole's Berkshire, in *Daily Post Boy*, Feb. 7th, 1729-30.

† Spectator, No. 410.

* Strype, B. vi., p. 93.

† Black's Ashmole MSS. col. 209.

themselves in very indecent postures to the populace; Sedley stripping himself naked, and preaching blasphemy from the balcony. Here Sir John Coventry supped for the last time with a whole nose, being waylaid on his way home from the Cock to his brother's in Suffolk-street, and his nose cut to the bone.* The house was kept, when Sedley exposed himself, by a woman called "Oxford Kate."†—Jacob Tonson's Printing-office. *Remarkable Circumstances.*—In the large room at the upper end of this street, nearly opposite a narrow court once called Playhouse-passage, Bonnell Thornton opened an exhibition of sign-paintings, a piece of inoffensive drollery taken from the annual exhibition of pictures made by a Society of Artists, previous to the institution of the Royal Academy.

BOWL YARD, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS. A narrow court, on the south side of High-street, St. Giles's, over against Dyot-street, now George-street, St. Giles's.

"At this hospital [St. Giles's] the prisoners conveyed from the City of London towards Teyborne, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great bowl of ale, thereof to drink at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshing in this life."—*Stow*, p. 164.

Parton, in his History of the parish, mentions a Bowl public-house.

BOWLING ALLEY, DEAN'S YARD STREET, WESTMINSTER. Colonel Blood, who stole the Crown from the Tower in the reign of Charles II., died (Aug. 24th, 1680) in a house at the south-west corner of this alley, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard of the New Chapel, Westminster. The house, of course, is no longer the same; but drawings of it exist.

BOYLE STREET, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, was so called from the Boyles, Earls of Burlington. [*See Burlington House.*]

BRAZIERS' HALL. [*See Armourers' and Braziers' Hall.*]

BREAD STREET (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, taking its name from Bread-street, the chief street within the ward. Friday-street and part of Watling-street are within this ward, as are the following places:—1. Gerard's Hall. 2. Church of Allhallows, Bread-street. 3. Church of St. Mildred the Virgin, in Bread-street; and 4. Cordwainers' Hall, in Distaff-lane. The Compter in Bread-street was, in

1555, moved to Wood-street; and the church of St. John the Evangelist, in Friday-street described by Stow, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"So called of bread in old time there sold; for it appeareth by records, that in the year 130 which was the 30th of Edward I., the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market; and that they should have four hall-notes in the year, at four sever terms, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company."—*Stow*, p. 129.

"Bread-street is now wholly inhabited by rich merchants; and divers fair inns be there,* for good receipt of carriers and other travellers to the city. It appears in the will of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wylshire, dated the 22nd of March, 1498, and Hen. VII., that he lived in a house in Bread-street in London, which belonged to the family of Stafford Duke of Bucks afterwards; he bequeathing all his stuff in that house to the Lord of Buckingham, for he died without issue."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 199.

Milton was born in this street, (Dec. 9th 1608) and baptised in the adjoining church of Allhallows, where the register of his baptism is still preserved. A Wood tells us that the house and chamber in which the poet was born were often visited by foreigners, even in the poet's lifetime. These visits must have taken place before 1666; for the house was destroyed in the Great Fire, and Paradise Lost was published after it. The poet's father was a scrivener in the street, living at the sign of "The Spread Eagle," the armorial ensign of his family. The first turning on the left hand, as you enter from Cheapside, was called "Black Spread Eagle Court," and not unlikely from the family ensign. *Observe.*—Church of Allhallows, Bread-street, east side, corner of Watling-street; church of St. Mildred Bread-street, east side, a little lower down. [*See Mermaid Tavern; Bread Street Compter.*]

BREAD STREET HILL. The burial-ground on the west side is that of St. Nicholas Olave, a church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

* Taylor, the Water Poet, enumerates three: "The Star," "The Three Cups," and "The George." The Star is mentioned in A Chronicle of London, of the fifteenth century, (*Nichols*, p. 126); "The Three Cups Inn" still remains.

† A fire broke out in Bread-street on the 12th November, 1623, when the poet was in his fourteen year. Laud, in his Diary, calls it "a most grievous fire. Alderman Cocking's house with others burnt down."

* See Marvell's Letters and *article* Haymarket.

† Pepys, July 1st, 1663; Shadwell, i. 45.

BREAD STREET COMPTER.

"Now on the west side of Bread-street, amongst divers fair and large houses for merchants, and fair inns for passengers, had ye one prison-house pertaining to the Sheriffs of London, called the Compter in Bread-street; but in the year 1555 the prisoners were removed from thence to one other new Compter in Wood-street, provided by the City's purchase, and built for that purpose."—*Stow*, p. 131.

BREWERS' HALL, 19, ADDLE STREET, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE. The Hall of the Brewers, the fourteenth on the list of the City Companies—incorporated 16th of Henry VI., and confirmed 19th of Edward V., by the name of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr.

BREWER STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE. Built circ. 1679. Esquire Sherwood, from whom "Sherwood-street" adjoining derives its name, was living here in 1680; and Ions. Foubert in 1683, from whom Foubert-lace derives its name.*

BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE, so called from its being one of the earliest erected brick buildings in the Temple; Spenser, the poet, speaks of those "bricky courts" where "whilom wout the Templar knights to bide." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Oliver Goldsmith, in "No. 2, up two pair of stairs," for so Mr. Filby, his tailor, describes him. His rooms were on the right and as you ascend the staircase, and here he died, April 4th, 1774. Speaking of rooks, he says,

"I have often amused myself with observing their plan of policy from my window in the Temple, that looks upon a grove, where they have made a colony in the midst of the City. At the commencement of Spring, the rookery which, during the continuance of Winter, seemed to have been deserted, or only guarded by five or six, like old soldiers in a garrison, now begins to be once more frequented; and in a short time all the bustle and hurry of business is commenced."—*Goldsmith's Animated Nature.*

Sir William Blackstone, below Goldsmith, on the first floor. He had sung "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," and was busy with his Commentaries before Goldsmith took the floor above him. There is a dial in this Court with the motto, "Time and Tide tarry for no Man." The motto was once, as Ned Ward assures us, "Begone about your Business," the burden of an indecent ballad printed by Ward in his London Spy.

BRICK STREET, MAY FAIR, was built

* Rate-books of St. Martin's,

before that part of Piccadilly which runs parallel with it was built.

BRICKLAYERS' ARMS. A famous tavern and coach-office at the junction of the Greenwich, Clapham, Camberwell, and Lambeth Roads.

BRIDE'S (ST.), or, St. BRIDGET'S, FLEET STREET. A church in the ward of Farringdon Without.

"Then is the parish-church of St. Bridges or Bride, of old time a small thing, which now remaineth to be the choir, but since increased with a large body and side-aisles towards the west, at the charges of William Vinor, esquire, Warden of The Fleet, about the year 1480, all which he caused to be wrought about in the stone, in the figure of a vine, with grapes and leaves."—*Stow*, p. 147.

The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present building, one of Wren's architectural glories, erected in its stead. The whole church was completed in the year 1703, at the cost of 11,430*l.* The steeple, as left by Wren, was 234 feet in height, but in 1764, when it was struck with lightning, and otherwise seriously injured, it was judged advisable to reduce it eight feet. The interior is much admired—less airy perhaps than St. James's, Piccadilly, but still extremely elegant. The stained glass window (a copy from Rubens's Descent from the Cross) was the work of Mr. Muss. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. In the old church were buried:—Wynkin de Worde, the celebrated printer.—Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, the poet, (d. 1608); bowels only.—Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle which bears his name, (d. 1644-5, in the Fleet Prison).—Richard Lovelace, the poet, (d. 1658, in a mean lodging in Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane).—Mary Frith, (Moll Cutpurse, a most notorious woman), buried Aug. 10th, 1659. In the new church were buried:—Ogilby, the translator of Homer, (d. 1676).—Flatman, the poet and painter; he died in 1638, and was buried "near to the rails of the Communion Table."

"Flatman, who Cowley imitates with pains,
And rides a jaded Muse whipt with loose reins."
Lord Rochester.

Francis Sandford, author of the Genealogical History which bears his name. He died as did Baker, in the Fleet Prison, (1693).—The widow of Sir William Davenant, the poet; and her son Dr. Charles Davenant, the political writer, (d. 1714).—Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, and a printer

in Salisbury-square, (d. 1761); his grave (half hid by pew No. 8, on the south side) is marked by a flat stone, about the middle of the centre aisle.—Elizabeth Thomas, "Curl's Corinna," the lady so intimately connected with the publication of Pope's private correspondence. She was bur. d Feb. 5th, 1730-1, in the "Fleet Market Ground,"* and interred at the expense of Margaret, Lady Delawar.—Robert Lloyd, the friend of Charles Churchill. He died in the Fleet, in 1764. One of the relics of the Fire of 1666 is the doorway into Mr. Holden's vault, erected April, anno 1657, on your right as you enter from St. Bride's-passage.† When the Census was taken in 1841, the entire parish of St. Bride contained 6655 inhabitants. This return included Bridewell Hospital and Precinct; 230 persons in the Fleet Prison, and 154 in Bridewell Hospital.

BRIDE'S (ST.) CHURCHYARD, FLEET STREET. Here was one of Milton's many London residences.

"Soon after his return, and visits paid to his Father and other Friends, he took him a Lodging in St. Bride's Church-yard, at the House of one Russel, a Taylor, where he first undertook the Education and Instruction of his Sister's two Sons, the younger whereof had been wholly committed to his charge and care."—*Phillips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xvi.

"He made no long stay in his lodging in St. Bride's Church-yard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one; and accordingly a pretty Garden-House he took in Aldersgate-street, at the end of an Entry, and therefore the fitter for his turn, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that."—*Ibid.*, p. xx.

On the 14th of November, 1824, a fire broke out in this passage, when the church was thrown open to Fleet-street, and the present improvements made under the superintendence of Mr. Papworth.

BRIDE LANE, ST. BRIDE'S. Here is Coger's Hall.

BRIDEWELL. A well so called, be-

* A burial-ground, west of Fleet Ditch, given in 1610 by the Dorset family, on condition that the parish should not bury on the south side of the church, adjoining Dorset-street. The ground was consecrated Aug. 2nd, 1710. After the Fire of 1666, in which Dorset House was destroyed, the parish obtained a revocation of this restriction, on payment of a small quit-rent.—*Malcolm, Lond. Rev.*, i. 368.

† J. T. Smith has engraved a view of it, dated 1795.

tween Fleet-street and the Thames, dedicated to St. Bride, and lending its name to a palace a parish, a parish-church, and a House of Correction.

BRIDEWELL. A house so called—"a stately and beautiful house,"* built by Henry VIII., in the year 1522, for the reception of Charles V. of Spain, and suited Charles himself was lodged in the Blackfriars, but his nobles in this new-built Bridewell, "a gallery being made out of the house over the water [the Fleet], and through the wall of the City into the Emperor's lodging in the Blackfriars."* The whole Third Act of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. is laid in "The Palace at Bridewell." This is historically true, for "in the year 1528," says Stow "Cardinal Campeius was brought to the King's presence, being then at Bridewell whither he had called all his nobility, judges and councillors; and there, the 8th of November, in his great chamber, he made unto them an oration touching his marriage with Queen Katherine, as ye may read in Edward Hall."* The subsequent history of Henry's house (which stood on the site of the old Tower of Mountfiquit) is related in the next article.

BRIDEWELL. A manor or house, so called—presented to the City of London by King Edward VI., after a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a Work-house for the poor, and a House of Correction "for the strumpet and idle persons for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place." The gift was made on the 10th of April, 1553, and confirmed by charter on the 26th of the following June, only ten days before the death of the King. Subsequent events occasioned a delay; Queen Mary, however, confirmed her brother's gift, and in February, 1555, the Mayor and Aldermen entered Bridewell, and took possession.

"Thus,

Fortune can toss the world; a Prince's Court
Is thus a prison now."—*Dekker*.

But the gift was found before long to be serious inconvenience. Idle and abandoned people from the outskirts of London and parts still farther adjacent, under colour of seeking an asylum in the new institution settled in London in great numbers, to the great annoyance of the graver residents. The citizens became alarmed, and Acts of the Common Council were issued against the resort of masterless men "upon preten-

* Stow p. 147.

to be relieved by the almes of Christ Church and Bridewell." No part of the old building remains. Kip's view (1720), in Strype, and two views in Wilkinson, are the best memorials of the place. *Observe*.—Over the chimney in the Court-room a large picture by Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering the Royal Charter of Endowment to the Mayor.

"Holbein has placed his own head in one corner of the picture. Vertue has engraved it. This picture it is believed was not completed by Holbein, both he and the King dying immediately after the donation."—*Horace Walpole*.

One full-length of Charles II., by Sir Peter Leys; full-length of Sir W. Turner, Lord Mayor in Charles II.'s reign, by Mrs. Beale; and full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. The prison attached to Bridewell is calculated to accommodate, in single cells, 70 male and 30 female prisoners. The sentences vary from three days to three months; the average length of confinement being thirty days. All prisoners committed are under summary convictions of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, together with refractory apprentices committed by the City Chamberlain. The employment of prisoners is as follows:—Male prisoners, sentenced to and fit for hard labour, are employed on the tread-wheel, by which corn is ground for the supply of the three branches of the establishment, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and the House of Occupations. Prisoners under fourteen years of age, with others who are unfit for the wheel, or who have not been sentenced to hard labour, are employed in picking junk and in cleaning the wards. A portion of the females are employed in washing, mending, and getting up the linen and bedding of the prisoners, and the others in picking junk and cleaning their side of the prison. The punishments for breaches of prison rules are diminution of food, (with or without solitary confinement, as the case may be), and irons in cases of a violent and refractory nature. There is no whipping for offences committed within the prison. The flogging at Bridewell, for offences committed without the prison, is described by Fielding in his *London Spy*. Both men and women, it appears, were whipped on their naked backs, before the Court of Governors. The President sat with his hammer in his hand, and the culprit was taken from the post when the hammer fell. He calls to *knock*, when women were whipped, were loud and incessant.—"O good

Sir Robert, knock! Pray, good Sir Robert, knock," which became at length a common cry of reproach among the lower orders, to denote that a woman had been whipped as a whore in Bridewell.

"This labour past, by Bridewell all descend,
As morning prayers and flagellations end."

Pope, The Dunciad.

"There are no whores," says Sir Humphrey Scattergood, in Shadwell's play of *The Woman Captain*, "but such as are poor and beat hemp, and whipt by rogues in blue coats."* Nor has Hogarth overlooked, in his *Harlot's Progress*, the peculiar features of the place. The 4th Plate of that moral story told by figures is a scene in Bridewell. Men and women are beating hemp under the eye of a savage taskmaster, and a lad too idle to work is seen standing on tiptoe, to reach the stocks, in which his hands are fixed, while over his head is written, "Better to work than stand thus!" Madam Creswell, the celebrated bawd of King Charles II.'s reign, died a prisoner in Bridewell. She desired by *will* to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have 10*l.*; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. After a sermon on the general subject of mortality, the preacher concluded with saying, "By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was *well* of her. All that I shall say of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell."† There is a portrait of her among *Tempest's Cries*; and the allusions to her in our Charles II.'s dramatists are of constant occurrence. Attached to Bridewell (but actually within the walls of Bethlehem) is a "House of Occupations," in which the young and industrious poor are taught the most useful professions by the several Arts-Masters, as they are called. Atterbury, when a young man, was minister and preacher of Bridewell. In the cemetery attached to the Hospital (now disused) Robert Levett, an old and faithful friend of Dr. Johnson's, and an inmate of his house, was buried in 1782.

BRIDEWELL DOCK. An inlet of the Thames, between Whitefriars and Bridewell.

* Shadwell, iii. 355.

† Granger, ed. 1775, iv. 219.

A dock there is, that called is Avernus,
Of some Bridewell, and may in time concern us
All, that are readers."

Ben Jonson, On the Famous Voyage.

"An old dull sot who tolled the clock
For many years at Bridewell Dock;
At Westminster and Hicks's Hall,
And hiccus-doectius played in all."

Hudibras, Pt. iii., C. 3.

BRIDGE FOOT. [*See Bear at the Bridge Foot.*]

"In the yeere one thousand five hundred and sixtie and foure, William Rider, being an apprentice with Master Thomas Burder, at the Bridge-foot, over against St. Magnus Church, chanced to see a paire of knit wosted stockings, in the lodging of an Italian merchant, that came from Mantua, borrowed those stockings and caused other stockings to be made by them, and these were the first wosted stockings made in England."—*Stow, by Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 869.

BRIDGE HOUSE, SOUTHWARK. A public grauary on the Surrey side of London Bridge. It no longer exists.

"What a vast magazine of corn is there always in the Bridge House, against a dearth! What a number of persons look to the reparations thereof, are handsomely maintained thereby, and some of them persons of good quality!"—*Howell, Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 402.

BRIDGE STREET (NEW), BLACK-FRIARS, built (1765) when Fleet-ditch was arched over, is chiefly made up of Insurance Offices. Here, on the west side, is the entrance to Bridewell.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN. One of the 26 wards of London, "so called of London Bridge, which bridge is a principal part of that ward." * Boundaries.—N., Gracechurch-street, as far as Fenchurch-street: S., The Thames: E., Monument-yard and the east wall of St. Magnus Church: W., Old Swan-stairs, and part of King-William-street. Stow enumerates four churches in this ward:—St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Margaret, on Fish-street-hill, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt: the Monument stands where it stood); St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); St. Benet Gracechurch. Fishmongers' Hall is in this ward. [*See all these names.*]

BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT. One of the 26 wards of London, (another name for the Borough of Southwark), and so called from lying *without*, or beyond, London Bridge. Southwark was long an independent borough, a sanctuary for malefac-

tors of every description; and was first annexed judicially to the City in the reign of Edward I. In 1550, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money into the Augmentation Office, Edward VI. resigned his right as lord of the manor, only reserving to himself two messuages, one called Snffolk Place, the other The Antelope. In the same year Sir John Aylophe, Knt., was elected the first Alderman of Bridge Ward Without.

"Bridge Ward Without is nominally governed by an Alderman, whose office is a sinecure, and therefore given always to the senior Alderman who, on the death of his predecessor, vacates his former ward, and takes that of Bridge Ward Without, as a matter of course."—*Elmes*.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S fronts the Green Park, and was built 1847—50, from the designs of Charles Barry R.A., for Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, great nephew, and principal heir of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater. The duke dying in 1803, left his pictures, valued a 150,000*l.*, to his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland, (then Marquis of Stafford) with remainder to the Marquis's second son Francis, now Earl of Ellesmere. The collection contains 47 of the finest of the Orleans pictures; and consists of 12 Italian, Spanish, and French pictures; 15 Flemish, Dutch, and German pictures; and 33 English and German pictures—some 317 in all. This is independent of 150 original drawings by the three Caracci, and 80 by Giulio Romano, bought in 1836 by the Earl of Ellesmere, from the Lawrence Collection.

"There is a deficiency of examples of the older Italian and German schools in this collection; but from the time of Raphael the series is more complete than in any private gallery I know, no excepting the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. The Caracci school can nowhere be studied to more advantage."—*Mrs. Jameson*.

WORKS OF THE BEST MASTERS.

O. C. *signifying* Orleans Collection.

4. RAPHAEL.—La Vierge au Palmier. In a circle—one of two Madonnas, painted at Florence 1506 for his friend Taddeo Taddei, O. C.;—La plus Belle des Vierges, O. C.;—La Madonne del Passeggio, O. C.;—La Vierge au Diademe (from Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection.)
1. S. DEL PIOMBO.—The Entombment.
1. LUINI.—Female Head, O. C.
4. TITIAN.—Diana and Actæon, O. C., (very fine);—Diana and Calisto, O. C., (very fine);—The Four Ages of Life, O. C.;—Venus Rising from the Sea, O. C.
2. PAUL VERONESE.—The Judgment of Solomon—Venus bewailing the death of Adonis, O. C.

* Stow, p. 79.

3. TINTORETTO.—Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman, O. C.;—The Presentation in the Temple, (small sketch);—The Entombment, O. C.
3. VELASQUEZ.—Head of Himself;—Philip IV. of Spain, (small full-length);—Full-length Portrait of the natural son of the Duke d'Olivarez, (life size).
2. SALVATOR ROSA.—Les Augures, (very fine).
4. GASPARD POUSSIN.—Landscapes.
8. N. POUSSIN.—Seven called the Seven Sacraments, O. C.;—Moses striking the Rock, (very fine), O. C.
7. AN. CARACCI.—St. Gregory at Prayer;—Vision of St. Francis, O. C.;—Danie, O. C.;—St. John the Baptist, O. C.;—Same subject, O. C.;—Christ on the Cross, O. C.;—Diana and Callisto, O. C.
6. L. CARACCI.—Descent from the Cross, O. C.;—Dream of St. Catherine;—St. Francis;—A Pietà;—2 Copies after Correggio.
5. DOMENICHINO.
2. GUIDO.—Infant Christ sleeping on the Cross, O. C.;—Assumption of the Virgin, (altarpiece).
2. GUERCINO.—David and Abigail, O. C.;—Saints adoring the Trinity, (study).
5. BERGHEM.
6. RUYSDAEL.
4. CLAUDE.—Morning, (a little picture);—Morning, with the story of Apuleius;—Evening, Moses before the Burning Bush;—Morning, (composition picture).
5. REMBRANDT.—Samuel and Eli;—Portrait of Himself; Portrait of a Burgomaster;—Portrait of a Lady;—Head of a Man.
3. RUBENS.—St. Theresa, (sketch of the large picture in the Museum at Antwerp);—Mercury bearing Hebe to Olympus;—Lady with a fan in her hand, (half-length).
1. VAN DYCK.—The Virgin and Child.
2. BACKHUYSEN.
6. CUYP.—Five Landscapes;—Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort, (very fine).
7. VANDERVELDE.—Rising of the Gale, (very fine);—Entrance to the Brill;—A Calm;—Two Naval Battles; A Fresh Breeze;—View of the Texel.
3. TENIERS.—Dutch Kermis, or Village Fair, (76 figures);—Village Wedding;—Winter Scene in Flanders;—The Traveller;—Ninepins;—Alchemist in his Study;—Two Interiors.
2. JAN STEEN.—The Schoolmaster, (very fine);—The Fishmonger.
3. A. OSTADE.—Interior of a Cottage;—Lawyer in his Study; Village Alehouse;—Dutch Peasant drinking a Health;—Trie-Trac;—Dutch Courtship.
1. G. DOUW.—Interior, with his own Portrait, (very fine);—Portrait of Himself;—A Woman selling Herrings.
1. TERBURG.—Young Girl in white satin drapery.
1. N. MAES.—A Girl at work, (very fine).
1. HOBBEEMA.
1. METZU.
1. PHILIP WOUVERMANS.
1. PETER WOUVERMANS.

1. (Unknown). The Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, bought at the sale at Stowe, in 1848, for 355 guineas. It belonged to Sir W. Davenant the poet, Betterton the actor, and Mrs. Barry the actress.

1. DOBSON.—Head of Cleveland, the Poet.

2. RICHARD WILSON, R.A.

1. G. S. NEWTON, R.A.—Young Lady hiding her face in grief.

1. J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—Gale at Sea, (nearly as fine as the fine Vanderveelde in this collection, Rising of the Gale).

1. F. STONE.—Scene from Philip Van Artevelde.

1. PAUL DELAROCHE.—Charles I. in the Guard-room, insulted by the soldiers of the Parliament.

The house stands on the site of what was once Berkshire House, then Cleveland House, and afterwards Bridgewater House. In the supplemental volume to Roscoe's Pope (p. 114) there is a letter addressed "To Mr. Pope, to be left with Mr. Jervasse, at Bridgewater House, in Cleaveland-court, St. James's;" but I am not aware when the house was first so called. [See Berkshire House and Cleveland House.]

BRIDGEWATER SQUARE.

"A new, pleasant, though very small square on the east side of Aldersgate-street."—*Hatton*, 1708, p. 11.

"Bridgewater-square, a very handsome open place, with very good buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly inclosed with palisado pales and set round with trees, which renders the place very delightful; and where the square is, stood the house of the Earl of Bridgewater."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 93.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY (THE). Begun in 1837, projected by Sir John Rennie, executed by Mr. Rastrick, and opened 21st of September, 1841. Its cost, up to the 31st of December, 1844, has been 2,640,000*l.*, out of which the law expenses have been nearly 200,000*l.* The first mile and a half runs side by side with the Greenwich Railway. For the next eight miles the Croydon Railway is used.

BRITAIN'S BURSE. [See New Exchange.]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Established 1843, for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the Middle Ages. Annual subscription, one guinea. Office at H. G. Bohn's, York-street, Covent-garden.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' CHURCH, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITE-CHAPEL. [See Danish Church.]

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY, (including the "Port of London

Society," and "Bethel Union Society"), for promoting the moral and religious improvement of Seamen. Office, No. 2, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe.

BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, was kept in 1759 by the sister of Bishop Douglas, so well known for his works against Lauder and Bower, and was then, and indeed long after, much frequented by Scotchmen. It is now principally used for temporary public meetings.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL, (for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom; founded June 4th, 1805—opened Jan. 18th, 1806), was built by Alderman Boydell, to contain the pictures composing his celebrated Shakspeare Gallery. The building and its contents being subsequently dispersed by lottery, (Jan. 28th, 1805), the gallery, and many of the capital works of art, forming the principal prize, were won by Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square, who selling his new acquisition by auction in the following May, the lease of the gallery was bought for the sum of 4500*l.*, by several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the Fine Arts—and the British Institution established in consequence. Here are two exhibitions in the course of every year—one of living artists, in the Spring, and one of old masters, in the Summer. The latter exhibition is one of the most interesting sights of the London season to the lovers of the Fine Arts. Admission, 1*s.* *Observe.*—Bas-relief of Shakspeare, between Poetry and Painting, on the front of the building, (cost 500 guineas), and a Mourning Achilles, in the hall of the Institution—both by Thomas Banks, R.A.

BRITISH MUSEUM, in GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

"The Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 4, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of 10 and 7, from the 7th of May to the 1st of September, and daily during the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, except Saturdays.

"The Reading Room of the Museum is open every day, except on Sundays, on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and on any fast or thanksgiving days, ordered by authority: except also between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive.

"The hours are from 9 till 7 during May, June, July, and August; and from 9 till 4 during the rest of the year.

"Persons desirous of admission are to send in

their applications in writing, (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode), to the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, to the Secretary, or, in his absence, to the senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Every person applying is to produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.

"Permission will in general be granted for six months; and at the expiration of this term fresh application is to be made for a renewal. The tickets given to readers are not transferable, and no person can be admitted without a ticket.

"Persons under 18 years of age are not admissible.

"Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture, between the hours of 9 and 4, every day, except Saturday.

"The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and also on any special fast or thanksgiving day, ordered by Authority.

"The Print Room is closed on Saturdays.

"The contents of the Medal and Print Rooms can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission."

The British Museum originated in an offer to Parliament, found in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, (d. 1753), of the whole of his collection for 20,000*l.*—30,000*l.* less than it was said to have cost him. The offer was at once accepted, and an Act passed in 1753, entitled "An Act for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., and of the Harleian Collection of MSS., and procuring one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collection, and of the Cottonian Library, and additions thereto." In pursuance of this Act the sum of 300,000*l.* was raised by a Lottery; 20,000*l.* paid for the Sloane Museum, 10,000*l.* for the Harleian Collection of MSS., and 10,250*l.* to the Earl of Halifax for *Montague House* in Bloomsbury—a mansion at that time perfectly well adapted for all the resources of the Museum. The collections increasing, new rooms were added to receive the Egyptian Antiquities obtained in 1801. A new British Museum was commenced in 1823, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, *Montague House* finally destroyed in 1845, and the new portico finished April 19th, 1847. The government of the Museum is vested in 48 trustees—23 by virtue of their offices; 1 by the appointment of the Queen; 9 representing the Sloane, Cotton, Harley,

ownley, Elgin, and Payne Knight families; and 15 chosen by the other 33. *Gifts and Bequests*.—Sir John Cotton; the Cotton MSS. Major Arthur Edwards bequeathed (1738) his Collection of Books, and the interest of 7000*l.* to the Trustees of the Cotton Library. George II. gave the Royal Library of the Kings of England. David Garrick; Collection of Old Plays. Dr. Birch; Books and MSS. Thomas Tyrwhitt; Books. Rev. C. Cracherode; Books, Prints, &c., to the value of 40,000*l.* Sir William Musgrave; Books, MSS., Prints. Payne Knight; Books, Bronzes, and Drawings. Sir Joseph Banks; Books and Botanical Specimens. George IV.; Library formed by George III. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, (1846); Library, consisting of 2,240 vols., acquired at a cost of about 4,000*l.* *Additional Purchases*.—1772, Sir William Hamilton's Collection, 8400*l.*—1805. Townley Marbles, 28,200*l.*; Phigalian Marbles, 19,000*l.*; Elgin Marbles, 35,000*l.*—1818. Dr. Burney's MSS., 13,500*l.*; Mansdowne MSS., 4925*l.*; Arundel MSS., 559*l.* 3*s.*

The Egyptian Antiquities are in two rooms—one on the ground floor, called "The Egyptian Saloon;" the other up-stairs, called "The Egyptian Room." That on the ground floor consists of the heavier objects, such as Sarcophagi, Columns, statues, Tablets of the Dead, Sepulchral urns, &c. This collection, the finest in Europe for colossal antiquities, comprises about 6000 objects. *Observe*.—In the *Egyptian Saloon*, two Lions Couchant, in red granite, (1 and 34), "perfect models of architectonic Sculpture."—*Waaagen*. Colossal Head, called the Young Memnon, found at ancient Thebes, in 1818, by Belzoni. Colossal Head of Rameses the Great. Colossal Ram's Head. Colossal Scarabæus. The Rosetta Stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in a written character called demotic or enchorial, and a third in the Greek language. This celebrated stone furnished the late Dr. Young with the first clue towards the decyphering of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was captured from the French in a vessel which was conveying it from Egypt to the Louvre.—The *Egyptian Room* contains 102 glass cases. Cases 1 to 5 comprise Deities; Cases 8 to 11 contain the Sacred Animals; Cases 12 and 13 consist of small Statues; Cases 14 to 19 of Household Furniture and other large objects; Cases 20 and 21 of objects of

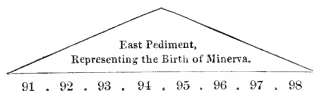
Dress and Toilette; Cases 22 to 26 of Vases, Lamps, &c.; Cases 28 and 29 of Bowls, Cups, &c.; Cases 33 to 35 of Vases of Bronze, Agricultural Implements, Viands, &c.; Cases 36 and 37 of Fragments of Tombs, Weapons, &c.; Case 39 of Inscriptions, Instruments of Writing, Painting, &c.; Cases 42 to 45 of Baskets, Tools, Musical Instruments, Play-things, &c.; Cases 52 to 58 of Animal Mummies. The remaining cases contain Human Mummies, Coffins, Amulets, Sepulchral Ornaments, &c., many of the greatest curiosity, and exhibiting the various modes of embalming practised by the Egyptians, and the various degrees of care and splendour expended on the bodies of different ranks. The visitor may spend hours in this room with very great advantage. *Observe*.—Models of Egyptian Boats; Egyptian Wig and Box; Model of a House, &c.; Stand with Cooked Waterfowl; Coffin and Body of Mycerinus from the 3rd Pyramid.

Nimroud Marbles.—Two fragments of a colossal statue of a Human-headed Bull, and eleven Bassi-relievi, brought from Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about 25 miles south of Mossul, and the supposed site of the ancient Nineveh. Nine of the relievi apparently relate to the actions of the same king. One represents a bull-hunt, another a lion-hunt. These very early and interesting marbles were acquired for this country by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Layard.—Some colossal slabs in bas-relief, representing an Assyrian monarch and his courtiers.

Etruscan Room, containing a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known as Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or painted vases. The collection is arranged chronologically, and according to the localities in which the several antiquities were found. Cases 1 to 5 contain Vases of heavy black ware, some with figures upon them in bas-relief, and principally found at Cervetri or Cære. Cases 6 and 7 contain the Nolan-Egyptian or Phœnician Vases, with pale backgrounds and figures in a deep reddish maroon colour, chiefly of animals. Cases 8 to 19 contain the early Vases from Vulci, Canino, and the Ponte della Badia, to the north of Rome, with black figures upon red or orange backgrounds, the subjects of which are generally mythological. The Vases in Cases 20 to 30, executed with more care and finish, are for the most part from Canino and Nola. Those in the centre of the room, Cases 31 to 55, are of a later style, and chiefly from the

province of the Basilicata, to the south of Rome; their subjects are principally relative to Bacchus. Cases 36 to 51 contain Vases from Apulia, resembling in their colour and treatment those of Nola. Cases 56 to 60 are filled with terra-cottas, principally of Etruscan workmanship. Over the cases are several representations of paintings from the walls of Etruscan Tombs at Tarquinii and Corneto.

Elgin Marbles (in the Elgin Saloon).—Nos. 1 to 160, from the Parthenon at Athens, and so called from the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Porte, who, in 1801, obtained two firmans for their removal to England. The numbers now in use are coloured red. But before proceeding to examine these marbles, the visitor will do well to inspect, with care, the two models in the Phigalian Saloon—one, the restored Model of the Parthenon—the other the Model of the Parthenon after the Venetian bombardment, in 1687. He will then, on entering the Elgin Saloon, proceed to the left, and look at No. 112, (on the floor),—"The Capital and a piece of the Shaft of one of the Doric Columns of the Parthenon." He will by this time have got a pretty complete notion of what the Parthenon was like, and may now proceed to examine the Marbles, which are of four kinds:—1 Marbles in the East Pediment; 2. Marbles in the West Pediment; 3. The Metopes or groups which occupied the square intervals between the raised tablets or triglyphs of the frieze; 4. The Frieze. The marbles of the two Pediments are on stages raised above the floor of the Saloon.

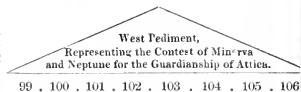


91, Upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the Sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. 92, Heads of two of the Horses belonging to the Car of Hyperion. 93, Theseus.

"The Theseus is a work of the first order; but the surface is corroded by the weather. The head is in that impaired state that I cannot give an opinion upon it; and the limbs are mutilated. I prefer it to the Apollo Belvidere, which, I believe, to be only a copy. It has more ideal beauty than any male statue I know."—*Flaxman*.

94, Group of two Goddesses (Ceres and

Proserpine) seated. 95, Statue of Iris, the messenger of Juno. She is represented quick motion, as if about to communicate distant regions the birth of Minerva. 96, A Torso of Victory. 97, A group of the three Fates. 98, Head of a Horse (very fine) from the Car of Night.



99, The Ilissus (statue of a river-god, after the Theseus, the finest in the collection). 100, The Torso of a male figure supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. 101, Upper part of the head of Minerva, and originally covered with bronze helmet, as appears from the hole by which it was fastened to the marble. 102, A portion of the chest of the same statue. 103, Upper part of the Torso of Neptune. 104, Another fragment of the statue of Minerva. 105, The Torso of Victoria Apteros: the goddess was represented driving the Car of Minerva, to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. 106, Fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. *The Metopes* (1—16, bas-reliefs let into the wall immediately facing you as you enter) represent the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae. The originals are fifteen in number; the sixteenth (No. 9) is a cast from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris. *The Frieze* (17—90, a series of bas-reliefs, composing the exterior frieze of the Cella of the Parthenon, and let into the four walls of the present Saloon) represents the solemn procession called the Panathenaea, which took place at Athens, every six years, in honour of Minerva. East End, (17—24), Nos. 21 and 22 are casts. The original of 23 is in the Royal Museum at Paris; parts, also, of 21 and 22 are casts. North End, Nos. 25—46; West End, Nos. 47—61; all but 48 are casts; the originals destroyed. South End, Nos. 62—90.

"We possess in England the most precious examples of Grecian Art. The horses of the Frieze in the Elgin Collection appear to live and move to roll their eyes, to gallop, prance, and curve. The veins of their faces and legs seem distended with circulation; in them are distinguished the hardness and decision of bony forms, from the elasticity of tendon and the softness of flesh. The

beholder is charmed with the deer-like lightness and elegance of their make; and although the relief is not above an inch from the back ground, and they are so much smaller than nature, we can scarcely suffer reason to persuade us they are not live."—*Flaxman*.

Phigalian Marbles, (in the Phigalian Saloon).—23 bas-reliefs, so called, found in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, built on Mount Cotylium, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. Nos. 1 to 11 represent the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. 12 to 23, the Battle of the Greeks and Amazons. The temple from which they were taken was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles. Nos. 14 to 39 are fragments from the same temple. *Ægina Marbles*.—Over the Phigalian frieze are two pediments of precisely the same form and dimensions as those which decorated the Eastern and Western Ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, on the island of Ægina. The subject of the Eastern pediment (on the north side of the room) is supposed to represent the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus. *Lycian or Xanthian Marbles*.—A series of tombs, bas-reliefs, and statues from the ruined city of Xanthus; one group formed the ornaments of the Nereid monument of Xanthus—an Ionic peristyle on a basement surrounded with two bands of friezes, representing the conquest of Lycia by the Persians, and the fall of Xanthus as related by Herodotus. The Harpy Tomb is a curious example of very early art. These marbles, of an earlier date than those of the Parthenon, were discovered and brought to England by Sir Charles Fellows. *Bodroum Marbles*, (in the Phigalian Saloon).—11 bas-reliefs, brought to England, in 1846, from Bodroum, in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, and presented to the British Museum by Sir Stratford Canning. They are supposed to have formed part of the Mausoleum or sepulchre, built in the fourth year of the 106th Olympiad, B.C. 357, by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, in honour of her husband, King Mausolus. They were found in a fortress at the entrance of the harbour, having been built into the recesses of the exterior and interior walls. This fortress was built by the knights of Rhodes, circ. 1400. The story represented is a combat of Amazons and Greek warriors. *Townley Collection*, (so called from Charles Townley, Esq., their collector, d. 1810).—Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

54. Venus Victrix, found in the baths of Claudius, at Ostia, in 1776; the tip of the nose, the left arm, and the right hand are new. Two Colossal Busts of Pallas. Two Colossal Busts of Hercules. Bust of Minerva, (No. 16), found near Rome; the helmet, with two owls and the tip of the nose, are new. Two Marble Vases (Nos. 7 and 9) with Bacchanalian Scenes. Statue of Venus, about three feet high, found in 1775, near Ostia; the arms are new. Portrait-busts of Homer, (very fine), Periander, Pindar, Sophocles, Hippocrates, Epicurus, and Pericles. Bas-relief (Apotheosis of Homer) from the Colonna Palace. Torso of a Venus, (No. 20). The celebrated Discobolus or Quoit-thrower, supposed to be a copy of the famous bronze statue made by the sculptor Myron. Female Bust, (No. 12), the lower part of which is enclosed in a flower:—supposed to be Clytie, metamorphosed into a sunflower:—bought at Naples, from the Lorrenzano Palace, in 1772. This was Mr. Townley's favourite Marble, and is well known by numerous casts.

Payne Knight's Bronzes are now deposited in the Bronze Room, abutting from the Egyptian Room. The collection is extremely valuable, but too minute to be detailed in the narrow compass of a book like this. *The Barberini or Portland Vase*, (9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference), discovered in a sepulchral chamber, about three miles from Rome, on the road to Frascati, during the pontificate of Urban VIII., (1623—1644). Sir William Hamilton bought it at the sale of the Barberini Library, and subsequently sold it to the Duchess of Portland, at whose sale, in 1786, it was bought in, by the family, for 1029*l*. It is still the property of the Duke of Portland, and has been deposited in the British Museum since 1810. The ground on which the figures are wrought is of a dark amethystine blue—semi-transparent; but it has not as yet been clearly ascertained what the figures represent. This wonderful vase was smashed to pieces, 7th of February, 1845, by a madman, as is supposed, of the name of Lloyd, but has since been wonderfully restored, so that the injuries are scarcely visible.

Modern Marbles.—Statue of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac, (executed for Garrick, the actor, by whom it was bequeathed to the British Museum). Statue of Sir Joseph Banks, by Sir Francis Chantrey. Statue of Hon. Mrs. Damer, by Ceracchi. Bust of Mr. Townley, by Nollekens. *Portraits*,

(suspended on the walls of the Eastern Zoological Gallery).—116 in number, and not very good. A few, however, deserve to be mentioned:—Vesalius, by Sir Antonio More. Captain William Dampier, by Murray, (both from the Sloane Collection). Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library. Sir William Cotton, his son. Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Edward, Earl of Oxford, (both presented by the Duchess Dowager of Portland). Humphrey Wanley. George Vertue, (presented by his widow). Sir Hans Sloane, half-length, by Slaughter. Dr. Birch, (bequeathed by himself). Andrew Marvell. Alexander Pope. Matthew Prior, by Hudson, from an original by Richardson. Oliver Cromwell, by Walker, (bequeathed, 1784, by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself). Mary Davis, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire, taken 1668, "atatis 74:" (at the age of twenty-eight an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued thirty years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents). Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal-man, "atatis 61, 1703," painted by J. Woolaston, and formerly the property of Sir Hans Sloane. *Miscellaneous Curiosities*.—The guinea received by Mr. Pulteney, from Sir Robert Walpole, in discharge of a wager, laid in the House of Commons, respecting the correctness of a quotation from Horace. A gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and ornamented with a miniature portrait of Napoleon, by whom it was presented, in 1815, to the late Hon. Mrs. Damer. Another, less handsome, presented by Napoleon to Lady Holland. *Medal Room*.—The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order; the Roman in chronological; and the Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations, according to the respective countries to which the coins belong; those of each country being kept separate. *Romano-British Antiquities*.—Mosaic Pavement found in excavating for the foundations of the new buildings at the Bank of England. Mosaic Pavement found in digging the foundation of the Hall of Commerce in Threadneedle-street.

The *Library of Printed Books* is said to consist of about 500,000 volumes, containing probably 700,000 works, taking each separate pamphlet as a separate work. Com-

pared with the great public libraries on the Continent, it ranks with those of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden, but is inferior in number of separate works to those of Munich and Paris.* The Museum possesses about 44 of Caxton's books. *George III.'s Library* containing 63,000 volumes, was given to the nation by George IV., in 1823.

"King George III. began to collect a library in the year 1765. He laid the foundation of it by the purchase of a library of very eminent character at Venice, belonging to Consul Smith. About the year 1767, two years after, the suppression of Jesuits' houses began; their libraries were turned out upon the world, and the king bought some of the greatest rarities in literature, at the smallest price a collector could expect."—*Sir Henry Ellis (Evidence, in 1836)*.

The King's Collection is said to have cost 130,000*l*. The books are kept distinct from the general collection, and there is a separate catalogue. *Reading Room* (entrance in Montague-place) was first opened to the public Monday, the 15th of January, 1759;† and in the July of that year there were only five readers.‡ The number of visitors to the Reading Room, in one year, is now about 70,000. The catalogues of printed books are in one room—the catalogues of MSS. in another. The books generally in use, dictionaries, &c., are in the room you sit in. Having consulted the catalogue and found the title of the book you require, you transcribe the title, on a printed form given below, to be found near the catalogues, from whence you derive your references.

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3. To write in a plain clear hand, in order to avoid delay and mistakes.
4. Before leaving the Room, to return the books to an attendant, and to obtain the corre-

* Letter from Secretary of the British Museum to Secretary of Treasury, Dec. 16th, 1845.

† Birch's Prince Henry, p. 163.

‡ Gray to Mr. Palgrave, July 24th, 1759.

sponding ticket, the READER BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOOKS SO LONG AS THE TICKET REMAINS UNCANCELLED.

N.B.—Readers are, under no circumstances, to take any Book or MS. out of the Reading Rooms.

ne tickets for Printed Books are on white paper; for MSS. on green paper.

Manuscripts. The manuscripts in the Museum are divided under several heads, which the following are the chief:—the Cotton MSS., (catalogued in 1 vol. folio); the Harleyan MSS., (catalogued in 4 vols. folio); the Lansdowne MSS., (catalogued in 1 vol. quarto, called Casley's Catalogue); the Sloane and Birch MSS., (in 1 vol. quarto); the Arundel MSS.; the Burney, Hargrave, and a large and Miscellaneous collection of Additional MSS." in number about 30,000. The rarest MSS. are entitled "Select," and can only be seen and examined in the presence of an attendant. The contents of no cases alone are valued at above a quarter of a million. Among the more remarkable we may mention:—Copy of the Gospels in Latin, (Cotton MS., Tiberius A.), the only undoubted relic of the ancient Galia of England), sent over to Athelstan by his brother-in-law the Emperor Otho, between 936 and 940, given by Athelstan to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and borrowed of Sir Robert Cotton to be used at the coronation of Charles I. The "Book of St. Cuthbert" or "Durham Book," a copy of the Gospels in Latin, written in the tenth century by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and illuminated by Athelwald, the succeeding bishop. The Bible, said to have been written by Alcuin for Charlemagne. The identical copy of Guair des bulix's version of Pierre le Mangeur's Biblical History, which was found in the cart of John, King of France, at the battle of Poitiers. MS. of Cicero's translation of the Astronomical Poem of Aratus. An Anglo-Saxon MS. of the ninth century. A charter written for Henry VI., (Cotton MS., m. XVII.) Le Roman de la Rose, (Harl. MS. 5. 425). Henry VIII.'s Psalter, containing Portraits of Himself and Willmers. Lady Jane Grey's Prayer Book. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, written in print-hand; the cover is her own needlework. Harl. MS., (7334), supposed to be the best MS. of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. A portrait of Chaucer, by Ocleve, (from which the statue made his engraving). Froissart's romances, with many curious illustrations often engraved. Matthew Paris, illumi-

nated. A volume of Hours executed circa 1490, by a Flemish Artist, (Hemmelinck?) for Philip the Fair, of Castile, or for his wife Joanna, mother of the Emperor Charles V. Carte Blanche which Prince Charles (Charles II.) sent to Parliament to save his father's life. Oliver Cromwell's Letter to the Speaker, describing the Battle of Naseby. Original MS. of Pope's Homer, written on the backs of letters. Stow's collections for his Annals and his Survey of London. 317 volumes of Syriac MSS., obtained from Egyptian monasteries by Mr. Rich and Mr. Tattam.

Print Room.—*Drawings, &c.*—A small but interesting and in some respects valuable collection, containing specimens of Fra Beato Angelico, Fra Filippo, Domenico Ghirlandajo, Pietro Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Bartolommeo, Raphael, Giovanni Bellini, Titian, and Correggio—of Albert Durer, Hans Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Backhuysen, A. Ostade, &c. Twenty-five of the finer specimens are framed and hung up. *Observe.*—Impression in sulphur of the famous Pax of Maso Finiguerra, cost 250 guineas. Silver Pax by the same master. Carving on stone, in high relief, by Albert Durer, (dated 1510), representing the Birth of John the Baptist. *Prints.*—Marc Antonio's, (fine). Lucas van Leyden's, (fine). Albert Durer's, (fine). Rembrandt's, (in eight volumes, the finest known). Van Dyck etchings, (good). Early Italian School, (numerous and fine). Dutch etchings, (the Sheepshanks collection, containing Waterloo, Berghem, P. Potter, A. Ostade, &c., the finest known). Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, (not all proofs). Raphael Morghen's works. Faithorne's works, (in five volumes, very fine). Hogarth's works, (good). Crowle's collections to illustrate Pennant's London, (cost 7000*l.*) Works of Strange, Woollett and Sharp, (good).

Mineralogy and Geology, (in the North Gallery).—The system adopted for the arrangement of the minerals, with occasional slight deviations, is that of Berzelius. The detail of this arrangement is partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass cases, and by the labels within them. *Observe* (in the Class of Native Iron, one of the largest collections known of meteoric stones or substances which have fallen from the sky, placed in chronological order).—Large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when the Emperor Maximilian was on the point of engaging with the French army:

this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French Revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell (July 3rd, 1753) at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Barbotan, at Roquefort, and at Juliac, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, Jan. 16th, 1794;—the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone, March 12th, 1798. *Observe*, in Case 20, Dr. Dee's Show-stone.

Zoology.—This collection is superior to that at Berlin, and only inferior to that in the Museum at Paris. *Mammalia Saloon*.—In the wall-cases of this saloon are arranged the specimens of Rapacious and Hoofed Beasts; and over the cases, the different kinds of Seals, Manatees, and Porpoises; and on the floor are placed the larger hoofed beasts, too large to be arranged in their proper places in the cases. Here, on the floor, is the Wild Ox from Chillingham Park, Northumberland. *Eastern Zoological Gallery*.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Birds; the smaller table-cases in each recess contain birds' Eggs, arranged in the same series as the birds; the larger table-cases, in the centre of the room, contain the collection of Shells of Molluscous Animals; and on the top of the wall-cases is a series of Horns of hoofed quadrupeds. Here, among the Wading Birds, (Case 103), is the foot of the Dodo, a bird now extinct, only known by a few scanty remains, and by a painting here preserved, drawn, it is said, from a living bird brought from the Mauritius. The collections of Organic Remains are in Rooms I. to VI. Here is a very curious collection, formed chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Mantell, and Captain Cautley of the Bengal Artillery. On a table in Room I., and in the centre of the room, is a Tortoise of nephrite or jade, found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad in Hindoostan: 1000*l.* was once offered for it. In and on the wall-cases of Room IV. are placed the larger specimens of the various species of Ichthyosaurus, or

the fish-lizard. The most striking specimens are the *Platyodon* in the central case and various bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire. In the centre of Room V. is a complete skeleton of the large extinct Elk, bones of which are so frequently met with in the bogs of Ireland, and occasionally in some parts of England, and the Isle of Man. The present specimen is from Ireland: it is the *Cervus megaceros* and *C. giganteus* of authors. In Room VI. is the entire skeleton of the American Mastodon, (*Mastodon Ohioticus*), and suite of separate bones and teeth of the same animal: the jaws, tusks, molar teeth and other osseous parts of *Elephas primigenius*, especially those of the Siberian variety, (the Mammoth of early writers): the crania and other parts of extinct Indian Elephants. At the west end of same room (VI.) is the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe, embedded in a limestone which is in process of formation at the present day. *Northern Zoological Gallery*, Room I.—The wall-cases contain a series of the Skulls of the larger Mammalia, to illustrate the characters of the families and genera; and of the Nests of birds, and the arbours of the two species of Bower Bird; the one ornamented with fresh-water shells and bones, and the other with feathers and land shells, &c. *The table-cases*:—the tubes of Annulose Animals, the casts of the interior cavities of Shells, and various specimens of shells illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals. Room II.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Reptiles and Batrachian Animals, preserved dry and in spirits; and the table-cases the first part of the collection of the hard part of Radiated Animals, including Sea Eggs, Sea Stars, and Ecrinites. Room III.—The wall-cases contain the Handed and Glirine Mammalia and the table-cases the different kinds of Corals. Room IV.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Fish, and the table-cases a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement. The general collection of Insects and Crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent

sappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply some days previous to their intended visit. Room V.—The wall-cases contain the Molluscs and Radiated Animals in spirits. Over the wall-cases is a very large Wasp's nest from India; and some Neptune's Cups—a kind of sponge—from Singapore. Tables: Sponges of different kinds, showing their various forms and structure, and many preserved in flint of the same character. *Botany*.—The Botanical Collection is very large, and consists principally of the collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks.

BROAD STREET (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, taking its name from Broad-street, the principal street within the ward. *General Boundaries*.—N., London Wall: S., Cornhill: E., Bishopsgate-street: W., Coleman-street. *Churches in this Ward*.—1. Allhallows-in-the-Wall. 2. St. Peter-le-Poor. 3. St. Martin Outwich. 4. St. Bennet's, (taken down to erect the New Royal Exchange). 5. St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, (taken down to erect the New Royal Exchange). 6. St. Christopher's, (taken down to erect the Bank of England). 7. Dutch Church. 8. French Church, (removed to St. Martin's-le-Grand). *Remarkable Places*.—1. Austin Friars. 2. Merchant Tailors' Hall. 3. Drapers' Hall. 4. Royal Exchange, (partly in this ward). 5. Excise Office, (partly in this ward).

BROAD STREET (NEW), formerly called Petty France, and built circ. 1737, a date which I observe on a corner house in Broad-street-buildings.

BROAD STREET (OLD), AUSTIN FRIARS. Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was living here in Elizabeth's reign,—Lords Weston and Dover in King Charles I.'s.

"Here was a Glass House where Venice Glasses were made and Venetians employed in the work; and Mr. James Howel [author of the Familiar Letters which bear his name] was Steward to this House. When he left this place, scarce able to bear the continual heat of it, he thus wittily expressed himself, that had he continued still toward he should in a short time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians. His place afterwards became Pinners' Hall."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 112.

"12 Feb. 1659-60. Monk drew up his forces in Shrewsbury, dined with the Lord Mayor, had conference with him and the Court of Aldermen, tired to the Bull Head in Cheapside, and departed to the Glass-House in Broad-street; multitudes of people followed him, congratulating

his coming into the City, making loud shouts and bonfires and ringing the bells"—*Whitelocke*.

Observe.—Church of St. Peter-le-Poor, (opposite to which is the City Club—occupying the site of the old South Sea House.)—Excise Office, (occupying the site of Gresham College). [See Pinner Court.]

BROAD STREET, CARNABY MARKET. Blake, the artist, was living at No. 28, in 1780; and Fuseli at No. 1, in the years 1781—82.

BROKEN WHARF. On the south side of Upper Thames-street, near Old Fish-street-hill, and "so called," says Stow, "of being broken and fallen down into the Thames."* Here was the town-mansion of the Bigods and Mowbrays, Earls and Dukes of Norfolk. Here, in 1594, Bevis Bulmer erected his engine for supplying Cheapside and Fleet-street with water from the Thames, after the manner of our modern water-works. His water-house was built of brick—the engine worked by horses, and the water conveyed by pipes of lead. †

BROMPTON. A hamlet to the parish of Kensington, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, and divided into Old and New Brompton, but why so called I am not aware. It has long been and is still the favourite residence of actors and singers. Holy Trinity Church, a little beyond the Square, (Mr. Donaldson, architect), was consecrated June 6th, 1829, and in the July following the first interment took place in the burial-ground—formerly a flower-garden. I am thus particular in mentioning this little circumstance, because it suggested to L. E. L. (Miss L. E. Landon) the most beautiful copy of verses she ever wrote. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Lewis Schiavonetti, the engraver, in No. 12, Michael's place, (d. 1810).—Right Honourable John Philpot Curran died, Oct. 14th, 1817, at No. 7, Amelia-place, then a small pleasant row of houses looking on a nursery-garden, now Pelham-crescent.—Miss Pope, the actress, died in 1818, aged 75, at No. 17, Michael's-place.—Count Rumford, Rev. W. Beloe, and Sir Richard Phillips, the bookseller, in 45, Brompton-row.—Charles Incedon, the singer, (d. 1826), in No. 13, Brompton-crescent.—George Colman the younger died, Oct. 26th, 1826, at No. 22, Brompton-square.—John Reeve, the comic actor,

* Stow, p. 135.

† Act 22 Car. II., c. 11: Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 769; and *Strype*, B. iii., p. 218.

died (1838) at No. 46, Brompton-row, and was buried in Brompton churchyard. People in consumptions were formerly ordered to Brompton, and here in 1846 was erected the first wing of the present Consumption Hospital. [See Goat and Boots.]

BROMPTON PARK. Between Knightsbridge and Kensington, long "THE BROMPTON PARK NURSERY;" and now (1850) advertised to be built upon.

"1694. April 24. I carried Mr. Waller to see Brompton-park, where he was in admiration at the store of rare plants and the method he found in that noble nursery, and how well it was cultivated."—*Evelyn*.

"In this parish [Kensington] is that spot of ground called Brompton-park, so much famed all over the kingdom for a Nursery of Plants, and fine Greens of all sorts, which supply most of the nobility and gentlemen in England. This Nursery was raised by Mr. Loudon and Mr. Wise, and now 'tis brought to its greatest perfection, and kept in extraordinary order, in which a great number of men are constantly employed. The stock seems almost incredible, for if we believe some who affirm that the several plants in it were valued at but a 1d. piece, they would amount to above 40,000*l.*"—*Bowack, Antiquities of Middlesex*, fol. 1705, p. 21.

BROOK STREET (UPPER AND LOWER), GROSVENOR SQUARE, were so called from the brook or burn—Tyburn—a streamlet of distinction two hundred years ago.

"His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to grant a Market for live Cattle to be held in Brookfield near Hyde Park Corner on Tuesday and Thursday in every week. [See May Fair.] The first Market Day will be held on the first Thursday in October next, and afterwards to continue weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays—the Tuesday market in the morning for cattle, and the afternoon for horses."—*London Gazette of Sept. 1688*, No. 2384.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Handel.

"Handel lived in the house now Mr. Partington's, No. 57, on the south side of Brook-street, four doors from Bond-Street, and two from the gateway."—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 23.

Gerard Vandergucht, the engraver, in the house No. 20.—Thomas Barker, celebrated for his picture of The Woodman, in the same house. The great room at the back of No. 20 (built by the elder Vandergucht) was subsequently let to the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and here the first exhibition of the society was opened April 22nd, 1805.—William Gerard Hamilton (Single-Speech Hamilton) died (1796) in Upper Brook-street.—Hon. Mrs. Damer, the sculptor, in No. 18, Upper Brook-street.

Here is Mivart's Hotel, the usual residence of sovereign princes and other foreigners of distinction.

BROOKE HOUSE, HOLBORN, stood on the site of the present Brooke-street, and was the London residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, "servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." It was originally called Bath House, from William Bourchier, Earl of Bath, (d. 1623), by whom it had been, says Stow, (p. 145), "of late for the most part new built." Lord Brooke in his will, describes it as "Bath House now Brook House, lately new built." Lord Brooke was assassinated by his own servant in this house, Sept. 1st, 1628. Here sat the "Brooke House Committee," appointed by Parliament to examine the expenditure of the money granted to Charles II. for carrying on a war against the Dutch.

"And that year 1622 I made a dial for Mr. Lord Brook in Holbourn, for the which I had 8*l.* 10*s.*"—*N. Stone's Diary*, (*Walpole*, ii. 59).

BROOKE STREET, HOLBORN, derive its name from Brooke House. Philip Yorke, the great Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was articled (without a fee it is said) to an attorney of the name of Salkeld in this street. On the 24th of August, 1770, at the age of 17 years, 9 months, and a few days, Chatterton put an end to his life by swallowing arsenic in water, in the house of a Mrs. Angel, a sack-maker, in this street, the No. 4, now occupied by Steffenoni's furniture warehouse. His room, when broke open, was found covered with scraps of paper.

"Mrs. Angel stated that for two days, when he did not absent himself from his room, he went without sustenance of any kind; on one occasion when she knew him to be in want of food, she begged he would take a little dinner with her; he was offended at the invitation, and assured her he was not hungry. Mr. Cross also, an apothecary in Brook-street, gave evidence that he repeatedly pressed Chatterton to dine or sup with him; and when, with great difficulty, he was one evening prevailed on to partake of a barrel of oysters, he was observed to eat most voraciously."—*Dix's Life of Chatterton*, p. 290.

BROOKS'S CLUB, ST. JAMES'S STREET The Whig Club-house, No. 60 on the west side, but founded in Pall Mall in 1764, on the site of what is now the British Institution, by twenty-seven noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Strathmore

Mr. Crewe, afterwards Lord Crewe, and Mr. J. J. Fox. It was originally a gaming Club, and was farmed at first by Almack, but afterwards by Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender, * described by Tickell, in a copy of verses addressed to Sheridan, as ne—

"Who, nursed in Clubs, disdains a vulgar trade,
Exults to trust and blushes to be paid."

The present house was built, at Brooks's expense, (from the designs of Henry Holland, the architect), and opened in October, 1778. Some of the original rules, which I have been permitted to inspect, will show the nature of the Club.

21. No gaming in the eating room, except tossing up for reckonings, on penalty of paying the whole bill of the members present.

22. Dinner shall be served up exactly at half-past four o'clock, and the bill shall be brought up at seven.

26. Almack shall sell no wines in bottles that the Club approves of, out of the house.

30. Any member of this society that shall become a candidate for any other Club (old White's excepted) shall be ipso facto excluded, and his name struck out of the book.

40. That every person playing at the new guinea table do keep fifty guineas before him.

41. That every person playing at the twenty guinea table do not keep less than twenty guineas before him.

Against the name of Mr. Thynne, in the books of the Club, is an indignant dash through, and the following curious note in a contemporary hand: "Mr. Thynne having on only 12,000 guineas during the last two months, retired in disgust, March 21st, 1772." Members were originally elected between the hours of 11 and 1 at night, and a black ball excluded. The present period of election is from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. The old betting-book of the Club (which is reserved) is a great curiosity. The principal bettors were Fox, Selwyn, and Sheridan. *Eminent Members.*—C. J. Fox, Burke, Selwyn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Horace Walpole, David Hume, Gibbon, Sheridan. The last survivor of the original members was Lord Crewe, who died in 1829, having been sixty-five years a member of the Club.

"The old Club [old White's] flourishes very much, and the young one [Young White's] has been better attended than of late years, but the deep play is removed to Almack's [Brooks's], where you will certainly follow it."—*R. Blyth to George Selwyn, March 12th, 1765.*

* Selwyn's Correspondence, iii. 167.

"We are all beggars at Brooks's, and he threatens to leave the house, as it yields him no profit."—*James Hare to George Selwyn, May 18th, 1779.*

"Soon as to Brooks's thence thy footsteps bend,
What gratulations thy approach attend!
See Gibbon rap his box; auspicious sign,
That classic compliment and wit combine.
See Beauclerk's cheek a tinge of red surprise,
And friendship give what cruel health denies."

R. Tickell.—"From the Hon. C. J. Fox to the Hon. John Townsend."

"The first time I was at Brooks's, scarcely knowing any one, I joined from mere shyness in play at the faro tables, where George Selwyn kept bank. A friend who knew my inexperience, and regarded me as a victim decked out for sacrifice, called to me 'What, Wilberforce, is that you?' Selwyn quite resented the interference; and turning to him, said, in his most expressive tone, 'O Sir, don't interrupt Mr. Wilberforce; he could not be better employed.'"—*Wilberforce, Life, i. 16.*

"Would you imagine that Sir Joshua Reynolds is extremely anxious to be a member of Almack's? [Brooks's.] You see what noble ambition will make a man attempt. That den is not yet opened, consequently I have not been there; so, for the present, I am clear upon that score."—*Topham Beauclerk to the Earl of Charlemont, Nov. 20th, 1773.*

"Sheridan was black-balled at Brooks's three times by George Selwyn, because his father had been upon the stage, and he only got in at last through a ruse of George IV. (then Prince of Wales) who detained his adversary in conversation in the hall whilst the ballot was going on."—*Quar. Rev. CX. p. 483.*

The Club is restricted to 575 members. Entrance money, 9 guineas; annual subscription, 11 guineas; two black-balls will exclude. Brooks retired from the Club soon after it was built, and died poor about 1782. The Club (like White's) is still managed on the *farming* principle.

BROWNLOW STREET, HOLBORN, derives its name from Sir John Brownlow, a parishioner of St. Giles's in the reign of Charles II., whose house and gardens stood where Brownlow-street now stands. Major Michael Mohun, the celebrated actor of the time of Charles II., died in this street in 1684, as appears by the following entry in the burial-register of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields:—

"1684, Oct. 11. Mr. Michael Mohun, Brownlow Street."

The date of his decease has not been hitherto ascertained.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL, stood on the site of the old Royalty Theatre, was built in seven months, (T. S. Whitwell, architect),

opened February 25th, 1828, and fell in during a rehearsal three days after, (Feb. 28th), when ten persons were killed and several seriously injured.

BRUTON STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, was so called after Sir John Berkeley of Bruton, created Lord Berkeley of Stratton, from whom Berkeley-square derives its name. In this street lived the great Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, (d. 1734).

"Yes! on the great Argyll I often wait,
At charming Sudbrook or in Bruton-street."
Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Poems, 1768, p. 56.

BRYANSTONE SQUARE. So called from Bryanstone, near Blandford, Dorset, the seat of Lord Portman, the ground landlord.

BRYDGES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built circ. 1637,* and so called after George Brydges, Lord Chandos, (d. 1654), the grandfather of the magnificent duke of that name. Strype describes it as a "place well-built and inhabited, and of great resort for the theatre there." The old Drury Tavern, the Sheridan Knowles public-house, the Sir John Falstaff, H.'s, and the Elysium, show a dramatic and a festive neighbourhood. [*See Drury Lane Theatre; Rose Tavern.*]

BUCKINGHAM COURT, SPRING GARDENS. Mrs. Centlivre, the authoress of *The Busy Body*, died in this court, (1723). Pope, in *An Account of the Condition of E. Curl*, calls her "the cook's wife in Buckingham-court." Her husband was "yeoman of the mouth" to George I., and resided here between 1712 and 1724.* Many of the houses in this court (long a nest of vice and dirt) were bought by the Admiralty, and pulled down as late, I believe, as 1805.

"Whereas information hath been given to this Board that there is a great and numerous concourse of Papists and other persons disaffected to the Government, that resort to the Coffee House of one Bromefield, in Buckingham Court, near Wallingford House, and to other houses there: And whereas there is a Door lately opened out of that Court into the lower part of the Spring Garden that leads into St. James's Park, where the said Papists and disaffected persons meet and consult, w^{ch} may be of dangerous consequence: These are, therefore, to pray and require you to cause the said Door to be forthwith bricked or otherwise so closed up as you shall judge most fit for the security of their Majesties' Palace of Whitehall, and the said Park and the avenues of the same. And for so doing this shall be your

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

warrant, given at their Majesties' Board of Green Cloth at Hampton Court the 9th day of September, in the first year of their Majesties' reign, 1689.

"DEVONSHIRE.
"NEWPORT.*

"To Sir Christopher Wren, Knt.,
"Surveyor of their Majesties' Works."

BUCKINGHAM GATE, ST. JAMES'S PARK. Called in Kip's old view *The Gate to Chelsea*. It is hardly necessary to add that it took its name from Buckingham House, hard by.

"I entered very young on public life, very innocent, very ignorant, and very ingenuous. I lived many happy years at West Ham, in an uninterrupted and successful discharge of my duty. A disappointment in the living of that parish obliged me to exert myself, and I engaged for a chapel near Buckingham Gate. Great success attended the undertaking; it pleased and it elated me."—*Dr. Dodd's Account of Himself.*

The chapel is still standing in Charlotte-street, the first on the right hand, subsequently the notorious Dr. Dillon's.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE. A spacious mansion, on the east side of College-hill, for some time the city residence of the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. Part of the court-yard still exists and the site of the house is particularly marked in Strype's map of the wards of Queenhithe and Vintry.

"Almost over against the said church [St. Michael's, College-hill] is Buckingham-house, so called as being bought by the late Duke of Buckingham, and where he sometime resided upon a particular humour. It is a very large and graceful building, late the seat of Sir John Lethelluilier, an eminent merchant; sometime sheriff and alderman of London, deceased."—*R. B., in Strype, B. iii., p. 13.*

"From damning whatever we don't understand,
From purchasing at Dowgate and selling in the Strand,
Calling streets by our name when we have sold the land,

Libera nos, Domine."

The Litany of the Duke of B—, 1679.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, in ST. JAMES'S PARK. Built by Captain Wynde, or Wynne, native of Bergen-op-Zoom, for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the poet, and patron of Dryden.

"[It [Buckingham House] was formerly called Arlington House, and being purchased by his Grace, the present Duke, he rebuilt it from the ground in the year 1703."—*Hatton, p. 623.*

"Buckingham House is one of the great beauties of London, both by reason of its situation

* Letter Book in Lord Steward's Office.

and its building. It is situated at the west end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall and the great walk; and behind it is a fine garden, a noble terrace (from whence, as well as from the apartments, you have a most delicious prospect) and a little park with a pretty canal. The Court-yard which fronts the Park is spacious; the offices are on each side divided from the Palace by two arching galleries, and in the middle of the court is a round basin of water, lined with free-stone, with the figures of Neptune and the Tritons in a water-work. The stair-case is large and nobly painted; and in the Hall before you ascend the stairs is a very fine statue of Cain slaying of Abel in marble. The apartments are indeed very noble, the furniture rich, and many very good pictures.* The top of the Palace is flat, on which one hath a full view of London and Westminster, and the adjacent country: and the four figures of Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, and Liberty, front the Park, and those of the Four Seasons the gardens. His Grace hath also put inscriptions on the four parts of his palace. On the front towards the Park, which is a delicious situation as can be imagined, the inscription is—*Sic siti lætantur Laræ*—(The Household Gods delight in such a situation)—and fronting the garden, *Rus in Urbe*.†—(The Country within a City) which may be properly said, for from that garden you see nothing but an open country, and an uninterrupted view, without seeing any part of the city, because the Palace interrupts that prospect from the Garden."—*De Foe, Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 194.

The duke's own account of it is as follows:—

"The avenues to this House are along St. James's Park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying between them. This reaches to my iron palisade that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great bason with statues and water-works; and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, 'till we mount to a Terrace in the front a large Hall, paved with square white stones fixed with a dark-coloured marble; the walls of covered with a set of pictures done in the school of Raphael. Out of this on the right hand we go to a parlour 33ft by 39ft, with a niche 15ft road for a Buffet, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with Pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which as high as the ceiling is painted by Ricci. . . . Under the windows of this closet [of books] and greenhouse a little wilderness full of blackbirds and singingales. The trees, though planted by myself, require lopping already, to prevent their mending the view of that fine canal in the Park. After all this, to a friend I'll expose my weakness, an instance of the mind's inquietness under the most pleasing enjoyments; I am oftener missing pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down, than an pleased with a Salon which I built in its

stead, though a thousand times better in all manner of respects."—*A Letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury*—(*D. of Buckingham's Works*, 8vo, 1729).*

The duke who gives this charming picture of his house died in 1721, and in 1723 the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards George II. and Queen Caroline) were in treaty with his widow for the purchase of the house. The duchess, a natural daughter of James II. by Catherine Sedley, names the purchase-money she requires, in a letter to Mrs. Howard:—

"If their Royal Highnesses will have everything stand as it does, furniture and pictures, I will have three thousand pounds per annum; both run hazard of being spoiled, and the last, to be sure, will be all to be new bought whenever my son is of age. The quantity the rooms take cannot be well furnished under ten thousand pounds; but if their Highnesses will permit the pictures all to be removed, and buy the furniture as it will be valued by different people, the house shall go at two thousand pounds. . . . If the prince or princess prefer much the buying outright, under sixty thousand pounds it will not be parted with as it now stands, and all His Majesty's revenue cannot purchase a place so fit for them nor for a less sum. . . . The princess asked me at the drawing-room if I would sell my fine house. I answered her smiling, that I was under no necessity to part with it; yet, when what I thought was the value of it should be offered, perhaps my prudence might overcome my inclination."—*Duchess of Buckingham to Mrs. Howard*, Aug. 1st, 1723, (*Suffolk Papers*, i. 117).

The sum was either thought too much or the duchess changed her mind—for nothing was done.

"On the martyrdom of her grandfather [Charles I.] she [the Dss. of B.] received him [Lord Hervey] in the Great Drawing-room of Buckingham-House, seated in a chair of state, in deep mourning, attended by her women in like weeds, in memory of the royal martyr."—*Walpole's Reminiscences*.

The duchess left the house to John, Lord Hervey (Pope's Lord Hervey) for his life; but he did not live, and, as he tells us, did not care to take possession; and it was bought of Sir Charles Sheffield by George III. in 1761 for 21,000*l.*, and settled on Queen Charlotte in lieu of Somerset House, by an act passed in 1775, (15 Geo. III., c. 33). Here, in "the Queen's House," as it was then commonly called, Johnson had his famous interview with George III., and here all that King's children were born,

* There are three small views of Buckingham House and Gardens worked into the text of this edition of the duke's Works.

See a Catalogue of the Pictures, in Harl. MS. 6344.

† Tatler, No. 18.

George IV. alone excepted. Buckingham House was taken down by George IV. in 1825, and the present unsightly palace (the subject of the next article) erected in its stead. I may add that more than half the house, all the north-west wing, and other buildings on the north part, occupied the site of the famous Mulberry Garden; and that part of the court-yard in front of the house, containing 2 rods and 9 perches, was taken by the Duke of Buckingham from St. James's Park, with, it was said, the consent of Queen Anne.* The principal entrance was to the south, facing James-street, not as now to the east, and facing the Park.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. The palace of her Majesty in St. James's Park, built in the reign of King George IV., on the site of Buckingham House, by John Nash, and completed in the reign of William IV., but never inhabited by that sovereign, who is said to have expressed his great dislike to the general appearance and discomfort of the whole structure. When the grant was given by Parliament it was intended only to repair and enlarge old Buckingham House; and therefore the old site, height, and dimensions were retained. This led to the erection of a clumsy building, and was a mere juggle on the part of the king and his architect—knowing as they did that Parliament would never have granted the funds for an entirely new Palace. On her Majesty's accession several alterations were effected—a dome in the centre, like a common sloop-basin turned upside down, was removed, and new buildings added to the south. The alterations were made by Mr. Blore, and her Majesty entered into her new Palace on the 13th of July, 1837. The chapel on the south side, originally a conservatory, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury March 25th, 1843. The Grand Staircase is of white marble and has lately been decorated by L. Gruner. The Library is generally used as a Waiting-room for deputations, which, as soon as the Queen is ready to receive them, pass across the Sculpture-gallery into the Hall, and thence ascend by the Grand Staircase through an ante-room and the Green Drawing-room, to the Throne-room. The Green Drawing-room, which occupies the centre of the eastern front, and opens upon the upper story of the portico, is fifty feet in length,

* MSS. about Buckingham House in the possession (1847) of Mr. T. Rodd of Great Newport-street, Long-acre.

and thirty-two in height, and hung with green satin, striped and relieved with gilding. The door and shutter-panels are filled with mirrors. When state balls are given the spacious tent, formerly belonging to Tippoo Saib, is raised beneath the portico of the west quadrangle, and the window being removed, the tent is lit by an "India sun," eight feet in diameter, set round a chandelier. Here the refreshments are served. The Throne-room is sixty-four feet in length, and hung with crimson satin striped. Here is placed the Royal Throne or chair of state. The ceiling of the room is coved, richly emblazoned with arms, and gilded in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century. Beneath is a white marble frieze, (the Wars of the Roses), designed by Stothard and executed by E. E. Baily, R. A. In the spring of 1846 Sir Robert Peel informed the Lords of the Treasury that her Majesty had been for some time past subjected to great inconvenience "from the insufficient accommodation" afforded by the Palace. A letter was consequently written (May 23rd, 1846) to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests by whom (Aug. 3rd, 1846) Mr. Blore was called upon to report "of the nature and extent of the insufficiency of accommodation together with such plans, elevations, and estimates as would best provide for its improvement and enlargement." In his reply (Aug. 4th, 1846) Mr. Blore observed that he had "long been aware of the extreme inconvenience to which her Majesty personally, the juvenile members of the Royal Family, and the whole of the royal establishment, had been subjected in consequence of the insufficiency of Buckingham Palace in point of accommodation." It appears among other inconveniences enumerated by Mr. Blore, that the private apartments in the north wing "were not calculated originally for a married sovereign—the head of a family;" that the Nursery department was confined "to a few rooms in the attic of the same wing;" and that the basement story of the wing was used by the Lord Chamberlain's department for "store-room and work-shops;" that there was a constant noise and a continual smell of oil and glue and if these were not enough, he adds, "the kitchen again is a nuisance to the Palace. Mr. Blore's estimate amounted to 150,000*l.* and for this he was to make a "new east front to the Palace, clear out and re-arrange rooms in south wing; make alterations in the north wing, new kitchens and offices

with ball-room over, take down the marble arch, decorate, paint, and alter drains." The sum was large, but the nuisance complained of was so great that the work was commenced forthwith. The marble arch cost 80,000*l.*, and was to have been surmounted by Chantrey's equestrian statue of George IV., now in Trafalgar-square. When Her Majesty is in town the arch is surmounted by a standard of silk. The metal gates, designed and executed by Samuel Parker and of exquisite workmanship, cost three thousand guineas.—The pictures in Buckingham Palace were principally collected by George IV. The Dutch and Flemish pictures of which the collection chiefly consists are hung together. They are almost without exception first-rate works. The portraits are in the State Rooms adjoining.

ALBERT DURER, (1).—An Altar Piece in three parts.
MABUSE, (1).—St. Matthew called from the receipt of Custom.

REMBRANDT, (7).—Noli me Tangere;—Adoration of the Magi;—The Ship-builder and his Wife, (very fine, cost George IV., when Prince of Wales, 5000 guineas);—Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife;—3 Portraits.

RUBENS, (7).—Pythagoras—the fruit and animals by SNYDERS;—A Landscape;—The Assumption of the Virgin;—St. George and the Dragon—in Charles I.'s Collection;—Pan and Syrinx;—The Falconer;—Family of Olden Barneveldt.

VAN DYCK, (5).—Marriage of St. Catherine;—Christ healing the Lame Man;—Study of Three Horses;—Portrait of a Man in black;—Queen Henrietta Maria presenting Charles I. with a crown of laurel.

YTENS, (1).—Charles I. and his Queen, full-length figures in a small picture.

JANSEN (1).—Charles I. walking in Greenwich Park with his Queen and two children.

CUYT, (9).—HOBBEWA, (2).—RUYSDAEL, (1).—A. VANDERVELDE, (7).—YOUNGER VANDERVELDE, (4).—PAUL POTTER, (4).—BACKHUYSEN, (1).—BERGHEM, (6).—BOTH, (1).—G. DOUW, (8).—KAREL DU JARDIN, (5).—DE HOOGHE, (2).

N. MAES, (1).—A Young Woman, with her finger on her lip and in a listening attitude, stealing down a dark winding Staircase, (very fine).

METZU, (6).—One, his own portrait.
F. MIERIS, (4).—A. OSTADE, (9).—I. OSTADE, (2).—SCHALKEN, (3).—JAN STEEN, (6).—YOUNGER TENIERS, (14).—TERBURG, (2).—VANDER HEYDEN, (2).—VANDERMEULEN, (13).—A. VANDERNEER, (1).—VANDER WERF, (3).—WOUVERMANS, (9).—WEENIX, (1).—WYNANTS, (1).—WATTEAU, (4).

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, (3).—Death of Dido;—Cymon and Iphigenia;—His own portrait, in spectacles.

ZOFFANY, (2).—Interior of the Florentine Gallery—Royal Academy in 1773.

SIR P. LELY, (1).—Anne Hyde, Duchess of York.
SIR D. WILKIE, (3).—The Penny Wedding;—Blind Man's Buff;—Duke of Sussex in Highland dress.

SIR W. ALLAN.—The Orphan; Anne Scott near the vacant chair of her father, Sir Walter Scott.

Mode of admission—order from the Lord Chamberlain, granted only when the Court is absent.

The Mews, concealed from the Palace by a lofty mound, contains a spacious riding-school; a room expressly for keeping state harness; stables for the state horses; and houses for forty carriages. Here, too, is kept the magnificent state coach, designed by Sir W. Chambers in 1762; and painted by Cipriani with a series of emblematical subjects; the entire cost being 766*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The stud of horses and the carriage may be inspected by an order from the Master of the Horse. The entrance is in Queen's-row, Pimlico. In the Gardens is the Queen's summer-house, containing the frescoes (8 in number) from Milton's *Comus*, executed in 1844-5, by Eastlake, MacIise, Landseer, Dyce, Stanfield, Uwins, Leslie, and Ross. The ornaments and borders are by Gruner. The Queen has 325,000*l.* a year settled upon her, of which 60,000*l.* a year only is in her own hands; the remainder is spent by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, &c.

BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND.

Built 1675,* and so called after George Villiers, the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [See York House, George-street, Villiers-street, Duke-street, and Of-alley.] The Water-gate at the bottom was built by Inigo Jones. [See York House, and York Water-gate.] *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Samuel Pepys, author of the Diary; he came here in 1684. His house (since rebuilt) was the last on the west side, and looked on the Thames.† His friend, William Hewer, lived here before him.—Peter the Great, "in a large house at the bottom of York Buildings," on the east side over against Pepys.‡—The witty Earl of Dorset, in 1681.—Robert Harley, Esq., in 1706, (afterwards Earl of Oxford).—John Henderson, the actor, died in a house in this street in 1785.—William Etty, R.A., the painter, in No. 14, from 1826 to within

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 76.

‡ At Hampton Court is a very good view of Buckingham Street from the river, by W. James, circ. 1756. The houses of Pepys and Peter the Great are seen to great advantage.

a few months of his death in 1849. His chambers and painting-room were at the top of the house.

BUCKINGHAM STREET, FITZROY SQUARE. John Flaxman, the sculptor, took up his residence at No. 7 in 1796, the year in which he returned from pursuing his studies at Rome, and continued to reside in the same house till his death, Dec. 7th, 1826. His studio was small, and still exists. [See St. Giles's in the Fields.]

BUCKLESBURY, or, as Stow writes it, "Buckles bury" and "so called," he says, "of a manor and tenements pertaining to one Buckle who there dwelt and kept his courts." *

"This whole street, on both sides throughout, is possessed of grocers and apothecaries."—*Stow*, p. 97.

"Bucklesbury, a street very well built, and inhabited by tradesmen, especially Druggsters and Furriers."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 50; B. ii., p. 200.

"*Mrs. Ford.* Believe me, there's no such thing in me.

"*Falstaff.* What made me love thee? let that persuade thee, there's something extraordinary in thee. Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lispng hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel and smell like Bucklesbury in simple-time: I cannot; but I love thee, none but thee, and thou deservest it."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii., sc. 3.

Mrs. Tenterhook. Go into Bucklesbury, and fetch me two ounces of preserved melons; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop when he weighs it."—*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

"*Miss Wafer.* Run into Bucklesbury, for two ounces of dragon-water, some spermaceti and treacle."—*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

"Nor have my title-leaf on post or walls,
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls
For termers, or some clerk-like serving man,
Who scarce can spell th' hard names: whose
knight less can,

If without these vile arts, it will not sell,
Send it to Bucklesbury, there 'twill well."

Ben Jonson, "To my Bookseller."

"I know most of the plants of my country, and of those about me, yet methinks I do not know so many as when I did but know a hundred and had scarcely ever sampled further than Cheapside."—*Sir Thomas Browne, Religio Medici*, (*Works*, ii. 104).

Sir Thomas More lived in this street, and here his daughter (Margaret Roper) was born.

BUDGE ROW, WATLING STREET.

"Was so called of the Budge fur, and of the Skinners dwelling there."—*Stow*, p. 94.

BULL AND GATE, in HOLBORN.

"In London we have still the sign of the Bull and Gate, which exhibits but an odd combination

of images. It was originally (as I learn from the title-page of an old play) the Bullogne Gate, i. e. one of the Gates of Bullogue, designed, perhaps as a compliment to Henry VIII., who took that place in 1544. The Bullogne Mouth, now the Bull and Mouth, had probably the same origin, i. e. the mouth of the Harbour of Bullogne."—*Geo. Stevens (Shakespeare)*.

"Jones at last yielded to the advice of Partridge and retreated to the Bull and Gate in Holborn that being the inn where he had first alighted and where he retired to enjoy that kind of repose which usually attends persons in his circumstances."—*Tom Jones*, B. xiii., c. 2.

BULL AND MOUTH, St. MARTIN'S LE-GRAND, now The Queen's Hotel, and very foolishly so called. [See Bull and Gate.]

"The Bull and Mouth Inn is large and well built, and of a good resort by those that bring Bone Lace, where the shopkeepers and others come to buy it. And in this part of St. Martin's is a noted meeting-house of the Quakers, called the Bull and Mouth, and where they met long before the Fire."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 121.

This, till the Railways rose up, was a great London coach-office to all parts of England and Scotland.

BULL HEAD TAVERN, CHARING CROSS.

"During the writing and publishing of this book [Joaunis Philippi Angli Defensio, &c.] he [Milton] lodged at one Thomson's, next door to the Bullhead Tavern at Charing Cross, opening into the Spring-garden."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. 33.

BULL'S HEAD, CLARE MARKET. Here Dr. Radcliffe was often to be found, and here was held the Artists' Club, of which Hogarth was a member.

BULL INN, on TOWER HILL. Otway, the poet, is said to have died here.* [See Tower Hill.]

BULL INN COURT, STRAND. [See Maiden Lane.]

BULL INN, BISHOPSGATE. The yard of this Inn, commonly called The Bull in Bishopsgate-street, supplied a stage to our early actors before James Burbadge and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainments. Tarlton often played here.† Anthony Bacon (the brother of Francis) lived in Bishopsgate-street, not far from the Bull Inn, to the great concern of his mother, who not only dreaded that the plays and interludes acted at the

* Ath. Oxonienses, ed. 1721, ii. 782.

† Collier's Annals, iii. 291, and Tarlton's Jestes by Halliwell, pp. 13, 14.

* Stow, p. 97.

ull might corrupt his servants, but on her son's account objected to the parish, as being without a godly clergyman.*

"26th April, 1649. Five troopers condemned to die by the Council of War, for a Mutiny at the Bull in Bishopgate-street."—*Whitelocke*, p. 398.

"This memorable man [Hobson the Carrier] is painted in fresco at an Inn (which he used) in Bishopgate-gate, with an hundred pound bag under his arm, with this inscription on the said wall:

'The fruitful mother of an Hundred more.'

The Spectator, No. 509.

BULL (THE RED).—[See Red Bull Theatre.]

BULSTRODE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE. So called from Bulstrode Park, near Beaconsfield in Bucks, the seat of William Bentinck, created Earl of Portland by William III.

BUNHILL.

"A kind of large row or street, with houses only one side; it is on the west side of the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields."—*Hutton* (in 1708.)

"He [Milton] died in Bunhill, opposite to the Artillery Ground wall."—*Aubrey, Lives*, iii. 449.

"But he [Milton] stay'd not long after his new marriage, ere he removed to a house in the Artillery Walk leading to Bunhill Fields.—And this is his last stage in this world."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. 38.

BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND, near FINSBURY SQUARE, "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters," † one of the great fields originally appertaining to the manor of Finsbury Farm, and described in a survey of the 30th of December, 1567. ‡ These three fields were named "Bonhill Field," "Mallow Field," and the "High Field or Meadow Ground where the three windmills stand, commonly called Finsbury Field." [See Windmill Street.] "Bonhill Field" contained twenty-three acres, one and six poles, "butting upon Chiswell-Street on the south, and on the north upon the highway that leadeth from Wenlock's Church to the well called Dame Agnes the Church." [See St. Agnes le Clair.] When the great Plague of 1665 broke out, of which De Foe has left so terrible a description, the field called "Bonhill Field" was put to use as a pest-field or common place of interment.

I have heard that in a great pit in Finsbury parish of Cripplegate, it lying open then to the street, for it was not then walled about, many who

* Birch, i. 173.

† Southey's Life of John Bunyan.

‡ Strype, B. iv., p. 101.

were infected and near their end, and delirious also, ran wrapped in blankets or rags and threw themselves in and expired there, before any earth could be thrown upon them. When they came to bury others, and found them, they were quite dead, though not cold."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague*.

When the Plague was over, the great pit in Finsbury was inclosed with a brick wall, "at the sole charges of the City of London," and subsequently leased by several of the great Dissenting sects, who conscientiously objected to the burial-service in the Book of Common Prayer. What stipulation was made with the City is unknown, but here all the interments of the Dissenters from this time forward took place. It was subsequently leased to a person of the name of Tindal, when it was known as Tindal's Burying-ground,—Anthony à Wood, describing it in his *Athenæ*, (ii. 747), as "the fanatical burying-place called by some Tyndales's burying-place." The office of keeper of the ground is still in the gift of the Court of Common Council. *Eminent Persons interred in*.—Dr. Thomas Goodwin, (d. 1679), (altar tomb, east end of ground), the Independent preacher who attended Oliver Cromwell on his death-bed. Cromwell had then his moments of misgiving, and asked of Goodwin, who was standing by, if the elect could never finally fall. "Nothing could be more true," was Goodwin's answer. "Then am I safe," said Cromwell: "for I am sure that *once* I was in a state of grace."—Dr. John Owen, (d. 1683), Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when Cromwell was Chancellor. He was much in favour with his party, and preached the first sermon before the Parliament, after the execution of Charles I.—John Bunyan, author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, died 1688, at the house of his friend Mr. Strudwick, a grocer, at the Star on Snow-hill, and was buried in that friend's vault in Bunhill Fields Burial-ground. Modern curiosity has marked the place of his interment with a brief inscription, but his name is not recorded in the Register, and there was no inscription upon his grave when Curll published his *Bunhill Field Inscriptions*, in 1717, or Strype his edition of Stow, in 1720.

"It is said that many have made it their desire to be interred as near as possible to the spot where his remains are deposited."—*Southey's Life of Bunyan*.

George Fox, (d. 1690), the founder of the sect of Quakers; there is no memorial to

his memory.—Lieut.-Gen. Fleetwood, (d. 1692), Lord Deputy Fleetwood of the Civil Wars, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, and husband of the widow of the gloomy Ireton; there was a monument to his memory in Strype's time, since obliterated or removed.—Dr. Daniel Williams, (d. 1716), founder of the Library in Redcross-street, which bears his name.—John Duntton, bookseller, author of his own *Life and Errors*,—George Whitehead, author of *The Christian Progress of George Whitehead*, 1725.—Daniel De Foe, (d. 1731), author of *Robinson Crusoe*. He was born (1661) in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and was buried in the great pit of Finsbury, which he has described in his "Plague Year" with such terrific reality. How bare and ignorant is the entry of his burial!—

"1731, April 26. Mr. Dubow, Cripplegate."

His second wife was interred in the same grave (spot unknown) Dec. 19th, 1732.—Susannah Wesley, (d. 1742), wife of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and mother of John Wesley, founder of the people called Methodists, and of Charles Wesley, the first person who was called a Methodist. There is a head-stone to her memory.—Dr. Isaac Watts, (d. 1748). There is a monument to his memory, near the centre of the ground. Joseph Ritson, the antiquary, (d. 1803), buried near his friend Baynes; the spot unmarked.—William Blake, painter and poet, (d. 1828); at the distance of about twenty-five feet from the north wall in the grave numbered 80; no monument.—Thomas Hardy, (d. 1832), secretary to, and one of the three who commenced, the London Corresponding Society, but best known by his trial for treason in company (1794) with John Horne Tooke; monument near the street-rails.—Thomas Stothard, R.A., (d. 1834), best known by his "Canterbury Pilgrimage," his "Robinson Crusoe," and his illustrations to the *Italy*, and smaller poems of Rogers.

BURLEIGH STREET, in the STRAND. Built 1678 on the site of Cecil, Burleigh, or Exeter House,—the town residence of Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, and of his eldest son, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Exeter.

BURLINGTON ARCADE. A covered street or avenue of shops between Piccadilly and Burlington House gardens, built 1819, by Samuel Ware, an architect of

reputation in his day. The noble family Cavendish, to whom the property belongs, receive, it is said, about 4000*l.* a-year from the rental of the houses in the Arcade though the actual produce (from numerous sub-leases) amounts, I am told, to 864. Mr. Perry, the hairdresser, pays 175*l.* a-year for his two shops, and the owner the two shops immediately opposite, 195*l.*

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, between Bond-street and Sackville-street and the second house that has stood in the same site. The *first* house so called was built by the father of Boyle, Lord Burlington, the architect.

"When asked why he built his house so far from town, he replied, because he was determined to have no building beyond him."—*Horace Walpole*

The same story is told of Peterborough House, Millbank, and, I believe, of other houses, and never could have been said without any justice of Burlington House, because Clarendon House and Berkeley House were building to the west of it at the very same time.

"20th Feb. 1664-5. Next that [Lord Clarendon] is my Lord Berkeley beginning another on this side, and Sir J. Denham on the other."—*Pepys*.

"28th Sept. 1668. Thence to my Lord Burlington's house, the first time I ever was there, being the house built by Sir John Denham next Clarendon-house."—*Pepys*.

It is not altogether clear, from these passages in Pepys, whether the house was built by Denham for himself, or for Lord Burlington. I suspect the latter. Denham, at this time, was Surveyor to the Crown—office of importance, held by Inigo Jones before him, and by Sir Christopher Wren after him. He knew little or nothing of architecture himself, but, sensible of his deficiencies, relied altogether for assistance on Webb, the pupil and kinsman of Inigo Jones. He is best known by his poem *Cooper's Hill*.* The poet-surveyor does not appear to have aimed at any architectural display; but the house was plain, neat, and well-proportioned. Lord Burlington, the architect, made it into a mansion by a new front, and the addition of a grand colonnade behind what Ralph has called "the most expensive wall in England." This is the second and *present* house.

"As we have few samples of architecture more antique and imposing than that colonnade, I can help mentioning the effect it had on myself. I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it."

* Of the *first* house there is a view by Kip.

at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington-house. As I passed under the gate by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the windows to see the sun rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that ranted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy-tales that are raised by genii in a night-time."—*Horace Walpole*.

"In London many of our noblemen's palaces towards the street look like convents; nothing appears but a high wall, with one or two large gates, in which there is a hole for those who are privileged to go in and out. If a coach arrives, the whole gate is opened, indeed; but this is an operation that requires time, and the porter is very careful to shut it up again immediately, for reasons, to him, very weighty. Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe."—*Sir William Chambers*.

The design of the colonnade and gateway is ascribed to Colin Campbell, an architect of some skill, employed by Lord Burlington. Lord Burlington is not known to have urged his own right, and the claim was made in some anonymous book as the Vitruvius Britannicus, and what is more, in his lordship's lifetime. Walpole is of opinion that the design is too good for Campbell; but we must at least bear in mind that whatever his lordship was capable of hereafter, he was not at a young man—three-and-twenty when the designs were made in 1717-18. He was born in 1695, and died in 1735, when the title became extinct, and Burlington House the property of the Dukes of Devonshire. The lease expired in 1809, and there was some talk of taking it down, when a renewal was obtained by Lord George Cavendish, (afterwards Earl of Burlington), son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and grandson of the architect. A print by Hogarth, called "The Man of Taste, containing a view of Burlington Gate," represents Kent on the summit in his threefold capacity of painter, sculptor, and architect, turning his palette and pencils over the heads of his astonished supporters, Michael Angelo and Raphael. On a scaffold, a little lower down, Pope stands, whitewashing the front, and while he makes the pilasters of the gateway clean, his wet brush bespatters the Duke of Chandos, who is passing by; Lord Burlington serves the poet in the capacity of a labourer, and the date of the print is 1731. Kent was patronised by Lord Burlington. Handel lived for three years in this house.*

"—Burlington's fair palace still remains:
Beauty within—without, proportion reigns;
Beneath his eye declining art revives,
The wall with animated pictures lives.
There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain
Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein;
There oft I enter—but with cleaner shoes,
For Burlington's beloved by every Muse."

Gay, Trivia.

The Duke of Portland, when Minister in the reign of George III., resided in Burlington House. The walls and some ceilings were painted by Marco Ricci, for the Earl of Burlington, the architect.

BURLINGTON GARDENS, or rather, BURLINGTON HOUSE GARDENS, on a portion of which a series of scattered houses, known as Burlington-gardens, were built circ. 1730. Gay's Duchess of Queensbury lived in that part of Burlington-gardens on which *Uxbridge House* now stands. [See Cork Street.]

BURLINGTON STREET (OLD). Dr. Akenside, author of *The Pleasures of Imagination*, lived in this street, and dying here, June 23rd, 1770, was buried in the adjoining church of St. James's, Piccadilly.

BURSE (THE), or, BRITAIN'S BURSE. [See Royal Exchange and New Exchange.]

BURTON CRESCENT. So called after Mr. Burton, the architect and projector. The statue of Major Cartwright, by Clarke, of Birmingham, is a disgrace to art.

BURY (BERRY) STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Built circ. 1672,* and so called after a half-pay officer of that name, who died in 1735.

"Nov. 1735. Died. — Berry, Esq., a half-pay officer, and landlord of most of Berry-street, St. James's. He was above 100 years old, and had been an officer in the service of King Charles the First."—*Historical Register for 1735*, p. 52.

Eminent Inhabitants, (or rather lodgers, for none of them rented houses in the street).—Dean Swift.

"I lodge in Bury-street, where I have the first floor, a dining-room, and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a-week; plaguy deep, but I spend nothing for eating, never go to a tavern, and very seldom in a coach; yet, after all, it will be expensive."—*Swift in 1710, Journal to Stella*, (ed. Scott, ii. 27).

When in England, in 1726, (for the last time), he was in lodgings, "in Bury-street, next door to the Royal Chair." Sir Richard Steele, on the west side, over against No. 20. One of his many short notes to his wife not to expect him home to

* Hawkins's History of Music.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

dinner is addressed, "To Mrs. Steele, at the third house, right hand, Berry-street, turning out of Jernyn-street." The house was pulled down in 1830.

"I should only, perhaps, have advised you, in order to the preventing some troublesome visits, and some impertinent letters, to cause an advertisement to be inserted in Squire Bickerstaff's next 'Lucubrations,' by which the world might be informed that the Captain Steele who lives now in Bury-street is not the Captain of the same name who lived there two years ago, and that the acquaintance of the military person who inhabited there formerly, may go look for their old friend, e'en where they can find him."—*Dennis (the Critic) to Captain Steele, July 28th, 1710, (Letters, p. 29).*

T. Moore, the poet.

"I wish you to send the proof of Lara to Mr. Moore, 33, Bury-street, to-night, as he leaves town to-morrow, and wishes to see it before he goes."—*Lord Byron to Mr. Murray, July 11th, 1814.*

Crabbe, the poet.

"28th June, 1817. Seek lodgings, 37, Bury-street. Females only visible . . . My new lodgings a little mysterious.

"29th. Return to my new lodgings. Enquire for the waiter. There is one, I understand, in the country. Am at a loss whether my damsel is extremely simple, or too knowing."—*Crabbe's Journal in Life, p. 242.*

Daniel O'Connell, in No. 19, during the struggle (1829) for Catholic Emancipation.

BUTCHER HALL LANE. Now *King-Edward-street*, Newgate-street.

"Then is Stinking-lane, so called, or Chick-lane, at the east end of the Grey Friars' Church, and there is the Butchers' Hall."—*Stow, p. 118.*

[See Blowbladder Street; St. Nicholas Shambles.]

BUTCHER ROW, in the STRAND. A troop of tenements, forming a very narrow street between the back-side of St. Clement's (as Holywell-street was commonly called) and Ship Yard in the Strand, "so called from the butchers' shambles on the south side."* "Here," in 1708, "was a good market for meat, and nearer the Bar for all kinds of poultry, fish, and oilmen's goods."†

"Our next meeting was not till Saturday, June 25th, 1763, when, happening to dine at Clifton's eating-house, in Butcher-row, I was surprised to see Johnson come in and take his seat at another table. Johnson and an Irish gentleman got into a dispute concerning the cause of some part of mankind being black. 'Why, sir,' said Johnson, 'it has been accounted for in three ways, &c.'—What the Irishman said is totally obliterated from my mind; but I remember that he became very warm

and intemperate in his expressions, upon which Johnson rose and quietly walked away. He had not observed that I was in the room."—*Boswell.*

Nat Lee, the dramatic poet, died (1692) the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher-row, noted eating-house with that sign; * and a house of ill-fame, in the same narrow street, died, in 1718, Peter Motteux, the translator of Don Quixote. The Row was pulled down in 1813, and the present *Picke street* erected in its stead.

BUTTON'S COFFEE HOUSE, called after Daniel Button, who kept stood on the south side of Russell-street Covent-garden, over against "Tom's." It was established in 1712, when Ca had confirmed the reputation of Addison and continued in vogue till Addison's death and Steele's retirement into Wales.

"N.B.—Mr. Ironside has, within five weeks last past, muzzled three lions, gorged five, and killed one. On Monday next the skin of the dead one will be hung up in terrorem, at Button's Coffee-house, over against Tom's, in Covent-garden." *The Guardian, No. 71.*

"Button's Coffee-house.

"Mr. Ironside,

"I have observed that this day you mention of Will's Coffee-house, as a place where people are too polite to hold a man in discourse; the button. Everybody knows your honour frequents this house; therefore, they will take advantage against me, and say, if my comparison was as civil as that at Will's, you would do so. Therefore, pray, your honour, do not be afraid doing me justice, because people would think may be a conceit below you on this occasion name the name of,

"Your humble servant,

"DANIEL BUTTON."

"The young poets are in the back room, at take their places as you directed."—*The Guardian, No. 85.*

"On the 20th instant [July 20th, 1713,] it is my intention to erect a Lion's Head, in imitation those I have described at Venice, through which all the private intelligence of that commonwealth is said to pass. This head is to open a wide and voracious mouth, which shall take in such letters and papers as are conveyed me by correspondents; it being my resolution have a particular regard to all such matters that come to my hands through the mouth of the Lion. There will be under it a box, of which the key will be kept in my own custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. Whatever the Lion swallows I shall digest for the use of the public. This head requires some time to finish, the workman being resolved to give it several masterly touches and to represent it as ravenous as possible."

* Strype, B. iv., p. 118.

† Hatton, p. 13.

* Oldys's Notes on Langbaine, Shadwell's Works, iv. 340, 368, and Strype, B. iv., p. 118.

will be set up in Button's Coffee-house, in Covent-garden, who is directed to show the way to the Lion's Head, and to instruct any young author how to convey his works into the mouth of it with safety and secrecy."—*The Guardian*, No. 98.

"I think myself obliged to acquaint the public, that the Lion's Head, of which I advertised them about a fortnight ago, is now erected at Button's Coffee-house, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, where it opens its mouth at all hours for the reception of such intelligence as shall be thrown into it. It is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship, and was designed by a great hand in imitation of the antique Egyptian lion, the face of it being compounded out of that of a lion and a wizard. The features are strong and well furrowed. The whiskers are admired by all that have seen them. It is planted on the western side of the coffee-house, holding its paws under the chin upon a box, which contains everything he swallows. He is, indeed, a proper emblem of knowledge and action, being all head and paws."—*The Guardian*, No. 114.

"When you used to pass your hours at Button's, you were even there remarkable for your satirical sch of provocation; scarce was there a gentleman of any pretension to wit, whom your unguarded temper had not fallen upon in some biting epigram, among which you once caught a pastoral tartar, whose resentment, that your punishment might be proportioned to the smart of your poetry, had stuck up a birchen rod in the room,* to be ready whenever you might come within reach of it; and at his rate you writ and rallied and writ on, till you rhymed yourself quite out of the coffee-house."—*A Letter from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope*, 1742, p. 65.

"Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who, under the patronage of Addison, kept a coffee-house on the south side of Russell-street, about two doors from Covent-garden. Here it was that the wits of that time used to assemble. It is said, when Addison suffered any vexation from the Countess, he withdrew the company from Button's house."—*Johnson's Life of Addison*.

"It was Dryden who made Will's Coffee-house a great resort for the wits of his time. After his death, Addison transferred it to Button's, who had been a servant of his; they were opposite each other, in Russell-street, Covent-garden."—*Pope's Works*, by Singer, p. 263.

* Addison's chief companions, before he married

Another account says the rod was hung up at the bar of Button's, and that Pope avoided it by dining at home—"his usual custom."—*Pope's Alexander's Supremacy and Infallibility examined*, 178. The "Pastoral Tartar" was Ambrose Philips, (see post.)

Lady Warwick, (in 1716), were Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey, Davenant, and Colonel Brett. He used to breakfast with one or other of them at his lodgings in St. James's Place, dine at taverns with them, then to Button's, and then to some tavern again, for supper, in the evening; and this was then the usual round of his life."—*Pope's Works*, by Singer, p. 196.

"Addison usually studied all the morning; then met his party at Button's, dined there, and stayed five or six hours; and sometimes far into the night.—I was of the company for about a year, but found it too much for me: it hurt my health, and so I quitted it."—*Pope's Works*, by Singer, p. 286.

"There had been a coldness between me and Mr. Addison for some time, and we had not been in company together for a good while anywhere but at Button's Coffee-house, where I used to see him almost every day. On his meeting me there one day in particular, he took me aside, and said he should be glad to dine with me at such a tavern, if I would stay till those people (Budgell and Philips) were gone. We went accordingly."—*Pope's Works*, by Singer, p. 146.

"You have Mr. Tickell's hook to divert one hour. It is already condemned here, and the malice and juggle at Button's is the conversation of those who have spare moments from politics."—*Lintot to Pope*, June 10th, 1715.

"He [Ambrose Philips] proceeded to grosser insults, and hung up a rod at Button's with which he threatened to chastise Pope."—*Johnson's Life of Ambrose Philips*.

"He [Sir Samuel Garth] bid me tell you that everybody is pleased with your translation, but a few at Button's. . . . I am confirmed that at Button's your character is made very free with as to morals, &c."—*Gay to Pope*, July 8th, 1715.

The Lion's Head of the preceding extracts was inscribed with two lines from Martial :—

"Cervantur magnis isti Cervicibus ungues:
Non nisi delicta pascitur ille fera."

From Button's Coffee-house it was removed to the Shakspeare Tavern, under the Piazzetta—sold (Nov. 3th, 1804) to Mr. Charles Richardson, of Richardson's Hotel, for 17l. 10s.—and when sold by Mr. Richardson's son, a few years back, was bought by the late Duke of Bedford, and deposited at Woburn, where it still remains. I was pleased to find the following notice of the founder in the vestry books of St. Paul's, Covent-garden :—

"1719, April 16. Received of Mr. Daniel Button, for two places in the pew No. 18, on the south side of the north Isle.—2l. 2s."

CADOGAN PLACE, SLOANE STREET, was so called after Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley, (d. 1776), who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane, President of the College of Physicians and Lord of the Manor of Chelsea. The last London residence of Mrs. Jordan, the actress, was at No. 3, (now No. 30), third door from Pont-street.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM (THE); COPENHAGEN FIELDS, ISLINGTON. Established 1815, "for the relief of the children of soldiers, sailors and mariners, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country; and the children of indigent Scotch parents residing in London, not entitled to parochial relief." Age of admission, between seven and ten years; periods of admission, the first Thursdays in June and December. An annual subscription of 1 guinea, or a donation of 10 guineas, entitles the subscriber to one vote; a donation of 100 guineas entitles the subscriber to place a child in the Asylum.

CALMEL BUILDINGS, on the east side of ORCHARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. A narrow court with only one outlet, and chiefly inhabited by the lower sort of Irish. The benevolent Father Mathew informed the writer of this book that he had seen no locality in London more densely crowded with poor and diseased people than Calmel-buildings.

"Calmel-buildings is a narrow court, being about 22 feet in breadth; the houses are three stories in height, surrounded and overtopped by the adjacent buildings; the drainage is most deficient, a common sewer running down the centre of the court, the receptacle for slops from the houses on both sides. The lower apartments, especially the kitchens, which are under ground, are damp and badly ventilated; light and air being admitted, through a grating, on a level with the court. At all times, but particularly at certain seasons, in many of them, a most offensive effluvia is constantly emanated, so much so as to produce quite a sickening effect on the visitor.

"The houses are 26 in number, rented at an annual sum of from 20*l.* to 30*l.*; each contains ten rooms, which the renters of houses let out to families or individuals, who, in their turn, in many instances, receive, as lodgers, those who are unable to bear the expense of a room. By such means two or three hundred 'per cent.' is added to the original rent.

"According to the Census of last year, the number of inhabitants was 944, of whom 426 were males, and 518 females; of this number 178 were children under 7 years of age, 200 from 7 to 20

years, 459 from 20 to 45, and 189 from 45 years and upwards.

"The number of persons in one house varied from 2 to 70, and one house was unoccupied."—*St. Marylebone Cash Accounts from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1841.*

CAMBERWELL. A parish in the hundred of Brixton, about three miles from Blackfriars Bridge.

"I can find nothing satisfactory with respect to its etymology; the termination seems to point of some remarkable spring; a part of the parish called Milkwell, and a mineral water was discovered some years ago [1739] near Dulwich."—*Lysons, i. 68.*

The old church was destroyed by fire, Sunday, Feb. 7th, 1841, and the present church (Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, architects; style Decorated) completed and consecrated in 1844. It is decidedly one of the most correct and elegant gothic structures erected in England since the sixteenth century; Richard Parr, the biographer and chaplain of Archbishop Usher, and vicar of the place for almost thirty-eight years, was buried in the old churchyard in 1691.

CAMDEN TOWN—was so called (but indirectly) after William Camden, author of the *Britannia*. Charles Pratt, Attorney-general and Lord Chancellor in the reign of George III., created, in 1765, Baron Camden of Camden Place in Kent, derived his title from his seat near Chislehurst in Kent, formerly the residence of William Camden, the historian. His lordship, who died in 1794, married the daughter and coheir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq., son and heir of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys of Brecknock; and his lordship's eldest son was created, in 1811, Earl of Brecknock and Marquis Camden. Lord Camden's second title was Viscount Bayham; and all these names, Pratt, Jeffreys, Brecknock, and Bayham, may be found in Camden Town. Camden Town was begun in 1791, Somers Town in 1786. In the burying-ground, belonging to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Dibdin, the song writer, is buried. There is a monument to his memory. Here also was buried (1848) Sir John Barrow, Bar whose name is intimately connected with the voyages of Parry, Franklin, and Ross. The entrance to the burying-ground is in Pratt street.

CAMELFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE (Oxford street end), was inhabited for some time by the Princess Charlotte and her

* Lysons, Environs, iii. 366.

band, Prince Leopold. The entrance on Oxford-street is extremely mean, and the house itself extremely dowdy. There is but one staircase, and that a very common one, narrow and low. The courtyard is completely exposed to Hereford-street. It is at present the residence of Charles Mills, Esq., the banker.

CANDLEWICK or CANDLEWRIGHT STREET WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, of which the more interesting structures were destroyed to make way for the new London Bridge approaches.

"Candlewright, or Candlewick Street, took that name, as may be supposed, either of chandlers, makers of candles, both of wax and tallow; or candlewright is a maker of candles—or of 'wick,' which is the cotton or yarn thereof—or otherwise 'wike,' which is the place where they used to work them, as Scalding Wike, by the Cock's Market, was called of the poulterers scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in other countries, dairy houses or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called 'wicks.'"—*Stow*, p. 82.

It enumerates five churches in this ward: *St. Clement's, Eastcheap*; *St. Lawrence Jewry*, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt); *St. Mary Abchurch*; *St. Martin Vintry*; and *St. Michael's, Crooked-lane*, taken down for the new London Bridge approaches.

CANDLEWICK STREET. [*See* Cannon Street.]

CANNON STREET, WATLING STREET, correctly Candlewick, or Candlewright-street, from *Candlewick Ward*, runs from Watling-street to near London Bridge, and widened and lengthened, 1847—50, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, 10 & 11 t. There is a talk of extending it as far as St. Paul's Churchyard. A scene in the second Part of Henry VI. is laid in this street.

September 2, 1666.—At last met my Lord Mayor in Canuing-street, like a man spent, with a handkerchief about his neck. To the King's messenger he cried like a fainting woman, 'Lord! what shall I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.'"—*Pepys*.

London Stone; St. Swithin's, London Street.]

CANON ALLEY, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,—was so called from the *canons* of St. Paul's, whose residentiary houses occupied the site of what is now Canon-

CANON ROW, WESTMINSTER.

"So called for that the same belonged to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, who were there lodged, as now divers noblemen and gentlemen be; whereof one is belonging to Sir Edward Hobby; one other to John Thynne, Esq.; one stately built by Ann Stanhope, Duchess of Somerset, mother to the Earl of Hertford, who now enjoyeth that house. Next a stately house, now in building by William, Earl of Derby; over against the which is a fair house, built by Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln."—*Stow*, p. 168.

Selden, in his *Table Talk*, gives the same derivation. In Howell's time it was corruptly called "Channel-row."

"The same evening [Jan. 28th, 1648—9—two days before his execution] the King took a ring from his finger, having an emerald set therein between two diamonds, and gave it to Mr. Herbert, and commanded him, as late as 'twas, to go with it from St. James's to a lady living then in Canon-row, on the back side of King-street, in Westminster, and to give it to her without saying anything. The night was exceeding dark, and guards were set in several places; nevertheless, getting the word from Col. Matthew Tomlinson, Mr. Herbert passed currently, though in all places where centinels were, he was bid stand till the corporal had the word from him. Being come to the lady's house, he delivered her the ring. 'Sir,' said she, 'give me leave to show you the way into the parlour;' where, being seated, she desired him to stay till she returned. In a little time after, she came in and put into his hands a little cabinet, closed with three seals, two of which were the King's arms, and the third was the figure of a Roman; which done, she desired him to deliver it to the same hand that sent the ring; which ring was left with her; and afterwards, Mr. Herbert taking his leave, he gave the cabinet into the hands of his Majesty [at St. James's], who told him that he should see it opened next morning. Morning being come, the Bishop [Juxon] was early with the King, and, after prayers, his Majesty broke the seals, and showed them what was contained in the cabinet. There were diamonds and jewels—most part broken Georges and Garters. 'You see,' said he, 'all the wealth now in my power to give to my children.'"—*Herbert's Narrative in Wood's Ath. Ox.*, ed. 1721, ii. 700.

The Rhenish Wine House, "of good resort," is mentioned by Prior and Montague:—

"What wretch would nibble on a hanging self,

When at Pontack's he may regale himself?

Or to the house of cleanly Rhenish go,

Or that at Charing Cross, or that in Channel Row?"—*The Hind and Panther Transversed*.

"The south side of this Channel-row [Canon-row] is but ordinary; the chief house being the Rhenish Wine House of good resort."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 63.

[*See* Board of Control; Manchester Buildings; Derby Court; Derby House.]

CANONBURY, ISLINGTON. A manor in the village of Islington given to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield by Ralph de Berners. The date of the gift is unknown, but the estate is enumerated among the possessions of the priory in a confirmation granted by Henry III., bearing date 1253. The manorial house, rebuilt by Bolton, the last prior of St. Bartholomew, was, at the dissolution of religious houses, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell. On Cromwell's attainder (1540) it reverted to the King, and Edward VI., his son, exchanged it for other lands with Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland. On Dudley's execution and attainder, in the reign of Mary, it again reverted to the Crown, and Mary gave it to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who, in 1570, sold it to Sir John Spencer, [see Crosby Place], whose daughter and heir married the first Earl of Northampton (of the Compton family), ancestor of the present Marquis of Northampton and Lord of the Manor of Canonbury. Such is the history of the property. Of the manor house itself little remains. The tower of brick, 17 feet square and 58 feet high, was probably built by Sir John Spencer. The rebus of prior Bolton,

"Old Prior Bolton, with his bolt and tun;"

some stuccoed ceilings of the sixteenth century, and two curiously ornamented chimney-pieces of oak, may be seen in two of the houses in "Canonbury-place." The tower was let out in apartments from, I believe, an early period. Newbery, the bookseller, had lodgings here, and here, in the house of a Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, Goldsmith was lodged during the whole of 1763 and part of 1764.*

"Of the booksellers whom he [Goldsmith] styled his friends, Mr. Newbery was one. This person had apartments at Canonbury House, where Goldsmith often lay concealed from his creditors. Under a pressing necessity he there wrote his *Vicar of Wakefield*."—*Sir John Hawkins*.

CAPEL COURT, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, so called from Sir William Capel, draper, Lord Mayor of London in 1503, and ancestor of the Earls of Essex. His house stood on the site of the *Stock Exchange*, at the end of Capel Court.

CARDINAL'S CAP ALLEY, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

"These allowed stew-houses had signs on their

fronts, towards the Thames; not hung out, painted on the walls, as a Boar's Head, Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crown, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bell, the Swan, &c." *Stow*, p. 151.*

"Cardinal's-Cap Alley hath a very narrow trance, meanly built and inhabited. Boar's Head Alley pretty open, but very ordinary."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 28.

"They [the watermen] reported that I took bribes of the players to let the suit fall, and that to that I had a supper with them at the Cardinal's Hat on the Bankside."—*Taylor the Water Poet's Works*, fol. 1630, p. 173.

CAREY HOUSE, in the STRAND. "A messuage, formerly called Carey House, afterwards called Stafford House, situated in the Strand, near the Savoy," is mentioned among the Fire of London Papers in the British Museum, vol. xvii., fol. 5.

"30 Nov. 1667. To Arundel House . . . Then to Cary House, a house now of entertainment next my Lady Ashly's; where I have heretofore heard Common Prayer in the time of Dr. Mossun."—*Pepys*.

"*Lovby*. Think upon the sack at Cary House with the Abricot flavour."—*Dryden, The Wild Gallant*.

CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

"We that day [New Year's Day, 1655-6] came to London, into Chancery-lane, but not to my cousin Young's, but to a house we took of George Carey for a year."—*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs*, p. 120.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. [See Bermuda.]

CARLISLE STREET, SOHO SQUARE, on the east side, so called from the Howard Earls of Carlisle, who were living as late as 1756 in what is now D'Almaigne's Music Shop.

CARLTON CLUB, PALL MALL. A Tory and Conservative Club-house, originally built by Sir Robert Smirke, but since enlarged, and in every sense improved, by his brother Mr. Sydney Smirke. The portion recently built forms about one-third of the intended new Club-house, and contains on the ground floor a coffee-room, 92 feet by 37 feet, and 21½ feet high, and 28½ feet high in the centre, where there is a glazed dome. On the first floor are a billiard-room and private, or house, dinner-room. Above are smoking-rooms and dormitories for servants. The exterior is built of Caen stone, except the shafts of the columns and pilasters

* See Forster's *Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith*.

* See also the expenses of Sir John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of that name.

hich are of polished Peterhead granite. The façade is of strictly Italian architecture, and consists of two orders: the lower order Doric, the upper Ionic; and each intercolumniation of both orders is occupied by an arched window, the keystones of which project so as to contribute towards the support of the entablature over them. The design is founded on the east front of the library of St. Mark's, at Venice, by Sansonino and Scamozzi. The upper order is strictly after that building, except the sculpture, which differs materially from that of the Italian example. The lower order is so different, inasmuch as the Library there has an open arcade on the ground floor, which was not admissible in the case of the Club-house. The introduction of polished granite in the exterior architecture of this building is a novelty due to the establishment of extensive machinery for cutting and polishing granite at the quarries near Aberystwyth, without the aid of which machinery the expense would have utterly precluded the use of polished granite. The chief object of the architect in introducing a coloured material was to compensate, in some measure, for the loss of strong light and shadow on an elevation facing the north. It is intended to take down so much of the old building as may be necessary to complete the design, when the Club-house will have three uniform façades, similar in their architectural features to the portion already executed. [See INTRODUCTION.]

CARLTON HOUSE, PALL MALL. A lately house (no longer existing) fronting Alban-street and St. James's Park, built by Henry Boyle, Baron Carlton, on a piece of ground leased to him by Queen Anne in 1709,* thirty-one years at 35*l.* a year, and described as "parcel of the Royal Garden near James's Palace; and all that the woodwork or wilderness adjoining to the said garden, being on the east side thereof, extending all that oblong piece of ground late on the north side the woodwork, or wilderness, near adjoining to Warwick House." Lord Carlton died without issue in 1725, and his house and grounds descended to his nephew, Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington, the architect. Lord Burlington bought it, in 1732, upon his mother, the Princess Dowager of Burlington, who, in the same year, transferred it to Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince

Doequet of Grant, Oct. 21st, 1709. Harl. MS. 2264.

of Wales has purchased a new house in Pall Mall with fine gardens adjoining, that extend as far as the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough's house in the park."—*The Daily Courant*, Jan. 1st, 1732-3.

"A bowling-green is ordered to be made in the gardens of the new house which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately taken in Pall Mall."—*The Daily Courant*, Feb. 12th, 1732-3.

"On Monday the goods and furniture of Carlton House, Pall Mall, were ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be removed, His Royal Highness designing to come to reside there in a few days."—*The Daily Courant*, Feb. 28th, 1732-3.

"On Monday night next His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gives a grand ball to several persons of quality and distinction of both sexes at Carlton House, in Pall Mall."—*The Daily Post*, Feb. 28th, 1732-3.

The Prince died at Kew, in 1751, and the Princess in this house in 1772. The first house was a building of red brick, with wings, and a small neat doorway of stone in the centre of the building. The name of the original architect is unknown. It was afterwards cased with stone, I am told, by Sir Robert Taylor. In Lord Burlington's time, the grounds, which ran westward as far as Marlborough House, were laid out by Kent in imitation of Pope's garden at Twickenham.* When, in 1783, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was allowed a separate establishment, Carlton House was assigned for his residence, and Henry Holland, the architect, (d. 1806), called in to repair and beautify the building. Holland added the chief features of the house—the Ionic screen and the Corinthian portico. Carlton House was taken down in 1826, and the columns of the portico transferred to the National Gallery. The opening between the York column and the foot of Regent-street was its exact position, and the name still lingers in Carlton House Terrace, Carlton Gardens, and the Carlton Club. [See Melbourne House, Whitehall.]

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE. No. 1 is the London residence of George Tomline, Esq., M.P. Here is The Pool of Bethesda, one of Murillo's largest and finest pictures, bought by Mr. Tomline of Marshal Soult for 6400*l.*

CARLTON RIDE. A repository of public records, originally the riding-house of *Carlton House*, where the original docu-

* Walpole, ed. Dallaway, iv. 268. There is a large and fine engraving of the grounds by Woollett; bowers, grottos, and terminal busts abundant.

ments are kept of the surrender of the several monasteries and religious houses in England to King Henry VIII. The Records here, in point of bulk, but not numerically, are about two-thirds of the Public Records of the kingdom.

CAROONE HOUSE, SOUTH LAMBETH, was built by Sir Noel de Caron, (d. 1624-5), ambassador from the States of the Netherlands for a period of thirty-three years, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The house, "with the gardens and orchards thereunto belonging," were granted to Lord Chancellor Clarendon by Charles II., April 23rd, 1666;* and on the 16th of April, 1667, in consideration of the sum of 2000*l.* made over by the Chancellor to Sir Jeremy Whichcott,† The Fleet prisoners were removed here after the Great Fire,‡ and all that remained of the house within the present century taken down in 1809.§ The site is marked in Ogilby's Roads, Plate 72. Near the Vauxhall turnpike is a row of seven alms-houses for poor women, founded by Sir Noel de Caron in 1662.

"At South Lambeth is a noble house built by Noel Caron, Ambassador from Holland, of the figure of half a Roman II, on the gate whereof is writ, '*Omne solum forti patria.*' This house was pulled down about 1687."—*Aubrey's Surrey*, I, 8.

CARNABY STREET, CARNABY MARKET, GOLDEN SQUARE.

"Carnaby Street is an ordinary street, which goes out of Silver-street, and runs northwards almost to the Bowling-ground. On the east side of this street are the Earl of Craven's Pest Houses, seated in a large piece of ground, inclosed with a brick wall, and handsomely set with trees in which are buildings for the entertainment of persons that shall have the plague, when it shall please God that any contagion shall happen."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 85. ||

William, Earl of Craven, the founder of Pesthouse-field, is said to have been secretly married to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. He died in 1697 at the age of eighty-eight.

"The site whereon Marshall-street, part of

* Lister's Life of Clarendon, iii. 526.

† Original deed, signed by Lord Clarendon, in the possession of the writer.

‡ London Gazette, No. 541.

§ Lister's Life of Clarendon, ii. 538.

|| Mr. Crace has an early impression of the map of St. James's Parish, done by R. Blome for Strype's *Stow*, in which the Pest Houses are represented. When the plate was published, in 1720, the Pest Houses were scraped out.

Little Broad-street and Marlborough-market a now erected, was denominated the Pest Field from a lazaretto therein, which consisted of thirty-six small houses, for the reception of poor and miserable objects of this neighbourhood, that were afflicted with the direful pestilence, anno 1666. And at the lower end of Marshall-street, contiguous to Silver-street, was a common cemetery wherein some thousands of corpses were buried that died of that dreadful and virulent contagion—*Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 721.

"When this ground was covered with building it was exchanged for a field upon the Paddington estate [now Craven-hill] which, if London should ever be again visited by the plague, is still subject to the same use."—*Lysons, Environs*, iii. 331

The ground at Paddington has since become so valuable that application was made to Parliament in 1845 for permission to remove the field still further off. The Craven-hill houses have since arisen on the site.

CARPENTERS' HALL, CARPENTER BUILDINGS, LONDON WALL.

"Amongst many proper houses, possessed for the most part by curriers, is the Carpenters' Hall which company were incorporated in the 17th year of King Edward IV."—*Stow*, p. 66.

Four paintings in distemper, frieze shape (of a date as early as the reign of Edward IV.), were accidentally discovered (Dec. 1845) above the wainscot in the west end of the hall, and are still preserved. The subjects—Noah building the ark; King Josiah ordering the Temple to be repaired; Joseph at work, our Saviour as a boy assisting; Christ teaching in the Synagogue, "Is not this the Carpenter's son?"

"And for the printers, there is such gaping among them for the copy of my L. of Essex voyage, though Churchyard enlarged his chips, say they were the very same which Christ in Carpenters' Hall is painted gathering up, as Joseph his father strewes hewing a piece of timber, as Mary his mother sits spinning by, yet would not."—*Nash (the poet) to Sir Robert Cotton*, (*Clarendon's Annals*, i. 304).

Observe.—Portrait of William Portington (d. 1628), Master Carpenter to the Crown in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.; he was Inigo Jones's assistant in his Masques at Court. Ancient caps or crowns (temp. Queen Elizabeth) worn by the Master and Wardens; the custom of crowning still prevails, and the old caps are still used. The silver-gilt cups (temp. James I.) of the Master and Warden.

CARRINGTON STREET, MAY FAIR
Kitty Fisher, the celebrated courtesan.

ose beauty has been preserved on canvas by Reynolds, lived in this street about 179.*

CARTER LANE (GREAT), DOCTORS' COMMONS. Here is Bell-yard, so called from the Bell Inn, from whence, in 1598, Richard Tynney directs a letter "To my loving friend and countryman, Mr. Wm. Ackespere deliver thees," the only letter addressed to Shakspeare known to exist. R. Bell Wheler, of Stratford-upon-Avon, has the original.

"In Carter-lane dwelt a merry cobbler, who, living in company with Tarlton, askt him what countryman the divell was: quoth Tarlton a Spaniard, for Spaniards, like the divell, trouble the whole world."—*Tarlton's Jestes, by Halliwell*, 18.

er against Bell-yard stood a large house inhabited by Sir Joseph Sheldon. † Bell-yard leads to the *Prerogative Will-office*. Carter-lane meeting-house, long celebrated among Dissenters, most of the great dissenting ministers have preached.

CASTLE BAYNARD (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and "so named of an old castle there." ‡ [See Baynard Castle.] *General Boundaries*.—N., the west end of *Warwick-lane* in one part; *St. Dunstons-row* in another; S., *The Thames: Paul's-wharf* and *Old'Change*: W., *Avernia-lane*, *Creed-lane*, and *St. Andrew's-street*. Stow enumerates four churches:—*Benet-by-Paul's-wharf*; *St. Andrew's-in-Wardrobe*; *St. Mary Magdalen, Old'Change-street*; *St. Gregory-by-St. Paul's*, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt; seen Anne's statue in St. Paul's Church-yard stands where it stood). *Puddle Dock, St. Dunstons College*, and *Doctors Commons*, are in this ward.

CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, runs from Holborn into Cursitor-street. The proper name is Castle-yard,—perhaps from the site of the Castle Inn, on which it was built. In "Castle-yard, in Holborn," Lord Mandel, the great collector of art and antiquities, was living in 1619-20; and in "Castle-yard" died Lady Davenant, the first wife of Sir William Davenant, the poet.

CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. Sir Robert Strange lived here between 1765 and 1774, and he engraved his fine full-length por-

trait of Charles I., in his robes, after Van Dyck. Castle-street was the first London residence of Benjamin West, the painter. In Barclay's printing-office, No. 28, on the east side is an excellent staircase of the time of Queen Anne. [See *Tenison's Library*.]

CASTLE STREET, OXFORD MARKET. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Dr. Johnson, at No. 6.

"When Johnson lived in Castle-street, Cavendish-square, he used frequently to visit two ladies, who lived opposite to him, Miss Cotterells, daughters of Admiral Cotterell. Reynolds used also to visit them, and thus they met."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, i. 227.

James Barry, at No. 36.

"Mr. Barry was extremely negligent of his person and dress, and not less so of his house in Castle-street, Oxford-market, in which he resided nearly twenty years, and until the time of his death it had become almost proverbial for its dirty and ruinous state. In this mansion he lived quite alone, and scarcely ever admitted any visitor."—*Edwards's Anecdotes*, 4to, 1808, p. 316.

Barry gave a dinner to Burke in this house—the statesman watched the steak while the painter ran to a neighbouring public-house for a pot of porter.

"'Sir,' said Barry, 'you know I live alone; but if you will come and help me to eat a steak, I shall have it tender and hot from the most classic market in London—that of Oxford.' The day and the hour came, and Burke, arriving at No. 36, Castle-street, found Barry ready to receive him. The fire was burning brightly; the steaks were put on to broil, and Barry, having spread a clean cloth on the table, put a pair of tongs in the hands of Burke, saying, 'Be useful, my dear friend, and look to the steaks till I fetch the porter.' Burke did as he was desired; the painter soon returned with the porter in his hand, exclaiming, 'What a misfortune! the wind carried away the fine foaming top as I crossed Titchfield-street.' They sat down together; the steak was tender, and done to a moment. The artist was full of anecdote, and Burke often declared that he never spent a happier evening in his life."—*Allan Cunningham, Lives of British Artists*, ii. 125.

CATEATON STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"Catte Street, corruptly called Catteten-street, beginneth at the north end of Ironmonger-lane, and runneth to the west end of St. Lawrence Church."—*Stow*, p. 102.

In 1845 this street was most improperly re-named *Gresham-street*.

CATHERINE (ST.) COLEMAN. A church in Aldgate Ward, on the south side of Fenchurch-street, and nearly concealed by houses.

* Every Day Book, i. 572.

See Map in Strype.

† Stow, p. 135.

"Next unto this Northumberland House is the parish church of St. Katherine, called Coleman; which addition of Coleman was taken of a great haw-yard, or garden, of old time called Coleman-haw."—*Stow*, p. 56.

The church escaped the Great Fire, and was rebuilt as we now see it in 1734. It is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of London.

CATHERINE (ST.) CREE or CHRIST CHURCH. A church on the north side of Leadenhall-street, and in Aldgate Ward.

"The parish church of St. Catherine standeth in the cemetery of the late dissolved priory of the Holy Trinity, and is therefore called St. Catherine Christ Church. This church seemeth to be very old; since the building whereof, the high street hath been so often raised by pavements, that now men are fain to descend into the said church by divers steps, seven in number."—*Stow*, p. 54.

The church described by *Stow* was taken down in 1628, and the present building consecrated by Laud (when Bishop of London) on the 16th of January, 1630-1. Of the ceremonies observed on this occasion we have a full and interesting account in *Rushworth*.

"St. Catherine Cree Church being lately repaired, was suspended from all divine service, sermons, and sacraments, till it was consecrated. Wherefore Dr. Laud, Lord Bishop of London, on the 16th January, being the Lord's Day, came thither in the morning to consecrate the same: Now because great exceptions were taken at the formality thereof, we will briefly relate the manner of the consecration. At the Bishop's approach to the west door of the church, some that were prepared for it, cried with a loud voice, 'Open, open, ye everlasting doors, that the King of Glory may enter in.' And presently the doors were opened, and the Bishop, with three Doctors and many other principal men, went in, and immediately falling down upon his knees, with his eyes lifted up and his arms spread abroad, uttered these words: 'This place is holy; this ground is holy; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I pronounce it holy.' Then he took up some of the dust, and threw it up into the air several times in his going up towards the church. When they approached near to the rail and communion table, the Bishop bowed towards it several times, and returning they went round the church in procession, saying the 100th Psalm, after that the 19th Psalm, and then said a form of prayer, 'Lord Jesus Christ,' &c.; and concluding, 'We consecrate this church, and separate it unto Thee, as holy ground, not to be profaned any more to common use.' After this the Bishop, being near the communion table and taking a written book in his hand, pronounced curses upon those that should afterwards profane that holy place, by musters of soldiers, or keeping profane

law-courts, or carrying burthens through it; and at the end of every curse, he bowed towards the east, and said, 'Let all the people say, Amen' When the curses were ended, he pronounced a number of blessings upon all those that had an hand in framing and building of that sacred church, and those that had given, or should hereafter give, chalices, plate, ornaments, or utensils; and at the end of every blessing he bowed towards the east, saying, 'Let all the people say, Amen' After this followed the Sermon, which, being ended, the Bishop consecrated and administered the sacrament in manner following:—As he approached the communion table, he made several lowly bowings, and coming up to the side of the table where the bread and wine were covered, he bowed seven times; and then, after the reading of many prayers, he came near the bread, and gently lifted up the corner of the napkin wherein the bread was laid; and when he beheld the bread he laid it down again, flew back a step or two, bowed three several times towards it; then he drew near again, and opened the napkin and bowed as before. Then he laid his hand on the cup which was full of wine, with a cover upon it, which he let go again, went back, and bowed thrice towards it; then he came near again, and lifting up the cover of the cup, looked into it, and seeing the wine, he let fall the cover again, retired back and bowed as before; then he received the sacrament, and gave it to some principal men; after which, many prayers being said, the solemnity of the consecration ended."—*Rushworth*, Pt. ii., i. 77.

This ceremony was made ground of accusation against Laud, and contributed much to his death. Inigo Jones is said to have had something to do with the rebuilding of this church—nor is this, I think, unlikely; though there are parts, such as the chancel, the roof and the Catherine-window, totally unlike his manner. In the south side of the chancel is the recumbent figure of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, chief butler of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (d. 1570), from whom Throgmorton-street derives its name.* At the west end is a bas-relief by the elder Bacon, but not one of his best.

"I have been told that Hans Holbein, the great and inimitable painter in King Henry VIII's time, was buried in this church; and that the Earl of Arundel, the great patron of learning and arts, would have set up a monument to his memory here, had he but known whereabouts the corpse lay."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 64.

Nicholas Brady, D.D., (Nahum Tate's associate in the Psalms) was some time minister of this church.

CATHERINE'S (ST.) CHURCH AND

* Engraved by J. T. Smith.

HOSPITAL. [See St. Katherine in the Tower; and St. Katherine, Regent's Park.]
CATHERINE STREET, ST JAMES'S. The name originally given to the street now called Pall Mall; the Mall itself, set apart from the once fashionable game of Pell Mell, forming a broad avenue in St. James's Park. The street was so called after Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II., and in the act for Erecting a New Parish, to be called the Parish of St. James's, within the Liberty of Westminster, Catherine-street, *alias* Pall-Mall-street, is particularly referred to. A subsequent part of the same act the name Catherine-street is dropped altogether, and Pall-Mall-street alone made use of.

"This parish [St. James's] begins at the picture-top at the south side of the end of Catherine-street (now called Pall Mall)."—*New Remarks of London, by the Company of Parish Clerks*, 12mo, 1732, p. 266.

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND. A small street running from the Strand into Wyldes-street, Covent-garden, and chiefly inhabited by news-men. On the west side a small arcade, called *Exeter Change*.

Oh, may thy virtue guard thee through the roads,
 Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!
 The harlot's guileful paths, who nightly stand,
 Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand.
 With empty bandbox she delights to range,
 And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change.
 Nay, she will oft the Quaker's hood profane,
 And trudge demure the rounds of Drury-lane."
Gay, Trivia.

CATO STREET, (NOW HOMER STREET),
BEWARE ROAD. The scene of the "Catoeet Conspiracy," of Arthur Thistlewood and his associates to murder the Ministers of the Crown, as they sat at dinner at Lord Harbottle's, 39, Grosvenor-square, on the 23rd February, 1820. The building in which the conspirators met was a stable, belonging to General Watson. One part was a chaise-house, and there was a loft over, with two rooms—accessible only by a ladder—in the larger of which they were said to have resorted, to the number of twenty-four or twenty-five. Edwards, one of the number, betrayed their intentions, and in the afternoon of the day on which the dinner was to be taken place, a party of Bow-street officers entered the stable to capture the conspirators. A desperate resistance was made, the lights were extinguished, and at length, one of the constables, pressing forward to seize Thistlewood, was pierced through the body, and immediately Thistlewood escaped, but was after-

wards arrested, while in bed, at No. 8, White-street, Little Moorfields. He was sent to the *Tower*, and was the last person committed a prisoner to that celebrated fortress. On the 1st of May, 1820, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson were hanged at the Old Bailey, and their heads cut off. Thistlewood was originally a subaltern officer in the militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, stationed in the West Indies. His motives are not well known; but his chief designs were against Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh.

CAVENDISH SQUARE. Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the munificent collector of the Harleian Library, married, in 1713, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, from whom this square and several streets adjoining derive their names. The ground was laid out in 1717 or 1718; but the "South Sea Bubble" put an end, for a time, to the speculation. The whole north side of the square was reserved, in the original plan, for the stately mansion of the munificent Duke of Chandos—the *Timon*, it is said, of Pope's unsparing satire.

"In the centre of the north side is a space left for a house intended to be erected by the late Duke of Chandos, the wings only being built; however, there is a handsome wall and gates before this space, which serve to preserve the uniformity of the square."—*Dodsley's Environs*, 1761.

In the King's collection of maps and drawings (in the British Museum) is a view of "The Elevation of a New House intended for his Grace the Duke of Chandos, in Mary-bone-fields, designed by John Price, architect, 1720." *Chandos-street*, in the north-east corner of the square, preserves a memory of the intended structure. The equestrian statue in the centre represents William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The inscription is remarkable.

"William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721—died October 31, 1765. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General William Strobe, in gratitude for his private friendship, in honour to his public virtue. Nov. the 4th, Anno Domini, 1770."

Reynolds alludes to this statue in his Tenth Discourse: "In this town may be seen an equestrian statue in a modern dress, which may be sufficient to deter modern artists from any such attempt." *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Many of her letters to the Countess of Mar, written between 1723 and 1731, are dated

from this square.—George Romney, the painter, in the house No. 32, (afterwards Sir Martin Archer Shee's). When Reynolds, in the course of conversation, was compelled to speak of his *then* rival, he merely indicated him by saying, "The man in Cavendish Square." The house was built by F. Cotes, R.A., who died here in 1770, and whose portraits were at one time in esteem.—Matthew Baillie, M.D.; he died in 1823, in No. 25. The large house at the corner of Harley-street was the old Princess Amelia's; next Mr. Hope's; subsequently Mr. Watson Taylor's; and now Viscount Beresford's—the drawing-rooms are very beautiful. The space behind the high brick wall on the west side is occupied by *Harcourt House*, the residence of the Duke of Portland, lord of the manor of Mary-le-bone.

CECIL HOUSE. The town residence of Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of Burleigh-street, and the old Exeter 'Change.

"A very fair house, raised with bricks, proportionably adorned with four turrets, placed on the four quarters of the house. Within it is curiously beautified with rare devices, and especially the oratory placed in the angle of the great chamber."—*Norden's Middlesex*, 4to, 1593.

"Cicile House sometime belonged to the parson of St. Martin's in the Fields, and by composition came to Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, in the reign of Edward VI., who began to build the same of brick and timber, very large and spacious; but of later time it hath been far more beautifully increased by the late Sir William Cicile, Baron of Burghley."—*Stow*, p. 167.

"1561, July 14. The Queen supped at my House in Strand before it was fully finished; and she came by the fields from Christ Church."—*Lord Burleigh's Diary in Murdin's State Papers*.

"1564, July 1. My daughter Elizabeth born at Cicile House at night."—*Ibid.*, p. 755.

"Tarlton [the Clown] called Barley-house gate in the Strand, towards the Savoy, the L. Treasurer's almes gate, because it was seldom or never opened."—*Harl. MS.* 5353, p. 12.

Sir William Cecil enlarged his grounds at the back of his house, by a lease from the Earl of Bedford, dated Sept. 7th, 1570.* [See Exeter House; Covent Garden.]

CECIL STREET, STRAND. Commenced 1696, on part of the grounds attached to *Salisbury House*, the town residence of Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James I. The

last house on the west side was inhabited in 1706, by Lord Gray, and in 1721—24 the Archbishop of York. The east side the street is in the precinct of the Savoy; the west in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Dr. Wollaston was living No. 18 in the year 1800.

CHAD'S (ST.) ROW, GRAY'S INN LANE

"St. Chad's Well is near Battle Bridge. The miraculous water is aperient, and was some years ago quaffed by the bilious and other invalids, who flocked thither in crowds. . . . A few years, ago it will be with its water as with the water St. Pancras Well, which is inclosed in the garden of a private house, near old St. Pancras Church."—*Hone's Every Day Book*, i. 323.

CHADWELL STREET, MYDDYLTON SQUARE, was so called from Chad's-wells, which form the source of the *New River*, made by Sir Hugh Middynton. The springs are situated in the meadows, about midway between Hertford and Ware; and the site of the principal spring is marked by a stone, erected by the New River Company.

CHALK FARM, HAMPSTEAD. A white washed public-house, known in 1678 as The White House, with a tea-garden, and field adjoining, since celebrated as the scene of many duels. Hither the body of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was carried, after his discovery in a field, behind Primrose Hill. Here, in 1806, Moore and Jeffrey fought on account of an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. The duel was serious, though Byron chose to make fun of it in his *English Bards*. It is said that they fired blank cartridges, and an epigram was written at the time, which ended—"They only fired ball cartridge at Reviews."

CHANCERY (COURT OF). [See Court of Chancery.]

CHANCERY (OFFICE OF MASTER OF THE) IN, No. 25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDING CHANCERY LANE.

CHANCERY LANE. A long lane running from Fleet-street into Holborn:

"Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound."
Pope.

"Between this Old Temple and the Bishop Lincoln's house, is New-street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house founded the House of Converts betwixt the Old Temple and the New. The same street hath since been called Chancery-lane, by reason that King Edward III. annexed the House of Converts to the Office of Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls."—*Stow*, p. 163.

"This Chancellor's Lane (now called Chancery Lane), in Edward I.'s time, was so foul and mir-

* *Archæologia*, xxx. 494.

that John Briton, Custos of London, had it barred up, to hinder any harm that might happen in passing that way; and the Bishop of Chichester, whose house was there, kept up the bar for many years. But after divers years, upon an inquisition made of the annoyances of London, the inquest presented that John Bishop of Chichester, ten years past, stopt up a certain lane, called Chancellor's Lane, "Levando ibid. duas stapulas cum una barra, i. e., by setting up there two staples with one bar cross the said lane, whereby men with carts and other carriages could not pass. The Bishop said that John Breton, while he was Custos of London, for that the said lane was so dirty that no man could pass, set up the said staples and bar 'ad viam illam defutand.'" and he granted, that what was annoyance should be taken away. And so the sheriff was commanded to do it."—*Strype*, 3. iv., p. 70.

The great Lord Strafford was born in this lane, April 13th, 1593, "at the house of his mother's father, Mr. Robert Atkinson, a beneficer of Lincoln's Inn;" the register of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, records his baptism. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Isaak Walton, 1627—1644), in what was then the seventh house on the left hand as you walk from Fleet-street into Holborn.* Lord Keeper Guildford.

"His Lordship [Lord Keeper Guildford] settled himself in the great brick house near Serjeants' Inn in Chancery-lane, which was formerly the Lord Chief-Justice Hyde's; and that he held till he had the Great Seal, and some time after. . . . When his lordship lived in this house, before his lady began to want her health, he was in the height of all the felicity his nature was capable of. He had a seat in St. Dunstan's Church appropriated to him, and constantly kept the church in the mornings. . . . His house was to his mind, and having, with leave, a door into Serjeants' Inn garden, he passed daily with ease to his chambers dedicated to business and study. His friends he enjoyed at home; but formal visitants and politeness often found him out at his chambers. Those were proper and convenient for all his purposes; but the ascent to them was bad; and being scandalised at the poorness of the Hall [Serjeants' Inn Hall], which was very small and withal ruinous, he never left till he brought his brethren to agree to the new building of it; which he saw done, with as much elegance and capacity as the place could admit of, and thereby gained a decent venue, with stone steps, to his chambers, as may be seen at this day. His lordship procured to be done another good work, which exceedingly improved the dwellings in all Chancery-lane, from Hacknapes-alley down to Fleet-street. He found in his house a small well in the cellar, into which all the draining of the house was received; and

when it was full a pump went to work to clear it into the open kennel of the street. But during this pumping the stench was intolerable, and offended not only his lordship but all the houses in the street, and also passengers that passed to and fro in it. And other houses there which had any cellars were obnoxious to the same inconveniences. His lordship proposed to them to join in the charges of making a drain, or sewer, all along the street, deep enough to discharge into the grand common sewer in Fleet-street. The inhabitants would not join, alleging danger to their houses, and other frivolous matters, and thereupon his lordship applied to the Commissioners of Sewers, and obtained a decree by virtue of which it was done whether they would or no, and the charge paid by a contribution levied upon them; and then they thanked his lordship, as for a singular good done them. Which is an instance showing that common people will be averse to their own interest, till it is forced upon them; and then be thankful for it."—*North's Life of Lord Keeper Guildford*, i. 164.

Jacob Tonson's first shop was at or near the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, and distinguished by the sign of the Judge's Head. About 1697 he removed to Gray's Inn Gate, where he remained till about 1712, and then removed to a house in the Strand over-against Catherine-street. Here he adopted Shakspeare's Head for his sign. *Observe*.—Old *Lincoln's Inn* Gateway, of the age of Henry VIII., (dated 1518), and *Law Society*, 107 to 109. At the back of the *Rolls Chapel* is "Bowling-Inn-alley;" Mary Ann Clarke (the wife of a bricklayer, and subsequently the mistress of the Duke of York) was the daughter of a man named Thompson, a journeyman labourer in this narrow court.

CHANDOS STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE. [See Cavendish Square.]

CHANDOS STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built, 1637,* and so called after William Brydges, Lord Chandos, the grandfather of the magnificent duke—the Timon of the poet Pope. [See Brydges Street.] Duval, the highwayman, was arrested in the reign of Charles II., at the Hole-in-the-Wall in this street, the same tavern from whence, a little later, Rawlins the medalist wrote a supplicatory letter to Evelyn asking his assistance.

"He [Lord Arundel] also was the first y^e invented balconies; y^e first was in Covent Garden, and in Chandois Street at the corner was y^e Sign of a Balcony, which country folks were wont much to gaze on."—*Bagford, Harl. MS.*, fol. 50 b.

"That's the Belloney [balcony] she stands on, that which jets out so on the forepart of the house;

* Sir Harris Nicolas's *Life of Walton*. Sir Harris derived his information from the Parish books.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

every house here has one of 'em."—*R. Brome, Covent Garden Weeded, 1659.*

'CHANGE. An abbreviation of Exchange. So Pope's Sir Balaam :—

"Constant at Church and 'Change, his gains were sure;

His givings rare, save farthings to the poor;"

and Gay's sempstress in his entertaining Trivia :—

"The sempstress speeds to 'Change with red-tipped nose."

'CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, properly EXCHANGE ALLEY. Pope is the author of "A strange but true Relation how Edmund Curll of Fleet-street, Stationer, out of an extraordinary desire of lucre, went into Change-alley and was converted from the Christian Religion by certain eminent Jews. And how he was circumcised and initiated with their mysteries."

"Why did 'Change-alley waste thy precious hours,
Among the fools who gap'd for golden show'rs?
No wonder if we found some poets there,
Who live on fancy and can feed on air;
No wonder they were caught by South-Sea schemes,

Who ne'er enjoy'd a guinea but in dreams."

Goy to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar.

Jonathan's Coffee-house was in 'Change-alley.

'CHANGE (OLD). [*See Old Exchange.*]

CHANNEL ROW, WESTMINSTER. [*See Canon Row, of which it is a corruption.*]

CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S. [*See St. James's Palace, Whitehall.*]

CHAPEL STREET, PORTLAND PLACE. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot) was living at No. 1. in the year 1800.

CHAPTER COFFEE HOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

"And here my publisher would not forgive me, was I to leave the neighbourhood without taking notice of the Chapter Coffee-house, which is frequented by those encouragers of literature and (as they are styled by an eminent critic) 'not the worst judges of merit,' the booksellers. The conversation here naturally turns upon the newest publications; but their criticisms are somewhat singular. When they say a *good* book, they do not mean to praise the style or sentiment, but the quick and extensive sale of it. That book is best which sells most: and if the demand for Quarles should be greater than for Pope, he would have the highest place on the rubric-post."—*The Connoisseur, No. 1, Jan. 31st, 1754.*

"I am quite familiar at the Chapter Coffee-house, and know all the geniuses there. A character is now unnecessary; an author carries his character in his pen."—*Chatterton to his Mother, Shore-ditch, May 6th, 1770, (Dix, p. 263).*

"Send me whatever you would have published and direct for me, To be left at the Chapter Coffee house, Paternoster-row."—*Chatterton to Mr. Mason (Dix, p. 266).*

"A gentleman, who knows me at the Chapter as an author, would have introduced me as a companion to the young Duke of Northumberland, in his intended general tour. But, alas! I spake my tongue but my own."—*Chatterton, "King's Benediction for the present, May 14th, 1770," (Dix, p. 267).*

CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER. The Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey (entrance in Poets' Corner), but taken from the Dean and Chapter as early as the Reformation, and made a repository for public records. *Observe.*—In five compartment on the east wall, and not unlike an altar piece, "Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues," a mural decoration supposed to have been executed about the middle of the 14th century.

"In the centre niche or compartment there is or rather was, a figure of Christ (with a gilt nimbe containing the cross) holding up his pierced hand. Two angels sustain a deep-blue diapered draper behind the figure. The instruments of the Passion are held by other angels now partly obliterated the reed and sponge, the spear and the nails, are still visible. The face of the principal figure is destroyed, perhaps by violence. The four other compartments are filled with angels. The figure are by no common painter; some of the heads are hands, with all their defects, may bear comparison with the works of the Italians of the corresponding period."—*Eastlake, Hist. of Oil Painting, p. 178.*

There are later decorations, on the story of St. John the Evangelist, but poor and feeble in point of execution, compared to the Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues. The floor of heraldic tiles, boarded over, but visible in parts, is extremely fine. The roof stood till 1740; Wren, it is said, refused to remove it. *Observe.*—Doomsday Book, or the Survey of England made by William the Conqueror, two volumes on vellum of unequal size. Deed of resignation of the Scottish Crown to Edward II. The solid gold seal attached to the Charter granted by Alfonso of Castile to Edward I., on his marriage with Eleanor of Castile. The gold seal in high relief and undamaged, attached to a Treaty of Peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France supposed to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini. In the two last Parliaments of Edward III., the Commons were directed to withdraw from the Painted Chamber "a lour ancienne place en la maison du Chapitre de l'Abbaye de Westm."*

* Rot. Parl., ii, 322—323.

CHAPTER HOUSE, St. PAUL'S. [See St. Paul's Churchyard.]

CHARING CROSS. A triangular opening at the junction of the Strand, Whitehall, and Cockspur-street, and so called from the cross of stone erected, 1291—1294, to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., being the last age at which the Queen's body stopped previous to its interment in Westminster Abbey. The origin of the word Charing is never been discovered.*

"There is an absurd and vulgar tradition, that Charing-cross was so named because the body of Edward's 'chere reine' rested there: does Peele allude to it here—

'Erect a rich and stately carved cross,
Whereon her stature shall with glory shine,
And henceforth see you call it Charing-cross;
For why, the *chariest* and the choicest queen,
That ever did delight my royal eyes,
There dwells in darkness.'

v. A. Dyce, (*King Edward I., Peele's Works*, i. 200).

The Eleanor Crosses, nine in number, were erected in the following places: Lincoln, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, unstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheap, and Charing. Two alone remain, Northampton and Waltham. Charing Cross, from the money laid out upon it, would appear to have been by far the most sumptuous of the nine. It was begun by Master Richard de Crundale, "cementarius;" but he died while the work was in progress, and it proceeded under the direction of another of the same name, called Roger de Crundale. Richard received about 500*l.* for work, exclusive of materials supplied by him, and Roger, 90*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The stone was brought from Caen, and the marble for the steps from Corfe in Dorsetshire.† "Cheapside-stones and other crosses were voted down" by the Long Parliament, May 3rd, 1643,‡ and this vote, it appears, was not put in execution with regard to Charing Cross till five years after.

"Charing-cross, we know, was pulled down, 1647, in June, July, and August. Part of the stones were converted to pave before Whitehall. I have seen knife-hafts made of some of the stones, which, being well-polished, looked like marble."—*Lilly's Observations on the Life, &c. of King Charles*, 12mo, 1755, p. 81.

There are one or two other Charings in England; one in Kent. *Ing* means meadow. What *Char* means I know not; but Charing is probably equivalent to Char-meadow. When the Cross was pulled down, Charing was not even a village; fields bounded the Cross both north and west.

Turner's Household Expenses in the 13th and 14th Centuries. † Whitelocke, ed. 1732, p. 63.

"Undone, undone, the lawyers are,
They wander about the towne,
Nor can find the way to Westminster
Now Charing-cros is downe;
At the end of the Strand, they make a stand,
Swearing they are at a loss,
And chaffing say, that 's not the way,
They must go by Charing-cross."

* * * * *

"Methinks the common-council shou'd
Of it have taken pity,
'Cause good old Cross, it always stood
So firmly to the City.
Since crosses you so much disdain,
Faith, if I were as you,
For fear the king should rule again
I'd pull down Tyburn too."

*The Downfalle of Charing-cross,
(Percy's Reliques, ii. 361).*

There are several views of the Cross, but not one of any architectural value.* The site of the Cross was made the scene of the execution of several of the regicides. Major-General Harrison was executed, Oct. 13th, 1660, "at the railed place where Charing-cross stood."† Wood, who tells us this, adds that he was executed "with his face towards the Banqueting House at Whitehall." Four days after—Thomas Scot, Gregory Clement, John Jones, and Robert Scrope, were executed on the same spot. Proclamations were read here: hence the allusion in Swift:

"Where all that passes inter nos
May be proclaimed at Charing Cross."

And here, in the pillory, (as in a public place), stood Edmund Curl, the notorious bookseller.

The statue of Charles I. on horseback, the work of Hubert Le Sœur, was bought and set up in 1674.‡

"This noble equestrian statue, in which the commanding grace of the figure and the exquisite form of the horse are striking to the most unpractised eye, was cast in 1633 in a spot of ground near the church in Covent Garden, and not being erected before the commencement of the Civil War, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier living at the Dial, near Holborn Conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue and horse under ground till

* The drawing described by Pennant, and engraved by Wilkinson, is now in the Crowle collection in the British Museum.

† Wood's *Ath. Ox.*, ii. 78, and Ludlow's *Memoirs*, iii. 69.

‡ Burnet, ed. 1823, ii. 53, and Waller's *Poem on the Statue*.

the Restoration. They had been made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel, who have still receipts to show by whom and for whom they were cast. They were set up in their present situation at the expense of the Crown, about 1678 [1674], by an order from the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds. The pedestal was made by Grinling Gibbons."—*Walpole*, ed. *Dallaway*, ii. 319.

"ON THE STATUE OF KING CHARLES I. AT CHARING-CROSS. IN THE YEAR 1674.

"That the First Charles does here in triumph ride,
See his son reign where he a Martyr died;
And people pay that reverence as they pass,
(Which then he wanted) to the sacred brass;
Is not th' effect of gratitude alone,
To which we owe the statue and the stone.
But Heaven this lasting monument has wrought,
That mortals may eternally be taught
Rebellion though successful is but vain,
And kings so kill'd rise Conquerors again.
This truth the royal image does proclaim,
Loud as the trumpet of surviving Fame."—*Waller*.

The popular belief that the statue of Charles I. was made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel, is altogether unfounded, though *Walpole* asserts that the family have still receipts to show by whom and for whom the statue and horse were cast. Let us examine into this. In *Carpenter's Van Dyck* (p. 189) is the copy of an undated memorandum to a scrivener to prepare a draft of an agreement between the Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland, and Hubert Le Sœur, "for the casting of a horse in brasse, bigger than a great horse by a foot; and the figure of his Majesty Charles proportionable, full six foot." The statue was to be cast of the best yellow and red copper, and set up in the gardens of the Lord Treasurer, at Roehampton, in Surrey. In making the model, it was agreed that Le Sœur should take the advice of his Majesty's riders of great horses; that he should have "for the full finishing the same in copper, and setting [it] in the place where it is to stand, the soume of six hundred pounds;"—that is, 50*l.* at the unsealing of the contract; 100*l.* more in three months, by which time the model was to be ready for the approval of his Majesty and the Lords; 200*l.* more when the work "shall be ready to be cast in copper;" 150*l.* more when it should appear to be perfectly cast; and the last remaining 100*l.* when the work is fully and perfectly finished, and set at Roehampton. Le Sœur undertook to execute the work in eighteen months, the time beginning the day the covenant was dated. This

memorandum, the original of which is in the State Paper Office, would appear, from *Gerbier's* letters, to have been drawn up in 1630. But Mr. *Carpenter* throws no further light on the matter, nor would it appear to have occurred to him that the statue ordered for Roehampton, and the statue long afterwards set up at Charing Cross, were one and the same. There can be no doubt of this. In *Kennett's Register*, under *May 17th, 1660*, is the following entry:—

"Discovery of the brass Statue of Charles I. on Horseback, now at Charing Cross.	"Upon information to the House of Lords, that the Earl of Portland [the son of the Lord Treasurer having lately discovered where a brass Horse is, with his Majesty's figure upon it, which justice, he conceives, belongs him, and there being no Courts Justice now open wherein he can sue for it, doth humbly desire the Lords to be pleased to order that it may not be removed from the place where it now is, nor defaced &c.— <i>Kennett's Register</i> , p. 150.
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and under *July 19th, 1660*, we have the following entry:—

"A Replevin for the brass Statue of King Charles I. on Horseback now at Charing Cross.	"Upon complaint made, that one John Rivett, a Brazier, refused to deliver to the Earl of Portland a statue in Brass of the late King on Horseback, according to an order of this House, it was ordered that the said John Rivett shall permit and suffer the Sheriff of London to serve a Replevin upon the said Statue and Horse of Brass that are now in his custody."— <i>Kennett's Register</i> , p. 206.
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Any further proceedings in the matter have failed to discover. Rivett, I suppose resisted, for the statue, as we have seen, was not set up at Charing Cross until 1674. Hubert Le Sœur was a Frenchman, and pupil of John of Bologna. He arrived in this country at least as early as 1630, and is supposed to have died here. The King's sword was stolen from the statue when Queen Victoria was on her way to open the Royal Exchange.* *Strype* says that Rivett the brazier, "presented" the statue of Charles II.† The King was more likely to accept the statue than to pay for it. *Resident at Charing Cross*.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger, next *Northumberland House*. *Isaac Barrow*, the divine, who died "in mean lod-

* "April 14, 1810. The sword buckles and staff fell from the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross."—*Annual Register for 1810*.

† *Strype*, B. vi., p. 77.

rs at a sadler's, near Charing-cross; an
d, low, ill-built house, which he had used for
veral years,"* and still standing at the com-
encement of the present century. Rhodes,
e bookseller, "at the Ship at Charing-
ross;" he had been formerly wardrobe-
eper at the Blackfriars Theatre, and in 1659
ened the Cockpit Theatre in Drury-lane.

"Sept. 7, 1650. I was going in my coach towards
helsea, and about Charing-cross the messenger
ho came from Scotland came to my coach side
nd said to me, 'O my Lord, God hath appeared
oriously for us in Scotland; a glorious day, my
ord, at Dunbar in Scotland!' I asked him how it
as? He said that the General and Army had
uted all the Scots Army, but that he could not
ay to tell me the particulars, being in haste to go
the House."—*White Locke*, ed. 1732, p. 470.

"When he [Sir Edward Seymour] was Speaker
mp. Charles II., his coach broke at Charing-
ross; and he ordered the beadles to stop the next
ntleman's they met, and bring it to him. The
ntleman in it was much surprised to be turned
t of his own coach; but Sir Edward told him it
as more proper for him to walk the streets than
e Speaker of the House of Commons, and left
m so to do without any further apology."—*Lord*
artmouth, in *Burnet*, ed. 1823, ii. 70.

"You have lost nothing by missing yesterday
t the Trials. Poor brave old Balmerino retracted
s plea, asked pardon, and desired the Lords to
tercede for mercy. As he returned to the Tower,
e stopped the coach at Charing-cross to buy
oney blobs,' as the Scotch call gooseberries."—
Talpole to Montague, Aug. 2nd, 1746.

"I talked of the cheerfulness of Fleet-street,
ving to the quick succession of people which we
receive passing through it. *Johnson*: Why, sir,
leet-street has a very animated appearance;
at I think the full tide of human existence is at
haring-cross."—*Boswell*, by *Croker*, p. 443.

1666. March 29.	Rec. of Punchinello y ^e £ s. d.		
	Italian popet player		
	for his Booth at		
	Charing-cross . . .	2	12 6
1667. June 12.	Rec. of Puchinello y ^e		
	Italian popet player		
	for his Booth at		
	Charing-cross . . .	1	0 0
" Feb. 13.	Rec. from Punchinello	1	7 6
" May 15.	Rec ^d more from Puch- chinello . . .	1	2 6
1668. June 30.	Rec. of Monms ^r Devone for his Play- house . . .	1	10 0
" Octob. 20.	Rec. more of Mons ^r Devone . . .	1	15 0
" Decemb. 29.	Rec ^d of Mons ^r Devone more . . .	1	10 0
" April 3.	Rec. more of Mr. De- vone . . .	1	12 6

Overseers' Books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"What can the Mistry be why Chareing Crosse
These five moneths continue still blinded with
boards,

Deare Wheeler impart, wee are all att a losse,
Unless Punchinello is to be restor'd."*

*On King Charles the First his Statue. Why it
is so long before it is put up at Chareing
Crosse, (Harl. MS. 7315).*

AN EXCELLENT NEW BALLAD:

*Being entitled a Lamentation over the Golden Cross,
Charing Cross.*

"Let others prate, in phrases grand,
Of palaces and squares,
Approving all great George has planned,
And all Bob Nash prepares:
I joy not in such schemes at all,
But much bemoan my loss,
When, looking up from fair Whitehall,
I'll miss the Golden Cross.

"I miss already, with a tear,
The Mews-gate public-house,
Where many a gallant grenadier
Did lustily carouse;
Alas! Macadam's droughty dust
That honoured spot doth fill,
Where they were wont the ale robust
In the King's name to swill.

"I sorrow when I see the sight,
That hackney-coaches stand,
Where once I saw the bayonet bright
Levelled with steady hand—
That their plebeian noise should now
Invade the listening ears,
Where once we heard the tow-row-row
Of the British Grenadiers.

"As for Tom Bish, my agony
Of grief for him is passed,
Because next year he will not be
What he was in the last:
For HUMBBUG here hath won the day,
And Lotteries are done;
And why should Thomas longer stay,
His occupation gone?

"But not the Mews-gate house of call,
Nor yet the barrack-yard—
Nor Bish, foredoomed to hasty fall
By House of Commons hard—
Afflict my mind with so much wo,
Such sorrow manifold,
As the approaching overthrow
Of Charing's Cross of Gold.

"It stood, last relic, many a year,
Conspicuous to be seen,
Of Longshanks' sorrow o'er the bier
Of Eleanor, his queen:
Fanatic hands tore down the cross
Carved out of goodly stone,
And when we mourn the present loss
All trace of Nell is gone.

* These are the earliest notices of Punch in
England.

* Pope, Life of Seth Ward, p. 167.

"Here once, in days of ancient date,*
The judges used to call
On palFREYS from the Temple Gate,
Bound for Westminster Hall.
Here venison pasty's savoury fare
Consoled the learned maw,
And made it valiant to declare
The oracles of law.

"But now, its ancient fame forgot,
And other whimsies come,
For plans I value not a jot,
Predestined is its doom.
No more I'll eat the juicy steak,
Within its boxes pent,
When in the mail my place I take,
For Bath or Brighton bent.

"No more the coaches shall I see
Come trundling from the yard,
Nor hear the horn blown cherrily
By brandy-bibbing guard.
King Charles, I think, must sorrow sore,
Even were he made of stone,
When left by all his friends of yore,
(Like Tom Moore's rose), alone.

"No wonder the triumphant Turk
O'er Missolonghi treads;
Roasts Bishops—and in bloody work
Snips off some thousand heads!
No wonder that the Crescent gains,
When we the fact can't gloss,
That we ourselves are at such pains
To trample down the Cross!

"O! London won't be London long,
For 'twill be all pulled down;
And I shall sing a funeral song
O'er that time-honoured town.
One parting curse I here shall make,
And then lay down my quill;
Hoping old Nick himself may take
Both Nash and Wyattville."

Dr. Maginn. (?)

[See Swan at Charing Cross.]

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND. In one year (1849) the committee relieved upwards of 9000 necessitous persons, of whom although many were recommended by subscribers, much the greater part were admitted without any other recommendation than the sympathy which their necessities and sufferings excited. Upwards of 1100 were admitted in one year within the wards. Annual revenue, about 2500*l.*

CHARLOTTE STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE, was so called after the Queen of George III., who lived in old Buckingham

* The judges used formerly to breakfast in the pleasant village of Charing Cross, when they rode on palFREYS from the Temple, to open the King's Courts at Westminster.—*Note by Dr. Maginn. (?)*

House, then the Queen's House. Dillon's chapel in this street was the chapel of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery. Dodd laid the foundation-stone in July, 1776. [See Buckingham Gate.]

CHARLOTTE STREET, BLOOMSBURY, NOW BLOOMSBURY STREET. Theodore Hook, the novelist, was born in what was then No. 3, and here his father was living in the year 1800.

CHARLOTTE STREET, RATHBONI PLACE. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was living here in 1771 and 1772. * John Constable, R.A., occupied No. 35, from the autumn of 1822 till his death in 1837 "Percy Chapel" was built for the Rev Henry Matthew, an early patron of Flaxman. The new church on the east side was built by Hugh Smith, architect.

CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN Built 1637, † so called in compliment to Charles I., and in 1844 very unnecessarily new-named Upper Wellington-street. Here was a Hum-mum, or sweating-house, "much resorted unto by the gentry." ‡ Dryden's Sir Martin Mar-All lodged in this street "Nay, never think to terrify we; 'tis my landlord here in Charles street, sir." Barton Booth, the actor, the original Cato in Addison's play, died, in 1733, "at his house in Charles-street, Covent-garden."

CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN Here, Oct. 16th, 1802, died Joseph Strutt, author of *Sports and Pastimes*, &c. He is buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's Holborn.

CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. Built 1673, and so called in compliment to Charles II. Among the earliest inhabitants were: (1673), Lord Oxford, Lord Holland, Lord Bellasis, Lord Clifford; (1674), Sir Charles Lyttelton, Sir John Duncombe. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Edmund Burke; here Crabb left his letter, and obtained the patronage and friendship of Burke. John Hoppner, the portrait painter, and rival of Lawrence, died at No. 18, in 1810.

CHARLES STREET, KING STREET WESTMINSTER.

"In Charles-street, leading from King-street, on the right, in the house now No. 19, or the south-west corner of Crown-court, and occupied as a

* Royal Academy Catalogues.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Strype, B. vi., p. 93.

ating-house, lived that extraordinary negro magnatus Sancho, who was born in 1729 on board a ship in the slave trade. He was butler to the Duke of Montague, and when he left service gave his last shilling to see Garrick play Richard III. About 1773 he ventured to open a grocer's shop, by the assistance of the Montague family. He died in 1780. Garrick and Sterne used to visit him, and Mortimer the painter frequently consulted him as to his pictures.—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 185.

CHARTER HOUSE, (a corruption of **CHARTREUSE**), upper end of **ALDERSGATE STREET**. "An hospital, chapel, and school-house," instituted June 22nd, 1611, by Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, and so called from a monastery of Carthusian monks, (the prior and convent of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian order), founded in 1371 on a Pest-house sold by Sir Walter Manny, knight, a stranger born, Lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambrai, and knight of the garter in the reign of Edward III. The last prior was executed at Tyburn, May 4th, 1535—his head set on London Bridge, and one of his limbs over the gateway of his own convent—the same gateway, it is said, perpendicular arch, surmounted by a kind of dripstone and supported by lions, which is all the entrance from Charter-House-square. The priory founded by Sir Walter Manny, and thus sternly dissolved, was first set apart by King Henry VIII. as a place of deposit for his "hales and tents," *i. e.* "his nets and pavilions." It was afterwards given by the King to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, whom it was sold to Sir Thomas North, Baron North of Kirtling. Lord North subsequently parted with it to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution and attainder in 1553 it again reverted to Lord North by a grant from the Crown. By the deeds of the 31st of May, and 7th of June, 1563, and in consideration of the sum 2820*l.*, Roger, second Lord North, sold it to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, on whose execution and attainder in 1572 it again reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth subsequently granted it to the duke's second son, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, founder of Audley End in Essex, and father of Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset, the infamous heroine of "the great Oyer of Poisoning" in the reign of James I. Lord Suffolk sold it to Thomas Sutton on the 9th of May, 1611, for 13,000*l.*, and, on the following 22nd of June, Sutton endowed it as a charity by the name of

"the Hospital of King James." He died the same year, Dec. 12th, 1611, before his work was complete, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital beneath a sumptuous monument, the work of Nicholas Stone and Mr. Jansen of Southwark. This "triple good," as Lord Bacon calls it—this "master-piece of Protestant English charity," as it is called by Fuller—is under the direction of the Queen, Prince Albert, fifteen governors, selected from the great officers of state, and the master of the hospital, whose income is 800*l.* a year, besides a capital residence within the walls. *Eminent Masters of the House*.—George Garrard, the gossiping correspondent of the great Lord Strafford.—Martin Clifford; he is said to have had a hand in *The Rehearsal*, and Sprat wrote his *Life of Cowley* in the form of a letter to him.—Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth*; he was master between 1685 and 1715. *Eminent School Master*.—The Rev. Andrew Tooke, (*Tooke's Pantheon*). *Eminent Scholars*.—Richard Crashaw, the poet, author of *Steps to the Temple*.—Isaac Barrow, the divine; he was celebrated at school for his love of fighting.—Sir William Blackstone, author of the *Commentaries*.—Joseph Addison. Sir Richard Steele. Addison and Steele were scholars at the same time.—John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyans. Wesley imputed his after-health and long life to the strict obedience with which he performed an injunction of his father's, that he should run round the Charter House playing-green three times every morning.—The first Lord Ellenborough, (Lord Chief Justice).—Lord Liverpool, (the Prime Minister).—Bishop Monk.—W. M. Thackeray.—C. L. Eastlake, R. A.—The two eminent historians of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall and George Grote, Esq., were both together in the same form under Dr. Raine. *Poor Brethren*.—Elkanah Settle, the rival and antagonist of Dryden; he died here in 1723-4.—John Bagford, the antiquary, (d. 1716); he was originally a shoemaker in Turnstile, afterwards a bookseller, and left behind him a large collection of materials for the history of printing, subsequently bought by the Earl of Oxford, and now a part of the Harleian collection in the British Museum.—Isaac de Groot, by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius; he was admitted at the earnest intercession of Dr. Johnson.—Alexander Macbean, (d. 1784), Johnson's assistant in his *Dictionary*. *Observe*.—The ante-chapel, the south wall of the chapel, (repaired in 1842 under the

direction of Blore), and the west wall of the great hall; parts of old Howard House, (for such it was once called); the great staircase; the governor's room, with its panelled chimney-piece, ceiling, and ornamental tapestry; that part of the great hall with the initials T. N., (Thomas, Duke of Norfolk); Sutton's tomb in the chapel. On opening the vault in 1842, the body of the founder was discovered in a coffin of lead, adapted to the shape of the body, like an Egyptian mummy-case. In the Master's lodge are several excellent portraits; the founder, engraved by Vertue for Bearcroft's book; Isaac Walton's good old Morley, Bishop of Winchester; Charles II.; Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Monmouth; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; William, Earl of Craven, (the Queen of Bohemia's Earl); Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; Lord Chancellor Somers; and one of Kneller's finest works, the portrait of Dr. Thomas Burnet, the most eminent Master of the Hospital of King James.

CHARTER HOUSE YARD or SQUARE.

"A little without the Barres of West Smithfield is Charter-house-lane; but in the large yard before there are many handsome palaces, as Rutland-house, and one where the Venetian ambassadors were used to lodge; which yard hath lately bin conveniently railed, and made more neat and comely."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 343.

Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist preacher, died here, Dec. 8th, 1691.

CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, was so called after William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham. The present Blackfriars Bridge was called by order of the Common Council, when first opened, "Pitt Bridge." It was easier, however, in conversation to remember the particular locality of the bridge than the name of the illustrious statesman, so that "Pitt Bridge" was soon entirely dropped. Here in No. 8, the house of a Dr. Budd, one of the Physicians of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton, when only Emma Lyon, lived in the humble situation of a nursery maid. At the same time the housemaid at Dr. Budd's was Mrs. Powell, then young and unknown, but afterwards celebrated for her beauty and her talents as an actress.

CHATELAIN'S. A famous ordinary in Covent-garden, established in the reign of Charles II., and much frequented by the

wits and men of fashion of the latter part of the 17th century.

"March 13, 1667-8. At noon all of us to Chatelr the French house in Covent Garden, to dinner Brouncker, J. Minnes, W. Pen, T. Harvey, myself; and there had a dinner cost us 8s. 6d a-piece, a base dinner, which did not please us all."—*Pepys*.

"22nd April, 1668. To Chatelin's, the French house in Covent Garden, and there with music and good company * * * and mighty merry till tea at night. This night the Duke of Monmouth, and a great many blades were at Chatelin's, and I left them there, with a hackney coach attending him."—*Pepys*.

"When he [Lord Keeper Guildford] was out of commons, the cook usually provided his meals but at night he desired the company of some know and ingenious friends to join in a costele and sallad at Chattelin's, where a bottle of wine sufficed and the company dressed their own feast, this consisted in friendly and agreeable conversation."—*North*, 8vo ed., i. 95.

"*Sparkish*. Come; but where do we dine?"

"*Horner*. Even where you will.

"*Sparkish*. At Chateline's."

Wycherley, The Country Wife, 4to, 1675.

"*Stanford*. One that but the other day could eat but one meal a day, and that at a threepenn ordinary, now struts in state and talks of nothing but Shattelin's and Lefron'd's."—*Shadwell, The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

"*Briske*. I was call'd Son of a Whore at Chatelin's last night, and what do you think I did? . . . I e'en took him up roundly and told him flat an plain I scorn'd his words."—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to, 1671.

"*Briske*.—A fellow that never wore a noble or polite garniture, or a white periwig, one that had not a bit of interest at Chatolin's."—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to, 1671.

"*James*. Sir, your father bids me tell you he sent for to Chatolin's, to some young blades he to take up money for."—*Shadwell, The Miser*, 4to, 1672.

CHEAP (WARD OF), one of the 2 wards of London, "and taketh name," say Stow, "of the market there kept, called Westcheaping." Stow enumerates seven churches in this ward:—*St. Sythe*, or *St. Benet Shorne*; *St. Pancras, Soper-lane*; *St. Mildred's-in-the-Poultry*; *St. Mary Colechurch*; *St. Martin's Pomerie*; *Alhallow Honey-lane*; *St. Lawrence-in-the-Jewry*. The whole seven were destroyed in the Great Fire, and only two rebuilt, *St. Mildred's-in-the-Poultry* and *St. Lawrence Jewry*. The *Guildhall*, *Grocers' Hall*, and *Mercers' Chapel* are in this ward. *St. Mary-le-Bow*, or *Bo Church*, is in *Cordwainers' Ward*.

CHEAPSIDE, or, **CHEAP**. A street between the Poultry and St. Paul's, a col

ination of the line from Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange, from Holborn to the Bank of England.

"At the west end of this Poultry and also of Bucklesbury, beginneth the large street of West Cheaping, a market-place so called, which street stretcheth west till ye come to the little Conduit by Paul's Gate."—*Stow*, p. 99.

"At that time [1563] Cheapside, which is worthily called the Beauty of London, was on the north side, very meanelly furnished, in comparison of the present estate."—*Hoves*, ed. 1631, p. 869.

"At this time [1630] and for diners yeares past, the Goldsmith's Roe in Cheap-side was and is much abated of her wonted store of Goldsmiths which was the beauty of that famous streete, for the young Goldsmiths, for cheapnesse of dwelling, take them houses in Fleet-street, Holborne, and the Strand, and in other streets and suburbs; and in the place Goldsmiths' shops were turned to Milliners, Booke-sellers, Linen-drapers, and others."—*Hoves*, ed. 1631, p. 1045.

"Thomas Wood [goldsmith], one of the sheriffs in the year 1491, dwelt there [Wood-street, Cheapside]; he was an especial benefactor towards the building of St. Peter's Church at Wood-street End; he also built the beautiful front of houses in Cheapever against Wood-street End, which is called Goldsmiths'-row, garnished with the likeness of woodmen."—*Stow*, pp. 111, 129.

"— the golden Cheapside, where the earth
Of Julian Herrick gave to me my birth.
Herrick, Tears to Thamysis.

Cheapside was long in repute for its silk
mercers, linendrapers, and hosiers.

"Paid for damaske in Chepe Syde—xxxiiij. iijd."
*Expenses of Sir John Howard, first Duke of
Norfolk of that name.*

Then to the Chepe I began me drawne,
Where much people I saw for to stande:
One ofred me velvet, sylke, and lawne,
An other he taketh me by the hande,
'Here is Parys thred, the fynest in the land;'
I never was used to such thyngs indede,
And wantyng mony I myght not spede."

Lydgate's London Lykpenny.

"Cheapside is a very stately spacious street,
orned with lofty buildings; well-inhabited by
Goldsmiths, Linen-drapers, Haberdashers, and
other great dealers."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 49.

Charles I., in 1635, dined at Bradborne's,
a great silk-man in Cheapside.*

"You are as arrant a cockney as any hosier in
Cheapside."—*Swift to Gay*, Sept. 10th, 1731.

is street, one of the most frequented
roughfares in London, was famous in
former times for its "Ridings," its "Cross,"
"Conduit," and its "Standard."

Ridings in Cheap.—"In the reign of Edward III. divers joustings were made in this street, betwixt Soper's-lane and the Great Cross, namely, one in the year 1331, the 21st of September, as I find noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the city of London (say they), in a street called Cheape, the stone pavement being covered with sand, that the horses might not slide when they strongly set their feet to the ground, the king held a tournament three days together, with the nobility, valiant men of the realm, and other some strange knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden scaffold erected across the street, like unto a tower, wherein Queen Philippa, and many other ladies, richly attired and assembled from all parts of the realm, did stand to behold the jousts; but the higher frame in which the ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were with some shame forced to fall down, by reason whereof the knights and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt; wherefore the queen took great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and council, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time the king caused a shed to be strongly made of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand on, and there to behold the joustings and other shows, at their pleasure, by the church of St. Mary Bow."—*Stow*, p. 101.

"Without the north side of this church of St. Mary Bow, towards West Cheape, standeth one fair building of stone, called in record Seldam, a shed, which greatly darkeneth the said church; for by means thereof all the windows and doors on that side are stopped up. King Edward III. caused this sild or shed to be made and to be strongly built of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand in, there to behold the joustings and other shows at their pleasures. And this house for a long time after served for that use, viz., in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II.; but, in the year 1410, Henry IV. confirmed the said shed or building to Stephen Spilman, William Marchford, and John Whateley, mercers, by the name of one New Seldam, shed, or building, with shops, cellars, and edifices whatsoever appertaining, called Crounsilde or Tamersilde, situate in the mercery in West Cheape, and in the parish of St. Mary de Arcubus in London, &c. Notwithstanding which grant, the kings of England and other great estates, as well of foreign countries repairing to this realm, as inhabitants of the same, have usually repaired to this place, therein to behold the shows of this city passing through West Cheape, viz., the great Watches, accustomed in the night, on the Even of St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter at Midsummer, the examples whereof were over long to recite, wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one. In the year 1510, on St. John's Even, at night, King Henry VIII. came to this place, then called the King's Head in Cheape, in the livery of a yeoman of the guard, with an halbert on his shoulder (and there

* *Stafford Letters*, p. 468.

beholding the watch) departed privily when the watch was done, and was not known to any but whom it pleased him; but on St. Peter's night next following, he and the queen came royally riding to the said place, and there with their nobles beheld the watch of the city, and returned in the morning."—*Stow*, p. 97.

"A prentis dwelled whilom in our citee,—
At every bridale would he sing and hoppe;
He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe;
For whan ther eny Riding was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe;
And til that he had all the sight ysein,
And dauced wel, he wold not come agen."

Chaucer, The Cook's Tale.

The balcony in Bow Church [*St. Mary-le-Bow*] is a pleasing memorial of this old seldam or shed. King James II., in his *Memoirs*, refers to the civic processions in this street.

"Sept. 1677.—The King [Charles II.] had advice at Newmarket of the fifth monarchy-men's design to murder him and the Duke of York there or at London on the Lord Mayor's-day in a balcony."—*Macpherson*, i. 84.

I may add, while on this subject, that the last Lord Mayor's pageant, devised by the City poet, and publicly performed, (Elkanah Settle was this last City poet), was seen by Queen Anne in the first year of her reign (1702) "from a balcony in Cheapside;"* and that the concluding plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" represents the City procession entering Cheapside—the seats erected on the occasion and the canopied balcony, hung with tapestry, containing Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Princess, as spectators of the scene. [*See Saddlers' Hall.*] It appears, from Trusler, that formerly it was usual in a London lease to insert a clause, giving a right to the landlord and his friends to stand in the balcony during the time of the shows or pastimes upon the day called Lord Mayor's-day. The last celebrated *Riding* was performed by Cowper's John Gilpin.

"Smack went the whip, round went the wheel,
Were never folk so glad;
The stones did rattle underneath
As if Cheapside were mad."

Cheapside Cross † (one of the nine crosses

* Fairholt's *Lord Mayor's Pageants*, i. 118.

† Of this celebrated Cross there are four interesting views in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*,—one "from a painting of the time lately at Cowdry in Sussex," representing part of the coronation procession of Edward VI.—a second representing the Cross as it appeared in 1606, from a drawing in the Pepysian library, Cambridge—a third representing

[*see Charing-cross*] erected by Edward I. Eleanor, his queen) stood in the middle of the street facing Wood-street end. Eleanor died at Hardeby, near Lincoln, in 1290, and the King caused a cross to be set up in every place where her body rested on its way to Westminster Abbey. Cheapside was the intermediate resting-place between Waltham and Charing-cross, and "Magister Michael de Cantuariâ, cementarius was the mason employed in the erection of the Cross. Its after-history is interesting. John Hatherly, mayor, "re-edified the same in more beautiful manner" in 1441.

It was new gilt over in 1522 against the coming of the Emperor Charles V., and again in 1533 against the coronation of Henry and Anne Boleyn; new burnish against the coronation of Edward VI. new gilt in 1554 against the coming in of King Philip; "broken and defaced" June 21st, 1581; "fastened and repaired" in 1595 and 1600; again defaced in 1600, and finally demolished Tuesday, May 2nd, 1641 in the mayoralty of Isaac Pennington, the regicide; "and while the thing was a doing says Howell, "there was a noyse of trumpes blew all the while."*

"Monday, May 1 [1643], the Windows of the Chappel at Lambeth were defaced, and the seats to the Communion Table torn up. And Tuesday, May 2, the Cross in Cheapside was taken down to cleanse that great street of superstition."—*Archbishop Laud's Troubles*, &c., ed. 16 p. 203.

"May 2, 1643. I went to London, where I saw the furious and zealous people demolish that state Crosse in Cheapside."—*Evelyn*.

"Upon the utter demolition of this so ancient and visible a monument, or ornament, of the city of London, as all foreigners esteemed it, it fortuned that there was another new one popped up in Cheapside, hard by the Standard, viz., a high square table of stone, left in legacy by one Russ a Porter and well-miuded man, with this dist engraven:

"God blesse the Porter, who great pains doth take
Rest here, and welcome when thy back doth ake
Howell's Londinopolis, fol. 1657, p. 115

"July 22, 1645. In the afternoon divers Cruces, Popish Pictures, and Books, were burnt in Cheapside, where the Cross formerly stood."—*Whitelocke*, ed. 1732, p. 162.

part of the procession of the Queen Mother, Mary de Medicis, to visit Charles I. and Henrietta Maria—and fourth, the demolition of the Cross in 1641 from a wood-cut of the time, in "La Serre's *Entree Royale*," fol. 1639.

* *Londinopolis*, p. 115.

*The Conduits.**—The Great Conduit in Cheap stood in the middle of the street, at its junction with the Poultry; the Little Conduit in the middle of the street at the west end, facing Foster-lane and Old Exchange.

“In the east part of this street standeth the Great Conduit of sweet water, conveyed by pipes lead under-ground from Paddington for the service of this city, castellated with stone and cisterned in lead about the year 1285, and again new built and enlarged by Thomas Ilam, one of the Sheriffs, 1479.”—*Stow*, p. 99.†

“By this time we were come to Cheapside Conduit, palisadoed in with Chimney Sweepers’ rooms, and guarded with such an infernal crew of soot-coloured Funnel-Scourers, that a countryman seeing so many black attendants waiting at a street-hovel took it to be one of Old Nick’s Tenements.”—*Ned Ward, The London Spy*, Pt. iv.

The Standard in Cheap stood in the middle of the street, near, I believe, Bow Church. It was destroyed by fire in 1381; and Jack the Lord Say in 1450.

Observe.—Church of St. Mary-le-Bow; Alders’ Hall, next No. 142: here Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet, followed the profession of a physician. No. 90, corner Ironmonger-lane, was the shop of Alderman Boydell, (d. 1804). Before he retired here he lived “at the Unicorn, the corner of Queen-street in Cheapside, London.” Before the present Mansion-house was built in 1737, No. 73 (formerly Tegg, the bookseller’s) was used occasionally as the Lord Mayor’s Mansion-house.

CHELSEA. A manor and village on the banks of the Thames. In a Saxon charter of Edward the Confessor it is called “Cealchylle,” in Doomsday-book “Cerechede” and “Chelched,” and in documents of a later though an early date, “Chelcheth” or “Chelcith.” Sir Thomas More, writing to King Henry VIII., subscribes his letter “at my pore howse in Chelcith.”‡ Norden’s etymology, in the edition of Lysons, is best supported by Lysons: “It is so called,” he says, “from the name of the place, whose strand is like the seal (ceosel or cesol) which the sea washeth up of sand and pebble stones, the name of the place being called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is

The back-ground of Hollar’s full-length figure of Winter contains a view of the Conduit and Cheap in Cheapside before the Fire.

See also a Chronicle of London, 4to, 1827, p. 31. Ellis’s Letters, (First Series), ii. 52.

Chelsey [Selsey] in Sussex.”* The manor is said to have originally formed a part of the possessions of the Abbey at Westminster; but nothing is known with certainty of its history till the time of Henry VII., when it was held by Sir Reginald Bray, from whom it descended to Margaret, only child of his next brother, John, who married William, Lord Sandys. This Lord Sandys gave it in 1536 to Henry VIII., from whom it passed to Katherine Parr, as part of her marriage jointure. It was subsequently held by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, (d. 1553); by Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector; by John, first Lord Stanhope of Harrington; by Katherine, Lady Howard, wife of the Lord Admiral; by James, first Duke of Hamilton, (d. 1649); by Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne, (d. 1698); and by Sir Hans Sloane, (d. 1752), who bought it in 1712 of William, Lord Cheyne, and from whom it passed by marriage and subsequent bequests to Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley, (d. 1776), having married Elizabeth, (d. 1768), daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane. The old Manor-house stood near the church, and was parted with by Henry VIII. to the ancestors of the Lawrence family, from whom “Lawrence-street,” Chelsea, derives its name. The new Manor-house stood on that part of *Cheyne-walk* between the “Pier Hotel” and *Don Saltero’s Coffee-house*.

“Dr. King, in his MS. account of Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says, that the parish then contained 350 houses, and that they had been much increased of late. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, computed their number at 300, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in the year 1664. The present number of houses in the parish is about 1350, of which about 1240 are inhabited, the remainder being for the most part unfinished.”—*Lysons, Environs*, (1795), ii. 117.

This now extensive parish, at one time the Islington of the west end of London, was famous at first for its Manor-house, then for its College, [see Chelsea College]; its Botanic Garden; its Hospital for soldiers, [see Chelsea Hospital]; its gardens, [see Ranelagh Gardens]; its waterworks, [see Chelsea Waterworks]; its buns, [see Chelsea Bun House]; its China and its custards.

“_____ dead,

Or but at Chelsea, under custards read.”—*Gay*.

In *Cheyne-walk* (facing the river, and so

* *Speculum Britannie*, p. 17. The Chesil bank, off the Isle of Portland, is from the same root.

called from the Lords Cheyne, Lords of the Manor) the Bishops of Winchester had a palace from the time of Morley in 1663 to North in 1820. Willis died here in 1736, Hoadley in 1761, Thomas in 1781, and North in 1820. The site of the house was near the Pier Hotel. Here, in *Cheyne-walk*, is *Don Saltero's Coffee-house*. "Beaufort-row" was so called after "*Beaufort House*;" "Lindsey-row" from *Lindsey House*, the residence of the Berties, Earls of Lindsey; "Danvers-street" from *Danvers House*, the residence of Sir John Danvers, second husband of the mother of George Herbert, and of Lord Herbert of Chisbury; and "Lawrence-street" from Sir John Lawrence (temp. Charles I.) and his descendants. Cremorne House was the villa of a Lord Cremorne, and Gough House of Sir John Gough, created a baronet in 1728. *Hans-place* and *Sloane-street* were called after Sir Hans Sloane, and *Cadogan-place* and *Oakley-square*, after Lord Cadogan of Oakley, Lord of the Manor. The old church (by the water side) and the new church (in the centre of the parish) are both dedicated to St. Luke. [See St. Luke's, Chelsea.] *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Sir Thomas More, in a house on the site of what is now "Beaufort-row."

"His country-house was at Chelsey, in Middlesex, where Sir John Danvers built his house. The chimney-piece of marble, in Sir John's Chamber, was the chimney-piece of Sir Thomas More's Chamber, as Sir John himself told me. Where the gate is now, adorned with two noble pyramids, there stood anciently a gate-house, which was flat on the top, leaded, from whence is a most pleasant prospect of the Thames and the fields beyond: on this place the Lord Chancellor More was wont to recreate himself and contemplate."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 462.

"The old mansion called Danvers-house was pulled down about the year 1696, when Danvers-street was built on the site."—*Lysons*, ii. 123.

"And for the pleasure he [Henry VIII.] took in his company would his grace suddenly sometimes come home to his house at Chelsea to be merry with him, whither, on a time unlooked for, he came to dinner, and after dinner, in a fair garden of his walked with him by the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck."—*Roper's Life of More*, ed. *Singer*, p. 21.

"Holbein was kindly received by More, and was taken into his house at Chelsea. There he worked for near three years, drawing the portraits of Sir Thomas More, his relations, and friends."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, i. 122.

More is said to have converted his house into a prison for the restraint of heretics. Cresacre More tells a story illustrative of

this, and Fox relates, in his *Martyrol* that he used to bind them to a tree in garden, called "the Tree of Troth," this More himself denied.—Katherine P. Queen of Henry VIII., lived here with second husband, Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral, afterwards beheaded; here, in the same house with them, li Queen Elizabeth when a girl of thirteen Anne of Cleves (d. 1557) "at the King Queen's Majesty's palace of Chelsey bei London."*—The beautiful Duchess of Lzariné (niece of the great cardinal) died difficulties (1699) in a small house wh she rented of Lord Cheyne; Lysons heard that it was usual for the nobility others who dined at her house to le money under their plates to pay for tl entertainment.—Earl of Shaftesbury, aut of the *Characteristics*, from 1699 to 17 in a house in "Little Chelsea," now additional workhouse to the parish of George's, Hanover-square.†—Sir Rob Walpole, "next the Colledge," adjoir Gough House.

"About the year 1722 Sir Robert Wal became possessed of a house and garden in stable-yard at Chelsea. Sir Robert frequer resided there, improved and added to the considerably enlarged the gardens by a purch of some land from the Gough family, built octagon summer-house at the head of the terr and a large greenhouse where he had a fine coltion of exotics. After Sir Robert Walpole's de the house was sold to the Earl of Dummor whose executors it was purchased by Ge Aufrere, Esq., the present proprietor."—*Lys* ii. 91.

The house and garden were held on a le from the Crown, subject to the payment 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum.‡—Atterbury, Bis of Rochester, in Church-lane, § — D Swift, in lodgings over against Atterbury

"May 15, 1710. My way is this: I leave best gown and periwig at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's Suffolk-street], then walk up the Pall Mall, thro the Park, out at Buckingham House, and so Chelsea a little beyond the church. I set out at sunset, and get here in something less than hour: it is two good miles, and just 5748 steps *Swift, Journal to Stella*.

Dr. Hoadley, author of *The Suspicious H band*, (d. 1757), in a house adjoining C morne House.—Tobias Smollett, in a ho

* Funeral Certificate in Heralds' College.

† *Lysons*, ii. 177, and iii. 628.

‡ Sale Catalogue of Sir Robert's house effects at Chelsea, (in the possession of author).

§ *Lysons*, ii. 133.

the upper end of Lawrence-street, now destroyed. Here he has laid a scene in chimney Clinker.*

CHELSEA BUN HOUSE (THE). "The original," as it was called, was kept in best days by a person of the name of Hard Hands. There is an engraving of the King's collection in the British Museum, entitled "A perspective View of Hard Hands' Bun House at Chelsey, has the Honour to serve the Royal Family."

Pray, are not the fine buns sold here in our city; was it not r-r-r-r-r-r-r-rare Chelsea Buns?"—*ibid.*, *Journal to Stella*, (Works, ed. Scott, ii. 247).

celebrated Bun-house was taken down in 1839. It stood at the bottom of *Jews-lane* near the Compasses, and maintained its reputation and its Queen Anne appearance till the last day.

CHELSEA CHURCH. [See St. Luke's, Chelsea.]

CHELSEA COLLEGE, or, as it is called in its charter of incorporation, dated May 1610, "King James's College at Chelsey," was founded by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, "to this intent that learned men might there have maintenance to answer all the adversaries of religion."† Archbishop Laud called it "Controversy College,"‡ and "the Papists in derision gave it the name of an alehouse."§ The College consisted of twenty fellows, eighteen of whom were required to be in holy orders; the other two, who might be either laymen or clerics, were to be employed in writing the sermons of their times. Sutcliffe himself was one of the opponents of Parsons the Jesuit) the first provost, and Camden and Haywood the first historians. It fell before it was established. One range of building (scarcely an eighth of the intended edifice) was erected by Dr. Sutcliffe at an expense of 3000*l.* Suits were subsequently commenced about the title to the ground on which the College stood, and a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the time of Lord Keeper Coventry, three of the four farms in Devonshire settled on the College were returned to Dr. Sutcliffe's heirs. Its after history is told in part by Evelyn.

There is an engraving of the house in Smith's *Curiosities*.

† Allyn's *Life*, p. 116.

‡ *ibid.*, ii. 150. § Allyn's *Life*, p. 116.

"September 24, 1667.—Returned to London, where I had orders to deliver the possession of Chelsey Colledge, (used as my prison during the war with Holland, for such as were sent from the Fleete to London), to our Society [the Royal Society], as a gift of his Majesty, our founder."—*Evelyn*.

The King subsequently bought back what he had given; and erected, on the site of Sutcliffe's foundation, the present Hospital for old and disabled soldiers. Sutcliffe was made the butt of the wits of his time:—

"'Tis liquor that will find out Sutcliff's wit,
Lie where he will, and make him write worse yet."
F. Beaumont to Ben Jonson.

"Old Sutcliff's wit
Did never hit,
But after his bag-pudding."
Cartwright's Ordinary, 8vo, 1651.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL. A Royal Hospital for old and disabled soldiers; erected on the site of *Chelsea Colledge*, sold by the Royal Society, January, 1681-2, for 1300*l.* to Sir Stephen Fox for the King's use. The first stone was laid by Charles II. in person, March, 1681-2. It has a centre, with two wings of red brick, with stone dressings, and faces the Thames, (Sir Christopher Wren, architect).

"September 14, 1681.—Dined with Sir Stephen Fox, who proposed to me y^e purchasing of Chelsey Colledge, which his Ma^y had some time since given to our Society, and would now purchase it again to build an hospital or infirmary for souldiers there, in which he desired my assistance as one of the Council of the Royal Society."—*Evelyn*.

"January 27, 1681-2.—This evening Sir Stephen Fox acquainted me againe, with his Ma^y's resolution of proceeding in the erection of a Royal Hospital for emerited souldiers on that spot of ground which the Royal Society had sold to his Ma^y for 1300*l.*, and that he would settle 5000*l.* per annum on it, and build to the value of 20,000*l.* for y^e reliefe and reception of four companies, viz., 400 men, to be as in a colledge or monastrie. I was therefore desir'd by Sir Stephen (who had not onely the whole managing of this, but was, as I perceived, himselfe to be a grand benefactor, as well it became him who had gotten so vast an estate by the souldiers) to assist him, and consult what method to cast it in, as to the government. So in his study we arranged the governor, chaplain, steward, house-keeper, chirurgeon, cook, butler, gardener, porter, and other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. I would needs have a library, and mentioned several bookes, since some souldiers might possibly be studious, when they were at leisure to recollect."—*Evelyn*.

"May 25, 1682.—I was desir'd by Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Christopher Wren to accompany them to Lambeth, with the plot and designe of the Colledge to be built at Chelsey, to have the Arch-

bishop's approbation. It was a quadrangle of 200 foot square, after the dimensions of the larger quadrangle at Christ Church, Oxford, for the accommodation of 440 persons, with governors and officers. This was agreed on."—*Evelyn*.

Archbishop Sancroft gave 1000*l.* towards the building, and the King, on the 14th of November, 1684, issued a printed letter to the archbishop calling for the pecuniary assistance of the clergy and of all well-disposed people in aid of the undertaking.* The work advanced but slowly, and the history of the erection of the hospital is contained in the following inscription on the frieze of the great quadrangle:—

"In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, MDCXC."

The total cost is said to have been 150,000*l.* Simon Box, the first who was buried in the ground appropriated to the interment of pensioners, died in 1692.† He had served under Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William and Mary. *Observe*.—Portrait of Charles II. on horseback in the hall, by Verrio and Henry Cooke; altar-piece in the chapel, by Sebastian Ricci; bronze statue of Charles II. in the centre of the great quadrangle, executed by Grinling Gibbons for Tobias Rustat. In the Hall are 46 colours, in the Chapel, 55, (all captured by the British army in different campaigns in various parts of the world), viz.:—34 French; 13 American; 4 Dutch; 13 eagles taken from the French; 2 at Waterloo; 2 Salamanca; 2 Madrid; 4 Martinique; 1 Barossa; and a few staves of the 171 colours taken at Blenheim. At St. Paul's, where the Blenheim colours were suspended, not a rag nor a staff remains. *Eminent Persons interred in the Chapel*.—William Cheselden, the famous surgeon, (d. 1752); Rev. William Young, (d. 1757), the original Parson Adams in Fielding's Joseph Andrews. Dr. Arbuthnot filled the office of physician to the hospital, and the Rev. Philip Francis (the translator of Horace) the office of chaplain. The out-pensioners of the Hospital, in 1838-39, amounted to 79,332, at rates varying from 2½*d.* a day to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day; the majority at 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* By Lord Hardinge's warrant of 1829, foot-soldiers to be entitled to a Chelsea pension must have served twenty-one years, horse-soldiers twenty-four. By Sir John

Hobhouse's warrant of 1833, the period was unnecessarily lengthened and the pay unnecessarily lessened.

"About 400 or 430 invalids are usually accommodated in Chelsea Hospital, being about one 178 or 180 of the whole invalids receiving pension. I am not aware that the Hospital would accommodate more than the above number; but if I am rightly informed, few invalids apply to become pensioners, who have an out-pension amounting 10*l.* or 1*s.* per day."—*Marshal, Military Miscellany* Svo, 1846, p. 21.

There is a pleasant tradition that Ne Gwynne materially assisted in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital. Her head, and of some standing, is the sign of a neighbouring public-house.

CHELSEA WATERWORKS, near the Thames, at Chelsea, were constructed in 1724, and extended with cuts or canals over 89 acres.* The charter of incorporation is dated March 8th, 1722-3. It would appear, however, that there were waterworks at Chelsea before the incorporation of the present company.†

"May 20, 1696.—I made my Lord Cheney a visit at Chelsea, and saw those ingenious waterworks invented by Mr. Winstanley [architect of the Eddystone Light-house], wherein were some thing very surprising and extraordinary."—*Evelyn*.

[See INTRODUCTION.]

CHERRY GARDEN, ROTHERHITE A place of entertainment in the reign of Charles II., long since built over.

"15 June, 1664. To Greenwich. . . and to the Cherry Garden, and then by water singly to the Bridge [London Bridge], and then landed [to avoid the danger of shooting the bridge]; and so took boat again, and to Somers House."—*Pepys*.

CHESHIRE CHEESE, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET. A tavern so called, deservedly famous for its chops, steaks, beef-steak-puddings, and punch.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET. The town-house of the Earl of Chesterfield, but let (1849) to the Marquis of Abercorn. It was built by Isaac Ware, the editor of Palladio, for Philip fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated Letters to his Son, and stands on ground belonging to Curzon Earl Howe. The earl took possession of his new house

* Contemporary Survey by John Mackay, in possession of F. Crace, Esq.

† No. 5 of "Boydell's Views" is a curious gravestone of the Chelsea Waterworks as it appeared in 1752.

* Procl. in British Museum.

† Circuit Walk in Strype, p. 71.

arch 13th, 1749. The second Earl of Chesterfield (so often mentioned by De Rammont in his Memoirs) lived in Boomsbury-square.

"I have yet finished nothing but my *boudoir* and my library; the former is the gayest and most cheerful room in England, the latter the best. My garden is now turfed, planted, and sown, and will, in two months more, make a scene of verdure and flowers not common in London."—*Lord Chesterfield to S. Dayrolles, "London, March 31, O.S. 1749. Hôtel Chesterfield."*

"In the magnificent mansion which the Earl erected in Audley-street, you may still see his favourite apartments furnished and decorated as he left them—among the rest, what he boasted of as "the finest room in London"—and perhaps even now it remains unsurpassed, his spacious and beautiful library, looking on the finest private garden in London. The walls are covered half way up with rich and classical stores of literature; above the cases are in close series the portraits of eminent authors, French and English, with most of whom he had conversed; over these, and immediately under the massive cornice, extend all round foot-long capitals the Horatian lines:—

UNC . VETERUM . LIBRIS . NUNC . SOMNO . ET . IN-
ERTIBUS . HORIS.

UCERE . SOLICITE . JUCUNDA . OBLIVIA . VITÆ.

In the mantel-pieces and cabinets stand busts of orators, interspersed with voluptuous vases and bronzes, antique or Italian, and airy statuettes of marble or alabaster, of nude or seminude Opera nymphs. We shall never recall that princely room without fancying Chesterfield receiving in it a visit of his only child's mother—while probably the new favourite was sheltered in the dim mysterious little *boudoir* within—which still remains so in its original blue damask and fretted gold-work, as described to Madame de Monconseil."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 152, p. 484.

Lord Chesterfield, in his Letters to his Son, speaks of the Canonical pillars of his house, leaning the columns brought from Cannons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. The grand-staircase came from the same magnificent house. *Observe*.—Portrait of the great Spenser; Sir Thomas Lawrence's finished portrait of himself; and a lantern copper-gilt for eighteen candles, bought the Earl of Chesterfield at the sale at Wughton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole. Stanhope-street, adjoining the house, (also built by Lord Chesterfield), stands on ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The earl is said to have had a hard bargain of the ground; he certainly thought from the following clause in his will:—

"In case my said godson, Philip Stanhope, shall, at any time hereinafter, keep, or be concerned in keeping of, any racehorses, or pack of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that

infamous seminary of iniquity and ill-manners, during the course of the races there; or shall resort to the said races; or shall lose, in any one day, at any game or bet whatsoever, the sum of 500*l.*; then, in any of the cases aforesaid, it is my express will that he, my said godson, shall forfeit and pay out of my estate, the sum of 5,000*l.*, to and for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster."—*Lord Chesterfield's Will*.

"The last sentence contains a lively touch of satire. The Earl had found, or believed that he found, the Chapter of Westminster of that day exorbitant and grasping in their negotiation with him of land for the building of Chesterfield-house [the houses in Stanhope-street adjoining]; and he declared that he now inserted their names in his 'Will,' because he felt sure that if the penalty should be incurred, they would not be remiss in claiming it."—*Mahon's Hist. of England*, iii. 510.

Lord Chesterfield died (1773) in this house, desiring by will that his remains might be buried in the next burying-place to the place where he should die, and that the expence of his funeral might not exceed £100. He was accordingly interred in Grosvenor Chapel, in South Audley-street, but his remains were afterwards removed to Shelford in Nottinghamshire.

CHESTERFIELD STREET, MAY FAIR, was so named after Chesterfield House. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—George Selwyn, (1766). *Beau Brummell*, at No. 4; in 1810 he removed to 22, South-street.

CHESTER SQUARE, PIMLICO. Commenced circ. 1840, and so called after the Marquis of Westminster, whose seat, Eaton Hall, is situated near Chester. The church, built by Cundy, is dedicated to St. Michael.

CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA. A terrace of houses by the river side, screened by a row of trees; and so called after Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne, Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, (d. 1698).

CHICHESTER RENTS, CHANCERY LANE. So called after Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry III. Here also is Bishop's-court. The site of Lincoln's Inn was the property of the Bishops of Chichester.

CHICK LANE, NEWGATE STREET, is chiefly remarkable for changing its name; first from Stinking-lane to Chick-lane, next from Chick-lane to Blowbladder-street, then from Blowbladder-street to Butcher-Hall-lane, and last of all, and this about seven years ago (1843) from Butcher-Hall-lane to King-Edward-street.

CHICK LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD. A

small and dirty street, destroyed July, 1844, when the memorable "Red Lion Tavern" in West-street, as the street was then called, with its trap-doors, sliding-panels, and cellars and passages for thieves, was taken down. The house overlooked the open descent of the Fleet from Clerkenwell to Farringdon-street, and had long been infamous. A plank thrown across the sewer was often the means, it was said, of effecting an escape. When swelled with rain, the sewer roared and raged with all the dash and impatience of a mountain torrent.

"We walk'd on till we came to the end of a little stinking lane, which my friend told me was Chick-lane; where measy pork and neck-of-beef stood out in wooden platters, adorned with carrots, and garnished with the leaves of marigolds."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, Part v. (See also Part xi.)

Plate IX. of Hogarth's *Industry and Idleness* represents a scene in the Blood Bowl-house in Chick-lane; a notorious haunt of prostitutes and thieves. The house was, I believe, the same as the "Red Lion Tavern." The whole place was true to Hogarth's picture.

CHILD'S PLACE, TEMPLE BAR WITHIN.
Built 1788 on the site of the *Devil Tavern*. It derives its name from the Banking-house of the Messrs. Child immediately adjoining.

CHILD'S COFFEE HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

"Sometimes I smoke a pipe at Child's, and whilst I seem attentive to nothing but the 'Post-man,' overhear the conversation of every table in the room."—*The Spectator*, No. 1.

"As I was the other day walking with an honest country gentleman, he very often was expressing his astonishment to see the town so mightily crowded with Doctors of Divinity; upon which I told him he was very much mistaken, if he took all those gentlemen he saw in scarfs to be persons of that dignity; for that a young divine, after his first degree in the University, usually came hither only to show himself; and on that occasion, is apt to think he is but half equipped with a gown and cassock for his public appearance, if he hath not the additional ornament of a scarf of the first magnitude to entitle him to the appellation of Doctor from his landlady and the Boy at Child's."—*The Spectator*, No. 609.

"Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Edmund Halley, and myself, were once together at Child's Coffee-house in St. Paul's Churchyard, when Dr. Halley asked me why I was not a member of the Royal Society? I answered, because they durst not choose a heretic. Upon which Dr. Halley said, that if Sir Hans Sloane would propose me, he would second it, which was done accordingly."—*Whiston*.

CHISWELL STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE. *Observe.*—Whitbread's Brewer one of the largest in London, and particularly famous for its porter and stout. The Coek Tavern in Fleet-street is supplied from Whitbread's.

"The field called Bonhill-field belongeth to the said Manour of Finsbury, butting south upon the Highway there called Chiswel-street."—*Survey of the Manour of Finsbury*, dated Dec. 30th, 15 (Strype, B. iv., p. 102).

CHRISTIE AND MANSON'S ROOM
KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Large auction rooms for the sale of works of art, established by James Christie, who died 1803, at the age of seventy-three. The best pictures and works of art are seen here, between April and July, and the place is well worthy of frequent visits.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, or "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," by circulating approved works of a religious, moral, and instructive character. Founded 1698; office 67, Lincoln Inn-fields, old *Newcastle House*. Each subscribing member pays annually a sum not less than 1 guinea. In one year, April 1842 to April 1843, this Society circulated 4,048,041 tracts.

CHRIST CHURCH, MARYLEBON.
Built from the designs of the father Philip Hardwick, R.A., and consecrated 1825. The portico and principal front at the east end.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET.
A parish church founded on the dissolution of the *Grey Friars Monastery*; "parishes of St. Nicholas and of St. Ewin" and so much of St. Sepulchre's parish is within Newgate, being made one parish church in the *Grey Friars Church*, and called *Christ Church*, founded by Henry VIII. The original church was seriously injured in the Great Fire of 1666, and was left untouched until 1687, when the present structure was commenced, and completed 1704, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. Trapp, who translated Virgil, occasioned a well-known epigram, vicar for twenty-six years, and has a monument to his memory in the church. *Ennis Persons interred in.*—Lady Venetia Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Van Dyck painted her with a serpent in one hand and a dove in the other, and Slander helps

er feet.*—Wife of Richard Baxter, the nonconformist. "She was buried," he tells us, "on June 17, [1681] in Christchurch in the ruins, in her own mother's grave. The grave was the highest next to the old altar table in the chancel."—Richard Baxter himself, (d. 1691). He lived in Charterhouse-yard.—Guiscard, who stabbed Harry, Earl of Oxford, in the council chamber the Cockpit. He is buried in the "green-churchyard of Christ-church." The church serves as well for the parish of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the governors of Bartholomew's Hospital for Christ Church, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for St. Leonard's, Foster-lane.

CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS. Built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren, and the architect of St. Mary's Woolnoth, and St. George's, Bloomsbury. *serve.*—Monument to Sir Robert Ladlock, by Flaxman.

CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY. A parish situated between St. Saviour's, Southwark, on one side, and Lambeth on the other. Ravel-lane divides it from St. Saviour's. In Marshall, of the borough of Southwark, gentleman, left by will, made Aug. 21st, 1627, and proved April 15th, 1631, the sum of 700*l.*, for the purpose of erecting a new church and churchyard in such places as his feoffees or trustees should think fit. Some delay took place in carrying out the intentions of the testator, and a further and longer delay was occasioned by the civil War. But the bequest was not altogether overlooked, and in the year 1670, a part of the manor of Paris-garden was given for that purpose, an Act of Parliament obtained, and the church of the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, consecrated on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1671, by John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, "commissioned thereunto by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese it lies." The Bishop of Winchester referred to was Isaak Walton's grandfather Bishop Morley. The present church was built about 1737.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE STREET. A school on the site of the Grey Friars Monastery, founded by Edward VI., in the 26th, 1553, ten days before his death, as a hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings. It is commonly called

"The Blue Coat School," from the dress worn by the boys, which is of the same age as the foundation of the hospital. The dress is a blue coat or gown, a yellow petticoat ("yellow" as it is called), a red leather girdle round the waist, yellow stockings, a clergyman's band round the neck, and a flat black cap of woollen yarn, about the size of a saucer. Blue was a colour originally confined to servant men and boys, nor till its recognition as part of the uniform of the British Navy, was blue ever looked upon as a colour to be worn by gentlemen. The Whigs next took it up, and now it is a colour for a nobleman to wear.

"In the year 1552 began the repairing of the Grey Friars house for the poor fatherless children; and in the month of [23] November, the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost four hundred. On Christmas-Day, in the afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen rode to Paules, the children of Christ's Hospital stood from St. Lawrence-lane-end in Cheape towards Paules, all in one livery of russet cotton, three hundred and forty in number; and in Easter next, they were in blue at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since."—*Stow*, p. 119, and compare *Howes*, p. 608.

"*Kitely.*—I took him of a child up at my door,
And christen'd him. . . .
Since bred him at the Hospital."

Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

"*Second Suitor.*—I ha' no charge at all, no child of mine own,
But two I got once of a scouring-woman,
And they're both well provided for, they're i' th' Hospital."

The Widow, (Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, ed. Dyce, iv. 329).

"I do not shame to say the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fost'ring place."

The First and Second Parts of King Edward IV., by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

"It chanced the Worshipful of the City (good benefactors to the poore) to take her into Christ's Hospital, with whom John went as a guide to lead her—who being old, after shee dyed, hee was to bee turned out of doore; but the City, more desirous to pittie than to be cruell, placed him as a fostred fatherless child," &c.—*A Nest of Ninnies, by Robert Armin, 4to, 1608.*

The first stone of the New Hall was laid by the Duke of York, April 28th, 1825, and the Hall publicly opened May 29th, 1829. The architect was James Shaw, who built St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. It is better in its proportions than in its details. *Observe.*—At the upper end of the Hall, a large picture of Edward VI. granting the charter of incorporation to the Hospital. It is commonly assigned to Holbein, but upon no

*There is a view of the tomb in the Antiquarian Gallery.

good authority.—Large picture by Verrio, of James II. on his throne, (surrounded by his courtiers, all curious portraits), receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation: a custom still kept up at Court. The painter presented it to the Hospital.—Full-length of Charles II., by Verrio.—Full-length of Sir Francis Child, (d. 1713), from whom Child's Banking-house derives its name.—Full-lengths of the Queen and Prince Albert, by F. Grant, A.R.A.—Brook Watson, when a boy, attacked by a shark, by J. S. Copley, R.A., the father of Lord Lyndhurst.—The stone inserted in the wall behind the steward's chair; when a monitor wishes to report the misconduct of a boy, he tells him to "go to the stone." In this Hall every year on St. Matthew's Day, "the Grecians," or head-boys, deliver a series of orations before the Mayor, Corporation, and Governors; an old custom which Stow has elucidated in a passage in his Survey; * and here every Sunday from Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter Sunday inclusive, the "Suppings in Public," as they are called, are held; a picturesque sight, and always well attended. Each governor has a certain number of tickets to give away. The bowing to the governors, and procession of the trades, is extremely curious.

"The discipline at Christ's Hospital in my time was ultra-Spartan; all domestic ties were to be put aside. 'Boy!' I remember Boyer saying to me once when I was crying, the first day of my return after the holidays, 'Boy! the school is your father! Boy! the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your brother! the school is your sister! the school is your first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations! Let's have no more crying.'"—Coleridge's *Table Talk*.

The Grammar-school was built by the son of Mr. Shaw, and answers all the purposes for which it was erected. The two chief classes in the school are called "Grecians" and "Deputy-Grecians." *Eminent Grecians*.—Joshua Barnes, (d. 1712), the editor of Anacreon and Euripides. Jeremiah Markland, (d. 1776), an eminent critic, particularly in Greek literature. S. T. Coleridge, the poet, (d. 1834). Thomas Mitchell, the translator of Aristophanes. Thomas Barnes, for many years, and till his death, editor of *The Times* newspaper. *Eminent Deputy-Grecians*.—Charles Lamb, (Elia), whose delightful papers, Recollections of Christ's Hospital, and Christ's

Hospital Five-and-thirty Years Ago, have done so much to uphold the dignity of the school, (d. 1834). Leigh Hunt. *Eminent Scholars whose standing in the School is unknown*.—William Camden, author of the *Britannia*. Bishop Stillingfleet. * Samuel Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*.

The Mathematical-school was founded by Charles II., in 1672, for forty boys, called "King's boys," distinguished by a badge upon the right shoulder. The school was afterwards enlarged, at the expense of Mr. Stone. The boys on the new foundation wear a badge on the left shoulder, and are called "The Twelves," on account of their number. To "The Twelves" was afterwards added "The Twos," on another foundation.

"As I ventured to call the Grecians the muff of the school, the King's boys, as their character then was, may well pass for the janisaries. They were the constant terror to the younger part; and some who may read this, I doubt not, will remember the consternation into which the juvenile faculty of us were thrown, when the cry was raised in the cloister that 'the First Order was coming,'—for they termed the first form or class of those boys."
—Charles Lamb.

Peter the Great took two of the mathematical boys with him to St. Petersburg. One was murdered in the streets, shortly after his arrival; and of the other nothing is known.

The Writing-school was founded in 1655 and furnished at the sole charge of Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1688. The school has always been famous for scribes and penmen. The Wards or Dormitories, in which the boys sleep are seventeen in number. Each boy makes his own bed; and each ward is governed by a nurse and two or more monitors.

"There was [a monitor] one H—, who, learned, in after days was seen expiating some maturer offence in the hulks. This petty N—, nearly starved forty of us with exacting contributions, to the one-half of our bread, to pamper a young ass, which, incredible as it may seem, with the connivance of the nurse's daughter (a young flatterer of his), he had contrived to smuggle in, and keep upon the leads of the ward, as they called the dormitories. This game went on for better than a week, till the foolish beast, not able to fare well, but he must cry roast meat—happier than Cæsar's minion, could he have kept his own count—*but foolisher, alas! than any of his species in*

* Stow, p. 28.

* "January 16, 1666-7.—Sir R. Ford tells me that the famous Stillingfleet was a Blue-Coat boy." *Pepys*.

bles—waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of
read, one unlucky minute would needs proclaim
is good fortune to the world below; and laying
it his simple throat, blew such a ram's-horn blast,
(toppling down the walls of his own Jericho) set
nealment any longer at defiance. The client
as dismissed, with certain attentions, to Smith-
old; but I never understood that the patron
nderwent any censure on the occasion."—*Charles*
amb.

Counting-house contains a good portrait
Edward VI., after Holbein—very prob-
ly by him. The dress of the boys is not
only remnant of bygone times, peculiar
the school. Old names still haunt the
ecinct of the Grey-friars: the place where
stored the bread and butter is still the
outtery;" and the open ground in front
the Grammar-school is still distinguished
"the Ditch," because the ditch of the
ty ran through the precinct. The boys
ll take their milk from wooden bowls,
eir meat from wooden trenchers, and their
er is poured from leathern black jacks
o wooden piggins. They have also a
tency and almost a language of their
n. The Spital sermons [see Spitalfields]
e still preached before them. Every
ster Monday they visit the Royal Ex-
ange, and every Easter Tuesday the Lord
ayor, at the Mansion-house. But the
stoms which distinguished the school are
t dying away: the saints' days are no
nger holidays; the money-boxes for the
or have disappeared from the cloisters;
e dungeons for the unruly have been done
ay with; and the governors are too lax
allowing the boys to wear caps and hats,
d even at a distance to change the dress.
hen the dress is once done away with, the
ospital will sink into a common charity
ool. Some changes, however, have been
ected for the better: the boys no longer
perform the commonest menial occupations;
d the bread and beer for breakfast has
en discontinued since 1824. *Mode of Ad-*
mission.—Boys whose parents may not be
e of the City of London are admissible on
e Presentations, as they are called, as
o are the sons of clergymen of the Church
England. The Lord Mayor has two
resentations annually, and the Court of
lermen one each. The rest of the gover-
s have presentations once in three years.
ist of the governors who have presenta-
as for the year is printed every Easter,
may be had at the counting-house of
Hospital. No boy is admitted before
is seven years old, or after he is nine;
no boy can remain in the school after

he is fifteen—King's Boys and Grecians
alone excepted. *Qualification for Governor.*
—Payment of 500*l.* An Alderman has the
power of nominating a governor for election
at half-price. The branch-school at Hert-
ford was founded in 1683. Here girls are
educated as well as boys; that this was
the case once in London, Pepys confirms by
a curious story:—

"Two wealthy citizens are lately dead, and left
their estates, one to a Blue-coat boy, and the other
to a Blue-coat girl, in Christ's Hospital. The ex-
traordinariness of which has led some of the
magistrates to carry it on to a match, which is
ended in a public wedding—he in his habit of blue
satin, led by two of the girls, and she in blue with
an apron green, and petticoat yellow, all of sarsnet,
led by two of the boys of the house, through Cheap-
side to Guildhall Chapel, where they were married
by the Dean of St. Paul's, she given by my Lord
Mayor. The wedding-dinner it seems was kept in
the Hospital Hall."—*Pepys to Mrs. Steward, Sept.*
20th, 1695.

CHRISTOPHER (ST.) LE STOCKS,
THREADNEEDLE STREET. A church in Broad-
street Ward, taken down when the Bank of
England was enlarged, in 1781. Part of
the church escaped the Great Fire; and
that part which was rebuilt was, as Hatton
tells us, of the Tuscan order. The church
of the parish is St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

CHRISTOPHER STREET, HATTON
GARDEN. So called after Sir Christopher
Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor.
[See Ely Place.]

CHURCH STREET, SOHO. Built circ.
1679, and so called after the Greek Church
in Soho-fields. [See Greek Street.]

CIDER CELLARS, MAIDEN LANE. [See
Maiden Lane.]

CITY (THE). The general name for
London within the *gates* and within the *bars*.
All the gates have been removed, and the
only bar remaining is *Temple Bar*. *Ludgate*
marked the boundary wall of the City west-
ward, and *Temple Bar* the limits of the
liberties in the same direction.

CITY CLUB, No. 19, OLD BROAD STREET,
occupies the site of the old *South Sea House*.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, MILK
STREET, CHEAPSIDE. Established 1835, for
the sons of respectable persons engaged in
professional, commercial, or trading pur-
suits; and partly founded on an income of
900*l.* a-year, derived from certain tenements
bequeathed by John Carpenter, town-clerk
of London, in the reign of Henry V., "for
the finding and bringing up of four poor

men's children with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools, in the universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever."* This was the same John Carpenter who "caused, with great expense, to be curiously painted upon board, about the north cloister of Paul's, a monument of Death leading all Estates, with the speeches of Death and answers of every State."† The school year is divided into three terms: Easter to July; August to Christmas; January to Easter; and the charge for each pupil is 2*l.* 5*s.* a term. The printed form of application for admission may be had of the secretary, and must be filled up by the parent or guardian, and signed by a member of the Corporation of London. The general course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Geography, and History. Besides eight free scholarships on the foundation, equivalent to 35*l.* per annum each, and available as exhibitions to the Universities, there are the following exhibitions belonging to the school:—The "Times" Scholarship, value 30*l.* per annum; three Beaufoys Scholarships, the Salmons Scholarship, and the Travers Scholarship, 50*l.* per annum each; the Tegg Scholarship, nearly 20*l.* per annum; and several other valuable prizes. The first stone of the School was laid by Lord Brougham, Oct. 21st, 1835.

CITY ROAD. A crowded thoroughfare—a continuation of the New-road, running from the Angel at Islington to Finsbury-square; opened for passengers and carriages on the 29th of June, 1761; Mr. Dingley, the projector, who gave it the name of the City-road, modestly declining to have it called after his own name. *Observe.*—John Wesley's chapel and grave, immediately opposite *Bunhill-fields Burial-ground*.

"Great multitudes assembled to see the ceremony of laying the foundation, so that Wesley could not, without much difficulty, get through the press to lay the first stone, on which his name and the date were inserted on a plate of brass. 'This was laid by John Wesley, on April 1, 1777.' Probably, says he, this will be seen no more by any human eye, but will remain there till the earth, and the works thereof, are burnt up."—*Southey's Life of Wesley*, ii. 385.

CLARE HOUSE COURT, on the left hand, going up *Drury-lane*, (with the date

1693 upon the corner house), was so called after John Holles, second Earl of Clare whose town-house stood at the end of the court. His son Gilbert Holles, third Earl of Clare, died 1689, and was succeeded by his son, John Holles, created Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, 1699 and died 1711, when all his honours became extinct.

CLARE MARKET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, between Lincoln's-Inn-fields and the Strand. And so called after William Holles created Baron Houghton, of Houghton, in the county of Nottingham, 1616, and Earl of Clare, 1624. He was living in the parish of St. Clement's Danes as early as 1617.*

"Then is there towards Drury-lane, a new market, called Clare Market; then is there a street and palace of the same names, built by the Earl of Clare, who lives there in a princely manner, having a house, a street, and a market both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name."—*Howell's Londonopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 344.

"Clare Market, very considerable and well served with provisions, both flesh and fish; besides the butchers in the shambles, it is much resorted unto by the country butchers and higgler the market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The toll belongs to the Duke of Newcastle [Pelham Holles] as ground landlord thereof."—*Strype*, e. 1720, B. iv., p. 119.

The Duke of Newcastle built a chapel "at the corner of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, near Clare-market," for the use of the butcher's Hither, in February, 1729, came, it is said from Newport-market, John Henley, Orator Henley, (d. 1756), and erected his "giant tub," commemorated by Pope.

"Whom have I hurt? has poet yet, or peer,
Lost the arch'd eyebrow, or Parnassian sneer?
And has not Colley still his lord and whore?
His butchers Henley? his freemasons Moore?"
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

"Still break the benches, Henley, with thy strain
While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibson preach in vain;
O, worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes,
A decent priest, where monkeys were the gods
But fate with butchers placed thy priestly stall
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and maul."
Dunciad, B. iii.

Henley preached on the Sundays theological matters, and on the Wednesday upon all other sciences. Each auditor paid one shilling. Over the altar was the extraordinary inscription—"The Primitiv

* Stow, p. 42.

† Ibid.

* Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

ucharist." The Bull-head Tavern, in Clare Market, was a favourite resort of the famous Dr. Radcliffe. Tony Aston tells us that Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, as in the habit "of going often into Clare-market and giving money to the poor unemployed basket-women, insomuch that she would not pass that neighbourhood without the thankful acclamations of people of all ages." There are about 26 butchers in and about Clare Market, who slaughter from 0 to 400 sheep weekly in the market, mals, and cellars. There is one place only in which bullocks are slaughtered. The number killed is from 50 to 60 weekly, but considerably more in winter, amounting occasionally to 200. The number of calves is very uncertain. Near the market is a pe-house, in which they boil and clean the tripes, feet, heads, &c. In a yard distinct from the more public portion of the market, is the place where the Jews slaughter their cattle, according to a ceremony prescribed by the laws of their religion; here greater attention is paid to cleanliness.

CLARENDON HOUSE, PICCADILLY. The town-house of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, "the great Lord-Chancellor of human Nature." It stood on the north side of Piccadilly, between Berkeley-street and Bond-street, and exactly fronting St. James's Palace. Charles II. granted the ground, and Prat, we are told by Evelyn, is the name of the architect. The date of the grant is June 13th, 1664.

October 15, 1664. After dinner, my Lord Chancellor and his lady carried me in their coach see their palace (for he now lived at Worcester-house, in y^e Strand) building at the upper end of James's-streets, and to project the garden."—*Evelyn*.

February 20, 1664-5. Rode into the beginning of my Lord Chancellor's new house, near St. James's: which common people have already called Dunkirke-house, from their opinion of his giving a good bribe for the selling of that town. I very noble I believe it will be. Near that is Lord Berkeley beginning another on one side, Sir J. [ohn] Denham [Burlington-house] on other."—*Pepys*.

Some called it Dunkirk-house, intimating that it was built by his share of the price of Dunkirk. Others called it Holland-house, because he was believed to be no friend to the war: so it was sent out that he had money from the Dutch."—*Met*, ed. 1823, i. 431.

31 January, 1665-6. To my Lord Chancellor's house which he is building, only to view it, bringing so much from Mr. Evelyn of it: and in-

deed it is the finest pile I ever did see in my life, and will be a glorious house."—*Pepys*.

"February 14, 1665-6. I took Mr. Hill to my Lord Chancellor's new house that is building, and went, with trouble, up to the top of it, and there is the noblest prospect that ever I saw in my life, Greenwich being nothing to it; and, in everything, it is a beautiful house, and most strongly built in every respect; and as if, as it hath, it had the Chancellor for its master."—*Pepys*.

"May 22, 1666. Waited on my Lord Chancellor at his new palace; and Lord Berkeley's built next to it."—*Evelyn*.

"November 28, 1666. Went to see Clarendon-house, now almost finished, a goodly pile to see to, but had many defects as to y^e architecture, yet placed most gracefully. After this, I waited on the Lord Chancellor, who was now at Berkshire-house, since the burning of London."—*Evelyn*.

"But now that Clarendon-house is finished, he pleased (if at least you dare) to let me know, whether my Lord Chancellor of England, who said it should cost him 20,000*l.*, or my Lord Orrery, who said it would cost him 40,000*l.*, was more in y^e right."—*Earl of Orrery to Lord Clarendon, March 22nd, 1666* [7], (*Lister*, iii. 452).

"April 22, 1667. To the Lord Chancellor's house, the first time I have been therein; and it is very noble, and brave pictures of the ancient and present nobility."—*Pepys*.

"April 26, 1667. My Lord Chancellor showed me all his newly-finished and furnished palace and library; then we went to take the aire in Hide-park."—*Evelyn*.

"June 14, 1667. Mr. Hater tells me that some rude people have been, as he hears, at my Lord Chancellor's, where they have cut down the trees before his house, and broke his windows; and a gibbet either set up before or painted upon his gate, and these three words writ: 'Three sights to be seen: Dunkirke, Tangier, and a barren Queene.'"—*Pepys*.

"December 9, 1667. To visit the late Lord Chancellor. I found him in his garden, at his new-built palace, sitting in his gowt wheelchayre, and seeing the gates setting up towards the north and the fields. He looked and spake very disconsolately. After some while deploring his condition to me, I tooke my leave. Next morning I heard he was gon."—*Evelyn*.

Lord Cornbury, the eldest son of the Chancellor, inhabited the house for some time:—

"December 20, 1668. I din'd with my Lord Cornbury at Clarendon-house, now bravely furnish'd, especially with the pictures of most of our ancient and modern witts, poets, philosophers, famous and learned Englishmen; which collection of the Chancellor's I much commended, and gave his Lordship a catalogue of more to be added."—*Evelyn*.

* This is a mistake on the part of Evelyn. Lord Clarendon died on the 29th of November.

Evelyn supplies a list of the portraits* in a letter to Pepys:—

"There were at full length, the great Duke of Buckingham, the brave Sir Horace and Francis Vere, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, the great Earl of Leicester, Treasurer Buckhurst, Burchleigh, Walsingham, Cecil, Lord Chancellor Bacon, Ellesmere, and I think all the late Chancellors and grave Judges in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, James and Charles the First. For there was Treasurer Weston, Cottington, Duke Hamilton, the magnificent Earle of Carlisle, Earles of Carnarvon, Bristol, Holland, Lindsey, Northumberland, Kingston, and Southampton; Lords Falkland and Digby (I name them promiscuously as they come into my memorie), and of Charles the Second, besides the Royal Family, the Dukes of Albemarle and Newcastle; Earles of Darby, Shrewsbury, St. Alban's, the brave Montrose, Sandwich, Manchester, &c.; and of the Coffe, Sir Edward Coke, Judge Berkeley, Bramston, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Jeffrey Palmer, Selden, Vaughan, Sir Robert Cotton, Dugdale, Mr. Camden, Mr. Hales of Eton. The Archbishops Abbott and Laud, Bishops Juxon, Sheldon, Morley, and Duppa; Dr. Sanderson, Brownrig, Dr. Donne, Chillingworth, and severall of the Cleargie, and others of the former and present age. For there were the pictures of Fisher, Fox, Sir Thomas More, Tho. Lord Cromwell, Dr. Nowel, &c. And what was most agreeable to his Lordship's general humour, Old Chaucer, Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, who were both in one piece, Spencer, Mr. Waller, Cowley, Hudibras, which last he plac'd in the room where he vs'd to eate and dine in publick."

—*Evelyn*.

Lord Dartmouth relates in his notes on Burnet, that Clarendon House was chiefly furnished with cavaliers' goods, brought thither for peace-offerings, and that within his own remembrance "Earl Paulett was an humble petitioner to the sons of the Chancellor for leave to take a copy of his grandfather and grandmother's pictures (whole lengths drawn by Van Dyck) that had been plundered from Hinton St. George; which was obtained with great difficulty, because it was thought that copies might lessen the value of the originals."† Clarendon, in his autobiography, admits the "weakness and vanity" he had exhibited in the erection of this house, and "the gust of envy" which it drew upon him; while he attributes his fall more to the fact that he had built such a house than to any misdemeanour he was thought to have been

* These portraits are now for the most part at the Grove, near Watford, Herts, and at Bothwell Castle, near Lanark, N.B.

† Burnet, ed. 1823, i. 168.

guilty of. Lord Rochester (Clarendon's second son) told Lord Dartmouth that when his father left England he ordered him to tell all his friends "that if they could excuse the vanity and folly of the great house, I would undertake to answer for all the rest of his actions himself."* There was much in the house to call up popular clamour against him. Part of it was built with stone designed, before the Civil War, for the repair of old St. Paul's. He was said to have turned to a profane use what he had bought with a bribe. Old St. Paul's supplied stones for the palace of another great minister of State; but Somerset stole, Clarendon bought. The subsequent history of Clarendon House is as interesting as its early history. It appears to have been leased to the great Duke of Ormond. Clarendon was living in Clarendon House when Duke of Blood (Dec. 6th, 1670) seized his person. St. James's-street. Lord Chancellor Clarendon died Dec. 9th, 1674, and on the 10th of July, 1675, his sons sold the house to Christopher Monk, the second and last Duke of Albemarle.

"July 10, 1675. The Duke of Albemarle bought the Earl of Clarendon's house in Piccadilly, that cost 40,000*l.* building, for 26,000*l.*"—*Annals of the Universe*, 8vo, 1709.

The duke's extravagancies increasing with his difficulties, he was obliged to part with his new purchase; and *Albemarle House* as it now was called, was sold to Sir Thon Bond, who pulled it down, and raised *Bond street* and *Albemarle-buildings* in its stead.

"June 19, 1683. I return'd to towne in a coach with the Earle of Clarendon, when passing by his glorious palace his father built but few years before, which they were now demolishing, he sold to certaine undertakers, I turn'd my head contrary way till the coach was gone past it, I might minister occasion of speaking of it, which must needs have griev'd him, that in so short time their pomp was fallen."—*Evelyn*.

"September 18, 1683. After dinner I walked survey the sad demolition of Clarendon-house, that costly and only sumptuous palace of the late Lord Chancellor Hyde The Chancellor grew and dying in exile, the Earl his successor: that which cost 50,000*l.* building, to the good Duke of Albemarle for 25,000*l.*, to pay debts which how contracted remains yet a mystery, his son being no way a prodigal. Some imagine the Dutchesse his daughter had been chargeable him. However it were, this stately palace decreed to ruin, to support the prodigious waste the Duke of Albemarle had made of his estate."

* *Ibid.*, ed. 1823, i. 431.

the old man died. He sold it to the highest bidder, and it fell to certain rich bankers and mechanics, who gave for it and the ground * about 5,000*l.*; they designe a new towne, as it were, of a most magnificent piazza (i. e. square). 'Tis said they have already materials towards it with which they sold of the house alone, more worth than what they paid for it. See the vicissitude of worldly things! I was astonished at this demolition, nor less at the little army of labourers and artificers levelling the ground, laying foundations, and contriving greate buildings, at an expense of 5,000*l.*, if they perfect their designe."—*Evelyn*.

D'Israeli assures us that the two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the "three Kings Inn" gateway in Piccadilly, belonged to Clarendon House, and are perhaps the only remains of that edifice." † Nothing was grand about Clarendon House on the site.

CLARGES STREET, PICCADILLY. Built in 1717, ‡ and so called after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Ann Clarges, wife of General Monk. This Sir Walter was, I believe, the son of Sir Thomas Clarges, who lived in a large house on the site of the present Albany, to whom Henry, Lord Dover, nephew and heir of Henry Jerin, Earl of St. Alban, assigned his right in the church of St. James', Westminster. § In 1717, when Clarges-street was rated to the poor for the first time, there were only five houses only, and those on the east side, and all inhabited save one. The west side was built the next year. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who died in 1806, at the age of eighty-nine.—Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton, at No. 11, (1804 to 1806). Here Nelson's unworthy daughter and heir was dining with Lady Hamilton when word was brought that 10,000*l.* had been voted to him by Parliament, on account of his brother's services; she too, and on this occasion, he produced a famous codicil, and, throwing it to Lady Hamilton, coarsely observed, "she might do with it as she pleased." In 1807, after the death of Nelson, the house was inhabited by the Countess Stanhope. Edmund Kean, the famous actor, at No. 12, from 1816 to 1824. The turnpike which stood at the end of this street, marking the old entrance into London, was removed to Hyde Park Corner in 1761.

In 1688 there were twenty-four acres of land attached to the house.—*Rate-books of St. Martin's*. Cur. of Lit. p. 443. The best views are in Wilkin and Smith. † *Rate-books of St. Martin's*.

‡ Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 720.

CLEMENT'S (ST.) DANES, STRAND, opposite Clement's Inn.

"A church so called, because Harold, a Danish king, and other Danes, were buried there. This Harold, whom King Canutus had by a concubine, reigned three years, and was buried at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 166.

"There is yet another reason given of this denomination of the church from the Danes; namely, that when the Danes were utterly driven out of this kingdom, and none left but a few who were married to English women; these were constrained to inhabit between the Isle of Thorne (that which is now called Westminster) and Caer Lud, now called Ludgate. And there they builded a synagogue, the which being afterwards consecrated, was called 'Ecclesia Clementis Danorum.' This account of the name did the learned antiquarian Fleetwood, some time Recorder of London, give to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who lived in this parish."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 113.

The old church described by Stow escaped the Great Fire, and being old and ruinous was taken down in 1680, and rebuilt by Edward Pierce, under the superintendance of Wren.

"He [Edward Pierce] much assisted Sir Christopher Wren in many of his designs, and built the church of St. Clement under his directions."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, ii. 315.

By a strange coincidence the first person buried in this church after it was rebuilt was Nicholas Byer, the painter, a Norwegian; employed by Sir William Temple at his house at Shene. Dr. Johnson attended this church; his seat in the north gallery near the pulpit is still pointed out. Dr. Burrows was then rector.

"On the 9th of April, 1773, being Good Friday, I breakfasted with him on tea and cross-buns; Doctor Levett, as Frank called him, making the tea. He carried me with him to the church of St. Clement Danes, where he had his seat; and his behaviour was, as I had imagined to myself, solemnly devout. I never shall forget the tremulous earnestness with which he pronounced the awful petition in the Litany—'In the hour of death, and at the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us.'"—*Boswell*, by *Croker*, p. 250.

"London, April 21, 1784. After a confinement of 129 days, more than the third part of a year, and no inconsiderable part of human life, I this day returned thanks to God in St. Clement's Church for my recovery; a recovery, in my 75th year, from a distemper which few in the vigour of youth are known to surmount."—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale*, (*Boswell*, by *Croker*, p. 752).

Eminent Persons baptised in.—Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, June 6th, 1563. Sir Charles Sedley, the poet, March 30th, 1638-9. Earl of Shaftesbury,

author of the Characteristics, March 7th, 1670-1. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Sir John Roe, Jan. 17th, 1605-6. He died in Ben Jonson's arms, of the plague, and the poet has written some of his best verses upon him.—Dr. Donne's wife, (d. 1617); her tomb by Nicholas Stone was destroyed when the church was rebuilt. Donne (who lived for several years in the parish) preached a sermon here soon after her death, taking for his text, "Lo, I am the man that have seen affliction."—John Lowen, the player, Aug. 24th, 1653, one of the original actors in Shakspeare's plays, and after Burbadge one of the most eminent.—Marchmont Needham, (d. 1678), author of the Mercuries written during the Civil War of Charles I., against and for the King.—Thomas Otway, the poet, (d. 1685).—Nat Lee, the poet, (d. 1692). He died in a public-house called the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher-row.—William Mountfort, the actor, killed, 1692, by Lord Mohun in Howard-street adjoining.—Thomas Rymer, compiler of the *Fœdera* which bears his name. He lived and died (1713) in Arundel-street adjoining.—Joe Miller, (Joe Miller's Jest-book). He died in 1738, at the age of fifty-four, and was buried in the burying-ground of the parish in Portugal-street. It is recorded on his tomb-stone, which still remains, that he was "a tender husband, a sincere friend, a facetious companion, and an excellent comedian."—James Spiller, the actor, (d. 1729). A butcher in Clare Market wrote his epitaph in verse, full of marrow-bones and cleavers. The registers record the baptisms and interments of several children of Thomas Simon, the medallist, for many years a parishioner of St. Clement's Danes. He died in June, 1665, of the plague, leaving directions in his will that he should be buried "in the church of St. Clement's Danes, in the place and under the stone where my children are buried, and that 8 or 9 foot deep in the ground." His name, however, is not to be found in the burial-register. The marriage (Oct. 10th, 1676) of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, bart., and Mrs. Mary Davies of Ebury—the great heiress that brought the Pimlico property to the Grosvenor family—was solemnised in this church. The three stained glass windows over the altar by Collins were erected March 23rd, 1844. Arundel House, Essex House, Burleigh House, Salisbury House, Boswell House, were all situate in this parish. The lay-stall of the parish

was in Long-acre till 1632, when the same was leased by Lord Cary and others to Mr. Loveing. It was near St. Clement's church, that Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was last seen alive.

CLEMENT'S (ST.), EASTCHEAP, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET. A church Candlewick-ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren as we now see it. Bishop Pearson (d. 1688) was rector, and in the old church, described by Stow as "small" and "void of monuments," preached those sermons upon the Creed which led to his well-known Exposition—a standard book in English divinity dedicated by its author "to the right worshipful and well-beloved parishioners of St. Clement's, Eastcheap." This is the parish church as well of St. Martin Ongars, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Bishop of London (for St. Clement's) and to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (for St. Martin's).

CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND. An Inn Chancery, appertaining to the Inner Temple, and so called "because it standeth next to St. Clement's-church, but nearer to the fair fountain called Clement's-well;" hence Holywell-street adjoining: the well supplies a pump.

"Clement's Inne was a message belonging the parish of Saint Clement Dane; the device whereof is an anchor without a stocke, with capital C couchant upon it, and this is grauen stone over the gate of Clement's Inne. It seemeth to be a Hieroglyphike or Rebus (as some ecclesiastical lecture) figuring herein Saint Clement, who hath bin Pope, and so reputed head of the Church (as the Church being resembled to a shippe), both his name and office are expressed in this devise of the C and the anchor."—*Sir George Buc, in How* ed. 1631, p. 1075.

"*Shallow.* I was once of Clement's Inn; when I think they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

"*Silence.* You were called lusty Shallow the cousin.

"*Shallow.* By the mass, I was called anything, and I would have done anything indeed, and roundly too. There was I and Little John Doit of Staffordshire, and Black George Barnes of Staffordshire, and Francis Pickbone and Will Squel of a Cotswold man; you had not four such swinging bucklers in all the Inns of Court again."

"*Shallow.* Nay, she must be old; she cannot choose but be old; certain she's old, and had Robin Night-work by old Night-work, before she came to Clement's Inn."

"*Shallow.* I remember at Mile-end-green (where

ay at Clement's Inn) I was then Sir Dagonet in
thur's show."

'*Falstaff*. I do remember him at Clement's Inn,
e a man made after supper of a cheese-paring."
Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.

'Myselfe doe lodge without St. Clement's Inn
ck dore, as soon as you come up the steps and
t of that house and dore on your left-hand two
yre of stayres, into a little passage right before
u. If you have occasion to ask for me, then you
st say the Frenchman limner, for the people of
e house know not my name perfectly for reasons'
ke."—*Hollar, the Engraver, to Aubrey, Aug. 1661.*

e hall was built in 1715. The black
ire kneeling in the garden was presented
the Inn by Holles, Earl of Clare, but
en or by what earl no one has told us. It
s brought from Italy, and is said to be of
nze; "but some ingenious persons,"
s Ireland, "having determined on making
blackamoor, have in consequence painted
figure of that colour."*

CLERKENWELL. A parish off Smith-
d and Holborn, and so called from a well,
a pump, in *Ray-street*, of which Wilkin-
has engraved a view.

North from the house of St. John's was the
ory of Clarke well, so called of Clarke's well
oining; which priory was founded about the
ar 1100, by Jorden Bristet, baron, the son of
lph, the son of Brian Bristet."—*Stow, p. 162.*

"There are also round London, on the northern
e, in the suburbs, excellent springs; the water
which is sweet, clear, and salubrious; amongst
ich Holywell (fons sacer), Clerkenwell (fons
ricorum), and St. Clement's Wells (fons saneti
mentis) are of most note."—*Fitzstephen.*

The third [well] is called Clarke's well, or
erkenwell, and is curbed about square with hard
ne, not far from the west end of Clerkenwell
urch, but close without the wall that incloseth
The said church took the name of the well,
t the well took the name of the parish clerks in
don, who of old time were accustomed there-
rly to assemble, and to play some large history
Holy Scripture."—*Stow, p. 7.*

The old well of Clerkenwell, and from whence
parish had its name, is still known among the
abitants. It is on the right hand of a lane
t leads from Clerkenwell to Hockley-in-the-
le, in a bottom. One Mr. Cross, a brewer, hath
a well enclosed; but the water runs from him
to the said place. It is enclosed with an high
l, which formerly was built to bound in Cler-
well-close; the present well being also enclosed
n another lower wall from the street. The
to it is through a little house, which was the
ch-house: you go down a good many steps to
The well had formerly iron work and brass
cs, which are now cut off; the water spins

through the old wall. I was there and tasted the
water, and found it excellently clear, sweet, and
well-tasted. The parish is much displeas'd (as
some of them told me) that it is thus gone to
decay; and think to make some complaint at a
commission for Charitable Uses, hoping by that
means to recover it to common use again, the
water being highly esteemed thereabouts; and
many from those parts send for it."—*Strype,*
B. iv., p. 69.

Eminent Inhabitants.—John Weever, anti-
quary, (d. 1632), buried in the church of
St. James, Clerkenwell. His epistle before
his Funeral Monuments is dated "from
my house in Clerkenwell-close, this 28th of
May, 1631."—Duke and Duchess of New-
castle, William Cavendish and his second
wife, Margaret Lucas, of the time of
Charles I. [*See Newcastle House.*]

"May 10, 1667. Drove hard towards Clerkenwell,
thinking to have overtaken my Lady Newcastle,
whom I saw before us in her coach, with 100 boys
and girls looking upon her."—*Peyps.*

Clerkenwell has long been famous for its
clockmakers. The church on the green is
dedicated to St. James; the church in St.
John's-square to St. John.

CLERKENWELL CHURCH. [*See*
St. James's, Clerkenwell.]

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE.
[*See Hicks's Hall.*]

CLEVELAND COURT, ST. JAMES'S.
So called after Cleveland House, the London
residence of the Duchess of Cleveland, mis-
tress of Charles II. Jervas, the painter,
died here in 1739. In the supplementary
volume to Roscoe's *Pope*, (p. 114), there is
a letter addressed "To Mr. Pope; to be
left with Mr. Jervasse, at Bridgewater-
house, in Cleveland-court." In Cleveland-
court at Mrs. Selwyn's (mother of George)
took place the personal scuffle between
Walpole and Townshend, the original of the
celebrated quarrel scene between Peacham
and Lockit, in the *Beggars' Opera*. It is
said of Selwyn, who died here in 1791,
aged 72, that he lived for society, and con-
tinued in it till he looked like the wax-work
figure of a corpse.

CLEVELAND HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S.

"Formerly one large house, and called Berk-
shire-house; which, being purchased by the
Duchess of Cleveland [Charles II.'s mistress],
took her name; now severed into several houses,
the chief of which is now inhabited by the Earl of
Nottingham."—*Strype, B. vi., p. 78.*

The Earl of Nottingham was living here in

* Ireland, p. 74.

1691; and here Bentley addresses a letter to his chaplain, the learned W. Wotton.*

"George Duprey, steward to the Dutchess of Cleaveland, of a middle stature and sanguine complexion, with his owne hair of a sad dark brown colour, not curling much. He hath a full staring gray eye, with a dark-coloured suit, lined with a phillamott mohair, and silver buttons; ran away five days since from her Grace's service, with a considerable summe of money. If any one can give notice of him at Cleaveland-house, they shall be extraordinary well rewarded for their pains."—*London Gazette*, Aug. 13th to Aug. 17th, 1674, No. 913.

"This is to give notice, that George Duprey, formerly steward to her Grace the Duchess of Cleaveland, charged of some miscarriages in her Grace's service, mentioned in the *Gazettes* of the 20th and 24th of August last past, is returned, and hath justified himself towards her Grace, who hath given him leave to have it inserted in this *Gazette*."—*London Gazette*, March 25th to March 29th, 1675, No. 976.

The name survives in Cleveland-court. † The house was afterwards bought by the Duke of Bridgewater, altered and refaced, and called *Bridgewater House*.

CLIFFORD'S INN, near St. Dunstan's Church, in FLEET STREET. An Inn of Chancery appertaining to the Inner Temple, so called after Robert Clifford, to whom the message was granted by Edward II., in the third year of his reign; and by whose widow, in the 18th of Edward III., the message was let to students of the law.

"This house hath since fallen into the King's hands, as I have heard, but returned again to the Cliffords, and is now [1598] let to the said students for four pounds by the year."—*Stow*, p. 146.

"I embrace their opinion, which hold it to have been the house of the ancient Lord Cliffords, ancestors of the Earls of Cumberland, for the antique building of it, and the auncient and honorable coates of arms set up in the hall and other places in the house, shew it to have bin the mansion of a noble personage. The armes of this house bee the armes of the auncient founders thereof, the Lord Cliffords, by the customary licence, *viz.*, Checky, Or and Azure, a fesse and bordure gules, Besante sable."—*Sir George Buc*, in *Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1075.

Harrison, the regicide, was a clerk in the office of Thomas Houlker, an attorney in this Inn. ‡

* Bentley's Correspondence, ii. 739.

† There is a view of the house, by J. T. Smith, dated 1795.

‡ Clarendon calls him "Hoselker;" but Smith in his Obituary, in mentioning Harrison the regicide, says, "Once my brother Houlker's clerk."

"John, the third sonn, was putt to an attorne clerke, but when the warr begann, his fell clerke, Harrison, perswaded him to take arms (this is that famous rogne, Harrison, one of the King's judges), which he did, &c."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 22.

CLIFFORD STREET, BOND STREET. No. 7 was Dr. Addington's, the father. Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth, familiarly called "The Doctor," partly from his father's profession, and partly from his having himself prescribed for George III. in his illness of 1801, a pillow of hops a soporific. This gave Canning the opportunity of calling him the Doctor.

CLINK (THE). A prison and liberty in Southwark. The minutes of the Prison Council, in the reign of Mary I., are often dated from this place; I presume from its near neighbourhood to the palace of the Bishops of Winchester.*

"Then next is the Clink, a gaol or prison for the trespassers in those parts; namely, in old times for such as should brabble, frey, or break the peace on the said Bank, or in the brothel-houses; they were by the inhabitants thereof about apprehended and committed to this gaol, where they were straitly imprisoned."—*Stow*, p. 151.

"Clink-street begins at Deadman's-place, and runs to St. Mary Overies Dock, a stragglng place indifferently inhabited. Here is the prison called, belonging to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink Liberty; where he had his house to reside in, when he came to London, but at present disused and very ruined and the prison of little or no concern."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 28.

"The Protestant minister is least regarded, appears by the old story of the Keeper of the Clink. He had priests of several sorts sent to him; as they came in he asked them who they were. 'Who are you?' to the first. 'I am a priest of the Church of Rome.' 'You are welcome,' quoth the keeper; 'there are those who will take care of you. And who are you?' silenced minister. 'You are welcome, too; shall fare the better for you. And who are you?' 'A minister of the Church of England.' 'O God help me,' quoth the keeper, 'I shall get nothing by you; I am sure you may lie and starve and die before anybody will look after you.'"—*Selden's Table Talk*, ed. Singer, p. 129. †

Eminent persons confined in.—William Haughton, the dramatist, (temp. James I.)

* Haynes's State Papers.

† Article 30 of Harleian MS., No. 161, is a petition to the House from the Marshal of the Marshes, in the reign of James I., detailing the seizure of four priests in the prison of the Clink and describing with great minuteness the property they had with them.

"Lent unto Robarte Shaw, the 10 of Marche, 1599, to lend Wm. Harton, to release him out of the Lyncke, the some of — x^s."—*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 166.

John Duke, the player, (temp. James I.)

"Pd. for the companye, the 16 of Marche, 1602, unto the mercer's man, Puleston, for his Mr. John Villett deate, the some of eight powndes and x^s which they owgt hime for satten, and charges in the lyncke, for a restyng John Ducke—vij^{ij} x^s."—*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 250.

Principal Inhabitants of the Liberty.—Philip Henslowe, the stage-manager and master of the bears, (temp. Queen Elizabeth and James I.) "on the bank sid [Bankside] fight over against the Clink."* Edward Heyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College:—"Mr. Allen dwells harde by the ynke, by the bank syde, neere Wynchester-rose." †

CLIPSTONE STREET, FITZROY SQUARE. Sir James Mackintosh, at his first arrival in London, in the year 1783, lodged with Fraser, a wine merchant in this street.

CLOAK LANE, COLLEGE HILL, Vintry Ward, originally HORSE-BRIDGE STREET. The Fire of London Papers in the British Museum, (xix. 21), it is also called Horsupge. Here is *Cutlers' Hall*.

MOISTERS, TEMPLE. [See Temple.]

CLOTH FAIR derives its name from the port of the clothiers of England and the papers of London to the churchyard of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, where a fair—Bartholomew Fair—was kept every Bartholomew tide.

Cloth Fair comes out of Smithfield, a place generally inhabited by drapers and mercers, and of some note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 284.

It is in form of a T, the right end of the upper part running to Bartholomew-close, and the left to Frog-lane."—*Hutton*, (1708), p. 18.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, on the east side of MINCING LANE, FENCHURCH WARD. A small building, principally of brick, the Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London, the twelfth on the list of the Twelve Companies.

King James I. incorporated himself into the Clothworkers, as men dealing in the principal and best staple ware of all these Islands, viz., woollen cloths."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 206.

Letter in Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 25.

† *Ibid.*, p. 77.

"Being in the open hall, he [James I.] asked who was master of the company, and the Lord Mayor answered, Syr William Stone; unto whom the King said, 'Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?' 'Yea,' quoth the master, 'and thinke myselfe a happy man that I live to see this day.' Then the King said, 'Stone, give me thy hand, and now I am a Clothworker.'"—*Hoves*, ed. 1631, p. 890.

"September 7, 1666. But strange it is to see Clothworkers'-hall on fire, these three days and nights in one body of flame, it being the cellar full of oyle."—*Pepys*.

Pepys, who was Master in 1677, presented a richly-chased silver cup, called "The Loving Cup," still in the possession of the Company, and used on all festive occasions.

COACHMAKERS' HALL, NOBLE STREET, FOSTER LANE. Originally built by the Scriveners' Company, and afterwards sold to the Coachmakers. Here "The Protestant Association" held its meetings; and here originated the riots of the year 1780. The Protestant Association was formed in February, 1778, in consequence of a bill brought into the House of Commons to repeal certain penalties and liabilities imposed upon Roman Catholics. When the bill was passed, a petition was framed for its repeal; and here, in this very Hall, (May 29th, 1780), the following resolution was proposed and carried: "That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George's-fields, on Friday next, at 10 of the clock in the morning, to accompany Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, on the delivery of the Protestant petition." His lordship, who was present, observed, "If less than 20,000 of his fellow-citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition." On the day appointed, (Friday, the 2nd of June), the Association assembled in St. George's-fields. There was a vast concourse, and their numbers increasing, they marched over London Bridge, in separate divisions; and through the City to Westminster,—50,000, at least, in number. Lord George Gordon and his followers wore blue ribands in their hats; and each division was preceded by its respective banner, bearing the words "No Popery." At Charing-cross they were joined by additional numbers on foot, on horseback, and in carriages. All the avenues to both houses of Parliament were entirely filled. Lords and Commons were equally insulted, and every endeavour made to force an entrance into both houses, but without success. At night the outrages

began by the demolition of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and the Roman Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street, Golden-square. On Monday they gutted Sir George Savile's house, in Leicester-fields; but the building was saved. On Tuesday they pulled down Sir John Fielding's house in Bow-street, and burnt his goods in the street. Leaving Fielding's house, they went to Newgate, to demand their companions who had been seized demolishing a chapel. The keeper could not release them but by the sheriff's permission, which he went to ask. At his return he found all the prisoners released, and Newgate in a blaze. The prison was a remarkably strong building; but, determined to force it, they broke the gates with crows and other instruments, and climbed up the outside of the cell which joined the two great wings of the building, where the felons were confined. They broke the roof, tore away the rafters, and having got ladders, descended and released the prisoners. Crabbe, the poet, then a young man in London, has described the scene in his journal:—"I stood and saw," he says, "about twelve women and eight men ascend from their confinement to the open air, and conducted through the street in their chains. Three of these were to be hanged on Friday. You have no conception of the phrenzy of the multitude. Newgate was at this time open to all: any one might get in; and, what was never the case before, any one might get out."* From Newgate they went to Bloomsbury-square, and pulled down the house of the great Lord Mansfield, and burnt his library. On Wednesday they broke open the Fleet, and the King's Bench, and the Marshalsea, and Wood-street Compter, and Clerkenwell Bridewell, and released all the prisoners. At night they set fire to the Fleet and the King's Bench; and one might see the glare of conflagration fill the sky from many parts. "On Wednesday," says Dr. Johnson, "I walked with Dr. Scott, [Lord Stowell], to look at Newgate, and found it in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. As I went by, the Protestants were plundering the Session-house, at the Old Bailey. There were not, I believe, a hundred; but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, without trepidation, as men lawfully employed, in full day." The Bank was attempted the same night; but the height

of the panic was passed, and Wilkes headed the party that drove them away. The fire however, were still kept up, and it was not till the 9th that the City was free from outrage. On the 9th, Lord George Gordon was sent to the Tower; and the mob retiring, the military were called in. Several executions followed. Lord George Gordon whose perfect sanity has since been questioned, was tried for treason, but acquitted. He died in Newgate in 1793, and is buried in the cemetery of *St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road*, without a stone to distinguish the place of his interment.

"I mentioned a kind of religious Robin-Hood society, which met every Sunday evening at Coachmakers'-hall, for free debate; and that the subject for this night was, the text which relates, with other miracles which happened at our Saviour's death, 'And the graves were opened, and marbles of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.' Mrs. Hall said it was a very curious subject, as she should like to hear it discussed. *Johnson* (somewhat warmly): 'One would not go to such place to hear it,—one would not be seen in such place, to give countenance to such a meeting!' however, resolved that I would go."—*Boswell*, *Croker*, p. 684.

COAL EXCHANGE, in LOWER THAMES STREET, nearly opposite Billingsgate, established pursuant to 47 Geo. III., cap. 6. The first stone of the present building (*J. J. Bunning*, architect) was laid Dec. 14th 1847, and the building opened by Prince Albert, in person, Oct. 30th, 1849. In making the foundations a Roman hypocaust was laid open, perhaps the most interesting of the many Roman remains discovered in London. It has been arched over, and is still visible. The interior decorations of the Exchange are by F. Sang, and are both appropriate and instructive, representing the various species of ferns, palms, and other plants found fossilised amid strata of the coal formation; the principal collieries and mouths of the shafts; portraits of men who have rendered service to the trade; colliery tackle, implements, &c. The floor is laid in the form of the mariner's compass, and consists of upwards of 40,000 pieces of wood. The black oak portions were taken from the bed of the Tyne, and the mulberry wood introduced as the blade of the dagger in the City shield was taken from a tree said to have been planted by Peter the Great when working in this country as a shipwright. 20,000 seamen are, it is said

employed in the carrying department alone the London Coal Trade.

COAL YARD (THE), DRURY LANE.
The last turning on the east side as you walk towards St. Giles's. Here, it is said Oldys, Nell Gwynne was born. The tradition that she was a native of Hereford is founded, I think, on no good authority.

COBURG THEATRE, WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, (NOW THE VICTORIA), was so called after Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, (the present King of the Belgians), who laid the first stone, by the name of the Prince of Orange, on the 14th of September, 1816. The architect's name was Signor Cabanel; and the theatre was first opened May 11th, 1818.

COCK LANE, SHOREDITCH.

Cock-lane, a pleasant one, on the east side of Shoreditch, leading to Swan-close."—*Hatton*, (1708), p. 9.

She [Deborah, Milton's daughter] had seven children and three daughters, but none of them had children, except her son Caleb and her daughter Elizabeth. Caleb went to Fort St. George, the East Indies, and had two sons, of whom nothing is now known. Elizabeth married Thomas, a weaver in Spitalfields, and had seven children, who all died. She kept a petty grocer's and chandler's shop in Cock-lane, near Shoreditch Church. She knew little of her grandfather, and little was not good. In 1750, April 5, Comus played for her benefit."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton*.

Pelham Street.]

COCK LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD.

Over against the said Pie-corner (lith Cock-lane), which runneth down to Holborn-conduit."—*Hatton*, p. 139.

This narrow lane was the scene, in the months of January and February, 1762, of a celebrated imposture called "The Cock-lane Ghost." The story was as follows:—A girl of twelve years old, the daughter of an inn named Parsons, the officiating clerk of an adjoining church of St. Sepulchre, was continually disturbed at night with the knocking and scratching of some invisible being against the wainscot of whatever room she was in. These noises were made, it was said, by the departed spirit of a young gentleman of respectable family in Norfolk, who had been buried in the vaults of the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*. She was said to have been poisoned by her husband, with a drink of delectable punch; and the girl she pursued was said to have slept with her in the absence of her husband. The girl became alarmed; and

the story getting wind, the house in Cock-lane in which the father lived was visited by hundreds and thousands of people,—many from mere curiosity, and others, perhaps, with a higher object in view. As the noises were made for the detection, it was said, of some human crime, many gentlemen, eminent for their rank and character, were invited, by the Rev. Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell, to investigate their reality; and this was the more necessary, as the supposed spirit had publicly promised, by an affirmative knock, that she would attend any one of the gentlemen into the vault under the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, where her body was deposited, and give a token of her presence by a knock upon her coffin. This investigation took place on the night of the 1st of February, 1762; and Dr. Johnson, one of the gentlemen present, printed at the time an account of what they saw and heard:—

"About ten at night, the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, supposed to be disturbed by a spirit, had with proper caution been put to bed by several ladies. They sat rather more than an hour, and hearing nothing, went down stairs, where they interrogated the father of the girl, who denied in the strongest terms any knowledge or belief of fraud. While they were inquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the girl's chamber by some ladies who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and scratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that she felt the spirit like a mouse upon her back, when the spirit was very solemnly required to manifest its existence by appearance, by impression on the hand or body of any present, or any other agency; but no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited. The spirit was then very seriously advertised that the person to whom the promise was made of striking the coffin was then about to visit the vault, and that the performance of the promise was then claimed. The company at one o'clock went into the church, and the gentleman to whom the promise was made went with another into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise, but nothing more than silence ensued; the person supposed to be accused by the spirit then went down with several others, but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl, but could draw no confession from her. Between two and three she desired and was permitted to go home with her father. It is therefore the opinion of the whole assembly, that the child has some art of making or counterfeiting a particular noise, and that there is no agency of any higher cause."—*Dr. Johnson*.

This solemn inquiry undeceived the world; and the contrivers of the imposture were punished for what they did. Parsons, the father of the girl, was set three several

times in the pillory, and imprisoned for one year in the King's Bench prison. London mobs are curiously composed: instead of pelting Parsons in the pillory, they collected a subscription for him.

"I went to hear 'it, for it is not an apparition but an audition. We set out from the Opera, changed our clothes at Northumberland-house, the Duke of York, Lady Northumberland, Lady Mary Coke, Lord Hertford, and I, all in one hackney-coach, and drove to the spot; it rained torrents; yet the lane was full of mob, and the house so full we could not get in; at last they discovered it was the Duke of York, and the company squeezed themselves into one another's pockets to make room for us. The house, which is borrowed, and to which the ghost has adjourned, is wretchedly small and miserable; when we opened the chamber, in which were fifty people, with no light but one tallow candle at the end, we tumbled over the bed of the child to whom the ghost comes, and whom they are murdering by inches in such insufferable heat and stench. At the top of the room are ropes to dry clothes. I asked if we were to have rope-dancing between the acts. We heard nothing; they told us (as they would at a puppet-show) that it would not come that night till seven in the morning, that is, when there are only 'prentices and old women. We stayed, however, till half-an-hour after one. The Methodists have promised their contributions; provisions are sent in like forage, and all the taverns and ale-houses in the neighbourhood make fortunes."—*Walpole to Montagu, Feb. 2nd, 1762.*

The top of the thermometer in Hogarth's picture of *The Medley* is divided into two equal portions: in one half the girl is seen in bed, and in the other half the ghost, in the act of knocking, to announce her arrival. This celebrated imposture suggested Churchill's poem of *The Ghost*. The house was on the north side of the street, about half-way up, and has long been taken down.

"Yet still will you for jokes sit watching,
Like Cock-lane ghost for Fanny's scratching."
*Garrick, Prologue upon Prologues to The Deuce
is in Him.*

COCKAINE HOUSE, (site unknown, but within the City, and perhaps so called from Sir William Cockaine, Lord Mayor in 1619). Writing of Dr. William Harvey, to whom we owe the discovery of the circulation of the blood, Aubrey says:—

"His brother Eliab bought, about 1654, Cockaine-house, now [1680] the Excise-office, a noble house, where the Doctor was wont to contemplate on the leads of the house, and had his several stations in regard of the sun or wind. He [Harvey] was much and often troubled with the gout, and his way of cure was thus: he would then sit with his legges bare, if it were frost, on the leads of Cockaine-house, putt them into a payle of water, till he

was almost dead with cold, and betake himself his stove, and so 'twas gone."—*Aubrey's Liv* iii. 380, 384.

COCKPIT ALLEY, DRURY LANE. : called after the *Cockpit Theatre*; and not corruptly written Pitt-place. Titus Oat lodged in this alley.

COCKPIT or PHENIX THEATRE, DRURY LANE, stood in the parish of : Giles's-in-the-Fields, on what is now Pitt place—properly Cockpit-place or alley—and is said by Prynne to have demoralised the whole of Drury-lane.

"The Cockpit Theatre was certainly not converted into a playhouse, until after James I. had been some time on the throne. How long before that date it had been used, as the name implies, a place for the exhibition of cock-fighting, we know without such information as will enable us to form even a conjecture. Camden, in his *Annals*, James I., speaking of the attack upon it in Mar 1616-17, says, that the Cockpit Theatre was *thū super erectum*, by which we are to understand, perhaps, that it had been lately converted from cockpit into a playhouse. Howes, in his continuation of Stow, advertising to the same event, calls a 'new playhouse,' as if it had then been recently built from the foundation."—*Collier*, iii. 328.

The attack to which Mr. Collier alludes was made on Shrove Tuesday, March 4, 1616-17, by the apprentices of London, who, from time immemorial, had claimed or at least exercised, the right of attacking and demolishing houses of ill-fame on that day. Mr. Collier has preserved "A Ballad in praise of London 'Prentises, and what they did [on this occasion] at the Cockpit Playhouse, in Drury-lane." They nearly destroyed the house, and a second structure on the same site. The house was converted in 1647 into a school-room; * a on Saturday, March 24th, 1649, was pulled down by a company of soldiers, "set on the sectaries of those sad times." † what I believe to have been a *third* house, a company of players, under Rhodes, acted in 1660, when Killigrew and Herbert managed to suppress them. Charles II. had authorised two companies of players and two only—one under Killigrew, called the King's Servants; and one under Davenant, called the Duke's. Rhodes's players (Mohun, Hart, &c.) joined Killigrew; and Davenant's newly-formed company, with Betterton in its ranks, began to act in the Cockpit Theatre, vacated by Rhodes. Here they continued till they removed, in 16

* Parton's History of St. Giles's, p. 235.

† Collier's Life of Shakspeare, i. cxxiii.

their new theatre in *Portugal-row*, *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*. * Killigrew's house (opened April 8th, 1663) was erected on the site of the present *Drury-lane Theatre*.

COCKPIT (THE), in *ST. JAMES'S PARK*, good at some steps leading from the *Bird-ge-walk* into *Dartmouth-street*, near the top of *Queen-street*, and was distinguished by a cupola. It was taken down in 1816, and had been deserted long before, "that behind *Gray's-Inn* having the only vogue." † find in the records of the Audit Office a payment of xxx^{li}. per annum "to the Keeper of our Playhouse called the Cockpitt in *St. James' Park*."

"Cocks of the game are yet cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose."—*Stow*, p. 36.

"Within the City what variety of bowling-places there are, some open, some covered. There are tennis-courts, shuffle-boards, playing at cudgels, cock-fightings, a sport peculiar to the English, and to bear and bull-baytings, there being not such dangerous dogs and cocks anywhere else."—*Boswell's Londonopolis*, (1657), p. 399.

COCKPIT (THE), at *WHITEHALL*, stood on the site of the present *Privy Council-chamber*. *Eminent Occupants*.—Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died here Jan. 23rd, 1649-50, having from the window of his apartments in the Cockpit in his sovereign walk from *St. James's* to the scaffold. Oliver Cromwell, from Feb. 1649-50; Cromwell's letter to his wife, after the battle of Dunbar, is addressed to her at the Cockpit. Monk, Duke of Albemarle, to whom it was assigned by the Parliament, a little before the Restoration, and afterwards confirmed by Charles II., the duke dying here in 1669-70. † Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, § in 1673. The Cockpit, after the fire at *Whitehall* in 1697, was converted into the *Privy Council-chamber*; and here, in the *Council-chamber*, a scoundrel stabbed *Harley, Earl of Oxford*—

"And fixed disease on *Harley's* closing life."

Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

"I cannot presume to hope the happiness of seeing you very soon, for though I should be recalled tomorrow, I shall savour so strong of a French quart, that I must make my quarantine in some distant village before I dare come near the Cockpit."—*Prior to Lord Townshend, (Roscoe's Pope, 97).*

* Malone's *Shak.*, by *Boswell*, iii. 252, 254.

† A *New Guide to London*, 12mo, 1726, 2nd ed., p. 8.

‡ *Ludlow's Memoirs*, ii. 488.

§ *London Gazette*, No. 863.

The *Treasury Minutes* circ. 1780 are headed "Cockpit."

COCKSPUR STREET, *CHARING CROSS*. A modern street; but why so called I am not aware, unless it had some fancied connection with *The Mews* adjoining. Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, died in this street, in 1783. He was 8 feet 4 inches in height, and his skeleton—one of the curiosities of the *College of Surgeons*—measures 8 feet. He was only twenty-two at his death. *Observe*.—Bronze statue of *George III.* on horseback, by *Matthew Cotes Wyatt*; erected 1837. [See *British Coffee House*.]

COCK AND PYE FIELDS. The name of the Fields on which the *Seven Dials* were built.

COCK TAVERN, *FLEET STREET*, or, as it was at first called, *THE COCK ALEHOUSE*; a celebrated tavern, facing *Middle Temple Gate*, and still (1850) famous for its chops, steaks, porter, and stout. When the plague was raging in *London*, in 1665, the master shut up his house, and retired into the country. The present landlord delights to exhibit one of the farthings referred to in the following advertisement:—

"This is to notify that the master of the *Cock and Bottle*, commonly called the *Cock Alehouse*, at *Temple-bar*, hath dismissed his servants, and shut up his house, for this *Long Vacation*, intending (God willing) to return at *Michaelmas* next, so that all persons whatsoever who have any accounts with the said master, or farthings belonging to the said house, are desired to repair thither before the 8th of this instant *July*, and they shall receive satisfaction."—*The Intelligencer* for 1665, No. 51.

"The *Cock Alehouse*, adjoining to *Temple-bar*, is a noted publick-house."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 117.

"23rd April, 1668. Thence by water to the *Temple*, and there to the *Cock Alehouse*, and drank, and eat a lobster, and sang, and mightily merry. So almost night, I carried *Mrs. Pierce* home, and then *Knipp* and I to the *Temple* again, and took boat, it being now night."—*Pepys*.

Women are not admitted to regale at the *Cock Tavern*; a *Pepys* of the present day would have to go somewhere else with his *Mrs. Pierce* and *Mrs. Knipp*. The old chimney-piece is of the *James I.* period. The praises of the present excellent head-waiter have been sung by *Alfred Tennyson*.

COCK TAVERN, in *BOW STREET*. [See *Bow Street*.]

COCOA TREE (THE), in *ST. JAMES'S STREET*. The Tory "Chocolate-house" of

Queen Anne's time. The Whig Coffee-house was the *St. James's*, in the same street. It stood, I am told, near the Thatched House.

"My face is likewise very well known at the Grecian, the Cocoa-tree, and in the theatres, both of Drury-lane and the Haymarket."—*The Spectator*, No. 1.

"I must not forget to tell you, that the parties have their different places, where, however, a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the Cocoa-tree or Ozinda's, than a Tory will be seen at the coffee-house of St. James'."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 168.

"I am a Scotchman at Forrest's, a Frenchman at Slaughter's, and at the Cocoa-tree I am an Englishman."—*The Connoisseur*, No. 1.

"This respectable body, of which I have the honour of being a member, affords every evening a sight truly English. Twenty or thirty, perhaps, of the first men in the kingdom in point of fortune and fashion, supping at little tables covered with a napkin, in the middle of a coffee-room, upon a bit of cold meat, or a sandwich, and drinking a glass of punch. At present we are full of king's counsellors, and lords of the bedchamber, who, having jumped into the ministry, make a very singular medley of their old principles and language with their modern ones."—*Gibbon, in 1762, (Miscellaneous Works, i. 154)*.

"Within this week there has been a cast at hazard at the Cocoa Tree, the difference of which amounted to an hundred and four score thousand pounds. Mr. O'Birne, an Irish gamester, had won 100,000*l.* of a young Mr. Harvey of Chigwell, just started from a midshipman into an estate by his elder brother's death. O'Birne said, 'You can never pay me.' 'I can,' said the youth, 'my estate will sell for the debt.' 'No,' said O.; 'I will win ten thousand—you shall throw for the odd ninety.' They did, and Harvey won."—*Walpole to Mann, Feb. 6th, 1780*.

The Chocolate-house was afterwards transformed into a Club, in the same way that White's Chocolate-house, in the same street, became, what it still is, "White's Club."

"I belonged, or belong, to the following clubs or societies:—to the Alfred; to the Cocoa-tree; to Watier's; to the Union, &c."—*Byron's Life*, 1 vol. ed., p. 303.

COGERS' HALL. The name of a public-house in Bride-lane, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where a set of politicians or *thinkers* collect at night in large numbers, and discuss the affairs of the State over porter, ale, and warm spirits and water. They derive their name of "Cogers" from the Latin *cogito*, and were first established in 1756. Admission *gratis*. You are not required to speak; but it is necessary to drink "for the good of the house."

COLD BATH FIELDS. A district between Clerkenwell and Pentonville, and so called from a well of cold water, formerly situated in fields, but now built over. Her is the "House of Correction," opened in 1794. [See Eyre Street Hill; Warner Street; Bath Street.]

"As he went through Coldbath Fields he saw
A solitary cell;
And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him
hint
For improving his prisons in Hell."
Southey and Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts.

COLD HARBOUR, or, COLDHARBOUR, UPPER THAMES STREET. A capital message so called, (the derivation doubtful) of which Stow could find no earlier mention than the 13th of Edward II., when it was demised or let by Sir John Abel, knight, to Henry Stow, draper. It was subsequently sold (8th of Edward III.) to Sir John Poultney, who died in 1349, having filled the office of mayor on four several occasions. It was then called "Poultney's Inn," and "counted a right fair and stately house." Passing through various hands, it came at last to the Crown. Richard III., in 1483, granted it to the College of Herald's, who had lately received their charter from him and Henry VII., willing to annul every act of his predecessor, gave it to George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, (d. 1541). Its after history is a little confused. Henry VII. is known to have given it to Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, in exchange for *Durham House* in the Strand; and Edward VI. to have given it, on Tunstal's deprivation, to Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury. The date of the transfer to Tunstal is unknown, but that of the grant to Lord Shrewsbury was the 30th of June, 1553, six days before the death of Edward VI. Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1560; and his son, the sixth earl, the guardian, for fifteen years, of Mary, Queen of Scots, (d. 1590), "took down, and in place thereof built a great number of small tenements, letten out," in Stow's time, "for great rents to people of all sorts."

"Or thence thy starved brother live and die,
Within the cold Coal-harbour sanctuary."

Bishop Hall, Satires, B. v., S. 1.

"Morose. Your knighthood itself shall come off
its knees, and it shall be rejected; or it [knighthood] shall do worse, take sanctuary in Cole-harbour, and fast."—*Ben Jonson, The Silent Woman.*

"*Old Harding.* And tho' the beggar's brat, his wife, I mean, could, for the want of lodging, sleep on stalls, lodge in stocks or cages, would your charities ke her to better harbour?"

"*John.* Unless to Cold-harbour, where, of renty chimnies standing, you shall scarce, in a hole winter, see two smoking. We harbour her? ridewell shall first."—*Heywood and Rowley, Fortune by Land and Sea*, 4to, 1655.*

lvert's Brewery, No. 89, *Upper Thames-street*, occupies the site, and the name is reserved in Cold-Harbour-lane, in Downte Ward, leading to the Thames, by the burying-ground of Allhallows the Less, church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The entrance was by an arched gate, on which stood the steeple and spire of Allhallows the Less.

COLEMAN STREET (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from the street of that name. Coleman-street, Lothbury, Moorgate-street, and Salisbury-circus, originally formed the Lower Walks of Moorfields." Stow enumerates three churches in this ward:—*Olave Upwell*, in Old Jewry; *St. Margaret, Abbury*; and *St. Stephen, Coleman-street*. These three churches were rebuilt after the Great Fire.

COLEMAN STREET, CITY, runs from Old Jewry into Cripplegate, and was "so called of Coleman, the first builder and owner thereof." † The five members accused of treason by Charles I. concealed themselves in this street. "The Star, Coleman-street," was a tavern where Oliver Cromwell and several of his party occasionally met.

Counsel: Mr. Gunter, what can you say concerning a meeting and consultation at the Star, in Coleman-street? *Gunter:* My lord, I was a servant at the Star, in Coleman-street, with one Mr. Desley. That house was a house where Oliver Cromwell and several of that party did use to meet in consultation; they had several meetings; I do remember very well one amongst the rest, in particular, that Mr. Peters was there: he came in the afternoon about four o'clock, and was there till ten or eleven at night; I, being but a drawer, did not hear much of their discourse, but the subject was tending towards the king, after he was a prisoner, for they called him by the name of Charles Stuart; I heard not much of the discourse; they were writing, but what I knew not, I guessed it to be something drawn up against the king; I perceived that Mr. Peters was private, and pleasant in the company. *The Court:*

How old were you at that time? *Gunter:* I am now thirty years the last Bartholomew-day, and this was in 1648. *The Court:* How long before the king was put to death? *Gunter:* A good while; it was suddenly, as I remember, three days before Oliver Cromwell went out of town. *Peters:* I was never there but once with Mr. Nathaniel Fiennes. *Counsel:* Was Cromwell there? *Gunter:* Yes. *Counsel:* Was Mr. Peters there any oftener than once? *Gunter:* I know not, but once I am certain of it; this is the gentleman; for then he wore a great sword. *Peters:* I never wore a great sword in my life."—*Trial of Hugh Peters.*

In a conventicle in "Swan-alley," on the east side of this street, Venner, a wine-cooper and Millenarian, preached the opinions of his sect to "the soldiers of King Jesus." The result is matter of history: an insurrection followed—"Venner's Insurrection;" and Venner, their leader, was hanged and quartered in Coleman-street, Jan. 19th, 1660-1.—John Goodwin, minister in Coleman-street, waited on Charles I. the day before the King's execution, tendered his services, and offered to pray for him. The King thanked him, but said he had chosen Dr. Juxon, whom he knew.* Vicars wrote an attack on Goodwin, called *The Coleman-street Conclave Visited!*—Justice Clement, in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, lived in Coleman-street; and Cowley wrote a play, called *Cutter of Coleman-street*.—Bloomfield, author of *The Farmer's Boy*, followed his original calling of a shoemaker at No. 14, Great Bell-yard, in this street. I saw, in Mr. Upcott's hands, the poet's shop-card, neatly engraved, and inscribed: "Bloomfield, Ladies' Shoe-maker, No. 14, Great Bell-yard, Coleman-street. The best real Spanish Leather at reasonable prices." [See *St. Stephen, Coleman-street; Armourers' and Braziers' Hall.*]

"The carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman-street; they come every Thursday."—*Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

COLLEGE HILL, UPPER THAMES STREET, so called after a College of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, and thrice Mayor of London. His last mayoralty was in 1419. The church is named *St. Michael's, College-hill*. Here is *Mercers' School*, one of the oldest schools in London, occupying the site of "God's House or Hospital," an almshouse founded by Whittington, and removed to Highgate, in 1808, to make

See also *A Trick to Catch the Old One*, 4to, (Dyce's Middleton, ii. 58). † Stow, p. 107.

* Ath. Ox., ed. 1721, ii. 699.

way for the present building. The scholars, seventy in number, are admitted without restriction of age or place. The second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family lived in a large house on the west side of College-hill, towards the top. [See Buckingham House.]

COLLEGE OF ARMS. [See *Heralds' College*.]

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY (ROYAL), 16, HANOVER SQUARE. Founded July, 1845, for the purpose of affording adequate opportunities for instruction in Practical Chemistry at a moderate expense, and for promoting the general advancement of Chemical Science by means of a well-appointed Laboratory. The fee for students working every day during the session, is 15*l.*; four days in the week, is 12*l.*; three days in the week, is 10*l.*; two days in the week, is 7*l.*; one day in the week, is 5*l.* Hours of attendance from 9 to 5. Anniversary day, first Monday in June. The first stone was laid by Prince Albert, June 16th, 1846.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, WARWICK LANE, NEWGATE STREET, (the old college, now a meat-market), erected between 1674 and 1689, from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren.

"Not far from that most celebrated place *
Where angry Justice shews her awful face,
Where little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state,—
There stands a Dome, majestic to the sight,
And sumptuous arches bear its oval height;
A golden Globe, placed high with artful skill,
Seems to the distant sight—a gilded pill."
Garth, Dispensary.

On one side of the court is a statue of Charles II., on the opposite that of Sir John Cutler, (d. 1693).

"His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,
And well (he thought) advis'd him, 'Live like me.'
As well his Grace replied, 'Like you, Sir John?
That I can do when all I have is gone!'"—*Pope.*

It appears by the College books, that, in 1674, Sir John Cutler was desirous of becoming a contributor towards the building of the College, and a committee was appointed to thank him for his kind intentions. Cutler accepted their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expense. In 1680, statues in honour of the King and

Sir John were voted by the members; and nine years afterwards, the College being then completed, it was resolved to borrow money of Sir John to discharge the College debt. What the sum was is not specified; it appears, however, that, in 1699, Sir John's executors made a demand on the College for 7000*l.*, supposed to include money actually lent, money pretended to be given, and interest on both. The executors, however, accepted 2000*l.*, and dropt their claim to the other five. The statue, therefore, was allowed to stand, but the inscription—

"*Omnia Cutleri cedat Labor Amphitheatro,*"
was properly obliterated.*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (ROYAL), in PALL MALL EAST, corner of TRAFALGAR SQUARE. Built by Sir Robert Smirke at a cost of 30,000*l.*, and opened with a Latin oration by Sir Henry Hallford June 25th, 1825. The College was founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. The members, at its first institution, met in the founder's house in *Knightrider-street* on the site of No. 5, still (by Linacre's bequest in the possession of the College. From the founder's house they moved to *Amen-corner* (where Harvey read his lectures on the discovery of the circulation of the blood) from thence, (1674), after the Great Fire to *Warwick-lane*, (where Wren built there a college which still remains, see preceding article), and from Warwick-lane and thence stalls about Newgate Market to their present College in Pall-mall East. *Observe.*—In the gallery above the library seven preparations by the celebrated Harvey,† and very large number by Dr. Matthew Baillie.—The engraved portrait of Harvey, by Jansen three-quarter, seated; head of Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*; three-quarter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I.; three-quarter of Sir Edmund King, the physician who bled King Charles II. in a fit, on his own responsibility; head of Dr. Sydenham, by Mar-

* Pennant; Ward's London Spy. In *The Reasons of Mr. Bays [Dryden's] Changing his Religion*, 4to, 1688, it is called "*Cutler's Theatre in Warwick Lane*," p. 29.

† These interesting preparations, made by Harvey at Padua, had been carefully kept at Burtleigh on-the-Hill, and were presented to the College in 1823 by the Earl of Winchelsea, the direct descendant of the Lord Chancellor Nottingham, who married a niece of the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

* Old Bailey.

Beale; three-quarter of Dr. Radcliffe, by Kneller; Sir Hans Sloane, by Richardson; Sir Samuel Garth, by Kneller; Dr. Friend, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Mead, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Warren, by Gainsborough; William Hunter, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Heberden. *Busts*.—George IV., by Chantrey, (one of his finest); Dr. Mead, by Roubiliac; Dr. Sydenham, by Wilton, from the picture; Harvey, by Scheemakers, (from the picture); Dr. Baillie, by Chantrey, (from a model by Nollekens); Dr. Babington, by Behnes.—Dr. Radcliffe's old-headed cane, successively carried by Drs. Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, Pitcairn, and Matthew Baillie, (presented to the College by Mrs. Baillie); and a clever little picture, by Zoffany, of Hunter delivering a lecture in anatomy before the members of the Royal Academy—all portraits. *Mode of admission*.—Order from a fellow. Almost every physician of eminence in London is a fellow.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ROYAL), LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, (south side), built 1835, from the designs of Charles Barry, R.A., and is said to have cost 40,000*l.* "The Royal College of Surgeons in London" was incorporated by charter, March 22nd, 1800. The museum of the College, at present (1849) under the direction of Owen, the Quaker of England, originated in the purchase for 15,000*l.*, made by parliament, of the Hunterian Collection. John Hunter (the founder) was born in 1728 at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, and died suddenly in St. George's Hospital, London, Oct. 16th, 1793. The Collection is arranged in two apartments—one called the "Physiological Department, or Normal Structures;" the other the "Pathological Department, or Abnormal Structures;"—the number of specimens is upwards of 23,000. *Observe*.—Skeleton (eight feet in height) of Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, who died in Cockspur-street, in 1783, at the age of twenty-two. He measured, when dead, five feet 4 inches.—Skeleton (20 inches in height) of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf, who died in Bond-street, in 1824, in the tenth year of her age.—Plaster-cast of the right hand of Patrick Cotter, an Irish giant, whose height, in 1802, was five feet 7 inches and a half.—Plaster-cast of the left hand of M. Louis, the French giant, whose height was 7 feet 4 inches.—Skeleton of Chunee, the famous elephant brought to England in 1810—exhibited for a time on the stage of Covent-garden Theatre,

and subsequently bought by Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie at Exeter Change. After a return of an annual paroxysm, aggravated, as subsequently appeared, by inflammation of the large pulp of one of the tusks, Chunee, in 1826, became so ungovernably violent that it was found necessary to kill him. Amid the shower of balls, he knelt down at the well-known voice of his keeper, to present a more vulnerable point to the soldiers employed to shoot him, and did not die until he had received upwards of one hundred musket and rifle bullets. On the platform is preserved the base of the inflamed tusk, showing a spicula of ivory which projected into the pulp.—Skeleton of the gigantic extinct deer, (*Megaceros Hibernicus*, commonly but erroneously called the "Irish elk"), exhumed from a bed of shell-marl beneath a peat-bog near Limerick. The span of the antlers, measured in a straight line between the extreme tips, is 8 feet; the length of a single antler, following the curve, 7 feet 3 inches; height of the skeleton to the top of the skull, 7 feet 6 inches; to the highest point of the antlers, 10 feet 4 inches; weight of the skull and antlers, 76 pounds.—Female monstrous foetus, found in the abdomen of Thomas Lane, a lad between fifteen and sixteen years of age, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, June 6th, 1814.—Imperfectly formed male foetus, found in the abdomen of John Hare, an infant between nine and ten months old, born May 8th, 1807.—Human female twin monster, the bodies of which are united crosswise, sacrum to sacrum; the mother was between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and was delivered, in 1815, without any particular difficulty.—Intestines of Napoleon, showing the progress of the disease which carried him off.—Cast in wax of the band uniting the bodies of the Siamese twins.—Iron pivot of a try-sail mast, and two views of John Taylor, a seaman, through whose chest the blunt end of the pivot was driven. While guiding the pivot of the try-sail mast into the main-boom, on board a brig in the London Docks, the tackle gave way, and the pivot passed obliquely through his body and penetrated the deck. He was carried to the London Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained various other injuries, but in five months he was enabled to walk from the hospital to the College of Surgeons, and back again. He returned to his duty as a seaman, and twice, at intervals of about a year, revisited the College in a robust state of health. The

try-sail mast was 39 feet long, and about 600 pounds in weight.—Portions of a skeleton of a rhinoceros, discovered in a limestone cavern at Oreston, near Plymouth, during the formation of the Plymouth breakwater.—Embalmed body of the first wife of the late Martin Van Butchell, prepared at his request in January, 1775, by Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Cruikshank. The method pursued in its preparation was, principally, that of injecting the vascular system with oil of turpentine and camphorated spirit of wine, and the introduction of powdered nitre and camphor into the cavity of the abdomen, &c.

“The Museum is open to the Fellows and Members of the College, and to visitors introduced by them personally, or by written orders stating their names (which orders are not transferable), on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4 o'clock; except during the month of September, when the Museum is closed.”

Works of Art.—Portrait of John Hunter, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the well-known picture so finely engraved by Sharp: it has sadly faded. Posthumous bust of John Hunter, by Flaxman. Bust of Cline, by Chantrey, (fine). The old College of Surgeons (known to every reader of Roderick Random) was in the Old Bailey. Here Goldsmith was examined and rejected as unqualified for the inferior office of a surgeon's mate. There is a good engraving of it in the 1754 edition of Stow.

COLOSSEUM (THE), in the REGENT'S PARK. Built (1824) by Decimus Burton, for Mr. Hornor, a land-surveyor, who made the sketches of the panorama of London from the top of St. Paul's, afterwards finished by Mr. E. T. Parris and his assistants, on 46,000 square feet of canvas. The name was suggested, I suppose, by the colossal size of the building, for its form resembles the Pantheon at Rome, and not the Colosseum. It is used as an exhibition, and was sold, May 11th, 1843, for 23,000 guineas. It will well repay a visit.

COLONIAL OFFICE (THE), 14, DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL. A government office for conducting the business between Great Britain and her colonies. The head of the office is called the Secretary for the Colonies, and is always a Cabinet Minister. In a small waiting-room, on the right hand as you enter, the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Lord Nelson, both waiting to see the Secretary of State, met the only time in their lives. The duke

knew Nelson, from his pictures. Lord Nelson did not know the duke, but was so struck with his conversation that he stepped out the room to enquire who he was.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS. Five ample and commodious docks, the property of the Commercial Dock Company, with an entrance from the Thames, between Randall's rents and Dog-and-Duck-stairs, near opposite King's-Arms-stairs in the Isle Dogs. They were opened in 1807, and were originally known as the Greenland Docks. Office of the Company, No. 10 Fenchurch-street.

COMMERCIAL ROAD runs from Whitechapel to Limehouse, and was formed chiefly at the expense of the East India Company, as a means of communication between the East India Docks at Blackwall and the Company's Warehouses in the City.

COMMON COUNCIL (COURT OF) [See Guildhall.]

COMMONS (HOUSE OF). [See House of Commons.]

COMMON PLEAS (COURT OF). [See Westminster Hall.]

COMPASSES (THE), a public-house near RANELAGH GROVE, between Pimlico and Chelsea. [See Goat and Compasses.]

COMPTER (THE), in SOUTHWARK. A prison for the Borough of the City of London, wherein debtors and others for misdemeanours were imprisoned. It was so called from *Computare*; “because,” says Minshew, “whosoever slippeth in there must be sure to account, and pay well to ere he get out again.” Counter-street, Counter-row, and Counter-alley, in the locality of *St. Margaret's-hill*, preserve street recollection of a place once sufficiently well known.

“A part of this parish church of St. Margaret's is now a Court, wherein the assizes and sessions were kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same church is now a prison called the Compter in Southwarke.”—*Stow*, p. 153.

“The Compter was formerly kept at St. Margaret's-hill next to the Session-house: But it was lately removed by order of the City to a place in St. Olave's parish, near Battle Bridge, called, I think, Eglin's Gate.”—*Strype*, Second Appendix, p. 12.

[See Wood Street; Poultry.]

CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, or CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET. Built 1718, and so called from a conduit (

ter in certain fields, of which no better description could be given when the street was built, than that they lay between Piccadilly and Paddington. [See Stratford Place.]

"July 18, 1691. I went to London to hear Mr. Springfellow preach his first sermon in the new-erected church of Trinity in Conduit-street, to which I did recommend him to Dr. Tenison for the constant preacher and lecturer. This church being formerly built of timber on Hounslow-heath by King James for the mass-priests, being begged by Dr. Tenison, rector of St. Martin's, was set up by that public-minded, charitable, and pious man."

Evelyn.

"The history of Conduit-street Chapel, or Trinity Chapel, is very remarkable. It was originally built of wood by James II. for private mass, and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on his royal master's excursions, or when he attended his army. Among other places, it visited Hounslow-heath, where it continued some time after the revolution. It was then removed and enlarged by the rector of the parish of St. Martin's, and placed not far from the spot on which it now stands. Dr. Tenison, when rector of St. Martin's, without permission from King William to rebuild it; and, after it had made as many journeys as the house of Loretto, it was by Tenison transmuted to a good building of brick, and has rested ever since on the present site."—*Pennant.*

The chapel, in 1700, stood at the top of what is now Old Bond-street.*

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

The quarrel between Lord Camelford and Mr. Best, on account of Lord Camelford's mistress, a woman of the name of Symons, occurred at the Prince of Wales's Coffee-house in this street. The duel was fought the next day (March 7th, 1804) in the grounds behind Holland House. Lord Camelford was killed. The principal reason that induced Lord C. to persist in fighting Mr. Best was, it is said, that the latter was deemed the best shot in England, and to have made an apology would have exposed

Mordan and Lea's Map, "I. Harris, Delin. et. sculp. 1700."

I am informed by the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker that the first Marquis Camden caught a woodcock in the area of his house (now Duke of Beaufort's) in Arlington-street, next door to Piccadilly.

his lordship's courage to suspicion. No. 37, on the south side, (now Dr. Elliotson's), was for some years the residence of Mr. Canning, the eminent statesman.

CONNAUGHT PLACE, CUMBERLAND GATE, near the Edgeware-road. In No. 7, Connaught-place, facing Hyde Park, Caroline, Princess of Wales, was living in 1814. Hither the Princess Charlotte hurried in a hackney-coach when she quarrelled with her father and left Warwick House. [See Warwick Street.]

CONSERVATIVE CLUB HOUSE, on the west side of St. JAMES'S STREET. Built 1843—45, on the site of the Thatched House Tavern, from the designs of the late George Basevi and Sydney Smirke, Esq., and opened Feb. 19th, 1845. The interior decorations are by Mr. Sang. There are six public rooms, viz., a morning and evening-room, library, coffee-room, dining-room and card-room. In addition to these there are committee-rooms, billiard-rooms, &c. The most striking feature of the house is the Hall, coved so as to allow a gallery to run round it, and the staircase, both richly ornamented in colour. The most stately room is that for evening occupation, extending from north to south of the building, on the first floor. It is nearly 100 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 25 in height, with coved ceiling, supported by 18 noble Scagliola Corinthian columns. The morning-room on the ground floor is of the same dimensions, and is very elegant in its appointment. The library occupies nearly the whole of the upper part of the north of the building. The coffee-room, in the lower division of the northern portion of the building, is of the same proportions as the library. [See INTRODUCTION.]

CONSTITUTION HILL, St. JAMES'S PARK. The road so called running from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner.

"King Charles II., after taking two or three turns one morning in St. James's-park (as was his usual custom), attended only by the Duke of Leeds and my Lord Cromarty, walked up Constitution-hill, and from thence into Hyde-park. But just as he was crossing the road, the Duke of York's coach was nearly arrived there. The Duke had been hunting that morning on Hounslow-heath, and was returning in his coach, escorted by a party of the Guards, who, as soon as they saw the King, suddenly halted, and consequently stopped the coach. The Duke being acquainted with the occasion of the halt, immediately got out of his coach, and after saluting the King, said he was greatly surprised to find his Majesty in that

place, with such a small attendance, and that he thought his Majesty exposed himself to some danger. 'No kind of danger, James; for I am sure no man in England will take away my life to make you King.' This was the King's answer. The old Lord Cromarty often mentioned this anecdote to his friends."—*Dr. King's Anecdotes of his Own Times*, p. 61.

I do not think that it was called Constitution-hill as early as the reign of Charles II., but this will not throw any distrust on the anecdote, which is very characteristic. In John Smith's map, published in 1724, it is called "Constitution Hill," but in all subsequent maps it is marked as "the King's Coach-way to Kensington." Dr. Armstrong tells us that Thomson once asked how a certain gentleman—meaning Glover, the author of *Leouidas*,*—could possibly be a poet, as he had never once seen a hill. "Now, I apprehend," says Armstrong, "that Mr. Thomson must have been misinformed here; for I remember to have met the very gentleman in question one Sunday evening, I think it might have been towards June or July, upon the utmost summit of Constitution-hill." On the 10th of June, 1840, a lunatic of the name of Oxford fired at Queen Victoria, as her Majesty was proceeding with Prince Albert in an open phaeton up Constitution-hill. A second and equally unsuccessful attempt to shoot her Majesty was made in St. James's Park, May 30th, 1842, by another supposed lunatic of the name of John Francis; and a third in 1849, by a fool named Hamilton.

COOPERS' HALL, BASINGHALL STREET. The Company was incorporated in 1501.

COPENHAGEN HOUSE, COPENHAGEN FIELDS. A public-house or tavern in the parish of Islington, called Coopen-hagen in the map before Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, 1695. There is a woodcut of the old house, and a long account of it in Hone's *Every Day Book*, (i. 858). The house and fields (now built over) were the scene of many seditious assemblies at the beginning of the French revolution.

COPT HALL, near the Thames at Vauxhall, was a large mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, temp. James I., and held by him of the Manor of Kennington. Here, under the custody of Sir Thomas Parry, the ill-fated Arabella Stuart was confined. In Norden's Survey, taken in 1615, the house is described as standing opposite to a capital

mansion called Fauxe-hall (Vauxhall), as in the Survey taken by order of Parliament after the death of Charles I., it is described as "a capital messuage called Vauxha alias Copped-hall, bounded by the Thame being a fair dwelling house strongly built of three stories high, and a fair staircase breaking out from it of 19 feet square." Sir Samuel Morland, in 1675, carried on his mechanical and philosophical experiments in this house.

CORAM STREET (GREAT) derives its name from Captain Coram, the founder of the *Foundling Hospital*.

CORDWAINER STREET WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, and so named of Cordwainers or Shoemakers, curriers and workers of leather dwelling there. Stow enumerates two churches in the ward:—*St. Anthony, Watling-street*; & *Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside*; both rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire. [See Bow Lane, Budge Row; Hosier Lane; Soper Lane.]

CORDWAINERS' HALL, GREAT DITTAFF LANE, and the third Hall of the same Company on the same spot, was erected in 1788 from the designs of Sylvanus Houlihan. The Cordwainers were first incorporated by Henry IV. in 1410, under the title of "The Cordwainers and Cobblers," and the first Hall of the Company was in the ward of St. Dunstons, which the Company has given its name to. The great Camden left the Cordwainers' Company 16*l.*, to purchase a piece of plat

CORK STREET, BURLINGTON GARDEN. So named after Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and Cork, the architect of the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, as it is said of the gateway and colonnade before Burlington House. A good, home-well-cooked English dinner may be had at a reasonable rate at the Blue Posts Tavern in this street. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Dr. Arbuthnot, who was living here in 1729, and died here Feb. 27th, 1734-5. Field Marshal Wade, (d. 1747-8), in a house built for him by the Earl of Burlington; there is a view of it in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*.

"I went yesterday to see Marshall Wade's house, which is selling by auction, and is worse contrived on the inside than is conceivable, all to humour the beauty of the front. Lord Chesterfield said, that to be sure he could not live in it, but intended to take the house over against it to live at it. It is literally true that all the directions gave my Lord Burlington was to have a place

* Armstrong's Misc., ii. 270.

* Lysons's Environs. † Stow, p. 94.

‡ Rate-books of St. James's.

a large cartoon [Meleager and Atalanta] of Rubens that he had bought in Flanders; but my lord found it necessary to have so many correspondent doors that there was no room at last for the picture: and the Marshall was forced to sell the picture to my father; it is now at Houghton."—*Walpole to Montagu, May 18th, 1748.*

ady Masham, (Mrs. Masham), the celebrated Bed-chamber woman of Queen Anne, lived and died in this street.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, a street, projected and opened 1747, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827, and reopened June 24th, 1828. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the hours of business are from 10 to 3; Monday is the principal day. Wheat is paid for in bills at one month, and all other descriptions of corn and grain in bills at two months. The Kentish "hoymen" (distinguished by their sailors' jackets) have lands free of expense, and pay less for rent and dues than others.

CORNHILL (WARD OF). One of the six wards of London, and "so called," says Stow, "of a corn market time out of mind ere holden, and is a part of the principal high street."* Stow enumerates two churches in this ward:—*St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill*; *St. Michael's-upon-Cornhill*; both destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren.

CORNHILL. A crowded street between the Poultry and Leadenhall-street, "so called," says Stow, "of a corn market time out of mind there holden,"† and formerly distinguished for its prison for night-walkers, called "The Tun," because the same was built somewhat in fashion of a tun standing on the one end,—for its "fair conduit of sweet water castellated in the middle of the street,"—and for its water-stand, called "The Standard," with four spouts running at every tide four different ways. "The Tun" was built in 1583 by Henry Walleis, who built the Stocks Market, (the site is still marked by a pump and suitable inscription); the conduit (adjoining it) in 1401, and the Standard in 1582, for water from the Thames, brought by an artificial forcer invented by Peter Morris, a Dutchman, the first person who conveyed Thames water into houses by pipes of lead. The Standard stood near the junction of Cornhill with Leadenhall-street, and distances were

formerly measured from it, as many of our suburban milestones still remain to prove. The earliest occupants were drapers.*

"Then into Corn-Hyll anon I yode,
Where was much stolen gere amonge;
I saw where honge myne owne hoode,
That I had lost amonge the thronge;
To by my own hood I thought it wronge,
I knew it well as I dyd my crede,
But for lack of money I could not spede."

Lydgate's London Lickpenny.

"I have seen a Quinten set upon Cornhill, by the Leadenhall, where the attendants on the lords of the merry disports have run and made great pastime."—*Stow, p. 36.*

The two churches are *St. Peter's, Cornhill*, and *St. Michael's, Cornhill*. [See Birch in Lane.] Gray, the poet, was born Dec. 26th, 1716, in a house on the site of No. 41. The original house was destroyed by fire, March 25th, 1748, and immediately rebuilt by Gray.

"The house I lost was insured for 500*l.* and with the deduction of three per cent. they paid me 485*l.* The rebuilding will cost 590*l.*, and the other expenses, that necessarily attend it, will mount that sum to 650*l.*"—*Gray to Wharton, June 5th, 1748.*

"I give to Mary Antrobus of Cambridge, spinster, my second cousin, by the mother's side, all that my freehold estate and house in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, now let at the yearly rent of sixty-five pounds, and in the occupation of Mr. Nortgeth, perfumer," &c.—*Gray's Will.*

Mr. Brayley mentions † that as late as 1824 the house No. 41 was inhabited by a perfumer. [See Pope's Head Alley; St. Michael's Alley; Freeman's Court.]

COSMORAMA (THE), Nos. 207 and 209, REGENT STREET. Intended primarily for exhibiting views of remarkable scenes in different parts of the world, but chiefly used as ordinary exhibition rooms.

COSIN LANE, in DOWGATE WARD.

"So named of William Cosin that dwelt there in the 4th of Richard II., as divers his predecessors, father, grandfather, &c., had done before him. William Cosin was one of the sheriffs in the year 1306."—*Stow, p. 87.*

COTTON HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, near the west end of Westminster Hall. The town-house of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the famous Cotton Library, (d. 1631); of his son, and of his grandson.

"In the passage out of Westminster-hall into the Old Palace-yard, a little beyond the stairs going up to St. Stephen's Chapel (now the Parliament-house) on the left hand, is the house belonging to

* Stow, p. 71.

† Ibid.

* Strype, B. ii., p. 135. † Londiniana, iii. 98.

the ancient and noble family of the Cottons; wherein is kept a most inestimable library of manuscript volumes, famed both at home and abroad."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 55.

The Cotton Library was secured to the nation by 12 Will. III., c. 7, and Cotton House sold to the Crown in the reign of Queen Anne, for 4500*l.*, by Sir John Cotton, the great-grandson of the founder. Sir Christopher Wren describes the house at this time as in a "very ruinous condition," and that for a substantial repair "it would have to be taken down."* In consequence of this report the Library was removed in 1712 to Essex House in the Strand, and afterwards, in 1730, to Ashburnham House in Dean's-yard, where in 1731, while under Bentley's charge, a fire broke out which destroyed and injured many valuable volumes. The Cotton Collection, transferred in 1753 to the British Museum, was contained, while at Cotton House, in fourteen cases, over which were placed the heads of the twelve Cæsars, Cleopatra, and Faustina. The press-marks of the Cæsars are still used, to distinguish the Cotton MSS. from other collections. Charles I. lay at Cotton House during his trial in Westminster Hall. After the trial he slept at Whitehall, and the night before the execution at St. James's.

"Walking one morning with Lieutenant-General Cromwell in Sir Robert Cotton's Garden, he inveighed bitterly against them, saying in a familiar way to me: 'If thy father were alive he would let some of them hear what they deserve:' adding farther, 'that it was a miserable thing to serve a Parliament.'"—*Ludlow's Memoirs*, Vevay ed., i. 185.

"As his Majesty returned from the Hall to Cotton House, a soldier that was upon the guard said aloud as the king passed by, 'God bless you, sir.' The king thanked him, but an uncivil officer struck him with his cane upon the head, which his Majesty observing, said, 'The punishment exceeded the offence.'"—*Herbert's Narrative*.

The Italian witnesses against Queen Caroline were lodged in what was then (1820) called Cotton House.

COURT OF ARCHES. [*See Doctors' Commons.*]

COVENT GARDEN, properly Convent Garden, and so called from having been originally the garden of the Abbey at Westminster.

"It is so described in an Inquis. after the decease of one Robert Reed, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Gent., (taken on 2 August, 9 Elizabeth), who is thereby stated to have held of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church

of Westminster, some messuages with garden thereto, 'scituantur inter regiam viam ducenten de Charinge Crosse usque Londinum ex parte Australi et gardinum nuper pertinens Monasterii Sancti Petri Westmonasteriensis vocatum *le Covent Garden* ex parte boreali, et abutant super terram monasterii de Abingdon versus occidentis.' They by an Inquis. taken after the decease of Francis Earl of Bedford, on 29 Decr., 28 Eliz., it was found that he held 'l. acras terre, et pasture, cum pertinentiis vocat' *The Covent Garden* jacentes in parochia Scti Martini in campis juxta Charinge Crosse in Com' Midd' ac vii acras terre et pasture vocat' *The longe acre* adjacentes prope Covent Garden in parochia predicta.'"—*T. Eddlyne Tomlinson* (*MS. communication*).

"This Covent Garden and the lands belonging to it was first granted by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset; which upon his attainder came back to the Crown. And then in the month of May, 1552, there was a patent granted to John Earl of Bedford, of Covent Garden, lying in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, next Charing cross, with seven acres called Long Acre, of the yearly value of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, parcel of the possession of the late Duke of Somerset, To have to him and his heirs, to be held in Socage and not in Capite."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 88.

In the *Archæologia* (vol. xxx., p. 494) is a copy of a lease from the Earl of Bedford to Sir William Cecil, dated Sept. 7th, 1570 of "all that his poreyon or percell of grounde lyenge in the East Ende, and being percell of the Enclosure or Pasture comunely called Covent Garden, scituate in Westm', which poreyon the said Sir Willm Cecil doeth and of late yeares hath occupied at the sufferance of the said Earl, and hath bene and ys now dyveded from the rest of the said enclosure called Covent Garden, on the west syde of the said poreyon or p'cell nowe demysed wth certain Stulpes and Rayles of Wood, and is fenced wth a wall of mudde or earth on the East next vnto the Comune highwaye that leadeth from Stronde to St. Giles in the fyeldes, and on the west end towards the South is fenced wth the Orchard wall of the said Sr Willm Cecyll, and on the South end with a certayne fence wall of mudde or earth, beinge therbye devyded from certayne Gardens belonging to the Inne called the Whyte Heart [*see Hart Street*], and other tenementes scituate in the high streate of Westm', comunly called the Stronde." The Sir William Cecil of this lease was the great Lord Burghley.*

* In 1627, only two people were rated to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the head "Covent Garden."

* Harl. MS. 6850.

Covent-garden, particularly so called, is a large and well-proportioned square in which the Market stands; with the Arcade or Piazza on the north and north-east side, Tavistock-row on the south, and the church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on the west. The square was formed (circ. 1631) at the expense of Francis, Earl of Bedford, (d. 1641), and from the designs of Inigo Jones,* (d. 1652), though never completed, or even perhaps designed in full. The Arcade or Piazza ran along the whole of the north and east side of the square; the church completed the west; and the south was girt by the wall of Bedford House garden and a grove or "small grotto of trees most pleasant in the summer season," † and under which the first market was originally held. In the centre of the square stands a column surmounted by a dial, (but this was subsequent to Inigo's time †), and the whole area was laid with gravel, and is very well kept. The scene of Dryden's *Mar-Martin* is laid in this once fashionable quarter of the town, and the allusions to the square, the church, and the Piazza, are of constant occurrence in the poems of the age of Charles II. and Queen Anne.

"This town two bargains has not worth one farthing,
A Smithfield horse—and wife of Covent Garden."—*Epilogue to Dryden's Limberham*.
"Come, come, do not blaspheme this masqued age, like an ill-bred city-dame whose husband is half-broke by living in Covent Garden."—

They show, at Wilton, Inigo's coloured designs of the Piazza of Covent-garden and the square of St. Paul's Inn. † Strype, B. vi., p. 89.

1668. Dec. 7.	Received of the Right Honourable the Earle of Bedford, as a gratuity towards the erecting of the Column	£ s. d.
		20 0 0
Ditto.	Received from the Honourable Sr Charles Cotterell, Master of the Ceremonies, as a gift towards the said Column	10 0 0
1668. April 29.	Received from the Right Honourable the Lord Denzill Holles, as a present towards the erecting of the aforesaid Column	10 0 0
1668. Nov.	For Drawing a Modell of the Column to be presented to the Vestry	0 10 0
1668. Dec.	To Mr. Wainwright for the 4 Gnomens	0 8 6

Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Wycherley, the Gentleman Dancing-Master, 4to, 1673.

"Slife! I'll do what I please.—A great piece of business to go to Covent Garden Square in a hackney coach, and take a turn with one's friend! If I had gone to Knightsbridge, or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden, or Barn Elms, with a man alone—something might have been said!"—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"Where Covent Garden's famous temple stands,
That boasts the work of Jones' immortal hands,
Columns with plain magnificence appear,
And graceful porches lead along the square;
Here oft my course I bend, when lo! from far
I spy the furies of the foot-ball war:
The 'prentice quits his shop to join the crew,
Increasing crowds the flying game pursue.
O whither shall I run? the throng draws nigh;
The ball now skims the street, now soars on high;
The dexterous glazier strong returns the bound,
And jingling sashes on the pent-house sound."

Gay, Trivia.

Many of the residences of eminent men in this interesting locality are described elsewhere. [See Piazza; Bow Street; Charles Street; Bedford Street; Henrietta Street; Russell Street; King Street; Tavistock Row; St. Paul's Church; King's Coffee House, &c.] Evans's Hotel was built for Russell, Earl of Orford, the English admiral who defeated the French off Cape La Hogue. The Earl died here in 1727. People are found who see a fancied resemblance in the façade of the house to the hull of a vessel. Lord Orford's house was subsequently occupied by Thomas, Lord Archer, (d. 1768), and by James West, the great collector of books, &c., and president of the Royal Society, (d. 1772). In January, 1774, it was opened by David Low as an hotel; the first family hotel, it is said, established in London. Covent-garden was made a parish by ordinance of 7th of January, 1645, confirmed by an Act of 12 Charles II., ann. 1660. It is encompassed (curiously enough) by the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, the great fruit, vegetable, and herb market of London, originated (circ. 1656) in a few temporary stalls and sheds at the back of the garden wall of *Bedford House* on the south side of the square. I can find no earlier allusion to it than the entry of a payment made by the churchwardens of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

"21 March, 1656. Paid to the Painter for painting the Benches and Seates in the Markett-place, £1 10s. 0d."

In 1666, a payment occurs "for trees planted in the broad place," meaning the area before the Piazza; and in 1668 is an entry of

certain sums from wealthy inhabitants towards the expense of erecting the dial column in the centre of the square. The market rising in character and importance, a grant was made of it by Charles II. to William, Earl of Bedford, by Letters Patent dated May 12th, 1671, and in 1679, when the market was rated to the poor for the first time, there were twenty-three salesmen, severally rated at 2s. and 1s. When *Bedford House* was taken down in 1704, and the present *Tavistock-row*, &c., built on the site of the boundary wall of that house, the market-people were pushed from off the foot-pavement into the centre of the square, and afterwards increasing in business and in number, they came to engross by degrees the whole area of the garden. What the market was like (circ. 1698) we are told by Strype.

"The south side of Covent Garden Square lieth open to Bedford Garden, where there is a small grove of trees, most pleasant in the summer season; and on this side there is kept a market for fruits, herbs, roots, and flowers, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, which is grown to a considerable account and well served with choice goods, which makes it much resorted unto."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 89.

It was, however, he tells us in another place, (B. ii., p. 199), inferior to the *Stocks Market*, "surpassing," as that market did, "all the other fruit markets in London." This refers to 1698 or perhaps a little later; and in 1710 the market was of so little account or extent, that the view of the Piazza, as engraved in that year by Sutton Nichols, represents the market as limited to a few stalls or temporary sheds. It increased, however, with the surrounding population, and, from a memorial of the vestry of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, addressed, in April, 1748, to the Duke of Bedford, (the ground landlord of the market), it would appear that the sheds in the market-place, mere stalls, or tenements of one story at the first, had been increased by upper sheds, converted into bed-chambers, and other apartments inhabited by bakers, cooks, retailers of geneva, "to the injury and prejudice of the fair trader." The vestry state, in the same memorial, that the value of the houses had suffered from the growth of the market; but what was done in consequence I am not aware. The present Market-place (William Fowler, architect) was erected in 1830 at the expense of the late Duke of Bedford. The market is rated (1849) to the poor at 4800*l.*, rather under than above the amount derived from the

rental and the tolls.* The stranger in London who wishes to see what Covent Garden Market is like, should visit it on Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, morning in summer, about 3 o'clock—not later. To see the supply of fruit and vegetables carted off, 7 A.M. is early enough. To enjoy the sight and smell of flowers and fruit, the finest in the world, any time from 10 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. will answer. The central arcade at mid-day is one of the prettiest sights in London. Saturday is the best day.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.† The theatre on the west side of *Bow-street*, *Covent-garden*, and the second theatre of the same spot. The first theatre was opened Dec. 7th, 1732, by John Rich the famous harlequin and patentee of the theatre in *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, (d. 1762). This was burnt down on the morning of the 20th of September, 1808, the organ left by Handel, and the valuable stock of wine of the *Beef Steak Club*, sharing the fate of the whole building. The first stone of the second theatre (the present) was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 31st of December, 1808, and the theatre opened at "new prices on the night of the 13th of September, 1809." The architect was Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. and the statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and the two bas-reliefs on the *Bow-street* front, are by Flaxman.

"The new Covent Garden Theatre opened 18th Sept., 1809, when a cry of 'Old Prices' (afterwards diminished to 'O.P.')

burst out from every part of the house. This continued and increased in violence till the 23rd, when rattles, drum whistles, and cat-calls, having completely drowned the voices of the actors, Mr. Kemble, the stage manager, came forward and said, that a committee of gentlemen had undertaken to examine the finances of the concern, and that till they were prepared with their report the theatre would continue closed. 'Name them!' was shouted from all sides. The names were declared. 'All shareholders!' hawled a wag from the gallery. In a few days, the theatre re-opened: the public paid no attention to the report of the referees, and the tumult was renewed for several weeks with even increased violence. The proprietors now sent hired bruisers, to mill the refractory into submission. This irritated most of their former

* There is a capital view of part of the market in Hogarth's print of *Morning*; and a very good engraving by T. Bowles, (1751), showing the Dial, and that part of the Piazza or Arcade which no longer exists.

† The first Drury-lane Theatre was frequently called *Covent-garden Theatre*.

friends, and amongst the rest the annotator, who accordingly wrote the song of 'Heigh-ho, says Kemble,' which was caught up by the ballad-singers and sung under Mr. Kemble's house-windows in Great Russell-street. A dinner was given [Dec. 14th], at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to celebrate the victory obtained by W. Clifford in his action against Brandon the box-keeper for wearing the letters O. P. in his hat. At this dinner Mr. Kemble attended, and matters were compromised by allowing the advanced price (seven shillings) to the boxes."—*Note of the Messrs. Smith in Rejected Addresses*, p. 48.

The new prices on the first night were, Boxes 7s., half-price 3s. 6d.; Pit 4s., half-price 2s.; and the Lower and Upper Galleries the same as usual. The riot lasted sixty-seven nights, after which the Pit was reduced to 3s. 6d. The expenses of Covent-garden Theatre are so very great that it has long been unlet for the purposes of the legitimate drama. M. Jullien held his Promenade Concerts in it for some time, and in the years 1843-45, it was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Great alterations were made in the spring of 1847, under the direction of Mr. Albano, and on Tuesday, April 6th, 1847, it was publicly opened as an Italian Opera, but with such an extravagance of expenditure, that in 1848 there was a loss of 34,756*l.*, and in 1849 of 25,455*l.* In one year (1848), the Vocal Department cost 33,349*l.*; The Ballet 105*l.*, and the Orchestra, 10,048*l.*

COVENTRY STREET, HAYMARKET.
Commenced circ. 1681, and so called after Coventry House, the London residence of Henry Coventry, third son of Lord Keeper Coventry, and himself Secretary of State to Charles II. It is a common error to suppose, and one moreover made by Walpole, that Coventry-street was so called after the residence here of Lord Keeper Coventry. Lord Keeper Coventry died in Durham House in the Strand, in 1640; his son, the second lord, died at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1661; and the third lord in the same house, in 1680.

"Lost, on Friday night last, between London and Barnet, a white Land Spaniel, somewhat long-haired, both ears red, his Tale lately shorne, and a steel Collar about his neck. Whoever will give notice to the Porter, at Mr. Secretary Coventry's House in Pickadilly, shall be well rewarded."—*London Gazette*, July 30th to Aug. 3rd, 1674, No. 908.

Henry Coventry died in Coventry House, in 1686, leaving his property in the parish

of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to his nephew, Mr. Henry Coventry. There is a monument to his memory in the vaults of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. His house stood on the north side of Panton-street, and abutted on *Orendon-street*, the garden wall adjoining Baxter's Chapel in that street. The continuation of the present Coventry-street, through Leicester-square into Long-acre, was made (with the adjoining improvement) in 1843-45. The sum of 71,827*l.* was paid to one single person (the Marquis of Salisbury) for freehold purchases required in clearing the site, but a still larger sum was paid to shopkeepers and residents for the "goodwill" of their houses.

COW CROSS LANE.

"On the left-hand side of St. John-street lieth a lane called Cow Cross, of a cross some time standing there; which lane turneth down to another lane, called Turnmill-street, which stretcheth up to the west of Clerkenwell."—*Stow*, p. 161.

"SIR JOHN CROSBY, the Lord Mayor (*ruminating*)—
But soft, John Crosby! thou forget'st thyself,
And dost not mind thy birth and parentage;
Where thou wast born, and whence thou art
derived.

I do not shame to say, the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fost'ring place:
There did I learn that, near unto a cross,
Commonly called Cow Cross, near Islington,
An honest citizen did chance to find me:
A poor shoemaker by his trade he was;
And doubting of my christendom or no,
Call'd me according to the place he found me,
John Crosby, finding me so by a cross."

King Edward IV., by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

"The Hospital" was Christ's Hospital, but the Crosby of Edward IV.'s reign could not very well have been educated (except in a play) in an hospital founded by Edward VI. Our fine old dramatists contemned anachronisms of this kind.

COWLEY STREET, WESTMINSTER.
[See Barton Street.]

COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, was so called from Sir William Cowper, Bart., of the time of James I.; a large householder in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill. [See Jerusalem Coffee House.]

CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, properly Craggs' Court. Built in 1702, and so called, it is said, after the father of Secretary Craggs, the friend of Pope, Addison, &c. There was, however, a James Cragg living on the "Waterside," in the Charing-cross division of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the year 1656. The father of

Secretary Craggs was then unborn. The Sun Fire Office was established in this court, in 1726. The Westminster Paving Act of 1762 (our first great metropolitan street reform) was hastened through the House by an accident which happened to Speaker Onslow's carriage in passing through the narrow entrance to Craig's-court. Here is Cox and Greenwood's, the largest army agency office in Great Britain.

CRANBOURNE ALLEY or STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. A paved thoroughfare for foot-passengers begun 1678, and so called after the Cecils, Earls of Salisbury, and Viscounts Cranbourne of Cranbourne, in the county of Dorset. It was long famous for its cheap straw bonnets and millinery goods of every description, so that "a Cranbourne-alley article" became a common name for what was both cheap and vulgar. In December, 1843, the whole south side of Cranbourne-alley was taken down, the street widened, and what was only a court before, for foot-passengers, was thrown into the new carriage-way, from Coventry-street to Long-acre. The new street was opened in March, 1844. Ryder-street, on the north side, was so called after Richard Ryder, Esq., one of the first inhabitants of Cranbourne-street. At the Golden Angel, in Cranbourne-alley, lived Ellis Gamble, the goldsmith, to whom Hogarth was apprenticed, to learn the art of silver-plate engraving. A shop-bill engraved for Gamble by his eminent apprentice is the envy of every collector of Hogarth's works.

CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET. Originally Two-Crane-court, and described in 1708 as "a fine pleasant one on the north side of Fleet street, the second eastward from Fetter-lane."

"Two Crane-court, a very handsome open place, with freestone pavement, and graced with good buildings, well inhabited by persons of repute, the front house [now the Scottish Hospital] being larger than the rest, and ascended up by large stone steps, late inhabited by Dr. Edward Brown, an eminent physician. Here is kept the Museum of the Royal Society."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277.

The large house alluded to by Strype was built by Sir Christopher Wren; [see Gresham College]; and here the *Royal Society* held its meetings from 1710 till 1782, when the Crown assigned apartments to the Society in Somerset House.

"Pray, Mr. Stanhope, what's the news in town?"
"Madam, I know of none; but I'm just come
From seeing a curiosity at home:"

"'Twas sent to Martin Folkes, as being rare,
And he and Desaguliers brought it there:
It's called a *Polypus*.'—'What's that?'—'A
creature,

The wonderful'st of all the works of nature:
Hither it came from Holland, where 'twas caught
(I should not say it came, for it was brought):
To-morrow we're to have it at Crane-court.'"

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

The room still exists unaltered in which Sir Isaac Newton sat as President.* The first meetings of the *Society of Arts* were held in a circulating library in this court.†

CRAVEN HOUSE, DRURY LANE, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes. The town-house of William, first Earl of Craven, who died here in 1697. He is said to have been married to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and mother of Prince Rupert. It was a five-story house, with eleven small windows on each story, intersected by Doric and Ionic pilasters.

"The entrance is through a pair of gates, which leadeth into a large yard for the reception of coaches, and on the backside is a handsome garden."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 118.

"On the wall at the bottom of Craven Buildings there was formerly a fresco painting of the Earl of Craven, who was represented in armour, mounted on a charger, and with a truncheon in his hand. This portrait was twice or thrice repainted in oil, but is now entirely obliterated."—*Brayley's Londiniana*, iv. 301.

Craven House was taken down in 1809.‡ The cellars still remain, though blocked up. [See Drury House.]

CRAVEN BUILDINGS, DRURY LANE. [See Craven House.]

CRAVEN STREET, STRAND. Originally Spur-alley, and called Craven-street, for the first time, in 1742.§ *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Grinling Gibbons, the celebrated carver in wood, was born, it is said, in this street, then called Spur-alley; it appears, however, from his sister's statement, in the Ashmole MSS., that he was born at Rotterdam. Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher of the New World, at No. 7. Rev. Mr. Hackman, who shot Miss Ray. James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, at No. 27; he died here, Dec. 24th, 1839.

* See an engraving of it in *Weld's History of the Royal Society.* † *Londiniana*, iii. 171.

‡ There are views of it in *Wilkinson* and in *J. T. Smith.* The latter has engraved the fresco.

§ *Rate-books of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.*

"In Craven-street, Strand, ten attorneys find place,
And ten dark coal-barges are moor'd at its base ;
Fly, Honesty, fly! seek some safer retreat,
For there's *craft* in the river, and *craft* in the street."—*James Smith, Comic Misc.*, ii. 186.

"Why should Honesty fly to some safer retreat,
From attorneys and barges, 'od rot 'em?—
For the lawyers are *just* at the top of the street,
And the barges are *just* at the bottom."

Sir George Rose.

CREE CHURCH LANE, ALDGATE.
See St. Catherine Cree Church.]

CREED LANE, LUDGATE HILL. Originally Spurriers'-row, from Spurriers welling there; but called Creed-lane for the first time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the text-writers, its next inhabitants, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then a use, namely, A B C, with the Pater Noster, Ave, *Creed*, Graces, &c.* The first edition of Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar was "printed and sold by Hugh Singleton, dwelling at the Signe of the Golden Sun, in Creed Lane, neer unto Ludgate."

CRIPPLEGATE. One of the City gates towards the north, taken down 1762.

"The next is the postern of Cripplegate, so called long before the Conquest. . . . A place, with mine author (Abbo Floriacensis), so called of cripples begging there. More I read that Alfrine built the parish church of St. Giles, nigh a gate of the City, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplegate, about the year 1099."—*Stow*, p. 13.

"O, how I hate the monstrousness of time,
Where every servile imitating spirit,
Plagued with an itching leprosy of wit,
In a mere halting fury, strives to fling
His ulcerous body in the Thespian spring,
And straight leaps forth a poet! but as lame
As Vulcan, or the founder of Cripplegate."

Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

"That the founder of Cripplegate was lame, just, if taken at all, be taken on the poet's word. Now, somewhat better authority in a case of this nature, says" [as above].—*Gifford*.

CRIPPLEGATE CHURCH. [See St. Giles's, Cripplegate.]

CRIPPLEGATE WARD. One of the wards of London, and so called from the gate in the City wall of the same name. It divided into two portions, Cripplegate within, and Cripplegate Without—that is, within and without the walls. The following churches are in this ward:—*St. Alban's, Wood-street; St. Alphage, London Wall; St. Giles's, Cripplegate; St. Mary, Alder-*

manbury; and St. Michael's, Wood-street. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-street, in this ward, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

CROCKFORD'S, or, CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE. A private club and gaming-house on the west side of St. James's-street, composed of the chief aristocracy of England, and so called from a person of that name, who died enormously rich, in May, 1844. He began life by keeping a fish-stall next door to Temple Bar Without. The house, shut up after Crockford's death for all the purposes for which it was erected, was opened (May 5th, 1849) as the Naval, Military, and County Service Club.

CROOKED LANE, CANNON STREET, CITY, "so called of the crooked windings thereof."* Part of the lane was taken down to make the approach to new London Bridge. It has long been, and is still, famous for its bird-cage and fishing-tackle shops.

"At my last attendance on your lordship at Hansworth, I was so bold to promise your Lordship to send you a much more convenient house for your Lordship's fine bird to live in, than that she was in when I was there, which by this bearer I trust I have performed. It is of the best sort of building in Crooked Lane; strong and well-proportioned, wholesomely provided for her seat and diet, and with good provision, by the wires below to keep her feet cleanly."—*Thomas Markham to Thomas, Earl of Shrewsbury, Feb. 17th, 1589, (Lodge's Illust., Svo ed., ii. 392).*

"One the most ancient house in this lane is called the Leaden Porch, and belonged some time to Sir John Merston, knight, the 1st of Edward IV. It is now called the Swan in Crooked-lane, possessed of strangers, and selling of Rhenish wine."—*Stow*, p. 82.

CROSBY PLACE or HALL, BISHOPS-GATE STREET, now a Literary Institution. Built by Sir John Crosby, who obtained a lease of the ground in 1466, and died in 1475. It is in the Perpendicular style, with a fine open timber roof, and deservedly regarded as one of the most interesting examples we possess of the domestic architecture of England in the fifteenth century.

"Then have you one great house called Crosby Place, because the same was built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenements, with their appurtenances, letten to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, and the convent, for ninety-nine years, from the year 1466 to the year 1565, for the annual rent of £11 6s. 8d. This house be built of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in

* *Stow*, pp. 126, 127.

* *Stow*, p. 81.

London. He was one of the sheriffs, and an alderman in the year 1470; knighted by Edward IV. in the year 1471, and deceased in the year 1475; so short a time enjoyed he that his large and sumptuous building; he was buried in St. Helen's, the parish church; a fair monument to him and his lady is raised there. Richard Duke of Gloucester and Lord Protector, afterward King by the name of Richard III., was lodged in this house."—*Stow*, p. 65.

"*Gloucester*. And if thy poor devoted servant may

But beg one favour at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.

"*Anne*. What is it?"

"*Gloucester*. That it may please you leave these sad designs

To him that hath most cause to be a mourner,
And presently repair to Crosby-place."

Shakspeare, Richard III., Act i., sc. 2.

"*Gloucester*. Are you now going to dispatch this thing?"

"*1st Murderer*. We are, my lord; and come to have the warrant.

That we may be admitted where he is.

"*Gloucester*. Well thought upon; I have it here about me. [*Gives the Warrant.*]

When you have done repair to Crosby-place."

Richard III., Act i., sc. 3.

"*Gloucester*. Shall we hear from you, Catesby, ere we sleep?"

"*Catesby*. You shall, my lord.

"*Gloucester*. At Crosby-place there shall you find us both."

Richard III., Act. iii., sc. 1.

The subsequent history of the house may be summed up in a few words. Henry VIII. bestowed it, in 1542, on Anthony Bonvice, a rich merchant of Italy; and Alderman Bond, who died in 1576, added a turret to the top. It next became a house for the reception of ambassadors; but was bought (circ. 1590) by Sir John Spencer, father-in-law of the first Earl of Northampton, and ancestor of the present Marquis, who made great reparations, added a warehouse, and kept his mayoralty in it. Sully was lodged here in the reign of James I. In 1638 it was "held by the East India Company," and valued at 160*l.* per annum.* In 1672 it was converted into a Presbyterian Meeting-house, and in 1677 the present houses in Crosby-square were erected on a portion of the offices attached to the mansion. The lease expiring in 1831, a subscription was raised to restore the Hall to its original state. The first stone of the new works was laid June 27th, 1836, and the Hall re-opened July 27th, 1842.

* MS. Lambeth, 272.

"The remains of Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street, are so very excellent in their kind, that it is a pity they cannot be restored to their original state [this has since been done]; erected as a domestic mansion, they furnish many good hints for modern work, and the details are as good as any Perpendicular work remaining of the kind."—*Rickman*.

CROSS STREET, HATTON GARDEN
William Whiston, the divine, and friend of Sir Isaac Newton, lived in this street; and held here, in 1715, a solemn assembly for religious worship, according to a liturgy of his own composing.

CROSS KEYS, in GRACECHURCH STREET
[See Gracechurch Street.]

CROWDER'S WELL ALLEY, now WELL STREET, JEWIN STREET.

"In this street [Jewin-street] is Crowder's-well-alley, very long, running into Aldersgate-street through an inn yard. It hath pretty good buildings, which are well inhabited. This place is of some note for its well, which gives name to the alley. The water of this well is esteemed very good for sore eyes, to wash them with; and is said to be also very good to drink, for several distempers. And some say it is very good for men it drink to take of this water, for it will allay the fumes, and bring them to be sober."—*Strype* ed. 1720, B. iii., p. 94.

"A White-Fryars sinner, or a Saint in Duck Lane
A Crowder's-well sonnet, or a Pye-corner strain,
Has raptures and flights full of judgment and taking

When compar'd to the things ye call Psalms a
your making."

Tom Brown "On Sternhold and Hopkins and the New Version of David's Psalms."

CROSS COURT, DRURY LANE.

"At the north end of Cross-court there yet stands a portal, of some architectural pretensions though reduced to humble use, serving at present for an entrance to a printing-office. This old doorway, if you are young, reader, you may not know was the identical pit entrance to Old Drury—Garrick's Drury—all of it that is left. I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders, recurring to the evening when I passed through it to see my first play."—*Elia's Essays "My First Play."*

The portal referred to has since been taken down.

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN in the STRAND.

"The Crown Tavern, a large and curious house with good rooms and other conveniences fit for entertainments."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 117.

Here Johnson and Boswell occasionally supped together. Here Johnson quarrelled

with Percy about old Dr. Mounsey; and here, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was maintaining the advantages of wine in assisting conversation, and referring particularly to himself, Johnson observed, "I have heard none of those drunken—nay, drunken is a coarse word—none of those *vinous flights*." It ceased to be a tavern in 1847, and is now the Whittington Club—a cheap and well-conducted club for clerks and other persons.

CROWN OFFICE ROW, in the TEMPLE, was the birth-place of Charles Lamb.

"Cheerful Crown-office Row, place of my kindly engender."—*Eliot's Essays*.

CROWN STREET, ST. GILES'S. Formerly Hog-lane, but called Crown-street from the Rose and Crown, an inn of some celebrity and standing. The change took place in 1762, as an inscription on the wall denotes: "This is Crown-street, 1762," corner of Rose-street).

CRUTCHED FRIARS.

"In this street [Hart-street] at the south-east corner thereof, some time stood one house of Crouched (or Crossed) Friars, founded by Ralph Hosiard and William Sabernes about the year 1298. In place of this Church is now a carpenter's yard, a tennis-court, and such like. The Friars' hall was made a glass-house, or house wherein was made glass of divers sorts to drink in, which house in the year 1575, on the 4th of September, burst out into a terrible fire, and was all consumed to the stone walls."—*Stow*, p. 56.

The scandalous life of the last prior is described by John Bartelot, in a letter to Cromwell.* Turner dedicates his Herbal (fol. 1563) to Queen Elizabeth from this place. [See St. Olave's, Hart Street.]

CUCKOLD'S POINT. On the Rotherhithe or right bank of the river Thames, a little below the church, and formerly distinguished by a tall pole with a pair of horns at the top. King John, wearied by hunting on Shooter's-hill and Blackbeath, entered the house of a miller at Charlton to refresh and rest himself. He found no one at home, but the miller's wife, young, it is said, and beautiful. The miller, it so happened, was earlier in coming home than was usual when he went to Greenwich with his seal—and red and raging at what he saw on his return, he drew his knife. The king, unarmed, thought it prudent to make himself known, and the miller, only too

happy to think that it was no baser individual, asked a boon of the King. The King consented, and the miller was told to clear his eyes, and claim the long strip of land he could see before him on the Charlton side of the river Thames. The miller cleared his eyes, and saw as far as a Point near Rotherhithe. The King admitted the distance, and the miller was put into possession of the property on one condition—that he should walk annually on that day, the 18th of October, to the farthest bounds of the estate with a pair of buck's horns upon his head. Horn Fair is still kept every 18th of October, at the pretty little village of Charlton in Kent, and the watermen on the Thames about Cuckold's Point still tell the story (with many variations and additions) of the jolly miller and his light and lovely wife.

"The same day [May 25th, 1562] was sett up at the Cuckold Haven a grett May-polle by bochers and fysher-men full of hornes."—*Diary of a Resident in London*, p. 283.

"And passing further, I at first observ'd

That Cuckold's-haven was but badly serv'd:

For there old Time hath such confusion wrought,

That of that ancient place remained nought.

No monumental memorable Horn,

Or Tree, or Post, which hath those trophies borne,

Was left, whereby posterity may know

Where their forefathers' crests did grow, or show.

Why, then, for shame this worthy Port maintain?

Let's have our Tree and Horns set up again,

That passengers may show obedience to it,

In putting off their hats, and homage do it.

But holla, Muse, no longer be offended,

'Tis worthily repair'd and bravely mended,

For which great meritorious worke, my pen

Shall give the glory unto Greenwich men;

It was their only cost, they were the actors,

Without the help of other benefactors,

For which my pen their praises here adorns,

As they have beautified the Hav'n with Hornes."

Taylor the Water Poet, (*Works*, fol. 1630, p. 21).

"I will tell thee the most politick trick of a woman that e'er made a man's face look withered and pale, like the tree in Cuckold's-haven in a great snow."—*Northward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

"*Birdtime*. You went to a Butcher's feast at Cuckold's-haven the next day after St. Luke's Day."—*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

"*Fraill*. Why, canst thou love, porpoise?

"*Ben*. No matter what I cau do; don't call names. I believe he that marries you will go to sea in a hen-pecked frigate—I believe that, young woman—and, mayhap, may come to anchor at Cuckoid's-point."—*Congreve*, *Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"That 's what you 'll come to, my friend," says a waterman on the Thames to Hogarth's Idle Apprentice, pointing at the same time

* Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, p. 50.

to a pirate hanging in chains near Execution-dock. The reply of the Idle Apprentice is significant enough: he holds two of his fingers to his forehead by way of horns—"Cuckold's Point, you _____,"

CULLUM STREET. So called from Sir John Cullum, Sheriff of London, 1646.*

CUMBERLAND MARKET, REGENT'S PARK. [See Regent's Park Market.]

CUMBERLAND GATE, HYDE PARK, was so called after William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The old and proper name is Tyburn-gate. Here stood the gallows. [See Tyburn.]

CUMBERLAND STREET (GREAT). In this street is a public-house with a full-length portrait of William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, for its sign.

"I was yesterday out of town, and the very signs as I passed through the villages made me make very quaint reflections on the mortality of fame and popularity. I observed how the Duke of Cumberland's Head had succeeded almost universally to Admiral Vernon's, as his had left but few traces of the Duke of Ormond's. I pondered these things in my heart, and said unto myself, 'Surely, all glory is but a sign.'"—*Walpole to Conway, April 16th, 1747.*

CUPER'S GARDENS, LAMBETH. Over against Somerset House in the Strand, a place once noted for its fireworks, subsequently for the great resort of the profligate of both sexes, and so called after Boyder Cuper, a gardener in the family of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who, when *Arundel House* was taken down, had interest enough to procure many of the mutilated marbles, which he carried across the water to the garden he had erected as a place of popular amusement. Cuper's-gardens were subsequently kept by a widow of the name of Evans, and finally suppressed as a place of public diversion in 1753.

"Near the Bankside lyes a very pleasant garden in which are fine walks, known by the name of Cupid's gardens. They are the estate of Jesus College in Oxford, and erected by one who keeps a public-house; which, with the conveniency of its arbours, walks, and several remains of Greek and Roman antiquities, have made this place much frequented."—*Aubrey's Surrey.*

"The Fleet-street sempstress, toast of Temple sparks,

That runs spruce neckcloths for attorney's clerks,
At Cupid's gardens will her hours regale,
Sing 'fair Dorinda,' and drink bottled ale."
Prologue to Mrs. Centlivre's Busy Body, 4to, 1708.

* Cullum's History of Hawsted, p. 156.

"I dined the other day with a lady of quality, who told me she was going that evening to see the 'finest fireworks!' at Marybone. I said fireworks was a very odd refreshment for this sultry weather: that, indeed, Cuper's-gardens had been once famous for this summer entertainment; but then his fireworks were so well understood, and conducted with so superior an understanding, that they never made their appearance to the company till they had been well cooled, by being drawn through a long canal of water, with the same kind of refinement that the Eastern people smoke their tobacco through the same medium."—*Warburton to Hurd, July 9th, 1753.*

"*Dr. Johnson:* Beauclerk, and I, and Langton, and Lady Sydney Beauclerk, mother to our friend, were one day driving in a coach by Cuper's-gardens, which were then unoccupied. I, in sport, proposed that Beauclerk, and Langton, and myself should take them, and we amused ourselves with scheming how we should all do our parts. Lady Sydney grew angry and said, 'An old man should not put such things in young people's heads.' She had no notion of a joke, sir; had come late into life, and had a mighty unpliant understanding."—*Boswell, by Croker, p. 366.*

The present "Waterloo-Bridge-road" runs over the very centre of these gardens.

CURRIERS' HALL, LONDON WALL, is in Curriers'-Hall-court, four houses eastward of Wood-street, Cheapside. Here Calamy's son, in the reign of Charles II. preached every Sunday to a little flock of serious Dissenters.

CURSITORS' OFFICE or INN, CHANCERY LANE. Founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and father of the great Lord Bacon.

"In this street [Chancery-lane] the first fair building to be noted on the east side is called the Coursitors' office; built with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal."—*Stow, p. 163.*

Coke (2nd Institute, 670) calls the Coursitors "Coursetours Clerici de Cursu," and this derivation is adopted by Blount in his *Law Dictionary*. The Coursitors are 24 in number, and their office is to make out and issue writs in the name of the Court of Chancery.

CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE [See Coursitors' Office.] "Here was my first perch," said Lord Chancellor Eldon, passing through Coursitor-street with his secretary; "how often have I run down to Fleet-market with sixpence in my hand to buy sprats for supper!"*

* Twiss's Life of Eldon.

CURTAIN (THE), HOLYWELL LANE, SHOREDITCH. A theatre built, it is thought, in 1576, and so called from a house in Shoreditch, "commonly called the Curlyne," and "sometime appertaining to the Priory of Haliwell now dissolved."* The name survives in Curtain-road.

"Doe you speake against those places also, whiche are made vpe and builded for such playes and enterludes, as the Theatre and Curtaine is, and other such lyke places besides."—*A Treatise against Dicing, Dancing, Plays, &c.*, 4to, 1577.

"And neare thereunto [Holywell Priory] are builded two publike-houses for the acting and shewe of comedies, tragedies, and histories for recreation. Whereof one is called the Courtein, the other the Theatre, both standing on the south-west side towards the field."—*Stow*, ed. 1598, p. 349.

"The Curtain seems to have fallen into disuse about the commencement of the reign of Charles I., and Malone states (without citing his authority) that it was soon employed only for the exhibition of prize-fighters."—*Collier's Annals*, iii. 272.

CURTAIN ROAD, SHOREDITCH. [*See* curtain Theatre.]

CURZON STREET, MAY FAIR, was so called after the ground landlord, George Augustus Curzon, third Viscount Howe, d. 1758), ancestor of the present Earl Howe. *eminent Inhabitants.*—Pope's Lord Marchmont. Richard Stonehewer, the friend and correspondent of Gray, in No. 14. Sir Francis Chantrey, when a young man and undistinguished, in an attic in No. 24. Here he modelled his head of Satan, and his bust of Earl St. Vincent. At this period of his life he derived his chief support from Mrs. D'Oyley, who lived in No. 21. *Observe.*—Curzon Chapel. [*See* May Fair.] In the retiring house, over against the chapel, lived Lord Wharcliffe, the great-grandson of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and the tutor of her Works.

CUSTOM HOUSE (THE), in LOWER THAMES STREET, for the collection of the customs, one of the three great branches of the revenue of this country, was erected in 1614—17 from the designs of David Laing, but in consequence of some defects in the building, the original centre was taken down, and the present front, to the Thames, erected by Sir Robert Smirke. Nearly one half of the customs of the United Kingdom are collected in the Port of London, and about the half of the persons in the Civil Service of the country are employed in connection with the customs. The only articles pro-

ducing, each of them, and in the order mentioned, above a million a year to the customs of Great Britain, are sugar, tea, tobacco, wine and brandy. In Ireland, the articles producing the most revenue are, tobacco and snuff, tea and sugar. Liverpool, after London, is the next great port where the largest amount of customs is collected. The first Custom-house of which we have any account was "new built" by John Churchman, Sheriff of London in 1385,* and stood on "Customers'-key," on the site of the present building. Another and larger edifice on the same site, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was burnt in the Great Fire of 1666. The new house designed by Wren in its place was destroyed by fire in 1718, and Ripley's, which succeeded Wren's, was destroyed in the same way on the 12th of February, 1814. It was the practice formerly to let the customs of the kingdom to certain persons who farmed them, just as our turnpike roads now.

"The Farmers of the Customs have been very liberal in their New-year's gift to the King; besides their ordinary gift of 2000 pieces, they gave him a diamond unset, that cost them 5000*li.*, and also 5000*li.* in pieces."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, Jan. 11th, 1634, p. 395.

The revenue collected has gradually and astonishingly increased. In the first year of Elizabeth, the customs realised 73,846*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; in the fifth year, 57,436*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and in the tenth, 74,875*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*† The average of sixteen years preceding the Restoration was 316,402*l.*‡ The estimate for one year to April 5th, 1849, has been made at 19,750,000*l.* *Observe.*—The "Long Room," 190 feet long by 66 broad.

"In the long room it's a pretty pleasure to see the multitude of payments that are made there in a morning. I heard Count Tallard say, that nothing gave him so true and great an idea of the richness and grandeur of this nation as this, when he saw it after the peace of Ryswick."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 237.

The Quay is a pleasant walk fronting the Thames. Here Cowper, the poet, came intending to make away with himself.

"Not knowing where to poison myself, I resolved upon drowning. For that purpose I took a coach, and ordered the man to drive to Tower-wharf, intending to throw myself into the river from the Custom-house quay. I left the coach upon the Tower wharf, intending never to return to it; but upon coming to the quay, I found the water low, and a porter seated upon some goods there, as if

* Stow, 109.

† Strype, B. ii., p. 51.

‡ Lister's Life of Clarendon, iii. 508.

* Shakspeare Society's Papers, i. 29.

on purpose to prevent me. This passage to the bottomless pit being mercifully shut against me, I returned back to the coach."—*Southey's Couper*, i. 124.

CUTLERS' HALL, CLOAK LANE, COLLEGE HILL, Vintry Ward.

"They of this Company were of old time divided into three arts or sorts of workmen: to wit, the first were smiths, forgers of blades, and therefore called bladers. The second were makers of hafts, and otherwise garnishers of blades. The third sort were sheathmakers, for swords, daggers, and knives. In the 10th of Henry IV., certain ordi-

nances were made betwixt the Bladers and the other Cutlers; and in the 4th of Henry VI., they were all three companies drawn into one fraternity or brotherhood by the name of Cutlers."—*Stow*, p. 92.

"In Cutlers'-hall is an ancient picture of one Mrs. Crawthorne, who [1568] gave the Bell Savage on Ludgate-hill to the Cutlers, with trust, out of the rents thereof, to perform several charitable acts yearly: as two exhibitions for scholars in Cambridge, coals for the poor of the parishes of St. Bride's and St. Sepulchre's, and certain payments to the prisons and to St. Thomas's Hospital."—*Strype*, B. v., p. 211.

DACRE'S ALMS HOUSES, or, EMANUEL HOSPITAL, TUTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER. Erected pursuant to the will (Dec. 20th, 1594) of Anne, Lady Dacre, widow of Gregory, the last Lord Dacre of the South, and sister of Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, the poet, "towards the relief of aged people, and bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable acts in the same Hospital." The charter of incorporation is dated Dec. 17th, 1660. Gregory, Lord Dacre, died Sept. 25th, 1594, and Anne, his wife, on the 14th of May, 1595. They are buried in Chelsea Old Church, where there is a stately monument to their memories. On the death, in 1623, of the only surviving executor of Lady Dacre, the guardianship of the Hospital descended, by the charter of incorporation, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, under whose superintendence it still remains.

DAGGER TAVERN (THE), in HOLBORN. An ordinary and public-house, referred to by Ben Jonson, in his *Alchemist*, and *The Devil is an Ass*, and celebrated by Middleton for its pies. There was a "Dagger in Cheap," mentioned in *The Penniless Parliament of Threadbare Poets*, (1603), and in *Hobson's Jests*, (1607). This Dagger was also in repute for its pies.

DAMNATION ALLEY, CHARING CROSS, properly MERMAID COURT; * but neither name is now preserved, though the alley still exists, without a name.

"Mermaid-court, on the S. side of Charing-cross, near the Statue."—*Hatton*, p. 52.

DANISH CHURCH, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL, now the British and Foreign Sailors' Church. Built in 1696, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, at the expense of Christian V., King of Den-

mark, as appears by the inscription over the entrance, who gave it for the use of his subjects, merchants and seamen, accustomed to visit the port of London. Within the church is a tablet, the second on your right hand as you enter, to the wife of Caius Gabriel Cibber, (Jane Colley), the mother of Colley Cibber. The father and son are both interred in the vaults of this church. Attached to the pulpit is a handsome frame of brass with four sand-glasses, and immediately opposite is the "Royal Pew," in which Christian VII., King of Denmark, sat, when on a visit to this country, in 1768. The Danish Church is held on lease, by the trustees of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and was first opened as the British and Foreign Sailors' Church on Wednesday, April 30th, 1845. In the vestry (behind the altar) is a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Brank, the first Danish minister.

DARK HOUSE LANE, BILLINGSGATE was so called from a "message in Thames-street, next Billingsgate, known by the name of the Dark House." * Ned Ward has described it, in his *London Spy*, "with the diverting conversation, there, of the fish-women, seamen, and others." Here Hogarth made a sketch of a porter who called himself the Duke of Puddle-dock!

DARTMOUTH STREET, WESTMINSTER. So called out of compliment to William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, (the annotator of Burnet), whose house, in 1708, was in *Queen-square*, Westminster. †

DAVIES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE was so called, it is said, after Mary, daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies of Ebury, in the county of Middlesex, and wife of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bart.: but compare article *North Audley-street*. Mary

* Parish Clerks' Survey, 12mo, 1732, p. 322.

* Fire of London Papers in British Museum, vol. xii., art. 53.

† Hatton, p. 626.

Davies, Lady Grosvenor, was married in 1676, and died Jan. 12th, 1729-30. [See *Jbury Street.*] The famous "Joe Manson," whose name was so long inseparably connected with good guns, was a gunmaker in this street, when (1792) he patented his principal improvements.

DEADMAN'S PLACE, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

"In Dead-man's-place, at Saint Mary-overus, a man-servant being buried at seven of the clocke in the morning, and the grave standing open for more dead Commodities, at foure of the clocke in the same evening, he was got vp alive againe by a strange miracle: which to be true and certaine, hundreds of people can testifie that saw him act like a country Ghost in his white peackled sheete."—*The Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie*, 4to, 1604.

"Deadman's-place seems to be a corruption of Desmond-place, where the Earl of Desmond in Queen Elizabeth's time dwelt, as it was ingeniously conjectured."—*Strype*, Second Appendix, p. 12.

There was the town-house of Henry Thrale, a wealthy brewer, before his pretty wife persuaded him to move to the more fashionable locality of Grosvenor-square.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Asylum for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb children, Kent Road, Surrey—instituted 1792. No child is eligible under the age of eight and a half, nor above eleven and a half. The Asylum is open for inspection daily, Sundays excepted. The most convenient time is from 11 till 1 o'clock.

DEAN STREET, SOHO.

Commenced 1811.* *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir James Thornhill, the painter, at No. 75, where there is still a painted staircase of his work. F. Hayman, the painter, in the house now divided into Nos. 42 and 43. No. 83, died, 1819, George Henry Rowley, the painter. Walker's Hotel was originally Jack's Coffee-house, and so called after John Roberts, one of the singers at Trick's Drury-lane. [See *Meard's Court.*]

DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER.

A square surrounded by houses, enclosing a garden, which serves as a play-ground for the Westminster Scholars. So called from its contiguity to the Deanery—previously attached to Westminster Abbey. Symonds D'Ewes, the journalist, and John Gorton, the historian, were residents in this yard. Mrs. Porten, the kind and indulgent mother of Edward Gibbon, "built and occupied a spacious mansion in Dean-yard,"—a boarding-house for the scholars at West-

minster School. The outer wall of the *Jerusalem Chamber* forms part of the north boundary of this square. The old houses on the east side are chiefly prebendal houses. [See *Ashburnham House.*]

DENMARK HOUSE.

"Shrove-tuesday, the fourth of March, this year 1616, the Queen [Anne of Denmark] feasted the King at her Pallace in the Strand, formerly called Somerset-house, and then the King commanded it should no more be so called, but that it should from henceforth be called Denmarke-house, which said Denmarke-house the Queene had many wayes repaired, beautified, new builded, and enlarged, and brought to it a pipe of Conduit water from Hydepark."—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1026.

DENZILL STREET, CLARE MARKET.

So called by Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle, Denzill, Lord Holles, (d. 1679-80), one of the five members of the House of Commons whom King Charles II. made the ineffectual attempt to seize. A curious inscription, on the south-west wall of the street, set up in 1682, and renewed in 1796, records the origin of the name:—

"Denzell-street, 1682, so called by Gilbert Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle Denzell Lord Holles, who dyed February y^e 17th, 1679, aged 81 years 3 months, a great honour to his name and the exact patterne of his Father's great Meritt, John Earle of Clare."

DERBY COURT, PARLIAMENT STREET.

[See *Derby House, Westminster.*]

DERBY HOUSE, CASTLE BAYNARD WARD,

was built by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby of that name, who married the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII.* At the Battle of Bosworth he was only Thomas, Lord Stanley. The Earl of Derby, in the 6th of Edward VI., is said to have exchanged it with the King for certain lands in Lancashire; and Mary, in the next reign, gave it (July 18th, 1555) to *Heralds' College*. Derby House was destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666, and rebuilt by the Heralds about three years afterwards.

DERBY HOUSE, CANON ROW, WESTMINSTER.

A stately house, described by Stow, in 1598, as "now in building, by William Earl of Derby;"† surrendered to Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and made use of by the members of the House for committee meetings and State purposes. John Pym died here, (1643), and here his body was publicly exposed "to confute the lying assertions of his enemies, that it had

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

* Stow, p. 137.

† Stow, p. 163.

been eaten with lice."* Here, in the early part of Charles II.'s reign, was the office of the Lord High Admiral.† The name still lingers in Derby-court.

DEVEREUX COURT, STRAND. So called after Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general. On what was once the *Grecian Coffee-house*, in Devereux-court, is a bust of Essex, and beneath—"This is Devereux-court, 1676." At the house of one Kedder, in this court, died Marchmont Needham, author of three Mercuries or newspapers: *Mercurius Britannicus*, for the Presbyterian cause; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, for the King's party; and *Mercurius Politicus*, for the Independent party. Needham was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Clement's Danes, Nov. 29th, 1678. *Tom's Coffee-house*, in this court, was the resort of some of the most eminent men for learning and ingenuity of the time. Here Dr. Birch was often to be found; and here Akenside, the poet, spent many of his winter evenings, "entangled in disputes and altercations, chiefly on subjects of literature and politics, that fixed on his character the stamp of haughtiness and self-conceit, and drew him into disagreeable situations."‡

DEVIL TAVERN, TEMPLE BAR, stood between Temple Bar and the Middle Temple Gate. The church of St. Dunstan's was nearly opposite; and the sign of the tavern was St. Dunstan pulling the Devil by the nose. It was sometimes called "The Old Devil Tavern," to distinguish it from "The Young [or Little] Devil Tavern," adjoining Dick's, where, in 1707, Wanley and Le Neve originated, or gave the first impulse to, the present Society of Antiquaries.

"*Bloodhound*. As you come by Temple-bar, make a step to th' Devil.

"*Tim*. To the Devil, father?

"*Sim*. My master means the sign of the Devil; and he cannot hurt you, fool; there's a saint holds him by the nose.

"*Tim*. Suggers, what does the devil and a saint both in a sign?

"*Sim*. What a question's that? What does my master and his prayer-book o' Sunday, both in a pew?"

A Match at Midnight, by William Rowley, 4to, 1633.

"All in that very house where Saint

Holds Devil by the nose;

Three Drunkards met to roar and rant,

But quarrell'd in the close."

Sir Charles Sedley, (*Works*, i. 74).

* Ludlow's *Memoirs*, Vevay edition, i. 80.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 63.

‡ Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, pp. 207, 244.

In the time of Ben Jonson, who has given a lasting reputation to the house, the land-lord's name was Simon Wadloe—the original of "Old Sir Simon the King," the favourite air of Squire Western, in *Tom Jones*. [See *Sun Tavern*, behind the Exchange.] The great room was called "The Apollo!" Thither came all who desired to be "scaled of the tribe of Ben." Here Jonson lorded it with greater authority than Dryden did afterwards at Will's, or Addison at Button's. The rules of the Club, drawn up in the pure and elegant Latin of Jonson and placed over the chimney, were, it is said, "engraven in marble." In the *Tatler* (No. 79) they are described as being "in gold letters;" and this account agrees with the rules themselves—in gold letters upon board—still preserved in the banking-house of the Messrs. Child, where I had the pleasure of seeing them in 1843, with another and equally interesting relic of the Devil Tavern—the bust of Apollo. Over the door of the entrance into the Apollo, the following verses were placed:—

"Welcome all who lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo—
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripos, his Tower bottle;
All his answers are divine,
Truth itself doth flow in wine.
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the king of skinkers;
He the half of life abuses,
That sits watering with the Muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us;
Wine it is the milk of Venns,
And the poet's horse accounted:
Ply it, and you all are mounted,
'Tis the true Phœbian liquor,
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all who lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo."

Beneath these verses was the name of the author, thus inscribed—"O Rare Ben Jonson," a posthumous tribute from his grave in Westminster Abbey. Here, in the Devil Tavern, Killigrew has laid a scene in *The Parson's Wedding*. Here Shadwell imitated Jonson more successfully in his drink than in his plays.

"*Oldwit*. I myself, simple as I stand here, was a wit in the last age. I was created Ben Jonson in the Apollo."—*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 4to, 168

"The memory of these grave gentlemen is their only plea for being Wits. They can tell story of Ben Jonson, and perhaps have had fancy enough to give a supper in Apollo, that the

might be called his sons."—*Dryden, Defence of the Epilogue.*

"Compare the latter end of this sentence with that the two authors of the Reflections, or perhaps the associating club of the Devil Tavern, write in the beginning of their libel."—*Dryden, Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

"I have hitherto contented myself with the ridiculous part of him [Shadwell], which is enough to all conscience to employ one man; even without the story of his late fall at the Old Devil, when he broke no ribs, because the hardness of the stairs could reach no bones."—*Dryden, Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

Thence to the Devil * * *
Thus to the place where Jonson sat we climb,
Leaning on the same rail that guided him.

* * * * *
Thus did they merrily carouse all day,
And like the gaudy fly their wings display;
And sip the sweets, and hask in great Apollo's
ray."—*Prior and Montagu, The Hind and Panther Transversers'd.*

"In the Apollo Chamber adjoining to the Old Devil Tavern," the jewels of La Belle were sold, March 18th, 1703. Here, in the Apollo, which was fitted up with a gallery of music, all the Court-day odes of the poets Laureate were rehearsed. Hence Pope, in The Dunciad :—

Back to the Devil the last echoes roll,
And 'Coll!' each butcher roars at *Hockley-Hole.*"

And a wit of those times, (Pope, perhaps),
The following epigram :—

When Laureates make odes, do you ask of what
sort?

Do you ask if they're good or are evil?
You may judge—From the Devil they come to
the Court,
And go from the Court to the Devil."

Here, in 1774, Kenrick read his Shakspeare
tributes; and in 1788 the whole tavern
was taken down, and "Child's-place"
erected on the site.

For the Music [of the Triumph of Peace, by
Dryden], which was particularly committed to my
charge, I gave to Mr. Ives and Mr. Lawes 100*l.*
for their rewards; for the four French
gentlemen, the queen's servants, I thought that a
handsome and liberrall gratifying of them would
be made known to the queen, their mistress, and
was taken by her. I therefore invited them one
evening to a collation, at St. Dunstan's tavern, the
great room, the oracle of Apollo, where each
of them had his plate lay'd for him, covered, and
a napkin by it, and when they opened their
eyes, they found in each of them forty pieces of
gold, of their master's coyne, for the first dish,
they had cause to be much pleased with the

surprisal."—*Whitlocke, (Burney's Hist. of Music,*
iii. 576).

"22 April, 1661. My Lord Monk rode bare
after the King [Charles II. going from the Tower
to Whitehall], and led in his hand a spare horse,
as being Master of the Horse. The King, in a
most rich embroidered suit and cloak, looked most
noble. Wadlow the vintner, at the Devil in
Fleet-street, did lead a fine company of soldiers,
all young comely men, in white doublets."—*Pepys.*

"One likes no language but the Faery Queen
A Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o' the Green;
And each true Briton is to Ben so civil,
He swears the Muses met him at the Devil."

Pope.

"Oct. 12, 1710. I din'd to-day with Dr. Garth
and Mr. Addison, at the Devil Tavern by Temple-
bar, and Garth treated."—*Swift, Journal to Stella.*

"One evening, at the [Ivy-lane] Club, Johnson
proposed to us the celebrating the birth of Mrs.
Lennox's first literary child, as he called her book,
by a whole night spent in festivity. The place
appointed was the Devil Tavern; and there, about
the hour of eight, Mrs. Lennox and her husband,
and a lady of her acquaintance now living [1785],
as also the Club and friends to the number of near
twenty, assembled. Our supper was elegant, and
Johnson had directed that a magnificent hot
apple-pye should make a part of it, and this he
would have stuck with bay-leaves, because, for-
sooth, Mrs. Lennox was an authoress, and had
written verses; and further he had prepared for
her a crown of laurel, with which, but not until he
had invoked the Muses by some ceremonies of his
own invention, he encircled her brows. The
night passed as must be imagined in pleasant
conversation and harmless mirth, intermingled at
different periods with the refreshments of coffee
and tea. About five Johnson's face shone with
meridian splendour, though his drink had been
only lemonade; but the far greater part of us had
deserted the colours of Bacchus, and were with
difficulty rallied to partake of a second refresh-
ment of coffee, which was scarcely ended when the
day began to dawn. This phenomenon began to
put us in mind of our reckoning; but the waiters
were all so overcome with sleep, that it was two
hours before we could get a bill, and it was not till
near eight that the creaking of the street-door
gave the signal for our departure."—*Sir John
Hawkins's Life of Johnson, p. 286.*

DEVIL'S GAP (THE). An archway and
tenement at the west end of *Great Queen-*
street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, taken down Jan.,
1765.

DEVONPORT STREET, HYDE PARK
GARDENS. William Collins, R.A., the
painter of so many delightful sea-shore
scenes, died (1847) at No. 1 in this street.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY.
A good, plain, well-proportioned brick build-
ing, built by William Kent, (d. 1748), for
William Cavendish, third Duke of Devon-

shire, (d. 1755). It stands on the site of *Berkeley House*, destroyed by fire Oct. 16th, 1733, and is said to have cost the sum of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of 1000*l.* presented to the architect by the duke. The present Duke of Devonshire has several fine pictures in this house; and here it is that the "Kemble Plays" are kept,—a matchless collection of old English plays, formed by John Philip Kemble, and bought, at his death, by the present duke, who has added largely to the collection, and annotated the whole with his own hand. The Kemble collection cost 2000*l.* The portico is modern, and altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building. The old entrance, taken down in 1840, was by a flight of steps on each side. The magnificent marble staircase, with its glass balustrade, was erected by the present duke. The first Duke of Devonshire died in *Berkeley House*, in the year 1707.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. So called from the town-house of the Earls of Devonshire—(1620 to 1670).

"A pretty though very small square, inhabited by gentry and other merchants. Here was formerly a seat of the Earls of Devonshire."—*Hutton*, (1708).

"An airy and creditable place, and where the Countess of Devonshire in my memory dwelt in great repute for her hospitality."—*Styrie*.

"The Penny Post was set up on our Lady-Day (being Friday) A^o Dñi 1680; a most ingenious and useful project, invented by Mr. Robert Murray first, and then Mr. Dockwra joined with him. The Duke of York seized on it in 1682. Mr. Murray was formerly clerk to the general commissioners for the revenue of Ireland, and afterwards clerk to the commissioners of the grand excise of England; and was the first that invented and introduced into this city the Club of Commerce, consisting of one of each trade; whereof there were after very many elected and are still continued in this city; and he also contrived and set up the office or Bank of Credit at Devonshire-house in Bishopsgate-street Without, where men, depositing their goods and merchandize, were furnished with Bills of current credit, at two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of the said goods."—*Aubrey, MS. in Ashmol. Mus. quoted in Malone's Inquiry*, p. 387.

William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, died in his house, near Bishopsgate, June 20th, 1628; and the Countess of Devonshire, that *Styrie* remembered, in the same house, in November, 1689. The first Duke of Devonshire (one of the heroes of the Revolution of 1688) lived for some time in Salisbury

House, in the Strand.* He subsequently leased a house in Newport-street, next the Lord Gerrard; then Montague House Bloomsbury; then Arlington House, in St. James's Park, and lastly Berkeley House which he subsequently bought, and where he died, in 1707. Devonshire House, Piccadilly, occupies the site of the first Duke of Devonshire's last London residence. [*See Fisher's Folly.*]

DICK'S COFFEE HOUSE, in FLEET STREET, (south side, near Temple Bar). Originally Richard's, and so called from Richard Torvor or Turver, to whom the house was let in 1680. (Lease in possession of Mr. Butterworth, No. —, Fleet-street.) It is called Richard's in the London Gazette for 1693, No. 2939. Here, from his lodgings in *Shire-lane*, Steele conducted the Twaddlers commemorated in *The Tatler*.

"When we came to Temple Bar, Sir Harry and Sir Giles got over [to the south side for Shire-lane]; but a run of the coaches kept the rest of us on this side the street. However, we at last landed, and drew up in very good order before Ben Tooke's shop, who favoured our rallying with great humanity. From whence we proceeded again, till we came to Dick's Coffee-house, where I designed to carry them . . . Sir Harry called for a mug of ale and Dyer's Letter. The boy brought the ale in an instant; but said they did not take in the Letter. 'No!' said Sir Harry 'then take back your mug; we are like indeed to have good liquor in this house.'"—*Tatler*, No. 86.

"The day before the period above-mentioned, being at Richard's Coffee House at breakfast [he then lived in the Temple], I read the newspaper, and in it a letter, which, the further I perused it, the more closely engaged my attention. I cannot now recollect the purport of it; but before I had finished it, it appeared demonstratively true to me that it was a libel or satire upon me. The author appeared to be acquainted with my purpose of self-destruction, and to have written that letter on purpose to secure and hasten the execution of it. My mind probably at that time began to be disordered; however it was I was certainly given up to a strong delusion. I said within myself, 'your cruelty shall be gratified; you shall have your revenge!' and flinging down the paper, in a fit of strong passion I rushed hastily out of the room; directing my way towards the fields where I intended to fix some house to die in; or, if not, determined to poison myself in a ditch, where I could meet with one sufficiently retired."—*Cowper's own Account of his Insanity*, (*Southey's Cowper*, i. 123).

DILETTANTI SOCIETY, THATCHER'S HOUSE TAVERN, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

* Britton's Life of Aubrey, p. 38; Halliwell's Collection of Letters on Scientific Subjects, p. 96.

"There is a new subscription formed for an opera next year, to be carried on by the Dilettanti club, for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one being drunk; the two chiefs are Lord Middlesex and Sir Francis Dashwood, who were seldom sober the whole time they were in Italy."—*Walpole to Town, April 14th, 1743, i. 273.*

The character of the Club at the present time is materially altered, and it is now composed of persons devoted to art and anti-arian studies. The members, about fifty in number, dine together on the first Sunday of every month from February to July. *Service*.—In the Club-room, three capital pictures, by Sir Joshua Reynolds:—1. Group in the manner of Paul Veronese, containing the portraits of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Dundas, Constantine Lord Mulgrave, Lord Seaforth, the Hon. C. Neville, Charles Crowle, Esq., and Sir Joseph Banks. 2. Group in the manner of the same master, containing portraits of Sir William Hamilton, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Richard Thomson, Esq., Sir John Taylor, John Galway, Esq., John Smythe, Esq., and Spencer Stanhope, Esq. 3. Head of Sir Joshua, by himself, dressed in a loose robe, and in his own hair. The earlier portraits are by Hudson, Sir Joshua's master. The publication of Stuart's Athens was materially assisted by the subscriptions of the Dilettanti Society.

DIONIS (ST.) BACKCHURCH, in FENCHURCH STREET, at the south-west corner of Lime-street. A church in Langbourne ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as we now see it by Sir Christopher Wren. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. *Service*.—Tablet to Daniel Rawlinson, (d. 1799), the father of Thomas Rawlinson, great book-collector and benefactor to Bodleian, and of Richard Rawlinson, founder of the Saxon lectureship in John's College, Oxford; monument to Arthur Ingram, a Spanish merchant, (1681), from whom Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, derives its name. In the study-room are preserved four of the large hinges, at one time the only machines used in London for the extinction of fires. They are about two feet three inches long, and were attached by straps to the body of person using them.

DIORAMA (THE). A place of exhibition in the Regent's Park, (Morgan and Innes, architects), opened Oct. 6th, 1823,

and completed in four months at a cost of about 9000*l.* The building (with all the costly machinery, fifteen pictures, and the building ground in the rear of the premises) was sold in September, 1848, for 6750*l.*, and again in June 1849, for 4800*l.*

DIRTY LANE. [*See* Abingdon Street, Westminster.]

DIRTY LANE.

"Dirty Lane, between Castle-street, Leicester-fields, and St Martin's-lane, by the churchyard east, now called Heming's-row."—*Hatton's London, 8vo, 1708, p. 24.*

DITCH (THE). [*See* Town Ditch; Long Ditch.]

DOCTORS' COMMONS, ST. BENNET'S HILL, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. A college, "or common house" of doctors of law, and for the study and practice of the civil law,

"Purchased or provided for them about the beginning of Queen's Elizabeth's reign by Master Henry Harvey, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Laws, Master of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, Prebendary of Ely and Dean of the Arches; a reverend, learned, and good man, whom, I being a young scholar, knew. Before which time the civilians and canonists were lodged in Paternoster-row, in a meaner, and lesser, and less convenient house, now a tavern known by the sign of the Queen's Head. Of this house, thus procured for them (lately called Mountjoy-house, because the Lord Mountjoy lay in it many years), Doctor Harvey obtained a lease for a hundred years of the Dean and Chapter of [St.] Paul's, for the annual rent of five marks; wherein are now lodged, and live in Commons, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, being a Doctor of the Civil Laws and Lieutenant to the Lord High Admiral of England; the Dean of the Arches, being Doctor of the Civil and Spiritual Laws; the Commissioners Delegate, or Judges of the Court of Delegates; the Vicar General; the Master or Custos of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, &c. . . . All these, I say, are lodged and hosted in this good College, and had been lodged in a much more beautiful and magnificent College, if the designs of the late most renowned and pompous prelate, Doctor Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of York, had succeeded well and taken effect, for he was purposed to build a fair College of stone for them in London, whereof my very worthy and learned friend, Sir Robert Cotton, hath seen the plot and model in papers, as he hath affirmed to me."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1077.*

The House thus pleasantly described by Buc, the Master of the Revels, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt as we now see it.

"The front is an old brick building, of the

style that prevailed shortly after the Fire, and the interior consists of two quadrangles, chiefly occupied by the Doctors, a hall for the hearing of causes, a spacious library, a refectory, and other useful apartments."—*Elmes*, p. 166.

Doctors' Commons consists of Five Courts—three appertaining to the see of Canterbury, one to the see of London, and one to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—1. *The Court of Arches* is the highest court belonging to the Archbishop.

"It was a court formerly kept in Bow Church in Cheapside, and the church and tower thereof being arched, the court was from hence called the Arches, and so still is called. Hither are all appeals directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. To this court belongs a judge, who is styled the Dean of the Arches; so called because he hath a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, [formerly] exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 153.

"The nature of the business in the Court of Arches may be best shown by the brief summary given in the Report for three years—1827, 1828, and 1829. There were 21 matrimonial cases; 1 of defamation; 4 of hawling; 5 church-smiting; 1 church-rate; 1 legacy; 1 tithes; 4 correction; of these, 17 were appeals from the courts, and 21 original suits."—*Knight's London*, iv. 7.

2. *The Prerogative Court*, wherein wills and testaments are proved, and all administrations taken. [*See Prerogative Will Office.*]
3. *The Court of Faculties and Dispensations*, "whereby a privilege or special power is granted to a person by favour and indulgence to do that which by law otherwise he could not: as, to eat flesh upon days prohibited; to marry without banns first asked in the church three several Sundays or holydays; for one to succeed his father in his benefice; for one to have two or more benefices incompatible; for non-residence, and in other such like cases."* The cost of a marriage license is 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The 4th court in Doctors' Commons is the *Consistory Court of the Bishop of London*, which only differs from the other Consistory Courts throughout the country in its importance as including the metropolis in its sphere of operations. The 5th is called the *High Court of Admiralty*, a court belonging to the Admiralty of England, divided in its jurisdiction into two courts—that of the Instance-court, and that of the Prize-court. In the Instance-court are tried all cases which form the ordinary business of the office; such as suits arising from ships running foul of each other—disputes about seamen's wages—bottomry

* *Strype*, B. i., p. 154.

and salvage; and the Prize-court adjudicate on naval captures during a time of war, an all proceeds of slave vessels captured and sold abroad. The judge is distinguished by a silver oar.

"Doctors' Commons, a name very well known in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, because a ships that were taken during the last wars, belonging to those nations, on suspicion of trading with France, were brought to trial here; which occasioned that sarcastic saying abroad that we have often heard in private conversation—the England was a fine country, but a man, called Doctors' Commons, was the devil, for there was no getting out of his clutches, let one's cause be never so good, without paying a great deal of money."—*De Foe*, *A Journey through England* 8vo, 1722, i. 245.

The practitioners in these courts are of two sorts—advocates and proctors. The advocates wear in court, if of Oxford, scarlet robes and hoods, lined with taffety; and if of Cambridge, white minever, and round black velvet caps.

DOLLY'S CHOP HOUSE, PATERNOSTER Row, stands on the site of an ordinary kept by Richard Tarlton, the famous stage-clown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"At Dolly's, and Horseman's, you commonly see the hearty lovers of a beef-steak and gill-ale."—*The Connoisseur* for June 6th, 1754, No. 19.

DON SALTERO'S, CHEYNE WALL CHURCH, CHELSEA. A coffee-house and museum opened in 1695 by Salter, a barber. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely to the grimmeracks and curiosities of the collection, and Vice-Admiral Munden, who had been long on the coast of Spain, where he acquired a fondness for Spanish titles, christened the keeper of the house by the name of "Don Saltero," and his house itself as Don Saltero's. Steele has dedicated "Tatler" to Don Saltero and his coffee-house collection. "When I came into the coffee-house," he says, "I had not time to salute the company before my eye was diverted by ten thousand gimcracks round the room and on the ceiling." The Don was famous for his punch, and his skill at the fiddle. "Indeed," says Steele, "I think he does play the 'Merry Christ-Church Bells' pretty justly; but he confessed to me, he did it rather to show he was orthodox than that he valued himself upon the music itself." The Don drew teeth, wrote verses, and claimed to be descended from the Tradescants. He has described his museum in several stanzas—here is the happiest:—

"Monsters of all sorts here are seen;
Strange things in nature as they grew so;
Some relics of the Sheba queen,
And fragments of the fam'd Bob Crusoe."

Shroesby went to see the museum in 1723. From Putney," he says, "we returned to Chelsea to see Mr. Salter's collection of curiosities, which is really very surprising considering his circumstances as a coffee-man; but several persons of distinction have been benefactors." I have before me, as I write, a copy of the forty-third edition of "A Catalogue of the Rarities to be seen at Mr. Saltero's coffee-house in Chelsea; to which is added, a Complete List of the Honors thereof." (No date.) Some of the articles will excite a smile:—"A wooden chair that was put under the Speaker's air in the reign of King James II., (in allusion to popery, slavery, and wooden shoes). A Staffordshire almanack in use when the Danes were in England. A preserved cat found between the walls of Westminster Abbey when repairing." Smollett, the novelist, is among the list of donors. Mr. Saltero's was one of the London sights which Benjamin Franklin went to see when on his journeyman printer in London. He records his visit and his swimming from Chelsea to Blackfriars, performing a variety of experiments as he went, both on the surface of the river and below it. The collection was sold and dispersed in 1799—a few gimeracks were the only articles that survived the general wreck.

DORRINGTON STREET, COLD BATH HOUSES. In this street lived Harry Carey, the author of the beautiful song of "Sally in our Alley."

DORSET HOUSE, FLEET STREET. The house of Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, the poet, (d. 1568), formerly the Inn or London-house of the Bishops of Salisbury, alienated to the Duke of Dorset's father by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the Apology for the Church of England, (d. 1571). Aubrey is informed by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, that the Sackville family acquired the property in Fleet-street in exchange for the see of Salisbury, for a piece of land at Cricklade in Wilts, "I think called the Stone,"* he adds, "but the title was not good, nor did the value answer his promise." The Marquis of Newcastle inhabited the house of Dorset House at the Restoration.†

* Aubrey's Lives, ii. 335.

† Life of the Duke by his Duchess, p. 88.

The house was divided into "Great" and "Little Dorset House." Great Dorset House was the jointure house of Cicely Baker, Dowager Countess of Dorset, who died in it Oct. 1st, 1615.* The whole structure was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt.

DORSET COURT, FLEET STREET. [See Dorset House; Salisbury Court, &c.]

"This Dorset or Salisbury-court doth claim a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government, and the inhabitants will not admit of the city officers to make any arrest there. But how far this privilege reacheth, I shall not take upon me to determine: but so it is, that it was much resorted unto by such as there retired from their creditors, during the time that such places were not put down, as now they are."—*R. B., in Strype, B. iii., p. 279.*

Locke's dedication of his *Essay on the Human Understanding* is dated from "Dorset-court, 24th of May, 1689."

DORSET GARDENS THEATRE, DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, stood fronting the river on the east or City side of *Salisbury-court*, with an open place before it for the reception of coaches, and public stairs to the Thames for the convenience of those who came by water.

"The new theatre in Dorset-Garden being finished, and our company [the Duke's], after Sir William's death, being under the rule and dominion of his widow, the Lady Davenant, Mr. Betterton, and Mr. Harris, (Mr. Charles Davenant, her son, acting for her), they removed from Lincoln's Inn thither. And on the 9th day of November, 1671, they opened their new theatre with Sir Martin Marral, which continued acting three days together, with a full audience each day, notwithstanding it had been acted thirty days before in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and above four times at Court."—*Downes's Roscius Anglicanus*, 12mo, 1708, p. 31.

On the death of Thomas, better known as Tom Killigrew, who held the patent under which the King's Company of actors performed at Drury-lane, the King's and the Duke's servants became one company; the Duke's servants removing from Dorset-gardens to Drury-lane, and the two companies performing together for the first time Nov. 16th, 1682. The theatre in Dorset-gardens was subsequently let to wrestlers, fencers, and exhibitors of every description who could afford to pay for it.

"Poor Dorset Garden House is gone;

Our merry meetings there are all undone."

Prologue to Farquhar's Constant Couple, 4to, 1700.

* Lady Anne Clifford's Memoirs, MS.

It was standing in 1720, when Strype published his continuation of Stow, but was shortly after taken down, and the site on which it stood transformed into a wood-yard. The situation is exactly marked in Mordan and Lea's large View of London, and in Strype's map of the ward of Farringdon Without. Of the front towards the river there is a view before Settle's Empress of Morocco, (4to, 1673). There is another and somewhat different view in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1814; and another (showing the surrounding houses) in a large View of London, "Sutton Nicholls, delin. et sculp." circ. 1710. Wren supplied the design, and Gibbons, it is said, the sculpture.

DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY. Begun 1686, and "so called after my Lord Dover, the owner of the ground,"* i. e., Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover, nephew and heir of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover, (d. 1708), on the east side. John Evelyn, (d. 1705-6), about nine doors up on the east side. †

"I was thinking now of returning into the country for altogether, but, upon other considerations, suspend that resolution as yet, and am now removing my family to a more convenient house here in Dover-street, where I have the remainder of a lease."—*Evelyn to Thoresby, Dover-street, July 19th, 1699.*

Duke of Wharton, (d. 1715).

"These are the most conspicuous palaces that lie between London and Westminster, not but that in the several streets there are abundance that deserve that name. That of the late Duke of Wharton, in Dover-street, is a most sumptuous building, finely finished and furnished. That of the Lord Dover, in the same, is very noble."—*De Foe, A Journey through England, 8vo, 1722, i. 199.*

Harley, Earl of Oxford, the Lord Treasurer; here Wanley lived with him as his librarian. **Dr. Arbuthnot, from 1714 to 1721. ‡**

"Martin's [Martinus Scriblerus's] office is now the second door on the left hand [west side] in Dover-street, where he will be glad to see Dr. Parnell, Mr. Pope, and his old friends, to whom he can still afford half-a-pint of claret."—*Dr. Arbuthnot to Pope, Sept. 7th, 1714.*

Miss Reynolds, Sir Joshua's sister. John Nash, the architect, at No. 29; here he designed the present Regent-street, and the Regent's Park,—striking monuments of his genius for picturesque architecture. **Samuel Whitbread, M.P., at No. 35, and**

when he took away his own life in 1811. No. 30 is "Ashburnham House," the usual residence of the Russian ambassador; Prior Lieven lived here. No. 37 is Ely House, the London residence of the Bishops of Exeter since 1772.

DOWGATE, or, DOWNEGATE. C. of the 26 wards of London, deriving name from a dock or water-gate, called Downgate, "so called," says Stow, "of the down-going or descending thereunto." *Boundaries*.—N., a line parallel with Cannon-street, but nearer the Thames: S., the Thames: E., Old Swan-stairs and Swan-lane: W., Dowgate-dock and Dowgate-hill. Stow enumerates two churches and five Halls of Companies in this ward:—*Allhallows the More or the Great; Allhallows the Little* (destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt); Tallow-Chandlers' Hall; *Skinners' Hall*; Innholders' Hall; *Joyner's Hall*; Dyers' Hall. The *Steelyard* is in this ward.

DOWGATE HILL, CITY.

"Dowgate-hill is of such a great descent towards Thames-street that, in great and sudden rains, water here comes down from other streets with that swiftness that it oftentimes causeth a flood in the lower part."—*Strype, B. ii., p. 208.*

"Thy canvas giant at some channel aims,
Or Dowgate torrents falling into Thames."

Ben Jonson, "To Luigo Marquis Would-be"

"In Downgate-street, near to the church St. Mary Bothaw, stood the Erher, a house called, lately new built by Sir Thomas Pullin mayor, and afterwards inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, that famous mariner."—*Stow, p. 87.*

No. 5, is Tallow-Chandlers' Hall, and No. 10, is Skinners' Hall.

DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, so called after Sir George Downing, Secretary to the Treasury, when the office of Lord Treasurer was put in commission (May, 1667) on Lord Southampton's death. It is described circ. 1698, as "a pretty open place, especially at the upper end, where there are four or five very large and well-built houses fit for persons of honour and quality; each house having a pleasant prospect into James' Park, with a Tarras-walk."*

"To be Lett together, or apart, by lease, for a Lady Day next—Four large Houses, with Cellars, Kitchens, and Stables, at the upper end of Downing Street, Westminster, the back fronts to St. James' Park, with a large Terras Walk before them, and a view of the Park. Enquire of Charles Downing, Esq. at the Red Lyon Street."—*The Daily Courant, Feb. 1, 1722.*

* Hatton, 1708, p. 25.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Ibid.

* R. B., in Strype, B. vi., p. 63.

minent Inhabitants.—Aubrey de Vere, the 1st Earl of Oxford, who died here March 17th, 1702-3.* Sir Robert Walpole.

"Sir Robert Walpole's house in Downing-street, belonged to the Crown; King George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian minister, for life. On his death, the present King [George II.] offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, but he would only accept it for his office of First Lord of the Treasury, which post he got it annexed for ever."—*Ædes Walpoleana*, p. 76.

"Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole with his Lady and family removed from their house in St. James's Square, to his new house adjoining to the Treasury in St. James's Park."—*The London Daily Post*, Tuesday, Sept. 23rd, 1735.

Baron Bothmar's House was part of the forfeited property of Lee, Lord Lichfield, who retired with James II., to whom he was Master of the Horse. At the beginning of the present century there was no other official residence in the street than the house which belonged by right of office to the First Lord of the Treasury, but by degrees one house was bought after another; first the Foreign Office, increased afterwards to three other houses; then the Colonial Office; then the house in the north corner, which was the Judge Advocate's, since let to the Colonial Office; then a house to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and finally, a whole row of lodging-houses, chiefly Scotch and Irish members.

"As I came home last night they told me there was a fire in Downing-street; when I came to Whitehall, I could not get to the end of the street, my chariot, for the crowd; when I got out, the first thing I heard was a man enjoying himself:—'Well, if it lasts two hours longer, Sir Robert Walpole's house will be burnt to the ground!' It was a very comfortable hearing! but I found the house was on the opposite side of the way, and at a great distance."—*Horace Walpole to Mann*, July 14th, 1722.

Baron Lord Chatham was carried to a grave in this street after his fatal swoon in the House of Lords. [See Colonial Office; Foreign Office.]

DRAPERS' HALL and GARDENS, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY. The Drapers' Hall (on the list of the Twelve Great Companies) were incorporated in 1439, and situated in Throgmorton-street in 1541, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose house and garden-ground they were purchased by Henry VIII.

This house being finished, and having some considerable plot of ground left for a garden, he

Harl. MS. 3625, Le Neve's Obituary.

[Cromwell] caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof, on a sudden to be taken down; twenty-two feet to be measured forth right into the north of every man's ground; a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there, and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, ere my father heard thereof; no warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them so to do. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6s. 6d. the year for that half which was left."—*Stow*, p. 68.

Cromwell's house was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; and the new Hall of the Company was erected in the succeeding year from the designs of Jarman, architect of the second Royal Exchange. This is the present Hall—the street ornaments were added by the brothers Adam. Drapers'-gardens extended northwards as far as London Wall, and must have commanded formerly a fine view of Highgate and the adjoining heights. Ward commends them in his "London Spy" as a fashionable promenade "an hour before dinner time." *Observe.*—Portrait by Sir William Beechey of Admiral Lord Nelson, and a curious picture, attributed to Zuccherò, and engraved by Bartolozzi, of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her son, James I., when four years old.

"When I went to bind my brother Ned apprentice, in Drapers'-hall, casting my eyes upon the chimney-piece of the great room, I spied a picture of an ancient gentleman, and underneath 'Thomas Howell:' I asked the clerk about him, and he told me that he had been a Spanish merchant in Henry VIII.'s time, and coming home rich and dying a bachelor, he gave that hall to the Company of Drapers, with other things, so that he is accounted one of the chiefest benefactors. I told the clerk that one of the sons of Thomas Howell came now thither to be bound; he answered, that if he be a right Howell, he may have, when he is free, three hundred pounds to help to set him up, and pay no interest for five years. It may be, hereafter, we will make use of this."—*Howell's Letters*, Sept. 30th, 1629, and *Londinopolis*, p. 405.

DREADNOUGHT (THE). An hospital-ship for seamen of all nations, moored off Greenwich June 20th, 1831. She fought at Trafalgar under Captain Conn, and captured the Spanish three-decker, the San Juan, which had previously been engaged by the Bellerophon and the Defiance. The population returns of 1841 show 185 males and 9 females on board this ship.

DRURY HOUSE, BEECH LANE, BARBICAN. [See Beech Lane.]

DRURY HOUSE, DRURY LANE, was built by Sir William Drury, the grandfather of Elizabeth Drury, whose "untimely and religious death" occasioned Dr. Donne's "Anniversarie." From the Drurys it passed into the possession of the Craven family; and was then distinguished as *Craven House*. The *Olympic Theatre* now occupies the site.

"Drury-lane, so called from Drury-house, was the seat of the Earl of Craven, which with the additions built by his Lordship, called Craven-house, makes together a very large house, or which may be termed several houses; the entrance into this house is through a pair of gates, which leadeth into a large yard for the reception of coaches, and on the back side is a handsome garden."—*Styve*, B. iv., p. 118.

DRURY LANE was so called, says Stow, "for that there is a house belonging to the family of the Druries. This lane turneth north toward St. Giles'-in-the-Fields."* Before the Drurys built here, the old name for this lane or road was "Via de Aldwych;" hence the present *Wych-street* at the bottom of Drury-lane. A portion of it in James I.'s time was occasionally called Prince's-street;—"Drury-lane, now called the Prince's-street,"† but the old name triumphed, and Prince's-street was confined to a new row of tenements, branching to the east, and still distinguished by that name. *Observe*.—Craven-yard, (so called from *Craven House*); Clare-House-court, (so called from the noble family of Holles, Earls of Clare). [See Clare Market; Prince's-street; Pit-place, (so called from the *Cockpit Theatre*); Charles-street—originally *Lewknor's-lane*; Short's-gardens; Coal-yard.] *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Lady Jacob, wife of Christopher Brooke, the poet.

"He [Gondomar] lived at Ely-house in Holborn; his passage to the Court was ordinarily through Drury-lane (the Covent Garden being then an inclosed field), and that Lane and the Strand were the places where most of the gentry lived, and the ladies as he went, knowing his times, would not be wanting to appear in their balconies or windows to present him their civilities, and he would watch for it; and as he was carried in his litter or bottomless chair (the easiest seat for his fistula), he would strain himself as much as an old man could to the humblest posture of respect. One day, passing by the Lady Jacob's house in Drury-lane, she exposing herself for a salutation, he was not

wanting to her, but she moved nothing but her mouth, gaping wide open upon him. He wondered at the lady's incivility, but thought that it might be happily a yawning fit took her at that time for trial whereof, the next day he finds her in the same place, and his courtesies were again accosted with no better expressions than an extended mouth. Whereupon he sent a gentleman to her to let her know that the Ladies of England were more gracious to him, than to incounter his respects with such affronts. She answered it was true that he had purchased some of their favours at a dear rate, and she had a mouth to be stopt as well as others. Gondomar, finding the cause of the emotion of her mouth, sent her a present as an antidote, which cured her of that distemper."—*Wilson's Life of James I.*, fol. 1653, p. 146.

Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet, (1634—1637). The celebrated Marquis of Argyll, (1634—1637). John Lacy the comedian, from 1665 to his death in 1681; he lived two doors off Lord Anglesey and near Cradle-alley. Arthur Annesley Earl of Anglesey, and Lord Privy Seal, from 1669 to his death in 1686. Nell Gwynne.

"1 May, 1667. To Westminster; in the way meeting many milkmaids with their garland upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury-lane in her smock-sleeve and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a might pretty creature."—*Pepys*.

Drury-lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III. Steele in the *Tatler*, (No. 46), describes it as long course of building divided into particular districts or "ladyships," after the manner of "lordships" in other parts, "over which matrons of known abilities preside. Gay calls up all our caution and virtue in this place—

"O may thy virtue guard thee through the roads
Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!

The harlots' guileful paths, who nightly stand
Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand.
Trivia.

In Drury-lane, Lord Mohun made his unsuccessful attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress. [See Howard Street].

"7 June, 1665. This day, much against my will I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and 'Lord have mercy upon us!' writ there; which was a sight to me, being the first of the kind that to my remembrance I ever saw."—*Pepys*.

"Where the tall Maypole once o'erlook'd the Strand
But now, so Anne and Piety ordain,
A Church collects the saints of Drury-lane."—*Pop*

"Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane."—*Pop*

"'Nine years!' cries he, who high in Drury-lane,
Lull'd by soft zephyrs through the broken pane,

* Stow, p. 167.

† Howes, ed. 1631, p. 868.

mes ere he wakes, and prints before Term ends,
 igned by hunger and request of friends."—*Pope*.

ere the Red Lion, staring o'er the way,
 bites each passing stranger that can pay;
 ere Calvert's butt, and Parsons' black cham-
 paigne,
 ale the drabs and bloods of Drury-lane;
 re, in a lonely room, from bailiffs snug,
 Muse found Scroggen stretch'd beneath a
 rug."—*Goldsmith*.

Captain Carlo Fantom, a Croatian, spake thir-
 languages, was a Captain under the Earle of
 ex. He had a world of cuts about his body with
 rds, was very quarrelsome, and a great ravisher.
 met coming late at night out of the Horse-shoe
 ernet in Drury-lane, with a Lieutenant of Colonel
 iter, who had great jingling spurs on. Said
 The noise of your spurs doe offend me; you
 t come over the kennel and give me satisfac-
 They drew and passed at each other, and
 Lieutenant was runne through, and died in an
 or two, and 'twas not known who kill'd him."—
Obrey, Anecd. and Trad., p. iii.

tavern in Drury-lane where was held
 b of virtuosi, Laguerre, immortalised
 ope, painted in chiaroscuro round the
 a bacchanalian procession, and made
 a present of his labour.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, BRIDGES
 LET, COVENT GARDEN. The first theatre
 he site of the present edifice was
 ed on the 8th of April, 1663, by the
 's company, under Thomas Killigrew,
 Beaumont and Fletcher's play of
 Humorous Lieutenant.*

3 May, 1663. To the Theatre Royal, being
 second day of its being opened. The house is
 e with extraordinary good convenience, and
 bath some faults, as the narrowness of the
 ages in and out of the pit, and the distance
 a the stage to the boxes, which I am confident
 not hear; but for all other things is well; only,
 ve all, the musique being below, and most of it
 ading under the very stage, there is no hearing
 the bases at all, nor very well of the trebles,
 ch sure must be mended."—*Pepys*.

1 June, 1664. To the King's House, and saw
 Silent Woman. . . Before the play was done, it
 such a storm of hail that we in the pit were faint
 se; and all the house in a disorder."—*Pepys*.

1 May, 1668. To the King's playhouse, and
 e saw The Surprisal, and a disorder in the
 by its raining in from the cupola at top."—
 s.

house (of which Pepys supplies so
 mfortable a notion) was burnt down
 nuary, 1671-2, and the new one, de-
 d by Sir Christopher Wren, was opened

with a prologue and epilogue by Dryden,
 March 26th, 1674.*

"As there are not many spectators who may
 remember what form the Drury-lane Theatre
 stood in about forty years ago [1700], before the
 old Patentee, to make it hold more money, took it
 in his head to alter it, it were but justice to lay
 the original figure, which Sir Christopher Wren
 first gave it, and the alterations of it now standing,
 in a fair light. It must be observed then, that
 the area and platform of the old stage projected
 about four foot forwarder, in a semi-oval figure,
 parallel to the benches of the pit; and that the
 former, lower doors of entrance for the actors were
 brought down between the two foremost (and then
 only) Pilasters; in the place of which doors, now
 the two stage-boxes are fixt. That where the
 doors of entrance now are, there formerly stood
 two additional side-wings, in front to a full set of
 scenes, which had then almost a double effect, in
 their loftiness and magnificence. By this original
 form the usual station of the actors, in almost
 every scene, was advanced at least ten foot nearer
 to the audience than they now can be."—*Cibber*,
Apology, ed. 1740, p. 338.

The principal entrance to Wren's theatre was
 down Play-house-passage.† Over the stage
 was "Vivitur Ingenio."‡ Two theatres
 were thought sufficient for the whole of
 London in the time of Charles II., viz.
 the King's Theatre, under Killigrew, in
 Drury-lane, and the Duke's Theatre, under
 Davenant, first in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and
 secondly in Dorset-gardens. One was sub-
 sequently found sufficient, and on Nov. 16th,
 1682, the two companies began to play
 together for the first time in Drury-lane. §
 Dryden supplied both prologue and epilogue
 on this occasion. In this house, whither he
 had gone to see The Island Princess acted
 for the benefit of his son, then newly
 entered to sing on the stage, died, (1721),
 before the play began, Louis Laguerre, the
 painter immortalised by Pope. The Drury-
 lane of Wren was new-faced by the
 brothers Adam before Garrick parted with
 his shares. A new house, the third, (very
 beautiful, but too large either for sight or
 hearing), was built by Henry Holland,
 opened March 12th, 1794, and destroyed by
 fire on the night of Feb. 24th, 1809, when
 the present edifice, the fourth, was erected,
 and opened Oct. 10th, 1812, with a prologue
 by Lord Byron. This, the last and most
 memorable fire, together with the adver-
 tisement of the committee for an occasional

* Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 77.

† Strype's Map of St. Clement's Danes.

‡ Epilogue to Farquhar's Love and a Bottle.

§ Ibid., p. 120.

ownes, p. 3. See also Play-bill of this date
 tier, iii. 384.

prologue, gave rise to the Rejected Addresses, jeux d'esprits of Messrs. James and Horace Smith in imitation of the poets of the day, and to which I have frequent occasion to refer. Mr. B. Wyatt (the son of James Wyatt) was the architect of the present theatre, of which the first stone was laid Oct. 29th, 1811.* The portico towards Brydges-street was added during the lease-ship of Elliston, (1819—26), and the colonnade in Little Russell-street a few years after. Drury-lane Theatre, though not actually in Drury-lane, derives its name from the *Cockpit Theatre* in Drury-lane, where Killigrew acted before he removed to the site of the present theatre. The first Drury-lane Theatre (so called) was often described as the theatre in Covent-garden. Thus, under Feb. 6th, 1662-3, Pepys writes, "I walked up and down and looked upon the outside of the new theatre building in Covent-garden, which will be very fine:" and thus, Shadwell, in the Preface to *The Miser*, "This play was the last that was acted at the King's Theatre in Covent-garden before the fatal fire there." There was no Covent-garden Theatre, commonly so called, before 1732. Garrick opened Drury-lane Theatre with Dr. Johnson's prologue, Sept. 15th, 1747; and Mr. Macready's season closed June 14th, 1843. [See Play-house Yard.]

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE is in SOMERSET HOUSE. The income of the Duchy (the estates of which are chiefly in Lancashire, Leicestershire, &c.) belongs to the Prince of Wales, and amounted in 1846 to 50,395*l.*, and the expenditure to 20,186*l.* The property was originally granted by Edward III. to the Black Prince.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER. A liberty in the Strand, so called after John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. [See *The Savoy*.] This liberty begins without Temple Bar, and runs as far as Cecil-street, including Picket-street and part of old Butcher-row. The annual revenue of the Duchy is about 33,000*l.* The office of the Duchy is in Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge.

DUCK LANE, now DUKE STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD.

* Of the exteriors of the first three Drurys we have unhappily no views. Of the new Brydges-street façade by the brothers Adam there is a large engraving by Begbie, and a small one by J. T. Smith. Of the interior there is a view in the *Londina Illustrata*. Views of Holland's Theatre are of common occurrence.

"Duck-lane cometh out of Little Britain and falls into Smithfield, a place generally inhabited by Booksellers that sell second-hand books."—*R. B., in Strype, B. iii., p. 284.*

"Touching your Poet-Laureate Skelton, I found him at last skulking in Duck-lane, pitifully tattered and torn."—*Howell's Letters, ed. 1737, p. 48.*

"13 April, 1668. To Duck-lane, and there I kissed bookseller's wife, and bought Legend."—*Pepys.*

"Here dregs and sediments of auctions reign,
Refuse of fairs and gleanings of Duck-lane."
Garth.

"Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain
Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane."
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

"Some country-squire to Lintot goes,
Inquires for Swift in Verse and Prose:
Says Lintot, 'I have heard the name,
He died a year ago.'—'The same.'
He searches all the shop in vain.
'Sir, you may find him in Duck-lane.
I sent them with a load of books,
Last Monday, to the Pastry Cook's."—*Swi.*

DUCKSFOOT LANE, UPPER THAM STREET, properly Duke's-Foot-lane, from the Dukes of Suffolk who lived at the Man of the Rose, in the parish of St. Lawren Poultney. [See Suffolk Lane and St. Lawren Poultney.]

DUDLEY STREET, St. GILES'S. A name given in the year 1845 to what was formerly and properly called *Monmouth street*. The Duchess Dudley (d. 1670) was a munificent benefactor to the parish St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE, was called after Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded 1572), to whom the precinct of the Priory of the Holy Trin without Aldgate descended by his marriage with the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Audley, Lord Audley of Wald. This Priory, founded by Matilda, Queen Henry I., was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Audley, "whilst as yet," says Fuller, "all other abbeys flourished in the height as safely and securely as before." Stow describes it as "a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and passed all the priories in the city of London shire of Middlesex; and the prior when was an alderman of London, to wit, Portsoken Ward."* The Earl of Suffolk son of the duke who was beheaded, and the Priory precinct and mansion-house his mother to the City of London. The Lord Suffolk founded Audley End in Essex.

* Stow. p. 53.

nd was the father of the infamous Countess Somerset. A new church in the Priory precinct, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated Jan. 2nd, 1622-3; and in 1650 the Jews were suffered by Oliver Cromwell to settle in this locality, and here they have been in large numbers ever since.*

"I find the said Duke, anno 1562, with his Duchess riding thither [to Duke's-place] through Bishopsgate-street to Leadenhall, and so to Cree Church to his own Place; attended with 100 horse in his livery, with his gentlemen afore, their coats guarded with velvet; and four Heralds riding before him, viz. Clarenceux, Somerset, Red Cross, and Blue Mantle."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 58.

DUKE STREET, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND. Built circ. 1675,† and so called after George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [See York House, George Street, Villiers Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham Street, Strand.] *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Humphrey Wanley. I have seen a letter thus addressed to him:—"For Mr. Wanley, at his Lodgings over against the Blew Posts, in Duke-street, York-buildings, London."—Shadwell, the poet's son, and a celebrated physician in his time.

DUKE STREET, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER.

"At the south end of this street is seated a large house, made use of for the Admiralty-office, until it was thence removed to Wallingford House against Whitehall, as more convenient, and built at King William's charge. This house was first built for the late Lord Jefferies, Lord Chancellor to King James II., and for his accommodation the said King permitted a fair pair of freestone stairs to be made into the park. Then, passing by this house, on the same side beginneth a short street, called De la Hay-street."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. vi., p. 64.

"The chapel in Duke-street, Westminster, is a relic of Lord Jefferies. It was the great hall of a mansion erected by him, and there he used to transact his judicial business out of term."—*Quarterly Review*, No. clix., p. 37.

Matthew Prior, the poet, resided in this street. ‡

"Our weekly friends to-morrow meet
At Matthew's Palace in Duke-street."
Extempore Invitation to Lord Oxford.

DUKE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

* Spence, by Singer, p. 77. There are views of the old Priory gate in the publications of Smith and Wilkinson.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Letter to Lord Halifax, addit. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 712f.

Opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel in this street (in which Nollekens, the sculptor, was baptized, Aug. 11th, 1737) lived Benjamin Franklin, when employed as a journeyman printer at Watts's office in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. The house, he tells us, was at the back of an Italian warehouse, and the sum he paid for his lodging was 3s. 6d. a week. His landlady, rather than lose him altogether, subsequently reduced his rent to 2s. a week. The Riots of 1780 commenced with the demolition of the Roman Catholic Chapel in this street, afterwards rebuilt, and now much resorted to on Sundays by foreigners of the poorer sort, Savoyard boys, and the like.

DUKE STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Sir Carr Scroope lived at the north end of the east side of this street from 1679 to 1683. This is the Sir Carr so severely handled by Lord Rochester in his poems.

DUKE HUMPHREY'S.

"A broad passage from Puddle-dock westward to Blackfriars. This name was given to this place from the duke's keeping his court here, as many believe, and there is yet one house called Duke Humphrey's."—*Hatton*, p. 26.

"The phrase of dining with Duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner:—Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed Duke Humphrey's Walk. In this (as the church was then a place of the most public resort) they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments."—*Nares's Glossary*.

The latter part of this description is not quite true. Duke Humphrey's tomb was the only monument in the middle aisle of the nave; and Nares should have said that the loiterers occupied their time in examining the bills set up for service, or counting the paces between the choir and the west door.

"Poets of Paules, those of Duke Humfrye's messe,
That feed on nought but graves and emptinesse."
Bishop Corbet's Letter to the Duke of Buckingham.

"'Tis Ruffio: Trow'st thou where he dined to-day?

In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray,
Many good welcomes and much gratis cheer,
Keeps he for every straggling cavalier,
An open house, haunted with great resort;
Long service mix'd with musical disport.
Many fair yonker with a feathered crest,
Chooses much rather be his shot free guest,
To fare so freely with so little cost,
Than stake his twelvepence to a meaner host."

Bishop Hall's Satires, B. iii., Sat. 7.

"I know the walks in Paules are stale to yee; yee could tell extemporally, I am sure, how many paces 'twere betwene the quire and the west dore."
—*To all Those that Lack Money*, being the Address before *A Search for Money*, by William Rowley, 4to, 1606.

Antony Munday (one of Stow's many continuators) preserves two curious customs connected with Duke Humphrey's tomb. One was a solemn meeting of men (idle and frivolous men he calls them) who assembled at the tomb upon St. Andrew's Day in the morning, "and concluded on a breakfast or dinner; as assuming themselves to be servants, and to hold diversity of offices under the good Duke Humfrey." The other he describes in this way:—"Like wise on May-day, tankard-bearers, watermen, and some other of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tomb early in the morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same monument, by strewing herbs and sprinkling fair water upon it; as in the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office." When Duke Humphrey's tomb was consumed in the Great Fire, his *walk* was removed to the nave of Westminster Abbey;* when Ward published his *London Spy*, it was in St. James's Park, and in the same locality five-and-fifty years afterwards (1754) I find it described in *The Connoisseur*, (No. 19). It is still a common phrase; Mr. Croker has heard George IV. use it, bantering Lord Stowell on his supposed reluctance to give dinners.

DUKE'S THEATRE. [*See* Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre; Dorset Gardens Theatre.]

DULWICH COLLEGE, called "God's Gift College in Dulwich," was built and endowed in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, a celebrated actor, proprietor of the Fortune Theatre, and Master of the Bears to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., (d. 1626). Alleyn endowed it as "a chapel, a schoole house, and twelve almshouses," and the statutes of the College require that the master and warden should bear the name of Alleyn or Allen. Dulwich is in Surrey, about four miles from London; the road lying from the Elephant and Castle over Camberwell-green, passing the large brick house on your right, in which Sir Christopher Wren lived when building St. Paul's; up Denmark-hill, (the retreat of wealthy citi-

zens); and along a pleasant road, beautifully wooded on either side. *Observe*.—

The grave of Alleyn in the Chapel, and in the College and Master's apartments the following portraits:—Edward Alleyn, the founder, full-length black dress, but much injured. Richard Burbadge, "a small closet piece;" bequeathed by Cartwright the actor, in 1687. Nat Field, the poet and actor, "in his shirt on a board, in a black frame, filled with gold;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Tom Bond, the actor; bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Richard Perkins, the actor, three-quarter long white hair; bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Cartwright, (Senior), one of the Prince Palatine players; bequeathed by his son in 1687. Cartwright, (Junior), an actor; "My picture in black dress, with a great dog." Michael Drayton the poet, "in a black frame;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Lovelace, the poet, by Dobs (fine). Lovelace's Althea with her hair dishevelled. John Greenhill, "the most promising of English scholars," (*Walpole*), by himself.

Several of the pictures bequeathed to the College by Cartwright are no longer to be found. One now missing is "a woman's head on a board, done by Mr. Burbadge, the actor, in an old gilt frame;" and another is the head of Will Sly—"Mr. Sly's picture of the actor, in a gilt frame." In the College is preserved Philip Henslowe's Diary and Account-book, recently printed by the Shakespeare Society, one of the most valuable documents we possess in illustration of the drama and stage in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Attached to the College is the *Dulwich Gallery*.

DULWICH GALLERY is open every day of the week except Fridays and Sundays. Without a ticket no person can be admitted, and no tickets are given in Dulwich. Tickets are to be obtained *gratis* of Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-Mall; Alderman Moon, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall Mall East; Messrs. Carpenter, Old Bond-street; Mr. Lloyd, Harley-street; H. Leggatt and Co., Cornhill; Mr. Hurst, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Messrs. Markby, Croydon, Surrey. Schools, and children under the age of fourteen, are not admitted. Hours of admission, from April to November, 10 to 5; from November to April, 11 to 3. This Gallery, containing the only collection freely accessible to the public, which affords an opportunity of studying the Dutch masters, was founded by Mr. Francis Bourgeois, R.A., (d. 1811), who bequeathed 354 pictures to the College, 10,000*l.* to erect and keep in repair a building for their reception, and 2,000*l.* to provide for the care of the pictures. Bourgeois asked John Phi-

* Hall's Satires, by Singer, p. 63.

Kemble where he should build a gallery for his pictures, and Kemble, an actor, recommended Alleyn's College, at Dulwich. The point was taken, and the present Gallery attached to the College built in 1812, from the designs of Sir John Soane. The Murillos and Cuyps are especially fine. *Observe.*—

MURILLO.—The Flower Girl, No. 248;—Spanish Boys, Nos. 283 and 284;—The Madonna del Rosario, No. 341;—Meeting of Jacob and Rachel, No. 294.

CUYP, (in all 19).—A Landscape, No. 68;—Banks of a Canal, No. 76;—A Landscape, No. 169; the finest of the 19;—Ditto, No. 192;—Ditto, No. 239;—Ditto, No. 163.

TENIERS, (in all 21).—A Landscape, No. 139;—A Landscape with Gipsies, No. 155;—The Chaff Cutter, No. 185, (fine).

HOBBEEMA.—The Mill, No. 131.

REMBRANDT.—Jacob's Dream, No. 179;—A Girl leaning out of a Window, No. 206.

RUBENS.—Samson and Dalilah, No. 168;—Mars, Venus, and Cupid, No. 351, (the Mars a portrait of Rubens himself when young);—Maria Pypeling, the Mother of Rubens, No. 355.

VAN DYCK.—Charity, No. 124;—Virgin and Child, No. 135;—Phillip, 5th Earl of Pembroke, (half-length), No. 214. "The head is very delicate; the hand effaced by cleaning."—*Waagen*;—Susan, Countess of Pembroke, No. 134; "quite ruined by cleaning."—*Waagen*.

WOUVERMANS.—View on the Sea Shore, No. 93;—A Landscape, No. 173;—Ditto, No. 228.

BERGHEM.—A Landscape, No. 200;—Ditto, No. 209.

BOTH.—A Landscape, No. 36.

VELASQUEZ.—Prince of Spain on Horseback, No. 194;—Phillip IV. of Spain, 3, No. 309;—Head of a Boy, No. 222.

ADRIAN BROUWER.—Interior of a Cabaret, No. 54.

A. OSTADE.—Boots Merry-making, No. 190; "of astonishing depth, clearness, and warmth of colour."—*Waagen*.

KAREL DU JARDIN.—The Farrier's Shop, No. 229.

VANDER WERFF.—The Judgment of Paris, No. 191.

VAN HUYSUM.—Flowers in a Vase, No. 121;—Flowers, No. 140.

PYNAKER.—A Landscape, No. 150.

WATTEAU.—Le Bal Champêtre, No. 210.

TITIAN.—Europa—a Study, No. 230.

P. VERONESE.—St. Catherine of Alexandria, No. 268;—A Cardinal, No. 333.

GUERCINO.—The Woman taken in Adultery, No. 348.

ANNIBAL CARACCI.—The Adoration of the Shepherds, No. 349.

GUIDO.—Europa, No. 259;—Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, No. 339;—St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness, No. 331, (fine).

CARAVAGGIO.—The Locksmith, No. 299.

CLAUDE.—Embarkation of Sa. Paula from the Port of Ostia, No. 270.

S. ROSA.—A Landscape, No. 220;—Soldiers Gambling, No. 271.

G. POUSSIN.—A Landscape, No. 257.

N. POUSSIN.—The Inspiration of the Poet, No. 295;

—The Nursing of Jupiter, No. 300;—The Triumph of David, No. 305;—The Adoration of the Magi, No. 291;—Rinaldo and Armida, No. 315, (fine).

FRANCESCO MOLA.—St. Sebastian, No. 261.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, (full-lengths, very fine). Mrs. Sheridan was Maria Linley, the first wife of R. B. Sheridan, the dramatist, No. 1.

OPIE.—Portrait of Himself, No. 3.

SIR T. LAWRENCE.—Portrait of William Li ley, (near No. 222).

The Mrs. Siddons and his own Portrait, by Sir Joshua, are indifferent duplicates of the well-known originals in the Grosvenor Gallery and the Queen's Gallery at Windsor.

DUNSTAN'S (ST.) IN THE WEST, or, **ST. DUNSTAN'S, FLEET STREET.** Built by Mr. Shaw, architect of the New Hall at Christ's Hospital; first stone laid July 27th, 1831; and church consecrated July 31st, 1833. The steeple was copied from the church of St. Helen, at York.

"The parish church of St. Dunstan, called in the West, for difference from St. Dunstan in the East."—*Stow*, p. 146.

"It [the former church] is a good handsome free-stone building, with a fair dial hanging over into the street. And on the side of the church, in a handsome frame of architecture, are placed in a standing posture two savages, or Hercules, with clubs erect; which quarterly strike on two bells hanging there."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 276.

"We added two to the number of fools, and stood a little, making our ears do penance to please our eyes, with the conceited notions of their [the puppets'] heads and hands, which moved to and fro with as much deliberate stiffness as the two wooden horologists at St. Dunstan's, when they strike the quarters."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, Pt. v.

"When labour and when dullness, club in hand,
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,
Beating alternately, in measur'd time,
The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme,
Exact and regular the sounds will be,
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me."

Cowper, Table Talk.

The old clock—which projected over the street like that of Bow Church, Cheapside—was the work of "Mr. Thomas Harris, living at the end of Water-lane, London." It appears from the parish records that he received for his labours "35*l.* and the old clock," and that the two figures were set up Oct. 28th, 1671.* When the old church was taken down, the two figures were bought by the Marquis of Hertford, and removed to his lordship's villa in the Regent's Park, where they still do duty every quarter of an hour. There is reason to believe that the old dial

* Account of St. Dunstan's, by the Rev. F. J. Denham.

at St. Dunstan's (the one preceding Harris's) was of some celebrity. The churchyard (facing Fleet-street) was built in with stationers' shops; and Smethwick (one of the most celebrated) always described his shop as "in St. Dunstan's Churchyard in Fleet-street, under the Diall." Such is his address on the 1609 edition of *Romeo and Juliet*, and the 1611 edition of *Hamlet*. Here, in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Marriot published the first edition of *Walton's Angler*.

"There is newly extant a book of 18d. price, called 'The Compleat Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation, being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers. Printed for Richard Marriot, in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet-street.'"—*Mercurius Politicus* for May, 1653.

Dr. Donne, the poet, and Dr. Thomas White, (founder of Sion College), were vicars of this church. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Davies, of Hereford, the poet and writing-master, (d. 1617); Thomas Campion, Doctor of Physic, also a poet, (d. 1619); Dr. White. *Eminent Persons baptized in.*—Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, (the great earl who was beheaded); Bulstrode White-locks, the memorialist. *Observe.*—Statue of Queen Elizabeth over the Fleet-street doorway. This statue originally stood on the west front of Ludgate, and is the only known relic remaining of any of the City gates, for Temple Bar was only a bar to mark the liberties of the City without the walls.

DUNSTAN'S (ST.) IN THE EAST (CHURCH OF), ON ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, BETWEEN TOWER STREET AND LOWER THAMES STREET. The tower, with its spire on four flying buttresses, was the work of Sir Christopher Wren; the body of the church was built by Mr. Samuel Laing, architect of the Custom House. Wren was proud of his spire. On being told one morning that a dreadful hurricane had damaged all the steeples in the City, he replied, "Not St. Dunstan's, I am quite sure." The design is said to have been suggested by his daughter, but it is not original; the Gothic towers of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and of the old High Church in Edinburgh, are similarly constructed. The church, previous to the Great Fire, had a high leaden steeple, and was, when seen from a distance, one of the most striking of the City churches.* When Wren restored it, for it was not altogether destroyed in the Fire, he made an incongruous mixture of several kinds of architecture. The first

stone of the present building was laid Nov. 26th, 1817. The monuments are few in number, and of very little consequence. *Observe.*—Sir William Russell, (d. 1705).—Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Charles II., (d. 1702).—Roger Jortin Esq., (d. 1795), son of the Rev. John Jortin, author of *The Life of Erasmus*, and many years rector of this parish. When Jortin was rector, Knox, the essayist, was his curate.*—Sir George Buggin, first husband of the Duchess of Inverness, (d. 1825). In the old church, on the north side of the chancel, stood a monument to Sir John Hawkins, one of the naval worthies of Queen Elizabeth's reign: Hawkins died at sea, and was buried in the element he loved. The monument was erected by his widow. The readers of English history will not feel displeased at being reminded of this circumstance, nor at being told that in the old church was the grave of Sir John Lawson, who fell in the fight off Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, June 3rd, 1665.† Over the mantel-piece in the vestry is a carving in wood, by Grinling Gibbons, of the arms of Archbishop Tenison.

DUNSTAN'S (ST.), STEPNEY, (OLD STEPNEY CHURCH). A Perpendicular church, but very much injured by neglect and recent repairs. Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School; and Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus, were vicars of Stepney. The register records the marriage of Edward, Earl of Bedford, to Lucy Harrington (Dec. 12th, 1594). This Lucy, Countess of Bedford, was the patron of Ben Jonson, Daniel, and Donne; and indeed of all the poets of her time. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus; the wife of Oakey, the regicide;‡ the father of Strype, the biographer and historian; Rev. John Entineck, (d. 1773), author of the several dictionaries and spelling-books which bear his name. *Observe.*—Altar-tomb in chancel of Sir Henry Colet, father of Dean Colet; flat stone in burying-ground to Thomas Saffin.

"Since I am talking of death, and have mentioned an epitaph, I must tell you, sir, that I have made discovery of a churchyard, in which I believe you might spend an afternoon with great pleasure to yourself and to the public. It belongs to the

* Some Account of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Rector.

† Pepys, July 2nd, 1665; *Lysous's Env.*, iv. 476.

‡ Ludlow, iii. 103.

* Aubrey's *Anec.*, iii. 380.

parish church of Stebon Heath, commonly called Stepney. Whether or no it be that the people of that parish have a particular genius for an epitaph, or that there be some poet among them who undertakes that work by the goot, I can't tell; but there are more remarkable inscriptions in that place than in any other I have met with . . . I shall beg leave to send you a couple of epitaphs for a sample of those I have just now mentioned. The first is this:—

'Here Thomas Saffin lyes interr'd, ah why?
Born in New England, did in London die;
Was the third son of eight begat upon
His mother Martha by his father John,
Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,
But nipt by Death at th' age of Twenty Three,
Fatal to him was that we Small Pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Also to breathe their last nine years before,
And now have left their father to deplore
The loss of all his Children, with that Wife,
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.'

[Deceased June the 18th, 1687.]

"The second is as follows:—

'Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spittle-fields weaver, and that's all.'

The Spectator, No. 518.

"Once upon reading that line in the curious epitaph quoted in *The Spectator*—

'Born in New England, did in London die,'
[Johnson] laughed and said, 'I do not wonder at this. It would have been strange if, born in London, he had died in New England.'"—*Boswell, Croker*.

"This afternoon I went to visit a gentleman of my acquaintance at Mile-End, and passing through Stepney churchyard, I could not forbear entertaining myself with the inscriptions on the tombs and graves. Among others I observed one with this notable memorial:—

'Here lies the body of T. B.'

his fantastical desire of being remembered only by the two first letters of a name, led me into the contemplation of the vanity and imperfect attainments of ambition in general."—*The Tatler*, No. 202.

"Fish and Ring" monument, on the east side of the chancel on the outside, to Dame Rebecca Berry, wife of Thomas Elton of Hatford Bow, and widow of Sir John Berry, 1696. The coat of arms on the monument—Paly of six, on a bend three pellets, (Elton), impaling a fish, and, in the center chief point, an annulet between two wavy—has given rise to a tradition that Lady Berry was the heroine of the play called "The Cruel Knight, or fortunate Farmer's Daughter," the story of which is as follows:—A knight, passing by a cottage, hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge in the occult sciences informs him that the child then born was destined to be his wife; he endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid so ignoble an

alliance by various fruitless attempts to destroy the child. When grown to woman's estate he takes her to the sea side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again on pain of instant death, unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards became a cook, finds the ring in a cod-fish, and is married to her knight. This story is devoutly believed in the once suburban, but now crowded, hamlet of Stepney.

DURHAM HOUSE, in the STRAND.

"Durham House was built by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, who was made bishop of that see in the year 1345, and sat bishop there thirty-six years."—*Stow*, p. 167.

"12 Henry IV. And Prynce Herry [Henry V.] lay at the bysshoppes inne of Dorham fro the seid day of his comming to towne unto the Monday nest after the feste of Septem fratrum."—*Chronicle of London*, Nicolas, p. 94.

"The Hall is stately and high, supported with lofty marble pillars."—*Norden* (1593) *MS. Account of Middlesex*, (*Norden's Essex Pref.*, p. xvi.)

In the reign of Henry VIII., Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, "conveyed the house to the king in fee;"* and Henry, in recompense thereof, granted to the see of Durham, Coldharborough and other houses in London. In 1550, the French Ambassador, Mons. de Chastillon, and his colleagues were lodged in Durham House, "which was furnished with hangings of the kings for the nonce."† Edward VI., in the second year of his reign, granted Durham House for life, or until she was otherwise advanced, to the Lady Elizabeth, his sister, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. Mary, coming to the crown, and finding the see of Durham without even Coldharborough to receive its bishop, (such were the changes of those uncertain times), restored Durham House to Tunstall, the same bishop who had originally conveyed it away. Tunstall's history is somewhat remarkable; he was translated by Henry VIII. from London to Durham, in 1530; deprived by Edward VI., in 1552, and the bishopric dissolved; restored by Mary in 1552; and again deprived by Elizabeth in 1559, the same year in which he died. Queen Elizabeth, who would appear to have kept the house for some time in her own hands, subsequently granted it (circ. 1583) to Sir Walter Raleigh.

* Reliq. Spel.

† Tytler's Edward VI. and Mary, i. 288; and Diary of Edward VI. in Burnet.

"Durham House was a noble palace. After he [Sir Walter Raleigh] came to his greatness he lived there, or in some apartment of it. I well remember his study, which was on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant perhaps as any in the world."—*Aubrey*, iii. 513.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, Tobias Mathew, the then Bishop of Durham, set forth the claim of his see to their old town-house in the Strand. Sir Walter Raleigh opposed his claims, but the King and council (May 25th, 1603) recognised the right of the see, (Raleigh was then without a friend), and Durham House was restored to the successors of Thomas Hatfield. Raleigh, in a letter of remonstrance to the Lord Keeper Egerton, on this harsh proceeding, states that he had been in possession of the house about twenty years, and that he had expended 2000*l.* upon it in repairs out of his own purse.* Durham House was never again inhabited by a bishop of that see, and the stabling was converted into the New Exchange. Lord Keeper Coventry died (1640) in the best portion of the house, and what remained of it was subsequently obtained by Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, for whom Webb, the pupil and kinsman of Inigo Jones, designed a large house on the site, (never, I believe, commenced), the elevation of which is still to be seen in the collection of Jones's drawings at Worcester College, Oxford.

"Of later times this Durham-yard came to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in consideration (say some) to pay to the see of Durham 200*l.* per annum, which grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated the 16th of Charles I. And it was by his son built into tenements or houses, as now they are standing, being a handsome street descending down out of the Strand."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 76.

The front towards the river long remained a picturesque, and the stables or outhouses an unsightly, ruin. All, however, was swept away in the early part of the reign of George III., when the Messrs. Adam

* Egerton Papers, by Collier, p. 376.

bought up the right of the Earls of Pembroke, and reared "the bold Adelphi" over the ground once occupied by old Durham House. Ivy-bridge was the boundary eastward. Durham-street still remains to mark the site. [*See Adelphi.*]

DURHAM STREET, in the STRAND
[*See Durham House.*]

DUTCH CHURCH, in AUSTIN FRIARS
The church of the Austin Friars, granted by Edward VI. to the poor Dutch refugees who fled out of the Netherlands, France, "and other parts beyond seas, from Papal persecutors."

"June 29, 1550. It was appointed that the Germans should have the Austin Friars for their church to have their service in, for avoiding of sorts of Anabaptists, and such like."—*Edward VI. Diary.*

The Dutch Church, says Rickman, "contains some very good Decorated windows"
[*See Austin Friars.*]

"On the west end over the skreen is a fine library, inscribed thus: 'Ecclesie Londino-Belgice Bibliotheca, extracta sumptibus Mariæ Dubouche, 1659.'" In this library are divers valuable MSS. and Letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign Reformers."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 116.

DYERS' HALL WHARF, UPPER
THAMES STREET, near LONDON BRIDGE
The site of the ancient Hall of the Dyer Company, removed after the Great Fire of 1666. College-street, Upper Thames-street, is the present site.

DYOT STREET, ST. GILES'S, near
GEORGE STREET, but called Dyot-street after Richard Dyot, Esq., a parishioner of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. "Curll's Corinna Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, lived with her mother in this street." At the Black Horse and Turk's Head public-houses in this street, Haggerty and Holloway, in November, 1802, planned the murder of Mr. Steeple on Hounslow Heath, and here they returned after the murder. At the execution of the murderers, at the Old Bailey in 1803, twenty-eight people were crushed to death

* Malone's Dryden, ii. 97.

EAGLE TAVERN, CITY ROAD. A place of public entertainment, frequented by the lower orders, and licensed for theatrical purposes pursuant to Act 25 Geo. II. It stands on the site of "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," a tea-house and garden, noted some sixty years since. Taverns of this description have seriously injured the minor theatres, as at houses like the Eagle, with both a music and a spirit license, people can see, hear, and drink; at theatres they can only see and hear.

EASTERN AND NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY STATION, HOREDITCH, leads in two lines to Colchester and Ipswich, and Cambridge and Norwich. An excursion on the line as far as Stratford will enable the visitor to see as much, perhaps, as he will care to see of the squalid neighbourhoods of *Spitalfields* and *Bethnal Green*.

EASTCHEAP, so called to distinguish it from Westcheap, now Cheapside, was divided into Little Eastcheap in Billingsgate Ward, and Great Eastcheap in Candlewick Ward; Gracechurch-street was the boundary line between them. The whole of Eastcheap, with the church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, was swallowed up in the new London Bridge improvements. The name survives in the church of St. Clement, Eastcheap, in Clement's-lane.

"Then I hyed me into Est-Chepe,
One cryes rybbs of hefe, and many a pye;
Pewter pottes they clattered on a heape,
But for lack of money I myght not spede."

Lydgate's London Lickpenny.

"This Eastcheap is now a flesh-market of butchers, there dwelling on both sides of the street; it had sometime also cooks mixed amongst the butchers, and such other as sold victuals ready dressed of all sorts. For of old time when friends did meet and were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine and sup in taverns, but to the cooks, where they called for meat what they liked, which they always found ready dressed, at a reasonable rate."—*Stow*, p. 81.

"It took its name Eastcheap from a market anciently there kept for the serving the East part of the city, which market was afterwards removed to Leadenhall-street, and now is kept in Leadenhall."—*Strype*, B. II., p. 190.

"*Carlo Buffone*. Well, an e'er I meet him in the city, I'll have him jointed, I'll pawn him in Eastcheap among the butchers else."—*Ben Jonson*, *Every Man out of His Humour*.

[See Boar's Head Tavern.]

EARL MARSHAL'S OFFICE, HERALDS' COLLEGE. [See *Heralds' College*.]
EAST INDIA DOCKS, BLACKWALL.

Originally erected for the East India Company, but since the opening of the trade to India, the property of the West India Dock Company. The first stone was laid March 4th, 1805, and the docks opened for business Aug. 4th, 1806. The number of directors is thirteen, who must each hold twenty shares in the stock of the Company, and four of them must be directors of the East India Company. This forms the only connexion which the East India Company has with the Docks. The possession of five shares gives a right of voting. The Import Dock has an area of 19 acres, the Export Dock of 10 acres, and the Basin of 3, making a total surface of 32 acres. The gates are closed at 3 in the winter months, and at 4 in the summer months. The mode of admission for the visitors is much stricter than at any of the other Docks. This is the head-quarters of White Bait, which may be had in the neighbouring Brunswick Tavern.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET,—the House of the East India Company, the largest and most magnificent Company in the world,—was built on the site of a former house by Mr. R. Jupp, in 1799, and subsequently enlarged from designs by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., and W. Wilkins, R.A. The pediment (a poor thing) was the work of the younger Bacon. The Company was first incorporated by a charter dated Dec. 31st, 1600; confirmed, enlarged, and altered by several subsequent charters. The last great change was made in 1833, when an Act of Parliament was passed, by which the Company is now governed. This act continues the government of India in the hands of the Company until 1854. The home government of the Company consists of "The Court of Proprietors, or General Court," composed of the owners of India stock; "The Court of Directors," selected from the Proprietors; and "The Board of Control," nominated by the Sovereign. Here is a Museum open to the public on Saturdays, from 11 to 3. *Observe*.—Large and capital drawing of old East India House. Hindu idols in silver and gold. Hindu and Goorkha swords. Pair of Gauntlets made at Lahore, sometimes used by the native chiefs and horsemen in India, (beautifully elaborate). Sword of the executioner attached to the palace of the King of Candy, (taken at the capture of Candy). Piece of wood of the ship "Farquharson," containing the horns of a fish called the monodon; the

largest horn had penetrated through the copper sheeting and outside lining into one of the floor timbers. An emblematic organ (a tiger on a man), contrived for the amusement of Tippoo Sultan. Surya, the Sun, in his seven-horse car. Buddhist idols and relics. A perfumed gold necklace. The state howdah of Durgan Sal, usurper of Bhurtapore. Full-length portrait of the famous Nadir Shah. Roman tessellated pavement found in front of the East India House—human figure reclining on a tiger. Babylonian inscription on stone, as sharp and perfect as the day it was cut. Bust of Mr. Colebrooke, by Chantrey. The coins (a most valuable collection under the care of Prof. H. H. Wilson) can only be seen by special permission. Hoole, the translator of Tasso; Charles Lamb, author of *Elia*; and James Mill, the historian of British India; were clerks in the East India House. "My printed works," said Lamb, "were my recreations—my true works may be found on the shelves in Leadenhall-street, filling some hundred folios."

EAST SMITHFIELD. [*See* Smithfield.]

EATON SQUARE. Designed by the Messrs. Cubitt, erected in 1827, and so called from Eaton Hall in Cheshire, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, the ground landlord. The rent and taxes of the house No. 71, occupied as a temporary official residence by the Speaker of the House of Commons, amounted in one year to 964*l*.*

EATON SQUARE, GROSVENOR PLACE. Mrs. Abington, the actress, was living at No. 19 in the year 1807. In an unpublished letter now before me, addressed to Mrs. Jordan, she speaks of her happiness in her two rooms at No. 19. Pinkerton was living in Lower Eaton-street in 1802.†

EBURY STREET and EBURY SQUARE, PIMLICO, were so called from Ebury or Eybery Farm, "towards Chelsea," a farm of 430 acres, meadow and pasture, let on lease by Queen Elizabeth, (when we hear of it for the first time), to a person of the name of Whashe, who paid 21*l*. per annum, and by whom "the same was let to divers persons, who, for their private commodity, did inclose the same, and had made pastures of arable land; thereby not only annoying Her Majesty in her walks and passages, but to the hinderance of her game,

and great injury to the common, which a Lammas was wont to be laid open." Eybery Farm stood on the site of what is now Ebury-square, and was originally of the nature of Lammas-land, or land subject to lay open as common, after Lammas-tide for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish. The Neat at Chelsea was of the same description, and the owners of Piccadilly Hall and Leicester House paid Lammas-money to the poor of St. Martin's long after their houses were erected, as late indeed as the reign of Charles II. [*See* Davies Street.]

EBGATE LANE, now OLD SWAN LANE. A narrow lane leading to the Thames, near London Bridge.

"The next is Ebgate, a water-gate so called old time, as appeareth by divers records of tenements near unto the same adjoining. It standeth near unto the church of St. Laurence Poultney, but is within the parish of St. Martin Ongar. In place of this gate is now a narrow passage to the Thames and is called Ebgate-lane, but more commonly the Old Swan."—*Stow*, p. 16.

ECCLESTON STREET, PIMLICO, derives its name from Eccleston in Cheshire, where the Marquis of Westminster, the ground landlord of Pimlico, has a large property.

EDGEWARE ROAD. A road leading from Tyburn (Cumberland Gate) to Edgware. Part of it runs on Watling-street, the old Roman road from London to Verulam. *Eminent Inhabitant*.—Oliver Goldsmith.

"Goldsmith told us that he was now busy writing a Natural History; and that he might have full leisure for it, he had taken lodgings at a farmer's house, near to the six mile-stone on the Edgware Road. Mr. Mickle, the translator 'The Lusiad,' and I went to visit him at that place a few days afterwards. He was not home; but having a curiosity to see his apartment, we went in and found curious scraps of descriptions of animals scrawled upon the wall with a black lead pencil."—*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 240.

EDMUND (ST.) THE KING AND MARTYR, LOMBARD STREET. A church in Langbourne Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It serves well for the parish of St. Nicholas Acon, as the right of presentation belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury for St. Edmund and to the Crown for St. Nicholas.

EDWARD STREET, PORTLAND CHAPEL. Dr. Johnson's friend, Baretti, the author

* Estimates, 1841—42.

† Corresp., ii. 255.

* *Styrie*, B. vi., p. 80.

e Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, lived, 1786, at "10, Edward-street, Portland-chapel."

EDUARDE STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. Sir Thomas Picton lived in No. 21, and hither his body was brought, on the field of Waterloo, previous to interment in the *Bayswater Burying-ground*. He had long occupied this house.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. A public building in imitation of Egyptian architecture, and covered with hieroglyphics, a fashionable thoroughfare, where the novel and temporary exhibitions of the London season are generally to be seen. Here was Bullock's Museum; and here Tom Thumb in one part drew hundreds in a day, while Haydon exhibited his pictures to half-a-dozen comers in a week. The architect, G. F. Robinson, has inscribed his name in the front of the building. The figures of Isis and Osiris were carved by Gahagan, who made the statue of the Duke of Kent the top of Portland-place.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (THE). A celebrated tavern at Walworth, about one mile and a half from Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars Bridges, and situated where several cross-roads meet, leading from these bridges to important places in Kent and Surrey. Before the railroads removed stage-coaches from the roads, the Elephant and Castle was a well-known locality to every traveller going south from London. It has now changed character, and is chiefly known to the inhabitants of Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood, and Herne Hill.

ELM COURT, TEMPLE. Erected 6th of Charles I. "Up one pair of stairs," in this court, Lord Keeper Guildford commenced practice. "The ground chamber is not so well esteemed as one pair of stairs," writes Roger North; "but yet better than two, and the price is accordingly."

ELMS (THE), in SMITHFIELD.

"In the 6th of Henry V., a new building was made betwixt the horse-pool and the river of the Wells, or Turnmill-brook, in a place then called the Elmes, for that there grew many elm-trees; and this had been the place of execution for offenders; since the which time the building there hath been so increased, that now remaineth not one tree growing."—*Stow*, p. 142.

"A place anciently called The Elmes, of elmes that grew there, where Mortimer was executed, and let hang two days and two nights, to be seene of the people, which place hath now left his name,

and is not knowne to one man of a million where that place was."—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1048.

"This place was in use for executions, in the year 1219, and, as it seems, long before, by a Clause Roll, 4 Hen. III., wherein mention is made of 'Furcæ factæ apud Ulmello's Com. Middlesex, ubi prius factæ fuerunt.'"—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 238.

Sir William Wallace was executed at the Elms, in Smithfield, on St. Bartholomew's Even, 1305.

ELY PLACE. Two rows of tenements in Holborn so called, occupying the site of the town-house or "hostell" of the Bishops of Ely. John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, dying in 1290, bequeathed a messuage in Holborn, and nine tenements adjoining, to his successors in the see. William de Luda, who succeeded him, added a further grant, "with condition, that his next successor should pay one thousand marks for the finding of three chaplains in the chapel there." John de Hotham, another bishop, added a vineyard, kitchen-garden, and orchard. Thomas de Arundel, before he was translated to the see of York, in 1388, built "a gatehouse or front," towards Holborn, and in Stow's time "his arms were yet to be discovered on the stone work thereof." St. Etheldreda's Chapel, all that exists of the building, has a few good remains, and, as Rickman observes, "one fine Decorated window of curious composition." This celebrated house (or rather perhaps the larger part of it) was occasionally let by the see to distinguished noblemen. In Ely Place, in 1399, died John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster." "From Ely-place in Holborn," Henry Radclyff, Earl of Sussex, writes to his countess, announcing the death of Henry VIII.; and in Ely Place, then the residence of the Earl of Warwick, (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), the council met, and formed that remarkable conspiracy which ended in the execution of the Protector Somerset. A subsequent tenant was Sir Christopher Hatton, (Queen Elizabeth's handsome Lord Chancellor), to whom the greater portion of the house was let in 1576 for the term of twenty-one years. The rent was a red rose ten loads of hay, and ten pounds per annum; Bishop Cox, on whom this hard bargain was forced by the Queen, reserving to himself and his successors the right of walking in the gardens, and gathering twenty bushels of roses yearly. Hatton (pleased with his acquisition) laid out 1995*l.* (about 6000*l.* of our money) in enlarging and improving the property he had leased, and

was laying out more, when he petitioned Queen Elizabeth to require the bishop to alienate to him the whole house and gardens. This, when church-lands were seized and alienated by the sovereign, was no unusual request, and the Queen wrote to the bishop, desiring him to demise the premises to her till such time as the see of Ely should reimburse Sir Christopher for the money he had laid out, and was still expending in the improvement of the property. The bishop, foreseeing the result, reminded the Queen that he ought to be a steward, not a scatterer, and that he could scarcely justify those princes who transferred things intended for pious purposes to purposes less pious. This remonstrance occasioned the following extraordinary letter to the bishop.

"Proud Prelate! I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you to know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God! I will immediately unrock you.—Your's, as you demean yourself, ELIZABETH."*

Further remonstrances were not to be thought of, and Ely Place, vineyard, meadow, kitchen-garden, and orchard, were demised to the Crown, and by the Crown made over to Sir Christopher Hatton. The bishop (Cox) who made the remonstrance dying in 1581, the see of Ely was kept vacant by the Queen for eighteen years. In Hatton House, as Ely Place was now called, (hence *Hatton-garden*), Sir Christopher Hatton died, Nov. 20th, 1591, indebted to the Crown in the sum of 40,000*l.* He was succeeded in his estates by his nephew Newport, who took the name of Hatton, and whose widow, "The Lady Hatton," of history, was married to Sir Edward Coke, the famous lawyer. The marriage was an unhappy one, and the lady refused her husband admission to her house :—

"Gondomar hath waded already very deep, and ingratiated himself with divers persons of quality, ladies especially; yet he could do no good upon the Lady Hatton, whom he desired, lately, that in regard he was her next neighbour [at Ely House], he might have the benefit of her back-gate to go abroad into the fields, but she put him off with a compliment; whereupon, in a private audience

lately with the king, among other passages of merriment, he told him, that my Lady Hatton was a strange lady, for she would not suffer her husband, Sir Ed. Coke, to come in at her fore-door, nor him to go out at her back-door, and so related the whole business."—*Howell's Letters*, ed. 1737 p. 119.

This "strange lady," as Howell calls her "dyed in London, on the 3rd January, 1646 at her house in Holbourne," having effectually repelled the entrance of her husband and all the exertions of successive Bishops of Ely to recover Ely Place in Holborn to the see of Ely. Her successors were not so fortunate; Laney, Bishop of Ely, died here in 1674-5,* and in Bishop Patrick's time (1691—1707), a piece of ground was made over to the see for the erection of a new chapel; and the Hatton property saddled with a rent-charge of 100*l.* per annum payable to the see.† In this way matters stood till the death, in 1762, of the last Lord Hatton, when the Hatton property in Holborn reverted to the Crown. An amicable arrangement was now effected; the see, in 1772, transferring to the Crown all its right to Ely Place, on an Act (1 Geo. III., c. 43) for building, and making over to the Bishop of Ely, a spacious house 37, Dover-street, Piccadilly, still the property of the see, with an annuity of 200*l.* payable for ever.

"My Lord [said the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.], you have very good strawberries at your garden in Holborn; I require you let us have a mess of them.' 'Gladly, my Lord, quoth he [the Bishop of Ely], 'would God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that,'—and therewithal, in haste, he sent his servant for a mess of strawberries."—*Holinshed*.

"*D. of Glou.*—My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,

I saw good strawberries in your garden there: I do beseech you send for some of them.

"*B. of Ely.*—Marry, and will, my lord, with all my heart."—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*

"So in the chapel of old Ely House, When wandering Charles, who meant to be the Third,

Had fled from William, and the news was fresh The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce, And eke did rear right merrily two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George."

Cowper, The Task, B. vi.

* Harl. MS. 6865.

† The bishops, I am inclined to think, were never entirely ejected from the house. White, Bishop of Ely, died "in his house called Ely House in Holborn," Feb. 25th, 1637-8. (Burial-registers of St Andrew's, Holborn.)

* No better authority has been found for this letter than the *Annual Register* for 1761, p. 15, where the above copy of it is printed from "the Register of Ely." (See on this subject Nicolas's *Hatton*, p. 36.)

the last "Mystery" represented in England as that of "Christ's Passion," in the reign of King James I., which Prynne tells us was performed at Elie-house in Holborne, when Gundomar lay there, on Good Friday night, at which there were thousands present.* The best time for seeing "St. Theldreda's Chapel" is Tuesday, in the middle of the day.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL, WESTMINSTER. [See Dacre's Alms Houses.]

EMBROIDERERS' HALL, No. 36, BUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE. The Company was incorporated 4th of Elizabeth.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, in the GRAND. [See Lyceum Theatre.]

ENNISMORE GARDENS. [See Nightsbridge.]

ERECTHEUM CLUB, St. JAMES'S SQUARE, corner of YORK STREET. A kind of minor Athenæum, established by Sir John An Paul, Bart., in 183-, and deservedly celebrated for its good dinners. The Club-house was formerly inhabited by Mr. Wedgeod, whose "ware" is so famous, and stands on the site of "Romney House," built for Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's Memoirs.

ESSEX COURT, TEMPLE. [See Essex House.]

"June 10, 1640. I repaired with my brother to the Tearme, to goe into our new lodgings, (that were formerly in Essex-court), being a very handsome apartment just over the hall-court, but four or five stairs high, w^{ch} gave us the advantage of a fairer prospect."—*Evelyn*.

ESSEX HOUSE, STRAND, stood on the site of the Outer Temple, and of the present Essex-street and Devereux-court, and derived its name from Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. Originally the town-house or inn of the see of Exeter, (by lease from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem), it passed at the Reformation into the hands of William Paget; from Lord Paget into the hands of the celebrated Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and from Lord Leicester to his son, the Earl of Essex; Spenser refers to it in his Prothalamion:—

Next whereunto there stands a stately place,
Where oft I gayned giftes and goodly grace
Of that great lord, which therein wont to dwell,
Whose want too well now feels my friendless
case."

Malone's Shakspeare, by Boswell, iii. 34, and Prior's Mastix, 1633, p. 117.

It was, as Stow tells us, successively called Exeter House, Paget House, Leicester House, and Essex House. William, Lord Paget, by his last will dated Nov. 4th, 1560, bequeathed his mansion-house, without Temple Bar, called Paget Place, to his son and heir, the second Lord Paget, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother Thomas, the third Lord, who was attainted (29 Eliz., 1587), and all his lands and possessions confiscated. "After this," says Stow, "it came by purchase to Thomas, the late Duke of Norfolk, and he passed it over to the Earl of Leicester, who bequeathed it to his son, Sir Robert Dudley, and of whom the late Earl of Essex purchased it, and it is now called Essex House."* In Leicester House died Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, not, it is said, without suspicion of poison. When the Count Palatine of the Rhine came to this country in 1613, to marry the Lady Elizabeth, "the place appointed for his most usual abode was Essex House, near Temple Bar." Charles Hay, "sonne to the Lord Hay, Viscount Doncaster, was baptised in Essex House, 27 Nov., 1618," and in the same house in 1627-8, Anne Sydney, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, was baptized. † Essex House was subsequently inhabited by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general; and in the Cavalier songs of the period is described as "Cuckold's Hall." Here, after the battle of Newbury, the Earl received a congratulatory visit from the House of Commons, headed by their Speaker, and by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London in their scarlet gowns. ‡ By a lease dated March 11th, 1639, and in consideration of the sum of 1100*l.*, Lord Essex let to the Earl of Hertford and Lady Frances his wife, for the period of ninety-nine years, a moiety or one half of Essex House. § This Earl of Hertford was the William Seymour, connected with Lady Arabella Stuart. The Lord Treasurer Southampton was living in Essex House in 1660, and Sir Orlando Bridgman, the Lord Keeper, in 1669, when Pepys describes it as "a large, but ugly house." || "At length," says Strype, "it was purchased by Dr. Barbon, the great

* Stow by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1071.

† Register of St. Clement's Danes. Finetti Philoxenis, 1656, p. 2.

‡ Whitelocke, p. 74.

§ Collectanea Top. et. Gen., viii. 309.

|| Pepys, ii. 267.

builder, and by him and other undertakers converted into buildings as now it is."* In a portion of the old fabric, which still retained the name of Essex House, the Cottonian library was kept from 1712 to 1730. This part of the house was subsequently inhabited by Paterson, the auctioneer, and ultimately taken down in July, 1777.

ESSEX STREET, STRAND, built circ. 1682, on part of old Essex House. In this street, in the reign of George II., met the Robin Hood Society, at which, every Monday, questions were proposed, and any person might speak on them for seven minutes; after which the "baker," who presided with a hammer in his hand, summed up the arguments.† Arthur Maynwaring, and Dr. Hugh Chamberlain, were among its earliest inhabitants. At the Essex Head, now No. 40, Dr. Johnson established, in the year 1783, a little evening club, occasionally called "Sam's," for the benefit of Samuel Greaves, the landlord, an old servant of Mr. Thrale's. "The terms," says Johnson, "are lax and the expenses light. We meet thrice a-week, and he who misses forfeits *twopence*." The forfeit was found too small, and a member, for every night of non-attendance, incurred, very soon after, the heavier mulct of *threepence*. Boswell has printed the rules, drawn up by Johnson, for the regulation of this club.

ETHELBURGA'S (ST.), BISHOPSGATE STREET. A church in Bishopsgate Ward, a little beyond St. Helen's, and on the same side. It escaped the Great Fire, and still retains some of its original Early English masonry. Dryden's antagonist, Luke Milbourne, died April 15th, 1720, rector of St. Ethelburga's-within-Bishopsgate, and lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Pope has called him "the fairest of critics," because he exhibited his own translation of Virgil to be compared with that which he condemned. The view of this church, by West and Toms, (1737), exhibits several of the adjoining houses, and is one of the most interesting of Old London illustrations. The right of presentation to the rectory belongs to the Bishop of London.

EUSTON SQUARE, NEW ROAD. So called from the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton and Earls of Euston, the ground landlords. Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) died in a house attached to Montgomery's Nursery-gardens,

now the site of Euston-square. The opening on the north side leads to the terminus of the *London and North Western Railway*.

EXCHEQUER (COURT OF). [See Westminster Hall.]

"The Exchequer is a four-cornered board, about ten foot long and five foot broad, fitted in manner of a table for men to sit about; on every side whereof is a standing ledge, or border, four fingers broad. Upon this board is laid a cloth bought in Easter Term, which is of black colour, rowed with streaks, distant about a foot or a span. . . . This Court then had its name from the Board whereat they sat, there is no doubt to be made considering that the Cloth which covered it was thus party-coloured; which the French call *Chequy*—*Dugdale, Origines Jurid.*, ed. 1690, p. 49.

The Chancellor is one of the judges of the Court, and in ancient times he sat as such, together with the Lord Treasurer and the Baron. His duties are now entirely ministerial.

EXCHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, was enlarged, if not altogether built, after the Great Fire, when "a corner shop at the south end of the new alley, called Exchange Alley, next Lombard-street," was taken down.* The shop belonged to Alderman Edward Backwell, an eminent banker and goldsmith, ruined by the shutting up of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II.

"It is a large place vastly improved, chiefly on account of Alderman Backwell's, a goldsmith before the Great Fire, well built, inhabited by Tradesmen; especially that Passage into Lombard-street against the Exchange, and is a place of very considerable concourse of Merchants, Sea-faring Men, and other Traders, occasioned by the great coffee-houses (Jonathan's and Garway's) that stand there. Chiefly now Brokers, and such deal in buying and selling of Stocks, frequent. The Alley is broad and well paved with Flag Stones, neatly kept."—*Strype, B. ii.*, p. 149.

"The Royal Exchange is the resort of all the trading part of this City, Foreign and Domestic from half an hour after one till near three in the afternoon; but the better sort generally meet in Exchange-alley a little before, at those celebrated Coffee-houses called Garraway's, Robins', and Jonathan's. In the first, the People of Quality who have business in the City, and the most considerable and wealthy citizens frequent. In the second, the Foreign Bankiers and often even Foreign Ministers. And in the third, the Buyers and Sellers of Stock."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 174.

"Pray, if it is possible to remember a mere word of course in such a place as Exchange-alley, remember me there to Gay; for anywhere else (I feel

* *Strype, B. iv.*, p. 117.

† Walpole's *George II.*, 8vo ed., i. 42.

* Fire of London Papers in British Museum vol. xi., art. 59.

ou will not see him as yet."—*Pope to Fortescue, June 1720, [South-sea year].*

ose who buy stock which they cannot ceive, or who sell stock which they have t, are in *Exchange-alley* called "Bears;" d those who pay money for what they rchase, or who sell stock which they ally have, "Bulls." These nick-names re in use as early as the reign of een Anne, but their meaning is now ewhat altered; a Bull is one who eculates for a *rise*, and a Bear one who eculates for a *fall*.

EXCHANGE ALLEY, in the STRAND. e New Exchange.]

EXCHANGE (NEW). [See New Exchange.]

EXCISE OFFICE (THE), OLD BROAD REET. Built by the elder Dance, in 1768, the site of *Gresham College*. Malt, spirits, l soap, are the articles producing the st money to the Exchequer. The duty excise was first introduced into this ntry by an ordinance of Parliament, of y 22nd, 1643, when an impost was laid on beer, ale, wine, and other provisions, rrying on a war against the King. e first Excise Office was in Smithfield.

24 June, 1647. Order for pulling down the new ise-house in Smithfield, to which work many ople gladly resorted, and carry'd away the mate- ls.—*Whitelocke*.

1680 the Office was in "Old Cockaine use,"* and before its removal to Old ad-street, in Sir John Frederick's house, y Frederick-place, Old Jewry. Since 8 it has been in *Somerset House*, in what called the Inland Revenue Office. The l produce of the Excise for one year, April 5th, 1849, has been estimated at een millions.

EXECUTION DOCK, on the left bank he Thames, at WAPPING in THE EAST, rcribed by Stow as "the usual place of ecution for hanging of pirates and sea- ers at the low-water mark, and there remain till three tides had overflowed n."†

* Also this yere [18 Hen. VI.] were two gemen hanged in Tempse, beyownde seynt erine's, for scleying of iij Flemynges and a d, beyng in a schip in Tempse of there contre; here they hengen til the water had wasted m be hhyng and flowyd, so the water bett upon

them."—*Chron. of London, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, p. 125.*

"14 March, 1735. Williams the pirate was hang'd at Execution Dock; and afterwards in chains at Bugshy's Hole near Blackwall."—*Gent. Mag. for 1735.*

"Do you think any advantages arise from a man being put on a gibbet after his execution?" was a question put to Townsend, the Bow-street officer, by a committee of the House of Commons, in June, 1816. "Yes," says Townsend, "I was always of that opinion; and I recommended Sir William Scott to hang the two men that are hanging down the river. I will state my reason. We will take for granted that those men were hanged, as this morning, for the murder of those revenue officers. They are by law dissected. The sentence is that afterwards the body is to go to the surgeons for dissection; there is an end of it—it dies. But look at this: there are a couple of men now hanging near the Thames, where all the sailors must come up; and one says to the other, 'Pray, what are those two poor fellows there for?' 'Why,' says another, 'I will go and ask!' They ask. 'Why, those two men are hung and gibbeted for murdering his Majesty's revenue officers.' And so the thing is kept alive."

"From the Liberties of St. Katherine to Wapping, 'tis yet in the memory of man, there never was a House standing but the Gallows, which was further removed in regard of the Buildings. But now there is a continued street towards a mile long, from the Tower all along the river almost as far as Radcliffe, which proceedeth from the increase of Navigation, Mariners, and Traffique."—*Howell's Londonopolis, fol. 1657, p. 341.*

In "Fortune by Land and Sea," a tragedy, by Thomas Heywood and William Rowley, (4to, 1655), a scene, "near Execution-dock," describes the fate of two pirates, called Purser and Clinton:

"Purser. How many captains, that have aw'd the seas,

Shall fall on this unfortunate piece of land;
Some that commanded islands; some to whom
The Indian mines paid tribute, the Turk vai'd!

But now our sun is setting; night comes on;
The wat'ry wilderness in which we reign'd,
Proves in our ruins peaceful. Merchants trade
Fearless abroad as in the river's mouth,
And free as in a harbour. Then, fair Thames,
Queen of fresh water, famous through the world,
And not the least through us, whose double tides
Must overflow our bodies; and being dead
May thy clear waves our scandals wash away,
But keep our valours living!"

* Aubrey's Lives, iii. 380.

† Stow, p. 157.

EXETER 'CHANGE, in the STRAND, stood where Burleigh-street now stands, and extended into the main road, so that the foot thoroughfare of one side of the Strand ran directly through it. Delaune, in 1681, (p. 160), speaks of it as lately built.

"This Exchange contains two walks below stairs, and as many above, with shops on each side for sempsters, milliners, hosiers, &c., the builders judging it would come in great request; but it received a check in its infancy, I suppose by those of the New Exchange, so that instead of growing in better esteem, it became worse and worse; inasmuch that the shops in the first walk next the street can hardly meet with tenants, those backwards lying useless, and those above converted to other uses."—*R. B., in Strype, B. iv., p. 119.*

The rooms above were hired for offices by the managers of the Land Bank, and subsequently let for general purposes. The body of the poet Gay lay in state in the upper room of Exeter 'Change; and when Dodsley drew up his "London," in 1761, "the large room above was used for auctions." The last tenant of the upper rooms was Mr. Cross, with his menagerie; and here, in March, 1826, Chunee, the famous elephant, was shot. [See College of Surgeons.] Exeter 'Change was taken down in the great Strand improvements of 1829.* The present Exeter 'Change is a modern structure, between Brydges-street, in the Strand, and Upper Wellington-street.

EXETER HALL, in the STRAND. A large proprietary building on the north side of the Strand, completed in 1831, (J. P. Deering, architect). The Hall is 131 feet long, 76 feet wide, and 45 feet high; and will contain, in comfort, more than 3000 persons. It is let for the annual "May Meetings" of the several religious societies, and for concerts, in which the unrivalled music of Handel is at times performed, with a chorus of 600 voices accompanying it.

EXETER HOUSE, in the STRAND, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of Burleigh-street and Exeter-street, and was so called after Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, son of the great Lord Burleigh, (d. 1622). In Burleigh's time the house was known as *Cecil House* and *Burleigh House*.

"24 Sep. 1651. The funeral of General Popham was accompanied from Exeter-house by the Speaker and Members of Parliament, the Lord General and

* There is an admirable representation of old Exeter 'Change drawn and engraved by George Cooke.

Council of State, with great solemnity, to Westminster."—*Whitelocke.*

Evelyn went to London with his wife, he tells us, in 1657, to celebrate Christmas-day in Exeter Chapel, in the Strand, the chapel attached to Exeter House. When the sermon was ended, and the sacrament about to be administered, the chapel was surrounded with soldiers, and all the communicants and assembly surprised and kept prisoners. "As we went up," he says, "to receive the sacrament, the miscreants held their muskets against us, as if they would have shot us at the altar, but yet suffered us to finish the office of communion; perhaps not having instructions what to do in case they found us in that action." Evelyn was confined in a room in Exeter House, and in the afternoon Colonel Whale Goff, and others came from Whitehall, and severally examined them. "When I can before them," says Evelyn, "they took my name and abode, examined me, why, contrary to an ordinance made, that none should any longer observe the *superstitious time of the Nativity*, I durst offend. Finding no colour to detain me," he adds, "they dismissed me with much pity of my ignorance." In Exeter House lived Anthony Ashley Cooper, the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, and here, Feb. 26th, 1670-1, his grandsons the author of *The Characteristics*, was born. I have an official letter before me, signed "Ashley," and dated from "Exeter House the 9th of May, 1665." He afterwards lived in the City for factious purposes. (See Aldgate Street). The Court of Arches, the Admiralty Court, and the Will Office of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, were held in Exeter House after the Great Fire, till new offices were built.* The present Marquis of Exeter (a lineal descendant of the great Lord Burleigh) still possesses the property of the founder of his family in the Strand and its neighbourhood. [See Essex House and Cecil House.] "In the Strand, near Exeter House," lived the beautiful Countess of Carlisle, of Charles I., Van Dyck, Suckling, and Carew. The house belonged to Mrs. Thomas Cary, of the Monmouth family, and was leased by the countess at a rent of 1500 a year,—at least 600*l.* of our present money.

EXETER STREET, STRAND. Bu

* Harl. MS. 3788, fol. 100; and Anth. à Wood's Life.

† Stafford Papers, i. 177, 218. Rate-books of Clement's Danes.

rc. 1677, and so called after Exeter house, the town-house of Cecil, Earl of Exeter, son of the great Lord Burghley.

"Exeter-street cometh out of Katherine-street, and runneth up as far as the back wall of Bedford ward or garden."—*Styve*, B. vi., p. 75.

The west end had no outlet when first erected. Where the street ends was therefore the back wall of old Bedford House. Mr. Johnson's first London lodging was at a house of one Norris, a staymaker in this street. "I dined," said he, "very well for eightpence, with very good company, at the pineapple, in New-street, just by. Several of them had travelled. They expected to

meet every day; but did not know one another's names. It used to cost the rest a shilling, for they drank wine; but I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny, and gave the waiter a penny, so that I was quite well served, nay, better than the rest, for they gave the waiter nothing." Speaking of a particular part of his ill-fated Irene, he observed, "That speech I wrote in a garret, in Exeter-street."

EYRE STREET HILL, COLD BATH FIELDS, OR, LEATHER LANE, HOLBORN. Here, in 1806, in his forty-second year, and in a sponging house, died George Morland, the celebrated painter.

FAITH'S (ST.) UNDER ST. PAUL'S, WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT. A crypt consisting of four aisles immediately beneath the choir of old St. Paul's, and commonly called "St. Faith under Paul's." Uggdale calls it "that famous vault." The parish church at the Reformation was removed from the crypt below to a chapel in St. Paul's, called "Jesus Chapel," "a place," says Stow, "more sufficient for largeness and lightness." When the Great Fire of London was at its height, the stationers about St. Paul's ran with their goods to St. Faith's as a kind of fire-proof place for their books and stationery. I need hardly add, that at St. Faith's, and all their property, perished with St. Paul's.* Yet the body of a shop Braybrooke (d. 1404) was found dry and sound in one of the vaults after the fire.† The church of the parish is St. Augustine's, Watling-street.

FALCON TAVERN, BANKSIDE, SOUTH-WARK. An old and interesting tavern, frequented, it is said, by Shakspeare, [?], of which there is a view in Wilkinson, dated 1805. The "Falcon-stairs" still exist, but the Falcon tavern belongs altogether to the past.

FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET. Wynkyn de Worde, the celebrated printer, lived at the sign of "the Falcon" in Fleet-street, and here, in the house over Falcon-court, with the date 1667 upon it, (No. 32 Fleet-street, and still a bookseller's), John Murray was living when he published Bayly's *Childe Harold*, and all the early Nos. of the *Quarterly Review*.

There is a view of St. Faith's, by Hollar, in Uggdale's *St. Paul's*.

† Birch's *Royal Society*, p. 121.

"Our accidental meeting in the street after a long separation was a pleasing surprise to us both. He stepped aside with me into Falcon-court, and made kind inquiries about my family; and as we were in a hurry, going different ways, I promised to call on him next day. He said he was engaged to go out in the morning. 'Early, sir?' said I. *Johnson*: 'Why, sir, a London morning does not go with the sun.'"—*Boswell*.

The first edition of Gorboduc, the earliest English tragedy, strictly so called, was "imprynted at London in Fletestrete, at the signe of the Faucon, by William Griffith; and are to be sold at his shop in Sainte Dunstone's Churchyarde in the west of London. 1565."

FARRINGDON WITHIN. One of the 26 wards of London.

"The whole great ward of Faringdon, both intra and extra [*i. e.*, within and without the walls], took name of W. Faringdon, goldsmith, Alderman of that ward, and one of the sheriffs of London in the year 1281, the 9th of Edward I. He purchased the Aldermanry of this ward."—*Stow*, p. 116.

General Boundaries.—N., Christ's Hospital, (in the hall of which the ward-motes are held), and part of Cheapside: S., the Thames: E., Cheapside: W., New Bridge-street. *Churches in this Ward*.—St. Ewin's-in-fra-Newgate, taken down in the reign of Henry VIII.; St. Nicholas Shambles; St. Michael-le-Querne; St. Anne, Blackfriars; St. Peter's-in-Cheap; St. Paul's Cathedral; St. Faith's-under-St. Paul's; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Augustine's, Watling-street; Christ Church, Newgate-street; St. Vedast's, Foster-lane. *Monasteries in*.—The Greyfriars'; the Blackfriars'. [*See all these names.*]

FARRINGDON WITHOUT. One of the 26 wards of London, and by far the

largest—so called from being without the walls. For the origin of the name see Farringdon Within. *General Boundaries*.—N., Holborn and Smithfield; S., the Thames, between Blackfriars Bridge and the Temple-stairs; E., New Bridge-street and the Old Bailey; W., Temple Bar and Chancery-lane. *Churches in this Ward*.—St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield; St. Bartholomew the Less, West Smithfield; St. Sepulchre's; St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; St. Bride's. [See all these names.] John Wilkes was elected alderman of this ward, Jan. 2nd, 1769, "while yet," says Walpole, "a criminal of state and a prisoner." At the east end of Fleet-street is an obelisk to his memory. The founders of the three rich banking-houses in Fleet-street, Messrs. Child, Messrs. Hoare, and Messrs. Gosling, filled at various periods the office of alderman of this ward.

FARRINGDON MARKET. Established on the removal of Fleet-market from the present Farringdon-street, and opened Nov. 20th, 1826.

FARRINGDON STREET extends from Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Holborn. The centre of it was formerly occupied by Fleet-market, and on the east side stood the *Fleet Prison*. The celebrated *Fleet Ditch*—once a river, and now a sewer—runs beneath the centre of this street.

FARTHING PIE HOUSE, MARYLEBONE, now "The Green Man," was kept by Price, a famous player on the salt-box. Of this Price there is a mezzotinto print. Farthing Pie-Houses were not uncommon in the environs of London in the reign of George II.

FEATHERSTONE'S BUILDINGS, 63, HIGH HOLBORN, were so called from Cuthbert Featherstone, Gentleman-Usher and Crier of the King's Bench, who died in 1615, and was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. A stone let into the wall is inscribed with the name of the passage and the date, "1724."

"We went with orders, which my godfather F. had sent us. He kept the oil-shop [now Davies's] at the corner of Featherstone-buildings, in Holborn. F. was a tall grave person, lofty in speech, and had pretensions above his rank. He associated in those days with John Palmer, the comedian, whose gait and bearing he seemed to copy. . . . He was also known to and visited by Sheridan. It was to his house in Holborn that young Brinsley brought his first wife, on her elopement with him from a boarding-school at Bath—the beautiful Maria Linley. My parents were present (over a quadrille table) when he arrived in the evening with his harmonious charge."—*Elia*, "My First Play."

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH. Instituted 1758, incorporated 1800. No girl is admitted under the age of eight or above the age of ten years, nor are diseased, deformed, or infirm children admitted. An annual subscriber of guinea is entitled to vote.

FENCHURCH STREET runs from **GRACECHURCH STREET** to **LEADENHALL STREET**.

"Fenchurch-street took that name of a fen or moorish ground, so made by means of this horn [Langbourn] which passed through it, and therefore, until this day, in the Guildhall of this city that ward is called by the name of Langbourne or Fennieabout; yet others be of opinion that it took that name of Fœnum, that is, hay sold here, a Grass-street [Gracechurch-street] took the name of grass or herbs there sold."—*Stow*, p. 76.

"June 10, 1665. To my great trouble, hear that the Plague is come into the city, (though it hath these three or four weeks since its beginning been wholly out of the city); but where should it begin but in my good friend and neighbour's, Dr. Burnett, in Fenchurch-street; which, in both points troubles me mightily.

"11. I saw poor Dr. Burnett's door shut; but I, I hear, gained great good will among his neighbours, for he discovered it himself first, and caused himself to be shut up of his own accord, which was very handsome."—*Pepys*, 4to ed., i. 34.

William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, was lodged as a prisoner, on his first arrival in London, in the house of William de Leyr, a citizen in the parish of Allhallows Staining, at the end of Fenchurch-street. *Observations*—King's Head Tavern, No. 53, where Queen Elizabeth dined off pork and peas [see Allhallows Staining], and where metal dish and cover used on the occasion are still to be seen. Cullum-street derives its name from Sir Thomas Cullum and Ingram-court from Sir Arthur Ingram, liberal benefactors, after the Great Fire, and the rebuilding of the church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in this street.

FETTER LANE, extending from **FLEET STREET** to **HOLBORN**.

"Then is Fewter-lane, which stretcheth south into Fleet-street, by the east end of St. Dunstan church, and is so called of fewters (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to gardens; but the same is now of latter years on both sides built through with many fair houses."—*Stow*, p. 145.

Hobbes of Malmesbury had a house in the lane. The poet Dryden is said to have been another inhabitant, (at No. 16). Here Bagford, the antiquary, was born. For more than

centuries Fetter-lane end in Fleet-street and Fetter-lane end in Holborn were used as places of public execution. At Fetter-lane end in Holborn, Nathaniel Tomes was executed July 5th, 1643, for his share in Waller's plot to surprise the City. He was buried the next day in St. Andrew's, Holborn. [See Flower de Luce Court.]

"*Fungoso*. Let me see these four angels, and ten forty shillings more I can borrow upon my own in Fetter-lane."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

FICKETT'S FIELD or **CROFT**, the old name for **LITTLE LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS**, now Lincoln's Inn New Square. A plot of ground of about 10 acres, extending from what was the Bell (the site of Bell-yard, Temple Bar) to Portugal-street, lying in the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West and Clement's Danes, (but chiefly in the latter), including all what is now known as Carey-street and the courts behind, Old and New Boswell-court, Portugal-street, Cook's-court, Serle-street, and part of Lincoln's Inn New-square, down to the Chancery-lane end of Carey-street, formerly called Jackanapes'-lane. This Field, also called the Templars' Field, is described in the earliest extant document as "Terram sive Campum pro Saltanibus, Turnamentis, aliisque Exercitiis quitum Militumque Regni nostri Angliæ, desertim vero Equitum Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitan'"; and in the Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem it remained until the dissolution of the monasteries, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Stringer, knight in capite, under the description of "Totum ill' Campum, terram, et pasturam vocat' Fickett's Field adiacen' messuag' vocat' Le Bell," &c. From Stringer it came to John Hornby, 35 Henry VIII., who dying in 1546 & 6 Phil. & Mary, it passed to his son Richard, who died 5 Eliz., leaving Alice his daughter and heir, who married Edward Clifton, who had a son, Horneby Clifton, by whom (in 3 Jac. I.) it was conveyed to John Harborne, of Taskley, Com. Oxon., Esquire. The description of this property in the "quis' post mortem, on the decease of John Horneby, is as follows:—"All that messuage and Tenement called the Bell, with all its appurtenances, lying and being in the parish of St. Dunstan, in Fleet-street, London, partly belonging to the Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem, &c. And a certain field and pasture, called Fickett's Field, near adjoining, together with ingress and egress, with houses and carriages, by two gates at the

East End of the said field, that is to say, through one gate leading from the Lane called Chauncery Lane towards the aforesaid Field, and through the other gate at the West end of the same way, abutting upon the aforesaid field." [See Serle Street.]

FIFE HOUSE, WHITEHALL, next door to the United Service Museum. So called after the Earl of Fife. The Earl of Liverpool leased it of Lord Fife's executors, and lived and died there when Prime Minister. It still remains in the Fife family.

FIG TREE COURT, TEMPLE. So called from fig-trees growing there.

"Figs have ripened very well in the Rolls garden in Chancery-lane."—*The City Gardener, by Thomas Fairchild, Gardener, at Hoxton, Svo, 1722, p. 19.*

"The fig grows very well in some close places about Bridewell."—*Ibid.*, p. 52.

Lord Thurlow was living in this court in 1758.

FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, properly **FINKE LANE**.

"Finke's Lane, so called of Robert Finke, and Robert Finke his son, James Finke, and Rosamond Finke. Robert Finke the elder newbuilt the parish church of St. Bennet, commonly called Finke of the founder."—*Stow*, p. 69.

At "Joe's," a chop-house in this lane, the best mutton chops in London are cooked. [See St. Bennet Finke.]

FINSBURY, properly **FENSBURY**, from the fenny or moorish nature of the ground. A lordship and parliamentary borough, without the posterns of Cripple-gate and Moorgate; in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., a favourite walk with the citizens of London on a Sunday: hence Hotspur's allusion to Lady Percy:—

"And giv'st such sarcenet surety for thy oaths,
As if thou never walk'd'st farther than Finsbury."
Shakespeare, First Part of Henry IV.

The name survives in "Finsbury-square" and "Finsbury-circus." [See Moorfields.]

FINSBURY CIRCUS. In the vaults under the Roman Catholic Chapel, at the north corner of East-street, in this circus, Carl Maria Von Weber was buried. His body was removed to Dresden in 1844. [See London Institution.]

FINSBURY SQUARE. Built 1789.

FISHER'S FOLLY, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

"A large and beautiful house with gardens of pleasure, bowling alleys, and such like, built by

Jasper Fisher, free of the goldsmiths, late one of the six clerks of the Chancery, and a Justice of the Peace. It hath since for a time been the Earl of Oxford's place. The Queen's Majesty Elizabeth hath lodged there. It now belongeth to Sir Roger Manners. This house being so large and sumptuous, built by a man of no greater calling, possessions, or wealth (for he was indebted to many), was mockingly called Fisher's Folly, and a rhythm was made of it, and other the like in this manner:

Kirkebye's castell, and Fisher's Follie,
Spinilia's pleasure, and Megge's glorie."

Stow, p. 62.

During the Civil Wars it was converted into a Presbyterian and Anabaptist Meeting-house.* Butler describes the Rump Parliament as a kind of "Fisher's Folly Congregation." [See Devonshire Square.]

FISHMONGERS' HALL, at the north foot of LONDON BRIDGE. The Hall of the fourth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies, erected 1831, on the site of the old Hall built after the Great Fire by Jarman, the City surveyor. The earliest extant charter of the Company is a patent of the 37th of Edw. III.; while the acting charter of incorporation is dated 2nd of James I. The London Fishmongers were divided formerly into two distinct classes, "Stock-fishmongers" and "Salt-fishmongers." Then Thames-street was known as "Stock-Fishmonger-row," and the old Fish-market of London was "above bridge," in what is now called Old Fish-street-hill in the ward of Queenhithe, not as now, "below bridge," in Thames-street in the ward of Billingsgate. The Company is divided into liverymen, (about 350 in number), and freemen, (about 1000). The ruling body consists of thirty-four—the prime warden, five wardens, and twenty-eight assistants. The freedom is obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption (for defective service) or gift. The purchase-money of the freedom is 105*l.* *Eminent Members.*—Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler; Isaac Pennington, the turbulent Lord Mayor of the Civil War under Charles I.; Dogget, the comedian and whig, who bequeathed a sum of money for the purchase of a "coat and badge" to be rowed for every 1st of August from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Battersea, in remembrance of George I.'s accession to the throne. *Observe.*—A funeral pall or hearse-cloth of the age of Henry VIII., very fine, and carefully engraved by Shaw; original drawing of a portion of the pageant exhibited by

* Grey's Debates of the House of Commons, i. 299.

the Fishmongers' Company, Oct. 29th, 1616 on the occasion of Sir John Leman, a member of the Company, entering on the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London statue of Sir William Walworth, by Edward Pierce;* portraits of William III. and Queen, by Murray; George II. and Queen by Shackleton; Duke of Kent, by Beechey Earl St. Vincent, (the Admiral), by Beechey and Queen Victoria, by Herbert Smith.

FISH STREET HILL, sometimes called New Fish-street.† A thoroughfare or road way to old London Bridge; and King's-Head court, a little below the Monument, mark the site of "The King's Head Tavern," haunted by roysterers, and famous for its wine.‡ A black-letter tract, called "Newes from Bartholomew Fayre," mentions the "King's-head in New Fish-street where roysters do range." (See also the Household Expenses of Sir John Howard under the years 1463 and 1464.) Bell-yard (so called from the Black Bell described by Stow in the following extract) stood over against the Monument, and was taken down to allow of the new London Bridge improvements.

"Above Crooked-lane end, upon Fish-street-hill is one great house for the most part built of stone which pertained some time to Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III., who was in his lifetime lodged there. It is now altered to a common hostelry having the Black Bell for a sign."—*Stow, p. 81.*

"*Cude.* Up Fish-street! down St. Magnus' corner kill and knock down! throw them into Thames."—*Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry VI.*

Observe.—Church of *St. Magnus*, (one of Wren's architectural glories), the *Monument* (another of his works), and the churchyard of *St. Leonard, Eastcheap*, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

FISH STREET (OLD) is described in 1701 as "a considerable and pleasant street between Bread-street east and Old Change west." Old Change, Friday-street, and Bread-street will take you into it from Cheapside.

"In this Old Fish-street is one row of small houses, placed along in the midst of Knight-riding street, which row is also of Bread-street Ward. These houses, now possessed by fishmongers, were at the first but moveable boards or stalls, set out on market-days, to show their fish there to be sold; but procuring license to set up sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little to tall houses of three or four stories in height, and now are called Fish-street."—*Stow, p. 129.*

* Walpole, by Dallaway, ii. 315.

† Hatton's New View, p. 59.

‡ Ben Jonson's *Magnetic Lady*, (Gifford, vi. 67).

§ Hatton, p. 60.

"Oh! the goodly landscape of Old Fish-street! which, if it had not the ill-luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder's perspective; and where the garrets, perhaps not for want of architecture, but through abundance of unity, are so narrow, that opposite neighbours may shake hands without stirring from home."—*Sir William Davenant.*

Observe.—Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street; church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey; and burying-ground of St. Mary Mounthaunt. Here, too, is "Old Fish-street-hill," the old fish-market of London before Billingsgate supplanted Queenhithe. I have seen a tavern token of the King's head in Old Fish-street with the head of Henry VII. upon it, and a similar token of the Will Somers Tavern, in Old Fish-street, with the figure of Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, upon it. Another tavern in this street had the head of Cardinal Wolsey for its sign.

"He [Wolsey] had a very stately cellar for his wines, about Fish-street, called Cardinal Wolsey's cellar."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 588.

Tavern tokens were issued in the reign of Charles I., and not later than the reign of Charles II.

FITZROY SQUARE was commenced in 1793, and was so called after Charles Fitzroy, second Duke of Grafton, son and heir of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, and natural son of Charles II., by the Duchess of Cleveland; to whom the lease of the manor of Tottenham Court descended in the right of his mother, Isabella Bennet, daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of five composing the Cabal in the reign of Charles II.

FIVE FIELDS (THE), PIMLICO. Certain fields, through which what was called the *King's Road* ran, and on which *Eaton-square*, *Belgrave-square*, and the several handsome streets and terraces adjoining have been built between 1829 and 1849. They retained their name and their mud-bank boundaries as late as 1825.

"I fancied I could give you an immediate description of this village [Chelsea], from the Five-fields, where the robbers lie in wait, to the coffee-house, where the literati sit in council."—*The Tatler*, No. 34.

"I met, the other day, in the Five-fields, towards Chelsea, a pleasanter tyrant than either of the above represented. A fat fellow was puffing on in his open waistcoat; a boy of fourteen in a livery, carrying after him his cloak, upper coat, hat, wig, and sword. The poor lad was ready to sink with the weight, and could not keep up with his master,

who turned back every half-furlong, and wondered what made the lazy young dog lag behind."—*The Spectator*, No. 137.

FIVE FOOT LANE, BREAD STREET HILL, CITY.

"This lane is called Finimore-lane or Five-foot-lane, because it is but five feet in breadth at the west end."—*Stow*, p. 132.

FLEET BRIDGE. One of the four bridges over *Fleet Ditch*, connecting Ludgate-hill with Fleet-street; "a bridge of stone," says *Stow*, "made or repaired at the charges of John Wels, mayor, in the year 1431, for on the coping is engraven Wels embraced by angels like as on the standard in Cheape, which he also built."* The bridge described by *Stow* was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the new one erected in its stead was of the breadth of the street,† and ornamented with pineapples and the City arms.‡ It was taken down Oct. 14th, 1765. The other three bridges over Fleet Ditch were, "Bridewell-bridge," "Fleet-lane-bridge," and "Holborn-bridge."

"Bright, (a Templar). I thought all wit had ended at Fleet-bridge, But wit that goes o' th' score, that may extend, If 't be a courtier's wit, into Cheapside.

"Plotwell. Your mercer lives there, does he?"
Jasper Mayne, The City Match, fol. 1639.

"Gad, there's not a year but some surprising monster lands: I wonder they don't first show her at Fleet-bridge, with an old drum and a crackt trumpet—walk in and take your places—just going to show."—*Gildon's Comparison between the Two Stages*, 12mo, 1702, p. 67.

The obelisk to John Wilkes was erected in 1775; that to Alderman Waithman, (whose shawl shop was the large house at the corner of Fleet-street and Bridge-street), in 1833.

FLEET CONDUIT and STANDARD stood in Fleet-street, at Shoe-lane end.

"William Eastfield, mercer, 1438, appointed his executors of his goods to convey sweet water from Tyborne, and to build a fair conduit by Alderman berie church, which they performed, as also made a Standard in Fleet-street, by Shew-lane end."—*Stow*, p. 42.

"This yere [19 Edward IV.] a wex chaundler in Flete-street had bi crafte perced a pipe of the condit withynne the grounde, and so conveyed the water into his selar; wherefore he was jugid to ride thurgh the citie with a condit upon his hedde."—*A Chronicle of London*, edited by Sir H. Nicolas p. 146.

* *Stow*, p. 11.

† *Strype*, B. iii., p. 276.

‡ *Hatton* describes it at some length, p. 786.

FLEET DITCH. That part of the Town Ditch in front of the City Wall, between Bridewell-dock and Holborn, so called from the Fleet, a bourne or brook which runs into the Town Ditch, by Fleet-lane, and so by Bridewell into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. After the Great Fire, it was converted into a dock or creek, and called "The New Canal." It is now a covered sewer, and one of the largest in London. This celebrated Ditch was primarily supplied by the waters of certain wells in the suburbs of the City called Clerken-well, Skinners-well, Fags-well, Tode-well, Loders-well and Rad-well, forming a stream called "The River of Wells," or, "Turnmill Brook." From Clerkenwell "The River of Wells" ran down Turnmill-street and Hockley-in-the-Hole into Holborn, where it was fed by a brook, called "Old-borne," and so on into what we now call Farringdon-street, where it received the waters of a rapid little streamlet called "the Fleet," and made its way into the Thames by Blackfriars Bridge. As the population increased about Clerkenwell and Holborn, the waters of the wells were diverted from their former channel, and the Ditch became a kind of stagnant creek; or worse still, a receptacle for every description of garbage and offal. Stow enumerates several attempts that were made to clean it and to keep it clean, so that boats and barges might pass and unload their cargoes at Holborn as before. All, however, would appear to have been ineffectual. "It creepeth slow enough," says Fuller, "not so much for age, as the injection of city excrements wherewith it is obstructed."* There were other obstructions than Fuller thought proper to refer to, and Ben Jonson tells us what they were in *The Famous Voyage*, describing the hair-brained adventure of Sir Ralph Shelton and a Mr. Heyden, who undertook to row from Bridewell to Holborn, and, more extraordinary still, performed their voyage:—

"All was to them the same; they were to pass,
And so they did, from Styx to Acheron
The ever-boiling flood; whose hanks upon,
Your Fleet-lane Furies and hot Cooks do dwell,
That with still-sealding steams make the place
Hell;
The sluks run grease, and hair of meazled hogs,
The heads, houghs, entrails, and the hides of
dogs:

For, to say truth, what scullion is so nasty
To put the skins and offals in a pasty?
Cats there lay divers."—*Ben Jonson.*

* Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 200.

The nuisances detailed with singular minuteness by the poet were made matter of complaint to the commissioners of sewers in the time of Cromwell, and an order was issued in 1652, for the cleansing of the sewer, and the removal of "the houses of office," which overhung its waters, and made it what the commissioners call "very stinking and noisome." The Ditch is described as quite impassable with boats, "by reason of the many encroachments thereupon made by keeping of hogs and swine therein and elsewhere near to it, the throwing in of offals, and other garbage by butcher, sovein, and others, and by reason of the many houses of office standing over and upon it." In consequence of this order (of which there is a printed copy of the time in the British Museum), the Ditch was cleansed, and "the houses of office" removed from about it. But the nuisance continued, though in a lesser degree, till the period of the Great Fire, when the citizens turned their attention to the state of the Ditch, and had it deepened between Holborn and the Thames, so that barges might ascend with the tide as far as Holborn as before. At the same time the sides were built of stone and brick, wooden railings placed about the Ditch and wharfs and landing places made. This "New Canal," as it was now called, was forty feet in breadth, and cost the sum of 27,777*l.*, besides what was paid to the proprietors whose grounds were taken for wharfs and quays. It proved an unprofitable speculation. The toll was heavy, the traffic inconsiderable, and in spite of its new name, and the money that had been spent upon it, the Ditch was doomed to continue a common sewer, and, as a New Canal, is now chiefly remembered by a smart reply. When the polite Lord Chesterfield was asked by some enthusiastic Parisian whether, in London, we could show a river like the Seine:—"Yes," he replied, "and we call it Fleet Ditch." Gay has introduced its dirty waters into his interesting *Trivia*:—

"If where Fleet-ditch with muddy current flows,
You chance to roam; where oyster-tubs in rows
Are ranged beside the posts; there stay thy haste
And with the savoury dish indulge thy taste:
The damsel's knife the gaping shell commands,
While the salt liquor streams between her hands."
Gay, Trivia.

Nor has Swift overlooked them in his *City Shower*:—

"Now from all parts the swelling kennels flow,
And bear their trophies with them as they go;

Filth of all hues and odours seem to tell
What street they sail'd from by their sight and
smell.

They, as each torrent drives its rapid force,
From Smithfield to St. Pulchre's shape their
course,

And in huge confluence join'd at Snowhill ridge,
Fall from the Conduit prone to Holborn Bridge;
Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and
blood,

Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats, all drench'd in
mud,

Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down
the flood."—*Swift, City Shower.*

Dr Pope, who has laid the famous diving-scene
in The Dunciad in the Ditch by Bridewell.

"This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
(As morning prayer and flagellation end)
To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams
Rolls its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames."
Pope, The Dunciad.

The nuisance, however, was too great to
continue any longer, and the Mayor and
Corporation, when the present Mansion-
house was about to be built, and it was
necessary to remove Stocks Market, on
which it stands, to a new site, wisely deter-
mined to arch over the Ditch, between
Holborn-bridge and Fleet-street, and re-
move the market to the site thus obtained.
Stocks Market, in consequence of this de-
termination, was removed to Fleet-ditch
Sept. 30th, 1737, and called Fleet Market.
A portion of the Ditch between Fleet-street
and the Thames still remained open; an
opportunity, however, was found, when
Blackfriars Bridge was built, to arch it
over, and since 1765, famous Fleet-ditch
has carried its dead dogs and disemboguing
reams to the Thames—underground.*

"24 August, 1736. A fatter boar was hardly ever
seen than one taken up this day coming out of
Fleet-ditch into the Thames. It proved to be a
butcher's near Smithfield-bars, who had missed
him five months, all which time he had been in the
Common Sewer, and was improved in price from
ten shillings to two guineas."—*Gentleman's Mag.*
for 1736.

FLEET MARKET. A market for meat
and vegetables off the west side of Farring-
don-street, and removed Nov. 20th, 1829, to
its present site from the very centre of
Farringdon-street immediately over Fleet

* The only engraved view of Fleet Ditch is an
illustration to *The Dunciad*, in the first edition of
Warburton's *Pope*, 8vo, 1751. At Hampton Court
an interesting picture by W. James, representing
Fleet Ditch as seen from the river, circ. 1756. The
bridge in the picture is, I suspect, Bridewell-bridge.

Ditch, where it had stood since Sept. 30th,
1737, on the removal of the Stocks Market,
that the present Mansion-house might be
erected in its place.

FLEET PRISON, on the east side of
Farringdon-street; burnt in the Great Fire
of 1666; built anew, and again destroyed in
the riots of 1780; rebuilt 1781-2, and finally
pulled down in April, 1844, when (1845)
the site was purchased by the Corporation
of London for 25,000*l.*, with a view of con-
verting it into a House of Correction, in lieu
of the Giltspur-street Compter;* but the site
is still unoccupied. The outer walls were
removed Feb. 20th, 1846, and the prison
abolished, pursuant to 5 & 6 Vict., c. 22, by
which the three prisons, the Fleet, the
Queen's Bench, and Marshalsea were con-
solidated, and made one by the name of the
Queen's Prison.

"*Chief-Justice.* Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the
Fleet.

Take all his company along with him.

"*Falstaff.* My lord! my lord!"

Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry IV., Act. v., sc. 5.

"Why should I sing what bards the nightly Muse

Did slumbering visit, and convey to stews;

Who prouder march'd with magistrates in state,

To some fam'd roundhouse' ever-open gate!

* * * * *

While others, timely, to the neighbouring Fleet
(Haunt of the Muses) made their safe retreat."

Pope, Dunciad, B. ii.

"For information of Clerks, Attorneys, Sheriffs,
Bayliffs, and all other Officers and Persons con-
cerned; These are to let them know, That the
Prison of the Fleet, being very fairly rebuilt in the
place where it anciently stood at Fleet Bridge,
London, containing about one hundred and fifty
rooms new furnished and well fitted, with all man-
ner of necessaries for Prisoners upon Saturday last
[21 Jan'y, 1670-1] were all removed from Carone-
house at Lambeth into this new prison; And the
said house at Lambeth is no longer to be a prison."
—*London Gazette*, No. 541.

This celebrated prison was originally used
for the reception of prisoners committed by
the Council Table, then called the Court of
the Star Chamber. The prisoners were
conducted by water from Whitehall, up the
river Fleet to a gate like the Traitor's Gate
at the Tower, which led to what was after-
wards called the Common-side. On the
abolition of the Star Chamber, (16th of
Charles I.), it was made a prison for debtors,
bankrupts, and for persons charged with
contempt of the Courts of Chancery, Ex-
chequer, and Common Pleas, and by an Act
of 22 & 23 Charles II., the government was

* 23rd Report of Woods and Forests, p. 34.

vested in the Lord Chief Justice, the Judges of the several Circuits, and the several Justices of the Peace in London, Middlesex, and Surrey. The chief person was called "The Warden," whose fee in James I.'s reign was 19*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.** In 1807, the allowance to the warden was 200*l.* a year.† The orders and regulations of the Fleet in 1561 may be found in "Harleian MS. 6839," and the rules in any of the "Old Law Directories." The office of Warden was a patent office, and was frequently let by the holder of the patent to any responsible person who would farm the prison at the highest rate. In 1729, when the gaol committee made its celebrated inquiry into the state and condition of our prisons, the patent belonged to a person of the name of Huggins, who had let it to Thomas Bambridge, commemorated by his crimes and the pencil of Hogarth. Under the wardenship of Bambridge, fees of an exorbitant character were demanded of every prisoner; and men committed for not being able to pay their debts were compelled to pay fees which they had no means of meeting. The prison was divided into two sides, the common side and the master's side. The common side contained three wards, the upper chapel, the lower chapel, and Julius Caesar's, with a strong room or vault, which is thus described:—"This vault is a place like those in which the dead are interred, and wherein the bodies of persons dying are usually deposited till the Coroner's Inquest hath passed them." Every prisoner at his entrance was forced to pay six shillings to the tipstaff towards a bowl of punch; to bring his own bedding; or hire it of the warden, or lie on the floor. Prisoners were called pigeons, and it was proved against Bambridge, that he had retained men in prison long after they had been ordered to be discharged, and had even gone so far as to make a person of the name of Hogg a prisoner by force. Bambridge, Huggins, and their accomplices were subsequently committed to Newgate, and a bill brought in to disable Bambridge from again acting, and for the better regulation of the prison. The old method of punishing drunken and disorderly persons was by putting them in the stocks. Prisoners attempting to escape were put in a tub at the gate of the prison by way of public shame. *Eminent Persons confined in.*—Lord Surrey, the poet; he describes it as a "noisome place with a pes-

tilent atmosphere." Bishop Hooper, the martyr. Keys, for marrying the Lady Mary Grey, the sister of Lady Jane Grey Nash, the poet and prose satirist, for writing *The Isle of Dogs*. Dr. Donne, for marrying Sir George More's daughter, without her father's knowledge. Sir Robert Killigrew.

"Sir Robert Killigrew was yesterday committed to the Fleet from the Counsaile Table, for having some little speech with Sir Thomas Overbury, who called to him as he passed by his window as he came from visiting Sir Walter Raleigh."—*Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood, May 6th, 1612*

Countess of Dorset.

"The last Widow Lady Dorset found the way into the Fleet again, where she lay six or seven days, for pressing into the Privy Chamber, and importuning the king contrary to commandment."—*Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood, May 2nd 1610, (Winw. iii. 155).*

Lucius Carcy, Viscount Falkland, "for sending a challenge." Prynne, for writing his *Histriomastix*. John Lilburne, of the time of the Commonwealth. Sir Richard Baker, author of *Baker's Chronicle*; he died in the Fleet, Feb. 18th, 1644-5. James Howell; here he wrote several of his entertaining Letters, addressed to celebrated persons from feigned places and without dates. Wycherley, the poet; he was here several years. Francis Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History*; he died in the Fleet Jan. 16th, 1693. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was living "within the rules," in 1707. "Curl's Corinna," Mrs. Thomas. Richard Savage; to be secure from his creditors he was directed by his friends to take a lodging "within the liberties of the Fleet," and here his friends sent him ever Monday a guinea. Parson Ford died here in 1731. [*See Hummums.*] Parson Keit in 1758. [*See May Fair.*] Robert Lloyc the poet, and friend of Churchill, in 1764 and Mrs. Cornelys in 1797. [*See Soh Square.*] Marriages of the nature of those still in force at Gretna Green were frequently solemnized within the walls of the Fleet. Here Edward Wortley Montagu (Lady Mary's son) was married in early life to a woman with whom he lived but very short time; † and here was married Charles Churchill, the poet.

"It had been a Fleet Marriage, and soon after had been solemnized (if that term may be applied to such a ceremony performed under such circum-

* Harl. MS. 1848.

† Instructions to Officers, Audit Office MS., i. 61.

* Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 354.

† Wharnccliffe's Lady Mary Wortley Montagu iii. 451.

stances) the father properly received the rash couple into his own house."—*Southey's Life of Cowper*, i. 70.

The register books of the Fleet marriages were purchased by Government in 1821, and deposited in the Bishop of London's Registry in Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons. The earliest is dated 1674. They are not deemed credible evidence of marriage. The rents and profits of the shops in Westminster Hall belonged to the Warden of the Fleet, and as late as 1822, (perhaps later), the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer received annually two loaves of sugar from the Warden.

FLEET STREET, between **TEMPLE BAR** and **LUDGATE HILL**. One of the largest thoroughfares in London, and one of the most famous, deriving its name from a streamlet called the Fleet, obscure in itself, but widely known from the Ditch, the Prison, and the street to which it has given its name. The two churches are *St. Dunstan's-in-the-West* and *St. Bride's*. The following places of interest are described under their respective titles:—*South or Thames Side*: Middle Temple Gate; Inner Temple Gate; Falcon-court; Mitre-court; Ram-alley, now Hare-place; Serjeants' Inn; Water-lane; Whitefriars; Salisbury-court.—*North Side*: Shoe-lane; Peterborough-court; Bolt-court; Johnson's-court; Crane-court; Fetter-lane; Chancery-lane; Apollo-court; Bell-yard; Shire-lane. The Fire of London stopped at the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West on the one side, and within a few houses of the Inner Temple Gate on the other.

Fleet-street has been famous for its wax-work and moving exhibitions since Queen Elizabeth's time, "probably," says Gifford, "from its being the great thoroughfare of the City."

"*Sogliardo*. They say there's a new motion of the city of Nineveh, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet Bridge. You can tell, cousin?"

"*Fungoso*. Yes, I think there be such a thing; I saw the picture."

Ben Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour.

"And now at length he's brought

Unto fair London city,

Where, in Fleet-street,

All those may see't

That will not believe my ditty."—*Buller.*

"I design to expose it to the public view at my secretary, Mr. Lillie's, who shall have an explication of all the terms of Art; and I doubt not but it will give as good content as the Moving-Picture in Fleet-street."—*The Tatler*, No. 129.

rs. Salmon's celebrated wax-work exhibi-

tion (for many years a permanent exhibition like Madame Tussaud's) was shown "near the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street." The house was distinguished by the sign of the Salmon, and has been engraved by J. T. Smith.

"It would have been ridiculous for the ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the sign of the Trout; for which reason she has erected before her House the figure of a fish that is her namesake."—*The Spectator*, No. 28.

"The tent of Darins is to be peopled by the ingenious Mrs. Salmon, where Alexander is to fall in love with a piece of wax-work, that represents the beautiful Statira."—*The Spectator*, No. 31.

Some cheap wax-work exhibitions are still to be seen on the north side about St. Dunstan's Church; so that the street has retained its celebrity for this species of exhibition for at least two centuries and a half. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Sir Symonds D'Ewes.

"Sir Henry Spelman, an aged and learned antiquary, came to visit me at my lodgings near the Inner Temple-gate in Fleet-street, where I had lain since my coming to town, who dining with me, we spent a great part of the day in solid and fruitful discourse."—*D'Ewes's Journal*, ii. 97.

Michael Drayton, the poet,

"lived at the bay-windowe house, next the east end of St. Dunstan's ch: in Fleet-street."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 335.

Cowley, the poet.

"He was born in Fleet-street, London, near Chancery lane. His father was a grocer, at the sign of . . ."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 295.

Praise-God Barebones. He was a leather-seller in Fleet-street, and owner of a house called "The Lock and Key," in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, let to a family of the name of Speight, in whose occupation it was when it was consumed in the Great Fire of London. It was rebuilt by Barebones.*—T. Snelling, known by his works on coins. One now before me has this imprint, "London: printed for T. Snelling, next the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street, 1766, who buys and sells all sorts of coins and medals." The Horn Tavern is now "Anderson's Hotel," No. 164, Fleet-street. *Eminent Printers, Stationers, and Booksellers*.—Wynkyn de Worde, "at the signe of the Sonne." Richard Pynson: "emprentyed by me Rycharde Pynson, at the temple barre of London, 1493." Rastell, "at the signe of the Star." Richard Tottel, "within Temple-bar, at the signe of the Hande and Starre;" John Jaggard, in the reign of

* Addit. MS. 5070, in Brit. Museum.

James I., and Joel Stephens, in the reign of George I., both using Tottel's old sign, and all three living in what is now the house and property of Mr. Butterworth, the law stationer, who possesses the original leases from the earliest grant in the reign of Henry VIII. down to the period of his own purchase: Tottel's printing-office was immediately behind his house in what is now part of *Dick's Coffee House*. W. Copeland, "at the signe of the Rose Garland." Bernard Lintot, at "the Cross Keys," "between the Temple-gates," and next door to *Nando's*.

"There are other passages of this nature, some of which are downright Boggiones, and others composed of such uncouth, unlick'd stuff, that Lintot may be justly affirmed to buy more Bears, and sell more Bulls, between the two Temple gates, than all the stock-jobbers put together do in Exchange-alley."—*Dennis's Remarks on Pope's Homer*, 8vo, 1717, p. 19.

Edmund Curll, "at the Dial and Bible against St. Dunstan's Church." Lawton Gilliver, "at Homer's Head against St. Dunstan's Church." Jacob Robinson, "on the west side of the gateway leading down the Inner Temple-lane;" now Groom, the confectioner's.

"The friendship of Pope and Warburton had its commencement in that bookseller's shop which is situate on the wayside of the gateway leading down the Inner Temple-lane. Warburton had some dealings with Jacob Robinson the publisher, to whom the shop belonged, and may be supposed to have been drawn there on business; Pope might have a call of the like kind; however that may be, there they met, and entering into a conversation which was not soon ended, conceived a mutual liking, and as we may suppose, plighted their faith to each other. The fruit of this interview, and the subsequent communications of the parties, was the publication, in November, 1739, of a pamphlet with this title, 'A Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. By the Author of The Divine Legation of Moses. Printed for J. Robinson.'—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 69.

Arthur Collins, "at the Black Boy in Fleet-street;" here, in 1709, he published the first edition of his excellent *Peerage*. T. White, at No. 63. H. Lowndes, at No. 77. John Murray, at No. 32. [See Falcon Court.] *Eminent Bankers*.—Child's, at Temple Bar Within, the oldest existing banking-house in London; "Richard Blanchard and Francis Child, at the Marygold in Fleet-street," were goldsmiths with "running cashes" in the reign of Charles II. The old sign of the house, the Marygold, is still preserved. Alderman Backwell, ruined

by the shutting up of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II., was for some time partner with Blanchard and Child; and his accounts for the sale of Dunkirk to the French are among the records of the firm. The chief proprietor in the house is the present Comtess of Jersey, wife of Georg Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey. "In the hands of Mr. Blanchard, Goldsmith, next door to Temple-bar," Dryden deposited his 50*l.*, for the discovery of Lord Rochester's bullies. [See Rose Street.]—Hoare's; "James Hore, at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside, was a goldsmith, with a "running cash," i 1677; and Mr. Richard Hoare, a goldsmith "at the Golden Bottle in Fleet-street," i 1693.* Among the debts of the great Lord Clarendon occurs, "To Mr. Hore for plate 27*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*"—Gosling's, at "The Three Squirrels, over against St. Dunstan's; Major Pinckney, a goldsmith, lived, i 1673-4, at "The Three Squirrels, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street." *Celebrated Taverns and Coffee Houses*.—The Devil Tavern; the King's Head Tavern "at the corner of Chancery-lane;" the Bolt-in-Tun; the Horn Tavern; the Mitre the Cock; the Rainbow; Dick's; Nando's Peele's, at the corner of Fetter-lane, (i existence as early as 1722). Chaucer said to have beaten a Franciscan friar in Fleet-street, and to have been fined two shillings for the offence, by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; so Speght has heard from Master Barkly, who had seen the entry in the records of the Inner Temple

"We walked in the evening in Greenwich Park. He asked me, I suppose by way of trying my disposition, 'Is not this very fine?' Having no exquisite relish for the beauties of nature, and being more delighted with the busy hum of men, I answered, 'Yes, sir, but not equal to Fleet-street.' *Johnson*: 'You are right, sir.'—*Boswell*, by *Croker*, p. 157.

"It was a delightful day; as we walked to St. Clement's Church, I again remarked that Fleet-street was the most cheerful scene in the world. 'Fleet-street,' said I, 'is in my mind more delightful than Tempé.' *Johnson*: 'Ay, sir, but let it be compared with Mull.'—*Boswell*, by *Croker*, p. 59.

FLOWER DE LUCE COURT, (FLEW DE LIS COURT), FETTER LANE.

"In a house, late a fishing-tackle maker's, which looks into Fetter-lane and Flower-de-Luce Court lived Mrs. Brownrigg, [whose execution for the murder of Mary Clifford, her apprentice, made much noise in 1767]. The grating from which the

* Lond. Gazette, Nov. 20th, 1693.

† Lond. Gazette, Nos. 868, 833.

cries of the poor child issued is on the side of Flower-de-Luce Court."—*Hughson's Walks through London*, 8vo, 1817, i. 156.

"—— Dost thou ask her crime?
She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death,
And hid them in the coal-hole. For this act
Did Brownrigg swing. Harsh laws! But time
shall come,

When France shall reign and laws be all repeal'd!"
Canning, Imitation of Southey.

An old court, known by this name in London, was described in written letters over the entrance, "This is —— court," the dash in print being supplied by a fleur-de-lis.

FLUDYER STREET, built in 1766, on the site of AXE YARD, and called after Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., the ground landlord and godfather of Sir Samuel Romilly, Solicitor-General in the reign of George III.

FOLEY PLACE, REGENT STREET, was so called after the sister of Lord Foley, married to Edward Harley, brother of Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Queen Anne. No. 1 was built by James Wyatt, the architect; No. 23 was the residence of Mr. Malone, the Shakspeare commentator; and No. 30, of Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*.

FOLLY (THE), on the THAMES. A timber building erected in William III.'s reign, on a strong barge, and anchored on the Thames near the Savoy. Tom Brown calls it a "musical summer house." The real name was *The Royal Diversion*. It was frequented at first by persons of quality, but latterly by women of the town, and their attendant followers. The Queen of William III. is said to have honoured it with her presence.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, WESTMINSTER, consists of four private houses, gradually purchased at each side of the centre one; two look into the Park, two others front to Downing-street and back to Fludyer-street. The chief officer is a Cabinet Minister, and is called the "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

FORTUNE THEATRE (THE), built by Peter Street, (carpenter), for Philip Henlowe and Edward Alleyn,† stood on the east side of Golding-lane,‡ in the parish of

St. Giles's, Cripplegate. In Alleyn's Diary is the following entry:—

"☞ 1621. Dec. 9. Md. this night att 12 of the Clock the Fortune was burnt."*

The original building was a square construction of lath, plaster, and timber. The new theatre (for it was rebuilt immediately) was circular, and built of brick and tile. The sign of the house was a picture or figure of Fortune.† In 1649, the inside of the theatre was destroyed by a company of soldiers set on by the sectaries of those perilous times;‡ and in 1661, the ground was advertised "to be let to be built upon." It was from this theatre that Alleyn derived the larger portion of the funds for the foundation of God's Gift College, at Dulwich. A passage, connecting Whitecross-street with Golding-lane, is still called Playhouse-yard. [*See The Nursery.*]

FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE. "So called," says Stow, "of St. Fauster's, a fair church lately new built."§ This is evidently an error. The church is called St. Vedast's, Foster-lane. "St. Fauster's" is only a vulgar name for it, though countenanced by Newcourt in his *Repertorium*, (i. 563).

FOUBERT'S PASSAGE, REGENT STREET, derives its name from Monsieur or Major Foubert, who established a riding academy on this spot, in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. The academy was a long, low, brick building, like a shed or rope walk, and is well represented in a coloured drawing by Tomkins, made in 1801, and preserved in the Crowle Pennant in the British Museum.

"When Swallow-street was pulled down, the greater part of this passage, including the Riding School, which had been converted into livery stables, shared the same fate; and but one of the original houses is now standing."—*Brayley's Londiniana*, ii. 170.

Young Count Koningsmarck, the son of Count Koningsmarck, so deeply implicated in the murder of Mr. Thynne, in the Haymarket, near Pall Mall, on Sunday, 12th of February, 1681-2, is described by Reresby, in his *Memoirs*, as "a young gentleman, then in Mr. Foubert's academy in London, and supposed to be privy to the murder." Foubert, his governor, offered, in Count Koningsmarck's name, a bribe to Reresby, the magistrate on this occasion. Reresby

* Hatton, p. 785.

† Street's agreement for its erection, dated Jan. 16, 1599-1600, is printed in Malone's *Shak.*, by Boswell, iii. 338.

‡ Map of London, by Augustine Ryther, 1604; in which its situation is distinctly marked.

* Collier's *Life of Alleyn*, p. 165.

† Collier's *Life of Alleyn*, p. 171.

‡ Collier's *Shak.* i. cxxlii.

§ Stow, p. 117.

declined, but the father was acquitted by a jury packed for the purpose of acquittal.

"17 Sep. 1681. I went with Mons^r Foubert about taking y^e Comtesse of Bristol's house for an academy, he being lately come from Paris for his religion, and resolving to settle here."—*Evelyn*.

"18 Dec. 1684. I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Foubert having newly rail'd in a manage and fitted it for the Academy. There were the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, Lord Newburgh, and a nephew of [Duras] Earl of Feversham. The exercises were: 1. running at the ring;—2. flinging a javelin at a Moor's head; 3. discharging a pistol at a mark; lastly, taking up a gauntlet with the point of a sword; all these performed in full speed. The Duke of Northumberland hardly missed of succeeding in every one, a dozen times as I think. The Duke of Norfolk did exceeding bravely. Lords Newburgh and Duras seem'd nothing so dexterous."—*Evelyn*.

"At Foubert's, if disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer butt
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat."

Prior's Alma.

Mr. Rogers, the poet, informed me that it was always called Major-Foubert's-passage in his youth, "and so," he added, "I should like to see it called still."

FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY. [See Lothbury.]

FOUNDERS' HALL, LOTHBURY. Now a Dissenting Meeting-house.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL (THE), GUILDFORD STREET, was founded in 1739, by Captain Thomas Coram, as "an hospital for exposed and deserted children." The ground was bought of the Earl of Salisbury for 7000*l.*, and the Hospital built by Theodore Jacobson, (d. 1772), architect of the Royal Hospital at Gosport.

"29 March, 1741. The orphans received into the Hospital were baptised there—some nobility of the first rank standing godfathers and godmothers. The first male was named Thomas Coram, and the first female Eunice Coram, after the first promoter of that charity and his wife. The most robust boys being designed for the sea service were named Drake, Norris, Blake, &c., after our most famous admirals."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

"Captain Thomas Coram was born [at Lynn] in the year 1688 [1668?], bred to the sea, and passed the first part of his life as master of a vessel trading to the colonies. While he resided in the vicinity of Rotherhithe, as his avocations obliged him to go early into the city and return late, he frequently saw deserted infants exposed to the inclemencies of the seasons, and through the indigence or cruelty of their parents left to casual relief or untimely death. This naturally excited his

compassion, and let him to project the establishment of an Hospital for the reception of exposed and deserted children: in which humane design he laboured more than seventeen years, and at last by his unwearied application obtained the royal charter, bearing date the 17th of October 1739, for its incorporation. He was highly instrumental in promoting another good design, viz., the procuring a bounty upon naval stores imported from the colonies to Georgia and Nova Scotia. In the charitable plan which he lived to make some progress in but not complete, was a scheme for uniting the Indians in North America more closely with the British Government, by an establishment for the education of Indian girls. Indeed he spent a great part of his life in serving the public, and with so total a disregard to his private interest that in his old age he was himself supported by pension of somewhat more than a hundred pound a year raised for him by voluntary subscription. On application being made to this venerable an good old man, to know whether a subscription being opened for his benefit would not offend him he gave the noble answer: 'I have not wasted the little wealth of which I was formerly possessed in self-indulgence or vain expenses, and am not ashamed to confess that in this my old age I am poor.' This singularly humane, persevering, and memorable man died at his lodgings, near Leicester-square, March 29, 1751, and was interred, pursuant to his own desire, in the vaults under the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital."—*J. Ireland*.

The Hospital was changed, in 1760, from Foundling-hospital to what it now is, a hospital for poor illegitimate children whose mothers are known. The committee requires to be satisfied of the previous good character and present necessity of the mother of every child proposed for admission. The qualification of a governor is donation of 50*l.* Among the principal benefactors to the Foundling Hospital, the great Handel stands unquestionably the first. Here, in the chapel of the Hospital he frequently performed his Oratorio of the Messiah.

"When that great master presided there, at his own Oratorio, it was generally crowded; and as he engaged most of the performers to contribute their assistance gratis, the profits to the charity were very considerable, and in some instances approached nearly to 1000*l.*"—*Lysons*, iii. 377.

Observe.—Portrait of Captain Coram, full length, by Hogarth.

"The portrait I painted with the most pleasure and in which I particularly wished to excel, was that of Captain Coram for the Foundling Hospital; and if I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition, and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding

standing the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it."—*Hogarth*.

The March to Finchley, by Hogarth; Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter, by Hogarth; Dr. Mead, by Allan Ramsay; Lord Dartmouth, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; George II., by Shackleton; View of the Foundling Hospital, by Richard Wilson; St. George's Hospital, by Richard Wilson; Sutton's Hospital, (the Charter House), by Fainsborough; Chelsea Hospital, by Haytley; Bethlehem Hospital, by Haytley; St. Thomas's Hospital, by Wale; Greenwich Hospital, by Wale; Christ's Hospital, by Wale; three sacred subjects by Hayman, Highmore, and Wills; also bas-relief, by Lysbrack. These pictures were chiefly gifts, and illustrate the state of art in England about the middle of the last century. The music in the chapel of the Hospital on Sundays—the children being the choristers—is fine, and worth hearing. Lord Chief Justice Tenterden (d. 1832) is buried in the chapel.

FOUNTAIN COURT, CHEAPSIDE. So called of "the Fountain Tavern," described in 1720 as "of good account as most in Cheapside."*

FOUNTAIN COURT, in the STRAND, was so called from "the Fountain Tavern," which gave its name to the Fountain Club, a political association opposed to Sir Robert Walpole.†

"Then enlarge on his cunning and wit:

Say how he harangued at The Fountain;

Say how the old patriots were bit,

And a mouse was produc'd by a mountain."

Sir C. H. Williams, On Pulteney, Earl of Bath.

"The front houses in the Strand, which are lofty and well-built, are inhabited by tradesmen; with one very fine tavern, which hath the sign of the Fountain, very conveniently built for that purpose, with excellent vaults, good rooms of entertainment, and a curious kitchen for dressing of meat, which with the good wine there sold makes it to be well resorted unto: close by this tavern is an alley that leadeth to Fountain-court, a very handsome place with a freestone pavement, and good buildings which are well inhabited."—*Strype, B. iv., p. 119.*

"I remember that, about that time, I happened to be one night at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, with the late Dr. Duke, David Loggen the painter, and Mr. Wilson, of whom Otway has made honourable mention in Tonson's first Miscellany, and that after supper we drank Mr. Wyherley's health by the name of Captain Wycherley."—*Dennis the Critic's Letters, p. 220.*

Lillie, the perfumer, lived next door to the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, but was burnt out before his reputation had been well established. He then removed to the east or City corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand.* At No. 3, in this court, died William Blake, the painter, that eccentric but real genius. *Observe*.—"The Coal Hole."

"Kean enjoyed a beef-steak at the Coal-hole, or a devil or a grill at one of the small taverns near the Theatre: but the dress and ceremony, and good behaviour incident to 'company,' overset him altogether."—*Procter's Life of Kean, ii. 140.*

FOX COURT, GRAY'S INN LANE, the first turning on the right from Holborn, down Gray's-Inn-lane. Richard Savage, the poet, was born in this court.

"From *The Earl of Macclesfield's Case*, which, in 1697-8, was presented to the Lords, in order to procure an Act of Divorce, it appears, that Anne Countess of Macclesfield, under the name of Madam Smith, was delivered of a male child, in Fox-court, near Brook-street, Holborn, by Mrs. Wright, a midwife, on Saturday, the 16th of January, 1696-7, at six o'clock in the morning, who was baptised on the Monday following and registered by the name of Richard, the son of John Smith, by Mr. Burbridge, assistant to Dr. Manningham's curate for St. Andrew's, Holborn: that the child was christened on Monday, the 18th of January, in Fox-court, and from the privacy was supposed, by Mr. Burbridge, to be a 'by-blow or bastard.' It also appears that, during her delivery, the lady wore a mask; and that Mary Pegler, on the next day after the baptism (Tuesday), took a male child, whose mother was called Madam Smith, from the house of Mrs. Pheasant, in Fox-court, who went by the name of Mrs. Lee. Conformable to this statement is the entry in the register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which is as follows, and which unquestionably records the baptism of Richard Savage, to whom Lord Rivers gave his own Christian name, prefixed to the assumed surname of his mother: 'Jan. 1696-7. Richard son of John Smith and Mary, in Fox-court, in Gray's Inn Lane, baptized the 18th.'"—*Bindley (the Book-collector) in Croker's Boswell, p. 52.*

FOX HALL. [*See Vauxhall.*]

FREDERICK PLACE, OLD JEWRY, derives its name from the mansion of Sir John Frederick, used till 1768 as the London Excise Office. [*See St. Mary Colechurch.*]

FREE TRADE CLUB, 14, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. Instituted by Richard Cobden, M.P., and John Bright, M.P., for the purpose of bringing together those gentlemen who are desirous of forwarding the cause of Free Trade, &c. "Each member is

* Strype, B. iii., p. 196. † Glover's Life, p. 6.

* See Tatler, No. 92.

understood to be opposed to all Protection and Differential Duties." Entrance fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 5 guineas.

FREEMAN'S YARD, or, **FREEMAN'S COURT**, CORNHILL, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, and recently taken down to admit of larger houses and larger rents. Daniel De Foe carried on the business of a hose-factor in this yard.

"St. James's, Jan. 10, 1702-3.

"Whereas Daniel De Foe, *alias* De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' He is a middle-sized spare man, about 40 years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown-coloured hair, but wears a wig, a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's-yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever shall discover the said Daniel De Foe, to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or any of her Majesty's Justices of Peace, so as he may be apprehended, shall have a reward of 50*l.*, which her Majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery."—*London Gazette for January, 1702-3.*

FREEMASONS' HALL and TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The Hall was built by T. Sanby, architect; first stone laid May 1st, 1775; opened May 23rd, 1776. The annual assemblies of the several lodges had been previously held in the Halls of the Great City Companies. The Tavern (distinct from the Hall) was built in 1786, by William Tyler, and has since been considerably enlarged. In the tavern public meetings and dinners take place, chiefly in May and June. Here a farewell dinner was given to John Philip Kemble; and a public dinner, on his birthday, to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

FRENCH HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S, founded by the families of the French Refugees of the Edict of Nantes. The list of governors includes the names of all the principal refugee families. There is no burying-ground attached.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, in BLOOMSBURY STREET, BLOOMSBURY, formerly in the Savoy. Built by Ambrose Poynter, architect, in 1845.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, next the Bull and Mouth. Founded by Edward VI., and formerly in Threadneedle-street, on what is now the site of the Hall of Commerce.

FRESH WHARF, BILLINGSGATE, OR, Stow writes it, "Frosh Wharf," was called after its owner.

FRIARY (THE), ST. JAMES'S PALACE A court-yard, so called from the Friars w. attended Catherine of Braganza, Queen Charles II.

"January 23, 1666-7. My Lord Brounker and walking into the Park, I did observe the new buildings; and my Lord seeing I had a desire to see them, they being the place of the priests and friars he took me back to my Lord Almoner [Cardinal Howard of Norfolk]; and he took us quite through the whole house and chapel, and the new monastery, shewing me most excellent pieces in works; a crucifix given by a Pope to Mary Queen of Scots, where a piece of the Cross is; two basins set in the manner of a cross in the foot of the crucifix; several fine pictures, but especially very good prints of holy pictures. I saw the dormitory [dormitory] and the cells of the priests, and went into one; a very pretty little room, very clean, hung with pictures and set with books. The priest was in his cell, with his hair-clothes to his skin, bare-legged with a sandal only on, and his little bed without sheets, and no feather bed; but yet thought soft enough. His cord about his middle, but in so good company, living with ease, I thought it a very good life. A pretty library they have and I was in the refectoire, where every man had a napkin, knife, cup of earth and basin of the same and a place for one to sit and read while the rest are at meals. And into the kitchen I went, where a good neck of mutton at the fire, and other victuals boiling. I do not think they fared very badly. Their windows all looking into a fine garden at the Park; and mighty pretty rooms all. I wish myself one of the Capuchins."—*Pepys.*

"March 17, 1667. I to walke in the Park where to the Queene's Chapel, and there heard a fryer preach with his cord about his middle, in Portuguese; something I could understand, shewing that God did respect the meek and humble as well as the high and rich. He was very full of action, and very decent and good, I thought, and his manner of delivery very good."—*Pepys.*

"The Popish Chapel to which the Monks belonged at St. James's, being lent to the French Protestants, they had prayers and preaching in it on Sunday."—*The London Mercury, Dec. 31st, 1689 to Jan. 3rd, 1689*

The present Lutheran Chapel occupies the site of the old Friary. [See St. James's Palace.]

FRIAR'S LANE, THAMES STREET.

"In Thames-street, on the Thames side, were from Downgate, is Greenwich-lane, of old time so called, and now Friar-lane, of such a sign then set up. In this lane is the Joiners' Hall, and other fair houses."—*Stow, p. 87.*

FRIDAY STREET, CHEAPSIDE. "S

led," says Stow, "of fishmongers dwelling here, and serving Friday's market." In Roll of the Scrope and Grosvenor Convey, the poet Chaucer is recorded as giving the following evidence connected with this street:—

"Geffray Chaucere Esqueer, of the age of forty years, and moreover armed twenty-seven years, for the side of Sir Richard Lescrop sworn and examined, being asked if the arms, azure a bend or, long, or ought to pertain to the said Sir Richard's right and heritage, said Yes; for he saw him armed in Fraunce before the town of Retters, and Sir Henry Lescrop armed in the same arms with a white label and with banner; and the said Sir Richard armed in the entire arms azure a bend or, and so during the whole expedition until the said Geffray was taken. Being asked how he knew that the said arms belonged to the said Sir Richard, said that he had heard old Knights and squires say that they had had continual possession of the said arms; and that he had seen them displayed on banners, glass painting and vestments, and commonly called the arms of Scrope. Being asked whether he had ever heard of any interruption or challenge made by Sir Robert Grosvenor or his ancestors, said No: but that he was once in Friday-street, London, and walking up the street, observed a new sign hanging out with these arms thereon, and inquired what inn that was that had hung out these arms of Scrope? And one answered him saying, 'They are not hung out, Sir, but the arms of Scrope, nor painted there for those arms; but they are painted and put there by a knight of the county of Chester, called Sir Robert Grosvenor.' And that was the first time he ever heard speak of Sir Robert Grosvenor or his ancestors, or of any one bearing the name of Grosvenor." *Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, i. 178.

The *Nag's Head Tavern*, at the Cheapside corner of Friday-street, was the pretended scene of the consecration of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The real consecration took place in the adjoining church of St. Mary-le-Bow; but the Catholics chose to make the scene in a tavern.* "The White Horse," another tavern in Friday-street, makes a conspicuous figure in the "Merry Conceited Jestes of George Peele." In this street, in 1695, at the "Wednesdays Clubs," they were called, certain well-known conferences took place, under the direction of William Paterson, which ultimately led to the establishment of the Bank of England.

FRITH STREET, Soho. Built circ.

There is a view of the Nag's Head in La Serre's *Crée Royale de la Reyne Mère du Roy*, 1638, and a copy of it in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.

1680,* and so called from Mr. Fryth, a great (and once rich) builder.† In a single room, up two pair of stairs, in this street, lived Mrs. Inchbald, and here, in the winter of 1790, she wrote her *Simple Story*. William Hazlitt died in this street, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish—*St. Anne's, Soho*. In Maitland's London the name is "Thrift Street."

FULLER'S RENTS. [See Fulwood's Rents.]

FULWOOD'S RENTS, in HOLBORN. A narrow paved court, with a gate at the end, leading into Gray's-Inn-walks, Gray's-Inn-gardens, and so called from Christopher Fulwood, Esq., of the time of James I.

"Jane Fulwood, gentlewoman, sister unto Christopher Fulwood, Esquire, out of Fulwood's Rents, was buried the first of December, 1618."—*Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn*.

"When coffee first came in [circ. 1656], he [Sir Henry Blount] was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a constant frequenter of coffee-houses, especially at Mr. Farre's, at the Rainbow, by Inner Temple-gate, and lately John's Coffee-house, in Fuller's Rents."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 244.

Here stood Squire's Coffee-house, from whence several of the Spectators are dated. Here Medbourne and Oates's Club met in the time of Charles II.‡ Here Ned Ward, the author of the *London Spy*, kept a punch-house, (within one door of Gray's Inn), and here he died, in 1731.

"Fulwood's Rents, opposite to Chancery-lane, runneth up to Gray's Inn, into which it hath an entrance, through the gate; a place of a good resort, and taken up by coffee-houses, ale-houses, and houses of entertainment, by reason of its vicinity to Gray's Inn. On the east side is a handsome open place, with a freestone pavement, and better built and inhabited by private housekeepers. At the upper end of this Court is a passage into the Castle Tavern, a house of considerable trade, as is the Golden Griffin Tavern, on the west side, which also hath a passage into Fulwood's Rents."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 253.

"A pleasant fellow, willing to put off a lame horse, rode him from the Sunne Tavern within Cripplegate to the Sunne in Holborn, neere the Fuller's Rents, and the next day offering to sell him in Smithfield, the buyer asking him why he looked so leane: 'Marry no marvell,' answered he, 'for but yesterday I rid him from Sunne to Sunne, and never drew bit.'"—*A Banquet of Jestes*, No. 181, 12mo, 1639.

FURNIVAL'S INN, HOLBORN. Once

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Hatton's *New View of London*, 8vo, 1708, p. 31.

‡ Examcn, p. 238.

an Inn of Chancery, attached to Lincoln's Inn, since (about 1818) a series of chambers wholly unconnected with any Inn of Court.

"Next beyond this manor of Ely House is Leather-lane, turning into the field. Then is Furnivalles Inn, now an Inn of Chancery, but some time belonging to Sir William Furnivall, Knight, who had in Holborn two messuages and thirteen shops, as appeareth by record of Richard II., in the 6th of his reign."—*Stow*, p. 145.

"But doubtlesse that Sir William, owner of this Inne, was a Baron and Lord Furnivall, whose heire generall was after married to John Lord Talbot, created Earle of Shrewsbury by King Henry the 6, and the Earle had this house with other goodly inheritances in dower with his wife, the daughter and heir of the Lord Furnivall. And the late Sir George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, sold the inheritance of this house in the beginning of Queene

Elizabeth's reign, or thereabout, to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inne, for a Colledge or House for the Gentlemen's students or practisers of the Law of Chaucery, they hauing before but hired it for yeerely rent of the foresaid Lords. And this doth Master Kniveton affirme out of his certain knowledge."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1074.

The greater part of the old Inn, describe by *Stow*, was taken down in Charles I. time, and a new building erected in its stead. The Gothic Hall, with its timber roof, (part of the original structure), was standing in 1818, when the whole Inn was rebuilt by Mr. Peto, the contractor. Shirley the poet's son was butler of the Inn; and Sir Thomas More was "Reade by the space of three years and more."

GALLEY QUAY, THAMES STREET, CITY, where the galleys were used to unlade and land their merchandises. Another and more common name was **PETTY WALES.**

GABRIEL'S (ST.), FENCHURCH. A church in Langbourne Ward, "in the midst of Fenchurch-street," destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The ground on which it stood was laid into the highway or street. Wallis, the mathematician, had, in 1643, this then *sequestered* living granted to him by the Parliament. The church of the parish is St. Margaret Patten's.

GARDEN COURT, TEMPLE. In No. 3, lived and died James Boswell, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, son of the biographer of Johnson, and editor of the last *Variorum Shakspeare*. In No. 2 lived Sir John Carr, author (1807) of a huge quarto called "Caledonian Sketches," admirably ridiculed by Mr. Du Bois in "My Pocket Book, or Hints for a Right Merrie and Conceited Tour."

GARDENER'S LANE, WESTMINSTER, between King-street and Duke-street. Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver, died here, in 1677.

"The rewards of all his diligence, now that he had reached to the verge of his seventieth year, were such and so insufficient, that they could not prevent the assault of an execution upon him at his house in Gardener's-lane, Westminster. He desired only the liberty of dying in his bed, and that he might not be removed to any other prison but his grave."—*Oldys*.

GARDENER'S LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, near Broken Wharf. Here, on your right, as you enter, is a bas-relief of a

gardener with a spade, (full-length), with the date 1670. †

GARLICK HILL, in VINTRY WARD otherwise "Garlick-hithe or Garlick-hive" for that of old time, near the Church of St. James', at Garlick-hithe, *garlick* was usually sold." ‡ [See St. James's, Garlick Hithe.]

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, in EXCHANGE ALLEY. A celebrated place for sales, sandwiches, sherry, pale ale, and punch. The sale-room is up-stairs on the first floor, where there is a small rostrum for the seller, and a few commonly-grained settles for the buyers. The business time is from 11 till 3. Wines were sold here, in 1673, "by the candle."

"Thomas Garway, in Exchange-alley, tobaccoist and coffee-man, was the first who sold at retail tea, recommending it for the cure of disorders. The following shop-bill is more curious than any historical account we have: "Tea, England, hath been sold in the leaf for six pence and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness, it hath been only used as a regalia in his treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees till the year 1668. The said Thomas Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf and drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants and travellers into the Eastern countries, and upon knowledge and exp

* Of this Hall there is an interesting view in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. Of the second Inn there are views in Wilkinson, and in the 1754 ed. of *Stow*.

† There is a view of it by J. T. Smith.

‡ *Stow*, p. 93.

ence of the said Garway's continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and making drink thereof, very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, and gentlemen of quality, have ever since resorted to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house in Exchange-alley, aforesaid, to drink the drink thereof; and to the end that all persons of eminence and quality, gentlemen, and others, who have occasion for tea in leaf, may be supplied, these are to give notice, that the said Thomas Garway hath tea to sell from sixteen to fifty shillings the pound."—*Cur. of Lit.*, 12th ed., p. 288.*

"Mr. Ogilby, for the better enabling him to carry on his 'Britannia,' by an actual survey, has lately erected his standing lottery of books at Mr. Garway's Coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, near the Royal Exchange in London; which, opening on the 7th of April next, [1673] will thence continue without intermission, till wholly drawn off; where all future adventurers may, by themselves or correspondents, daily put in their money upon the author, according to his proposals so generally approved of."—*London Gazette*, No. 768.

"The Royal Exchange is the resort of all the trading part of this City, Foreign and Domestick, from half an hour after one till near three in the afternoon; but the better sort generally meet in Exchange-alley, a little before, at those celebrated coffee-houses called Garraway's, Robins', and Jonathan's. In the first, the People of Quality, who have business in the City, and the most considerable and wealthy citizens frequent. In the second, the Foreign Bankiers, and often even Foreign Ministers. And in the third, the Buyers and Sellers of Stock."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 174.

"There is a gulf, where thousands fell,
Here all the hold adventurers came;
A narrow sound, though deep as hell—
'Change-alley is the dreadful name.
Meantime, secure on Garway cliffs,
A savage race, by shipwrecks fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd skiffs,
And strip the bodies of the dead."

Swift, the South Sea Project, 1721.

"In the same year, Dr. Edward Hannes (afterwards Sir Edward) sat up a very spruce equipage, and endeavoured to attract the eyes and hearts of the beholders by the means of it, but found himself fall short in his accounts and not able to cope with many of the old practitioners, particularly Dr. Radcliffe. He therefore bethought himself of stratagem: and to get into reputation, ordered his footman to stop most of the gentlemen's chariots, and inquire whether they belonged to Dr. Hannes, as if he was called to a patient. Accordingly the fellow, in pursuit of his instructions, put the question in at every coach-door, from Whitehall to the Royal Exchange; and as he had his lesson for that end, not hearing of him in any coach, ran up into Exchange-alley, and entering Garraway's coffee-house, made the same

interrogatories both above and below. At last, Dr. Radcliffe, who was usually there about Exchange time, and planted at a table with several apothecaries and chirurgeons that flocked about him, cried out, 'Dr. Hannes was not there,' and desired to know 'who wanted him?' The fellow's reply was, such a lord and such a lord; but he was taken up with this dry rebuke, 'No, no, friend, you are mistaken; the doctor wants those lords.'"—*Dr. Radcliffe's Life*, 12mo, 1724, p. 46.

"A famous physician [Dr. Radcliffe] ventured five thousand guineas upon a project in the South Sea. When he was told at Garraway's that 'twas all lost, 'Why,' says he, 'tis but going up five thousand pair of stairs more.' This answer deserved a statue."—*Tom Brown's Works*, ed. 1709, iv. 7.

"Upon my coming home last night, I found a very handsome present of French wine left for me, as a taste of 216 hogsheads, which are to be put to sale at 20*l.* a hoghead, at Garraway's coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, on the 22nd inst., at three in the afternoon, and to be tasted in Major Long's vaults from the 20th inst. till the time of sale."—*The Tatler*, No. 147.

GARRICK CLUB, No. 35, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Instituted in 1831, and named after David Garrick, to denote the theatrical inclination of its members. A lover of the English Drama and stage may spend two hours very profitably in viewing the large collection of theatrical portraits, the property of a member of the club, and chiefly collected by the late Charles Mathews, the actor. *Observe.*—*Male Portraits.*—Nat Lee, (curious); Doggett; Quin; Foote; Henderson, by Gainsborough; elder Coleman, by Sir Joshua; Munden, by Opie; J. P. Kemble, drawing by Lawrence; Moody; Elliston, drawing by Harlowe; Bannister, by Russell; Tom Sheridan; Head of Garrick, by Zoffany; King, by Richard Wilson, the landscape painter; Emery; elder Dibdin; Mr. Powell and Family, by R. Wilson. *Female Portraits.*—Nell Gwynne, (a nabby-pamby face, but thought genuine); Mrs. Oldfield, (half-length), by Kneller; Mrs. Bracegirdle, (three-quarter size); Mrs. Pritchard, (half-length); Mrs. Cibber; Peg Woffington, (also a miniature three-quarter); Mrs. Abington, by Hickey; Mrs. Siddons, by Harlowe; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Billington; Miss O'Neil, by Joseph; Nancy Dawson; Mrs. Siddons, drawing by Lawrence; Mrs. Inchbald, by Harlowe; Miss Stephens; Head of Mrs. Robinson, by Sir Joshua. *Theatrical Subjects.*—Joseph Harris, as Cardinal Wolsey, (the Strawberry Hill picture); Harris was one of Sir W. Davenant's players, and is commended by Downes

* See the document entire in Ellis's Letters, 2nd ed., iv. 58.

for his excellence in this character); Anthony Leigh, as the Spanish Friar; Colley Cibber, as Lord Poppington, by Grisoni; Griffin and Johnson, in *The Alchemist*, by P. Van Bleeck; School for Scandal, (the Screen Scene), as originally cast; Mrs. Pritchard, as Lady Macbeth, by Zoffany; Mr. and Mrs. Barry, in *Hamlet*; Rich, in 1753, as Harlequin; Garrick, as Richard III., by the elder Morland; King, as Touchstone, by Zoffany; Weston, as Billy Button, by Zoffany; King, and Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley, in *The Clandestine Marriage*, by Zoffany; Moody and Parsons, in the Committee, by Vandergucht; Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, by Zoffany; Love, Law, and Physic, (Matthews, Liston, Blanchard, and Emery), by Clint; Powell, Bensley, and Smith, by J. Mortimer; Downton, in *The Mayor of Garratt*; busts, by Mrs. Siddons—of Herself and Brother. The pictures are on view every Wednesday, and the only mode of seeing them is the personal introduction of a member of the Club.

GATE HOUSE, a Prison in WESTMINSTER, near the west end of the Abbey, which leads into Dean's-yard, Tothill-street, and the Almonry.*

"And now will I speak of the Gate-house and of Tothill-street. The Gate-house is so called of two gates, the one out of the College-court towards the north, on the east side whereof was the Bishop of London's prison for clerks convict; and the other gate, adjoining to the first, but towards the west, is a gaol or prison for offenders, thither committed. Walter Warfield, cellarer to the monastery, caused both these gates, with the appurtenances, to be built in the reign of Edward III."—*Stow*, p. 176.

Strype adds† that College-court was the same as Great Dean's-yard, and that the said prison "was of late years removed to King-street, by the New Palace-yard." Sir Walter Raleigh was led from his last prison, in the Gatehouse, at Westminster, to the scaffold, in Old Palace-yard. In his Bible, the night before he left the Gatehouse, he wrote the well-known lines "Even such is time," &c. Sir John Eliot was another prisoner of note in the reign of Charles I. Here Richard Lovelace composed his divine little poem, "To Althea, from prison:"

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.

* Hatton, p. 745.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 64.

"If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free:
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty."

Marchmont Needham, the notorious writer of *Mercurius Britannicus*, for the Presbyterian cause, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, for the King's cause, and *Mercurius Politicus* for the Independent cause, was for some time a prisoner in this house; as was also Sir Jeffrey Hudson, the celebrated dwarf, upon suspicion of his being privy to the Popish plot. Savage, the poet, was committed to the same prison, for the murder of Mr. Sinclair. Dr. Johnson was in some measure instrumental to the removal of the Gate-house, by his paper on the Coronation of King George III., or "Reasons offered against confining the Procession to the usual track." "Part of my scheme," he says, "supposes the demolition of the Gate-house, a building so offensive, that, without any occasional reason, it ought to be pulled down, for it disgraces the present magnificence of the capital, and is a continual nuisance to neighbours and passengers." A wall of the Tothill-street Gate-house was standing in 1836.

GAYSPUR LANE.

"Beneath this church [St. Mary, Aldermanbury] have ye Gayspur-lane, which runneth down to London Wall."—*Stow*, p. 110.

GAZETTE OFFICE. [See London Gazette.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE. [See Post Office.]

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, SOMERSET HOUSE. Established 1807. The *Museum* of geological specimens, fossils &c., not only British, but from all quarters of the globe, is extensive, though not perfectly arranged. It may be seen by the introduction of a member. The museum and library are open every day from 11 to 5. The number of fellows is about 875, at the time of meeting half-past 8 o'clock in the evening of alternate Wednesdays, from November to June inclusive. The Society has published its Transactions, which now adopt the form of a quarterly journal. Entrance money, 6 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (ROYAL) for the improvement and diffusion of geographical knowledge. Established 1830

* Wright's History of Rutland, fol. 1684, p. 105.

Elections by ballot. Entrance fee, 3*l.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* Office, 3, Waterloo-place. There is a small but good geographical library.

GEORGE'S COFFEE HOUSE, in the STRAND, near TEMPLE BAR. Now a tavern, No. 213, and still frequented.

"Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver in George's coffee-house, and paying twopence for his dish of coffee, was helped into his chariot, for he was then very lame and infirm, and went home; some little time after, he returned to the same coffee-house, on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it, that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about 40,000*l.* per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir."—*Dr. King's Anecdotes*, p. 102.

"What do you think must be my expence, who love to pry into everything of the kind? Why, truly one shilling. My company goes to George's coffee-house, where, for that small subscription, I read all pamphlets under a three shillings' dimensions; and indeed, any larger ones would not be fit for coffee-house perusal."—*Shenstone's Works*, iii. 11.

"The people that were carrying Lord Orford in effigy, to behold him on Tower-hill, came into the box where he was, accidentally at George's, to beg money of him amongst others."—*Ibid.*, iii. 33.

"I have been eagerly reading Mr. Shenstone's letters. . . . There is another anecdote equally vulgar and void of truth: that my father sitting in George's coffee-house, (I suppose Mr. Shenstone thought that, after he quitted his place, he went to the coffee-houses to learn news), was asked to contribute to a figure of himself that was to be beheaded by the mob. I do remember something like it, but it happened to myself. I met a mob just after my father was out, in Hanover-square, and drove up to it to know what was the matter. They were carrying about a figure of my sister. This probably gave rise to the other story."—*Horace Walpole to Cole*, June 14th, 1769.

"London at that time [1751] had many advantages, which have been long since lost. There were a number of coffee-houses where the town wits met every evening; particularly the Bedford, in the Piazza, Covent-garden, and George's, at Temple Bar. Young as I was I made my way to those places."—*Arthur Murphy*, (*Foote's Life of Murphy*, p. 11).

"By law let others toil to gain renown!
Florio's a gentleman, a man o' th' town.
He nor courts clients, or the law regarding,
Hurries from Nando's down to Covent-garden.
Yet he's a scholar; mark him in the pit,
With critic catcall sound the stops of wit!
Supreme at George's, he harangues the throng,
Censor of style, from tragedy to song."

Lloyd, The Law Student.

GEORGE'S (ST.), BOTOLPH LANE, BILLINGS-GATE.

"This parish-church of St. George, in Buttolph-lane, is small, but the monuments, for two hundred years past, are well preserved from spoil."—*Stow*, p. 79.

The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present one erected in its stead, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It was finished in 1674, and serves as well for the parish of St. Botolph, Billingsgate. The father of Bishop Sherlock had this rectory in 1669. *Observe*.—Inscription to the memory of Alderman Beckford, on the sword-iron on the south side of the church.

GEORGE'S (ST.), BLOOMSBURY. A parish church, built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, architect of St. Mary Woolnoth, and pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, (d. 1763). The portico is good, and the steeple has found an enduring remembrance in the background of Hogarth's Gin-lane.

"The steeple is a master-stroke of absurdity, consisting of an obelisk, crowned with the statue of King George I., and hugged by the royal supporters."—*Horace Walpole*.

"When Henry VIII. left the Pope in the lurch, The Protestants made him the head of the church; But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people, Instead of the church make him head of the steeple."—*Contemporary Epigram*.

The steeple is constructed on the model of the Tomb of Mausolus, at Halicarnassus in Caria, as described by Pliny. The parish was taken out of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and the church consecrated Jan. 28th, 1731. Joseph Shepherd Munden, the actor, (d. 1832), was buried in this church.

GEORGE'S (ST.) IN THE EAST, near RATCLIFF HIGHWAY, was taken out of the parish of Stepney, in the year 1727, and the parish church (one of Queen Anne's fifty churches) built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, at an expense of 18,557*l.*, 498*7*l. more than the original estimate. The church was consecrated by Bishop Gibson, July 19th, 1729. Parts deserve attention. Joseph Ames, author of the History of Printing, by profession a ship-chandler and ironmonger, (d. 1759), was buried in the churchyard of this parish. There is a monument to his memory.

GEORGE STREET (GREAT), WESTMINSTER, was built as an approach from St. James's Park to Westminster Bridge, and opened for the first time to the public on the 18th of November, 1750. The previous

approach to Palace-yard from the Park, was by a series of dirty lanes, the chief of which was Thieving-lane. Lord Byron's body lay in state for two days, at No. 25 in this street, then the residence of Sir Edward Knatchbull, now the Institution of Civil Engineers. I remember the funeral, and saw the coffin carried to the hearse. The street was blocked up by spectators from a very early hour. No. 15 was the last London residence of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, (d. 1806).

GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Built circ. 1719.* *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Chancellor Cowper, (d. 1723), in No. 13, on the west side, lately the British and Foreign Institute. Lady Mary Wortley Montague passed the last ten months of her life in a "harpichord" house in this street, and died here, Aug. 21st, 1762, at the age of seventy-three. "I am most decently lodged," she used to say with a laugh; "I have two very decent closets and a cupboard on each floor." † Pennant, the Historian of London. ‡ John Singleton Copley, the American painter, at No. 25, (where his son, Lord Lyndhurst, now resides). Thomas Phillips, the portrait painter, at No. 8, for forty years; Byron sat to Phillips for his portrait in this house, and here Mr. Phillips died, April 20th, 1845.

GEORGE STREET, in the STRAND. Built circ. 1675, § and so called after George Villiers, second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [See York House; Villiers Street, &c.]

GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET.

"Near Ball-alley was the George-inn; since the Fire rebuilt with very good houses, well inhabited; and warehouses; being a large open yard, and called George-yard: at the farther end of which is the George and Vulture tavern; which is a large house and of a great trade, having a passage into St. Michael's-alley."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 162.

The George and Vulture in this yard is well-known to the readers of Mr. Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

GEORGE'S (ST.) CHURCH, HANOVER SQUARE, was built by John James, and consecrated March 23rd, 1724. "Its portico," says Pennant, "would be thought handsome,

were there space to admire it." This was one of the fifty new churches, and contains a good Jesse window, of sixteenth century work, brought from the Continent, and purchased by public subscription. The parish was taken out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and contained, in 1842, as many as 92 families having only one room to live in.* In this church (the most fashionable church for marriages in London, in which the Duke of Wellington has given away so many brides) Sir William Hamilton was married, Sept. 6th, 1791, to the Lady Hamilton, so intimately connected with the story of Lord Nelson. Her name in the register is Emma Harte. Lola Montes was married in the same church (1849) to a Mr. Heald.

In the burial-ground on the road to Bayswater, belonging to this parish, and near the west wall, Laurence Sterne, the author of *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*, is buried. His grave is distinguished by a plain headstone, set up with an unsuitable inscription, by a tipping fraternity of Freemasons. He died in Old Bond-street, in this parish. [See Bayswater.] The parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, was one of very large extent till the death of Deaf Hodgson, on Oct. 9th, 1844. It was then divided, and others were taken from it, as it had been at first from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

GEORGE'S (ST.) FIELDS. An open space of great extent, on the Lambeth and Southwark side of the Thames, and so called from the adjoining church of St. George the Martyr in Southwark.

"*Falstaff*. I am glad to see you, by my troth Master Shallow.

"*Shallow*. O, Sir John, do you remember since we lay all night in the windmill in St. George's fields?"

"*Falstaff*. No more of that, good master Shallow; no more of that.

"*Shallow*. Ha, it was a merry night."

Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry IV., Act iii., sc. 2

"*York*. Then, Buckingham, I do dismiss my powers:—

Soldiers, I thank you all; disperse yourselves

Meet me to-morrow in St. George's-field."

Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry VI., Act v., sc. i

Here Gerard came to collect specimens for his Herbal, (fol. 1597). "Of water violets," he says, "I have not found such plenty in any one place as in the water ditches

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Lord Wharncliffe's Lady Mary Wortley Montague, i. 99; iii. 293.

‡ Pennant to the late J. T. Smith, the Topographer, in 1792.

§ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

* Bishop of London's speech in Times of Oct. 17th 1844.

adjoining to Saint George his fields, near London.*

"Here herbs did grow,
And flowers sweet;
But now 'tis called
Saint George's-street."

Inscription on a stone let into the front of Finch's Grotto-gardens, Engraved in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

Mobs assembled here for political purposes. Laud, in his History of his Troubles, records the setting up of libels in different parts of the City, animating and calling together apprentices and others, "to meet in Saint George's Fields, for the hunting of William the Fox for the breach of the Parliament;" and here assembled, in 1780, the rioters under Lord George Gordon.

"St George's Fields, with taste and fashion struck. Display Arcadia at the Dog and Duck; And Drury Misses here, in tawdry pride, Are there 'Pastoras' by the fountain side; To frowsy bowers they reel through midnight damps, With Fawns half drunk, and Dryads breaking lamps."

Garrick, Prologue to the Maid of the Oaks, 1774.

The Dog and Duck was famous for its wells as early as 1695, and was long a favourite resort of citizens on a Sunday. Smollett refers to the place in his Travels; but

"Saint George's fields are fields no more;
The trowel supersedes the plough;
Swamps, huge and inundate of yore,
Are changed to civic villas now."

James Smith.

[See Bethlehem Hospital.]

GEORGE'S (ST.), LAMBETH, in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, near Bedlam. A Roman Catholic church or cathedral, (the largest Roman Catholic church erected in this country since the Reformation), founded in 1840, and built by Mr. A. W. Pugin, in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture. The interior is striking, but the want of height is made more apparent by the black colour of the roof. The building is calculated to hold 3000 people. It has cost 40,000*l.* already, and 100,000*l.* it is said will scarcely cover the intended works. Adjoining is a convent for Sisters of Mercy, and school for 300 children.

GEORGE'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK CORNER, at the top of Grosvenor-place. An hospital for sick and lame people, supported by voluntary contributions; built by William Wilkins, R.A., architect of the

National Gallery, on the site of Lanesborough House, the London residence of

"Sober Lanesbro' dancing with the gout;" converted into an Infirmary in 1733.

"The hospital is now fitted up, and made much more complete than could have been expected out of a dwelling-house. It will at present contain sixty patients; but as the boundaries of their ground will admit of new buildings for several spacious and airy wards, the subscribers propose to erect such buildings as soon as their circumstances shall enable them. They began to receive patients on New-year's day [1733-4], and several In and Out-patients were then received."—*Report of the Governors, dated Feb. 6th 1733-4, (Mailand, ed. 1739, p. 676).*

John Hunter, the physician, died (1793) in this Hospital. He had long suffered from an affection of the heart; and in an altercation with one of his colleagues, about a matter of right, which had been, by the governors of the Hospital, as he thought, improperly refused him, he suddenly stopped, retired to an ante-room, and immediately expired.

"He was carried to his house in Leicester-square—in a close chair belonging to the Hospital—and was interred on the Wednesday following, in a public vault belonging to St. Martin's. On being told of the event the same day, I recollected having seen the bay stone horses returning through Piccadilly home without their master."—*Foot's Life of John Hunter, p. 282.*

GEORGE (ST.) THE MARTYR, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY. A plain, common building, void of all elegance, erected in the year 1706, at the expense of Sir George Streynsham, and fourteen other neighbouring gentlemen, as a kind of chapel of ease to St. Andrew's, Holborn. It was subsequently bought by the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches; and on the day of consecration, Sept. 26th, 1723, declared a parish church, by the name of St. George the Martyr in Bloomsbury, in compliment to Sir George Streynsham, who had been governor of Fort St. George in India. The burial-ground appertaining to the parish is a long and narrow slip of ground, behind the Foundling Hospital. *Eminent Persons buried in the Churchyard.*—Robert Nelson, author of *Fasts and Festivals*, (d. 1714-15).

"He was the first person buried in this cemetery, and it was done to reconcile others to the place who had taken a violent prejudice against it."—*Bio. Brit.*, fol. 1760, v. 3210.

John Campbell, LL.D., (d. 1775), author of the *Lives of the Admirals*, and the editor of the *Biographia Britannica*; blue ledger-stone shamefully broken, middle ground,

* Gerard's Herbal, fol. 1597, p. 679.

10 feet from pillar 57, on the right hand side. Jonathan Richardson, the painter, (d. 1771), and his wife, (d. 1767); there is a headstone to their memories, almost obliterate, in the new upper ground, opposite the mark 49. Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, (died, at Hampstead, May 27th, 1767); "there is a tombstone to her memory, simply stating, 'Here lies Nancy Dawson.'"* Edward Dilly, the bookseller, near Robert Nelson. Zachary Macaulay, (d. 1833), father of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. Stukeley, the antiquary, who died in 1765, was rector of this church.

GEORGE (ST.) THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK. A parish church built 1733—1736, by John Price, on the site of the old one, described, by Stow, as "over against Suffolk-place, and sometime pertaining to the priory of Bermondsey, by the gift of Thomas Arderne, and Thomas, his son, in the year 1122." † This for very many years was the place of burial of prisoners who died in the Marshalsea and King's Bench Prison immediately adjoining. The notorious Bonner, Bishop of London, who died in the Marshalsea in 1569, was buried here privily at midnight amongst other prisoners. ‡ Rushworth, clerk of the Parliament, in the time of Charles I., and author of the Collections which bear his name, died, (1690,) at the age of eighty-three, in the King's Bench Prison, and was buried "behind the pulpit," in the church of St. George's, Southwark. § "In the passage," says Hatton, "at the west end, within the church, near the school, was buried, (as I am told by the sexton), the famous Mr. Edward Cocker, a person well skilled in all the parts of arithmetic. He was also the most eminent composer and engraver of letters, knots, and flourishes in his time." || The parish register records the marriage of Lilly, the astrologer, to his master's widow; and the marriage of General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, to Anne Clarges. No map of this parish is known to exist; a fact not more strange and discreditable than that a resolution was passed at a public vestry held in the year 1776, "To sell to Mr. Samuel Carter all the parish papers and documents in a lump, at the rate of three-halfpence per

pound, he being at the expense of carrying them away."

GEORGE'S (ST.) PLACE, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. Liston, the actor, died, Marc 22nd, 1846, in the house No. 14, fronting the Park: a low-lying but convenient little house, of only two stories.

GERARD STREET, SONO. Built circa 1681.* and so called after Charles Gerard the first Earl of Macclesfield, who died in 1694. "Henry, Prince of Wales," says Bagford, "the son of James I., caused a piece of ground, near Leicester-fields, to be walled in for the exercise of arms. Here he built a house, which was standing at the Restoration. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Lord Gerard, who let the ground out to build on." †

"Gerard Street, a very good street, well built and inhabited by gentry and some noblemen, as the Earl of Manchester and the Earl of Macclesfield."—*R. B., in Strype, fol. 1720.*

Eminent Inhabitants.—The profligate Lord Mohun, celebrated for his duel with the Duke of Hamilton.

"Macklesfield House, alias Gerrard House, a well-built structure, situate in Gerrard-street, in the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster, now in the possession of the Lord Mohun."—*Hatton, p. 627.*

[See Great Marlborough Street]. John Dryden, in the house now No. 43.

"If either your lady or you shall at any time honour me with a letter, my house is in Gerard Street, the fifth door on the left hand coming from Newport Street."—*Dryden to Elmes Steward, Esq.*

"Dryden lived in Gerard-street, and used most commonly to write in the ground-room, next the street."—*Pope, in Spence's Anecdotes.*

In his Dedication of "Don Sebastian" to Lord Leicester, the poet calls himself, "a poor inhabitant of his lordship's suburbs, whose best prospect is on the garden of Leicester-house."

"I once had duties to perform, which kept me out late at night, and severely taxed my health and spirits. My path lay through a neighbourhood in which Dryden lived, and though nothing could be more common-place, and I used to be tired to the heart and soul of me, I never hesitated to go a little out of the way that I might pass through Gerard-street, and so give myself the shadow of a pleasant thought."—*Leigh Hunt.*

Dryden died in this house, May, 1700.—Edmund Burke, (house unknown).—At the Turk's Head, in Gerard-street, Johnson and

* A Book for a Rainy Day, by J. T. Smith, p. 6.

† Stow, p. 153.

‡ Stow, p. 181. Ellis's Letters, ii. 258, 1st series.

§ Ath. Ox., ed. 1721, ii. 849.

|| Hatton, p. 247.

* Rate-hooks of St. Martin's.

† Bagford MSS., in Brit. Mus.

Sir Joshua Reynolds founded, in the year 1764, "The Literary Club." The members met one evening in every week, at seven, or supper, and generally continued their conversation till a late hour. In 1772 the supper was changed to a dinner, and the number of members increased from twelve to twenty. In 1783 their landlord died, when the original tavern was converted into a private house, and the Club removed to Sackville-street. All elections took place by ballot; Johnson proposed Boswell, and he last member elected in Johnson's lifetime was Dr. Burney. It was at first called "The Club," but at Garrick's death was called "The Literary Club."* It is still in being. [See Literary Club.]

"The Literary Club was first held at the Turk's Head in Greek Street, which tavern was almost half a century since removed to Gerrard Street."—*European Mag., Jan. 1803.*

"The Turk's Head, in Gerrard Street, Soho, was, more than fifty years since, removed from a tavern of the same sign, the corner of Greek and Compton Streets. This place was a kind of headquarters for the Loyal Association during the rebellion of 1745."—*Moser's Memorandum Book, MS., dated 1799, (Notes and Queries, No. 8).*

GERARD'S HALL HOTEL, BASING LANE, and BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE, has a good coffee-room, a ball-room, good wines, seats for seventy-eight, and a Norman crypt. The landlord and landlady are proud of the antiquity of their hall, and are very liberal in allowing it to be seen.

"On the south side of Basing-lane is one great work of old time, built upon arched vaults, and with arched gates of stone, brought from Caen in Normandy. The same is now a common hostelry for the receipt of travellers, commonly and corruptly called Gerrardes-hall, of a giant said to have dwelt there. In the high-roofed hall of this house some one stood a large fir-pole, which reached to the top of the roof, and was said to be one of the staves at Gerrarde the giant used in the wars to run down the hal. There stood also a ladder of the same length, which (as they say) served to ascend to the top of the staff. Of later years this hall is altered, and divers rooms are made in it. Notwithstanding the pole is removed to one corner of the hall, and the ladder hanged broken upon a wall in the yard. The hostelar of that house said to me, 'The pole reacheth half a foot of forty in length; I measured compass thereof, and found it fifteen inches. The sons of the pole could the master of the hostelry bid me none; but bade me read the great Chronicle, for there he heard of it. I will now note what myself hath observed concerning that house; I find that John Gisors, Mayor of London in the year 1245, was owner thereof, and that Sir John

Gisors, Constable of the Tower 1311, and divers others of that name and family since that time owned it. So it appeareth that this Gisors'-hall of late time, by corruption hath been called Gerrarde's-hall for Gisors'-hall. The pole in the hall might be used of old time (as there the custom was in every parish) to be set up in the summer as a maypole. The ladder served for the decking of the maypole and roof of the hall."—*Stow, p. 130.*

The works of Wilkinson and J. T. Smith contain careful views of the interior of this crypt. The figure of the giant outside is a modern fabrication.

GIBBONS'S TENNIS COURT, VERE STREET, CLARE MARKET, so called after Charles Gibbons, its owner or keeper, (d. 1668), was opened as a theatre by the King's company, under Killigrew, Thursday, 8th of November, 1660, with the play of King Henry IV. On the 8th of April, 1663, the same company removed to a new house erected on the site of the present Drury-lane Theatre.*

"The scattered remnant of several of these houses, upon King Charles's Restoration, fram'd a company, who acted again at the [Red] Bull [in St. John's-street], and built them a new [?] house in Gibbons's Tennis-court, in Clare-market, in which two places they continued acting all 1660, 1661, 1662, and part of 1663."—*Downes's Rosc. Angl., ed. 1708, p. 1.*

"November 20, 1660. To the new play-house near Lincoln's Inn Fields (which was formerly Gibbons's tennis-court), where the play of 'Beggar's Bush' was newly begun; and so we went in and saw it well acted; and here I saw the first time one Moone [Mohun†], who is said to be the best actor in the world, lately come over with the King; and, indeed, it is the finest play-house, I believe, that ever was in England."—*Pepys.*

"January 3, 1660-1. To the Theatre [in Gibbons's Tennis-court], where was acted 'Beggar's Bush,' it being very well done; and here the first time that ever I saw women come upon the stage."—*Ibid.*

"*Prig.* Engag'd! No, faith, let's make a match at tennis to-day; I was invited to dine by two or three Lords; but if you will let me have pen, ink, and paper, I'll send my dispatches, and dis-engage myself. How will that gentleman and you play

* Malone's Shak., by Boswell, iii. 129, 274.

† The theatrical reader will not be displeased to see the names of the principal actors in Gibbons's Tennis-court in the order in which they were rated in the poor-books of St. Clement's Danes for 1663, and in the rank in which they were no doubt held either for their shares or standing in the company:—Theophilus Bird, Michael Mohun, Charles Hart, Robert Shatterel, William Cartwright, William Wintershall, Nicholas Burt, Walter Clun, John Allington, John Lacy.

* Boswell, by Croker, ed. 1831, i. 528.

with Stanmore, and I keep his back hand, at Gibbons's!"—*A True Widow*, by T. Shadwell, 4to, 1679.

"The remains of this little Theatre, which, from their obscure situation, had long been unnoticed, were accidentally discovered after a fire, which happened September 17, 1809, and which left nothing but a portion of the bare walls. The inside, in the various transformations it had undergone, had been stripped many years before, and retained but little to remind us of its former destination; for some time it had been respectively devoted to the purposes of a carpenter's shop, and to boiling the provisions of a neighbouring dealer in tripe."—*Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata*, (where there is a plate of the ruins).

GILES'S (ST.), CRIPPLEGATE. A church in the ward of Cripplegate. "A very fair and large church," says Stow, "lately repaired, after that the same was burnt, in the year 1545," since which time it has undergone many mis-called adornments, but has not been very materially changed. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—John Fox, the martyrologist, (d. 1587); there is a plain monument to his memory on the south wall. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, (d. 1588), called by Stow "skilful Robert Glover;" there is a tablet to his memory in the south aisle. The bold mariner Sir Martin Frobisher, (d. 1594-5). John Speed, the topographer, (d. 1629); there is a monument to his memory, with his effigy to the waist, on the south wall. The father of John Milton, (d. 1646). John Milton himself, (d. 1674); he was buried in the same grave with his father, "in the upper end of the chancel, at the right hand."

"*Mem.*—His stone is now removed: about 2 years since, (now 1681), the two steppes to the communion table were rased. I ghesse Jo Speed and he lie together."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 450.

The grave of the great poet was disturbed, it is said, in the year 1790, and many "indecent liberties" taken with his remains. Cowper has some stanzas on the subject. The monument to his memory—a bust by the elder Bacon—was erected in 1793, at the expense of Samuel Whitbread. *Other Monuments.*—To Margaret Lucy, second daughter of (Shakspeare's) Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, (d. 1634); Constance Whitney, whose mother was the fourth daughter of the said Sir Thomas Lucy. The parish register records the marriage of Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Bowchier, (Aug. 20th, 1620). The future Protector was then in his twenty-first year. The living is worth 2600*l.* a year, is one of the best in London, and was held for some

time by Lancelot Andrews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

GILES'S (ST.) IN THE FIELDS.

parish church at the extreme east end Oxford-street, built by Henry Flitcroft, & preached in for the first time, April 14 1734. Another of Flitcroft's works was church of St. Olave, Southwark. In Giles's he has copied too closely Gible church of St. Martin. The old church taken down by Flitcroft was built in 1623, & consecrated by Laud, as he records, in History of his Troubles, on Jan. 23rd, 16 It was built of rubbed brick, and defaced by the Puritans: the churchwardens' accounts exhibiting a payment of 4*s.* 6*d.* "the painter, for washing the twelve apostles off the organ loft." *Eminent Persons buried*—George Chapman, the translator of Homer (d. 1634): Inigo Jones erected an altar-tomb to his memory, at his own expense, still to be seen in the churchyard, against the south wall of the church; the monument-plate alone is old; the inscription is a copy of that remained visible. The celebrated Laurence Herbert of Cherbury, (d. 1648). Jarvis Shirley, the dramatist, and his wife, (d. 166 Richard Penderell, "preserver and conditor to his sacred Majesty King Charles II., at his escape from Worcester fight," (d. 167 there is an altar-tomb to his memory in churchyard. Andrew Marvell, (d. 167; Thompson, the editor of his works, sealed in vain, in 1774, for his coffin; he could find no plate of an earlier date than 17 Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, executed at Tyburn in 1681, (his body afterwards removed to Landsprug, in German Major Michael Mohun, the celebrated actor (d. 1684). The profligate Countess Shrewsbury, of whom Walpole reports almost incredible anecdote of her having held the horse of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, while the duke killed her husband in a duel, (d. 1702). Sir Roger L'Estrange, the celebrated political writer, (d. 170 The only monument of interest at present in the church is a recumbent figure of Duchess Dudley, created a duchess in her own right by King Charles I., (d. 166 This monument was preserved when the church was rebuilt, as a piece of parochial gratitude to one whose benefactions to the parish had been both frequent and liberal. The duchess is buried at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. Over the street entrance to the churchyard is the Lich-Gate, Resurrection Gate, containing a bas-relief

of the Day of Judgment, set up on the gate of the old church in 1687. The church of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields has been twice robbed of its communion-plate—in 1675 and 1804; and the parish (famous for its Rookery, and for the abode of wretchedness, so that St. Giles's has become synonymous for squalor and dirt) could show its pound, its cage, its round-house and watch-house, its stocks, its whipping-post, and at one time its gallows.

Adjoining the old church of St. Pancras, is a burial-ground appertaining to the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. The chapel was built, and the ground laid out in 1804. Here, distinguished by an altar or table-tomb of brick, surmounted by a thick slab of Portland stone, are the graves of John Flaxman, the sculptor, his wife and sister. Here also, distinguished by two tall cyresses, is the tomb of Sir John Soane, architect of the Bank of England. [See Oxford Street.]

GILES'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS. An hospital for lepers, founded in the year 1101, by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., and then and long after an independent house. Edward III., to ease his conscience of a payment, made it a cell to Burton St. Lazar, in Leicestershire, and Henry VIII., soon after the dissolution of religious houses, converted the chapel of the Hospital into a parish church of the name of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and granted the Hospital itself to John Dudley, Lord of Northumberland, beheaded in 1553. The north end garden wall of the Hospital was long a place of public execution. Here Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was executed in the reign of Henry V., and Babington and his accomplices in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"At this Hospital the prisoners conveyed from the city of London toward Tyburn, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great bowl of ale, thereof to drink at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshment in this life."—*Stow*, p. 164.

[See Bowl Alley.]

GILES'S (ST.) POUND. An old London landmark, near the church of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, removed in 1765. It was originally what its name denotes, the Pound appertaining to the parish. Miles were measured from it in the same way as from the standard in Cornhill, Hicks's Hall, and the Park Corner.

GILTSPUR STREET, NEWGATE STREET.

Otherwise KNIGHTRIDERS STREET, and so called, says *Stow*, "of the knights and others riding that way into Smithfield."* It was originally a very short street, extending no further than the east end of the present Compter; the highway beyond, as far as Smithfield, was called Pie-corner. *Observe*.—On the east side, Giltspur-street Compter: on the west, St. Sepulchre's Church; Cock-lane, (the scene of "the Cock-lane ghost"); and the figure of a boy over a public-house, at the corner of Cock-lane, erected to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666.

GILTSPUR STREET COMPYTER. A debtors' prison and house of correction, (over against St. Sepulchre's Church), appertaining to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and removed hither from Woodstreet in the year 1791. Built by Dance, the architect of Newgate.

GIN LANE, ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS. A locality introduced here as Hogarth has made it a part of London by his well-known engraving. There was no Gin-lane in London before, or in, or after Hogarth's time. In the background he has drawn the church of St. George, Bloomsbury.

GIRDLEERS' HALL, 39, BASINGHALL STREET, CITY. The Hall of "The Master and Wardens or Keepers of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers [or Girdlemakers ?] of London," a Company incorporated by Henry VI. in 1449, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1568, when the Pinners and Wire-drawers were incorporated with them. "They seem to have been," says *Styve*, a fraternity of St. Laurence, because of the three gridirons, their arms; but Mr. Thoms is of opinion, and those north-country readers who know what a girdle-iron is, will probably agree with him in thinking, that the gridirons or girdle-irons are borne with reference to the name of the Company.†

GLASS HOUSE ALLEY, WHITEFRIARS AND BLACKFRIARS.

"One James Verselyn, a stranger, a Venetian, about the year 1580, or perhaps somewhat before, was the first that set up a Glass-house in London for making Venice Glasses; for which the Queen granted him a privilege under her Great Seal. But the Glass Sellers in London were much aggrieved at this, and shewed the Lords of the Privy Council, that it was the overthrow of fifty households using only the trade of selling of glasses. There was a

* *Stow*, p. 139.

† *Thoms's Stow*, p. 187.

Prohibition in the Patent, that none should sell such glasses but the said Verselyn only."—*Strype*, B. v., p. 240.

"The first making of Venice Glasses in England began at the Crotched Friars in London, about the beginning of the reign of Queene Elizabeth, by one Jacob Venalinie, an Italian."—*Stow*, by *Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1040.

GLASS HOUSE STREET, PICCADILLY. Built circ. 1679.*

GLOBE ALLEY, SOUTHWARK. So called from the Globe Theatre.

"Globe Alley, on the W. side of Deadman's-place, Southwark, a passage to Maid Lane."—*Hutton*, p. 33.

"Globe Alley, long and narrow, and but meanly built; hath a passage into Maiden Lane."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 28.

GLOBE THEATRE (THE), on the BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, the summer theatre of Shakspeare and "his fellows," was built in 1594.† [See Theatre.] It was of a hexagonal shape without, and open to the weather, except that part of it immediately above the stage, which was thatched.‡ The interior was circular. On the 29th of June, 1613, it was destroyed by fire, some lighted paper, thrown from a piece of ordnance, having fallen during a performance on the thatch of the building. It was subsequently rebuilt, with a roof of tile, "at the great charge of King James, and many noblemen and others."§ In a list of tenements situate in the Liberty of the *Clink*, drawn up on the 27th of February, 1634, in obedience to an order from the Earl of Arundel and Inigo Jones, of the 5th of the same month, I find—

"The Globe Playhouse, neare Maide Lane, built by the Company of Players, with timber, about 20 yeeres past, upon an old foundacon, worth 20^{li} p^r ann., being the inheritance of Sr. Matthew Brand, Kn't."—*MS. Papers at St. Saviour's, Southwark*.

Malone says that the Globe stood "in" Maid-lane.|| "On the contrary," says Chalmers, "I maintain that the Globe was situated on the Bank, within eighty paces of the river, which has since receded from its former limits; that the Globe stood on the site of John Whatley's Windmill, as I was assured by an intelligent manager of Barclay's brewhouse, which covers in its ample range part of Globe Alley."¶ The above

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Malone's Inquiry, p. 87. ‡ Collier, iii. 297.

§ Howes's MS. in Collier's Life of Shakspeare, p. cexlii. || Malone's Inquiry, p. 84.

¶ Chalmers's Apology, p. 114.

extract, from MS. which is new to our dramatic history, contradicts Malone, if it does not confirm Chalmers. I found it in the churchwardens' Accounts of St. Saviour with Lord Arundel's original letter of the 5th of February. The theatre was distinguished by a figure of Hercules supporting the Globe, under which was written, "*To Mundus agit Histrionem*." During the hours of performance, a flag, with the crest of St. George upon it, was unfurled from the roof.* This celebrated theatre was "pulled down to the ground by Sir Matthew Bracon Monday the 15th of April, 1644, to make tenements in the room of it."†

GOAT AND COMPASSES. A public house in Chelsea, deriving its name from the "God encompasseth us" of the old Independent party, under Oliver Cromwell. The house is now called the Compasses.

GOAT IN BOOTS. A tavern in Little Chelsea, with such a sign, supposed to be a corruption of "Mercurius ider goden boot"—Mercury is the messenger of the gods.

GODLIMAN or GODALMIN STREET. A street running from Paul's-chain into St. Bennett's-hill. I can find no earlier mention of it than its enumeration by the parish clerks in their "Alphabetical Table of the Streets, &c., within the Bills of Mortality," 12mo, 1732. In Strype's map (1722) the present Godliman-street is a continuation of Paul's-chain. *Observe.*—Paul's-Bak-house-court.

GOLDEN CROSS, CHARING CROSS. A celebrated inn and coach-office at Charing Cross, the Bull and Mouth of the west end of London. Since road travelling was disused, it has become a railway office.

GOLDEN or GOLDING LANE, BANCAN. [See Fortune Theatre and Nursery

GOLDEN SQUARE, REGENT'S QUADRANT,

"Was built after the Revolution, or before 1700. It was originally called Gelding Square, from the sign of a neighbouring Inn; but the inhabitants indignant at the vulgarity of the name, changed it to the present. This anecdote was communicated to the late Earl of Bath to a friend of mine."—*Pennant*. This is incorrect. I find it called "The Golden-square" in an advertisement in the

* Apology, p. 275.

† Howes's MS. in Collier's Life of Shakspeare, p. cexlii. The most accurate representation of the Globe is the vignette to the first volume of Collier's Annals of the Stage.

London Gazette of the year 1688, (No. 2393), and Golding-square in Morden and Lea's large map of London, engraved in William and Mary's reign. Hatton, in 1708, calls it Golding-square, and adds that it was "so called from the first builder." Part of Poland-street and Great Marlborough-street was originally called "Little Golding Field." (*See Doe on the Demise of Conant and others v. Warner, tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, and reported in the Times of Feb. 13th, 1849.*) This, however, does not shake my belief about the origin of the name. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Bolingbroke, when Secretary of War. —The father of Anastasia Robinson; here the great Lord Peterborough made love to that charming singer.—Mrs. Cibber, the actress. "Direct to me," Mrs. Cibber writes to Garrick in 1746, "at the centre house in Golden-square, for I have left Craven-reef."* I may add that Matthew Bramble and his sister, with Humphrey Clinker and Winifred Jenkins, took up their London residence in this square. "We lodge in Golden-square:" writes Melford to Sir Tatkin Philips, "at the house of one Mrs. Norton, who takes great pains to make all easy." There is a curious engraving of Golden-square, such as it was when Bramble lodged there, in the 1754 edition of *Stow*. The statue in the centre was brought from the Duke of Chandos's seat of Canons, and represents, it is said, King George II.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLEY, OR, GOLDSMITHS' RENTS, JEWIN STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, "in Cripplegate parish, behind Red Cross Street." Here Thomas Farnaby kept school.

"The school-house was a large brick building, divided into several partitions, or apartments, according to the distinctions of the forms and classes." *Ath. Ox.*, ed. 1721, ii. 104.

"From him I came to Mr. Farnaby, who taught school in a garden-house in Goldsmiths'-alley, a very airy place; he had joyned two or three gardens and houses together, and had a great many gardeners and towne schollars; soe manie that he had 2, sometymes three, vschers besides himselfe. I boarded with him, tho' my father liued then in Millip Lane, very near the schoole."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 101.

Farnaby, who died in 1647, is described by Wood as the chief grammarian, rhetorician, poet, Latinist and Grecian of his time. His school was so much frequented, that

more churchmen and statesmen issued thence, than from any school taught by one man in England."

GOLDSMITHS' HALL, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, behind the general Post Office. The Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, (the fifth of the Twelve Great Companies of London), built by Philip Hardwick, R.A., and opened with a splendid banquet, July 15th, 1835. The Goldsmiths existed as a guild from a very early period, but were not incorporated before 1327, the 1st of Edward III. Henry Fitz-Alwin, the first Lord Mayor, and Mayor for upwards of twenty-four years, was a goldsmith of the guild. The Goldsmiths' Company possess the privilege of assaying and stamping all articles of gold and silver manufacture, pursuant to acts 12 Geo. II. c. 26, 24 Geo. III. c. 53, 38 Geo. III. c. 59, and 8 Vict. c. 22. The assays in one day are about 150, and are conducted as follows. They scrape a portion from every piece of plate manufactured, and send it to their assay master. If found true to the standard quantities, the articles are passed; if what is called of "deceitful work," they are destroyed. These standard scrapings are afterwards melted down and assayed by the Company, to whom they belong. This last assay is a sort of 'pix' by the Company on the practice of its assayers. The Hall mark, stamped on the several articles assayed, consists of the Sovereign's head, the royal lion, the leopard of the old royal arms of England, and the letter in the alphabet which marks the year of the Sovereign's reign when the assay was made. The allowance to the Company is 2½ per cent., and the receipts for stamping are paid over to the Inland Revenue Office. *Observe.*—The exterior of the Hall itself, a noble specimen of Mr. Hardwick's abilities—bold and well-proportioned in every part. On the staircase, full-length portraits of George IV., by Northcote; William IV., by Shee; George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay. In the Livery Tea Room, a Conversation-piece, by Hudson, (Sir Joshua Reynolds's master). In the Committee Room, the original portrait, by Jansen, of a liveryman of the Company, the celebrated Sir Hugh Myddelton, who brought the new River to London: portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, with the cup he bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, standing on the table before him; (Queen Elizabeth is said to have drunk out of this cup at her coronation; it is still pre-

* Garr. Corr., I. 40.

served, and is engraved in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*): Roman altar, exhibiting a full-length figure of Apollo, in relief, found in digging the foundations for the present Hall: full-length portraits of Queen Victoria, by Hayter; Queen Adelaide, by Shee; Prince Albert, by —; and marble busts, by Chantrey, of George III., George IV., and William IV.

GOLDSMITHS' ROW, CHEAPSIDE.

"Next to be noted the most beautiful frame of fair houses and shops that be within the walls of London, or elsewhere in England, commonly called Goldsmiths' Row, betwixt Bread Street end and the Cross in Cheap; the same was built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of London, in the year 1491. It containeth in number ten fair dwelling-houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the Goldsmiths' Arms and the likeness of Woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts, all which is cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt: these he gave to the goldsmiths, with stocks of money, to be lent to young men having those shops. This said front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1594; Sir Richard Martin being then Mayor, and keeping his mayoralty in one of them."—*Stow*, p. 129.

"At this time [1630], and for diuers yeeres past, the Goldsmiths' Roe in Cheap-side was and is much abated of her wonted store of Goldsmiths, which was the beauty of that famous streete, for the young Goldsmiths, for cheapnesse of dwelling, take them houses in Fleet Street, Holborne, and the Strand, and in other streets and suburbs, and in the place Goldsmiths' shops were turned to Milliners, Bookesellers, Linen-Drapers, and others."—*Hoves*, ed. 1631, p. 1045.

[See Cheapside.]

GOLDSMITH STREET, CHEAPSIDE.
Henderson, the actor, was born in this street.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

"Near adjoining to this Abbey of the nuns of the order of St. Clare, called The Minorities, on the south side thereof, was sometime a farm, belonging to the said nunnery; at the which farm I myself, in my youth, have fetched many a half-penny-worth of milk, and never had less than three ale pints for a half-penny in the summer, nor less than one ale-quart for a half-penny in the winter, always hot from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman, were the farmers there, and had thirty or forty kine to the pail. Goodman's son, being heir to his father's purchase, let out the ground first for grazing of horses, and then for garden-plots, and lived like a gentleman thereby."—*Stow*, p. 48.

"But now Goodman's Fields are no longer fields and gardens, but buildings, consisting of many fair

streets, as Maunsell Street, Pescod or Prese Street, Leman Street, &c., and Tenters for Cloth workers, and a large passage for carts and hors out of Whitechapel into Wellclose; besides many other lanes."—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. ii., p. 15.

"In Goodman's Fields without Aldgate was Roman Burying Place. For since the Building there about 1678, have been found there (in digging for foundations) vast quantities of Urns and other Roman utensils, as Knives, Combs, &c., now the possession of Dr. Woodward. Some of the Urns had ashes of bones in them, and brass and silver money; and an unusual Urn of copper, curiously enamelled in colours,—red, blue, and yellow."—*Ibid.*, *Appendix*, p. 23.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE
originally a throwster's shop in Leman-street or Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields, was opened Oct. 31st, 1729, by Thomas Odell, dramatic author, and the first licenser of the stage under the famous Licensing Act of Sir Robert Walpole. A sermon was preached against the theatre in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and Odell in consequence was induced to part with his property to a Mr. Henry Giffard, who, notwithstanding a sermon, opened a new house on the same spot, Oct. 20th, 1732. The clamour however increasing, Giffard was induced to remove in 1735 to Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Here he remained two seasons after which he returned to his old quarter and on the 19th of October, 1741, had the honour to introduce to an Aldgate audience David Garrick, who made his first appearance on a London stage in Goodman's-field Theatre in the character of Richard III.

"All the run is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant, who is turned player at Goodman's Field. He plays all parts, and is a very good mimic. If acting I have seen, and may say to you, who will not tell it again here, I see nothing wonderful in it; but it is heresy to say so. The Duke of Argy says he is superior to Betterton."—*Walpole to Man*, May 26th, 1742.

"Did I tell you about Mr. Garrick, that the town are horn-mad after? There are a dozen Dukes of a night at Goodman's Fields sometime and yet I am stiff in the opposition."—*Gray Chute*, (*Mitford*, ii. 183).

The theatre in which Garrick appeared was pulled down about 1746.* Another theatre on the same spot, of which there are views by Capon, and at which Braham came on as a boy in 1787, was burnt down in June 1802. In the bill, Braham is called "Master Abrahams."

GORING HOUSE. The town-house

* Gough, i. 688, and Dodsley's London, iii, 52.

George Goring, Baron Goring and Earl of Norwich. (d. 1662). and of his son and heir, Charles Goring, Earl of Norwich, who dying March 3rd, 1670, without issue, all his honours became extinct. It occupied the site of part of the Mulberry Garden, and Buckingham Palace stands exactly where it stood. The last earl let it to Lord Arlington in 1666, and it was subsequently known by the name of *Arlington House*.

"23 July, 1646. Goring House ordered for the Speaker."—*Whitelocke*, ed. 1732, p. 216.

"10 July, 1660. This day I put on my new silk suit, the first that ever I wore in my life. Home, and called my wife, and took her to Clodins's to a great wedding of Nan Hartlib to Mynheer Roder, which was kept at Goring House, with very great state, cost, and noble company."—*Pepys*.

"12 July, 1666. To St. James's, to Goring House, there to wait on my Lord Arlington, but he was not up, being not long since married; so after walking up and down the house below, being the house I was once at Hartlib's sister's Wedding, and is a very fine house and finely furnished," &c.—*Pepys*.

"17 April, 1673. She [the Countess of Arlington] carried us up into her new dressing-room at Goring House, where was a bed, two glasses, silver jars and vases, cabinets, and other so rich furniture as I had seldom seen."—*Evelyn*.

"21 Sept. 1674. I went to see the greates losse that Lord Arlington had sustain'd by fire at Goring House, this night consum'd to y^e ground, with exceeding losse of hangings, plate, rare pictures and abinets; hardly any thing was sav'd of the best and most princely furniture that any subject had in England. My lord and lady were both absent at the Bath."—*Ibid.*

appears from No. 27 of the Augmentation records preserved at Carlton Ride, that the garden belonging to Goring House was bounded "on the west with a cherry garden and kitchen garden, in the tenure of Hugh Audley, Esq." From this Hugh Audley, Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, derives its name.

GOSWELL STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET.

"Then, from the farther end of Aldersgate street, straight north to the bar, is called Goswell street, replenished with small tenements, cottages, and alleys, gardens, banqueting houses, and bowling-places."—*Stow*, p. 160.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN. [See School of Design.]

GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET. Dr. Johnson compiled a very large portion of his dictionary in No. 17, on the north-west corner of this square. The garret was the working-place of his six amanuenses.

"I have taken care of your book: being so far from doubting your subscription, that I think you have subscribed twice. You once paid your guinea into my own hand, in the garret in Gough-square."—*Dr. Johnson to Joseph Warton*, (*Woolf*, p. 309).

Hugh Kelly died here in 1777. "He was so fond," says Johnson, "of displaying on his sideboard the plate which he possessed, that he added to it his spurs."*

GOWER STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE. A dull, heavy street of third-rate houses, but well inhabited. In No. 65, Jack Bannister, the actor, lived and died; and in No. 15, Upper Gower-street, lived and died Francis Douce, the antiquary. *Observe*.—The London University.

GRACECHURCH STREET was so named "from the parish church of St. Benet, called Grass-church, of the herb-market there kept."† *Stow* writes it "Grasse Street," and it was very often written "Gracious Street." *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Richard Tarlton, the clown, (d. 1588).

"It chanced that one Fancy and Nancy, two musicians in London, used often with their boys to visit Tarlton when he dwelt in Gracious Street at the signe of the Saba, a tavern, he being one," &c.—*Tarlton's Jests*, 4to, 1611.

"When Tarlton dwelt in Gracious Street, at a tavern at the sign of the Saba, he was chosen scavenger, and often the ward complained of his slackness in keeping the streets cleane."—*Ibid.*

Observe.—The Cross Keys Inn, No. 15. Here Banks exhibited the extraordinary feats of his horse Marocco.

"There was one Banks, in the time of Tarlton, who served the Earl of Essex, and had a horse of strange qualities, and being at the Crosse-Keyes in Gracious Streete, getting money with him as he was mightily resorted to, Tarlton then, with his fellows, playing at the Bel by, came into the Crosse-Keyes amongst many people, to see fashions, which Banks perceiving, to make the people laugh, saies, 'Signior, to his horse, 'Go fetch me the veriest fool in the company.' The jade comes immediately and with his mouth draws Tarlton forth. Tarlton, with merry words said nothing but 'God a mercy, horse.' . . . Ever after it was a by word throw London, 'God a mercy, horse,' and is to this day."—*Tarlton's Jests*, 4to, 1611.

Taylor, the Water Poet, in his *Carrier's Cosmographie*, (4to, 1637), mentions "The Tabard neere the Conduit," and "The Spread Eagle," both in "Gracious Street." In White-Hart-court was the Quakers' Meeting-house, and in the same court—in

* Croker's *Boswell*, v. 321.

† *Stow*, p. 89.

the house of Henry Goldney—died, in 1690, George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. He had preached in the Meeting-house only two days before his death. In Nag's-Head-court died (1737) Matthew Green, the author of *The Spleen*, and other poems of great originality and merit.

GRAFTON STREET, FITZROY SQUARE, was so called after the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton. [See Fitzroy Square.]

GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, was so called from the town-house of the Dukes of Grafton. Charles, second Duke of Grafton, was living in Bond-street in 1707.* Query if part of the house is not what is now called the Clarendon Hotel? Admiral Earl Howe, who defeated the French off Ushant on the 1st of June, 1794, resided and died (1799) at No. 11 in this street. He is buried in St. Paul's.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (THE), commenced May 1st, 1793, runs from the Thames to Uxbridge, Tring, Fenny Stratford, &c.

GRAVEL LANE, HOUNDSDITCH. Here stood a house called "The Spanish Ambassador's House," of which there is a view in No. 2 of "The Archaeological Album." It was taken down in 1844. [See Houndsditch.]

GRAY'S INN. An Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn; "a goodly house," says Stow, "by whom built or first begun I have not yet learned, but seemeth to be since Edward III.'s time."† The manor of Portpoole, otherwise called Gray's Inn, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, ten shillings of free rent, and the advowson of the chantry of Portpoole were sold in 1505, by Edmund, Lord Gray of Wilton, to Hugh Denny, Esq., his heirs and assigns. From Denny's hands the manor passed into the possession of the prior and convent of East Sheen, in Surrey, by whom it was leased "to certain students of the law," at an annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the same lease was renewed to the students by Henry VIII., when at the dissolution of religious houses Gray's Inn became the property of the Crown. The name of Portpoole survives in Portpoole-lane, (running from the east side of Gray's-Inn-lane into Leather-lane), and Windmill-hill still exists

to mark the site of the windmill mentioned in the deed of transfer from Lord Gray. The hall was built in 1560; the gardens first planted about 1600; and the Inn originally divided into four courts—Coney-court, Holborn-court, south of the hall; Field-court, between Fulwood's-rents and the walks; and Chapel-court, between Coney-court and the chapel. *Eminent Students.*—Edward Hall, the chronicler. George Gascoigne, the poet.

"The *Jocasta* of Euripides was translated by George Gascoigne and Francis Kinwelmarsh, both students of Gray's Inn, and acted in the refectory of that society, in the year 1566."—*T. Warton*, ed. 1840, iii. 302.

The great Lord Burghley. The great Lord Bacon, who dates the dedication of his *Essays* "from my chamber at Graies Inn this 30 of Januarie, 1597." Bradshaugh, who sat as president at the trial of Charles I.; he was a bencher of the Inn. Lord Chief Justice Holt; his father was Treasurer of the Inn. Robert Southey, Poet Laureate. Dr. Richard Sibbs, preacher at Gray's Inn, and author of *The Bruised Reed*, which led to the conversion of Richard Baxter, and which Izaak Walton bequeathed to his children. He died in 1635, in his chambers at Gray's Inn, No. 8, Holborn-court, against the south wall of the chapel, and since pulled down, lived and died Joseph Ritson, the eminent English antiquary. Holborn-court is now occupied by the steward's office.

"*Shallow*. The same, Sir John, the very same I saw him break Skogan's head at the Court-gate when he was a crack, but thus high, and the very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish a fruiterer behind Gray's Inn. Jesu! Jesu! the mad days that I have spent! and to see how many of mine old acquaintance are dead."—*Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act iii., sc. 2.

GRAY'S INN LANE, HOLBORN. So called of the Inn of Court named *Gray's Inn*.

"This lane is furnished with fair buildings and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards Highgate and Hampstead."—*Stow*, p. 163.

Hampden and Pym lived in this lane, and here they held their consultations when the matter of ship-money was pleaded in the Star Chamber. "At Mr. Henry Coley his house, in Rose and Crowne Court, in Graye's Inn Lane," lodged John Aubrey, the antiquary, and here, in 1672-3, Sir Thomas Brown wrote to him to the above address. Thomas Jones entered London by Gray's-Inn-lane and put up at the Bull and Gate in Holborn

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Stow, p. 163.

"But Jones, as well as Partridge, was an entire stranger in London; and as he happened to arrive first in a quarter of the town, the inhabitants of which have very little intercourse with the householders of Hanover or Grosvenor Square, (for he entered through Gray's Inn Lane), so he rambled," &c.—*Tom Jones*, B. xiii., c. 2.

The first turning on the right (as you walk from Holborn) is *Fox-court*. In Gray's Inn-road, a continuation of Gray's-Inn-lane, here is the Pindar of Wakefield public-house, of old standing, and of reputation in its day. [*See Battle Bridge; St. Pancras*].

GRAY'S INN GATE.

"In this present age there hath been great cost bestowed therein upon faire buildings, and very lately the gentlemen of this House [Gray's Inn] purchased a Messuage and a Curtillage, scituate upon the south side of this House, and thereupon have erected a fayre Gate, and a Gatehouse for a more convenient and more honourable passage into the high street of Holborn, whereof this House stood in much neede; for the other former gates were rather Posterns than Gates."—*George Buc*;—*Stow, by Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1073.

Within Gray's Inn Gate, next Gray's Inn Lane," Jacob Tonson kept shop. Here he published Addison's Campaign, and here he was living when he wrote the following letter to Pope:—

GRAY'S INN GATE, *April 20th*, 1706.

SIR,
I have lately seen a Pastoral of yours in Mr. Walsh's and Congreve's hands, which is extremely fine, and is approved of by the best Judges in poetry. I remember I have formerly seen you at my shop, and am sorry I did not improve my acquaintance with you. If you design your poem for the press, no person shall be more careful in the printing of it, nor no one can give greater encouragement to it than, Sir,

Yours, &c., JACOB TONSON.

This eminent bookseller was the second son of Jacob Tonson, a barber-chirurgian in Holborn. He was born in 1656, and by his father's will, which was made July 10th, 1688, and proved in the following November, and his elder brother Richard (as well as their three sisters) were each entitled to a sum of 100*l.*, to be paid in Gray's-Inn-hall, at their arriving at the age of twenty-one. On June 5th, 1670, he was bound apprentice for eight years to a bookseller of the name of Thomas Basset, and on Dec. 20th, 1677, was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company. His first shop was distinguished by the sign of the Judge's head, and was situated in Chancery-lane, very near Fleet-street. About the year 1677 he removed to Gray's Inn, where he

remained (probably in consequence of his brother's death, and during the minority of his nephew) till about 1712, when he removed to a house in the Strand, over against Catherine-street, and selected Shakespeare's head for his sign. He died extremely rich, March 18th, 1735-6, and was succeeded by his great-nephew, who died March 31st, 1767.

GRAY'S INN WALKS, GRAY'S INN GARDENS. In Charles II.'s time, and the days of the Tatler and Spectator, a fashionable promenade on a summer evening. The great Lord Bacon is said to have planted some of the trees, but none now exist coeval with his time. The principal entrance from Holborn was by Fulwood's-rents, then a fashionable locality, now the squalid habitation of the poorest people of the parish of St. Andrew. The gardens in Charles II.'s time possessed an uninterrupted view towards Highgate and Hampstead. We are "stepping westward;"—Moorfields gave way to Gray's Inn, Gray's Inn to the Mall in St. James's Park, the Mall to the Ring, and the Ring to the Long Walk in Kensington Gardens.

"I would I had you here [at Venice] with a wish, and you would not desire in haste to be at Gray's Inn, though I hold your Walks to be the pleasantest place about London; and that you have there the choicest society."—*Howell to Mr. Richard Altham, at Gray's Inn*, ("Venice, June 5th, 1621").

"4 May, 1662. When church was done, my wife and I walked to Gray's Inne, to observe fashions of the ladies, because of my wife's making some clothes."—*Pepys*.

"17 Aug., 1662. I was very well pleased with the sight of a fine lady that I have often seen walk in Gray's Inn Walks."—*Pepys*.

"*Sir John Swallow*. But where did you appoint to meet him?"

"*Mrs. Milliden*. In Gray's Inn Walks."

Dryden's Sir Martin Mar-All, 4to, 1668.

"*Cheatly*. He has fifteen hundred pound a-year, and his love is honourable too. Now if your Ladyship will be pleased to walk in Gray's Inn Walks with me, I will design it so that you shall see him, and he shall never know on 't."—*The Miser, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1672.

"I was no sooner come into Gray's Inn Walks, but I heard my friend [Sir Roger de Coverley] upon the terrace, hemming twice or thrice to himself with great vigour, for he loves to clear his pipes in good air (to make use of his own phrase), and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hems."—*The Spectator*, No. 269.

"Gray's Inn Walks are never without a whore, or Newgate Market without a basket-woman."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*.

"Inner Temple rich,
Middle Temple poor,
Lincoln's Inn for gentlemen,
And Gray's Inn for a whore."

Old Epigram.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, PADDINGTON. Opened to Maidenhead, June 4th, 1838; to Twyford, July 1st, 1839; to Bristol, June 30th, 1841. The rail is on the broad gauge, and the engineer, I. K. Brunel, Esq., son of Sir Isambert Brunel. The Box Tunnel on this line is 3168 yards in length.

GRECIAN COFFEE HOUSE, DEVEREUX COURT, STRAND. Closed as a coffee-house, March, 1843, and since called the Grecian Chambers. It derives its name from the Grecian who kept it.

"One Constantine, a Grecian, living in Thredneedle Street, over against St. Christopher's Church, London, being licensed to sell and retail Coffee, Chocolate, Cherbert, and Tea, desires it to be notified, that the right Turkey Coffee Bery or Chocolate may be had as cheap and as good of him, the said Constantine, at the place aforesaid, as is any where to be had for money: and that people may there be taught to prepare the said Lignors gratis."—*The Intelligencer, Monday, Jan. 23rd, 1664-5.*

"All accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment, shall be under the title White's Chocolate House, poetry under that of Will's Coffee House, learning under the title of the Grecian; foreign and domestic news you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*The Tatler, No. 1.*

"While other parts of the town are amused with the present actions [Marlborough's], we generally spend the evening at this table [at the Grecian] in inquiries into antiquity, and think anything news which gives us new knowledge. Thus we are making a very pleasant entertainment to ourselves in putting the actions of Homer's Iliad into an exact journal."—*The Tatler, No. 6.*

"My face is likewise very well known at the Grecian, the Cocoa Tree, and in the theatres both of Drury Lane and the Haymarket."—*The Spectator, No. 1.*

"I do not know that I meet, in any of my walks, objects which move both my spleen and laughter so effectually, as those young fellows at the Grecian, Squire's, Searle's, and all other coffee houses adjacent to the law."—*The Spectator, No. 49.*

"I remember two gentlemen, who were constant companions, disputing one evening at the Grecian Coffee House, concerning the accent of a Greek word. This dispute was carried to such a length that the two friends thought proper to determine it with their swords; for this purpose they stepped into Devereux Court, where one of them (whose name, if I remember right, was Fitzgerald) was run through the body, and died on the spot."—*Dr. King's Anecdotes, p. 117.*

"22 May, 1712. Having bought each a pair of

black silk rolling stockings in Westminster Hall we returned by water. I afterwards walked meet my good friend, Dr. Sloane, the Secretary the Royal Society, at the Grecian Coffee-House, the Temple."—*Thoresby's Diary, ii. 111.*

"12 June, 1712. Attended the Royal Society where were present, the President, Sir Isaac Newton, both the Secretaries, the two Professors from Oxford, Dr. Halley and Keil, with others, whose company we after enjoyed at the Grecian Coffee-House."—*Thoresby's Diary, ii. 117.*

North, in his Examen, makes mention the "Privy Council Board," held in the Grecian Coffee-house, and in the Richardsoniana is a story, (p. 168), which Richardson says when a boy had heard Professor Halley tell a Dr. Trenchard "at the Grecian Coffee House." An earlier coffee-house, of the same name, is mentioned in the churchwardens' Accounts of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, under the head of "Monies received for Defaults on the Lord's Day."

"Dec. 7, 1673. The Grecian Coffee-House, King Street, 2s. 6d."

GREEK STREET, SOHO. Built in 1680,* and so called from the Greek church in Hog-lane, now Crown-street, St. Giles's. A Greek inscription still remains on the exterior wall of the church, afterwards a French church, and as such commemorated by Hogarth. Pennant's story, that it was originally called "Grig-street," is thus refuted. † Church-street, Soho, complements the title. Sir Thomas Lawrence lived in this street from 1799 to 1804.

GREEN ARBOUR COURT, OLD BAILEY, runs from the upper end of Old Bailey into Seacoal-lane. Here are the famous "Break Neck Steps" referred to in Ward in his London Spy: "returning downstairs with as much care and caution as tumbling head foremost as he that goes down Green Arbour Court Steps in the middle winter." Oliver Goldsmith lived, from 1710 to 1760, in what was then No. 12, on the right hand corner as you ascend the street from Fleet Market. The house, fast crumbling to decay, was pulled down in 1810, and the site occupied by the stables and lofts of a waggon office. Here he was living when rejected at Surgeons' Hall; here he wrote his Enquiry into the State of Polymath Learning in Europe; and here he received a visit from Percy, (then busy collecting materials for his Reliques).

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 87.

‡ See Bramston's Autobiography, pp. 195, 380, and 382.

"He was writing his 'Enquiry' in a wretchedly dirty room in which there was but one chair, and when from civility he resigned it to me, he was himself obliged to sit on the window. While we were conversing, some one gently tapped at the door, and being desired to 'come in,' a poor ragged little girl of very decent behaviour entered the room, who dropping a curtesy said, 'My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favour of you to lend her a chamber-pot-full of coals.'"—*Bishop Percy, (quoted in Forster's Life, p. 156).**

Prynne's *Histriomastix* (1633) was printed for Michael Sparke, and sold at the Blue Bible, in Grene-Arbour, in Little Old Bayly." This Little Old Bailey, a kind of Middle-row in the Old Bailey, has long been removed.

GREEN CLOTH (BOARD OF), or, **LORD STEWARD'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.** [*See Board of Green Cloth.*]

GREEN COAT HOSPITAL, TOTHILL FIELDS, WESTMINSTER, so called from the colour of the children's clothes, was established in the year 1633, and confirmed and constituted, by letters patent from King Charles I., Nov. 15th in that year, as an hospital for the relief of the poor fatherless children of St. Margaret's, Westminster; the King giving 50*l.* every year towards its support. When the school was rebuilt in the year 1700, the celebrated Dr. Busby was a liberal benefactor to the funds necessary for that purpose. The management is vested in twenty governors, and the children are clothed, educated, and wholly maintained by the funds in the possession of the governors.

GREEN PARK, ST. JAMES'S PARK. An open area of 56 acres between Piccadilly and St. James's Park, Constitution-hill, and the houses of Arlington-street and St. James's-place. It was once much larger, George III. reducing it in 1767, to enlarge the gardens of old Buckingham House. It is occasionally called Upper St. James's Park. The Green Park owes much of its present beauty to the taste and activity of Lord Duncannon, (the late Earl of Bessborough), when chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, during the Grey and Melbourne administrations. *Observe.*—On the east side of the Park, Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland; Ridgewater House, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere; Spencer House, the residence of Earl Spencer; the brick house

with five windows, built in 1747, by Flitcroft, for the celebrated Lady Hervey; 22, St. James's-place, (next a narrow opening), distinguished by bow windows and a pink blind, the residence of the poet Rogers; Earl of Yarborough's, in Arlington-street, built by Kent, for Henry Pelham. The gardens attached to the houses belong to the Crown, but are let on lease to the owners of the houses. In this park, behind Arlington-street, was fought the duel with swords, between Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and John, Lord Hervey.

"Lord Hervey sent a message to Mr. Pulteney, desiring to know whether he wrote the late pamphlet, called 'The Reply;' to that of 'Sedition and Defamation displayed;' in answer to which Pulteney said he would not satisfy Lord Hervey till he knew whether his Lordship was the author of the 'Dedication' to the latter. Accordingly, Lord Hervey sent him word that he was not; and Mr. Fox, who carried this message, asked Mr. Pulteney what answer he would give about 'The Reply?' to which Mr. Pulteney said, that since Lord Hervey did not write the 'Dedication,' he was satisfied. But Fox, insisting upon some other answer with relation to 'The Reply,' Pulteney then said, that he might tell Lord Hervey that whether he (Pulteney) was the author of 'The Reply' or not, he was ready to justify and stand by the truth of any part of it at what time and wherever Lord Hervey pleased. This last message your Lordship will easily imagine was the occasion of the duel; and, accordingly, on Monday last, the 25th, at between three and four o'clock, they met in the Upper St. James's Park, behind Arlington Street, with their two seconds, who were Mr. Fox and Sir J. Rushout. The two combatants were each of them slightly wounded, but Mr. Pulteney had once so much the advantage of Lord Hervey, that he would have infallibly run my Lord through the body if his foot had not slipped, and then the seconds took an occasion to part them."—*Mr. Thomas Pelham to Lord Waldegrave, Jan. 28th, 1731.*

GREEN'S LANE, in the Strand, on the south east side of the Strand, near Hungerford Market. Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was a wood-merchant in this lane.*

GREEN STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. The Rev. Sydney Smith (Peter Plymley) died Feb. 22nd, 1845, at his house, No. 56 in this street.

GREEN STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, was so called from the Green Mews belonging to the Earl of Leicester. The colours, green, blue, and orange, distinguishing the stables and coach-houses attached to the Royal Mews, are still pre-

* A view of Goldsmith's house forms the frontispiece to Vol. xliii of the European Magazine; and is also introduced into Mr. Forster's Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 137.

served in some of the surrounding streets. [See Orange Court, &c.] *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Robert Morison, the botanist, (d. 1683).

"This Dr. Morison, who was esteemed the best in the world for his profession, did, when in Westminster, receive a bruise on his breast by the pole of a coach, as he was crossing the street between the end of St. Martin's Lane and Northumberland House; whereupon, being soon after carried to his house in Green Street, Leicester Square, he died the next day, to the great reluctance of all who were lovers and admirers of his faculty."—*Ath. Ox. Fasti*, ed. 1721, ii. 179.

William Woollett, the engraver, (1769), after his removal from Long's-court, Leicester-fields, immediately adjoining.

"Woollett the engraver was a little man, and when I first saw him, lived in Green Street, Leicester Fields, in the house now No. 11."—*Smith's Nollekens*, ii. 250.

Whenever he finished a plate he commemorated its completion by firing a cannon from the leads of the house.

GREENWICH LANE, THAMES STREET. The river Walbrook empties, or rather emptied, itself into the Thames down this lane.* [See Friar Street.]

GREGORY'S (ST.), CASTLE BAYNARD WARD. A parish church actually attached and forming a component part of the west end of old St. Paul's. There was a corresponding tower, and both were ugly. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The statue of Queen Anne, in St. Paul's Churchyard, stands very nearly where it stood. The church of the parish is St. Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish-street.

GRESHAM COLLEGE was in BASINGHALL STREET, and so called after Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave the Royal Exchange to the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, on their undertaking to institute a series of lectures on seven different subjects, (Divinity, Civil Law, Astronomy, Music, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Physic), to be read in the dwelling-house of the founder, bequeathed by him for the purposes of the college. Lady Anne Gresham, the widow, dying in 1596, seven professors were appointed, lectures commenced in June, 1597, and read throughout "Term Time" every day, Sundays excepted—in the morning in Latin, between 9 and 10; and in the afternoon in English, between 2 and 3. This the first Gresham College was taken down in 1768; the ground on which

* Stow, p. 45.

it stood made over to the Crown for a perpetual rent of 500*l.* per annum; the present Excise Office erected on the site; and the reading of the lectures removed to a room above the Royal Exchange. A new College was subsequently erected, and the first lecture read in it Nov. 2nd, 1843.

"After her death [his wife's], to avoid envy a scandal, he [Sir Kenelm Digby] retired into Gresham College, in London, where he diverted himself with his chymistry, and the professors' good conversation. He wore there a long mourning cloake, high cornered hatt, his beard unshorne, look't li a hermite, as signes of sorrowe for his beloved wife. . . . He stayed at the College two years."—*Aubrey, Lives*, ii. 327.

"A man who is to get nothing by teaching will not exert himself. Gresham College was intended as a place of instruction for London; able professors were to read lectures gratis; they contrived to have no scholars; whereas if they had been allowed to receive but sixpence a lecture from each scholar they would have been emulous to have had many scholars."—*Johnson, in Boswell*, ed. Croker.

Of the old college there is an engraving of Vertue, before Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, (1740); and in Hawkins' Life of Johnson, (p. 245), is a curious stone explanatory of the figures in the print. Gresham's own house was of "brick and timber,"* but Vertue's engraving represents a building of a later date. Dr. Isaac Barrow was Professor of Geometry in the college. The Royal Society held its meetings in Gresham College from 1660 to 1711.

"15 Feb., 1664-5. To Gresham College, where I had been by Mr. Povy the last week proposed to be admitted a member; and was this day admitted."—*Pepys*.

"It was here [Gresham College] that the celebrated Royal Society, so famous all over the learned world, also kept their assemblies; but some difference of late, between that Society and the Professors in the College, that noble body has removed [1710] into Two Crane Court, in Fleet Street, where they have purchased a very handsome house, and built a repository for their curiosities, in a little paved court behind."—*De Foe, Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 259.

GRESHAM ALMS HOUSES, WHITE CROSS STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, were endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, for eight poor persons. Their original situation was at the back of Gresham's own house, afterwards Gresham College, now the site of the Excise Office.

GRESHAM STREET. A name given in 1845 to what was formerly Lad-lane and

* Stow.

Maiden-lane, at the bottom of Wood-street, Cheapside.

GRESSE STREET, RATHBONE PLACE, was so called after the father of John Alexander Gresse, a painter of some reputation in the early part of the reign of George III.

GREVILLE STREET, HOLBORN, was so called after Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, a servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." Brook House, subsequently known as Warwick House, stood where Greville-treet now stands.

GREY COAT HOSPITAL, TOTHILL FIELDS, so called from the colour of the children's clothes, was founded in 1698 for the maintenance and education of seventy poor boys and forty poor girls of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. A subsequent foundation, in 1707, included the parish of St. John the Evangelist, and the Hospital, as at present established, is confined to the education and maintenance of one hundred children, whose parents must have had a legal settlement in either of the parishes for a period of seven years immediately preceding the admission of such child. No child is admitted under seven or above the age of ten. An annual subscriber of 7 guineas, or 30 guineas composition, is a governor of the Hospital, and entitled in rotation to present a child for admission as vacancies arise.

GREY FRIARS' (THE). A precinct in what was once St. Nicholas Shambles, near Newgate, so called from a monastery of "Grey Friars" established in the reign of Henry III., and dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., when the whole precinct was presented to the citizens of London. [See Christ's Hospital.] Nine Grey Friars standing at Dover in the eighth year of Henry III., five settled at Canterbury and four in London. For the first fifteen days of the year four who established themselves in London were lodged at the Preaching Friars', in Holborn. [See Blackfriars.] Their next remove was to Cornhill, where they erected cells, made converts, and acquired the good-will of the Mayor and citizens. John Ewin, mercer, subsequently appropriated to their use a piece of ground near St. Nicholas Shambles, (whither they now removed), and became himself a lay-brother amongst them. A second citizen built a choir, and a third a nave, or body, to their church. A fourth erected their chapter-house, a fifth their dormitory, a sixth their

refectory, a seventh their infirmary, an eighth their study, and a ninth gave them their supply of water. The Queens of the first three Edwards rebuilt the whole fabric of their church. Robert, Lord Lisle, became a friar of their order, and the celebrated Richard Whittington erected at his own expense a noble library for their use, and enriched it with books to the further amount of 400*l*. The library building escaped the Fire, and was faced with brick as late as 1778. Grose's Antiquities contain a view of it before facing. When he wrote, there were two escutcheons of the arms of Whittington in tolerable preservation on the south side of the Cloister. Here were buried—Margaret, Queen of Edward I.; Isabel, Queen of Edward II.; the Queen of King David Bruce; Roger Mortimer—the "Gentle Mortimer"—beheaded at the Elms in 1330. The last vestige of the Monastery was removed in 1826.

GROCERS' ALLEY, in the **POULTRY**, originally **CONYHOPE LANE**.

"Then is Conyhope Lane, of old time so called of such a sign of three conies hanging over a poulterer's stall at the lane's end. Within this lane standeth the Grocers' Hall."—*Stow*, p. 99.

"Grocers' Alley: this lane is but ordinary, and generally inhabited by alehouse-keepers, called Spunging Houses; for that the Serjeants belonging to the Poultry Counter bring their prisoners to these houses, and there lock them up, until such time as they can see to make an agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the prison, which is a great convenience."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 51.

Dr. Hawkesworth, best known by *The Adventurer* and the friendship of Johnson, was originally "a hired clerk to one Harwood, an attorney, in Grocers' Alley, in the Poultry."* Boyse, the poet, (d. 1749), was for some time an inhabitant of a sponging-house in this alley. Here he wrote the following lines and letter to Edward Cave, (Sylvanus Urban):—

"INSCRIPTION FOR ST. LAZARUS'S CAVE.

"Hodie, teste cœlo summo,
Sine pane, sine nummo;
Sorte positus infeste,
Scribo tibi dolens moeste.
Fame, bile, tumet jecur:
Urbane, mitte opem, precor,
Tibi enim cor humanum
Non a malis alienum:
Mihî mens nec male grato,
Pro a te favore dato.—ALCEUS.

"Ex gehenna debitoria,
Vulgo domo spongiatoria."

* Hawkins's Life of Johnson, p. 221.

" TO EDWARD CAVE.

" SIR,—I wrote you yesterday an account of my unhappy case. I am every moment threatened to be turned out here, because I have not money to pay for my bed two nights past, which is usually paid before hand; and I am loth to go into the [Poultry] Counter, till I see if my affair can possibly be made up. I hope, therefore, you will have the humanity to send me half a guinea for support, till I can finish your papers in my hands. . . . I humbly intreat your answer, having not tasted anything since Tuesday evening I came here; and my coat will be taken off my back for the charge of the bed, so that I must go into prison naked, which is too shocking for me to think of.

" I am, &c.,

" Your unfortunate humble Servant,

" S. BOYSE.

" Crown Coffee House, Grocers' Alley,
" Poultry, July 21, 1742."

" Received from Mr. Cave the sum of half a guinea by me in confinement.—S. BOYSE."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 159.

GROCCRS' HALL, in the POULTRY, next No. 35. The Hall of the Grocers' Company, the second on the list of the Twelve Great Companies, incorporated by Edward III., in 1345, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocers of the City of London." They had previously existed under the primitive name of Pepperers, and were subsequently united with the Apothecaries. The first Hall of the Grocers of which we have any account was built in 1427.

" 8 May, 1427, was the firste stoon leyed of the Grocers' Place in Conyhoope Lane, in the Warde of Chepe."—*MS. entry quoted in Heath's Account of the Grocers' Company*, p. 4.

Their second was built after the Great Fire; and their third, the present edifice, (Thomas Leverton, architect), was commenced in 1798, and opened July 21st, 1802. The garden remained unchanged until 1798. Their patron saint is St. Anthony. The City dinners to the Long Parliament were given in Grocers' Hall.

" 17 June, 1645. Both Houses were magnificently feasted by the City at Grocers' Hall, and after dinner they sung the 46th Psalm, and so parted."—*Whitelocke*, ed. 1732, p. 152.

" 7 June, 1649. The Speaker with the House of Commons, the General with the officers of the Army, the Lord President and Council of State, after the hearing of two Sermons, went to Grocers' Hall, to dine with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, according to their invitation. . . . The Musick was only Drums and Trumpets; the Feast was very sumptuous; no Healths drunk, nor any incivility passed."—*Ibid.*, p. 406.

The Governors and Company of the Bank

of England held their Courts in Grocers' Hall, from the establishment of the Bank in 1694 to 1734.

" At the upper end of Grocers' Alley is Grocers' Hall, a large building, with a spacious court before it, and a garden behind. Of late years the Company of Grocers have let the said hall and other rooms (except some for the Company's use to keep the Courts in) to the Mayor, or to the Sheriffs, to keep their Mayoralties or Shrievalties in. But now is wholly employed by the Bank of England, and the Governors and Directors thereof."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 51.

Sir Philip Sydney was free of the Grocers' Company, and the Grocers rode in procession at his funeral. John Hemynge (Hemynge and Condell) was a "Citizen and Grocer." Dryden's brother, Erasmus, (grocer in King-street, Westminster), is described in the Grocers' Books, under Mar 14th, 1688, as one "who, for many years, has used the mysterie of Grocerie." Abraham Drugger, the Tobacco Man in The Alchemist, is "free of the Grocers." The most distinguished warden in the Company's list is Sir John Cutler, the penurious Cutler of the poet Pope, to whom the second Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family made his memorable reply:—

" His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,
And well (he thought) advised him—'Live like me
As well his Grace replied—' Like you, Sir John
That I can do when all I have is gone.'"—*Pope*.

A portrait and portrait-statue of Cutler adorn the Hall of the Grocers' Company.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, MILLBANK
[See Millbank.]

GROSVENOR HOUSE, UPPER GROSVENOR STREET. The town-house of Richard Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, and Marquis of Westminster. The handsome screen of classic pillars, connecting a double archway towards the street, was added in 1842. Here is the Grosvenor Gallery of Pictures, founded by Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, and augmented by his son, and grandson, the present noble owner. Rubens and Claude are seen to great advantage.

Analysis of the Collection.

RAPHAEL (5)—but, according to Passevant, not on by Raphael's own hand.
MURILLO (3)—one a large Landscape with Figures.
VELASQUEZ (2).—His own Head in a Cap and Feathers;—Prince of Spain on Horseback small full-length.
TITIAN (3).—The Woman taken in Adultery;—Grand Landscape;—The Tribute Money.
PAUL VERONESE (3).—Virgin and Child;—The

Annunciation;—Marriage at Cana: small finished Study for the Picture at Venice.

GUIDO (5).—Infant Christ Sleeping: fine, engraved by Strange;—La Fortuna;—St. John Preaching;—Holy Family;—Adoration of the Shepherds.

SALVATOR ROSA (4)—one, his own Portrait.

CLAUDE (10)—all important, and not one sea-piece among them.

N. POUSSIN (4).—Infants at Play, (fine).

G. POUSSIN (3).

LE BRUN (1).—Alexander in the Tent of Darius: finished Study for the large Picture in the Louvre.

REMBRANDT (7).—His own Portrait;—Portrait of Berghem;—Ditto of Berghem's Wife;—The Salvation of Elizabeth, (small and very fine);—A Landscape with Figures.

RUBENS (11).—Sarah dismissing Hagar;—Ixion;—Rubens and his first Wife, Elizabeth Brandt;—Two Boy Angels;—Landscape, (small and fine);—The Wise Men's Offering;—Conversion of St. Paul; Sketch for Mr. Miles's picture at Leigh Court;—Four Colossal Pictures, painted when Rubens was in Spain, in 1629, and bought by Earl Grosvenor, in 1810, for 10,000*l.*

VAN DYCK (2).—Virgin and Child;—Portrait of Nicholas Lanier. This picture induced Charles I. to invite Van Dyck to England.

PAUL POTTER (1).—View over the Meadows of a Dairy Farm near the Hague, Sunset, (fine).

HOBBEEMA (2).

GERARD DOW (1).

CUYP (4).

SNYDEERS (2).

TENIERS (3).

VAN HUYSUM (1).

VANDERVELDE (1).

WOUVERMANS (1).—A Horse Fair.

HOGARTH (2).—The Distressed Poet;—A Boy and a Raven.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (1).—Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse; the original picture; cost 1700*l.*, (a masterpiece).

GAINSBOROUGH (3)—all very fine. The Blue Boy;—The Cottage Door;—A Coast Scene.

R. WILSON (1).—View on the River Dee.

B. WEST (5).—Battle of La Hogue;—Death of General Wolfe;—William III. passing the Boyne;—Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament;—Landing of Charles II.

GROSVENOR PLACE, HYDE PARK

CORNER. A pleasant row of houses overlooking Buckingham Palace Gardens, built in 1767, during the Grenville administration. When George III. was adding a portion of the Green Park to the new garden at Buckingham House, the fields on the opposite side of the road were to be sold; the price 20,000*l.* This sum Grenville refused to issue from the Treasury. The ground was consequently sold to builders,

and a new row of houses, overlooking the King in his private walks, was erected to his great annoyance.*

GROSVENOR SQUARE. One of the most aristocratic and fashionable places of residence in London; it stands on the Grosvenor estate, and was in existence in 1716; Pope speaks of it in that year in a letter to Martha Blount. It was so called after Sir Richard Grosvenor, the fourth baronet of the family, who died in 1732. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Bishop Warburton. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; he died here in 1764. Lord North, Prime Minister in the reign of George III., (d. 1792). Henry Thrale, the wealthy brewer, and friend of Dr. Johnson; he died here in 1781. The notorious John Wilkes died in No. 30. Sir George Beaumont at No. 29. No. 39 was the Earl of Harrowby's, and here Thistlewood and his associates were to have murdered his Majesty's ministers. [See Cato Street.] Grosvenor-square was the last square in London lighted with gas, the aristocratic inhabitants preferring for many years the dim and uncertain light of oil. The iron link-extinguishers, in use when people of fashion visited in sedan chairs, preceded by torch-bearers, maintain their place on the railings in front of many of their doors. No. 6 is the London residence of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., and contains some excellent pictures. An equestrian statue of George I. stood on the now empty pedestal, in the centre of the square.

"Grosvenor-square is generally held out as a pattern of perfection in its kind. It is doubtless spacious, regular, and well-built; but how is this spaciousness occupied? A clumsy rail, with lumps of brick for piers, to support it, at the distance of every two or three yards, incloses nearly the whole area, intercepting almost entirely the view of the sides, and leaving the passage round it as narrow as most streets, with the additional disadvantage at night of being totally dark. The middle is filled up with bushes and dwarf trees, through which a statue peeps, like a piece of gilt gingerbread in a green-grocer's stall."—*Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London*, 4to, 1771, pp. 9, 10.

GROSVENOR STREET (LOWER), between NEW BOND STREET and GROSVENOR SQUARE. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The Countess of Hertford, of Thomson's Spring. Miss Vane, the mistress of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, who died here in 1730. Earl

* Walpole's George III., iii. 4.

St. Vincent, the great admiral, (d. 1823), at No. 48. Dr. Matthew Baillie, the physician, (d. 1823), at No. 72. Sir Humphrey Davy at No. 28. (in 1820), when he became President of the Royal Society. No. 16 is the *Royal Institute of British Architects*.

GROSVENOR STREET (UPPER), GROSVENOR SQUARE. In this street, on Oct. 31st, 1765, died William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. In No. 33, then known as Gloucester House, now *Grosvenor House*, lived the Duke of Gloucester, younger brother to King George III.

GROUND STREET (UPPER), BANK-SIDE, SOUTHWARK.

"Lent unto Frances Henslow, the 15 of decembr, 1597, when he went to tack his howsse one the banksyde, called the uper grown, the some of vjli" — *Henslow's Diary*, p. 151.

GRUB STREET, CRIPPLEGATE. Now called Milton-street, from the nearness of its locality to the Bunhill residence of our great epic poet—an extraordinary change from all that is low and grovelling in literature to all that is epic and exalted.

"Grub-street, the name of a street in London much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-street." — *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, under "Grub-street."

"During the usurpation, a prodigious number of seditious and libellous pamphlets and papers, tending to exasperate the people, and increase the confusion in which the nation was involved, were from time to time published. The authors of these were for the most part men whose indigent circumstances compelled them to live in the suburbs and most obscure parts of the town; Grub-street then abounded with mean old houses, which were let out in lodgings at low rents, to persons of this description, whose occupation was in publishing anonymous treason and slander. One of the original inhabitants of this street was Fox, the Martyrologist." — *Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 31.

"In the east end of Fore-street, is More-lane; then next is Grub-street, of late years inhabited for the most part by bowyers, fletchers, bow-string makers, and such like occupations, now little occupied; archery giving place to a number of bowling alleys, and dicing houses, which in all places are increased, and too much frequented." — *Stow*, p. 160.

The first use of the term Grub-street in its present offensive sense, was made by Andrew Marvell.

"He, honest man, was deep gone in Grub-street and polemical divinity." — *Andrew Marvell, The Rehearsal Transposed*.

"Oh, these are your Nonconformist tricks; oh, you have learnt this of the Puritans in Grub-street." — *Ibid.*

"I am told, that preparatory to that, they had frequent meetings in the City; I know not whether in Grub-street, with the divines of the other party." — *Ibid.*

"31 January, 1710-11. They are intending to tax all little printed penny papers a half-penny every half sheet, which will utterly ruin Grub-street." — *Swift, Journal to Stella*, ii. 161.

"Mr. Hoole told him he was born in Moorfields and had received part of his early instruction in Grub-street. 'Sir,' said Johnson, snuffing, 'you have been regularly educated.' . . . In pleasant reference to himself and Mr. Hoole, as brother authors, he often said, 'Let you and I, Sir, go together, and eat a beef-steak in Grub-street.'" — *Boswell*.

"A libeller is nothing but a Grub-street Critic run to seed." — *Dp. Warburton, Notes to Dunciad*.

Swift has "A Grub-street Elegy on the supposed death of Partridge, the almanack maker," and a poem entitled "Advice to the Grub-street Verse-writers." Nor has Pope overlooked this locality of the Muses.

"Let Bugbell charge low Grub-street on his quill,
And write whate'er he pleased—except my will."

In another place he commemorates what he calls the "Grub-street Choir." There is a curious pamphlet, of the time of Charles I. entitled "The Phoenix of these Late Times, or, the Life of Henry Welby, Esq., who lived at his house in Grub-street forty-four years, and in that space was never seen by any; and there died (Oct. 29, 1636, aged 84." He possessed large estate in Lincolnshire. The only assigned reason for his long seclusion originated in an attempt made on his life by a younger brother.

GUILDFORD STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE. [See Russell Square.]

GUILDHALL (THE) of the City of London, in the **WARD OF CHEAP**, was built in the year 1411, (12th of Henry IV.), prior to which time the Courts were held in Aldermanbury. To defray the cost of this new building, the several Guilds or Companies gave liberal contributions; fees and rates were levied, and even offences pardoned upon payment of fines. As the Hall advanced, individual generosity added largely to the general decoration of the work. The executors of the celebrated Whittington paved the Great Hall with "hard stone of Purbeck." Divers aldermen contributed to the glazing and heraldic splendour of the windows. Seven statues were given to fill the vacant niches of a porchway, and a kitchen added in 1501, "by procurement of Sir John Sha, goldsmith, Mayor, who was the first that

cept his feast there." Of the original Guildhall there is nothing left but the stone and mortar of the walls; two mutilated windows, one at each end; a crypt, and a roof concealed by a flat ceiling. The front towards King-street was seriously injured in the Great Fire and the present mongrel substitute erected in 1789, from the designs of George Dance, the City architect. The courts within the Hall are nine in number:—Court of Common Council; Court of Aldermen; Court of Hustings; Court of Orphans; the Sheriffs' Courts; the Court of the Wardmote; the Court of Hallmote; the Chamberlain's Court. The Courts of Exchequer, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas, are held at Guildhall, on three several days during each term, and on the next day but one after each term; the City receiving *6d.* for each verdict given. The sculpture in the Hall is of a very ordinary character. *Observe.*—Pyramidal monument to the great Lord Chatham, by the elder Bacon; the inscription by Edmund Burke. Monument to William Pitt, by Bubb; the inscription by George Canning. Monument to Nelson, by Smith; the inscription by J. B. Sheridan. Monument to Lord Mayor Beckford, (the father of the author of *Athek*), cut by Moore; the inscription upon it is his own speech to King George III., spoken, or said to have been spoken, at a period of great excitement. Beckford at court, and while the King was sitting on his throne, desired leave to say a few words. The King was totally at a loss how to act. The request was unprecedented, as copies of all intended speeches to the sovereign are first transmitted privately to Court. The King, however, heard him, and the figures engraved upon his monument the speech delivered on the occasion. This is the received account; but Gifford informs * that his monument represents him "in the act of insulting his sovereign with a speech of which (factious and brutal as he is) he never uttered one syllable." The Common Council Chamber contains a standing statue of George III., (Chantrey's first *tue*), and a fine bust, by the same artist, of Granville Sharp. Here, too, is a bust of Lord Nelson, by the Honourable Mrs. Damer. The pictures in the Council Chamber and elsewhere are of the same ordinary merit. *Observe.*—The Siege of Gibraltar, by J. S. Pley, R.A., (father of Lord Chancellor Aldhurst); Death of Wat Tyler, by James

Northcote, R.A.; whole-length of Queen Anne, by Closterman; Portraits of the Judges (Sir Matthew Hale and others) who sat at Clifford's Inn after the Great Fire, and arranged all the differences between landlord and tenant during the great business of rebuilding, by Michael Wright. The two giants in the Hall—part of the pageant of a Lord Mayor's Day—are known as Gog and Magog, though antiquaries differ about their proper appellation, some calling them Colbrand and Brandamore, others Corineus and Gogmagog. They were carved by Richard Saunders, and set up in the Hall in 1708.*

"I must not omit to tell you, that marching in the van of these five pageants, are two exceeding rarities to be taken notice of; that is, there are two extreme great giants, each of them at least fifteen foot high, that do sit and are drawn by horses in two several chariots, talking and taking tobacco as they ride along, to the great admiration and delight of all the spectators. At the conclusion of the show they are to be set up in Guildhall, where they may be daily seen all the year, and I hope never to be demolished by such dismal violence as happened to their predecessors; which are raised at the peculiar and proper cost of the City."—*Jordan's Lord Mayor's Pageant for 1672.*

"In 1415, when Henry V. entered London from Southwark, a male and female giant stood at the entrance of London Bridge, the male bearing an axe in his right hand, and in his left the keys of the City hanging to a staff, as if he had been the porter. In 1432, when Henry VI. entered the City the same way, 'a mighty giant' awaited him, as his champion, at the same place. . . . In 1554, when Philip and Mary made their public entry into London, 'two images, representing two giants, the one named Corineus and the other Gogmagog,' stood upon London Bridge, holding between them certain flattering Latin verses; and when Elizabeth passed through the City, the day before her coronation [Jan. 12th, 1558], these two giants were placed at Temple Bar, holding between them a poetical recapitulation, in Latin and English, of the pageants that day exhibited."—*Fairholt's Lord Mayor's Pageants*, p. 23.

"Until the last reparation of Guildhall, in 1815, the present giants stood, with the old clock and a balcony of iron-work between them, over the stairs leading from the Hall to the Courts of Law and the Council Chamber. When they were taken down in that year, and placed on the floor of the Hall, I thoroughly examined them as they lay in that situation. They are made of wood, and hollow within, and from the method of joining and gluing the interior, are evidently of late construction, and every way too substantially built for the purpose of being either carried or drawn, or any way exhibited as a pageant."—*Hone's Table Book*, ii. 614.

* Ben Jonson, vi. 481.

* Hone's Table Book, ii. 613.

The statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I., at the upper end of the Hall, came from Guildhall Chapel. [See St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints'.] A public dinner is given in this Hall, every 9th of November, by the new Lord Mayor for the coming year. The Hall on this occasion is divided into two distinct but not equal portions. The upper end or dais is called the Hustings, (from the Court of Hustings); the lower the Body of the Hall. Her Majesty's ministers and the great Law officers of the Crown invariably attend this dinner. At the upper end or dais the courses are all hot; at the lower end only the turtle, of which as many as 250 tureens are invariably provided. The scene is well worth seeing once—the loving-cup and the barons of beef carrying the mind back to mediæval times and manners. The earliest account of a Lord Mayor's dinner in the Guildhall, that I am aware of, is to be found in Pepys.

"29 Oct. 1663. To Guildhall, and up and down to see the tables; where under every salt there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table, the persons proper for the table. Many were the tables, but none in the Hall but the Mayor's and the Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which was very strange. I sat at the Merchant Strangers' table; where ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts; but it was very displeasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes."—*Pepys*.

Here is the Guildhall or City of London Library, containing a very large collection of early printed plays and pageants, &c., connected with the City; antiquities, &c., discovered in making the excavations for the New Royal Exchange; and in an appropriate case, Shakspeare's own signature attached to a deed of conveyance, for which the Corporation of London gave, at a public sale, the sum of 147*l*. [See Ireland Yard.]

GUNPOWDER ALLEY, SHOE LANE.
Here William Lilly, the astrologer, acquired his first knowledge of astrology from one Evans, a Welshman, a Master of Arts and in holy orders. Here, in 1658, in a mean lodging, died Richard Lovelace, the poet.

GUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"Then is Guthurum's-lane, so called of Guthur some time owner thereof. The inhabitants of th lane, of old time, were gold-beaters."—*Stow*, p. 1.
In a MS. chronicle of London, written the reign of Edward IV., it is spelt "Got Lane."*

GUY'S HOSPITAL, in **SOUTHWAR** for the sick and lame, situated near Lond Bridge, built by Dance, (d. 1773), and endowed by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street, who is said to have made his fortune ostensibly by the sale of Bibles, but more, it is thought, by purchasing seamen tickets, and by his great success in the sale and transfer of stock in the memorable South Sea year of 1720. Guy was a native of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and died the age of eighty, on the 27th of Decemb 1724. The building of the Hospital cost 18,793*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*., and the endowment amounted to 219,499*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*.† The founder, though seventy-six when the work began, lived to see his Hospital covered with the roof. In the first court is his statue in brass, dressed in his livery gown, (erected Feb. 11th, 1734), and in the chapel ("shading God's altar") another statue of him in marble, by the elder Bacon.

"He is represented standing, in his livery gown with one hand raising a miserable sick object, with the other pointing to a second object of puer, carried by two persons into his Hospital. This superfluity cost a thousand pounds."—*Penn*.

Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon (d. 1841), is buried in the chapel of the Hospital.

Gentlemen who desire to become Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40*l*. for first year, 40*l*. for the second year, and 10*l*. every succeeding year of attendance.

The payment for the year admits to the Lectures, Practice, and all the privileges of a Student. Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistants, and Independent Obstetric Clerks, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended the second year.

The Apothecary to the Hospital is authorised to enter the Names of Students, and to give full particulars if required.

* A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483, 1827, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

† Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 637.

HABERDASHERS' HALL, at Staining-lane end, CHEAPSIDE, behind the Post Office, the eighth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt, as we now see it, it is said, by Sir Christopher Wren; but it is more in Jarman's style. The site was bequeathed to the Company in 1478 by William Baker, citizen and haberdasher. The Hall contains a miscellaneous collection of portraits, but not one of any consequence or merit. The Haberdashers were originally called Hurrers and Milaners, and were incorporated 26th of Henry VI. See Askie's Hospital.]

HACKNEY. A suburban manor * and parish, (etymology unknown), bounded by the parishes of Low Layton and Walthamstow on the north; by St. Leonard's, Walthamstow on the south; by Bethnal Green, on the east; and Tottenham, Stoke Newington, and Islington, on the west. The mother church (dedicated to St. Augustine, and pulled down in 1798, except the tower and the Rowe Chapel) is two miles from Walthamstow. The vicarage was held by Sanroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The new church was consecrated July 15th, 1797. This now unfashionable quarter of the great London was long the residence of the noble families of Vere, Rich, Zouch, Brooke, and Rowe, and was famous at one time for its Presbyterian Meeting-house, of which Philip Nye, Adoniram Byfield, and Matthew Henry were preachers; for its Ladies' School, and its noble nursery-grounds, known beyond the limits of London as *Loddige's Nursery-garden*. The register records the baptism of Dr. South, the great preacher, (1634); the marriage of Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, (June 1637); and the burial of Owen Rowe, the regicide, (Dec. 27th, 1661). The usual John Ward, of Hackney, (twice mentioned by Pope), lived at a large house at the end of the town, the site of which is still called Ward's Corner. Strype, the historian, was lecturer at Hackney from 1689 till 1724, and died at Hackney in 1737, in his 94th year.

Don Diego. If she be not married to-morrow, which I am to consider of, she will dance a corant twice or thrice teaching more; will she not? for she but a twelvemonth since she came from Hack-

ney school."—*Wycherley, The Gentleman Dancing Master*, 4to.

"Striker, (a haberdasher's wife). Good, Mistress Gig-em-bob! your breeding! ha! I am sure my husband married me from Hackney School, where there was a number of substantial citizens' daughters; your breeding!"—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to.

"For the publication of this Discourse, I wait only for subscriptions from the under-graduates of each University, and the young ladies in the boarding-schools at Hackney and Chelsea."—*The Tatler*, No. 83.

"I had a parcel of as honest religious girls about me as ever pious matron had under her tuition, at a Hackney boarding-school."—*Tom Brown, Madam Cresswell to Moll Quarles*.

HALF MOON STREET, PICCADILLY.

"Half Moon Street was built in 1730, as appears by that date on the south-west corner house. Its name was taken from the Half-Moon public-house which stood at the corner."—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 18.

"Last Friday evening died Mrs. Winter, who many years kept the Half-Moon Ale-house, in Piccadilly, in which it is said she acquired near 8000*l.*, which she has left to her poorest relations."—*Gazetteer*, Sept. 6th, 1759.

"Yesterday, James Boswell, Esq., arrived from Scotland at his lodgings, in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly."—*Public Advertiser*, March 24th, 1768.

I remember Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney) living on the east side of the street, in the last house overlooking Piccadilly. Her sitting-room was the front room over the shop, then a linendraper's, now a turner's, shop. Mrs. Pope, the actress, (the first and best of the name), died in 1797, in this street.

HALF MOON STREET, in the STRAND. The old name for the lower end of Bedford-street, and so called from the "Half Moon Tavern."

"1638. To relieve Jane Walls, that was delivered of a child neere the Halfe Moone Taverne going into Covent Garden, i^h vj^d.

"1655. July 1.—Rec^d of Coll Corbit and Mr. Hill, for drinking in the Half Moone Taverne on the Lord's Day, U."—*Overseers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*.

People were fined, from 1648 to 1660, for the commonest offences committed on a Sunday. Entries occur in the accounts I have examined of fines received for "riding in a coach,"—"carrying a little linen,"—"a barber, for trimming,"—"carrying a haunch of venison,"—"carrying a pair of shoes,"—"for his wife's swearing an oath," &c. Sir Charles Sedley and the Duke of Buckingham were frequently

fined in 1657 and 1658 for riding in their coaches on the Lord's day. The lower end of Bedford-street is in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the upper end in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

HALFPENNY HATCH led from Christ Church to the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, over the fields where St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, now stands, by some small houses built in the fields called Neptune-place. This "hatch" was known as "Curtis's." There was another at Redriff, and a third at the Isle of Dogs. Here Astley first exhibited equestrian performances, before he took the ground on which the present amphitheatre stands.

"Base Buonaparté, fill'd with deadly ire,
Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
Some years ago he pounc'd with deadly glee on
The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon;
Nay, still unsated, in a coat of flames,
Next at Millbank he cross'd the river Thames;
Thy Hatch, O Half-penny, pass'd in a trice,
Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's
twice."—*Rejected Addresses.*

HALL OF COMMERCE, in THREADNEEDLE STREET. Built 1840—1843, on the site of the French Church, by Edward Moxhay, (d. 1849), originally a common shoemaker, and afterwards a wealthy biscuit-baker, in Threadneedle-street. The bas-relief on the front was executed by M. L. Watson, a young sculptor of promise, who died in 1847. The Hall, an unfortunate speculation for its founder, was designed for the purposes of a mercantile Club, and supported by the annual subscriptions of its members. A fine Roman pavement (now in the British Museum) was discovered while the foundations were making.

HAMILTON PLACE, PICCADILLY, was so called after James Hamilton, Esq., Ranger of Hyde Park in the reign of King Charles II., and the elder Hamilton of De Grammont's Memoirs. The corner house fronting Piccadilly (No. 1) was the last London residence of Lord Chancellor Eldon, and the last house on the west side was inhabited in George IV.'s reign by the Marchioness of Conyngham. No. 4 was the residence of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, and here was kept the famous "Grenville Library," bequeathed by its founder to the British Museum. The same house (now Mr. Munro's) contains some good pictures, including the "Madonna delle Candelabre," from the Duke of Luca's collection, twelve fine pictures and a series of drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

HAMPSTEAD ROAD, leading from Tottenham-Court-road to the village of Hampstead. On the west side stood "Sol's-row" a series of small houses, with little garb before them, in one of which (No. 1 Wilkie painted his "Blind Fiddler." T gardens gave way to shops in the year 184 On the site of the New River Reserve (east side, south end) stood a building called "King John's Palace," taken down in 1808. [See a view of it in Wilkinson.

"She [Moll King] retired with her savings, by three houses on Haverstock Hill, on the road Hampstead, and died in one of them, Septemb 1747. Her own mansion was afterwards the residence of the celebrated Nancy Dawson, hornpipe dancer, and the mistress of Ned Shut The three together are still distinguished by the appellation of Moll King's Row."—*Caulfield's Centric Magazine*, ii. 94.

[See St. James's Chapel.]

HANAPER OFFICE. So called from the custom of keeping writs in a hamper or basket, "in Hanaperio." The duty Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper consists collecting several of the ancient revenue of the Crown; in keeping an account of patents, commissions, and grants that pass the Great Seal; registering the same in his office, collecting the fees thereof, and portioning out the several amounts due to the Crown and the Court of Chances. The balance remaining belongs by right of office to the Clerk of the Hanaper. The fees and profits arising by writs, charters and other writings sealed with the seals of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, were granted by Charles II. to Lord George Fitzroy and his male issue, and, in default of such issue, to the Earl of Southampton and his issue, and, in default of such issue, to the Earl of Euston (afterwards Duke of Grafton) and his male issue. These three noblemen were natural sons of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, and the grant was made on condition that the receiver of these fees and profits should pay yearly to the Clerk of the Hanaper the sum of 1653*l.* 14*s.*, which sum is still paid to the Duke of Grafton, as receiver.

HANGMAN'S GAINS.

"In the Liberties of the said St. Katherine's [the Tower] is a place called now Hangman's Gain by a strange corruption for Hammes and Guynes where the poor tradespeople of Hammes & Guynes were allotted to dwell after Calais & those places were taken from the English." *Strype*, B. v., p. 299.

HANOVER CHAPEL, REGENT STREET. A chapel on the west side, between Hanover-street and Prince's-street, surmounted by two square turrets, built by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., at a cost of 16,180*l.* The first stone was laid June 6th, 1823, and the chapel consecrated June 20th, 1825. The Ionic portico is admired for its classic design and proportions.

HANOVER CLUB. A Club of noblemen, associated for political purposes, in the reign of King George I., and zealous for the accession of the Hanoverian family. They met in London; but where I know not.

HANOVER COURT, LONG ACRE, properly *Phoenix Alley.*

HANOVER SQUARE. Built circ. 1718. In 1719 it is called "Hanover-square-street."* The first inhabitants were:—(1720), Lord Carpenter, Sir Theodore Jansen, Lord Hillsborough, Duke of Montrose, Lord Dunmore. *North.*—Colonel Fane, Mr. Sheldon, Earl of Coventry, Lord Brook, General Stewart, Duke of Roxburgh, General Evans.*

"Among these suburban territories on this side, in the way towards Tyburn, there are certain new and splendid buildings, called in honour of his present Majesty [George I.] Hanover Square,—some finished, and some erecting; consisting of many compleat and noble houses. One whereof is making by my Lord Cowper, late Lord High Chancellor of England. And it is reported that the common place of execution of malefactors at Tyburn shall be appointed elsewhere, as somewhere near Kingsland; for the removing any inconveniences or annoyances that might thereby be occasioned to that Square or the Houses thereabouts."—*Styrie*, B. iv., p. 120.

"As to Hanover-square, I do not know what to make of it. It is neither open nor enclosed. Every convenience is railed out, and every nuisance railed in. Carriages have a narrow, ill-paved street to pass round in, and the middle has the air of a cow-yard, where blackguards assemble in the winter to lay at bussle-cap, up to the ancles in dirt. This is the more to be regretted as the square in question is susceptible of improvement at a small expense."—*Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London*, 4to, 1771, p. 12.

Here Pope's Lord Cobham had a house; Ambrose Philips died here in 1749, and Admiral Lord Rodney in 1792. The statue of William Pitt, by Sir Francis Chantrey, set in the year 1831, is of bronze, and cost 100*l.* I was present at its erection with Sir Francis Chantrey and my father, who is Chantrey's assistant. The statue was placed on its pedestal between 7 and 8 in the morning, and while the workmen were

away at their breakfasts a rope was thrown round the neck of the figure, and a vigorous attempt made by several sturdy Reformers to pull it down. When word of what they were about was brought to my father, he exclaimed, with a smile upon his face, "The cramps are leaded, and they may pull till doomsday." The cramps are the iron bolts fastening the statue to the pedestal. The attempt was soon abandoned. On the east side of the square are the *Hanover-square Rooms*, and on the west is the *Oriental Club*. The beautiful brick-built house on the south-west side of the square (now No. —) was long the residence of the Viscounts Palmerston. No. 11 is the Zoological Society; No. 12 the Royal Agricultural Society; No. 13 the Earl of Harewood's (here is a most valuable collection of pottery and porcelain).

HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE. Concert and Ball-rooms on the east side, built by Sir John Gallini, formerly one of the managers of the Italian Opera in this country.

HANS PLACE, SLOANE STREET, was so called after Sir Hans Sloane, the eminent physician, and Lord of the Manor of Chelsea. L. E. L. (Miss Landon) was born, Aug. 14th, 1802, in the house now No. 25. She went to school in the house No. 22, and lived in the same house till the period of her unfortunate marriage. The school, when Miss Landon went to it, was kept by a Miss Rowden. The entertaining authoress of *Our Village*, Mary Russell Mitford, was also educated at the same school.

HANWAY STREET, OXFORD STREET. A narrow lane running into Tottenham-Court-road, once called Hanway-yard. On a stone let into the wall of a corner house is the date 1721.

HARCOURT HOUSE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, west side. The residence of the Duke of Portland. It was built by Lord Bingley, and originally called Bingley House. In the Crowle Pennant, in the British Museum, is the original design for this house, "as it was drawn by Mr. Archer, but built and altered to what it now is by Edward Wilcox, Esq."

HARDING STREET (EAST AND WEST), FETTER LANE, were so called after certain lands, tenements, and gardens, (situated partly in Shoe-lane and partly in Fetter-lane), bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, by Agnes Hardinge, widow, "to the intent that they should yearly give and pay,

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

weekly for ever, to two poor widows of goldsmiths, eightpence each." The date of the grant was Jan. 22nd, 1513. The annual amount for which the grant was given was 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the annual amount realised by the Goldsmiths' Company from the estate when the Charity Commissioners drew up their report, 50*l.*

HARE COURT, TEMPLE, was so called after Nicholas Hare, (d. 1557), Master of the Rolls in the reign of Mary I. Hare-court pump has long been famous for its water, though Garth is somewhat good-naturedly severe upon it.

"And dare the College insolently aim
To equal our fraternity in fame?
Then let Crab's eyes with pearl for virtue try,
Or Highgate Hill with lofty Pindus vie:
So glow-worms may compare with Titan's beams,
And Hare-court Pump with Aganippe's streams."
Garth's Dispensary.

HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the founder of the Harleian Library, (d. 1741). *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Allan Ramsay, the painter. Colonel John Ramsay, his son, was living at No. 67 in the year 1800; I presume his father's house. John Stuart, author of the *Antiquities of Athens*, in the house No. 45, built by himself; Admiral Lord Keith, who captured the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch in 1795, resided in the same house.

HARP ALLEY, SHOE LANE.

"If you will buy choice books, I will one day walk with you to Charles Kerbye's, in Harp Alley, Shoe Lane, who is the most exact book-maker that the nation affords."—*Walton's Angler*, 2nd ed.

"Before the act of Parliament passed for removing the signs and other obstructions in the streets of London there was a market for signs, ready prepared, in Harp-alley, Shoe-lane."—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*, 4to, 1808, p. 118.

HART STREET, CRUTCHED FRIARS. Here is the church of St. Olave, described elsewhere, and well worthy of a visit.

"I was born in St. Olave's, Hart-street, London, in a house that my father took of the Lord Dingwall, in the year 1625."—*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs*, p. 50.

HART STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built circ. 1637,* and so called after the White Hart Inn, referred to in the lease to Sir William Cecil, of Sept. 7th, 1570; † and

still standing when Strype, in 1720, drew up his additions to the Survey of Stow. John Haines, the comedian, died in this street April 4th, 1701.

HARTSHORNE LANE, CHARING CROSS, NOW NORTHUMBERLAND STREET. In a Memoir of the time of James I., I find it called "Hartshorne Lane, or Christopher Alley."

"Though I cannot, with all my industrious enquiry, find him [Ben Jonson] in his cradle, I can fetch him from his long coats. When a little child he lived in Hartshorne-lane, near Charing-cross, where his mother married a Bricklayer for her second husband."—*Fuller's Worthies*, fol. 16 p. 243.

Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey had his wharf at the bottom of this lane.

HATTON GARDEN was so called after Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Christopher Hatton, his godson, son of John Hatton, (cousin and heir male of the celebrated Sir Christopher Hatton), created Baron Hatton of Kirby, in the county Northampton, (d. 1670).

"Hatton Garden is a very large place, containing several streets, viz., Hatton Street, Charing Street, Cross Street, and Kirby Street, all which large tract of ground was a garden, and belonged to Hatton House; now pulled down, and built in houses."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 255.

"7th June, 1659. To London, to take leave of my brother, and see y^e foundations now laying in a long streete and buildings in Hatton Garden, called sign'd for a little towne, lately an ample garden"— *Evelyn*, 4to ed., i. 317.

"Mr. Wyeherley visited her [the Countess Drogheda] daily, at her lodgings, while she staid at Tambridge, and after she went to London at the lodgings in Hatton Garden, where, in a little time he got her consent to marry her."—*Dennis's Letters*, 8vo, 1721, p. 223.

[See Ely Place; Nursery.]

HAY HILL, BERKELEY STREET, leading to Dover-street, and so called from the Eye or Aye Brook, which crossed the present Lansdowne Gardens near this spot, and gave its name to Upper and Lower Brook-street. Tyburn is supposed to be a corruption of Eye, or Ayburn.

"The 11th of April [1554] Sir Thomas Wyke was beheaded on the Tower Hill, and after quartered. His quarters were set up in divers places and his head on the gallows at Hay hill, near Hide parke, from whence it was shortly afterwards stolne, and conuayed away."—*Stow, by Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 623.

"Hay Hill was granted by Queen Anne to the

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† *Archæologia*, xxx. 497.

* Harl. MS. 6850.

then Speaker of the House of Commons. Much clamour was made about it, as a bribe of great consequence; and the Speaker sold it for 200*l.*, and gave the money to the poor. The Pomfret family afterwards purchased it; and it has lately been sold for 20,300*l.*"—*Annual Register for 1769*, p. 86.

The late Duke of York was robbed on Hay-hill, while in company with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

HAYMARKET (THE) was so called from a market for hay formerly kept here, and removed to its present site, Cumberland-market, Regent's Park, in 1830, pursuant to the 11th of George IV., cap. 14. I can find no earlier notice of the Haymarket than an accidental allusion in Suckling's *Ballad upon a Wedding*.

"At Charing Cross, hard by the way,
Where we (thou know'st) do sell our hay,
There is a house with stairs,
And there did I see coming down
Such folks as are not in our town,
Vorty, at least, in pairs."

In 1697 the Haymarket was paved, each cart-load of hay contributing 3*d.*, and each cart-load of straw 1*d.*, to the general expense. *Observe*.—On the east side the Haymarket Theatre, and on the west, nearly opposite, the Italian Opera House. *Eminent inhabitants*.—Joseph Addison: Pope asked Valter Harte to ascend three pair of stairs, and enter a small top room above a small hop in the Haymarket; when they were within the room, Pope said to Harte, "In his garret Addison wrote his Campaign." Sir Samuel Garth, then Dr. Garth, on the east side from 1699 to 1703, sixth door from top. Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, from 1714 to 1726, *i. e.*, from Maynaring's death in 1712 to near the period of her retirement from the stage, seventh door from top, east side. The tennis court in James-street was originally a part of Piccadilly Hall, from whence the present Piccadilly derives its name. At the bottom of this street, a rhyme of Longleat was murdered in his marriage by assassins hired for the purpose by the celebrated Count Koningsmarck.

"By villains he was set upon,
Near to a place that 's called Pall Mall."
Old Ballad in the Roxburgh Collection.
He was shot in the belly, between 7 and 8 at night, on Sunday, Feb. 12th, 1681-2. Count Koningsmarck escaped, but the assassins he had hired were hanged in the street in which the murder was committed.* His monument in Westminster

Abbey bears a bas-relief of his murder. Here, Oct. 3rd, 1769, Baretti, the author of the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries which bear his name, stabbed a man in a broil, for which he was arraigned at the Old Bailey for murder, and acquitted. Going hastily up the Haymarket, he was accosted by a woman, who behaving with great indecency, he was provoked to give her a blow on the head; upon which three men immediately interfering, and endeavouring to push him from the pavement with a view to throw him into a puddle, he was alarmed for his safety, and rashly struck one of them with a knife, (which he constantly wore for the purpose of carving fruit and sweetmeats), and inflicted a wound of which the man died the next day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE. Originally a summer theatre, built by John Potter, a carpenter, and opened for the first time Dec. 29th, 1720. It was known at first as "The Little Theatre in the Haymarket," to distinguish it from another theatre on the opposite side of the street, built by Vanbrugh a few years earlier. [*See Opera House.*] A company of actors, calling themselves "The Great Mogul's Company," hired the house about 1735, and brought out several of Fielding's dramatic satires; especially *Pasquin*, and the *Golden Rump*. These pieces gave rise to what is called the Licensing Act, (10th of Geo. II., cap. 28), by which it was enacted, that from and after the 24th of June, 1737, no part of any play or performance should be represented for remuneration, without the sanction or license of the Lord Chamberlain: that all plays, not already licensed by that officer, should be sent for his approval or prohibition fourteen days at least before the day named for performance, under a forfeit of 50*l.* and the license. This act is still in force. The prologue and epilogue equally require the Lord Chamberlain's license. Macklin in 1744 was manager of the Little House, and in 1747 was succeeded by Foote, who continued manager for thirty years. In 1767 it was made a Royal Theatre. In 1777, Foote sold his license to the elder Colman for an annuity of 1600*l.*, with permission to play so often, and on such terms, that he could gain 400*l.* more. "What Colman can get by this bargain," Dr. Johnson writes, "but trouble and hazard I do not see." It turned out fortunate; for Foote, though not then fifty-six, played on three occasions only, and died

* Resesby, p. 142.

in less than a year from the date of sale. Colman, dying in 1795, was succeeded by his son, George Colman the younger, who in 1805 sold a half share of his license to Messrs. Morris and Winston; the representatives of the former gentleman being still the proprietors or part-proprietors of the theatre. Here, Jan. 16th, 1748-9, a large audience assembled to see a man get into a quart bottle. The contriver of this notable hoax was the Duke of Montagu, eccentric in his humour as well as in his benevolence. The person who appeared was a poor Scotchman who had some office about the India House.* Henderson, Baunister, Elliston, and Liston, made their first appearance before a London public on the boards of the "Little Theatre," and here Mr. Poole's Paul Pry was originally performed. The "Little House" was permanently closed Oct. 14th, 1820, and the present Haymarket Theatre (built by Nash) publicly opened July 4th, 1821. It stands on a piece of ground immediately adjoining the former Theatre, and is still distinguished in the play bills as the "Little Theatre." There is a good view of the two houses in the *Londina Illustrata*.

HEATHCOCK COURT, STRAND, was distinguished by a Heathcock in a handsome shell canopy, over its entrance from the Strand, and deserves commemoration as the last street or court in London, that preserved a sign to indicate its name. This very interesting relic of a former custom was removed in July, 1844. I endeavoured to preserve it, but without effect.

HEAVEN and HELL.

"*Subtle*. Her grace would have you eat no more
Woolsack pies,
Nor Dagger frumety.

"*Dol Common*. Nor break his fast
In Heaven and Hell."

Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act. v.

"Heaven and Hell were two mean ale-houses, abutting on Westminster Hall. Whalley says that they were standing in his remembrance. They are mentioned, together with a third house, called Purgatory, in a grant which I have read, dated in the first year of Henry VII."—*Gifford, (Jonson, iv. 174)*.

"There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer Court, commonly called Hell. I could wish it had another name, seeing it is ill jesting with edged tools. I am informed that formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence until they had paid

their uttermost due demanded of them. This proverb is since applied to moneys paid into Exchequer, which thence are irrecoverable, on what plea or pretence whatsoever."—*Full Worthies, ed. 1662, p. 236*.

"Hell, a tavern near Westminster Hall."—*Edinburgh Hubbub, 4to, 1619*.

"Hell, a place near to Westminster Hall, where very good meat is dressed all the Term Time. *The Worth of a Penny, by Henry Peacham, 4to, p. 10*.

"*Counsel*. What do you know of Peters?"

"*Beaver*. My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury. Upon a day that was appointed for a feast for that sat then as a Parliament, I went to Westminster, to find out some company to dine with and having walked about an hour in Westminster Hall, and finding none of my friends to dine with me, I went to that place called Heaven, and did there."—*Trial of Hugh Peters*.

"False Heaven at the end of the Hall."

Hudibras.

"28 Jany. 1659-60. And so I returned and went to Heaven, where Luellin and I dined."—*Pepys*.

"Under the Hall [Westminster Hall] are certain subterraneous apartments, which are called, Paradise, and another Hell: consisting of Tenements, Houses, Mansions, which, with other Tenements and Lands, were held in King Edward Sixth's days by one William Fries. These were given by the King to Sir Andrew Dudley, brother to the great Duke of Northumberland, with other Lands and Tenements in Westminster, to him the term of his life, an. Regn. 3, in consideration of his services."—*Strype, B. vi., p. 52*.

"In the Palace Yard were anciently Pales, which were two Messes, the one called Paradise and the other called the Constabulary, both which were granted to John, Duke of Bedford, 13 Henry—*Strype, B. vi., p. 55*.

"The remarkable places and things [in parish of St. Margaret, Westminster] are Tombs and Monuments in the Abbey of Westminster . . . the Gate House; Hell near Westminster Hall, a place very much frequented by lawyers."—*New Remarks of London, by the Comptroller of Parish Clerks, 12mo, 1732, p. 273*.

When Pride "purged" the Parliament Dec. 6th, 1648, the forty-one he excepted were shut up for the night in a tavern called Hell kept by a Mr. Duke.*

"Of whose names Mr. Hugh Peters came to take a list; and then conveyed them into their great Victualling-house, near Westminster Hall, called Hell, where they kept them all night without beds."—*Dugdale's Troubles, fol. 1681, p. 363*.

HEDGE LANE, now WHITCOMB STREET, PALL MALL EAST. A narrow but frequented thoroughfare, leading from Pall Mall East to Coventry-street. Agassiz has laid it down very distinctly in 1

* Sir Walter Scott, in Quarterly Review for June, 1826.

* Carlyle's Cromwell, i. 399; Rushworth, vii. 13

interesting map of London, engraved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—The Duke of Monmouth, (d. 1685), before he removed to Monmouth House, White-square.

“He [the Duke of Monmouth] was then at his house in Hedge Lane where the Cabal held a meeting.”—*King James's Memoirs*, (Macpherson, p. 99).

He was a tenant of Colonel Panton's.* [See Panton Street.] Mauritius Lowe, the painter, who lived in the year 1778 at No. 3, Hedge-lane.

“On Tuesday, April 28, 1778, Dr. Johnson was engaged to dine at General Paoli's. I called on him, and accompanied him in a hackney-coach. We stopped at the bottom of Hedge-lane, into which he went to leave a letter, ‘with good news for a poor man in distress,’ as he told me.”—*Boswell*, (Croker, p. 605).

Dec., 1821, some interesting ruins were discovered at the bottom of this lane, part, was thought, of the Royal Mews, burnt 1534. ‡

HELEN'S (ST.), BISHOPSGATE STREET. Parish church on the east side of Bishopsgate-street Within, near its junction with Gracechurch-street, the church of the Priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's, founded (circ. 1166) by “William, the son of William the Oldsmith,” otherwise William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's. The old Hall of the Nuns (then the Hall of the Company of Leathersellers) was taken down in 1799, and the present St. Helen's-place erected in its stead. There is a view of the old Hall, with its rich roof and the fine old crypt beneath in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. The choir is divided into two aisles, of nearly equal proportions, with a small transept cutting from the main building. There is little in the architecture to attract attention, in general design or even in detail. The windows are irregular—the roof poor and heavy, but the monuments are old, numerous, and interesting. *Observe*.—Sir John Crosby, Alderman, (d. 1475), and Ann, his wife, the founder of *Crosby Hall*; an altar-tomb, with two recumbent figures, the male figure with his alderman's mantle over his left arm, and the female in armour.—Sir Thomas Gresham, (d. 1579), the founder of the *Royal Exchange*; an altar-tomb, with this short inscription on the surmounting slab:—“Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, buried December 15th, 1579.” This monument was never com-

pleted, nor was there any inscription on the slab when Pennant drew up his account in 1790. Stow tells us that it was Gresham's intention to have built a new steeple to the church “in recompense of ground filled up with his monument.”—John Lementhorp, (d. 1510), in armour; a brass.—Sir William Pickering, and his son, (d. 1542, d. 1574); a recumbent figure of the father in armour, beneath an enriched marble canopy.—Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor, (d. 1558); a monument against the wall, with male and female figures kneeling at a desk. This Sir Andrew Judd (who is here represented in armour) was founder of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, and of the Almshouses in the neighbourhood which bear his name. The inscription is curious; but the name is a recent addition.—Sir Julius Cæsar, (d. 1636), Master of the Rolls, and Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of James I.: the same Sir Julius Cæsar of whom Lord Clarendon tells the amusing story, “Remember Cæsar.”

“His epitaph is cut on a black slab, in form of a piece of parchment, with a seal appendant, by which he gives his bond to Heaven to resign his life willingly whenever it should please God to call him. ‘In ejus rei testimonium manum meam et sigillum apposui.’”—*Pennant*.

This monument was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 110*l.*—Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1594, from whom the Marquis of Northampton derives the Spencer portion of his name, Spencer-Compton. Sir John Spencer bought Crosby House, and kept his mayoralty in it in 1594.—Francis Bancroft, the founder of the Almshouses which bear his name.

“He is embalmed in a chest made with a lid, having a pair of hinges without any fastening, and a piece of square glass on the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs.”—*Noorthouck's Hist. of Lond.*, 4to, 1773, p. 557.

—William Bond, “a merchant adventurer, and most famous in his age for his great enterprises by sea and land,” (d. 1576).—Martin Bond, Captain, in the year 1588, at the camp at Tilbury, (d. 1643).—John Robinson, merchant of the staple in England, (d. 1599).—William and Magdalen Kerwyn, (d. 1594, d. 1592). In the vestibule is a box to receive charitable contributions, with a curiously-carved figure beneath, of a mendicant asking alms. Mr. Hunter has discovered, from the parish

*Addit. MS. Brit. Mus., No. 5542. “Household expenses of the Duke.”

books of St Helen's, that a William Shakespeare, perhaps the poet, (but this is questionable), was an inhabitant of St. Helen's in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The church, with all tithes, rights, &c., was granted by Queen Elizabeth to certain laypersons, reserving the sum of 20*l.* per annum as a salary for a preacher. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and this stipend of 20*l.* is still all that is received from the lay-impropriator. The deficiency is made up by the liberality of the parishioners.

HELL, near WESTMINSTER HALL. [See Heaven and Hell.]

HEMINGS' ROW, ST. MARTIN'S LANE

"1679. Red of John Hemings, apothecary, his fine for not serving overseer, £12."—*Overseers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*

From this Hemings the row, in all probability, derived its name. Upon an old wood house at the west end of this street, near the second-floor window, is the name of the street and the date, 1680. The original name was Dirty-lane:* it still retains its old character under its new appellation.

HELMET COURT, in the STRAND, over against Somerset House. So called from the Helmet Inn, enumerated in a list of houses, taverns, &c., in Fleet-street and the Strand, made in the time of James I., and preserved in Harleian MS. 6850. When the King of Denmark was in this country, on a visit to his daughter, Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., he was lodged in Somerset House, and a new range was erected, at the expense of the Crown, in the kitchen of the Helmet.† A second new range was erected on the same occasion at the Swan.

"I give all and singular my freehold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, lying and being in Helmet Court, in the Strand, unto Elizabeth my well-beloved wife."—*Will of Henry Condell*, (Shakspeare's fellow actor).

HENEAGE LANE, ALDGATE.

"Then next is one great house, large of rooms, fair courts, and garden plots, sometime pertaining to the Bassets, since that to the Abbots of Bury, in Suffolk, and therefore called Buries Markes, corruptly Bevis Markes; and since the dissolution of the Abbey of Bury, to Thomas Heneage, the father, and to Sir Thomas, his son."—*Stow*, p. 55.

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GAR-

* Hatton, p. 24.

† Works' Accounts, 1614, Harl. MS. 1653.

DEN. Built 1637. Called after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. and most fashionably inhabited when first erected. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Sir Lewis Dives, south side in 1637.—'The Right Hon. the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,' (Strafford), on the south side, in 1640.—Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter, on the south side, (d. 1672). I was living here in 1645, when a rate was made for raising 250*l.* for payment of the rector and repairs of the church of St. Paul Covent-garden, according to an ordinance of Jan. 7th, 1645.—Kitty Clive, in March 1756, when she advertised her benefit.—McArdell, the engraver, at the Golden Ball.—Sir Robert Strange, the engraver. I was living "at the Golden Head, in Henrietta Street," in 1756, when he published his proposals for engraving, by subscription, three historical prints—two from Pietro Cortona, and one from Salvator Rosa.—Paul Whitehead, the poet; he died here in 1774.—In the Castle Tavern, in this street, Sheridan fought and disarmed Mathews, 1 rival in Miss Linley's love; and in Rawtmell's Coffee-house, in this street, the Society of Arts was established in 1754.

HENRIETTA STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Henrietta Holles, daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, (d. 1741).

HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL. [See Westminster Abbey.]

HERALDS' COLLEGE, OR, COLLEGE OF ARMS, DOCTORS' COMMONS. The apartments of Garter King at Arms, at the north-east corner, were built at the expense of the famous Sir William Dugdale, Garter in the reign of Charles II.

"And next adjoining is Derby House, sometime belonging to the Stanleys, for Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby of that name, who married the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII., in his time built it. Queen Mary gave [July 18th, 1555] to Gilbert Dethicke, then Garter King of Arms, and to the other heralds and pursuivants at arms, and to their successors, to the end that the said King of Arms, heralds, and pursuivants of arms and their successors, might their liking dwell together, and at meet times congregate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves for the good government of their faculty."—*Stow*, p. 137.

Two escutcheons, one bearing the arms (legs) of the Isle of Man, and the other an eagle's claw, ensigns of the house of Stan-

note the site of old Derby House, and are till to be seen on the south side of the quadrangle. Here is the Earl Marshal's office, once an important court, but now of little consequence. It was sometime called the Court of Honour, and took cognizance of words supposed to reflect upon the nobility. Sir Richard Granville was fined in it, or having said that the Earl of Suffolk was base lord; and Sir George Markham, in the sum of 10,000*l.*, for saying, after he had oversewn the insolent huntsman of Lord Percy, that if his master justified his insolence he would serve him in the same manner. The appointment of Heralds is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. *Observe*.—Sword, dagger, and turquoise ring, belonging to James IV. of Scotland, who fell at Flodden-field.

"They produce a better evidence of James's death than the iron-belt—the monarch's sword and dagger, which are still preserved in the Heralds' College in London."—*Sir Walter Scott, (Note to Marmion).*

Portrait of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, (the great warrior), from his tomb in old St. Paul's. Roll of the Tournament holden at Westminster, in honour of Queen Katharine, upon the birth of Prince Henry, (1510): a most curious roll, engraved in the Monumenta Vetusta, Vol. I.—The Rous or Warwick roll: a series of figures of all the Earls of Warwick, from the Conquest to the reign of Richard III., executed by Rous, the antiquary of Warwick, at the close of the fifteenth century.—Pedigree of the seven Saxon Kings, from Adam, illustrated with many beautiful drawings in pen-and-ink (temp. Henry VIII.) of the Creation, Adam and Eve in Paradise, the Building of Babel, the rebuilding of the Temple, &c.—MSS., consisting chiefly of Heralds' visitations; records of grants of arms and royal licenses; records of modern pedigrees, (*i. e.* since the discontinuance of the visitations in 1687); a most valuable collection of official funeral certificates; a portion of the original MSS.; the Shrewsbury or Cecil papers, from which Lodge derived his Illustrations of British History; notes, &c., made by Glover, Vincent, Philipot, and Dugdale; a volume in the handwriting of the venerable Camden, (Clarencieux); the collections of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary of War, (temp. Charles I.). The College consists of three Kings—Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; of six Heralds—Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of four Pursuivants—Rouge

Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon. The several appointments are in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. *Celebrated Officers of the College*.—William Camden, Clarencieux; Sir William Dugdale, Garter; Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, Windsor Herald; Francis Sandford, author of the Genealogical History of England, Lancaster Herald; John Anstis, Garter; Sir John Vanbrugh, the poet, Clarencieux; Francis Grose, author of Grose's Antiquities, Richmond Herald; William Oldys, Norroy King at Arms; Lodge, ("Lodge's Portraits"), Clarencieux.

HERCULES' PILLARS, HYDE PARK CORNER. A small inn or public-house, near Hamilton-place, on the site of what is now the pavement opposite Lord Willoughby's. Here Squire Western put his horses up when in pursuit of Tom Jones; and here Field-Marshal the Marquis of Granby was often found.

"We must now convey the reader to Mr. Western's lodgings, which were in Piccadilly, where he was placed, at the recommendation of the landlord at the Hercules' Pillars, at Hyde Park Corner: for at the inn, which was the first he saw on his arrival in town, he placed his horses, and in those lodgings, which were the first he heard of, he deposited himself. Here, when Sophia alighted from the hackney-coach, which brought her from the house of Lady Bellaston, she desired to retire to the apartment provided for her, to which her father very readily agreed, and whither he attended her himself. . . . While Sophia was left with no other company than what attend the closest state prisoner, fire and candle, the squire sat down to regale himself over a bottle of wine, with his parson and the landlord of the Hercules' Pillars, who, as the squire said, would make an excellent third man, and could inform them of the news of the town; for to be sure, says he, he knows a great deal, since the horses of many of the quality stand at his house."—*Tom Jones*, B. xvi., chap. 2.

"*Widow Blackacre*. You are a cheating, cozening spendthrift; and having sold your own annuity, would waste my jointure.

"*Jerry Blackacre*. And make havoc of our estate personal, and all our gilt plate; I should soon be picking up all our own mortgaged apostle-spoons, bowls, and beakers, out of most of the ale-houses betwixt Hercules' Pillars and the Boatwain in Wapping."—*Wycherley, The Plain Dealer*, Acto, 1676.

HERCULES' PILLARS ALLEY, on the south side of FLEET STREET, near St. Dunstan's Church.

"Hercules' Pillars Alley, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by such as keep Public-Houses for Entertainment, for which it is of note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277.

"22 Feb. 1668-9. After the play was done, we met with W. Batelier, and W. Hewer, and Talbot Pepsy, and they followed us in a hackney-coach; and we all stopped at Hercules' Pillars; and there I did give them the best supper I could, and pretty merry; and so home between eleven and twelve at night."—*Pepsy*.

"30 April, 1669. At noon my wife came to me at my tailor's, and I sent her home, and myself and Tom dined at Hercules' Pillars."—*Pepsy*.

HERTFORD STREET, MAY FAIR.
Eminent Inhabitants.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in 1800, at No. 10; Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, died, in 1808, at No. 26; Mr. Dent had his fine Library at No. 10; No. 14 was the house which Dr. Jenner, the promulgator of vaccination for small-pox, was induced to take for ten years, when in 1804 he removed from Gloucestershire to settle in London; but his fees fell off both in number and value, and he returned to Gloucestershire before his term was out.

HICKS'S HALL. The Sessions House of the County of Middlesex, in the broad part of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, opposite the Windmill Inn, and so named after Sir Baptist Hicks, of Kensington, a mercer of Cheapside, one of the justices of the county, afterwards Viscount Campden, (d. 1629), at whose cost it was built in 1612. It was removed in 1782 to Clerkenwell Green, where it still is, and where a fine James I. chimney-piece from the old Hall may still be seen.

"Sir Baptist Hicks, knight, one of the Justices of the County, builded a very stately Session House of brick and stone, with all offices thereunto belonging, at his own proper charges, and upon Wednesday, the 13 of January, this year 1612, by which time this house was fully finished, there assembled 26 Justices of the County, being the first day of their meeting in that place, where they were all feasted by Sir Baptist Hicks, and then they all with one consent gave it a proper name, and called it Hicks's Hall, after the name of the founder, who then freely gave the same house to them and their successors for ever. Until this time the Justices of Middlesex held their usual meeting in a common Inn, called the Castle" [near Smithfield Bars].—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1003.

He [Sir Baptist Hicks] was one of the first citizens, that after knighthood kept their shops; but being charged with it by some of the Aldermen, he gave this answer for it:—"That his servants kept the shop, though he had a regard to the special credit thereof, and that he did not live altogether upon Interest, as most of the aldermen knights did, laying aside their trade after knighthood; and that had two of his servants kept their promise and articles concluded between them and him, he had been free of his shop two years past; and did then but seek a fit opportunity to leave the

same.' This was in the year 1607."—*Strype*, B. I. p. 287.

"An old dull sot who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell Dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's Hall,
And hiccius-doctius played in all."

Hudibras, Pt. iii, C. 3.

"Dear Mr. Pemberton, I beg you to beware of the indictment at Hicks's Hall, for publishing Rochester's bawdy poems; that copy will otherwise be my best legacy to my dear wife and helpless child."—*An Account of the Poisoning of E. Curl* (*Pope's Works*, by Roscoe, v. 339).

William, Lord Russell, the patriot, was condemned to death in Hicks's Hall; an Count Koningsmarck, the real, though not the actual, assassin of Mr. Thynne, was acquitted in the same building. The distance on the mile-stones of the great north road were formerly measured from Hicks's Hall. A few so marked still remain.

HIGH HOLBORN. [See Holborn.]

HILL STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE.
Eminent Inhabitants.—The good Lord Lytelton; Mrs. Montagne, (in her husband life-time); Lord Chief Justice Camden; Lord died here, (1794). The first Lord Malmebury, (whose diary on the subject of the marriage of George IV. is so curious an important) died (1820) in No. 21. No. 1 was Lord de Tabley's, and here his lordship formed his celebrated collection of pictures of the English school. At No. 19, (Lord Colborne's), last house on north-west side. *Observe.*—Backgammon Players, by J. Teniers, in his clearest, pearliest, and best style; Male Portrait, by Rembrandt, (very fine); Female Portrait, by ditto; Monk Head, in profile, a masterly study, by V. Dyck, formerly in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence, and much valued by them both; Portrait of Dyer, the friend of Dr. Johnson, by Sir J. Reynolds; the Parish Beadle, by Wilk (very fine).

HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE was so called after Peter and Jacob Hinde to whom a part of Marylebone Park was sold in the years 1754 and 1765.

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE, near CLERKENWELL GREEN. A place of public diversion—a kind of Bear Garden, celebrated for its bear and bull-baitings, trials of skill, and its breed of bull-dogs. It did not exist, I believe, before the reign of Charles II., when, as Oldham tells us in a note, one of his poems, a man named Preston was the keeper, or marshal, as he was sometimes called. He was killed and almost

devoured by a bear, and was succeeded by his son, by whom "Æsop at the Bear Garden," a libel on Pope, (1715), is said to have been written. Elizabeth Preston, his daughter, is referred to with some humour in a paper on Hockley-in-the-Hole, in the 436th Number of the Spectator. Gay commemorates the days of performance in his entertaining Trivia :—

"Mondays and Thursdays are the days of game."

And Pope carries the name of Cibber to this then popular purlieu :—

"Back to the Devil the last echoes roll,
And Coll each butcher roars in Hockley-Hole."

Nor has Fielding overlooked it. His Jonathan Wild the Great was the son of Elizabeth, daughter of Scragg Hollow, of Hockley-in-the-Hole, Esquire. The cost of admission in 1715 was half-a-crown.

"At His Majesty's Bear Garden in Hockley-in-the-Hole, a Trial of Skill is to be performed to-morrow, being the 9th of July, 1701, (without beat of Drum), between these following Masters :—I, John Terrewest, of Onndle, in Northamptonshire, Master of the Noble Science of Defence, do invite you William King, who lately fought Mr. Joseph Thomas, once more to meet me, and exercise at the usual weapons.—I, William King, will not fail to meet this fair inviter, desiring a clear stage and from him no favour.—Note. There is lately built a pleasant cool Gallery for gentlemen."—*Advertisement in the Postboy for 1701.*

"At the Bear Garden in Hockley in the Hole, 1710. This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday is a Match to be fought by two Dogs, one from Newgate Market, against one from Honey Lane Market, at a Bull, for a guinea to be spent, five Let-goes out off hand, which goes fairest and farthest in wins all; likewise a Green Bull to be baited, which was never baited before, and a Bull to be turned loose with Fire Works all over him; also a Mad Ass to be baited; with variety of Bull baiting and Bear baiting; and a Dog to be drawn up with Fire Works. Beginning exactly at three of the clock."—*Handbill in Bayford's Collection in the British Museum.*

A third description of challenge was copied by Malcolm from the public prints of the year 1722 :—

"I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me on the stage and box with me for three guineas, each woman holding half-a-crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops her money to lose the battle! [This was to escape scratching. The acceptance is equally curious.] 'I, Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God

willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows, and from her no favour.'"

"Both Hockley Hole and Marybone

The combats of my dog have known."—*Gay.*

"He [Boswell] shrinks from the Baltic expedition, which I think is the best scheme in our power. In the phrase of Hockley in the Hole it is a pity he has not 'a better bottom.'"—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, Sept. 13th, 1777.*

The feuds of the butchers of Clare Market and of Leadenhall Market—which bred the best and stoutest bull-dogs—were generally determined at Hockley-in-the-Hole, the spectators not unfrequently joining in the battle.

HOG LANE, NORTON FOLGATE. On the west side of Norton Folgate, leading to Bunhill-fields, now called Worship-street. In the burial-register of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, is the following entry :—

"1598. Gabriell Spencer being slayne, was buried y^e xxiiijth of September. Hogge Lane."

"Hogge Lane" denotes his residence. He was a player in Henslowe's company of actors, and was killed in Hoxton-fields, in a duel with Ben Jonson.

"Since his coming to England, being appealed to the fields, he had killed his adversarie, which [who] had hurt him in the arm, and whose sword was 10 inches longer than his; for the which he was emprisoned, and almost at the gallows."—*Ben Jonson's Conversations with Drummond, p. 19.*

HOG LANE, SPITALFIELDS.

"Hog Lane, so called perhaps from the Hogs that ran in the fields there, now called Petticoat Lane and Artillery Lane. In a fine old Map of London (some time in the possession of Mr. Pepys, of Clapham), I observe only a few scattering houses through this lane; but the east side yet wholly unuilt and consisting only of fields, where cows and other cattle were feeding."—*Strype, B. i., p. 22.*

HOG LANE, ST. GILES'S, NOW CROWN STREET. Built circ. 1680, and called by its new name in 1762, as I gather from an inscription on a stone let into the wall of a house at the corner of Rose-street.

"Hog-lane, of which the west side is in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, the other side being in St. Giles's; a place not over well built or inhabited. Here the French have a church, which was formerly called the Greek church [see Greek Street], and by many still so called."—*Strype, B. vi., p. 87.*

The French Church, now (1850) an Independent chapel, stands on the west side of the lane, a few doors from Compton-street. A Greek inscription over the west door still remains to denote the early usage of the building. In Hog-lane Hogarth has laid the scene of his "Noon," one of the best of

his smaller pictures, generally reversed in the engravings, and thus made untrue to the locality, which Hogarth never was. The background contains a view of the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

HOLBORN, or, OLDBOURNE. A main thoroughfare of London, running east and west, between Drury-lane end and Farringdon-street end. From Drury-lane to Brook-street is called "High Holborn;" from Brook-street to Fetter-lane, "Holborn;" and from Fetter-lane to Farringdon-street, "Holborn Hill." At Brook-street stood "Holborn Bars," marking the termination of the City Liberties in that direction; and at Farringdon-street stood a stone bridge over the Fleet, called "Oldbourne Bridge."

"Oldborne, or Hilborne, breaking out about the place where now the Bars do stand, and ran down the whole street till Oldborne Bridge, and into the river of the Wells, or Turnemill Brook. This bourn was likewise long since stopped up at the head, and in other places where the same hath broken out, but yet till this day the said street is there called High Oldborne Hill, and both sides thereof, together with all the grounds adjoining, that lie betwixt it and the river Thames, remain full of springs, so that water is there found at hand, and hard to be stopped in every house."—*Stow*, p. 7.

This was the old road from Newgate and the Tower to the gallows at Tyburn.

"*Knockem.* What! my little lean Ursula! my she-bear! art thou alive yet with thy litter of pigs to grunt out another Bartholomew Fair? ha!

"*Ursula.* Yes, and to amble a foot, when the Fair is done, to hear you groan out of a cart up the heavy Hill—

"*Knockem.* Of Holborn, Ursula, mean'st thou so?"—*Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

"*Aldo.* Daughter Pad; you are welcome. What, you have performed the last Christian office to your keeper; I saw you follow him up the heavy Hill to Tyburn."—*Dryden's Limberhorn*, 4to, 1678.

"*Sir Sampson.* Sirrah, you'll be hanged; I shall live to see you go up Holborn Hill."—*Congreve's Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"*Polly.* Now I'm a wretch, indeed. Methinks I see him already in the Cart, sweeter and more lovely than the nosegay in his hand!—I hear the crowd extolling his resolution and intrepidity!—What volleys of sighs are sent from the windows of Holborn that so comely a youth should be brought to disgrace!—I see him at the tree."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera*, Svo, 1728.

"As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling,

Rode stately through Holborn to die in his calling,

He stopped at the George for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back.

His waistcoat, and stockings, and breeches were white;

His cap had a new cherry-ribbon to tie 't.

The Maids to the doors and the balconies ran,
And said 'Lack-a-day, he's a proper young man!"

Swift, Clever Tom Clinch going to be hanged, 1727.

"An old Counsellor in Holborn used every execution day to turn out his clerks with this compliment: 'Go, ye young rogues, go to school and improve.'"—*Tom Brown, Works*, ed. 1709, iv. c.

Up the "Heavy Hill" went William, Lord Russell, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Gerard, who dates his Herbal (fol. 1597 "From my house in Holborne, within the suburbs of London, this first of December 1597." He had a good garden behind his house, and mentions in his Herbal many of the rarer plants which grew well in it.—*Sir Kenelm Digby.*

"The faire houses in Holbourne, between King's Street and Southampton Street (wh^{ch} brake off the continuance of them) were built anno 1633, by S Kenelm; where he lived before the civill warres."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 327.

Milton.

"He [Milton] left his great house in Barbican and betook himself to a smaller, among those that open backward into Lincoln's Inn Fields here he lived a private life, still prosecuting his studies and curious search into knowledge."—*Phillips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xxix.

Dr. Johnson, in 1748, at the Golden Anchor Holborn Bars. *Observe.*—On the north side, beginning at Farringdon-street:—Field-lane, leading to the squalid neighbourhood of Saffron-hill; Ely-place; Hatton garden; Leather-lane; Brook-street; Furnival's Inn; Gray's-Inn-lane; Gray's-Inn gate; Fulwood's-rents; Red-Lion-street Kingsgate-street; King-street; Southampton-street; Museum-street. On the south side, beginning at Farringdon-street:—Shoe-lane; church of St. Andrew's, Holborn; Fetter-lane; Staple's Inn; Old Southampton-street; Chancery-lane; Great and Little Turnstile; Little Queen-street; George and Blue Boar, where Charles I.'s letter was intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton; Drury-lane. [See all these names.]

"I am told that the place where the Jacobites have often meetings at London, is at Mr. Ingleton's at the Three Crowns, in Holborn, near the Bear Tavern, opposite to Southampton Square His brother is a Priest, and Sub-preceptor to the pretended Prince of Wales."—*Manchester to Vernon*, "Paris, July 14th, 1700." (*Cole's Memoirs*, &c. fol. 1735, p. 161).

The Holborn line of road from Aldgate to Tyburn was chosen for the cruel whippings which Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Johnson endured in the reign of James II.

HOLLAND HOUSE, KENSINGTON, during the life of the late Lord Holland, the meeting-place for Whig politicians, for poets, painters, critics, and scholars, was built in 1607 (John Thorpe, architect) for Sir Walter Cope, whose daughter and co-eisr married Henry Rich, (second son of Robert, Earl of Warwick), created by King James I. Baron Kensington and Earl of Holland, and who was beheaded (1649) for services rendered to King Charles I. The widow of Robert Rich, Earl of Holland and Earl of Warwick, was married, in 1716, to Addison, the poet; and here, at Holland House, occurred that "awful scene," as Johnson has called it, with the Earl of Warwick, a young man of very irregular life and loose opinions. "I have sent for you," said Addison, "that you may see how a Christian can die!" after which he spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. On the death, in 1759, of Edward Rich, the last Earl of Holland and Warwick, the house of Sir Walter Cope descended by females to William Edwardes, created Baron Kensington, and by him was sold to Henry Fox, the first Baron Holland of that name, and the father of the celebrated Charles James Fox. Lord Holland died here, July 1st, 1774. During his last illness George Selwyn called and left his card; Selwyn had a fondness for seeing dead bodies, and the dying lord, fully comprehending his feeling, is said to have remarked, "If Mr. Selwyn calls again, show him up; if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he would like to see me." The late Lord Holland (the famous Whig) called on Lord Lansdowne a little before his death, and showed him his epitaph of his own composing. "Here lies Henry Vassall Fox, Lord Holland, &c., who was drowned while sitting in his elbow-chair;" he died in this house in his elbow-chair of water in the chest.

"Afterwards in Oliver's time they [the players] used to act privately, three or four miles or more out of town, now here, now there, sometimes in noblemen's houses, in particular Holland House at Kensington, where the nobility and gentry who met (but in no great numbers) used to make a sum for them, each giving a broad piece or the like."—*Historia Histrionica*, 1699.

"Her Grace, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire [James II.'s daughter, by Catherine Sedley], is

went to Holland House, near Kensington, for the benefit of the air."—*The Daily Journal*, Dec. 29th, 1735.

"Mr. Fox gave a great ball, last week, at Holland House, which he has taken for a long term, and where he is making great improvements. It is a brave old house, and belonged to the gallant Earl of Holland, the lover of Charles I.'s Queen."—*Walpole to Mann*, May 5th, 1747.

"It will be a great pity when this ancient house must come down, and give way to rows and crescents. It is not that Holland House is fine as a building, —on the contrary, it has a tumble-down look; and although decorated with the bastard-gothic of James I.'s time, the front is heavy. But it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity. But one is chiefly affected by the air of deep seclusion which is spread around the domain."—*Sir Walter Scott*.

The stone gateway near the house (on the east) was designed by Inigo Jones, and carved by Nicholas Stone, master mason to James I. The raised terrace in front of the house was made in 1847—48, when the old footpath, which ran immediately in front, was (but not without an unnecessary struggle) diverted from its course.

HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD. So called from a notorious procuress of the name of Holland, who, in the reign of Charles I., rented the old moated manor-house of Paris Garden, subsequently known as "Holland's Leaguer." Among Shakerly Marmyon's works is a play called "Holland's Leaguer," (4to, 1632), and among the prose pamphlets of the period, a tract with the same name, containing a rude woodcut of the house, since re-engraved for the *Londina Illustrata*.

HOLLAND'S LEAGUER. [See Holland Street, Blackfriars Road.]

HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE. So called after Henrietta Holles, daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. The street was then composed of private houses; it is now all shops. Lord Byron was born (1788) at No. 24,* and christened in the small parish church of St. Marylebone.

HOLLES STREET, NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, was so called after John Holles, second Baron Houghton and second Earl of Clare, (d. 1665). Let into the wall of a

* From the information of Newton Hanson, Esq., communicated to me through Mr. Murray.

house in this street is a stone inscribed "HOLLES STREET, 1647." [See Newcastle Street; Clare Market; Denzell Street, &c.]

HOLYWELL STREET, SHOREDITCH, (now HIGH STREET, SHOREDITCH), was so called from a well of water, "sweet, wholesome, and clear," but "much decayed," when Stow wrote, "and marred with filthiness purposely laid there, for the heightening of the ground for garden-plots."* Here, on the west side, stood a Benedictine Nunnery, "of St. John the Baptist, called Holywell," founded by a Bishop of London; and here lived and died Richard Burbadge, the actor, and friend of Shakspeare.

* Richard Burbadge, Player, was buried the xvth of Marche [1618-19], Hollywell Street.—*Register St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.*

HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND. A narrow dirty lane, extending, parallel with the Strand, from St. Clement's Danes to St. Mary-le-Strand, occupied chiefly by old clothesmen and the vendors of low publications. Here still swing over some of the shop-doors a few old signs.

"Holywell Street, commonly called the Back side of St. Clement's, a place inhabited by divers salesmen and piece-brokers. The street runs up to the Maypole in the Strand."—*R. B., in Strype, B. iv., p. 118.*

HOLY TRINITY (CHURCH OF). [See Trinity Lane; St. Michael's, Queenhithe.]

HOLY TRINITY (PRIORY OF), in ALDGATE. [See Duke's Place.]

HONEY LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"Honey-lane, so called, not of sweetness thereof, being very narrow and somewhat dark, but rather of often washing and sweeping to keep it clean. In this lane is the small parish church called Allhallows Honey Lane."—*Stow, p. 102.*

Allhallows Honey-lane Church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the ground on which it stood converted into a market, called "Honey-lane Market." The market was removed in 1835, and the first stone of the *City of London School*, on the same site, laid by Lord Brongham, Oct. 21st, 1835.

HOPE THEATRE, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, existed as a Bear Garden and Theatre before 1600. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair (1614) was first acted at the Hope, and here Taylor, the Water Poet, challenged Fennor "to answer him at a trial of wit."

"The Hope, on the Banke side in Southwarke,

commonly called the Beare Garden: a playhouse for stage plays, on Mundayes, Wednesdayes, Fridayes, and Saterdayes; and for the baiting of the beares on Tuesdayes and Thursdayes—the stag being made to take up and down when they please. It was built in 1610; and now pulled down to make tenements, by Thomas Walker, a petticoat maker in Cannon Street, on Tuesday, the 25 da of March, 1656. Seven of Mr. Godfries beares, by the command of Thomas Pride, then lie Sherefe of Surry, were shot to death on Saturday, the 9 da of February, 1655, by a company of soldiers."—*Howes's MS. Continuation of Stow's Survey; Collier Shakspeare, i. cxxlii.*

On April 12th, 1682, (in Charles II.'s reign), "at his Majesty's Bear Garden, a the Hope on the Bankside," a fine but vindictive horse was advertised to be baited to death for the amusement of the Morocco ambassador, the nobility who knew the horse, and for as many as would pay to see it.

HORN TAVERN (THE), FLEET STREET now No. 164, (Anderton's Hotel), was left to the Goldsmiths' Company in 1405, by Thomas Atte Hay, citizen and Goldsmith "for the better support and sustentation of the infirm members of the Company." The property is still possessed by the Goldsmiths.

"And when they pleased to think upon us, told us they were to dine together at the Horn, in Fleet Street, being a house where their lawyer resorted. . . . He embraced one young gentleman, and gave him many riotous instructions how to carry himself. . . . told him he must acquaint himself with many gallants of the Inns of Court, and keep rank with those that spend most. . . . his lodging must be about the Strand in any case, being remote from the handicraft scent of the City; his eating must be in some famous tavern, as the Horn, the Mitre, or the Mermaid; and then, after dinner, he must venture beyond sea, that is, in a choice pair of noblemen's ears, to the Bankside, where he must sit out the breaking up of a comedy; or the first cut of a tragedy; or rather, if his humours so serve him, to call in at the Blackfriars, where he should see a nest of boys able to ravish a man."—*Father Hubbard's Tales, 4to, 1604.*

"Near the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street," Mrs. Salmon established her Wax-work Exhibition, and "next the Horn Tavern in Fleet Street," Snelling lived and sold coins.

HORSEFERRY. A ferry on the Thames from Lambeth Palace to Millbank, or, in other words, from Middlesex to Surrey. It was the only horseferry allowed on the Thames at or near London, and the tolls and right of passage belonged to the Arch-

* Stow, p. 7.

bishops of Canterbury. The tolls were very considerable when London had but one bridge over the Thames.

HORSE GUARDS, at **WHITEHALL**. A guard-house and public building where the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-chief, the Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General have their offices. It was built about 1753 by Vardy, after a design furnished, it is said, by Kent. Ludlow is the first who mentions the Horse Guards at Whitehall.

"Next morning I went with Sir Henry Vane and Major Saloway to the Chamber of the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, where the principal officers use to meet."—*Ludlow's Memoirs*, ii. 776.

The archway under it forms a principal entrance to St. James's Park from the east; but the *entrée* for carriages is permitted only to royal and other personages having leave. At each side of the entrance facing Whitehall two mounted cavalry soldiers do duty every day from 10 to 4. The guard is relieved every morning at a quarter to 11. The sovereign of this country had no standing army before the reign of Charles II., the band of Gentlemen Pensioners forming the only body guard of the sovereign before the Restoration. In 1676, King Charles II. had four regiments of foot, and four of horse. The "King's Regiment of Foot" consisted of twenty-four companies, commanded by Colonel Russell, (the Colonel Russell of De Grammont's Memoirs); the "Duke of York's Regiment" consisted of 20 men, commanded by Sir Charles Lyttelton, (another of De Grammont's heroes); "The Third Regiment" consisted of 600 men, commanded by Sir Walter Vane; and "The Fourth Regiment" of 60, commanded by the Earl of Craven. These were the four Foot Regiments. The Regiment of Horse" was commanded by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, (another of De Grammont's heroes, from whom the Oxford Blues," now the Life (*i. e.* Lieberdy) Guards, derives its name). A portrait of Lord Oxford in armour adorns the dress-room of the regiment. The "King's Troop of Horse" commanded by the Duke of Monmouth; the "Queen's Troop" by Sir Philip Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire; and the "Duke of York's" by the Marquis of Blanquefort, afterwards Earl of Wexham.

"THE MANNER OF CHOOSING SOULDIERS IN ENGLAND [in 1574].—The Prince, or Counsayll, sendeth wher theyr warrant, to certayne Commissioners,

of euerye such Shyer where they mynde too haue suche a number of Souldyers, to be leuyed and appointed, the Commissioner he sendeth hys precept to the hie Constable of euerye Hundred, the hie Constable of euerye Hundred, he geneth knowledge to euerye petye Constable of euerye Parrysh within his cyrquet, that uppon such a daye he must bring two or three able and suffycient men to serue y^e Prince, before such Comissioners, to such a place. The pety Constable when he perceyueth that wars are in hand, foreseeing the toyles, the infinite perilles, and troublesome traouayles that is incident to Souldyers, is loth that anye honest man, through his procurement, shuld hazard himselfe amongst so many daungers, wherefore if within his office there hap to remayne any idle fellow, some dronker, or sedicious quariler, a priuie picker, or such a one as hath some skill in stealing of a Goose, these shall bee presented to the seruyce of the Prince; and what seruyce is too be loked for amongst such fellowes, I thinke may easily be deemed."—*Barnaby Rich's Right Excellent and pleasant Dialogue between Mercury and an English Souldier*, 4to, 1574.

"ADVERTISEMENT.—Any persons that desire to be entertained as Souldiers in the Regiment of His Royal Highness the Duke of York may repair to the lodgings of Sir Charles Lyttelton, in Scotland Yard, Major to the said Regiment, and be there entertained to their satisfaction."—*The News*, June 15th, 1665.

The English soldier it is understood enlists for *life*, but he may purchase his discharge, for which it is said every facility is afforded, and at the end of fifteen years he may claim his discharge as a matter of course. The British army is composed of 7093 regimental officers on full pay, and the War Office (the principal office in the Horse Guards) is maintained at a cost of 29,000*l.* a year.

HORSELYDOWN, **SOUTHWARK**, is a district that extends from the eastern end of Tooley-street to Dockhead, and from the Thames to the Tenter-ground, Bermondsey. It is now built over, but was formerly a grazing-ground for horses—hence the name.

HORSEMONGER LANE, **SOUTHWARK**, first turning on the left beyond Blackman-street. Here is the County Gaol for Surrey, commonly called Horsemonger-lane Gaol. Mr. Leigh Hunt was confined in this prison for two years, (1812—14), for a libel on the Prince Regent in the *Examiner* newspaper. Here he received a visit from Lord Byron, (meeting him for the first time); and here, in June, 1813, Lord Byron and Mr. Moore dined with Mr. Hunt.

"I was a witness of the execution [of the Mannings] at Horsemonger-lane this morning [13 Nov. 1849]. I went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so, at intervals all through

the night, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over.

"I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks and language, of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight, the *shrillness* of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screeching, and laughing, and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on Negro melodies, with substitutions of 'Mrs. Manning' for 'Susannah,' and the like were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind, flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behaviour. Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment. When the sun rose brightly—as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness, that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself, as fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there were no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts.

"I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a scene of horror and demoralisation as was enacted this morning outside Horsemonger-lane Gaol is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by, unknown or forgotten."—*Charles Dickens*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Established 1804, and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1809; office, 21, REGENT STREET. This society has three exhibitions every year, in May, June, and July, at its gardens at Chiswick, and distributes medals for the best flowers and fruit shown at each exhibition. The highest

prize is the Certificate of Honour, worth about 20*l.*; large gold Knightian medal, valued at 15*l.*; the gold Knightian, at 10*l.* and the gold Banksian, at 7*l.* There are smaller prizes, and all persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, are at liberty to send subjects for exhibition. There are three classes. Class I.—Flowers: for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other. Class II.—Flowers: for which all persons are admitted to equal competition. Class III.—Fruit for which market-gardeners, fruiterers, other persons in the habit of supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other. Visitors to the exhibitions at Chiswick are admitted by tickets only, price 5*s.* each, to be obtained at 21, Regent-street, by the personal written order of Fellows of the Society previous to the day on which the exhibition takes place. Tickets taken on the day of exhibition are 7*s.* 6*d.* each. The May exhibition is the best for flowers; the July for the company; and the July for the fruit Member's entrance fee, 6 guineas; annual subscription, 4 guineas. The gardens at Chiswick are open from 9 o'clock every day except Sunday, and visitors are introduced either personally or by an order from a Fellow. Meetings are held in Regent-street on certain Tuesdays in the year, at which prizes are also awarded.

HOSIER LANE comes out of COVENTRY LANE, and runs into SMITHFIELD.

"Hosier Lane, a place not over-well built or habited, having all Old Timber Houses. This place is of a great resort during the time of Bartholomew Fair, all the houses generally being made up for Tippling and Lewd sort of people." *R. B., in Strype, B. iii., p. 284.*

"Also the same yere [16th Henry VI.] William Goodgrom, of London, corsour, for sentence of a man of court in Hosyere Lane be Smythfeld, was hangen at Tybourne."—*A Chron. of London, edited by Nicolas, p. 123.*

HOUGHTON STREET, CLARE MARKET. [See Clare Market.]

HOUNDSDITCH. [See Gravel Lane.]

"From Aldgate north-west to Bishopgate, lie the ditch of the City, called Houndsditch, for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth (conveyed forth of the City), especially dead dogs, were there laid, or east; wherefore of later time mud wall was made, inclosing the ditch, to keep out the laying of such filth as had been accustomed."—*Stow, p. 49.*

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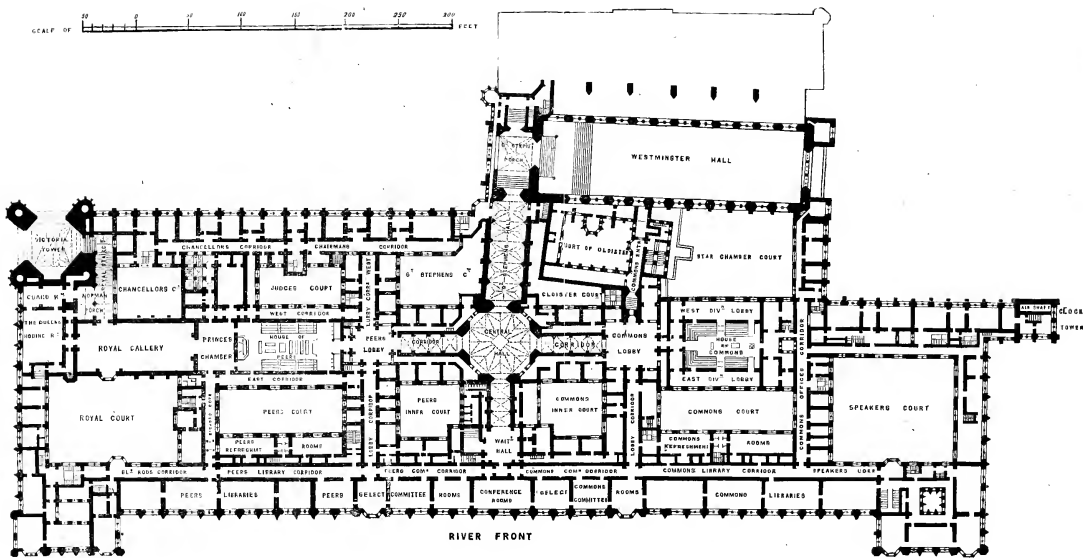
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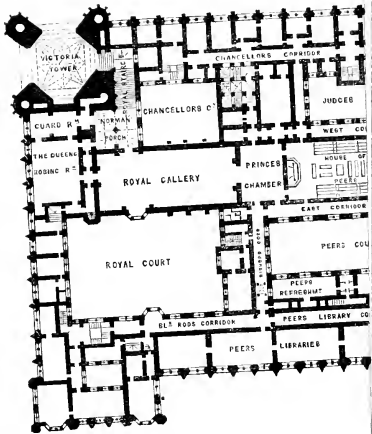
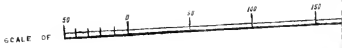
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GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

CHARLES BARRY R.A. ARCHITECT.



reformation—in what was then “a fair field,” says Stow, “sometime belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate.”

“*Wellbred*. Where got'st thou this coat, I marle?
“*Brainworm*. Of a Houndsditch man, sir, one of the devil's near kiusmen, a broker.”—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*.

Antony Munday is outrageous against the increasing usury of the place, and Beaumont and Fletcher call it Dogsditch:—

“more knavery and usury,

And foolery, and brokery, than Dogsditch.”

“Houndsditch is now built into houses, and is taken up by brokers, joiners, braziers, and such as deal in old clothes, linen, and upholstery, for which it is at present a place of considerable trade.”

—*Strype*, B. i., p. 127.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (NEW), THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER, on the left bank of the Thames, between the river and Westminster Abbey. One of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe—probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world. It occupies the site of the old Royal Palace of Westminster, burnt down Oct. 16th, 1834, and covers an area of nearly eight acres. [See Westminster Palace.] The architect is Charles Barry, R.A., and the first stone was laid April 27th, 1840. In its style and character the building reminds us of those magnificent civic palaces, the town-halls of the Low Countries,—at Ypres, Ghent, Douvain, and Brussels,—and a similarity of its destination renders the adoption of that style more appropriate than any form of classic architecture. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston in Yorkshire, selected with great care from the building-stones of England by commissioners appointed in 1839 for that purpose. The river Terrace is of Aberdeen granite. There is very little wood about the building; the main beams and joists are of iron; and the Houses of Parliament, it is said, can never be burnt down again. *Externally* the building has four fronts, of which that towards the east, or the River Front, may be considered the principal. This magnificent façade, 900 feet in length, is divided into five principal compartments, panelled with tracery, and decorated with rows of statues and shields of arms of the Kings and Queens of England, from the conquest to the present time. The west or River Front is as yet in an imperfect state, but will, it is believed, surpass in beauty and picturesqueness any of the others. It will

be of the same length as the River Front, but from the nature of the ground not in an uninterrupted line. The façade which is to replace the Law Courts is not as yet commenced, but that portion of the west front forming the eastern side of New Palace Yard is complete, and deserves a careful inspection, from the harmony of its design, and the beauty of its decoration. It is proposed, hereafter, that New Palace Yard shall be included within the limits of the New Houses, for the purpose of affording accommodation for offices connected with the business of Parliament, as well as public refreshment and rooms for commissions, public officers, &c., the need of which has long been felt.

There are three principal towers—the Royal or Victoria Tower, the Central Tower, and the Clock Tower. The *Royal or Victoria Tower*, at the south-west angle, one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever conceived, contains the Royal entrance, is 75 feet square, and will rise to the immense height of 340 feet, or 64 feet less than the height of the cross of St. Paul's. The entrance archway of this noble structure is 65 feet in height, and the porch is covered with a rich and beautifully worked groin, while the interior is decorated with the statues of the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and with a statue of her present Majesty, supported on either side by figures emblematical of Justice and Mercy. This stately tower (supplying what Wren considered Westminster was so much in need of) will not be finished till the building is very near completion, the architect considering it of importance that the works should not proceed, on account of its great height and the danger of settlements, at a greater rate than 30 feet a-year. The *Central Tower* contains the Grand Central Octagon Hall, and is 60 feet in diameter, and 300 feet to the top of the lantern surmounting it. The *Clock Tower*, abutting on Westminster Bridge, is 40 feet square, and surmounted above the clock with a richly decorated belfry spire, rising to a height of about 320 feet. Various other subordinate towers break the line of the roofs, already numbering fourteen in the portions executed, and by their picturesque forms and positions add materially to the effect of the whole building.

The Westminster Bridge end contains the apartments of the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-arms, and the Vauxhall Bridge end the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod

and the Lords' librarian. Above these a long range of rooms has been appropriated to Committees of either House. The statues in and about the building will exceed in number 450.

The principal public entrances are either through Westminster Hall, or from Old Palace Yard, and lead into a Central or Octagon Hall, whence the right-hand passage will take you to the Lords, and the left to the Commons. This magnificent hall is covered with a groined roof, containing upwards of 250 elaborately carved bosses. *Westminster Hall*, together with the ancient cloisters of *St. Stephen's* and *St. Stephen's* crypt, (the only remains of the ancient Palace), have been skilfully incorporated into the new building. *Westminster Hall* will be somewhat altered in detail internally, to make it accord more with the style of the rest of the building. The architect has planned that the walls below the windows should be decorated with a series of historical paintings, and that there should be arranged on either side of the central lines two tiers of pedestals, to be occupied by figures of those eminent Englishmen to whom Parliament may decree the honour of a statue. The conception is grand, and appropriate to the building in which so many Englishmen have been distinguished.

The *Royal Entrance* is at the Victoria Tower, leading to the *Norman Porch*, so called from the frescoes illustrative of the Norman history of this country and the figures of the Kings of the Norman line, with which it is proposed to be decorated. Here, on the right hand, is the *Robing Room*, a spacious apartment in the south front of the building, intended to be fitted up with much magnificence. After the ceremony of robing, which takes place in this room, her Majesty will pass through a magnificent chamber 110 feet in length, 45 in width, and 45 feet high, called the *Royal Gallery*, decorated with frescoes illustrative of events from the history of England, with windows filled with stained glass, and a ceiling rich in gilding and heraldry. Passing thence, her Majesty will enter the *Prince's Chamber*, decorated with equal splendour, and thence into the *House of Peers*, 97 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 high, a noble room, presenting a *coup d'œil* of the utmost magnificence, no expense having been spared to make it one of the richest chambers in the world. The spectator is hardly aware, however, of the lavish richness of its fittings from the masterly way in

which all are harmoniously blended, each detail, however beautiful and intricate itself, bearing only its due part in the general effect. *Observe*, in this noble apartment, opened for the first time, April 15 1847.—The Throne, on which her Majesty sits when she attends the House, with its chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert; the Woolsack, in the centre of the House, on which the Lord Chancellor sits; the Reporters' Gallery, (facing the Throne); the Strangers' Gallery, (immediately above the Frescoes, in the six compartments (three at either end, and the first, on a large scale, executed in this country), viz. The Baptism of Ethelbert, by Mr. Dyce, R.A., (over the Throne); Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince, and Henry, Prince of Wales, committed to prison for assaulting Judge Gascoigne, both by Mr. Cope, R.A.; the Spirit of Religion, by Mr. Horsley, in the centre compartment, over the Strangers' Gallery; and the Spirit of Chivalry, and the Spirit of Law, both by Mr. Maclise, R.A. The windows, twelve in number, are filled with stained glass, made by Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham. Between the windows, and at either end of the House are niches, eighteen in number, for statues of the Magna Charta barons, but two alone have as yet been erected—Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Fitzwalter, "Marshal of the army of God at the Holy Church." These are by Mr. Thomas, the able sculptor of the whole of the statues throughout the building. Immediately beneath the windows runs a light and elegant gallery of brass work, filled with compartments with coloured mastic, in imitation of enamel. On the soffits of the gallery (or cornice immediately beneath the gallery) are the arms of the Sovereigns and Chancellors of England, from Edward I. to the present time. The body of the House is occupied by a large table of oak, and the red woolsack of the Chancellor. The carpet is blue, powdered with stars, in the old Star-chamber fashion, and the carpet of the throne is red, spotted with heraldic lions and roses. The lighting at night by gas is on Faraday's principle.

The *House of Commons*, 62 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 45 feet high, (as small as is possible, consistently with the requirements, in order that speaking may be easily heard by all present), is altogether most simple in character than the House of Peers.

the ceiling is, however, of nearly equal airy. The windows will be filled with leaded glass, of a simple character, to subdue excessive glare; the walls are lined with oak richly carved, and, supported on carved shafts and brackets, is a gallery extending along them, on either side. At the north end is the chair for the Speaker, over which is a gallery for visitors, and for the Reporters the debates; while the south end is occupied by deep galleries for the Members of the House, and for the public. The entrance for the Members is either by the public approaches, or a private entrance and staircase from the Star Chamber Court, one of the twelve Courts lighting the interior), so called from occupying the site of that once dreaded tribunal. The Libraries of the two Houses are wainscoted with oak, with excellent details throughout.

St. Stephen's Hall, 95 feet long by 30 feet wide, and to the apex of the stone groining 6 feet high, derives its name from occupying the same space as St. Stephen's Chapel of the ancient Palace. The crypt of St. Stephen's, which has been mutilated more by time than by the fire, still exists beneath, and, as a most interesting example of English architecture of the thirteenth century, will undergo a careful restoration. This well-proportioned Hall will be decorated, on the walls below the windows, with frescoes, and the windows will be filled with stained glass. The Palace Clock in the *Clock Tower*, constructed under the direction and approval of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, will be an eight-day clock, and will strike the hours on a bell weighing from eight to ten tons, to chime the quarters upon eight bells, and show the time upon four dials about 30 feet in diameter. The diameter of the dial at St. Paul's is only 18 feet. 600,000*l.* is wanted to complete the New Houses; so that while Government continues to advance at the rate of only 100,000*l.* a year (the amount of the estimate for 1848-9, and 80,000*l.* less than the architect required), it will take at least six years before the whole building is complete. The entire cost of this vast and splendid building will, probably, not fall short of a million and a half.

Mode of Admission to Inspect the House of Lords—order from the Lord Great Chamberlain, or the personal introduction of a peer whilst the House is not sitting. The orders are available only on Wednesdays, between 11 and 4. Mode of admission to the Strangers' Gallery to hear the debates—a peer's order. *Mode of Admission*

to the Commons—a member's order. Any member can give you an order. If you know any one, go to the lobby with the member's name written on your card; at the door of the House you will see two old gentlemen, with powdered heads, sitting in watch-boxes on either side. If you civilly ask one of these, he will send your card into the House, and thus fetch out the member you have named. Take care to keep free from the thoroughfare to the door, or you will be warned off by a policeman. Ladies have been excluded from the galleries of the two Houses since 1738. The House of Commons empties at 7 p. m., and refills about 9 p. m.

"At the last warm debate in the House of Lords, it was unanimously resolved there should be no crowd of unnecessary auditors; consequently the fair sex were excluded, and the gallery destined to the sole use of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding which determination, a tribe of dames resolved to show on this occasion that neither men nor laws could resist them. These heroines were—Lady Huntingdon, the Duchess of Queensbury, the Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Westmoreland, Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibald Hamilton and her daughter, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Pendarvis, and Lady Saunderson. I am thus particular in their names, because I look upon them to be the boldest assertors, and most resigned sufferers for liberty, I ever read of. They presented themselves at the door at nine o'clock in the morning, where Sir William Saunderson respectfully informed them—the Chancellor had made an order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensbury, as head of the squadron, plished at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to let them up stairs privately. After some modest refusals, he swore by G—he would not let them in. Her Grace, with a noble warmth, answered by G—they would come in, in spite of the Chancellor and the whole House. This being reported, the Peers resolved to starve them out, an order was made that the doors should not be opened till they had raised their siege. These Amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon, without either sustenance or evacuation, every now and then playing volleys of thumps, kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence, that the speakers in the house were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this, the two Duchesses (very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war) commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence (the Commons also being very impatient to enter), gave order for the opening of the door; upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery. They stayed there till after eleven, when the House rose; and during the debate gave applause, and

showed marks of dislike, not only by smiles and winks (which have always been allowed in such cases), but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts; which is supposed the true reason why poor Lord Hervey spoke miserably."—*Lady Mary W. Montagu, Letter dated 1738, (Works by Lord Wharnclyffe, ii. 248).*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLD BATH FIELDS. The daily average of prisoners confined is about 1100.

"Such was the great increase of Rogues and Vagabonds in London and Middlesex, that Bridewell could not contain them, nor employ them, nor willingly receive any from the Justices out of the County of Middlesex, because they held it contrary to the Charter of London, and the foundation of Bridewell; whereupon the Justices of Middlesex, by license from his Majesty [James I.], builded a House of Correction for the County of Middlesex, neere unto the east-end of Clerkenwell Church, for the punishment and employment of sturdy Rogues and Vagabonds of the County of Middlesex, and for the furtherance of the said House, the City of London gave unto it five hundred pounds in money to make a stock for the Employment of their Poore, and the Justices ordained two Masters and a Matron to governe the House. This was done this yeere 1615."—*Houes, ed. 1631, p. 1023.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WESTMINSTER. There was a House of Correction in Tothill Fields in Charles II.'s time.

HOUSE OF DETENTION, CLERKENWELL; established [?], and maintained at an annual average cost of 7000*l.* The daily average number of prisoners in 1849 was 109.

HOWARD STREET, STRAND. A small street crossing Norfolk-street, between Surrey-street and Arundel-street, and so called from the Howards, Earls of Arundel. [See Arundel House.] In this street William Mountfort, the player, was murdered before his own door on the night of the 9th of December, 1692. The story is an interesting one. A gallant of the town, a Captain Richard Hill, had conceived what Cibber calls a *tendre*, or passion, for Mrs. Bracegirdle, the beautiful actress. He is said to have offered her his hand, and to have been refused. His passion at last became ungovernable, and he at once determined on carrying her off by force. For this purpose he borrowed a suit of night linen of Mrs. Radd, the landlady in whose house in Buckingham-court he lodged, induced his friend Lord Mohun to assist him in his attempt, dodged the fair actress for a whole day at the theatre, stationed a coach near the Horseshoe Tavern in Drury-lane to carry

her off in, and hired six soldiers to follow her into it as she returned from supper with Mr. Page, in Prince's-street, Drury-lane), to her own lodging in the house of a Mrs. Dorothy Brown, in Drury-street. As the beautiful actress came down Drury-lane, about 10 at night, accompanied by her mother and brother, and escorted by her friend Mr. Page, one of the soldiers seized her in his arms and endeavoured to force her into the coach. Page resisted the attempt, Hill drew his sword and struck a blow at Page's head, which fell, however only on his hand. The lady's screams drew a rabble about her, and Hill, finding his endeavours ineffectual, bid the soldiers let her go. Lord Mohun, who was in the coach at this time, now stepped out of it, and, with his friend Hill, insisted on seeing the lady home. Mr. Page accompanying them, and remaining with Mrs. Bracegirdle some time after for her better security. Disappointed in their object, Lord Mohun and Captain Hill remained in the street, Hill with his sword drawn, and vowing revenge, as he had done before to Mrs. Bracegirdle on her way home. Here they sent to the Horseshoe Tavern in Drury-lane for a bottle of canary, of which they drank in the middle of the street. In the meantime Mrs. Bracegirdle sent her servant to her friend Mr. Mountfort's house in Norfolk-street adjoining, to know if he was at home. The servant returned with an answer that he was not, and was so again by her mistress to desire Mrs. Mountfort to send to her husband to take care of himself; "in regard my Lord Mohun and Captain Hill, who (she feared) had no good intention toward him, did wait in the street. Mountfort was sought for in several places without success, but Mohun and Hill had not waited long before he turned the corner of Norfolk-street with, it is said by one witness, (Captain Hill's servant), his sword over his arm. It appears in the evidence before the coroner, that he had heard what was done in Norfolk-street (if not before) of the attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, and was also aware that Lord Mohun and Hill were in the street, for Mrs. Brown, the landlady of the house in which Mrs. Bracegirdle lodged, solicited him to keep away. Every precaution was, however, ineffectual. He addressed Lord Mohun, (who embraced him, it would appear, very tenderly), and said how sorry he was to find that he (Lord Mohun) would justify the rudeness of Captain Hill, or keep company with such a pitiful fellow, ("or words to the like effect")

and then," says Thomas Leak, the Captain's servant, "the Captain came forward and said he would justify himself, and went towards the middle of the street, and Mr. Mountfort followed him and drew." Ann Hill, a servant, (it would appear, in Mrs. Braecgirde's house), declared in evidence that Hill came behind Mountfort and gave a box over the ear, and bade him draw. They said they fought; Mountfort certainly with a desperate wound on the right side of the belly, near the short rib, of which he died the next day, assuring Mr. Page, while lying on the floor in his own parlour, as he declares in evidence, that Hill ran him through the body before he could draw his sword. Lord Mohun affirmed they fought, that he saw a piece of Mountfort's sword lying on the ground. As Mountfort, Hill ran off, and the Duchy watch coming up, Lord Mohun surrendered himself, with his sword still in the scabbard. The scene of this sad tragedy was that part of Howard-street lying between Norfolk-street and Surrey-street. Mountfort's house has two doors from the south-west corner. Mountfort was a handsome man, and Hill is said to have attributed his rejection by Mrs. Braecgirde to her love for Mountfort, an unlikely passion, it is thought, as Mountfort was a married man, with a good-looking wife of his own—afterwards Mrs. Veruggen, and a celebrated actress withal. Mountfort (only thirty-three when he died) is buried in the adjoining church of St. Clement's Danes. Mrs. Braecgirde continued to inhabit her old quarters. "Above fifty years since," says Davies, "I saw at Mrs. Braecgirde's house in Howard-street a picture of Mrs. Barry by Kneller, in the same apartments with the portraits of Metterton and Congreve." Hill's passionate prompter on this occasion was the same Lord Mohun who fell in the duel with the Duke of Hamilton.

HOWLAND STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, was so called after Elizabeth Howland, only daughter and heir of John Howland of Streatham, Esq., and wife of Christopher Russell, (son of the celebrated William, Lord Russell), created Baron Howland of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, June 13th, 1695.

HOXTON. A suburb without Bishopsgate, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, described by Stow in 1598 as "a large street with houses on both sides." The house of Oliver, third Lord St. John of

Bletsoe, (d. 1618), is still standing. In the fields at Hoxton, Ben Jonson killed in a duel Gabriel Spenser, the player. [See Hog Lane.] In Charles-square lived the Rev. John Newton, Cowper's correspondent. [See St. Mary Woolnoth.]

HUGGIN LANE, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"Huggin Lane, so called of one Huggan that of old time dwelt there: he was called Huggan in the lane, as I have read in the 34th of Edward I."—*Stow*, p. 111.

HUMANE SOCIETY (ROYAL), for the recovery of persons from drowning; founded by Dr. Hawes; instituted 1774; and maintained by voluntary contributions. The Receiving House, a tasteful classic building, by Decimus Burton, is close to the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, and the Society's office at 3, Trafalgar-square.

HUMMUMS (THE), in COVENT GARDEN. A bagnio formerly, now an hotel, and so called from the Arabic word "Hammam," which signifies a bagnio or bath.

"Hummums is a Bagnio, or place for Sweating, kept in Covent Garden, by one Mr. Small. The rates are 5s. for a single person, and 4s. each if two or more come together. Here is also (besides the Hot Bath) a Cold Bath for such as are disposed to use it."—*Hatton's New View of London*, Svo, 1708, p. 786.

Parson Ford, who makes so conspicuous a figure in Hogarth's *Midnight Modern Conversation*, died in this house.

"*Boswell*: Was there not a story of Parson Ford's ghost having appeared? *Johnson*: Sir, it was believed. A waiter at the Hummums, in which house Ford died, had been absent for some time, and returned, not knowing that Ford was dead. Going down to the cellar, according to the story, he met him; going down again, he met him a second time. When he came up he asked some people of the house what Ford could be doing there. They told him Ford was dead. The waiter took a fever, in which he lay for some time. When he recovered, he said he had a message to deliver to some woman from Ford; but he was not to tell what or to whom. He walked out; he was followed; but somewhere about St. Paul's they lost him. He came back and said he had delivered it, and the woman exclaimed, 'Then we are all undone.' Dr. Pellet, who was not a credulous man, inquired into the truth of this story, and he said the evidence was irresistible. My wife went to the Hummums; (it is a place where people get themselves cupped). I believe she went with intention to hear about this story of Ford. At first they were unwilling to tell her; but after they had talked to her, she came away satisfied that it was true. To be sure, the man had a fever; and this

vision may have been the beginning of it. But if the message to the woman, and their behaviour upon it, were true, as related, there was something supernatural. That rests upon his word: and there it remains."—*Boswell's Johnson, by Croker, iv. 216.*

HUNGERFORD MARKET. Built 1680; rebuilt 1831; and so called from the family of the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle, in Somersetshire.

"Sir Edward, created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., had a large house on the site, which he pulled down, and multiplied into several others. On the north side of the market-house is a bust of one of the family in a large wig."—*Pennant.*

The first stone of the present market was laid June 18th, 1831, and the market opened July 2nd, 1833—(William Fowler, architect).

"This Market was, at first, in all probability, to have taken well, especially for fruit and herbs, as lying so convenient for the gardeners to land their goods at the stairs, without the charge and trouble of porters to carry them farther by land, as now to Covent Garden Market. But, being bank'd at first, it turns to little account, and that of Covent Garden hath got the start; which is much resorted unto, and well served with all fruits and herbs, good in their kind."—*Strype, B. vi., p. 76.*

This description of the original market in 1720 is equally true of it in 1850. It is of too general a character, and attempts too much in trying to unite Leadenhall, Billingsgate, and Covent-garden Markets.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE, called also **CHARING CROSS BRIDGE,** crosses the Thames from Hungerford Market to Belvedere-road, Lambeth, and is for foot-passengers only. It was constructed under the direction of Mr. I. K. Brunel, and publicly opened Friday, April 18th, 1845.

"It consists of three arches; the span of the centre is 676 feet 6 inches, and that of each of the side arches 333 feet. The height of the roadway from high-water mark at the abutments is 22 feet 6 inches; at the piers, 28 feet; and in the centre, 32 feet. The clear width of the roadway is 14 feet, and the height of the two towers, or piers, which carry the chains is 58 feet above the road. These towers, which are 22 feet square, consist each of four solid piers of brickwork in cement, 7 feet 6 inches square, connected by inverted arches at the bottom, and are built on the natural bed of the river without piles. They are Italian in style, and were designed by Mr. Bunning, to accord with buildings appertaining to the Market. For the foundation of the abutments, piles 26 feet long were driven in an inclined direction. On the south

side this was effected with much difficulty, the s being formed by accidental causes into a conc of very great hardness. The platform, or roadw is carried by four chains, in two lines, with sin suspension-rods on each side, 12 feet apart. T chains pass over rollers in the upper part of towers, so as to equalise the strain, and are cured in tunnels at the abutments to two in girders, 44 feet long and 5 feet deep, solidly e bedded in a mass of brickwork in cement, furth strengthened and backed up with concrete. T suspension-rods carry two longitudinal bearers fir, 9 by 9, running from end to end on each side the roadway, one above the other, and betw these are placed the ends of cross-beams, and beams receive a flooring of three-inch deal. T cross-beams are double every 12 feet, that is, the point where the suspension-rod comes throug (each of the two pieces is 11 by 3, and side by sid the intermediate beams, two in each space, are by 5½. There is a third longitudinal bearer un the cross-beams, down the centre, 10 by 6, and whole is trussed diagonally, from side to side, w iron. The span of the main arch is much larg than any other in this country. The greatest sp of Hammersmith Suspension Bridge is 422 fe of the Union Bridge across the Tweed, near B wick, 449 feet, and of the Menai Bridge, Beaumar 560 feet. It is only second to the suspensi bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, the span which, from pier to pier, is nearly 900 feet. T first stone was laid in 1841; and the total cost, including the purchase of property, parliamenta law, and other expenses, was 110,000*l.* All t wood employed in the construction is Payniz and the quantity of iron consumed between 10, and 11,000 tons."—*George Godwin, jun.*

In November, 1845, the bridge was sold the original proprietors for the sum 226,000*l.*, but only the first instalment w paid, and the purchase was thus void. T toll charged is a halfpenny each pers each way.

HYDE PARK. One of the lungs London, connecting the Green Park wi Kensington Gardens, and thus carrying continuous tract of open ground, or park from the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, the hamlet of Kensington. The wh Park is intersected with well-kept foot paths, and the carriage drives are spacio and well attended. The Park is accessib for private carriages, but hackney-coach and cabs are excluded.

"Adjoining to Knightsbridge were two ancie manors, called Neye and Hyde, both belongt to the church of Westminster till the reign Henry VIII., when they became the property the Crown, having been given, together with t advowson of Chelsea, in exchange for the Prio of Hurley, in Berkshire. The site of the man of Hyde constitutes, no doubt, Hyde Park, whi

oins to Knightsbridge on the north, lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and bridge."—*Lysons*, ii. 181.

was fenced in with deer fences from a very early period; was first walled in with brick in the reign of Charles II.; and then enclosed with an open iron railing in the reign of George IV. The south side is disfigured with a riding house and an inn house belonging to the Chelsea Water-works as late as 1826. In 1550 a French ambassador hunted in Hyde Park with the King; in 1578 the Duke of Anjou "killed a barren doe with his bow in Hyde Park, from amongst 300 other deer." In Charles I.'s reign it was here celebrated for its foot and horse races round the Ring; in Cromwell's time its musters and coach races; in Charles II.'s reign for its drives and promenades—reputation which it still retains, showing the London season, from April to July, between half-past 5 and half-past 6 p.m.), the wealth and fashion and splendid equipages of the nobility of the country.

Alas! what is it to his scene, to know
How many coaches in Hyde Park did show
Last spring?"

Ben Jonson, Prologue to The Staple of News.

Vincent. Shall we make a fling to London, and how the spring appears there in the Spring Garden; and in Hyde Park, to see the races, horse and foot; to hear the jockies crack?"—*Richard Brome, Jovial Crew*, 4to, 1652.

of all parts of England Hyde Park hath the name of Coaches and Horses, and Persons of Fame."

Old Ballad in Roxburgh Collection, ii. 379

"SCENE—A Part of Hyde Park.

Lord Bonvill. When do they run?

Trier. They say presently.

Lord B. Will you venture anything, lady? [*to Julietta.*]

Trier. Perhaps she reserves herself for the horse-

Lord B. [*to Trier.*] You are for the foot-men.

Trier. I run with the Company.

[*Enter Rider and Venture.*]

Venture. I'll go your half.

Rider. No, thank you, Jack; would I had ten times more on't!

Lord B. Which side?

Rider. On the Irishman.

Lord B. Done: I'll maintain the English—

many more with you;

and to cherish our own countrymen.

Bonavent. Be there any races here?

Lucy. Yes, sir, horse and foot.

rs. Bonavent. Who runs?

Lucy. An Irish and an English foot-man.

rs. B. Will they run this way?

Lucy. Just before you.

[*A cry Within.*—'A Teague! A Teague! Make way; for shame!'

Lucy. Jack Venture, thou shalt sing
The song thou mad'st o' the horses.

Lord B. A song, by all means;
Prithee let me entreat it; what's the subject

Lucy. Of all the running horses."

Shirley, Hyde Park, 4to, 1637.

"11 April, 1653. I went to take the aire in Hyde Park, where every coach was made to pay a shilling, and horse 6d. by the sordid fellow who had purchas'd it of the State as they were call'd."—*Evelyn*.

"20 May, 1658. I went to see a coach-race in Hyde Park, and collationed in Spring Garden."—*Evelyn*.

"10 Aug. 1660. With Mr. Moore and Creed to Hyde Park by coach, and saw a fine foot-race three times round the Park [Ring?] between an Irishman and Crow, that was once my Lord Claypoole's footman."—*Pepys*.

"11 April, 1669. Thence to the Park, my wife and I; and here Sir W. Coventry did first see me and my wife in a coach of our own; and so did also this night the Duke of York, who did eye my wife mightily."—*Pepys*.

"25 April, 1669. Abroad with my wife in the afternoon to the Park, where very much company, and the weather very pleasant. I carried my wife to the Lodge, the first time this year, and there in our coach eat a cheese-cake and drank a tankard of milk. I shewed her also this day first the Prince of Tuscany, who was in the Park, and many very fine ladies."—*Pepys*.

"Hyde Park every one knows is the promenade of London; nothing was so much in fashion, during the fine weather, as this promenade, which was the rendezvous of fashion and beauty. Every one, therefore, who had either sparkling eyes or a splendid equipage, constantly repaired thither, and the King [Charles II.] seemed pleased with the place."—*De Grammont*.

"*Young Bellair.* Most people prefer High-Park to this place [the Mall].

"*Horriet.* It has the better reputation I confess, but I abominate the dull diversions there, the formal bows, the affected smiles, the silly by-words and amorous tweers in passing; here [in the Mall] one meets with a little conversation now and then."—*Etherege, The Man of Mode*, 4to, 1676.

"*Comely.* Nay, 'tis no London female: she's a thing that never saw Cheesecake, Tart, or Syllabub at the Lodge in Hyde Park."—*The English Monsieur*, by *Hon. James Howard*, 4to, 1674.

"*Clodpate.* I'll sum ye up the beastly pleasures of the best of ye.

"*Woody.* What are those?

"*Clodpate.* Why to sit up drunk till three a clock in the morning, rise at twelve, follow damn'd French Fashions, get dress'd to go to a damn'd Play, and choak yourselves afterwards with dust in Hyde Park."—*T. Shadwell, Epsom Wells*, 4to, 1676.

"*Lord Malapert.* O law! what shou'd I do in

the Country? there's no levees, no Mall, no plays, no Opera, no tea at Siam's, no Hyde Park.

"*Lady Malapert.* There are a thousand innocent diversions more wholesome and diverting than always the dusty mill-horse driving in Hyde Park.

"*Lord Malapert.* O law! don't prophane Hyde Park: is there anything so pleasant as to go there alone, and find fault with the company? Why there can't a horse or a livery 'scape a man, that has a mind to be witty; and then I sell bargains to the orange women."—*Southerne, The Maid's Last Prayer*, 4to, 1693.

"Kynaston [the actor who played female parts] at that time was so beautiful a youth, that the Ladies of Quality prided themselves in taking him with them in their coaches, to Hyde Park, in his theatrical habit after the Play; which in those days they might have sufficient time to do, because Plays then were us'd to begin at four o'clock: the hour that People of the same rank are now going to dinner. Of this truth I had the curiosity to enquire, and had it confirmed from his own mouth in his advanced age."—*Colley Cibber*.

"London, June 7, 1695. Some days since several persons of quality having been affronted at the Ring in Hyde Park, by some of the persons that rode in Hackney-Coaches with Masks, and complaint thereof being made to the Lord Justices, an order is made that no Hackney-Coaches be permitted to go into the said Park, and that none presume to appear there in masks."—*The Post Boy*, June 8th, 1695.

"From Spring Garden we set our faces towards Hyde Park, where Horses have their diversions as well as men. . . . Here people coach it to take the air, amidst a cloud of dust, able to choak a foot soldier, and hindered us from seeing those that come thither on purpose to show themselves. . . . So says my Indian, what a bevy of gallant ladies are in yonder coaches; some are singing, others laughing, others tickling one another, and all of them toying and devouring cheesecakes, march-pane, and China oranges."—*Tom Brown's Amusements for the Meridivm of London*, 8vo, 1700, p. 54.

Memorable Circumstances.—Oliver Cromwell's coachmanship:—

"His Highness, only accompanied with Secretary Thurloe, and some few of his gentlemen and servants, went to take the air in Hyde-Park, where he caused some dishes of meat to be brought; where he made his dinner, and afterwards had a desire to drive the coach himself, having put only the Secretary into it, being those six horses which the Earl of Oldenburgh had presented unto his Highness, who drove pretty handsomely for some time; but at last provoking those horses too much with the whip, they grew unruly, and run so fast, that the postillion could not hold them in; whereby his Highness was flung out of the coach-box upon the pole, upon which he lay with his body, and afterwards fell upon the ground. His foot getting hold in the tackling, he was carried away a good while in that posture, during which a pistol went off in

his pocket: but at last he got his foot clear, and came to escape, the coach passing away with hurting him. He was presently brought home, and let blood; and after some rest taken, he is now pretty well again. The Secretary being brought on his ancle with leaping out of the coach, had been forced to keep his chamber hitherto, and unfit for any business; so that we have not been able to further or expedite any business this week.

—*The Dutch Ambassadors to the States General*, Oct. 16th, 1654, (*Thurloe's State Papers*, ii. 65)

—Duel near Price's Lodge (Nov. 15th, 1700) between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. The duke got out of his coach "the road that goes to Kensington, opposite against Price's Lodge, and walked over the grass and between the two ponds." They fought with swords, Colonel Hamilton acting as second to the duke, and General Macartney as second to Lord Mohun. Two men ineffectually ran with staves to separate them. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, falling into the ditch upon his back, and the Duke of Hamilton falling severely wounded near him, and leaning over him. The keeper of Price's Lodge, in the Park, lifted the duke up. He walked about thirty yards, said "he could walk no further," and died immediately. Macartney escaped in disguise to the Continent, and was accused by Colonel Hamilton upon oath before the Privy Council with having stabbed the duke over his (the Colonel's) shoulder while he was in the act of raising him from the ground. A proclamation was issued, offering 500*l.* reward for the apprehension of Macartney, to which was added 300*l.* by the Duchess of Hamilton. The Scotch peer, addressing the Queen, prayed that she would use all her influence with her allies, in order that the murderer might be brought to justice; but General Macartney, having found favour at the Court of Hanover, was afterwards employed by George I. in bringing over the 6000 Dutch troops, at the breaking out of the Preston rebellion, so that after which he surrendered, and, taking trial, was acquitted of the murder, and only found guilty of manslaughter. The ostensible cause of quarrel was the right of succession to the estate of Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, both having married nieces of the earl; but public politics had perhaps much to do with it as the private lawsuit which they were engaged.—Duel (Nov. 16, 1763) between John Wilkes and Samuel Martin, M.P., on account of a paragraph in *The North Briton*. They fought near the Ring, and Wilkes was wounded in the back. *Observe.*—Statue of Achilles, "inscribed

women of England to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms," erected in Hyde Park, as the inscription sets forth, "on the 18th of June, 1822, by command of his Majesty George IV." The statue was cast by Sir R. Westmacott, and from cannon taken in the victories of Alamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, the cost was defrayed by a subscription of 10,000*l.*, raised among the ladies. The drawing is copied from one of the famous engravings on the Monte Cavallo, at Rome, and most antiquaries agree that Achilles is a gross misnomer. [See Ring; Serpentine; Ten Row.] A review of troops in Hyde Park is a sight worth seeing, but reviews of years have been of very rare occurrence. A large coloured engraving of the review on June 28th, 1799, drawn and engraved by Charles Tomkins, supplies a curious picture of the houses in Park-lane and immediately about the Park in that year. Near the mane Society's Receiving-house is the great government store of gunpowder. In the house alone upwards of one million pounds of ball and blank ammunition are kept ready for immediate use.

HYDE PARK CORNER. The great west-end entrance into London. A turnpike with double lodges stretched across the Park as late as Oct. 1825. The triple gateway, combined with an Ionic screen, leading into Hyde Park, and the Triumphal Arch at the top of *Constitution-hill*, were designed by Decimus Burton, and erected in 1828. There were cottages here in 1655; from the middle of the reign of George II. the erection of Apsley House in 1784, a small entrance gateway was flanked on the east side by a poor tenement known as Allen's Stall." Allen, whose wife kept a vegetable apple-stall at the Park entrance, was recognised by George II. as an old soldier in the Battle of Dettingen, and asked (so the story is told) "what he could do for the King at meeting the veteran." Allen, after some hesitation, asked for a piece of ground for a permanent apple-stall at Hyde Park Corner, and a grant was made to him of a piece of ground which his children afterwards sold to Apsley, Lord Bathurst. Mr. Crace has a careful drawing of old Hyde Park Corner, showing Allen's stall and the Hercules' Pillars; but a still more curious view of the stall and adjacent buildings is contained in Bickham's large engraving on 12 sheets, showing Hyde Park and Ken-ton-gardens, as they were in 1766. There

is also a capital coloured view by Dagaty, dated 1797.

"At the King's coming to town, the whole Court went to meet him; the Parliament sent Sir Maurice Berkeley, with four Knights more, to welcome him. The Speaker with his Mace went beyond the Park Corner to bring him in."—*Chamberlaine to Mr. Winwood, April 5th, 1606, (Winwood, ii. 204).*

"When the Plague [the Plague of 1625] was somewhat assuaged, it fell to Judge Whitlocke's turn to go to Westminster Hall to adjourn Michaelmas Term, from thence to Reading; and, accordingly, he went from his house in Buckinghamshire to Horton, near Colebrooke, and the next morning early, to Hyde Park Corner, where he and his retinue dined on the ground, with such meat and drink as they brought in the coach with them, and afterwards he drove fast through the streets, which were empty of people, and overgrown with grass, to Westminster Hall, where he adjourned the Court, returned to his coach, and drove away presently out of town."—*Whitlocke, ed. 1732, p. 2.*

"If you please you may go see a great many statues at the statuariats at Hyde Park Corner."—*A New Guide to London, 12mo, 1726, p. 83.*

"I am much obliged to you for the care you take in sending my Eagle by my Commodore cousin, but I hope it will not be till after his Expedition. I know the extent of his genius; he would hoist it overboard on the prospect of an engagement, and think he could buy me another at Hyde Park Corner, with the prize-money."—*Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, June 6th, 1746.**

"Soon as I enter at my country door,

My mind resumes the thread it dropt before;

Thoughts, which at Hyde Park Corner I forgot,

Meet and rejoin me in my pensive grot."—*Pope.*

"He [Pope] then learned his accident at Twickenham, where he wrote a satire on some faults of his master. He was then a little while at Mr. Dean's seminary at Mary-le-bone; and sometime under the same, after he removed to Hyde Park Corner."—*Spence's Anecdotes, by Singer, p. 259.*

On the site of *Piccadilly-terrace*, (on the pavement opposite Lord Willoughby D'Eresby's), stood the *Hercules' Pillars* public-house and other petty taverns, some of which remained as late as 1805.

"He [Savage] was once desired by Sir Richard [Steele], with an air of the utmost importance, to come very early to his house the next morning. Mr. Savage came as he had promised, found the chariot at the door, and Sir Richard waiting for him, and ready to go out. What was intended, and whither they were to go, Savage could not conjecture, and was not willing to inquire, but immediately seated himself with Sir Richard. The coachman was ordered to drive, and they hurried with the utmost expedition to Hyde Park Corner, where they stopped at a petty tavern, and

* See also Ralph's Critical View of Public Buildings, 8vo, 1754, and art. "Bushnell," in Walpole's Anecdotes.

retired to a private room. Sir Richard then informed him that he intended to publish a pamphlet, and that he had desired him to come thither that he might write for him. They soon sat down to the work. Sir Richard dictated, and Savage wrote, till the dinner that had been ordered was put upon the table. Savage was surprised at the meanness of the entertainment, and, after some hesitation, ventured to ask for wine, which Sir Richard, not without reluctance, ordered to be brought. They then finished their dinner, and proceeded in their pamphlet, which they concluded in the afternoon. Mr. Savage then imagined his task over, and expected that Sir Richard would call for the reckoning, and return home; but his expectations deceived

him, for Sir Richard told him, "his bill was with money, and that the pamphlet must be sold before the dinner could be paid for; and Savage was therefore obliged to go and offer their new production for sale for two guineas, which, with some difficulty he obtained. Sir Richard then returned home, having retired that day only to avoid his creditors, and composed the pamphlet only to discharge his reckoning."—*Johnson's Life of Savage*.

[See St. George's Hospital; Apsley House *Observe*.—Bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Matthew Cotes Wyatt, erected by public subscription in 1846. The subscription amounted, it is said, to 30,000

IDOL LANE, TOWER STREET, perhaps IDLE LANE, as it is sometimes written.

INDIA BOARD. [See Board of Control.]

INDIA HOUSE. [See East India House.]

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANDRUSTEAD. Office, 46, Ludgate Hill. Instituted 1827, and open to candidates from all parts of the empire. Annual subscription, entitling the donor to one vote at each election, 10s. 6d.; to two votes, 1l. 1s. Life subscription, entitling to the same privilege, 5l. 5s.; to two votes, 10l. 10s. The first stone of the present Asylum (in the Tudor style of architecture, Scott and Moffatt, architects) was laid by Prince Albert, July 24th, 1841. The Asylum, including a chapel, has room for 400 children. Orphans are boarded, clothed, nursed, and educated here from the veriest infancy till the age of seven. Half-yearly elections in April and October. The "New Infant Orphan Asylum" is at Stamford-hill.

INGRAM COURT, FENCHURCH STREET, was so called after Sir Arthur Ingram, a liberal benefactor to the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, after the Great Fire of 1666. He is mentioned by Pepys.

INK HORN COURT, PETTICOAT LANE, now called MIDDLESEX STREET. [See Strype's Court.]

A pretty open space, with indifferent inhabitants. . . . This part of the Lane [Petticoat Lane], coming out at the Bars, is not over well inhabited; and those of most account are Horners, who prepare Horns for the petty manufactures; as for those that make Lanthorns, Inkhorns, Giggs, Spoons, small dishes, and other things of Horn."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 28.

In Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, is a letter from Strype, addressed—

"These for his honoured Mother

Mrs. Hester Stryp widow,

dwelling in Petticoat Lane, right over against the Five Ink-Horns, without Bishops-Gate in London."

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE. [Somerset House.]

INNER TEMPLE. An Inn of Court with three Inns of Chancery attached, Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn. The Gate-house in Fleet-street, erected 5th of King James I., carries the feathers of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., in rich relief upon front. It is now a hairdresser's, and thus erroneously inscribed:—"Formerly the Palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey." The Temple was originally divided into the Inner, Middle, and Outer Temples—the Inner and Middle form the Temple at present; the Outer included the Essex House and gardens. The greater part of the Inner Temple was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, the flames stopping within a very few yards of the Temple Church.

"His [the Lord Mayor's] want of skill was less wondered at, when it was known afterwards that some gentlemen of the Inner Temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it; 'because,' they said, 'it was against law to break up any man's chamber.'"—*Lord Brouncker's Life*.

Eminent Members.—Littleton, (the famous judge), Sir Edward Coke, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Buckhurst, (Lord High Treasurer), Selden, Heneage Finch, John Jefferies, Sir William Follett, Francis Beaumont, (Beaumont and Fletcher), William Browne, (author of *Britannia's Pastors*), William Cowper, (author of *The Task*). The Hall is a poor building, sadly

gured parts was Robert Squire's alterations. When Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Lord Chancellor Nottingham, was reader of the Society of the Inner Temple, King Charles II. dined with him in Inner Temple Hall, an honour, it is said, never before granted by a King in this country. The first reader who read was Sir William Whitelocke in 1684.*

"The last revel in any of the *Inns of Court* was in the Inner Temple, held in honour of Mr. Talbot, when he took leave of that house, of which he was then benchler, on having the Great Seal delivered to him.

"A friend, who was present during the whole entertainment, obliged me with the following account, which, with some circumstances supplied by another gentleman then likewise present, seemed worth adding here, by way of comparison with those in former times, and as it may probably be the last of the kind:—

"On the 2nd of February, 1733, the Lord Chancellor came into the Inner Temple Hall about two o'clock, preceded by the Master of the Revels (Mr. Wollaston), and followed by the Master of the Temple (Dr. Sherlock), then Bishop of Bangor, and the Judges and Serjeants who had been members of that house. There was a very elegant dinner provided for them and the Lord Chancellor's officers; but the Barristers and Students of the law had no other dinner got for them than what was usual on all Grand Days; but each mess had a flask of claret, besides the common allowance of port and sack. Fourteen students waited on the Bench Table, among whom was Mr. Talbot, the Lord Chancellor's eldest son; and by their means every sort of provision was easily obtained from the kitchen table by those at the rest. A large gallery was built over the screen, and was filled with ladies, who came, for the most part, a considerable time before the dinner began; and the music was placed in the little gallery, at the upper end of the Hall, and played all dinner time.

"As soon as dinner was ended the play began, which was "Love for Love," with the farce of "The Devil to Pay." The actors who performed in the play all came from the Haymarket, in chairs, richly dressed; and, as it was said, refused any gratuity for the trouble, looking upon the honour of distinguishing themselves on this occasion as sufficient.

"After the play the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Temple, the Judges and Benchers, retired to their Parliament-chamber, and in about half an hour afterwards came into the Hall again, and a large ring was formed round the fire-place (but fire nor embers were on it); then the Master of the Revels, who went first, took the Lord Chancellor by the right hand, and he with his left took [Justice] Page, who, joined to the other Judges, Serjeants, and Benchers present, danced, rather walked, round about the coal fire, accord-

ing to the old ceremony, three times, during which they were aided in the figure of the dance by Mr. George Cooke, the Prothonotary, then upwards of 60; and all the time of the dance the *ancient song*, accompanied with music, was sung by one Tony Aston [an actor], dressed in a bar gown, whose father had been formerly Master of the Plea Office in the King's Bench.

"When this was over, the ladies came down from the gallery, went into the Parliament-chamber, and stayed about a quarter of an hour, while the Hall was putting in order; then they went into the Hall and danced a few minutes; country dances began about ten, and at twelve a very fine collation was provided for the whole company: from which they returned to dancing, which they continued as long as they pleased; and the whole day's entertainment was generally thought to be very genteelly and liberally conducted. The Prince of Wales honoured the performance with his company part of the time: he came into the music gallery wing about the middle of the play, and went away as soon as the farce of walking round the coal fire was over."—*Wynne's Eunomus*, ed. 1774, iv. 104.

Sir Christopher Hatton, when Lord Chancellor, danced with the seals and mace of his office before him. Davies, when an utter barrister of the *Middle Temple*, divided his leisure time between a poem on "The Immortality of the Soul," and a poem on "Dancing."

INNER TEMPLE LANE, FLEET STREET, leads from Fleet-street past the great west doorway of the Temple Church into Temple Cloisters. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Dr. Johnson in No. 1, from 1760 to 1765. The house is inscribed "Dr. Johnson's Staircase."

"His library at this time was contained in two garrets over his chambers, where Lintot, son of the celebrated bookseller of that name, had formerly his warehouse."—*Boswell*.

"A few days afterwards I called on Davies, and asked him if he thought I might take the liberty of waiting on Mr. Johnson at his chambers in the Temple. He said I certainly might, and that Mr. Johnson would take it as a compliment. His chambers were on the first floor of No. 1, Inner Temple Lane, and I entered them with an impression given me by the Rev. Dr. Blair of Edinburgh, who described his having 'found the giant in his den.' He received me very courteously; but, it must be confessed, that his apartment and furniture, and morning dress, were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little old shrivelled unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirt neck and knees of his breeches were loose; his black worsted stockings ill drawn up; and he had a pair of unbuckled shoes by way of slippers. But all these slovenly particulars were forgotten the moment that he began to talk."—*Boswell*.

* Pegge's *Curialia Misc.*, p. 236.

"When Madam de Boufflers was first in England (said Beauclerk), she was desirous to see Johnson. I accordingly went with her to his chambers in the Temple, where she was entertained with his conversation for some time. When our visit was over, she and I left him, and were got into Inner Temple Lane, when all at once I heard a noise like thunder. This was occasioned by Johnson, who, it seems, upon a little recollection, had taken it into his head that he ought to have done the honours of his literary residence to a foreign lady of quality, and eager to show himself a man of gallantry, was hurrying down the staircase in violent agitation. He overtook us before we reached the Temple Gate, and breaking in between me and Madam de Boufflers, seized her hand, and conducted her to her coach. His dress was a rusty brown morning suit, a pair of old shoes by way of slippers, a little shrivelled wig sticking on the top of his head, and the sleeves of his shirt and the knees of his breeches hanging loose. A considerable crowd of people gathered round, and were not a little struck by this singular appearance."—*Boswell*.

James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, in the chambers of the Rev. Mr. Temple, in what was once called "Farrar's Buildings," "at the bottom of Inner Temple Lane." "I found them," he says, "particularly convenient for me, as they were so near Dr. Johnson's."*—Charles Lamb in No. 4.

"I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself, but I have got others at No. 4, Inner Temple Lane, far more commodious and roomy. I have two rooms on the third floor, and five rooms above, with an inner staircase to myself, and all new painted, &c., for 30*l.* a-year. The rooms are delicious, and the best look backwards into Hare Court, where there is a pump always going; just now it is dry. Hare Court's trees come in at the window, so that it's like living in a garden."—*Lamb to Coleridge*, (*Final Memorials*, i. 171).

Barometers were first sold in London by Jones, a clock-maker in *Inner-Temple-lane*.

"Because the instruments were rare, and confined to the cabinets of the virtuosi; and one was not to be had but by means of some of them. Therefore his lordship [Lord Keeper Guildford] thought fit to put some ordinary tradesmen upon making and selling them in their shops; and, accordingly, he sent for Jones, the clockmaker, in the Inner Temple Lane, and having shown him the fabric, and given him proper cautions in the erecting of them, recommended the setting them forth for sale in his shop; and, it being a new thing, he would certainly find customers. He did so, and was the first person that exposed the instrument to sale publicly in London."—*North's Lives of the Norths*, 8vo ed., 1826, ii. 203.

* Croker's *Boswell*, i. 450.

INNHOLDERS' HALL is in COLLEGE STREET, Dowgate.

INNS OF CHANCERY. Inns, nine number, attached to the four Inns of Court. To the Inner Temple belonged Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn; to the Middle Temple, New Inn and Strand Inn, to Lincoln's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Trenchard's Inn; and to Gray's Inn, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn. [*See these names.*]

INNS OF COURT (THE), "the noble nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the kingdom,"* are four in number—*Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn*. The question of precedence has never been settled, nor is it of much consequence, for each Inn is an independent body; but their popular peculiarities have not been inaptly represented in the well-known lines—

"Inner Temple rich,
Middle Temple poor;
Lincoln's Inn for gentlemen,
And Gray's Inn for a whore."

They are called Inns of Court, from being anciently held in the "Aula Regia," Court of the King's Palace. Their government is vested in "Benchers," consisting of the most successful and distinguished members of the English Bar—a numerous body, "composed of above 3000 Barristers, exclusive of the twenty-eight Serjeants-at-Law."† The number is still enlarging. The increase from 1833 to 1844 was from 1130 to 248. *Rules generally adopted by the four Societies*—Before any person can be admitted a member, he must furnish a statement in writing, describing his age, residence, condition in life, and comprising a certificate of his respectability and fitness, signed himself and a bencher of the society, or barristers. The *Middle Temple* require the signatures of two barristers of the Inn, and of a bencher, but in each of the three other Inns, the signatures of barristers of any of the four Inns will suffice. A person is admitted without the approbation of a bencher; or of the benchers' council assembled. At *Lincoln's Inn* a person can be admitted a student, or called to the bar, who has ever been a paid clerk to a barrister, conveyancer, special pleader or equity draftsman. The rule observed in

* Ben Jonson dedicates his *Every Man Out of Humour*, "To the Noblest Nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the Kingdom, the Inns of Court."
† Times, May 12th, 1846. ‡ Warren, p. 1.

our Courts was so strict at one time, that, as Gerard Leigh tells us, "gentlemen of three commons only were admitted." This rule was served as late as the reign of Charles I. As soon as a person has been admitted a student he is allowed free access to the library of the Inn to which he belongs, and is also entitled to a seat in the *Temple Church*, or chapel of his Inn, paying only some trifling sum annually by way of preachers' dues. He is also entitled to have his name set down for chambers. The applicant, before he can enter into "commons," must sign a bond with sureties conditioned to pay the expenses. A student, previous to keeping any commons, must deposit with the treasurer of the Society 100*l.*, to be returned (without interest) on its depositor being called to the bar; or in case of his death, to his personal representative. But this deposit is not required on the part of persons who shall produce a certificate of having kept two years' terms at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, or of his being a member of the faculty of Advocates in Scotland. The *Middle Temple* includes the Universities of Durham and London. At the *Inner Temple*, the candidate for admission, who has not taken the degree of B.A., must pass an examination at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, is required to pass an examination by a barrister, appointed by the Bench for that purpose, in the Greek and Latin languages, and in history or literature in general. No person who is a priest's or deacon's orders can be called to the bar. In the *Inner Temple* an attorney must have ceased to be on the rolls, and an articled clerk to be in articles, for three years before he can be called to the bar. In the *Gray's Inn* the period is only two years. Before a gentleman can be called to the bar, he is required by the regulations of all the Inns to be of three years' standing, and to have kept "commons" for twelve terms, dining in the Hall at least three times in each term. In the *Middle Temple* a three years' standing, and twelve commons kept, entitle a gentleman to be called to the bar, provided he is above twenty-three years of age. No person can be called to the bar at any of the Inns of Court before he is twenty-one years of age, and a standing of five years is understood to be required of every member before being called. The members of the several Universities, &c., may be called after three years' standing. Any person wishing to be called to the bar must make application to a Master of the

Bench, to move that he be so called. The call is by an act of the benchers in council or parliament assembled, and the name and description of every candidate must be hung up in the Hall for a fortnight before. Applications for admission to be made to the treasurer of the Inn, at his office, and all necessary information will be instantly afforded. In *Lincoln's Inn*, a person wishing to be called to the bar must read his exercises at the bar-table, and the barristers at that table have a power of rejection, subject to an appeal to the benchers. If not rejected by the bar-table, it is still necessary that he should be approved by the Bench. The reading of exercises is a mere form, but preserved for the purpose of compelling the personal appearance, before the bar-table, at dinner-time, of the candidate for admission. The entrance expenses of each Inn average about 35*l.*, the great bulk of which is for stamps, *i. e.*, 25*l.* for admission, and 1*l.* 15*s.* for a bond. At *Gray's Inn* the bond is only 1*l.* The stamp required for a call to the bar costs 50*l.* The additional charges amount to between 20*l.* and 30*l.* Every student may, if he choose, dine in the Hall every day during term. A bottle of wine is allowed to each mess of four. His commons' bill, if he dine the whole of each term, will be about 10*l.* or 12*l.* annually.

"With us a sufficient knowledge of jurisprudence is supposed to be gained by eating a certain number of dinners in the Hall of one of the Inns of Court, whereby men are often called to the bar wholly ignorant of their profession; and being pushed on by favour or accident, or native vigour of mind, they are sometimes placed in high judicial situations, having no acquaintance with law beyond what they may have picked up as practitioners at the bar."—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*, 2nd ed., i. 514.

"The discipline of these societies was, till within these eighty years, (1760), very strict. The students appeared upon all occasions, and in all places, in their proper habits; and for neglecting to appear in such habit, or for want of decency in it, they were punished by being put two years backward in their standing. This habit was discontinued because the Templars, having been guilty of riots in some parts of the town, being known by their habits to be such, a reproach was thereby reflected on the society for want of discipline."—*Pegge's Curialia Misc.*, p. 324.

King James I. declares, in one of his printed speeches in the Star Chamber, that there were only three classes of people who had any right to settle in London—the courtiers, the citizens, and the gentlemen of the Inns of Court. When the King

delivered this opinion, each Inn of Court consisted of about twenty readers, sixty utter barristers, and 180 socii, or "fellows" who spent their time in the study of the law, and commendable exercises fit for gentlemen. A student of an *Inn of Chancery* became an inner barrister of an Inn of Court soon after his admission, and after seven years he proceeded an utter or outer barrister, and was then said to have been called to the bar. Readers, or, as they are now called, benchers, were men of at least twelve years' standing as utter barristers.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS (COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF), 33, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS—entrance, No. 5, *Portugal-street*. The unclaimed monies arising from insolvent estates is laid out in Exchequer Bills; the interest on which is now applicable to the expenses of obtaining the discharge of poor prisoners, pursuant to 118th sect. of Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110. The first Commissioner has 2000*l.* a-year; the three other Commissioners 1500*l.* each.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS (ROYAL), 16, LOWER GROSVENOR STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. Founded 1834 for the advancement of architecture, and incorporated by royal charter, Jan. 11th, 1837. There are three classes of members:—1. Fellows: architects engaged as principals for at least seven years in the practice of civil architecture. 2. Associates: persons engaged in the study of civil architecture, or in practice less than seven years, and who have attained the age of twenty-one. 3. Honorary Fellows. The meetings are held every alternate Monday at 8 p. m., from the first Monday in November till the end of June inclusive. Associate's admission fee, 1 guinea; Fellow's admission fee, 5 guineas. There is a good library of books on architecture.

INSTITUTION (ROYAL). [*See Royal Institution.*]

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 25, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. Established 1818; incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, 1828. The Institution consists of Members resident in London paying 4 guineas annually, and Members not resident 3 guineas annually; of Associates resident in London paying 3 guineas annually, and Associates not resident 2½ guineas; of Graduates resident in London paying 2½ guineas annually, and Graduates not resident 2 guineas; and of Honorary Members. The ordinary General

Meetings are held every Tuesday at 8 p. m. from the second Tuesday in January to the end of June. The first president was Thomas Telford, (1820—34); the second, James Walker, (1835—45); the third, Sir John Rennie; and the present one, Joshua Field Esq. *Observe*.—Portrait of Thomas Telford, engineer of the Menai Bridge, and President of the Institution for fourteen years.

IRELAND YARD, on the west side of ST. ANDREW'S HILL, and in the parish of ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIARS. Here stood the house which Shakspeare bought in 1612 and bequeathed by will to his daughter Susanna Hall. In the deed of conveyance to the poet, the house is described as "abutting upon a street leading down to Puddle Wharf," and "now or late in the tenure or occupation of one William Ireland; [hence, *Ireland-yard*] "part of which said tenement is erected over a great gate, leading to a capital messuage, which some time was in the tenure of William Blackwell Esquire, deceased, and since that in the tenure or occupation of the Right Honorable Henry, now Earl of Northumberland." The original deed of conveyance is shown in the City of London Library, at Guildhall under a handsome glass case. The street leading down to *Puddle-wharf* is now called St. Andrew's-hill, from the church of *St. Andrew-in-the-Wardrobe*: the old and proper name is Puddle-Dock-hill.

IRONGATE STAIRS, LOWER THAME STREET.

"Then towards the East is a great and strong gate, commonly called the Iron gate, but not usually opened."—*Stow*, p. 19.

IRONMONGERS' HALL, on the north side of *Fenchurch-street*—the Hall of the Ironmongers, the tenth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The present Hall was erected by Thomas Holden, architect whose name with the date 1748 appears on the front. The Ironmongers were incorporated for the first time in 1464—3rd of Edward IV. *Observe*.—Portrait of Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, by Gainsborough presented by Lord Hood, on his admission into this Company in 1783, after the freedom of the City had been conferred upon him for his eminent naval services. The great barqueting hall has recently been decorated in the Elizabethan style, by Jackson and Son in papier mâché and carton pierre.

IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"Next beyond the Mercers' Chapel and the

hall is Ironmonger Lane, so called of Ironmongers dwelling there, whereof I read in the reign of Edward I., &c. In this lane is the small parish church of St. Martin, called Pomary, upon what occasion I certainly know not. It is supposed to be full of apples growing where houses are now lately built; for myself have seen large void places here."—*Stow*, p. 102.

The church of St. Martin was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

IRONMONGER ROW, OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S, first turning east of the church. Here, in 1763, died George Psalmanazar. He is said to have spent his evenings at a public-house in Old Street, where many persons, including Dr. Johnson, went to talk with him. When Johnson was asked whether he ever contradicted Psalmanazar: "I should as soon," said he, "have contradicted a Bishop."

ISLE OF DOGS. A low marshy tract on the left bank of the Thames, facing Deptford and Greenwich, encircled on its east, west, and south side by a bend of the river, giving it the form of a peninsula, but converted into an island within the present century by the *West India Dock Canal*, which cuts across it from Limehouse to Blackwall. In 1830 it was nearly uninhabited; since that time it has been gradually assuming the aspect of a great colony of manufactures. Several large iron-shedders' yards, chemical works, &c., have been erected on it.

A low marshy ground near Blackwall, so called, as is reported, for that a waterman carried a man into this marsh and there murdered him. The man having a dog with him he would not leave his master; but hunger forced him many times to swim over the Thames to Greenwich; which the watermen who plied at the bridge [pier] observing, followed the dog over, and by that means the murdered man was discovered. Upon after the dog swimming over to Greenwich edge, where there was a waterman seated, at which the dog snarled and would not be beat off; which the other watermen perceiving, (and knowing of the murder), apprehended this strange German; who confessed the fact, and was condemned and executed."—*R. B.*, in *Strype*, vol. i., p. 3.

The fertile soil of the Marsh, usually known as the Isle of Dogs, was so called because when former princes made Greenwich their country seat, and used it for hunting, (they say), the kennels for their Dogs were kept on this Marsh; which usually making a great noise, the seamen and others thereupon called the place the Isle of Dogs: though it is not an Isle, indeed scarce a Peninsula, the neck being about a mile in length."—*Dr. Woodward*, in *Strype*, *Circuit Walk*, p. 102.

"The Isle of Dogs—a fine rich level for fattening of cattle. Eight oxen fed here of late were sold for 34*l.* a-piece: and a Hog fed here was sold for 20*l.* and 6*d.*"—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 44.

"*Bowdler*. Where could I wish myself now? In the Isle of Dogs, so I might 'scape scratching.'"—*Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Thierry and Theodoret*, Act iii., sc. 2.

"*Moll Cutpurse*. O Sir, he hath been brought up in the Isle of Dogs, and can both fawn like a spaniel and bite like a mastiff as he finds occasion."—*Middleton and Dekker*, *The Roaring Girl*, 4to, 1611.

I find it described in Norden's map of Middlesex, (4to, 1593), as "Isle of Dogs Ferme." Nash wrote a play called *The Isle of Dogs*, for which, in 1598, he was imprisoned in the Fleet. Mr. Dyce is of opinion that it was a place where persons took refuge from their creditors and the officers of justice.* But this I doubt.

ISLINGTON. A village, which was originally considered remote from London; but, like *Chelsea*, on the other side, it is now a part of this great and increasing metropolis—"the monster London" of Cowley's poem upon "Solitude."

"Let but thy wicked men from out thee go,
And all the fools that crowd thee so,
Even thou, who dost thy millions boast,
A village less than Islington wilt grow,
A solitude almost."—*Cowley*.

"Not only London echoes with thy fame,
But also Islington has heard the same."

Dryden (?) †

The origin of the name is unknown. In ancient records it is written Isendune, Isendon, Iseldon, Yseldon, and Eyseldon. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. This village, originally famous for its ducking-ponds, its cheesecakes and custards, is still celebrated for its cowkeepers. The wells were first discovered in 1683. [*See Sadler's Wells.*]

"*Master Stephen*. What do you talk on it? Because I dwell at Hogsden, I shall keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury or the citizens that come ducking to Islington Ponds."—*Ben Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*.

"27 March, 1664. Walked through the Ducking Pond Fields; but they are so altered since my father used to carry us to Islington, to the old man's, at the King's Head, to eat cakes and ale (his name was Pitts), that I did not know which was the Ducking Pond [*see Ball's Pond*], nor where I was."—*Pepys*.

* *Middleton's Works*, ii. 535.

† A couplet fathered on Dryden, in the Whig Examiner, by Addison. It is as good as anything in the *Bathos*.

“Audacious and unconscionable Islington! Was it not enough that thou hast, time out of mind, been the Metropolitan Mart of Cakes, Custards, and Stewed Pruans? The chief place of entertainment for Suburb Bawds, and Loitering Prentices? Famons for Botti'd Ale that Begins the Huzzza! before one drinks the Health, and Statutable Cans, nine at least to a Quart.

People may talk of Epsom Wells,
Of Tunbridge Springs which most excells,
I'll tell you by my ten years' practice
Plainly what the matter of fact is:

Those are but good for one disease,

To all distempers *this* gives ease.”—*A Morning Romble; or, Islington Wells Burlesqt.* London: Printed by George Croom, for the Author, 1681. [Single half-sheet.]*

“Islington, as famous for cakes as Stepney or Chelsea is for buns.”—*Dr. King's Journey to London*, A.D. 17—, (*Works*, i. 193).

“A man who gives the natural history of the cow is not to tell how many cows are milked at Islington.”—*Johnson, in Boswell, by Croker*, p. 587.

Observe.—No. 41, Cross-street. The ceiling of a back room on the first floor has the arms of England, the initials E. R., (Elizabetha Regina), and the date, 1595, in stucco; also the initials T^FI (Thomas and Jane Fowler), fleur-de-lys, medallions, &c. The Fowlers were Lords of the Manor of Barnsbury; hence Barnsbury Park, Islington.—In a large room in the first floor of the Old Parr's Head, John Henderson is said to have made his first essay in acting.—St. Peter's Church, by Barry, R.A.: cost 3407*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*: consecrated July 14th, 1835. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

“There is a house no farther from London than Islington, about a bow's shot on this side the church, which, tho' I think it has no such evidences remaining upon its walls, cielings or windows, that will prove him [Raleigh] to have been its owner, the arms that are seen there, above a hundred years old, being of a succeeding inhabitant; is yet popularly reported to have been a villa of his . . . As for the house, it is and has been, for many years, an inn” [the Pied Bull].—*Oldys's Life of Raleigh*, fe. lxxiv.

William Collins, the poet.

“After his return from France, the writer of this character paid him a visit at Islington, where he was waiting for his sister, whom he had directed to meet him. There was then nothing of disorder discernible in his mind by any but himself; but he had withdrawn from study, and travelled with no other book than an English Testament, such as children carry to the school: when his friend took it in his hand, out of curiosity to see what com-

* See also “An Exclamation from Tunbridge and Epsom against the new found Wells at Islington.” London: Printed for J. How. [Single half-sheet].

panion a Man of Letters had chosen: ‘I have but one book,’ said Collins, ‘but that is the best.’”—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

Colley Cibber; he is said to have died in house next the Castle Tavern.—Olive Goldsmith. [See Canonbury.] Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance, (1770), in Camden-passage, Camden-street. He was found dead on his knees in the posture of prayer.—John Nichols, author of Nichols's Anecdotes, in Highbury-place.—Charles Lamb, in Colebrooke-row, in which he calls “a detached whitish house close the New River, end of Colebrooke-terrace left hand coming from Sadler's Wells.”

“When you come Londonward, you will find no longer in Covent Garden; I have a cottage Colebrook Row, Islington; a cottage, for it is detached; a white house with six good rooms in the New River (rather elderly by this time) ru (if a moderate walking pace can be so termed) ele to the foot of the house; and behind is a spacious garden with vines, (I assure you), pears, strawberries, parsnips, leeks, carrots, cabbages, to delight the heart of old Aleinous. You enter without passage into a cheerful dining-room, all studded over and rough with old books; and above is a light some drawing-room, with three windows, full choice prints. I feel like a great lord, never having had a house before.”—*Charles Lamb to B. Barton*.

[See Ball's Pond; Canonbury; New River Sadler's Wells.]

IVY BRIDGE, IVY LANE, STRAND. pier, or bridge, in the old use of the word at the bottom of Ivy-bridge-lane, the first turning west of *Salisbury-street*, leading the half-penny steam-boats.

“Ivy bridge in the high street, which had a way under it leading down to the Thames, the like sometime had the Strand bridge, is now taken down, but the lane remaineth as afore or better and parteth the liberty of the Duchy and the City of Westminster on that south side.”—*Stow*, p. 1.

“Ivy Bridge now very bad, and scarce fit for use, by reason of the unpassableness of the way.”—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 75.

IVY LANE, NEWGATE STREET.

“Ivy Lane, so called of ivy growing on the walls of the Prebend houses.”—*Stow*, p. 128.

At the King's Head (a beef-steak house in this lane) a Club, of which Dr. Johnson was a member, met every Tuesday evening. When Johnson, the year before his death, endeavoured to re-assemble as many of the Club as were left, he found, to his regret, he writes, to Hawkins, that Horseman, the landlord, was dead, and the house shut up

JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE. [See St. Michael's Alley.]

JAMES STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE.
Eminent Inhabitants.—Glover, the author of *Æonidas*, an epic poem at No. 11. Pye, the Poet Laureate, at No. 2, in the years 1799 and 1800.* Gifford, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and author of the *Baviad* and *Mæviad*, &c., at No. 6; he died here in 1826, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

"He [Gifford] was a little man dumpled up together, and so ill-made as to seem almost deformed, but with a singular expression of talent in his countenance. He had one singular custom. He used always to have a duenna of a housekeeper to sit in his study with him while he wrote. This female companion died when I was in London, and his distress was extreme. I afterwards heard he got her place supplied. I believe there was no scandal in all this."—*Sir Walter Scott's Diary*.

No. 17 was the residence of Colonel Wardle, who brought the accusations against the Duke of York, which led to the duke's signing his office of Commander-in-chief. Colonel Wardle was living here while the charges were examined into at the bar of the House of Commons.

JAMES STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
Built circ. 1637,† and so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. York-street, in the same parish, deserves a compliment of the same kind.

"The other evening, passing along near Covent Garden, I was joggled on the elbow, as I turned into the Piazza, on the right hand coming out of James Street, by a slim young girl of seventeen, who with a pert air asked me if I was for a pint of wine. I do not know but I should have indulged my curiosity in having some chat with her, but that I am informed the man of the Bumper knows her, and it would have made a story for him not very agreeable to some part of my writings."—*The Spectator*, No. 266.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Sir Henry Herbert, brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and George Herbert, and the last Master of the Revels, lived and died on the west side of this street, in the red-brick house, the site of which but one before the street abuts upon *Port-street*.‡ Sir James Thornhill, the painter, on the east side; "the back-offices and painting-room abutted upon Lang-

ford's (then Cock's) Auction-room, in the Piazza.* No. 27 was the residence of Charles Grignon, (d. 1810), the engraver after Gravelot, Hayman, Wale, &c.†

JAMES STREET, HAYMARKET, has a stone inscribed on one of the houses, "James Street, 1673."

"James Street comes out of the Haymarket and falleth into Hedge Lane, of chief note for its Tennis Court, which takes up the south side of the street: the north side being but ordinarily inhabited."—*Styrie*, B. vi., p. 68.

The Tennis-court, still standing on the south side, was originally a part of Piccadilly Hall or Gaming-house. [See Piccadilly.]

JAMES'S (ST.), BERMONDSEY. The altar-piece, "The Ascension," by J. Wood, was painted in 1844, Mr. Harcourt bequeathing the sum of 500*l.* for that purpose, and stipulating, at the same time, that the picture should be made the subject of competition. Eighty pictures were sent in, and the prize was assigned to Mr. Wood by the judges, Eastlake and Haydon.

JAMES'S (ST.) CHAPEL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD. On the east side of the road, a little above the north end of Tottenham-Court-road; a chapel-of-ease to St. James's, Westminster. *Eminent Persons buried in the Cemetery attached.*—Lord George Gordon, the hero of the riots of 1780. He died in Newgate in 1793.—George Morland, the painter, (d. 1806), in the middle of the small square plat as you enter the gates on the left hand. William Collins, R.A., the painter, then a young man, and unknown, attended the funeral. "When all the attendants were gone away, he put his stick into the wet earth as far as it would go, carried it carefully home, and when dry varnished it."‡ His wife, from whom he had been separated for some time, survived him but a few days, and lies interred by his side.—John Hoppner, the portrait-painter, (d. 1810).

JAMES'S (ST.) CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE. The private chapel of the Palace, situated on the right as you enter the great gateway between the Colour-court and Ambassador's-court. It is an oblong building, chiefly remarkable for its roof—flat, and divided into compartments with armorial bearings. For this chapel (or for an older

* Pinkerton's Cor., ii. 48, and Court Guide for London.
† Rate-books of St. Martiu's.

‡ Rate-books of Covent Garden.

* European Mag. for 1804, p. 329.

† Smith's Nollekens, i. 191.

‡ Collins's Life, by his Son, i. 25.

one, as I suspect, in a different part of the same building),* Holbein painted "Lazarus rising from the dead," long since destroyed.

"I confess I remember to have dressed for St. James's Chapel with the same thoughts your daughters will have at the Opera."—*Lady M. W. Montague to Countess of Bute, (Works, iii. 105).*

Bishop Burnet complained to the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen) of the ogling and sighing in St. James's Chapel, and, to prevent such scenes in future, asked her permission to have the pews raised higher. The Bishop's application made some stir among the fair sex, and occasioned a ballad, which, Dryden informs Mrs. Steward, "is by some said to be by Mr. Maynwaring, or my Lord Peterborough."

"When Burnet perceiv'd that the beautiful dames,
Who flock'd to the Chapel of hilly St. James,
On their lovers the kindest of looks did bestow,
And smil'd not on him while he bellow'd below;
To the Princess he went,
With pious intent

The dangerous ill in the Church to prevent—

Then pray condescend
Such disorders to end,

And from the ripe vineyard such labourers send;
Or build up the seats, that the beauties may see
The face of no hrawny pretender but me.

The Princess, by rude importunity press'd,
Though she laughed at his reasons, allow'd his request;

And now Britain's dames, in a Protestant reign,
Are lock'd up at prayers like the Virgins in Spain;

And all are undone,
As sure as a gun.

Whenever a woman is kept like a nun,
If any kind man from bondage will save her,
The lass will in gratitude grant him the favour."

State Poems.

"Another time in a conference with the late Queen Caroline [George II.'s Queen] Her Majesty observed that she well knew in general the people's freedom in passing their censures upon the Court, and asking him what particular fault they found in her conduct, Mr. Whiston replied, the fault most complained of was that of her talking at Chapel. She promised amendment, but proceeding to ask what other faults were objected to her, He replied, 'When your Majesty has amended this I'll tell you of the next.'—*Art. "Whiston," in Bio. Brit., vi. 4214.*

Prince George of Denmark and the Princess Anne, Frederick Prince of Wales and the daughter of the Duke of Saxe Gotha,

* The large window to the street is a recent insertion; there were before two old, small, and I think, irregular windows.

George IV. and the Earl of Sandwich were in the present Majesty and Prince Albert, were all married in this chapel. I may add, that the register records the marriage of Sir Christopher Wren and Madam Jane Fitz Williams, Feb. 24th, 1676. This was the great architect's second marriage. The Royal family used formerly to attend this chapel (which communicates by a private gallery with the State apartments), but her present Majesty has had a chapel constructed in Buckingham Palace. There are seats appropriated to the nobility. The Duke of Wellington, when in town invariably attends the morning service in this chapel. Service is performed at 8 a.m. and 12 noon. Admittance 2s. The service is chaunted by the boys of the Chapel Royal. Dr. John Bull, the composer of the music of "God Save the King," was organist of the Chapel Royal in 1591.

JAMES'S (ST.) CHURCH, PICCADILLY or, ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER. Built by Sir Christopher Wren; consecrated, Sunday July 13th, 1684, and erected at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, the patron of Cowley, and the husband, it is said, of Henrietta Maria, the widow of Charles I. The parish was taken out of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. The first rector was Dr. Tenison, and the second Dr. Wake, both successively Archbishops of Canterbury. A third eminent rector was Samuel Clarke, author of *The Attributes of the Deity*, who lived in the old red brick rectory-house, on the site of the present, No. 146, Piccadilly. He disliked going out, and yet was fond of exercise; so he amused and exercised himself at home with leaping over forms, and chairs and tables. The exterior of the church of red brick with stone quoins, and is mean and ugly in the extreme. The interior is masterpiece, light, airy, elegant, and capacious—well worthy the study of an architect. It is Wren's *chef d'œuvre*—and especially adapted to the Protestant Church service.

"I can hardly think it practicable to make single room so capacious, with pews and galleries as to hold above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear distinctly and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the parish church of St. James, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious with the qualifications that hath yet been built; and yet a solemn time when the church was much crowded I could not discern from a gallery that 2000 persons were present in this church I mention, though ve

JAMES'S (ST.) FAIR, II. And yet, as there are no walls or a second order, nor lantern, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, and also the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such the cheapest form of any I could invent."—*Sir Christopher Wren*.

The marble font, a very beautiful one, is the work of Grinling Gibbons. The missing cover (represented in Vertue's engraving) was stolen, and, it is said, subsequently being used as a kind of sign at a spirit-shop in the immediate neighbourhood of the church.* The beautiful foliage over the altar is also from his hand. The organ, a very fine one, was made for James II., and designed for the king's popish chapel at Whitehall. His daughter, Queen Mary, gave it to the church. The painted window at the east end of the chancel, by Wailes of Newcastle, was erected in 1846.

"Another foolish thing that was done by the same advice, as I suppose, was sending to the minister of St. James's Church, where the Princess [Queen Anne afterwards] used to go, (while she lived at Berkeley House), to forbid them to lay the next upon her cushion, or take any more notice of her than other people. But the minister refusing to obey without some order from the Crown in writing, which they did not care to give, that noble design dropt."—*An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough*, p. 100.

"*Berinthia*. Pray which church does your lordship most oblige with your presence?"

"*Lord Foppington*. Oh! St. James's, madam:—here's much the best company.

"*Amanda*. Is there good preaching too?"

"*Lord Foppington*. Why, faith, madam—I can't tell. A man must have very little to do there that can give an account of the sermon."—*Vanbrugh*, *The Relapse*; or, *Virtue in Danger*, 4to.

"*Lucinda*. For my part I hate solitude, churches, and prayers.

"*Belliza*. So do I directly; for except St. James's church, one scarce sees a well dressed man, or ever perceives a how from anything above one's mercer."—*Mrs. Centlivre*, *Love's Contrivance*, 4to.

"*Colonel Woodvil*. You will find we go to church orderly as the rest of our neighbours.

"*Sir John Woodvil*. Ay! to what church?"

"*Col.* St. James's Church—the Establish'd church."—*Cibber*, *The Nonjuror*, 8vo.

"St. James's Church is also worth seeing, more especially on a Holiday or Sunday, when the fine assembly of beauties and quality come there. But here is one great fault in the churches here, and that is, that a stranger cannot have a convenient seat without paying for it; and particularly at this church, where it costs one almost as dear as to see a play."—*De Foe*, *A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 305.

The parish contains 168 streets and alleys, of which number 58 are totally without sewers.* *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Charles Cotton, Izaak Walton's associate in *The Complete Angler*, d. 1686-7.—Dr. Sydenham, the physician, "in the south aisle, near the south door." There is a recently-erected tablet to his memory. He lived and died (1689) in *Pall Mall*.—James Huysman, the painter, (d. 1696). He lived in Jermyn-street.—The elder and younger Vandervelde. On a grave-stone in the church is, or was, this inscription: "Mr. William Vandervelde, senior, late painter of sea-fights to their Majesties King Charles II. and King James, dyed 1693."—Michael Dahl, the painter, (d. 1743).—Tom d'Urfey, the dramatist, (d. 1723). There is a tablet to his memory on the outer south wall of the tower of the church. The inscription is simple enough: "Tom d'Urfey, dyed February 26, 1723."—Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's Memoirs, (d. 1704). There is a monument to his memory in the chancel. He lived and died in Romney House, St. James's-square, now the site of the Eretheum Club.—Dr. Arbuthnot, (d. 1734-5), the friend of Pope, Swift, and Gay.—Mark Akenside, M.D., author of *The Pleasures of Imagination*. He died in Old Burlington-street, and, leaving by will his body to be buried at the discretion of his executor, was interred in the church of the parish in which he died.—James Dodsley, "many years an eminent bookseller in Pall Mall," (d. 1797). He was the brother of R. Dodsley. There is a tablet to his memory.—The Duke of Queensbury, (old Q, as he was called), in a vault under the communion-table. He lived in Piccadilly, and died in 1810.—James Gillray, the caricaturist; in the churchyard, beneath a flat stone on the west side of the rectory. He died in 1815, aged 58. [See St. James's Street.]—Sir John Malcolm, the eminent soldier and diplomatist.—The register records the baptisms of the polite Earl of Chesterfield and the great Earl of Chatham. The portraits of the rectors in the vestry are worth seeing.

JAMES'S (ST.), CLERKENWELL. A church on Clerkenwell-green, near the Sessions House, occupying the site of a much older church to the same saint; originally the choir of a Benedictine Nunnery, founded circ. 1100, and of which the last lady-

* Prayley's *Londiniana*, ii. 282.

* The Times, Jan. 28th, 1848.

priress was Isabel Sackville, (d. 1570), youngest daughter of Sir Richard Sackville, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset. The first stone of the present building was laid Dec. 17th, 1788, and the church consecrated July 10th, 1792. In the vaults are preserved the tombs of Prior Weston, the last Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, (d. 1540), and the Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, (d. 1535), from whom Berkeley-street adjoining derives its name, second wife to Sir Maurice Berkeley, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth. At the east end is a pile of coffins from the old church, and in this pile rest the remains of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, who died in *St. John's-square*, March 17th, 1714-15. His grave-stone was cut by "Mr. Stanton, a stone-cutter, next door to St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn."* John Weaver, author of the folio volume of Funeral Monuments, and Richard Perkins and John Sumner, celebrated actors before the Restoration, were buried in the burial-ground belonging to this church. Weaver dates his epistle before his Funeral Monuments, "from my house in Clerkenwell-close, this 28th of May, 1631."

JAMES'S (ST.) COFFEE HOUSE, St. JAMES'S STREET, (no longer standing). A Whig coffee-house from the time of Queen Anne till late in the reign of George III., the last house but one on the south-west corner of St. James's-street, frequented by Addison and Steele, and occasionally attended by Goldsmith and Garrick. When Swift frequented it, it was kept by a person of the name of Elliott.†

"Foreign and Domestic News you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*Tatler*, No. 1.

"Advertisement.—To prevent all mistakes that may happen among gentlemen of the other end of the Town, who come but once a week to St. James's Coffee House, either by mis-calling the servants, or requiring such things from them as are not properly within their respective Provinces; this is to give notice that Kidney, Keeper of the Book-Debts of the ontlying customers, and observer of those who go off without paying, having resigned that employment, is succeeded by John Sowton; to whose Place of Enterer of Messages and first Coffee-Grinder William Bird is promoted; and Samuel Burdock comes as Shoe-Cleaner in the room of the said Bird."—*The Spectator*, No. 24.

"That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all called in at St. James's,

where I found the whiff upward room in a ouzzz politics. The speculations were but very indifferer towards the door, but grew finer as you advance towards the upper end of the room, and were s very much improved by a knot of theorists, wh sat in the inner room, within the steams of th Coffee-Pot, that I there heard the whole Spanis Monarchy disposed of, and all the line of Bourbo provided for in less than a quarter of an hour."—*The Spectator*, No. 403.

"He will begin to be in pain next Irish pos except he sees M.D.'s little handwriting in th glass frame at the bar of St. James's Coffee House."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, (*Works, by Scott*, ii. 149)

"I met Mr. Harley, and he asked me how lon I had learnt the trick of writing to myself? He had seen your letter through the glass case at th coffee house, and would swear it was my hand."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, (*Scott*, ii. 166).

"I must not forget to tell you, that the Partie have their different places, where however stranger is always well received; but a Whig wi no more go to the Cocoa Tree or Ozinda's, than Tory will be scen at the Coffee House of St. James's"—*Dr. Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 172 p. 168.

"Upon reading them [the Town Eclogues] ove at St. James's Coffee House, they were attribut by the general voice to the productions of a Lady Quality. When I produced them at Button's, th poetical jury there brought in a different verid and the foreman strenuously insisted that Mr. Ge was the man."—*Advertisement before 1st Edition Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Town Eclogues*, 1716

"An ardor for military knowledge was a prominent feature in the family character; and it w no uncommon circumstance to see Dr. [Joseph Warton at Breakfast in the St. James's Coff House, surrounded by officers of the Guards, w listened with the utmost attention and pleasure his remarks."—*Wool's Life of Warton*, p. 389.

Goldsmith's Retaliation had its origin in this coffee-house.

"Goldsmith's 'Retaliation' was written in February, 1774, but was not published until after th author's decease. It arose not from a scene at th Literary Club in Gerard Street, as sometimes sa; but from a more miscellaneous meeting, consist of a few of its members and their friends, w assembled to dine at the St. James's Coffee House."—*Prior, Miscellaneous Works of Goldsmith*, iv. 98

The house was closed about 1806; and a large pile of building looking down on Portico Mall erected on the site.

JAMES'S (ST.), DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE A church, consecrated Jan. 2nd, 1622-3 [See Duke's Place.] The right of presentation belongs to the mayor and corporation.

* Le Neve MS. in Brit. Mus., fol. 108.

† Journal to Stella, (*Scott*, ii. 83).

* Yonge's Diary, printed by the Camden Society, p. 65.

JAMES'S (ST.) FAIR, in WESTMINSTER.

"This fair was granted to the Hospital of James by King Edward I., in the 18th year of his reign (1290), to be kept on the eve of St. James, the day, the morrow, and four days following."—*ibid.*, p. 168.

"The xxv day of July [1560] Saint James fayer at Westminster was so great that a man could not have a pygg for mony; and the beare wifes hadd their meate nor drinck before iijij of cloke in the same day. And the chese went very well away for iij. d. of the pounde. Besides the great and mightie number of beggars and baudes that ther were."—*ary of a Resident in London*, 4to, 1848, p. 2040.

"Thursday, the 17th of July, 1651.

"Resolved by the Parliament,

"That the Fair usually held and kept at James's, within the Liberty of the City of Westminster, on or about the twenty-fifth day of July, be forborn this year; And that no Fair be kept or done there by any person or persons whatsoever, till the Parliament shall take further Order.

"Hen. Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti."—*gle sheet in British Museum.*

26 July, 1660. T. Doling carried me to St. James's Fair, and there meeting with Mr. Symons and his wife, and Luellin, and D. Scobell's wife and cousin, we went to Wood's at the Pell Mell or old house for clubbing) and there we spent till at night."—*Pepys*.

1661, Aug. This year the Fair called St. James's Fair was kept the full appointed time, being a fortnight, but during that time many lewd and infamous persons were by his Majesty's express command to the Lord Chamberlain, and his lordship's direction to Robert Nelson, Esq., for the committing of these to the House of Correction; their names are these:—Tory Rory, Mrs. Winter, Jane Chapman, Rebecca Baker, Anne Browne, Elizabeth Dickinson, Rachel Brinley, Mrs. Munday, Alice Giggins, Nell Yates, Betty Marshall. Some of these were very impudent in the Fair, and discovered their nakedness to several persons, when these whores were drunk, as that they often were."—*Jugge, Addit. MS., Brit. Mus.*, 10,116.

Advertisement.—Whereas St. James' Fair has been formerly kept in the Road near the House [Place] of St. James; be it known, that hereafter it is to be kept in St. James' Market Place, to begin on the 25th of July, 1665, and to continue for 15 days at least in the Place aforesaid: A special licence being taken for a better Regulation of the people thereabouts then has been formerly."—*The Spectator*, June 1st, 1665.

St. James's Fair, which of late years was kept in the Road leading to Tyburn; but such great debauchery and lewdness was practised here, that it was suppressed by King Charles the Second."—*ibid.*, B. vi., p. 77.

bailliff of the fair, in the reign of Charles I., was Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, (d. 1643), and the profits of the fair

were valued, in 1650, at 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.** [*See May Fair.*]

JAMES'S (ST.) GATE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE. The first place where peace is proclaimed.

"Send your man to St. James's Gate to wait for me with a chair."—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, 4to, 1672.

JAMES'S (ST.), GARLICKHITHE. A church in the ward of *Vintry*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1676. It is a poor and indifferent specimen of his abilities—perhaps the worst in London. The altar-piece was painted by the late A. Geddes, A.R.A.; and the church called Garlickhithe, or Garlickhive, "for that of old time, on the bank of the river of Thames, near to this church, garlick was usually sold."† There is a figure of St. James over the clock. The right of presentation belongs to the Bishop of London.

JAMES'S (ST.) MARKET, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

"A large place with a commodious Market-House in the midst, filled with Butchers' Shambles; besides the Stalls in the Market-Place for Country Butchers, Higglers, and the like; being a Market now [1720] grown to great account, and much resorted unto, as being well served with good provisions."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 83.

"1 April, 1666. Up and down my Lord St. Albans his new building and market-house, looking to and again into every place building."—*Pepys*.

"Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,

Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal."

Gay, Trivia.

Here, in a room over the market-house, preached Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist. On the occasion of his first sermon the main beam of the building cracked beneath the weight of the congregation. Here, behind the bar of the Mitre Tavern, kept at that time by Mrs. Voss, the aunt of "Miss Nanny," Farquhar, the dramatist, found Mrs. Oldfield, then a girl of sixteen, rehearsing the *Scornful Lady* of Beaumont and Fletcher. Here, in Market-street, lived George III.'s fair Quakeress, Hannah Lightfoot. One of Sheridan's romantic bets for 500 guineas is dated from the "One Tun, St. James's Market, May 26th, 1808."‡ The market was destroyed

* Augmentation Records at Carlton Ride, Nos. 71 and 72.

† Stow, p. 93.

‡ Moore's Life of Sheridan, ii. 355.

for Waterloo-place and Regent-street, in the back parlous of which a few tripe-shops and greengrocers' stalls are its only relics.

JAMES'S (ST.) PALACE. An irregular brick building, the only London Palace of our Sovereigns from the period of the fire at *Whitehall* in the reign of William III. to the occupation of *Buckingham Palace* by her present Majesty. It was first made a manor by Henry VIII., and was previously an hospital dedicated to St. James, and founded for fourteen sisters, "maidens that were leprous." When Henry altered or rebuilt it, (it is uncertain which), he annexed the present Park, closed it about with a wall of brick, and thus connected the manor of St. James's with the manor or Palace of *Whitehall*.^{*} Little remains of the old Palace; nothing, I believe, but the old dingy patched-up brick gateway towards *St. James's-street*, part of what has since been called the *Chapel Royal*, and the initials H. A. (Henry and Anne Boleyn) in the chimney-piece of the old Presence Chamber. A detached Library, on the site of *Stafford House* and part of the Green Park, was commenced by Caroline, Queen of George II., and finished Oct. 29th, 1737. It was of plain red brick, 60 feet long, 30 feet high, and 30 feet broad, and stood apart from the Palace. A frontage (facing *Cleveland-row*) was built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, upon his marriage, on the site of the sutling-houses belonging to the Guards.[†] A fire, on Jan. 21st, 1809, in the Duke of Cambridge's lodgings, destroyed much of the eastern part of the building. The Queen still holds her drawing-rooms in this Palace, for the purposes of which, though not for a royal residence, it is particularly adapted; and in the "Colour-court," (to the east, and so called because the standard of the household regiment on duty is planted within it), the Guards muster every day at eleven, and the band of the regiment plays for about a quarter of an hour. The visitor should see this once. *Historical Associations.*—Mary I. died here. Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., died here. Charles II. was born here. Here Charles I. took leave of his children the day before his execution; and here he passed his last night, walking the next morning "from St. James's through the Park, guarded with a regiment of foot and partizans,"[‡] to the scaffold before *Whitehall*. Monk took up his quarters in

"St. James's House," while his plans for the Restoration were as yet undecided. James II.'s son, by Mary of Modena, the old Pretender, was born here. A contemporary plan of the Palace is dotted with lines, to show the way in which the child was said to have been conveyed in the warming-pan to her Majesty's bed in the great bed-chamber. Queen Anne (then Princess Anne) describes St. James's Palace "as much the properest place to a such a cheat in."[†] The Duchess of Kendal (Mademoiselle Schulemberg), the German mistress of King George I., and Miss Brett the English mistress of the same King, had apartments in St. James's Palace. The Duchess of Kendal's apartments were "on the ground-floor, towards the garden. Three of the King's grand-daughters were lodged in the Palace at the same time; and Anne, the eldest, a woman of a most imperious and ambitious nature, soon came words with the English mistress of her grandfather. When the King set out for Hanover, Miss Brett, it appears, ordered her door to be broken out of her apartment in the Palace garden. The Princess Anne offended at her freedom, and not choosing such a companion in her walks, ordered her door to be walled up again. Miss Brett promptly reversed that command; and while bricks and words were bandied about the King died suddenly, and the empire of the imperious mistress was at an end. Mr Howard, (afterwards Countess of Suffolk) the mistress of George II., had an apartment here, the same formerly occupied by the Duchess of Kendal. The King was not allowed to retain undisturbed possession of his mistress. Mr Howard went one night into the quadrangle of St. James's, and before the Guards and other audience vociferously demanded his wife to be restored to him. He was, however, so thrust out, and just as soon soothed, selling (as Walpole had heard) his not honour and the possession of his wife for a pension of 1200*l.* a-year.

"The Queen had an obscure window at James, that looked into a dark passage, light only by a single lamp at night, which looked up Mrs. Howard's apartment. Lord Chesterfield, on Twelfth night, at Court, had won so large a sum of money, that he thought it imprudent to carry home in the dark, and deposited it with the mistress. Thence the Queen inferred great immorality, and thenceforwards Lord Chesterfield con-

^{*} Stow, p. 168.

† London Daily Post of Sept. 24th, 1735.

‡ Whitelocke, p. 374.

^{*} Whitelocke, p. 636.

† Dalrymple, ii. 303, 308.

tain no favour from Court; and finding himself operate went into opposition."—*Horace Walpole's miscellanies.*

re Miss Vane, one of the Maids of Honour, ("Yet Vane could tell what ills in beauty spring"), was delivered in her womb of a child, the father of which was Frederick, Prince of Wales. Here I Caroline, Queen of George II.; and here George IV. was born. In the dingy black house on the west side of the Ambassadors' Court, or west quadrangle, Marshal Berwick was lodged in 1814. He would frequently sit at the drawing-room windows, smoking and bow to people, pleased with the notice that was taken of him. Godolphin House in the Stable-yard (pulled down to the site of Stafford House) was the last London residence of Charles James Fox. In the great Council Chamber, before the King and Queen, the odes of the Poets Laureate were performed and sung. In James II.'s reign, Sir Peter Paul Rubens, the painter, was keeper of the gardens belonging to the Palace. [See St. James's Chapel; Friary.]

JAMES'S (ST.) PARK. A park of about seventy-seven acres, (shaped not unlike a kite), originally appertaining to the Palace of St. James's; first formed and enclosed in by Henry VIII.; re-planted and beautified by Charles II.; and finally enlarged by George IV., much as we now see it in 1827, 1828, and 1829. What I shall describe is the head of the kite is bordered by the site of the principal public offices: the Horse Guards in the centre, the Admiralty on its right, and the Treasury on its left. The tail of the kite is occupied by *Buckingham Palace*; its north side by the *Green Park*, *Stafford House*, *St. James's Palace*, *Borough House*, *Carlton-House-terrace*, *Carlton Ride*; and its right or south side by *Queen-square*, and the Wellington barracks for part of the Household Troops. The gravelled space in front of the Horse Guards is called the parade, and formed a part of the *Tilt Yard* of Whitehall; the north side is called the *Mall*, and the south side the *Birdcage-walk*. Milton lived in a house in *St. James's Park*, with a garden reaching into the *Birdcage-walk*; Nell Gwynne in *Pall Mall*, with a garden with a mound at the end overlooking the Mall; and Lord Chancellor Jeffries, in the large brick house at the end of *Storey's Gate*, with a flight of stone steps leading into the Park. [See Duke Street.] The celebrated Park, with its broad gravelled walks and winding sheet of water, was, till

the time of Charles II., little more than a grass park, with a few trees irregularly planted, and a number of little ponds. The background of Hollar's full-length figure of Summer, engraved in 1644, affords a pleasant glimpse of its landscape beauties. Charles II. threw the several ponds (*Rosalmond's Pond* excepted) into one artificial canal, built a decoy for ducks, a small ring-fence for deer, planted trees in even ranks, and introduced broad gravel walks in place of narrow and winding footpaths. Well might Dr. King exclaim—

"The fate of things lies always in the dark;
What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?"

Charles I., attended by Bishop Juxon and a regiment of foot, (part before and part behind him),* walked, Jan. 30th, 1648-9, through the Park from *St. James's Palace* to the scaffold at *Whitehall*. He is said on his way to have pointed out a tree near *Spring Gardens*, as planted by his brother Prince Henry. Here Cromwell took White-*locke* aside and sounded the Memorialist on the subject of a King Oliver.

"7 Nov. 1652. It was about this time in a fair Evening, I being walking in St. James's Park, to refresh myself after business of toil and for a little exercise, that the Lord General Cromwell meeting with me, saluted me with more than ordinary courtesy, and desired me to walk aside with him, that we might have some private discourse together. I waited on him, and he began the discourse betwixt us, which was to this effect. . . . Cromwell: What if a Man should take upon him to be King? White-*locke*: I think that remedy would be worse than the disease."—*White-*locke**.

The great storm in which Cromwell died destroyed many of the trees in St. James's Park, and was long remembered.

"On Tuesday night [Feb. 7th, 1698-9] we had a violent wind which blew down three of my chimneys, and dismantled all one side of my house by throwing down the tiles. The great trees in St. James's Park are many of them torn up from the roots, as they were before Oliver Cromwell's death and the late Queen's."—*Dryden to Mrs. Steward*.

The changes made at the Restoration will be best understood by a series of short extracts from the writers who refer to them. The person employed by the King was, it is said, Le Nôtre, architect of the groves and grottos at Versailles, (d. 1700), but there is reason to believe that Dr. Morison, formerly engaged in laying out the grounds of the

* Lord Leicester's Journal, by Blencowe, p. 59.

Duke of Orleans,* was the King's chief adviser.

"For future shade, young trees upon the banks
Of the new stream appear in even ranks:
The voice of ORPHEUS, or AMPHION'S hand,
In better order could not make them stand.

* * * * *
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade:
The gallants dancing by the river side;
They bathe in summer, and in winter slide.
Methinks I hear the musick in the boats,
And the loud Echo which returns the Notes:
While over-head a flock of new-sprung fowl
Hangs in the air, and does the sun controul,
Dark'ning the sky: they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailers with a feather'd cloud.
Beneath, a shoal of silver fishes glides,
And plays about the gilded barges' sides:
The Ladies, angling in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take:
At once victorious with their lines and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize.

* * * * *
All that can, living, feed the greedy eye,
Or dead, the palate, here you may descry:
The choicest things that furnish'd NOAH'S ark,
Or PETER'S sheet, inhabiting this Park:
All with a border of rich fruit-trees crowned,
Whose lofty branches hide the lofty mound.
Such various ways the spacious valleys lead,
My doubtful Muse knows not what path to tread.
Yonder, the harvest of cold months laid up, †
Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup:
There ice, like crystal firm, and never lost,
Tempers hot July with December's frost;

* * * * *
Here, a well-polish'd Mall gives us the joy,
To see our Prince his matchless force employ."
Waller, A Poem on St. James's Park, as lately improved by His Majesty, fol. 1661.

"16 Sept. 1660. To the Park, where I saw how far they had proceeded in the Pell Mell, and in making a river through the Park, which I had never seen before since it was begun."—*Pepys*.

"11 Oct. 1660. To walk in St. James's Park, where we observed the several engines at work to draw up water, with which sight I was very much pleased."—*Pepys*.

22 Oct. 1660. About 300 men are every day employed in his majesty's worke in making the River in St. James's Park and repairing Whitehall."—*Rugge, Addit. MS. in Brit. Mus., 10, 116.*

"18 Aug. 1661. To walk in St. James's Park, and saw a great variety of fowle which I never saw before."—*Pepys*.

* Dr. Worthington's Correspondence, printed by the Chetham Society.

† "1660, Oct. 22. A Snow House and an Ice House made in St. James's Park, as the mode is in some parts in France and Italy and other hot countries, for to cool wines and other drinks for the summer season."—*Rugge, Addit. MS. Brit. Mus., 10, 116.*

"1661, Sept. This month the road that was formerly used for all coaches and carts and hor from Charing Cross to St. James's by St. James's Park Wall and the backside of Pall Mall, is altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for use of his Majesty in St. James's Park by Wall, and the dust from coaches was very troublesome to the players at Mall. The new road railed on both sides five foot distance the whole field length, also in the Park at the hither end the new River cut there (the length of the Park brass statue [the Gladiator?]) set up upon mount of stone, and the Park made even level the Bridge taken down, and the great ditches filled up with the earth that was digged down: rising ground and the trees cut down, and roots taken away, and grass seed sowed to make pleasant walking, and trees planted in walks
Rugge, Addit. MS. Brit. Mus., 10, 116.

"27 July, 1662. I to walke in the Parke, which is now every day more and more pleasant by new works upon it."—*Pepys*.

"1 Dec. 1662. Over the Parke, where I first saw my life, it being a great frost, did see people walking with their skatees, which is a very pretty sight."—*Pepys*.

"1 Dec. 1662. Having seen the strange wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new Course in St. James's Park, performed before their Majesty by divers gentlemen and others with Scheets in the manner of the Hollanders, with what swift they pass, how suddenly they stop in full career upon the ice, I went home."—*Evelyn*.

"15 Dec. 1662. To the Duke [of York], and showed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go upon his skatees, which I did not like, but he saw very well."—*Pepys*.

"31 March, 1664. I measured the Pell Mell in St. James's Parke, which is above twelve hundred paces long."—*Journal of Sir Thomas Browne's (Browne's Works, i, 56).*

"11 Aug. 1664. This day, for a wager before King, my Lords of Castlehaven and Arran, and of my Lord of Ormond's, they two alone did

* The Gladiator, a caste in bronze, made by Le Scour, removed by Queen Anne to Ham Court, (Dodsley's Environs, iii. 741), and by George IV. to the private grounds of White Castle, where it now is.

"Here [in the garden at St. James's], are half a dozen brasse statues, rare ones, cast by Hubert le Sueur, his Majesty's servant, now dwelling in Saint Bartholomew's, London, the most industrious and excellent statuary in all matters that ever this country enjoyed. The best of these is the Gladiator, molded from that in Cardinal Richelieu's villa, by the procurement and industrious ingenious Master Gage."—*Peacham's Compleat Uleman, 4to, 1661, p. 108.*

"He lays about him like the Gladiator in St. James's Park."—*Nat. Lee, Dedication to Princess of Cleves*. See also Ned Ward's London Spy. It stood in the Parade facing the Horse Guards.

and kill a stout buck in St. James's Park."—
s.

ill this day we have had no considerable frost, last night it froze so very hard, that this morn- the boys began to slide upon the Canal in the ."—*The Duke of York to the Prince of Orange, Ath, 1683.*

Feb. 1664-5. I went to St. James's Park, e I saw various animals. . . The Parke at this time stored with numerous flocks of all sorts of ordinary and extraordinary wild e, breeding about the Decoy, which for being e so grette a Citty, and among such a concourse uddiers and people, is a singular and diverting g. There were also deere of severall countries, uite; spotted like leopards; antelopes; an elk; leere: roebucks; staggs; Guinea goates; oian sheepe, &c. There were withy-potts or r for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in, a little e y^e surface of y^e water."—*Evelyn.*

9 Feb. 1666-7. In the afternoon I saw a tting match for £1000 in St. James's Park e his May, a world of lords and other specta- 'twixt the Western and Northern men, Mr. Se- ry Morice and Lo. Gerard being the judges. Western men won. Many greate sums were d."—*Evelyn.*

April, 1668. This day in the afternoon step- with the Duke of York into St. James's Park, ined; and I was forced to lend the Duke of x my cloak, which he wore through the Park." *pys.*

lost in St. James's Park, November 15, 1671, t eight of the clock at night, a little Spaniel of his Royal Highness; he will answer to the e Towser, he is liver colour'd and white spotted, egs speckled with liver colour and white, with hair growing upon his hind legs, long ears, his under lip a little hanging; if any can give e of him they shall have five pounds for their s."—*London Gazette, Nov. 16th to Nov. 20th, No. 627.*

lost four or five days since in St. James's a Dogg of his Majestie's; full of blew spots, a white cross on his forehead, and about the sss of a Tumbler. The person who shall onnd or taken up the said Dogg are to give e thereof to the porters of Whitehall."—*London tte, No. 627.*

ARLES R.—The Workes and Services com- ised in this Account, were done by our direc- on, 30 May, 1671.

Edward Dudley, Robert Beard, and hers, for 670 Load of Gravell for raisinge of the Longe Walke, and verall causeyways in St. James's arke, in the year 1663, at the rate 12*l.* a load £33 10 0
Edward Maybanke and Thomas reene for bringing in 1023 Load of ravell at 8*l.* the load 34 2 0
verall persons for carrying Rub- sh and Gravell into the said Parke, d spreading it 10 15 0
Phillip Moore, Gardener, for direct-

ing the levelling the ground of the Pond by the Horse-ground and the ground by the Canall side . . . 15 15 0
To Edward Maybanke and Tho. Greene for digging the Decoy and carrying out the earth and levelling the ground about the said Decoy . . . 128 2 11½
To Edward Storey* for wyer and other things used about the Decoy, and for 100 Baskets for the Ducks . . . 8 9 0
To Oliver Honey for paving the feed- ing place for the Ducks and break- ing the ground 1 10 0
To St George Waterman for several Nets for the Decoy 15 3 0
To James Rimes for plants, sets and 400 Bolts of Reeds for the use of the Decoy 15 11 8
To Edward Storey for money paid to sundry workmen for setting the Reeds and Polles round the Decoy and wyering it 9 10 0
To Sydrach Hileus for y^e contriveing of the Decoy in St. James' Parke . . . 30 0 0
For lookeing to the Plantacon and pruning the Trees in St. James' Parke 73 0 7
For Oatmeal, Tares, Hempseed† and other corn for the Birdes and Fowles from September 1660 to 24th June 1670 246 18 0
To William Thawssell for fish for the Cormorant the 12th of March, 1661 1 13 0
To John Scott for Carpenter's Worke done in Wharfing and making Bridges in the Island and Borders, and for Boards used about the Decoy and other Work 45 15 4"

—*From the original Account signed by Charles II.*

"Even his [Charles II.'s] indolent amusement of playing with his dogs, and feeding his ducks in St. James's Park (which I have seen him do) made the common people adore him, and consequently overlook in him, what in a prince of a different temper they might have been out of humour at."—*Colley Cibber's Apology, 8vo, 1740, p. 26.*

I may mention that one or two of the oaks

* From this Edward Storey, *Storey's Gate* derives its name.

† "I have heard that when Berenger was writing his 'History of Horsemanship' he made the proper enquiries every where and particularly at the King's Mews. There he found a regular charge made every year for *Hemp Seed*. It was allowed that none was used, but the charge had been regularly made since the reign of Charles II., and it was recollected that this good-natured monarch was as fond of his ducks as of his dogs, and took pleasure in feeding these fowls in the Canal. It was there- fore concluded that this new article of expense began in his time, and continued to be charged regularly, long after any such seed was used or provided."—*Note in Nichols's Tatler, 8vo, 1786, iii. 361.*

planted in the Park and watered by the King himself were acorns from the royal oak at Boscobel. St. Evremont, a French Epicurean wit, was keeper of the ducks in St. James's Park in the reign of Charles II.

The following letters illustrative of St. James's Park are entered in the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office, and are now published for the first time :—

*To the Governors and Masters of Bethlehem.
Board of Green Cloth,
August 16, 1677.*

GENTLEMEN,

Whereas Deborah Lyddal doth frequently intrude herself into St. James' Park, where she hath committed severall disorders and particularly took a stone offering to throw it at the Queen, and upon examination before us, by her whole carriage and deportment appears to be a woman distracted and void of right understanding; we have thought fit herewith to send the said Lyddal to you to the end and intent that shee may be received and taken into the Hospital of Bethlehem, there to be secured and treated in such manner as persons in her condition use to be. Thus not doubting of your compliance herein we rest,

Gentlemen,
Your very loving Friends,
H. PRISE,
STE. FOX,
W. CHURCHILL.

To the Governors and Masters of the Hospital of Bethlehem.

*Board of Green Cloth,
12th January, 1677 [1677-8].*

GENTLEMEN,

By his Majesty's express command we herewith send you the body of one Richard Harris, who doth frequently intrude himself into St. James' Parke, where he hath committed several disorders, and particularly in throwing an Orange at the King, and having for a long time shewed himself to be a person distracted and voyd of right understanding. We desire that you will receive him into your Hospital of Bethlehem, there to be treated in such manner as is most fit and usual for persons in his condition. Thus not doubting of your compliance therein,

We rest,
Your very loving Friends,
W. MAYNARD,
STE. FOX,
W. BOREMAN,
W. CHURCHILL.*

The following extracts will not require any illustration. I have already (*Board of Green Cloth*) said something on the punishment which followed the very serious offence of drawing a sword in the Park :—

* Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office.

"*Bluffe*. My blood rises at that fellow: I can stay where he is; and I must not draw in the Park — *Congreve, The Old Bachelor*, 4to, 1693.

"Conway Seymour had a rencontre on Sunday last in St. James's Park with Captain Kirk of the Lord Oxford's regiment. I believe both were drunk; and calling one another *beaus* at a distance they challenged, and went out of the Park to fight. Mr. Seymour received a wound in the neck. *Vernon to the Duke of Shrewsbury, June 6th, 1699.*

"'This is a strange Country,' said his Majestie [George I.] 'The first morning after my arrival at St. James's, I looked out of the window, and saw the Park with walls, canal, &c., which they told me were mine. The next day, Lord Chetwynd, Ranger of my Park, sent me a fine brace of carp of my canal; and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me my own carp out of my own canal in my own Park.'—*Walpole's Reminiscences.*

"In one of his ballads he [the Duke of Wharfedale] has bantered his own want of heroism; it was in a song that he made on being seized by the guard in St. James's Park, for singing the Jacobite air, 'The King shall have his own again.'—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.**

"Mr. Prior walks to make himself fat, and I bring myself down; he has generally a cough which he only calls a cold: we often walk round the Park together."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ii. 182.

"Queen Caroline spoke of shutting up St. James's Park, and converting it into a noble garden for the Palace of that name. She asked my father what might probably cost; who replied, 'only the Crowns.'—*Walpoliana*, i. 9.

"Duck Island" was the government wharf created by Charles II. for M. St. Evremont and Caroline, Queen of George II., is said to have given it to Stephen Duck, a thresher-poet.

"I would recommend to our good friend Maudslayi a voyage now and then with me round the Park. What can afford nobler hints for *pastoral* than the Cows and the Milkwomen at your entrance for Spring-Gardens? As you advance, you have no subjects for *Comedy* and *Farce* from one end of the Mall to the other; not to say *Satire*, to which your worthy friend has a kind of propensity. As you turn to the left, you soon arrive at *Rosamon Pond*, long consecrated to disastrous love: *Elegiac* poetry. The *Bird-Cage-Walk*, which

* Traitorous expressions would seem to have been punished more severely when uttered in St. James's Park than in any other place. Francis Heatly was whipt in 1717, from Charing-cross to the upper end of the Haymarket, fined ten groats, and ordered a month's imprisonment, for saying aloud in St. James's Park, "God save King James the Third, and send him a long and prosperous reign;" the following year a soldier was whipt in the Park for drinking a health to the Duke of Ormond; Dr. Sacheverel, and for saying "He hoped soon to wear his right master's cloth."

enter next, speaks its own influence, and inspires you with the gentle spirit of *Madrigal* and *Sonnet*. When we come to *Duck-Island*, we have a double chance for success in the *Georgic* or *Didactic* poetry, as the Governor of it, Stephen Duck, can both instruct our friend in the breed of the Wild-fowl and lend him of his genius to sing their generations."—*Warburton to Bishop Hurd*.

The principal walks in the Park were, the Green Walk," between the Mall and the Park wall, (here Charles II. stood and talked to Nell Gwynne); "the Close Walk," at the head of *Rosamond's Pond*; * and "the long Lime Walk," terminating at a knot of fifty elms. The "Green Walk" went by the name of "Duke Humphrey's Walk," and the "Close Walk" by the cant name of "the Jacobite Walk." [See Buckingham Court.]

"It was yesterday the news in the Jacobite Walk in the Park that his lordship not only quitted but was turned out."—*Vernon Correspondence*, [under 696], i. 39.

"*Lady Fancyful* (reading). If you have a mind to hear of your faults, instead of being praised for your virtues, take the pains to walk in the Green Walk in St. James's with your woman an hour hence."—*Ambrugh, The Provoked Wife*, 4to, 1697.

"The Green Walk afforded us variety of disgraces from persons of both sexes. Here walked beau bareheaded,—here a French fop with both his hands in his pockets carrying all his pleated coat before to shew his silk breeches. There were a cluster of Senators talking of State affairs and the price of Corn and Cattle, and were disturbed with the noisy milk folks—crying—*A Can of Milk, addies; A Can of Red Cow's Milk, Sir* . . . In our way to the Horse Guards was nothing worth our observation, unless 'twas the Bird Cage, inhabited by wild-fowl, the ducks begging charity and the blackguard boys robbing their own bellies to believe them."—*Amusements, Serious and Conical*, by Tom Brown, 8vo, 1700.

temporary Bridge surmounted by a Chinese Pagoda, erected across the Canal: a display of fireworks on the occasion of the arrival of the allied sovereigns in 1814, was taken down about 1825. *Observe*.—Mounting the *Horse Guards*, the mortar cast Seville, by order of Napoleon, employed Soult at Cadiz, and left behind in the retreat of the French army after the battle

Tom Brown's Amusements of London, 8vo, 1700, p. 5.

See in the Correspondence of De Grammont's of Chesterfield (p. 147) a letter with this singular address: "To one who walked 4 whole nights with me in St. James's Park, and yet I never saw who she was." The Right Honourable John Croker has a beautiful sketch, by Gainsborough, of a Lady walking in St. James's Park, whom the artist did not know.

of Salamanca. It was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish government. I have been informed by an officer of the Royal Engineers (often fired upon by this very mortar) that the heaviest shell it carried weighed about 108 lbs., and that its extreme range was 6220 yards. The same officer added, that he had seen a shell from this piece of ordnance range into Cadiz, when the whole of that splendid square, the Plaza de San Antonio, was crowded with the rank and fashion of the place, and fell most accurately in the centre of the square without injuring a single individual. The ducks in the Park belong to the Ornithological Society. In January, 1846, the collection contained upwards of three hundred birds, including twenty-one species, and fifty-one distinct varieties. The Park was lighted with gas in 1822; and the Wellington Barracks in the Birdcage-walk erected in 1834.* [See St. James's Palace, Birdcage Walk, Constitution Hill, Green Park, Mall, and Pall Mall; Mulberry Garden, Rosamond's Pond, Spring Gardens, and Tilt Yard; St. James's Palace, Arlington House, Buckingham House and Palace; Wallingford House; Carlton House; Marlborough House; Stafford House, and Horse Guards.]

JAMES'S (ST.) PLACE, ST. JAMES'S STREET. Built circ. 1694.† The best houses look into *The Green Park*. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Addison. He was living here in 1710.‡

"Addison's chief companions before he married Lady Warwick (in 1716) were Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey, Davenant, and Colonel Brett. He used to breakfast with one or other of them at his lodgings in St. James's Place, dine at taverns with them, then to Button's."—*Pope in Spence*, ed. Singer, p. 196.

Parnell.

"I have not yet seen the dear Archdeacon, who is at his old lodgings in St. James's Place."—*Jervas to Pope*.

Mr. Secretary Craggs. §—William Cleland, the friend of Pope.

"Come as far up St. James's Place as you can, still keeping on the right side, turn up at the end

* Plate 35 of Boydell's Landscapes, executed in 1751, affords a good view of the Park, looking down the Canal towards Buckingham House. Of the Parade there is a clever representation by Canaletti, engraved by T. Bowles, 1753.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Berkeley's Literary Relics, p. 384.

§ See Pope's verses to Mr. C.—"Few words are best; I wish you well."

which lands you at a little court, of which the middle door is that of my house."—*Cleland to Dr. Birch, Nov. 16th, 1739.*

White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, author of Kennett's Register, &c. He died here Dec. 19th, 1728.—Molly Lepel, (Lady Hervey), in a house with five windows in a row fronting the *Green Park*, built for her in 1747, from the designs of Flitcroft, architect of the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, afterwards occupied by the Earl of Moira, (Marquis of Hastings), and subsequently divided into two. She alludes to it in her Letters, p. 170.—Earl Spencer, in *Spencer House*, looking on the *Green Park*; a noble edifice of Italian architecture designed by Vardy.—Sir Francis Burdett, in No. 25.—Samuel Rogers, author of *The Pleasures of Memory*, in No. 22, since the year 1808.

"If you enter his [Rogers's] house—his drawing-room, his library—you of yourself say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor."—*Lord Byron's Journal.*

Mr. Rogers's Pictures, &c.

The Coronation of the Virgin, from the Aldobrandini Palace, (Ann. Caracci).—The Virgin and Child, with Six Saints, (L. Caracci).—The Mill, a small octagon landscape, from B. West's collection, (Claude).—Large Landscape, from the Orleans collection, (Claude).—A. Young Knight, a study of Armour, (Giorgione).—A Head of Christ, from West's collection, (Guido).—Sketch for the large piece of Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of the Saviour, in the Durazzo Palace at Genoa, (Paul Veronese).—Two large Compositions, (N. Poussin).—The Virgin and Child, from the Orleans, Hibbert, and Hope collections, purchased in 1816 at Mr. Hope's sale, (Raphael).—Christ on the Mount of Olives, from the Orleans collection; from whence it was bought by Lord Eldin and sold to Mr. Rogers, (Raphael).—A little picture in the early manner of Raphael, one compartment of the predella to the Altar Piece, executed in 1505 for the Nuns of St. Anthony at Perugia.—The Miracle of St. Mark, sketch for the large picture in the Museum at Venice, (Tintoretto).—Study for the large picture of the Apotheosis of Charles V., in the Museum at Madrid, (Titian).—Infant Don Balthazar on Horseback, (Velasquez).—Study in black chalk for one of the seated figures in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, (Michael Angelo).—Three Original Drawings, (Raphael).—Portrait of Hemmelinck by himself.—Virgin and Child; a small miniature painting, (Hemmelinck).—Portrait of himself, (Rembrandt).—Allegorical Sketch, (Ditto).—Landscape, (Ditto).—Triumphal Procession after Andrea Mantegna, (Rubens).—The Terrors of War, a study for the large picture in the Pitti Palace, (Ditto).—Two

Landscapes, (Ditto).—A Landscape, (Gainsborough).—A Landscape, (R. Wilson).—Puck, (S. J. Reynolds).—The Strawberry Girl, (Ditto).—The Sleeping Girl, (Ditto).—A Girl with a Bird concealed in her hand, (Ditto).—Cupid and Psyche, (Ditto).—A Landscape; View from his own house on Richmond Hill, (Ditto).—A Frame, containing twelve Ancient Miniatures: Henry Lord Darnley, Queen Elizabeth, &c.—The basso relievo on the east side of the drawing-room chimney-piece, (Flaxman).—Cupid pointing, a small statue, (Flaxman).—Psyche in a couching attitude, (Flaxman).—Bust of Pope, the original model; Sir Robert Peel has the original marble, (Roubilliac).—Mahogany Table carved by Sir Francis Chantrey when serving with a carver and gilder.—M. Angelo and Raphael, statuettes, executed for Sir Thomas Lawrence, (Flaxman).—Cabinet, with the designs of Stothard; Canterbury Pilgrimage, Garden of Boetaccio, &c.—Milton's agreement with Simonson for *Paradise Lost*, (in a frame against the bookcase; the original).—Dryden's agreement with Tonson for his translation of Virgil, witnessed by Congreve, (the original).*

JAMES'S (ST.) SQUARE. Commenced circ. 1676, in which year the following persons were rated to the poor of St. Martin's in-the-Fields, for houses in St. James's square.

South-East Corner.—Marquis of Blandford; Lady Newburgh; Countess of Warwick; Earl of Oxford.
North Side.—Earl of Clarendon; Sir Cyril Wych; Laurence Hyde; Sir Foulk Lucy.

West Side.—Lord Purbeck; Lord Halifax; Sir Allen Apsley; Madam Churchill; Madam Davi

I copy the names as I found them. The Marquis of Blandford (Blanquefort) was Lewis de Duras, afterwards Earl of Feversham; Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester, was the second son of Lord Chancellor Clarendon; Sir Allen Apsley was falconer to Charles II., and the maternal grandfather of the first Earl Bathurst, who lived for many years in St. James's-square. It was in Sir Allen's house that the Duke of York, afterwards James II., slept the first night on his hurried and unexpected return from Brussels; Madam Churchill was Arabella Churchill, mistress of the Duke of York, and mother of the Duke of Berwick; and Madame Davis was Moll Davis the dancer, and mistress of the King.—In the following year (1677) the names are thus diversified, and in Lory [Lawrence Hyde's case sadly disguised:—

* It is Mr. Rogers who tells us that in the chamber of a man of genius, we—

"write all down:
Such and such pictures; there the window
..... the arras figures,
Why such and such."

<i>East Corner.</i>	£	s.
Marquis of Blandford	6	5
Countess of Warwick	6	5
Earl of Oxford	6	5
<i>North Side.</i>		
Sir John Benet	9	0
Mr. Shaw	6	5
Earl of Clarendon	6	0
Mr. Bearbone	9	0
John Aunger	8	0
French Ambassador	9	0
John Hervey, Esq.	8	0
Earl of St. Albans	10	0
Sir Cyrill Wich	2	10
Glory Hide	4	0
Sir Hitch Lucy	4	0
Lord Purbeck	4	0
Lord Halifax	9	0
Earl of Essex	9	0
Sir Allen Apsley	5	0
Madam Churchill	6	0
Madam Davis	5	0

The French Ambassador was Barillon, whose despatches to Louis XIV. revealed the bribes that were received from France by Charles II. and his ministers, and even a patriot so professedly pure as Algernon Sydney. The house of John Hervey, Esq., No. 6, on the north side, has remained in the family ever since; it is now the house of his descendant, Hervey, Marquis of Bristol. The Earl of Dorset and Middlesex (the wit) had a house on the west side of St. James's-square, in 1678; and Sir Joseph Williamson (Secretary of State) a house in 1680, next door to Moll Davis—Arabella Churchill's old quarters. Moll Davis was living in the square in 1681.

"We call it London, and it outdoes St. James's Square and all the Squares in dressing and breeding."—*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 4to, 1689.

"He [Johnson] told Sir Joshua Reynolds, that one night in particular when Savage and he walked round St. James's Square for want of a lodging, they were not at all depressed by their situation; but in high spirits and brimful of patriotism, traversed the square for several hours, inveighed against the minister, and resolved they would stand by their country."—*Boswell*.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, (d. 1683), in a house, on the site of what is now Norfolk House, where the Dukes of Norfolk have lived from 1684 to the present time; it is now No. 21, and is in the south-east corner of the square. Here George III. was born. The present house was built in 1742, from a design by R. Brettingham, and the portico added in 1842.—The great Duke of Ormond, and his grandson, the second duke, in a house on the north-

west side—sold, in 1719, for the sum of 7500*l.*, among the estates forfeited by the duke on his attainer. The house was valued at 300*l.* a year. "Ormond Yard" still remains, now a mews behind the house. The Duchess of Ormond died here in 1684.*—Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, who has given his name to the Oxford Blues.—Catherine Sedley, mistress of James II., afterwards Countess of Dorchester.†—Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sidney of De Grammont's Memoirs, in Romney House, now the Erectheum Club, but rebuilt since Romney's time. Here William III. frequently visited him. He died here in 1704, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. James, Westminster.

"There was one of the Trees growing in St. James's Square over against the Right Honourable the Earl of Romney's house, cut down, and carried away on Saturday night last; whosoever shall give notice to his Lordship's Porter, of the Person or Persons that did the same, so as he or they may be apprehended, shall have two guineas reward."—*The Postman*, Aug. 28th to 31st, 1703.

The last Earl of Radnor of the Robartes family, (d. 1723).

"Vanson's patron was the Earl of Radnor, who, at his house in St. James's Square, had near eighteen or twenty of his works, over doors and chimneys, &c.; there was one large piece, loaded with fruit, flowers, and dead game, by him, and his own portrait in it, painted by Laguerre, with a hawk on his fist. The staircase of that house was painted by Laguerre, and the apartments were ornamented by the principal artists then living, as Edema, Wyck, Roestraten, Danckers, old Griffer, young Vandervelde, and Sybricht. The collection was sold in 1724."—*Horace Walpole*.

The Earl of Pembroke, in 1714.‡

"To Pembroke statues, dirty gods, and coins."

Pope.

John, Lord Hervey, in No. 6, now Bristol House.—Sir Robert Walpole. [*See Downing Street.*]—Duke of Northumberland, in 1708.§—Earl Bathurst, the friend of Pope.—Admiral Boscawen, (d. 1761), in No. 2. The iron street-posts in front of No. 2, now Lord Falmouth's, are cannon, taken by Admiral Boscawen in the action under Anson, off Cape Finisterre.—Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in No. 15, in 1800.—Sir Philip Francis, (Junius ?), in No. 14; Lady Francis lent

* Fasti, 208. De Foe calls it "a noble palace, now purchased and finely adorned by the Duke of Chandos."—*Journey through England*, i. 183.

† Ellis's Correspondence, i. 35, 38, 92.

‡ Thoresby's Diary, ii. 212. § Hatton, p. 628.

the house to Queen Caroline, who lived here during the first proceedings on her trial. The house was next door to Lord Castle-reagh's, and occasioned much annoyance.—John, Duke of Roxburgh, in No. 11; here the Roxburgh Books were sold.—Lord Castle-reagh, (d. 1822), in the large house at the north corner of *King-street*, since stuccoed; its windows were repeatedly smashed by election mobs. *Observe*.—*Norfolk House*, (No. 21).—The Duke of Cleveland's, (No. 17); here is the fine full-length portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland, by Lely, of which the head has been engraved so beautifully by Faithorne.—No. 22, the town-house of the Bishops of London.—No. 19, the town-house of the Bishops of Winchester.—No. 13, Lichfield House, built by Athenian Stuart, and so called from Anson, Earl of Lichfield: here the Whigs and O'Connell often met, and the "Lichfield House Compact" with O'Connell was formed by the Whigs, in 1835.—The Erectheum Club, on the north side, and east corner of *York-street*, was the residence, and afterwards the repository, of Josiah Wedgewood, the potter, (d. 1795).—Equestrian statue of William III., by the younger Bacon, erected 1803.* In the riots of 1780, the keys of Newgate, carried away in triumph by the mob, were thrown into the basin in the centre of this square, where they were found many years afterwards.—No. 4, Earl de Grey's—

"Contains a series of portraits by Van Dyck, most of them whole-lengths, the size of life, by which one may become acquainted with this great master in his various periods—nay, some of which are amongst the finest works by him which I have yet seen. Such, for instance, is the portrait of Charles Maberley, half-length, of his Flemish period, and of admirable impasto, and a light brilliant tone. Of the other pictures I was struck with two admirable landscapes of the middle period of Claude Lorraine; one by Salvator Rosa, a very poetical composition; and two most charming Cattle-pieces by Adrian Vandervelde. I must mention also Titian's Daughter, who holds up a casket of jewels on a dish, formerly in the Orleans Gallery, by the name of La Cassette du Titien. It will not, however, bear comparison with Titian's Daughter in the Berlin Museum, who instead of the casket has fruit in the dish."—*Waagen*.

This was once, and, in some respects, is still the most fashionable square in London: witness the homely rhymes which Dr. Johnson loved to repeat:—

* The Pedestal was actually erected in 1732. New Remarks on London, p. 264.

"When the Duke of Leeds shall marrie be
To a fine young lady of high quality,
How happy will that gentlewoman be
In his Grace of Leeds's good company!

"She shall have all that's fine and fair,
And the best of silk and satin shall wear;
And ride in a coach to take the air,
And have a house in St. James's-square."

The Duke's house was No. 3, on the east side.

JAMES'S (ST.) STREET.

"St. James's Street beginneth at the Palace St. James's, and runs up to the road against All marble Buildings, being a spacious street, with very good houses, well inhabited by gentry; at the upper end of which towards the Road are the best, having before them a Terrace Walk, ascended by step with a freestone pavement."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 78

"The Campus Martius of St. James's Street,
Where the beans' cavalry pace to and fro,
Before they take the field in Rotten Row."

R. B. Sheridan.

"Come and once more together let us greet
The long lost pleasures of St. James's Street."
R. Tickell, Epistle from the Hon. C. J. Fox to the Hon. J. Townsend.

Observe.—East side, *White's*, Nos. 37 and 38; *Boodle's*, No. 28.—West side, *Crockford's*, two doors from top, since 1849 the Military, Naval, and County Service Club *Brooks's* Club-house, No. 60; *Arthur's*, No. 69; *Conservative Club*, (George Basevi and Sydney Smirke, architects), opened Feb. 19th, 1845; Albion Club-house, No. 85 *Thatched House Tavern*. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Waller, the poet, from 1660 till the period of his death (1687) in a house on the west side. He is described in the rate books of the parish, with unusual particularity, as "Edmund Waller, Esq." In his will he leaves his "dwelling-house in St. James's-street" to his son and executor Stephen Waller.—Pope.

"It happening that I am in town, if you go in a coach, I would have your company so much longer, if you call at my lodgings at Mr. Digby's next door to y^e Golden Ball, on y^e Second Terrace in St. James's Street."—*Pope to Mr. Pearce, (Supplement to Roscoe, p. 136).*

Gibbon ("Decline and Fall," &c.) died Jan. 16th, 1794, in No. 76, (south corner of Little St. James's-street), then Elmsley the bookseller's, now the site of the *Conservative Club*.—Lord Byron, in lodgings at No. 8, in 1811.

"When we were on the point of setting out from his lodging in St. James's Street [to go to Sydenham to Tom Campbell's], it being then about mid-day, he said to the servant, who was shutting the door of the vis-à-vis, 'Have you put in the

istols?" and was answered in the affirmative."—*Loore's Life of Byron.*

James Gillray, the caricaturist, (d. 1815), in no. 29, over what was then the shop of Messrs. Humphrey, the printsellers and publishers. He threw himself out of an upstairs window, and died of the injuries he received. In this street Blood made his desperate attack on the great Duke of Ormond, when on his way home between 6 and 7 in the evening, (Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1670), at Clarendon House, at the top of St. James's-street, where he then resided. The six footmen, who invariably attended the duke, walking on both sides of the street to clear the way, were by some convivance stopped, or by some mismanagement were not in the way, and the duke was dragged out of his carriage, buckled to a person of great strength, and actually carried to the Devonshire House, then Berkeley House, in Piccadilly, on the road to Tyburn, where they intended to have hanged him. The coachman drove to Clarendon House, told the porter that his master had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly. A chase was immediately made, and the duke discovered in a violent struggle in the mud with the villain he was tied to, who regained his senses, fired a pistol at the duke, and made his escape.

JAMES'S (ST.) THEATRE. A small theatre, on the south side of King-street, St. James's, built by Beazley for Graham, the singer. During the summer it was usually appropriated to the performances of a French company of actors, and in the night of the London season is well frequented.

JENNY WHIMS, or JENNY'S WHIM. A tavern at the end of the wooden bridge over what was formerly a cut or reservoir in the Chelsea Waterworks between Chelsea and Pimlico. It no longer exists.

"Here [at Vauxhall] we picked up Lord Granby, revived very drunk from Jenny Whims."—*Horace Walpole to Montagu, June 23rd, 1750.*

"The lower sort of people have their Ranelaghs and their Vauxhalls, as well as the quality. Perpetual inimitable Grotto may be seen for only calling for a pot of beer; and the royal diversion of cock-hunting may be had into the bargain, together with a decanter of Dorchester, for your sixpence, at Jenny's Whim."—*The Connoisseur of May 1755.*

JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Built in 1667,* and so called after Henry Jer-

myn, Earl of St. Alban, (d. 1683). *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The great Duke of Marlborough, when Colonel Churchill, west end, south side, about five doors down, 1675—1681.—Duchess of Richmond, (La Belle Stuart), on the north side, near Eagle Passage, 1681—1683; in 1684 she was succeeded, in the same house, by the Countess of Northumberland.—Henry Saville, Esq., (Lord Rochester's great friend), next door to the Duchess of Richmond, 1681—1683.—Simon Verelst, the painter, in 1683, three doors off the Duchess of Richmond. He was succeeded, in 1684, by Sir William Soames, known by a poem on the Art of Poetry, revised by Dryden.*—Sir Isaac Newton, before he removed to St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square; he was living here while his difference with Flamstead was going on.—Secretary Craggs, the friend of Addison and Pope: he died here in 1721.—Gray, the poet.

"Gray, when he came to town, lodged in Jermyn Street, St. James', at Roberts' the hosier, or at Frisby's the oilman. They are towards the east end on different sides of the street."—*Mitford's Gray*, 12mo, i. ex.

"In London, when I knew him there, he [Gray] certainly lived very little in society; he dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house, near his lodging, in Jermyn Street."—*Reminiscences of Gray by Rev. Norton Nicholls*, (Mitford, v. 49).

The St. James's Hotel, No. 76, on the south side, was the last London lodging of Sir Walter Scott. Here he lay for a period of three weeks after his return from the Continent, either in absolute stupor or in a waking dream. The room he occupied was the second-floor back room, and the author of this collection of London memoranda delights in remembering the universal feeling of sympathy exhibited by all (and there were many there) who stood to see the great novelist and poet carried from the hotel to his carriage on the afternoon of the 7th of July, 1832. Many were eager to see so great a man, but all mere curiosity seemed to cease when they saw the vacant eye and prostrate figure of the illustrious poet. There was not a covered head; and the writer believes—from what he could see—hardly a dry eye on the occasion.

JERUSALEM CHAMBER. [See Westminster Abbey.]

* Opposite Eagle Passage I observe in the old maps Wells Street, leading to "Babmay's Mews," so called, I suspect, after Bab May, the favourite of Charles II.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

JERUSALEM COFFEE HOUSE, in *Cowper's Court, Cornhill*. A subscription house for merchants and others trading to the East Indies, China, and Australia. The Jamaica Coffee-house, in *St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill*, serves, in like manner, for merchants and others trading to the West Indies. The principal business hours are the hours of 2 and 3 p.m.

JEWEL OFFICE, TOWER. [See The Tower.]

JEWIN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET.

"This Place with the Appurtenances was anciently called 'Leyrestowe;' which King Edward I. granted to William de Monteforte, Dean of St. Paul's, London—being a place (as is expressed in a Record) without Cripelgate and the suburbs of London called 'Leyrestowe,' and which was the burying place of the Jews of London; which was valued at 40s. per ann."—*Strype, B. iii.*, p. 88.

"His [Milton's] pardon having passed the Seal, he removed to Jewin Street; there he lived when he married his third wife."—*Life by Edw. Philips, prefixed to Letters of State*, 12mo, 1684, p. xxxviii.

Dunton, the bookseller, author of that amusing publication, his *Life and Errors*, lived, in the reign of William III., at the sign of the Raven, in Jewin-street, at the corner of Bull-Head-court. Here he published his *Athenian Mercury*. In Jewin-street Chapel (next No. 9) is John Bunyan's pulpit. [See Red Cross Street.]

JEWS' HOSPITAL, MILE END ROAD. Founded 1795. 1 guinea constitutes an annual subscriber, with one vote; 25 guineas a life governor, with three votes.

JEWS' ROW, CHELSEA, otherwise **ROYAL HOSPITAL ROW**. Here Wilkie has laid the scene of his "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo." The iron gate in the picture still remains. *Observe*.—A public-house, with the sign of "The Snow Shoes"—a memorial of the American war.

JOHN (ST.) THE BAPTIST (CHAPEL OF). [See Savoy, and St. Mary le Savoy.]

JOHN (ST.) THE BAPTIST UPON WALBROOK. A church in Walbrook Ward, corner of Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

"It was so called because the West End thereof is on the very bank of Walbrooke."—*Stow*, p. 86.

JOHN (ST.) THE BAPTIST, WAPPING. A small parish church on the Middlesex

bank of the Thames, a little below Tower; consecrated by King, Bishop of London, July 7th, 1617; and till the 5th of William and Mary, a chapel of ease to St. Mary, Whitechapel. [See Wapping

JOHN (ST.) THE EVANGELIST. A church in *Bread-street Ward*, on the side of *Friday-street*, Cheapside; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. A portion of the old burying-ground still remains. The church of the parish is Allhallows, Bread-street.

JOHN (ST.) THE EVANGELIST, WESTMINSTER. A little beyond the *Hockley-ferry*, a church with four belfries (resembling a parlour table upset, with its legs in the air), begun in 1721, and consecrated June 20th, 1728. The architect was Archer, but Sir John Vanbrugh has used the discretion of the pile.

"St Philip's Church at Birmingham, Clief House, and a house at Roehampton, (which, as a specimen of his wretched taste, may be seen the Vitruvius Britannicus), were other works of the same person; but the chef d'œuvre of absurdity was the church of St. John's, with belfreys, in Westminster."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, iii. 70.*

Charles Churchill, the satirist, was, for some time, curate and lecturer of this church. His father filled the same office before him, and with so much satisfaction to his hearers that, as a mark of respect for his memory, his son was elected to succeed him. To "need, not choice," he tells us induced him to accept, and here he preached those sermons of which he relates the effect to be:—

"Sleep at my bidding crept from pew to pew.

At length his character became so notorious that the parishioners who had invited him to succeed his father were compelled to lodge a formal complaint against him for total dereliction of his professional duties. In consequence of this complaint he resigned his cure, and sought in satire the means wherewith to live.

JOHN (ST.) ZACHARY. A fair parish church in *Aldersgate Ward*, at the north

* In the Crowle Pennant in the Museum, "Mr. Archer's Design of St. John's Church, Westminster," as it was resolved upon by the Commissioners." This is a very different design from that of the existing church. Many alterations were subsequently made without the consent or knowledge of the architect.

est end of Engain-lane or Maiden-lane ; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. A portion of the old burying-ground still remains. The church of the parish is St. Anne's, Aldersgate.

JOHN STREET, ADELPHI. So called from John Adam, one of the *brothers Adam*, architects of the Adelphi.

JOHN'S (ST.), CLERKENWELL. A plain, early structure in St. John's-square, with an early English crypt, part of the choir of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. [See St. John's Gate.] In this crypt the discovery of the imposture of the "Cock-lane Ghost" was perfected. [See Cock Lane.] The church was consecrated Dec. 27th, 1723.

JOHN'S (ST.) GATE, CLERKENWELL, stands at the southern entrance of *St. John's-square*, and is the only ancient portal now remaining of those monastic buildings once numerous in the metropolis and its vicinity. It formed the grand south entrance to the Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, the chief seat in England of the Knights of that order, and was completed by Prior Docwra about the year 1504, "as appears," says Stow, "by the inscription over the gate-house yet remaining."

"St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, is Perpendicular work of pretty good character."—*Rickman*.

Here, at St. John's Gate, lived Edward Taylor, editor, printer, and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a monthly periodical commenced in 1731, and continued to this day.

"He [Johnson] told me that when he first saw St. John's Gate, the place where that deservedly popular miscellany was originally printed, he beheld it with reverence."—*Boswell, by Croker*, 31.

The Gate was restored by public subscription in 1845-46, and is now not unlike Hollar's presentation of it in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. The early English crypt of the church of St. John, in St. John's-square, was part of the choir of the Priory church. [See St. John's, Clerkenwell.] The Hospital or Priory was founded in 1100, and endowed with the revenues of the English Knights Templar, 23. The last prior retired on a pension of 1000*l.* a year, but died of a broken heart on Ascension Day, 1540, the day the Priory was suppressed.

"This priory church and house of St. John was reserved from spoil or down pulling, so long as King Henry VIII. reigned, and was employed as a storehouse for the King's toils and tents, for

hunting, and for the wars, &c.; but in the 3d of King Edward VI., the church for the most part, to wit, the body and side aisles, with the great bell tower (a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the great beautifying of the city, and passing all other that I have seen), was undermined and blown up with gunpowder; the stone thereof was employed in building of the Lord Protector's house [Somerset House] at the Strand."—*Stow*, p. 162.

"The Prior of St. John of Jerusalem is said to be Primus Baro Angliæ, the first Baron of England, because, being the last of the Spiritual Barons, he chose to be first of the Temporal. He was a kind of an otter, a Knight half Spiritual and half Temporal."—*Selden's Table Talk*.

JOHN'S (ST.) SQUARE, CLERKENWELL. [See St. John's Gate; St. John's Church.] Bishop Burnet died (1714-15) in a house (pulled down not long ago) in this square, and was buried in the church of *St. James, Clerkenwell*. There are several engravings of the house.

JOHN'S (ST.) STREET, CLERKENWELL, between *West Smithfield* and the road to St. Albans, was so called from the adjoining Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. [See St. John's Gate.] The Red-Bull-yard, on the west side, was the yard or pit of the *Red Bull Theatre*.

"20 Dec. 1649. Some Stage-Players in St. John's Street were apprehended by Troopers, their clothes taken away, and themselves carryd to Prison."—*White Locke*, ed. 1732, p. 435.

The "Cross Keys Inn," on the east side, was a favourite haunt of Richard Savage.

"The carrier of Daintree doth lodge every Friday night at the Cross Keys in St. John's Street."—*Taylor's Carrier's Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

Observe.—A stone let into a house over against the Cross Keys, and thus inscribed: "Here Hicks's Hall formerly stood." *St. John's Gate*, at the end of St. John's-lane, nearly faces the Cross Keys.

JOHN'S (ST.), WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, nearly opposite the South Western Railway Station, (E. Bedford, architect). First stone laid June 30th, 1823; church consecrated Nov. 23rd, 1824. At the back of the church stood the celebrated *Halfpenny Hatch*.

JOHN'S (ST.) WOOD. A thickly peopled neighbourhood of small suburban houses, many detached, west of the Regent's Park, and so called from its former possessors, the Priors of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. It is described in

records as "Great St. John's Wood, near Marylebone Park," to distinguish it from "Little St. John's Wood" at Highbury in Islington. [See St. John's Gate.] Here, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, Babbington and two of his fellow conspirators succeeded in concealing themselves from the officers of Lord Burghley. St. Mark's Church in Hamilton-terrace was built by the Messrs. Cundy, and consecrated in 1847. The entire cost was 9330*l*. In the burying-ground of St. John's Wood Chapel, the following persons are interred:—Joanna Southcott, the supposed prophetic, (d. 1814); Richard Brothers, the supposed prophet, (d. 1824); Terry, the actor, and friend of Sir Walter Scott, (d. 1829); John Jackson, R. A., the portrait painter, (d. 1831). At Lord's Cricket-ground, near the Eyre Arms, all the great cricket matches of the Metropolitan clubs and Southern Counties of England are played. A good match is a sight worth seeing. No 1, St. John's-Wood-road, is the residence and studio of Edwin Landseer, R. A.

JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET STREET. A narrow court on the north side of Fleet-street, the fourth from Fetter-lane, eastward; not named from Dr. Johnson, although he dwelt in it.

"I returned to London in February [1766], and found Dr. Johnson in a good house in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, in which he had accommodated Miss Williams with an apartment on the ground floor, while Mr. Levett occupied his post in the garret; his faithful Francis was still attending upon him."—*Boswell*.

"He [Johnson] removed from the Temple into a house in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, and invited thither his friend Miss Williams. An upper room, which had the advantages of a good light and free air, he fitted up for a study and furnished with books, chosen with so little regard to editions or their external appearances, as shewed they were intended for use, and that he disclaimed the ostentation of learning."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 452.

"Mr. Beauclerk and I called on him in the evening. As we walked up Johnson's Court, I said, 'I have a veneration for this court,' and was glad to find that Beauclerk had the same reverential enthusiasm."—*Boswell*.

"Having arrived in London late on Friday, 15th of March [1776], I hastened next morning to wait on Dr. Johnson at his house; but found he was removed from Johnson's Court, No. 7, to Court, No. 8, still keeping to his favourite Fleet Street. My reflection at the time upon this change, as marked in my journal, is as follows: 'I feel a foolish regret that he had left a court which bore his name; but it was not foolish to be affected with some tenderness of regard for a place in which he had seen him a great deal, from whence I had issued a better and a happier man than who went in, and which had often appeared to my imagination while I trod its pavement, in the sole darkness of the night, to be sacred to wisdom and piety.'"—*Boswell*.

"He said when in Scotland that he was Johnson of that ilk."—*Boswell*.

JOINERS' HALL is in JOINERS' HALL BUILDINGS, on the south side of Upper Thames-street. It is let to a packer. The Company was incorporated 13th of Queen Elizabeth, (1570), by the name of "The Master and Wardens of the Faculty of Joiners and Cielers of London." The entrance doorway and screen are good specimens of the architecture of that period.

JONATHAN'S. A coffee-house in Change-alley, Cornhill; described in Tatler No. 38, as "the general mart for Stock-jobbers." Here Mrs. Centlivre has laid the scene in her bustling comedy of *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*. While the Stock-jobbers are talking, the coffee-boys are crying "Fresh coffee, gentlemen—fresh coffee Bohea tea, gentlemen!"

"I have been taken for a merchant upon the Exchange for above these ten years, and sometimes pass for a Jew in the assembly of Stock-jobbers at Jonathan's."—*Spectator*, No. 1.

KATHERINE'S (ST.) DOCKS, near the Tower. First stone laid May 3rd, 1827, and the Docks publicly opened Oct. 5th, 1828; 1250 houses, including the old *Hospital of St. Katherine*, were purchased and pulled down, and 11,300 inhabitants removed, in clearing the ground for this magnificent undertaking, of which Mr. Telford was the engineer, and Mr. Hardwick the architect. The total cost was 1,700,000*l.* The area of the Docks is about 24 acres, of which 11½ acres form the Wet Docks. The lock is sunk so deep that ships of 700 tons burden may enter at any time of the tide. The warehouses, vaults, sheds, and covered ways will contain 110,000 tons of goods. The gross earnings of the Company in 1845 were 230,992*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; expenses, 22,717*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; balance, 108,275*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The gross earnings for 1846 were 229,814*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; expenses, 124,269*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; balance, 105,545*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The earth excavated at St. Katherine's when the Docks were formed was carried by water to Millbank, and employed to fill up the cuts or reservoirs of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, on which, under Mr. Cubitt's care, Celestion-square, and much of the south side of Pimlico, has been since erected.

KATHERINE'S (ST.) AT THE TOWER. A royal Hospital, or free chapel, founded in 1148 by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, refounded by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., and enlarged by Philippa, Queen of Edward III. The office of Master is the only preferment in the gift of the Queens Consort or Dowager of England. The last appointment, on the death of General Sir Herbert Taylor, was made by the late Queen Dowager during the reign of Queen Victoria; but when there is a Queen Consort, a Queen Dowager loses her patronage. *Eminent Masters.*—Sir Julius Cæsar, appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1596; Sir Robert Ayton, (the poet), appointed by Queen Henrietta Maria; and the Hon. George Berkeley, second husband of Lady Suffolk, the mistress of George II. When the royal assent was given to the erection of the present *St. Katherine's Docks*, the Hospital was removed to the *Regent's Park*. Service was performed for the last time in the church on Oct. 30th, 1825. Richard Kerstegan, the reviver of English Antiquities, was born within the precinct circ. 1550.

KATHERINE'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, at

the north-east corner of the *Regent's Park*. A Gothic structure of yellow brick, consisting of a chapel, six residences for pensioners, and a detached residence for the master, built 1827, (Ambrose Poynter, architect). [*See St. Katherine's at the Tower.*] The revenues of the Hospital may be applied for such good and charitable purposes as may be directed by the royal patroness for the time being. *Observe.*—Tomb of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, (d. 1447), and his two wives; and a pulpit of wood, a gift to the church from Sir Julius Cæsar; both removed from *St. Katherine's-at-the-Tower*.

KEITH'S CHAPEL. [*See May Fair.*]

KENNINGTON. A manor in Lambeth, where our Kings had a palace from a very early period till the time of Henry VII. When Camden wrote, no traces of the palace remained. The see of Canterbury exchanged certain lands in Kent with the see of Rochester for lands in Lambeth, in order to be near the palaces of the King at Kennington and Westminster. Alieyn, the actor, and founder of God's Gift College at Dulwich, was Lord of the Manor, buying it in November, 1604, for 1065*l.*, and selling it to Sir Francis Calton in 1609 for 2000*l.* It subsequently reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Charles I., when Prince of Wales, to Sir Noel Caron and Sir Francis Cottington.* James Dawson—the Jemmy Dawson of Shenstone's ballad—was hanged, drawn, and quartered on Kennington Common, July 30th, 1746. He was one of the Manchester rebels of the fatal '45. Here took place the memorable meeting of April 10th, 1848, summoned by Feargus O'Connor, where Chartism arrayed itself against the established constitution, order and good government, and was miserably defeated.

KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY, HARROW ROAD. A public burial-ground about two miles and a half from the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. It was formed by a joint-stock company in the year 1832, and is the only one of the suburban cemeteries yielding a good dividend to the proprietors. There is a great deal of bad taste in art exhibited in this cemetery, and four of the most conspicuous tombs are to St. John Long, the quack doctor; Ducrow, the rider; Morrison, the pill-man; and George Robins, the auctioneer. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Duke of Sussex, son of George III., (d. 1843), and the

* Harl. MS. 1718.

Princess Sophia, daughter of George III., (d. 1848). The Royal Family are buried in the royal vault at Windsor, but the Duke of Sussex left particular directions that he should be buried in the cemetery at Kensal Green. The duke's grave is near the chapel, and is marked by an enormous granite tomb.—Anne Scott and Sophia Lockhart, daughters of the Author of *Waverley*, and John Hugh Lockhart, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the *Tales of a Grandfather*; monument in inner circle.—Allan Cunningham, (d. 1842), author of the *Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, &c.*; monument in the north-west corner of cemetery.—John Murray, of Albemarle-street, the publisher, and friend of Lord Byron, (d. 1843); monument in inner circle.—Rev. Sydney Smith, (Peter Plymley); in the public vault, catacomb B.—Thomas Barnes, (d. 1841), for many years editor of the *Times* newspaper; altar-tomb.—Tom Hood, the poet and wit, (d. 1845), buried near Ducrow's monument.—John Liston, the actor, the original Paul Pry, (d. 1846); altar-tomb, surmounted by an urn, on the left of the chapel.—J. C. Loudon, (d. 1843), celebrated for his works on gardening, altar-tomb.—George Dyer, the historian of Cambridge, and the "G. D." of Charles Lamb, (d. 1841).—Sir Augustus Callicott, the landscape painter (d. 1844); flat stone.—Dr. Birkbeck, the well-known promoter of Mechanics' Institutions, (d. 1841).—Sir William Beatty, (d. 1842). Nelson's surgeon at the battle of Trafalgar; tablet in colonnade.—Thomas Daniell, R.A., the landscape painter, (d. 1840); altar-tomb; the inscription was written by Allan Cunningham at the request of Sir David Wilkie.

"The number of acres now occupied for burial-grounds in the metropolis, independently of the joint-stock cemeteries, is, according to Mr. Chadwick's report, 218 acres, of which 176 are parochial burial-grounds. The annual average of burials in the metropolis, according to the last return of the Registrar General, amounts to 51,110, being an average of about one death to every 39 of the population. The total population at the time of the last census was 1,864,850, and, according to the calculations laid before the committee, it would require, for the purpose of the perpetual interment of the dead of the metropolis, not less than 646 acres of land."—*Report of the London Clergy on Intramural Interment; Times of March 23rd, 1847.*

KENSINGTON. A village, a mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner—almost a part of London, the occasional residence of the British Sovereigns or their families, from the reign of William III. to the present time. The name, it is said, is an easy corruption of

Koenigston, and is the same word as Kensington and Kingston, our monarchs, from the earliest times, having had royal residences at all three places. In *Doomsday*, is written "Chenesitum." The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the following monuments:—to the young Earl of Warwick, whom Addison sent for on his death-bed, that he might see how a Christian could die, (near the altar); to the three Colmans—grandfather, father, and son; to the father the author, in conjunction with Garrick, of the *Clandestine Marriage*, and the son the author of *Broad Grins* and many operas and comedies of great vogue; to James Mill, the historian of British India. In the churchyard are monuments to Elphinstone, the translator of *Martial*;—Jortin, author of the *Life of Erasmus*, with the following inscription from his own pen—"Johannes Jortin mortalis esse desiit anno salutis 1770, etatis 72;" he was vicar of Kensington;—to a son of George Canning, (a headstone by Chantrey), with some beautiful verses by Canning, now hardly legible;—to Mrs. Inchbald, author of *The Simple Story*. The register records the marriage of Henry Cromwell, the youngest son of Oliver Cromwell. Campden-hill was so called from Campden House, the residence of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, the founder of Hicks's Hall. Hollar House I have described elsewhere. Kensington House, near the Palace gates, was for some time the residence of the Duchess of Portsmouth, the French mistress of Charles II., and the mother of the first Duke of Richmond of the present family. Here Elphinstone, the translator of *Martial*, kept a school; and here (when turned out of a Roman Catholic Boarding Establishment) Mrs. Inchbald, author of *The Simple Story*, died. In Kingston (now Listowel) House, near the Prince of Wales's Gate into Hyde Park, lived the profligate and eccentric Duchess of Kingston, tried for bigamy at Westminster Hall. In the same house died the Marquis Wellesley, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. Here are Ennismore-gardens, stately houses so called erected 1848—50. Near the one milestone from Hyde Park corner is Gray, Adam and Hogg's Nursery-ground, the oldest existing near London. [See Brompton.] Sir Isaac Newton died in Pitt's-buildings, Kensington, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. In No. 24, Lower Phillimore place, near the two milestone, Wilkie painted his Chelsea Pensioners, his Reading of the

ill, his Distraining for Rent, and his Blind man's Buff. His last residence was a detached mansion in Vicarage-place, at the end of Church-lane; and here he took leave of his friends before his visit to the Holy Land. Kensington is famed for its rich red gravel, a deep stratum of which extends beneath and around it: hence its great salubrity. Many artists live here.

"The road between this place [Kensington] and London is grown so infamously bad, that we live here in the same solitude as we should do if cast on a rock in the middle of the ocean, and all the Londoners tell us there is between them and us a great impassable gulf of mud. There are two roads through the park, but the new one is so convex, and the old one so concave, that by this extreme of faults they agree in the common one of being, like the high road, impassable."—*Lord Hervey to his father, Nov. 27th, 1736, (Hervey's Memoirs, ii. 189).*

The Half-way House, long an unsightly excrescence in the road, near what is now the Prince of Wales's Gate, was removed in 1746 at a cost of 3050*l.*

KENSINGTON PALACE. A large and regular edifice, originally the seat of Herbage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor of England; whose son, the second earl, sold it to King William III., very soon after his accession to the throne. The lower portion of the building was part of Lord Nottingham's house; the higher story was added by William III., from the designs of Wren. The north-west angle was built by George II. as a Nursery for his children. William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, her husband Prince George of Denmark, and King George II., all died in this Palace. Her present Majesty was born in it, (1819), and here (1837) she held her first Council. The Duke of Sussex, son of George III., lived, died, and had his fine library in this Palace. The gallery, a very fine detached room, was built by Wren. The royal collection of pictures has for the most part been removed to other palaces; and the kitchen-garden has, pursuant to 5 Vict. c. 1, been built over with two rows of detached mansions, called "Palace Gardens."

KENSINGTON GARDENS. Pleasure-grounds attached to Kensington Palace—confined to pedestrians, and open to the public. Servants in livery are not admitted. The stranger in London should, during the London season, make a point of visiting these Gardens, between 5 and 6 on certain week days, when the band plays. These gardens originally consisted of only 26

acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, and Queen Caroline (the Queen of George II.) 300. The *Serpentine* was formed between the years 1730—33. The bridge over it, separating the Gardens from Hyde Park, was designed by Rennie, and erected 1826.

"Kensington Gardens have a very peculiar effect; not exhilarating, I think, yet alive and pleasant."—*Crabbe's Journal.*

"Where Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands,

'Midst greens and sweets, a regal fabric stands,
And sees each spring, luxuriant in her bowers,
A snow of blossoms, and a wild of flowers,
The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair
To gravel walks and unpolluted air.

Here, while the town in damps and darkness lies,
They breathe in sunshine, and see azure skies;
Each walk, with robes of various dyes bespread,
Seems from afar a moving tulip-bed,
Where rich brocades and glossy damasks glow,
And chiutz, the rival of the showery bow."

Tickell.

"I find, by a minute of the Board of Green Cloth, in the year 1798, that a pension of 18*l.* per annum is granted to Sarah Gray, widow, in consideration of the loss of her husband, who was accidentally shot while the keepers were hunting foxes in Kensington Gardens."—*Historical Recollections of Hyde Park, by Thomas Smith, p. 39.*

KENT STREET, SOUTHWARK. The old Kent-road, from Kent to Southwark and old London Bridge. The New Kent-road is a little south of it. Kent-street is a curious example how stationary as well as progressive a great city may be; the poor lodging-houses in this street are the most awful receptacles of the houseless in the world—far worse than the "dry arches."

"Kent Street, so called as being seated in the road out of Kent into Southwarke, a street very long, but ill built, chiefly inhabited by Broom Men and Mumpers. But here are divers large yards wherein are vast stocks of Birch, Heath, and some only of Broom Staves, which the Broom Men dispose of to those that make the Brooms."—*Strype, B. iv., p. 31.*

"5 Dec. 1683. I was this day invited to a wedding of one Mrs. Castle, &c. . . . She was the daughter of one Burton, a broom-man, by his wife who sold kitchen-stuff in Kent Street, whom God so blessed that the father became a very rich, and was a very honest man; he was Sheriff of Surrey, where I have sat on the bench with him."—*Evelyn.*

"14 Nov. 1665. Captaine Cocke and I in his coach through Kent-streete, (a sad place through the plague), people sitting sick and with plaisters about them in the street begging."—*Pepys.*

"Then in Kent Street is a lazar house for leprous people, called the Loke in Southwarke; the foundation whereof I find not."—*Stow, p. 156.*

"You then, O ye beggars of my acquaintance,

whether in rags or lace; whether in Kent Street or the Mall; whether at the Smyrna or St. Giles's."—*Goldsmith's Essays*, ed. 1765, p. 43.

"I own I think it would be for the honour of the kingdom to improve the avenue to London by the way of Kent Street, which is a most disgraceful entrance to such an opulent city. A foreigner, in passing through this beggarly and ruinous suburb, conceives such an idea of misery and meanness, as all the wealth and magnificence of London and Westminster are afterwards unable to destroy. A friend of mine who brought a Parisian from Dover in his own post-chaise, contrived to enter Southwark after it was dark, that his friend might not perceive the nakedness of this quarter."—*Smollett's Travels*, 8vo, 1766, i. 4.

KENTISH TOWN. A hamlet and prebendal manor of St. Paul's, north-west of St. Pancras, and written in Court-rolls of the 14th century as Kaunteloe or de Kaunteloe. The lease passed, in 1670, into the hands of the Jeffreys family, and subsequently, by marriage, to the first Earl Camden, in whose family it still remains.

KILLIGREW COURT, MIDDLE SCOTLAND YARD, was so called after Thomas Killigrew, the wit and humourist of the Court of King Charles II. Killigrew had houses here, mentioned in his will.* It does not now exist.

KING EDWARD STREET, NEWGATE STREET. [*See* Blowbladder Street; Butcher Hall Lane; Chick Lane; and Stinking Lane.]

KING JOHN'S PALACE, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. [*See* Tottenham Court Road.]

KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built 1637; † so called in compliment to King Charles I., in whose reign it was first erected. Hollar's view of the Piazza exhibits a peep into the original street. The Indian Kings, commemorated in the Tatler and the Spectator, were lodged at Arne's, an upholsterer's, in this street. ‡ Dr. Arne and his sister, the celebrated actress, wife of Theophilus Cibber, were the son and daughter of this Mr. Arne. Quin, the actor, was born here, and christened in the adjoining church. Nicholas Rowe, the poet, lived and died here; and here, "at his lodgings at Mr. West's, cabinet-maker, in King-street, Covent-garden," Garrick was living in 1745. § In a house on the site of the Westminster Fire-office, lived Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of the Commonwealth. §

* Chalmer's Apology, i. 532.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

‡ Tatler, No. 171; Spectator, No. 50.

§ Garrick Correspondence, i. 33.

|| Smith's Nollekens, i. 239.

KING STREET, HIGH HOLBORN. Bampfylde, the poet, the writer of some of the best sonnets in the English language was found by Jackson of Exeter in a very miserable condition in this street.

"The Miss Palmer to whom he dedicated his Sonnets was niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds. Whether Sir Joshua objected to his address account of his irregularities in London, or of family disposition to insanity, I know not; this was the commencement of his madness, he was refused admittance into the house; upon which in a fit of half anger and half derangement, he broke the windows, and was (little to Sir Joshua's honour) sent to Newgate. Some weeks after what had happened, Jackson went to London, and one of his first inquiries was for Bampfylde. Lady Jackson, his mother, said she knew little or nothing of him,—that she had got him out of Newgate, he was now in some beggarly place. 'Where?' 'In King Street, Holborn,' she believed, 'but did not know the number of the house.' Away went Jackson, and knocked at every door till he found the right. It was a truly miserable place: the woman of the house was one of the worst class of women in London. She knew that Bampfylde had no money, and that at that time he had been three days without food. When Jackson saw him, there was all the levity of madness in his manners,—his shirt was ragged and black as a coalheaver's, and his beard of a two months' growth. Jackson sent out for food, obtained for him a decent allowance, and left him, when he himself quitted town in decent lodgings, earnestly begging him to write. But he never wrote. 'The next news was, that he was in a private madhouse, and I never saw him more.'"—*Southey to Sir Egerton Brydges*.

KING STREET, GUILDHALL, leads from Cheapside to the Guildhall.

KING STREET, SNOW HILL. No. 3, corner of St. John's-court, was a Ladies' Charity School, instituted in 1702. Old blind Miss Williams (Dr. Johnson's friend) let her portrait and her little savings to the school.

"Mrs. Gardiner was very zealous for the support of the Ladies' Charity School, in the parish of St. Sepulchre. It is confined to females; and, as am told, afforded a hint for the story of 'Betty Broom,' in the Idler."—*Boswell, by Croker*, p. 74.

The school in 1847 was removed elsewhere.

KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. Built 1673. Saville, Lord Halifax, was one of its earliest inhabitants; Willis's Room (*Almack's*) and the *St. James's Theatre* are in this street, on the south side, and nearly opposite are the rooms of *Messrs. Christie and Manson*, auctioneers. Here, May 4th 1749, Charlotte Smith was born.

KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, origi-

ally extended from Charing Cross, through or past Whitehall, to the King's Palace at Westminster. "King-street Gate," of which there is an engraving by Vertue, was demolished in the year 1723; and "Holbein's gateway," which stood across King-street, in exactly the same manner, was taken down in 1759. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Admiral against the Spanish Armada in Queen Elizabeth's time; here, in the Admiral's house, the Privy Councillors of Queen Elizabeth not unfrequently held their meetings.* Edmund Spenser, the poet.

"The Irish having rob'd Spenser's goods, and burnt his house and a little child new born, he and his wife escaped; and after, he died for lake of bread in King Street, and refused 20 pieces sent to him by my Lord of Essex, and said, He was sorry he had no time to spend them."—*Ben Jonson's Conversations with Drummond*, p. 12.

liver Cromwell.

"Shortly before the great trial in 1833 between the Parish of St. Margaret and the Inhabitants of Privy Gardens, a very rigid examination of the old parochial rate-books took place, and in one of them Lieut.-General Oliver Cromwell was found rated for a house in King Street, which was ascertained, with as much certainty as the extensive alterations in the vicinity would admit, to be one of two very ancient tenements lying between the north side of the gateway entrance to Blue Boar's Head Yard and the wall of Rams' Mews; and here was strong ground for believing that the two ancient tenements had originally been one. These tenements, as well as the Blue Boar's Head public house, situate on the south side of the gateway, and a portion of the stable-yard behind, for a distance of about two or three hundred feet from King Street, are the property of one of the Colleges at Oxford. The public-house (Blue Boar's Head), as rebuilt about 1750, is now standing, and is quite evident that Mr. Walcot's statement of its having been pulled down originated in his confounding that house with one formerly existing in another part of King Street, and of which an engraving is given in John Thomas Smith's *Antiquities of London and its Environs*."—*George H. Salme, (MS. communication)*.

Erden's brother, Erasmus, was a grocer in this street. At the Bell Tavern, in King-street, Westminster, the October Club met in the time of Queen Anne.†

He, like to a high-stretcht lute string squeakt,
'O, Sir,
'Tis sweet to talk of Kings' . . . 'At Westminster.'

* Harl. MS. 4181, fol. 123.

J. T. Smith has engraved a view of two of the houses in this street, as seen in 1791.

Said I, 'the man that keeps the Abbey tombs
And for his price doth, with whoever comes,
Of all our Harries and our Edwards talke,
From king to king and all their kin can walke:
Your ears shall hear nought, but Kings; your
eyes meet

Kings only; The way to it is King Street.'

Donne's Satires.

"1695, Jan. 27. The Marquis of Normanby told me King Charles II. had a design to buy all King Street, and to build it nobly."—*Evelyn*.

"The King [Charles I.] at the rising of the Court was, with a guard of Halberdiers, returned to Whitehall in a close chair through King Street."—*Herbert's Narrative, in Ath. Ox.*, ed. 1721, ii. 798.

The town-house of the second Dudley, Lord North, Baron of Kirtling, (d. 1677), was in this street.

"The London house was in King's Street, Westminster, and though a sorry one, remarkable for being the first and only brick house in that street for many years."—*North's Lives of the Norths*, ii. 290.

"The coverlet was made of pieces a' black cloth clapt together, such as was snatched off the rails in King Street at the queen's funeral."—*The Blacke Booke by Middleton*, 4to, 1604.

KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
The statue of William IV. at the end of this street was the work of Mr. Nixon, and was set up in its present position in December, 1844. The figure is fifteen feet three inches in height, is formed of two blocks of granite, and weighs twenty tons. Its position may serve to mark the site of the *Boar's Head Tavern*.

KING'S BENCH (COURT OF). [*See Westminster Hall.*]

KING'S BENCH PRISON, in SOUTHWARK, stood immediately adjoining the Marshalsea and White Lion prisons, and was abolished pursuant to 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 22. [*See Queen's Prison.*] The chief officer was called "the Marshal of the Marshalsea of the King's Bench."

"Next is the gaol or prison of the King's Bench, but of what antiquity the same I know not. For I have read that the Courts of the King's Bench and Chancery have oft times been removed from London to other places, and so hath likewise the gaols that serve those courts."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"The King's Bench is in Southwark: its rules are more extensive than those of the Fleet, having all St. George's Fields to walk in; but the Prison-House is not near so good. By a Habeas Corpus you may remove yourself from one prison to the other; and some of those gentlemen that are in for vast sums, and probably for life, chuse the one for their summer, the other for their winter habitation; and indeed both are but the shew and name of

Prisons."—*De Foe, a Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, ii. 3.

"*Bevil*. But by your leave, Raines, though marriage be a prison, yet you may make the Rules as large as those of the King's Bench, that extend to the East Indies."—*Shadwell, Epsom Wells*, 4to, 1676.

To this prison Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., was committed by Judge Gascoigne, for striking or insulting him on the bench.

"We have been informed that there is a lodging-room in the King's Bench Prison, which is called the Prince of Wales's chamber to this day."—*Oldys's Life of Gascoigne, in Bio. Brit.*, iii. 2147.

Rushworth, Clerk of the Parliament, and author of the invaluable Collections which bear his name, spent the last six years of his life in this prison, and died, in 1690, "in his lodging in an alley called Rules-court, aged 83 years or thereabouts." Here Baxter was confined for his Paraphrase on the New Testament. Within the rules of the prison died Kit Smart, the poet. Here William Combe wrote Dr. Syntax's Adventures; and here Haydon painted his clever picture of The Mock Election. The office of Marshal was sold Sept. 20th, 1718, by the Earl of Radnor, for 10,500*l.*, to a Company of Proprietors, who farmed it out for the yearly rent of 800*l.* During the period of the Commonwealth it was called "The Upper Bench Prison."

"9 May, 1653. The committee, touching the Upper Bench Prison, gave in a list of 399 prisoners in that prison and the rules, and that their debts amounted to above 900,000*l.*"—*Whitelocke*.

KING'S BENCH WALKS, INNER TEMPLE. A row of brick houses at the east end of the Temple, apportioned into chambers.

"I have been at your brother's house, and they say he is come to some lawyer's chamber in the King's Bench Buildings."—*The Squire of Alsatia*, by T. Shadwell, 4to, 1688.

The Earl of Mansfield, when Mr. Murray, had chambers in No. 5.

"To number 5 direct your doves,
There spread round Murray all your blooming
loves."—*Pope, "To Venus," from Horace*.

A second compliment by Pope to this great man occasioned a famous parody:—

"Graced as thou art with all the power of words,
So known, so honoured, at the House of Lords."
Pope, (of Lord Mansfield).

"Persuasion tips his tongue whene'er he talks,
And he has chambers in the King's Bench
Walks."—*Parody by Cibber*.

Samuel Lysons, author of *Magna Britannia*,

the Environs of London, &c., and Jekyll wit, had chambers at No. 6.

KING'S COFFEE HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN MARKET. A common shed immediately beneath the portico of the church long since swept away, and once "well known to all gentlemen to whom beds were unknown."* It was kept by a person of the name of Tom King, and forms a conspicuous object in Hogarth's print of "Morning."

"What rake is ignorant of King's Coffee House?"—*Fielching, Prologue to the Covent Garden Tragedy*, 1732.

KING'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL. A proprietary institution, occupying the east wing of *Somerset House*, which was built up to receive it, having been before incomplete. The College was founded in 1829, upon the following fundamental principle:—"That every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducted neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the state." The general education of the College is carried on in five departments:—1. Theological Department; 2. Department of General Literature and Science; 3. Department of the Applied Sciences; 4. Medical Department; 5. Technical School. Every person wishing to place a pupil in the school must produce, to the head-master, a certificate of good conduct signed by his last instructor. The general age for admission is from nine to sixteen years of age. Rooms are provided within the walls of the College for the residence of a limited number of matriculated students. Each proprietor has the privilege of nominating two pupils to the School, or one to the School and one to the College at the same time. The Museum contains the Calculating Machine of Mr. Babbage, deposited by the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests; and the collection of Mechanical Models and Philosophical Instruments formed by George III., presented by Queen Victoria.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PORTUGAL STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, connected with the medical school of King's College, and supported by voluntary contributions. Annual subscribers have the privilege of recommending one in-patient.

* Arthur Murphy.

and two out-patients for each guinea subscribed, and contributors by donations have the same privilege for every 10 guineas presented to the institution. Annual subscribers of 3 guineas, or donors of 30 guineas, are Governors of the Hospital. King's College Hospital is surrounded by a population of nearly 400,000, of whom about 20,000 receive relief from the Hospital annually, and in one year as many as 363 poor married women have been attended in confinement at their own houses. The Hospital, containing 120 beds, is visited daily.

KING'S CROSS, NEW ROAD. [See Battle Bridge.]

KING'S HEAD COURT, FISH STREET HILL. [See Fish Street Hill.]

KING'S MEWS. [See Mews.]

KING'S PRINTING HOUSE, BLACK-FRIARS. [See Printing House Square.]

KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, runs from the top of Lower Grosvenor-place through the *Five Fields* (now Eaton-square) to Battersea and Fulham. It was originally a private road, and pass-tickets of copper, with "The King's Private Roads, 1731," on one side, and the figure of a crown and G. R. on the other side, are still sought for by persons curious in such matters. Charles Dartequinave (the friend of Pope) was surveyor of the roads. This was George III.'s favourite road to Kew. *Observe.*—Obelisk to the memory of Andrew Millar, the bookseller, in the burial-ground of the parish of Chelsea. Millar was the first publisher of Thomson's Seasons, Fielding's Tom Jones, and Hume's History of England. Dr. Johnson called him "The Mæcenas of the age." Cadell, afterwards eminent in the same line, was Millar's apprentice.

KING'S SQUARE. [See Soho Square.]

KINGSGATE STREET, HOLBORN.

"This street and way are so called because the King used to go this way to New Market. Some call the easterly end of this street Theobalds Road."—*Hutton*, 1708, p. 44.

"8 March, 1668-9. To Whitehall, from whence the King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset with the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Prince [Rupert], at the King's gate in Holborne; and the King all dirty but no hurt. How it came to pass I know not, but only it was dark, and the torches did not, they say, light the coach as they should do."—*Pepys*.

KINGSLAND. A district in the parish

of Hackney, though the chapel is situated in the parish of Islington.

"12 May, 1667. Walked over the fields to Kingsland and back again; a walk I think I have not taken these twenty years; but puts me in mind of my boy's time, when I boarded at Kingsland, and used to shoot with my bow and arrows in these fields."—*Pepys*.

KIT-KAT CLUB, formed circ. 1700, is said to have first met at an obscure house in *Shire-lane*. The society consisted of thirty-nine distinguished noblemen and gentlemen zealously attached to the House of Hanover; among whom were the Dukes of Somerset, Richmond, Grafton, Devonshire, and Marlborough, and (after the accession of George I.) the Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Dorset, Sunderland, Manchester, Wharton, and Kingston; Lords Halifax and Somers; Sir Robert Walpole, Vanbrugh, Congreve, Granville, Addison, Garth, Maynwaring, Stepney, and Walsh.

"The Club is supposed to have derived its name from Christopher Katt, a pastry-cook, who kept the house where they dined, and excelled in making mutton pies, which always formed a part of their bill of fare. In the Spectator, No. 9, they are said to have derived their title not from the maker of the pie but the pie itself. The fact is, that on account of its excellence it was called a *Kit-Kat*, as we now say a *Sandwich*. So, in the Prologue to *The Reformed Wife*, a Comedy, 1700:—

Often for change the meanest things are good:

Thus though the town all delicacies afford,

A *Kit-Kat* is a supper for a lord."

Matone's Life of Dryden, p. 526.

"Immortal made as Kit Kat by his pies."

Dr. King's Art of Cookery.

"Of the first rank is the Kit-Catt commonly so called, because their original meeting was at the house of one Christopher Catt."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 287.

"The Kit-Kat Club, generally mentioned as a set of wits, in reality the patriots that saved Britain."—*Horace Walpole, (Life of Kneller)*.

Ned Ward asserts that the Club derived its singular appellation from a person of the christian name of Christopher, who lived at the sign of the Cat and Fiddle. Hence the well known epigram "On the Toasts of the Kit-Kat Club," attributed to Pope, but believed to be by Arbuthnot.

"Whence deathless Kit-Kat took his name,

Few critics can unriddle;

Some say from pastry-cook it came,

And some from Cat and Fiddle.

From no trim beaus its name it boasts,

Grey statesmen or green wits;

But from this pell-mell pack of toasts

Of old Cats and young Kits."

To understand this epigram the reader must bear in mind that the custom of *toasting* ladies in regular succession after dinner had only recently been introduced, and that on the toasting-glasses of the Kit-Kat Club verses were engraved in praise of the ladies to whom the glasses were thus consecrated. Several of these verses are preserved in Dryden's *Miscellanies*,* and in other Collections. The portraits of the members were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the secretary, old Jacob Tonsen, the bookseller, with whose representatives, in Herefordshire, they still remain. They were all of one size, then new, and still distinguished as the Kit-Kat size.

KNAVE'S ACRE, or, POULTNEY STREET.

"Knave's Acre falls into Brewer's Street, by Windmill Street End, and so runs westward as far as Marybone Street and Warwick Street End; and crossing the same and Swallow Street falls into Glasshouse Street. This Knave's Acre's but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by those that deal in old goods and glass bottles."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 84.

"On his [Henry Cooke's] return, neither rich nor known, he lived obscurely in Knave's Acre, in partnership with a house-painter."—*Horace Walpole*, (*Life of Cooke*).

KNIGHTEN GUILD. [*See* Portsoken.]

KNIGHTRIDER STREET (GREAT and LITTLE), DOCTORS' COMMONS.

"Knightrider Street, so called (as is supposed) of Knights well armed and mounted at the Tower Royal, riding from thence through that street west to Creed Lane, and so out at Ludgate towards Smithfield, when they were there to tourney, joust, or otherwise to show activities before the King and States of the realm."—*Stow*, p. 92.

No. 5 was the house of Linacre, the celebrated physician, and under the name of "The Stonehouse" was bequeathed by him to the College of Physicians, who still possess it. The armorial ensigns of the College are placed between the two centre windows of the first-floor. On the south side is the entry to the *Prerogative Court*, and at No. 10 the Faculty Office. They have no marriage licenses at the Faculty Office of an earlier date than October, 1632, from which period up to 1695 they are only imperfectly preserved. There is a MS. index to the licenses prior to 1695, for which the charge for a search is 4s. 6d. After 1695 the licenses have been regularly kept, and the fee for searching is 1s. I have seen an original letter to Thoresby,

the antiquary, with this address—"I Mr. Thoresby, at an oil-shop, near C Parr's Head, in Little Knightrider-street [*See* Giltspur Street.]"

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. A hamlet in 10 parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, a St. Margaret's, Westminster, and writ Knyghtbrigg as early as the 35th of Edward III., when it was ordered that "bulls, oxen, hogs, and other gross creatur slain for the sustentation of the city, shou be led as far as the town of Stretford one part of London, and the town of Knygbrigg on the other, and there be slain. The name, it is said, is derived from t Manor of Neyte or Neate, as Hyde Park derived from the Manor of Hyde, both l longing to the Crown, and adjoining ea other. [*See* Neat Houses.] Norden (t surveyor and county historian) describ in 1593 the bridges of most use in M dlesex, "enumerates 'Kingsbridge, c monly called Stone bridge, nere Hy parke corner, wher I wish noe true man walke too late without good garde, un he can make his partie good, as dyd Sir Kuyvet, knight, who valiantlye defend himselfe, ther being assaltd, and slwe t master theefe with his owne haundes.' Eastward of *Albert Gate* is a chapel de cated to the Holy Trinity, formerly t tached to a lazar-house or hospital on t same site, supported by voluntary cont butions as early as the year 1595, wh John Glassington, a surgeon, was govern of the house. In 1629 the hospital chap was erected into a district chapel for t hamlet, but when the lazar-house ceased exist I have not been able to discover. T chapel was rebuilt in 1699, and repair in 1789. Marriages and baptisms we formerly solemnised here; registers both are still preserved in ten differer sized books, bearing date from 1658 1752.

"*Lovell*. Let's rally no longer: there is a pers at Knightsbridge that yokes all stray people t gether; we'll to him, he'll dispatch us presentl and send us away as lovingly as any two fools th ever yet were condemned to marriage."—*Shadwe The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

Further westward is All Saints' Church consecrated July 21st, 1849; the first incumbent being the Rev. William Harness. It was long before Knightsbridge became a

* *Strype*, B. iii., p. 129.

† Norden, as quoted in Ellis's Introduction to Norden's *Essex*, p. xv.

* Dryden's *Miscellanies*, ed. 1716, vol. v.

integral part of the metropolis. It was tired, and it was notorious.

"*Sir Davy Dunc.* I have surely lost and er' shall find her more. She promised me strictly to stay at home till I came back again; for ought I know she may be up three pair of stairs in the Temple now, or it may be taking the air as far as Knightsbridge, with some smooth-faced rogue or another; 'tis a damned house that Swan,—that Swan at Knightsbridge is a confounded house."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

The Swan still exists on the Knightsbridge-road, a little beyond Sloane-street. It is celebrated by Tom Brown, as is the World's End, in the same locality. The Old Fox, another house of notoriety in this quarter, is mentioned in the Tatler, No. 259, and still exists as The Fox, near *Albert Gate*.

"9 May, 1669. To Knightsbridge, and there eat and drank at the World's End, where we had good things."—*Pepys*.

"31 May, 1669. Thence to the World's End, a drinking house by the Park; and there merry, and so home late."—*Pepys*.

"*Mrs. Frail*. 'Slife, I'll do what I please. Yes, marry will I.—A great piece of business to go to Covent Garden Square in a hackney coach, and take a turn with one's friend. If I had gone to Knightsbridge, or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden, or Barn Elms, with a man alone—something might have been said."—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"Knightsbridge, where is an excellent Spring-garden."—*Dr. King's Journey to London*, (*Works*, i. 193).

"I was informed that the Earl of Rochester [the wit] had said something of me, which according to

his custom was very malicious; I therefore sent Colonel Aston, a very mettled friend of mine, to call him to account for it. He denied the words, and indeed I was soon convinced he had never said them; but the mere report, though I found it to be false, obliged me (as I then foolishly thought) to go on with the quarrel; and the next day was appointed for us to fight on horseback, a way in England a little unusual, but it was his part to chuse. Accordingly I and my second lay the night before at Knightsbridge, privately, to avoid the being secured at London upon any suspicion; which yet we found ourselves more in danger of there, because we had all the appearance of Highwaymen, that had a mind to lie skulking in an old inn for one night; but this I suppose the people of the house were used to, and so took no notice of us, but liked us the better."—*Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, (Memoirs)*.

"2 April, 1740. The Bristol Mail from London was robbed a little beyond Knightsbridge by a man on foot, who took the Bath and Bristol bags and mounting the Post-boy's horse, rode off towards London."—*Gentleman's Magazine for April*, 1740.

I may add, that William Lane and Samuel Trotman were executed at Tyburn on the 30th of November, 1774, "for robbing the Knightsbridge stage coach." The road running from the top of Sloane-street to Brompton and Little Chelsea is called "Bell Lane" in Rocque's excellent map of London and its environs, published in 1746. On the Kensington-road are the barracks of the Horse Guards, and on the Brompton-road is "Queen's Row, Knights-bridge," where Arthur Murphy in No. 14 died.

LAD LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"Lad Lane or Ladle Lane, for so I find it of record in the Parish of St. Michael, Wood Street."—*Stow*, p. 111.

It is written Lad-lane in the Chronicle of Edward IV.'s time, published by Sir Harris Nicolas, (p. 98). The *Swan with Two Necks*, a Lad-lane, was for a century and more, and till railways ruined stage and mail-coach travelling, the booking-office and head-quarter of coaches to the North.

Needless it were to say how willingly I bade the huge metropolis farewell; Its dust and dirt and din and smoke and smut, Thames' water, pavioir's ground, and London sky!

Escaping from all this, the very whirl Of Mail-coach wheels, bound outwards from Lad Lane,
Was peace and quietness."

Southey, Epistle to Allan Cunningham.

Lad-lane, since 1845, has been swallowed up in what is now called *Gresham-street*.

LAMB'S BUILDINGS, TEMPLE. Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, had chambers here in 1781.

LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, or *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, north of HIGH HOLBORN.

"William Lamb, gentleman and clothworker, in the year 1577 built a Water Conduit at Oldborne [Holborn] Cross to his charges of fifteen hundred pounds, and did many other charitable acts as in my Summary."—*Stow*, pp. 44, 118.

"And as his [Lamb's] charity extended itself thus liberally abroad in the country, so did the city of London likewise taste thereof not sparingly. For near unto Holborn he founded a fair Conduit and a standard with a cock at Holborn Bridge to convey thence the waste. These were begun the 26th day of March, 1577, and the water carried along in pipes of lead more than 2000 yards all at his own cost and charges, amounting to the sum of 1500*l.*; and the work was fully finished the 24th of August

in the same year. Moreover he gave to poor women, such as were willing to take pains, 120 pails therewith to carry and serve water."—*Stow's Summary*, 4to, 1579.

The fields around Lamb's Conduit formed a favourite promenade on a summer's evening for the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Wycherley alludes to them in his *Love in a Wood*, or *St. James's Park*, 4to, 1672. They were first curtailed in 1714, by the formation of a new burying-ground for the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and again in 1739, by the erection of the Foundling Hospital. The conduit was taken down in 1746. [*See Monkwell Street.*]

LAMBETH. A parish, or rather four parishes, about sixteen miles in circumference, extending along the right bank of the Thames, over against Westminster, divided into North and South Lambeth, and bounded by the Thames, St. George's Southwark, Newington Butts, Camberwell, Streatham, Clapham, and Croydon.

"In the earliest record extant it is called Lambelith; in Domesday Book, probably by mistake, Lanchei; by the ancient historians it is spelt Lambee, Lambeth, Lambyth, Lamedh, and with many other variations, some of which were probably occasioned by the errors of transcribers. Most etymologists derive the name from *lam*, dirt; and *hyd* or *hythe*, a haven; but Dr. Ducarel will not allow the etymology, as the letter *b* appears in the earliest record; he derives it therefore from *lamb*, a lamb, and *hyd*. The greatest objection to this derivation is, that it seems to have no meaning."—*Lycens.**

North Lambeth was given by the Countess Goda, the sister of William the Conqueror, to the see of Rochester, and exchanged by the see of Rochester, in the year 1197, with the see of Canterbury. [*See Lambeth Palace.*] South Lambeth (including Vauxhall and Stockwell) was held of King Harold and King Edward the Confessor by the monks of Waltham. On the death of Dr. D'Oyley in 1846, the parish of Lambeth was divided into four parishes. In South Lambeth, in what was afterwards known as Turret House, lived John Tradescant, who left his collection of curiosities to Elias Ashmole, the antiquary. His garden was in the South Lambeth road, a short distance beyond Meadow-place, and almost opposite Spring-lane. The Nine Elms Brewery occupies the site.

* Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to Henry V. in 1418, subscribes his letter as "wryten at Lambyth." Ellis's Letters, i. 5, (1st series).

"There is or was some few years ago a very fine Horse Chesnut Tree remaining at South Lambeth of John Tradescant's."—*Oldys on Trees*, (MS.).

Norfolk-row preserves a memory of the residence at Lambeth of the Dukes of Norfolk in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth; and Carlisle-street Carlisle House, granted to Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors in the see by King Henry VIII. Oldys mentions a mulberry-tree which he had seen growing in the gardens of Carlisle House, at Lambeth, and which he calls Queen Elizabeth's mulberry-tree. It was the finest tree of the kind, he says, that he had ever seen.

"The famous Queen Elizabeth's old Mulberry Tree, with a large head and spacious arms upheld by props like the pages that supported her train, now growing with other large trees of that kind in one of the gardens at Carlisle House in Lambeth Marsh, and full of fruit this July, 1753. It has the most reverend marks of antiquity upon it of any tree I ever saw of the kind. It had been split by the weight of its own shade and fruit, but is braced at the upper part of the trunk with iron. The shade may be near 40 yards in circumference. The fruit is rich. Four hundred pottles were gathered when I saw it about September that year, and probably another hundred left. The ground all under and about the tree looked as if all bloody by people treading upon the fallen fruit."—*Oldys on Trees*, (MS.).

[*See Lambeth Palace; St. Mary's, Lambeth; Caroone House; Cuper's Gardens; Astley's; Vauxhall; Kennington.*]

LAMBETH HILL, UPPER THAMES STREET. Here is the Blacksmiths' Hall, now a warehouse.

LAMBETH MARSH. That part by the Surrey side of the River Thames between Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster Bridge. It was long a noted haunt of prostitutes and sharpers, but was not covered with houses much before 1810. Here Inigo Jones, the architect, buried his money during the Great Civil War. The name survives in Marsh-street.

"I had one Sunday preached for Mr. Gataker at Redriff and lodged there that night. Next morning I walked with him over the fields of Lambeth, meaning there to cross the Thames to Westminster. He showed me in the passage divers remains of the old channel, which had heretofore been made from Redriff to Lambeth, for diverting the Thames whilst London Bridge was building, all in a straight line or near it, but with great intervals, which had been long since filled up; these remains, which then appeared very visible, are I suspect all, or most of them, filled up before this time, for it is more than fifty years ago and people in those marshes would be more fond

so much meadow grounds, than to let those
akes remain unfilled; and he told me of many
her such remains which had been within his
emory, but were then filled up."—*Dr. Wallis,*
e Mathematician, to Pepys, Oct. 24th, 1699.

"The masters never prosper'd
ince gentlemen's sons grew 'prentices: when we
look

o have our business done at home, they are
broad in the Tennis Court, or in Partridge Alley,
i Lambeth Marsh, or a cheating ordinary."

Massinger, The City Madam.

LAMBETH PALACE. The palace of
e Archbishops of Canterbury from a very
rly period.

Lambeth envy of each band and gown."—*Pope.*

is not unfrequently written Lambeth
ouse. Laud and Tillotson wrote it so.

"Lambeth Palace contains many parts worthy
attention, and various gradations from Early
nglish to late Perpendicular. The Post-Room [in
e Lollards' Tower] is curious, as furnishing one
e very few specimens of an ornamented flat
iling."—*Rickman.*

the Chapel, the oldest part of the Palace,
as built by Boniface, Archbishop of
nterbury, (1244—1270). It is Early
nglish, with lancet windows and a crypt.
e roof is new. There is an oak screen
th the arms of Archbishop Laud, by whom
was erected. Before the altar is the grave
Archbishop Parker, (d. 1575). In this
apel all the archbishops have been con-
erated since the time of Boniface. The
ndows referred to in the following extracts
re destroyed in the Civil Wars.

"The windows contain the whole story from
e Creation to the Day of Judgment: three
ghts in a window; the two side lights contain
e types in the Old Testament, and the middle
ght the Anti-type and Verity of Christ in the
ew."—*Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud,*
l. 1695, p. 311.

"The first thing the Commons have in their
vidence charged against me, is the setting up
nd repairing Popish images and pictures in the
ass windows of my chapel at Lambeth, and
mongst others the picture of Christ hanging on
e cross between the two thieves in the East
indow; of God the Father in the form of a little
d man, with a glory, striking Miriam with a
rosy; of the Holy Ghost descending in the
rm of a dove; and of Christ's Nativity, Last
upper, Resurrection, Ascension and others; the
attern whereof Mr. Prynne attested I took out of
e very mass-book, wherein he showed their
ortraits. To which I answer first, That I
did not set these images up, but found them
ere before; Secondly, That I did only repair the
indows which were so broken, and the chapel
hich lay so nastily before, that I was ashamed

to behold, and could not resort unto it but with
some disdain, which caused me to repair it to my
great cost; Thirdly, That I made up the history
of these old broken pictures not by any pattern in
the mass-book, but only by help of the fragments
and remainders of them, which I compared with
the story."—*Trial of Archbishop Laud.*

"Monday, May 1, [1643]. The Windows of my
Chappel at Lambeth were defaced, and the steps
to the Communion Table torn up."—*Archbishop*
Laud's Troubles, &c., ed. 1695, p. 203.

The glass now in the windows was placed at
the expense of Archbishop Howley. *The*
Post Room abuts from the chapel, and forms
a part of the Lollards' Tower at the west
end of the chapel, built by Archbishop
Chicheley, in the years 1434—45, a time-
worn structure, and so called from the
Lollards, who are said to have been im-
prisoned in it. On the front facing the
river is a niche, in which was placed the
image of St. Thomas; and at the top is a
small room (13 feet by 12, and about 8 feet
high) called the prison, wainscotted with oak
above an inch thick, on which several names
and broken sentences in old characters are
cut, as "Chessam Doctor," "Petit Iougan-
ham," "Ihs cyppe me out of all el compane,
amen," "John Worth," "Nosce Teip-
sum," &c. The large iron rings in the wall
(eight in number) seem to sanction the sup-
posed appropriation of the room.* The
archbishop's house at Lambeth was not
unfrequently used as a prison. The Earl
of Essex was confined here in Queen
Elizabeth's reign; and in Cromwell's time,
Leighton, the same who was sentenced in
the Star Chamber, was made the keeper. †
The Gate House, of red brick, with stone
dressings, is said to have been built by
Archbishop Morton, Cardinal and Lord
Chancellor, (d. 1500). *The Hall*, 93 feet by
38, was built by Archbishop Juxon, the
bishop who attended Charles I. to the
scaffold. Juxon mentions it in his will,
(Sept. 20th, 1662), "and my minde and will
is, that if I happen to die before the Hall at
Lambeth bee finisht, that my Executor be
at the charge of finishing it, according to
the Modell made of it, if my successor shall
give leave." Over the door (inside) are the
arms of Juxon, and the date 1663. The
roof is of oak, with a louvre or lantern in
the centre for the escape of smoke. The
whole design is Gothic in spirit, but poor
and debased in its details.

* There was a Lollards' Tower or Bishop's prison
abutting from old St. Paul's. Stow, p. 138.

† Braunston's Autobiography, p. 90.

"*Trick*. You have seen Mrs. Brainsick, she's a beauty.

"*Wood*. With one cheek blue, the other red; just like the covering of Lambeth Palace."—*Dryden's Limberham*, 4to, 1678.

The bay window in the Hall contains some specimens of stained glass; arms of Philip II. of Spain, (the husband of Queen Mary); arms of Archbishops Bancroft and Laud and Juxon; portrait of Archbishop Chicheley. *The Library*, of about 25,000 volumes, and kept in the Hall, was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, (d. 1610); enriched by Archbishop Abbot, (d. 1633); and enlarged by Archbishops Tenison and Secker. The greatest curiosity is a MS. of Lord Rivers's translation of *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, containing an illumination of the earl introducing Caxton, the printer, (it is said), to Edward IV., his Queen and Prince. The portrait of the Prince (afterwards Edward V.) is the only one known of him, and has been engraved by Vertue among the Heads of the Kings.* Of the English books in the library printed before 1600, there is a brief but valuable catalogue by Dr. Maitland, many years librarian. Here is preserved an original copy of Agas's map of London in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The whole habitable Palace was erected by the last Archbishop (Howley) from the designs of Edward Blore. *Observe*.—Portrait of Archbishop Warham, (d. 1532), by Holbein, one of three; but this alone is genuine. It belonged to Archbishop Parker, (d. 1575), and in the inventory of his goods is found appraised at 5*l.*†—Archbishop Tillotson, by Mrs. Beale. Tillotson was the first prelate who wore a wig, which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.—Wake, who died in 1737, was the last archbishop who went to Parliament by water.

"When I first went to Lambeth [on his translation from London] my Coach, Horses, and Men sunk to the bottom of the Thames in the Ferry-Boat which was over-laden, but, I praise God for it, I lost neither Man nor Horse."—*Laud's Diary*.

"Nov. 15, 1635. Sunday. At afternoon the greatest Tide that hath been seen. It came within my gates, walks, cloysters, and stables at Lambeth."—*Laud's Diary*.

"Nov. 24, 1642. The Souldiers at Lambeth House broke open the Chappel door: and offered violence to the Organ; but before much hurt was done, the captains heard of it and stayed them."—*Laud's Diary*.

LANCASTER PLACE, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND. So called from the Liber of the *Duchy of Lancaster*, in which it stands. The office of the Duchy is in *Lancaster-platz* looking towards the river.

LANGBOURNE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London.

"Langbourne Ward, so called of a long hour of sweet water, which of old time breaking off into Fenchurch Street, ran down the same street and Lombard Street to the West End of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, where turning south, at breaking into small shares, rills, or streams, left the name of Share borne Lane [Sherborne Lane] or South borne lane (as I have read) because it ran south to the river of Thames." *Stow*, p. 75.

Lombard-street and *Fenchurch-street* are this ward, as are the following churches:—*St. Dionis Backchurch; Allhallows, Lombard-street; St. Edmund's, Lombard-street; Allhallows Staining; St. Mary Woolnoth.*—*S. Gabriel's, Fenchurch, and St. Nicholas Acon* (also in this ward), were destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT STREET. The church, with its extinguisher-like steeple, was built by Nash, and is dedicated to All Souls. In No. 15, Sir James Macintosh died, May 30th, 1832.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, on the south side of BERKELEY SQUARE, was built by Robert Adam for the Marquis of Bute, who ministered to George III., and sold by the marquis, before completion, to Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne for 22,000*l.*, which was supposed to be 3000*l.* less than it cost.* Priestley was living in *Lansdowne House* as librarian and philosophical companion to Lord Shelburne, when he made the discovery of oxygen. The Sculpture Gallery, commenced 1778, contains the Collection formed by Gavin Hamilton, long a resident in Rome. At the east end is a large semicircular recess, containing the most important statues. Down the sides of the room are ranged the busts and other objects of ancient art. *Observe*.—Statue of the Youthful Hercules, heroic size, found in 1790, with the Townley Dioculus, near Hadrian's Villa; Mercury, heroic size, found at Tor Columbaro, on the Appian Way. Here is a statue of Sleeping Female, the last work of Canova also, a copy of his Venus, the original of which is in the Pitti Palace at Florence.

* Peacham's *Complete Gentleman*, ed. 1661, p. 265.

† *Archæologia*, xxx. 10.

* *London Chron.*, Oct. 1765, p. 344.

marble statue of a Child holding an alms-sh, by Rauch of Berlin, will repay attention. The Collection of Pictures was entirely formed by the present Marquis, since he came to the title in 1809. *Observe*.—St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, a small early picture by Raphael; half-length of Count Federigo da Bozzola, by Seb. del Piombo; full-length of Don Justino Francisco Neve, by Murillo; head of himself, (Velasquez); head of the Count Duke d'Olivarez; two good specimens of Schidone; Reg Woffington, by Hogarth; 12 pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds—including The Weeping Girl, The Strawberry Girl, Hope nursing Love, and the noble portrait of Laurence Sterne; Sir Robert Walpole, and his first wife, Catherine Shorter, by Eckardt, (in a frame by Gibbons—from Strawberry Hill); Portrait of Pope, by Jervas; portrait of Flaxman, by Jackson, R.A.; Deer Stalkers returning from the hills, (E. Landseer); Italian Peasants approaching home, (Eastlake); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator going to church, (C. R. Leslie); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gypsies, (ditto); Olivia's return to her Parents, from the Vicar of Wakefield, (G. S. Newton, R.A.); Macheath in Prison, (ditto). The iron bars at the two ends of Lansdowne-*passage* (a near cut from Curzon-street to Gay-hill) were put up, late in the last century, in consequence of a mounted highwayman, who had committed a robbery in Peckadilly, having escaped from his pursuers through this narrow passage, by riding his horse up the steps. This anecdote was told by the late Thomas Grenville to Sir Frankland Lewis. It occurred while George Grenville was minister, the robber passing his residence in Bolton-street full gallop.

LAUDERDALE HOUSE, ALDERSGATE STREET. The town-house of the Duke of Lauderdale of the time of Charles II., and of Scott's Old Mortality. It was built of red bricks, with sash windows, and stood back from the street. There are three views of it by Tomkins, in the Crowle Pennant—one representing a room, on the second floor, with its small-square panelled sides, and blue china tiles in the fire-place, and its large carving of the Lauderdale arms on the chimney-piece. The name still survives in Lauderdale-court, Jewin-street.

LAW SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 106 to 109, CHANCERY LANE. Instituted in 1827, and incorporated in 1831 and 1845. It is composed of attorneys, soli-

citors, and proctors, practising in Great Britain and Ireland, of writers to the signet and writers in the courts of justice in Scotland. The Society is appointed Registrar of Attorneys and Solicitors, and the Commissioners of Stamps are directed not to grant any certificate until the Registrar has certified that the person applying is entitled thereto. Entrance money, 15*l.*; annual subscription for resident members, 2*l.*, for non-residents, 1*l.* There is a good library. At the back of the building is the Law Club.

LAWRENCE (ST.) JEWRY A church in *King-street, Cheapside*, in the ward of *Cheap*, and so called "because of old time many Jews inhabited thereabout.*" It serves as well for the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for St. Mary's, and to Baliol College, Oxford, for St. Lawrence. The old church, described by Stow as "fair and large," was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the first stone of the present edifice laid April 12th, 1671. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and the total cost was 11,870*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, the largest sum paid for any of the City churches which Wren erected. Wilkins, (Bishop of Chester), the great mathematician, held the living of *St. Lawrence*, when Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was Tuesday Lecturer in the church. Wilkins died, while the present church was building, Nov. 19th, 1672, and is here buried. The register records the marriage of Tillotson, (Feb. 23rd, 1663-4), and his burial in 1694. Bishop Burnet preached Tillotson's funeral sermon in this church. Here are preserved the registers belonging to *Guildhall Chapel*.

LAWRENCE or ST. LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"St. Laurence Lane, so called of St. Laurence Church, which standeth directly over against the north end thereof. Antiquities in this lane I find none other than that among many fair houses there is one large Inn, for receipt of travellers, called Blossoms Inn, but corruptly Bosoms Inn, and hath to sign St. Laurence the Deacon, in a border of blossoms or flowers."—*Stow*, p. 102.

When Charles V. came over to this country in 1522, certain houses and inns were set apart for the reception of his retinue, and in *St. Lawrence-lane*, at "the signe of Saint Lawrance, otherwise called Bosoms yn, xx beddes and a stable for lx horses," were

* *Stow*, p. 103.

directed to be got ready.* The curious old tract about Bankes and his bay horse ("Maroccus Extaticus") is said to be by "John Dando, the wier-drawer of Hadley, and Harrie Runt, head ostler of Besomes Inne."

LAWRENCE (ST.) POULTNEY. A parish church in *Candlewick Ward*, and so called after Sir John Poultney of the Drapers' Company, Mayor of London in the reign of Edward III. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt; and the parish subsequently united to that of *St. Mary Abchurch*. A portion of the old burying-ground still remains.

"*K. Hen. VIII.* How know'st thou this?"

"*Surveyor.* Not long before your highness sped to France,

The Duke being at the Rose within the parish Saint Laurence Poultney, did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners Concerning the French journey?"

Shakespeare, King Henry VIII., Act 1., sc. 2.

The Duke was Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and the Rose "The Manor of the Rose," of which a crypt remains between *Duck's-foot-lane* and *Merchant Tailors' School*. The manor originally belonged to the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, but on the attainder of the last duke, in 1513, was given by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who had for his third wife, Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. *Suffolk-lane* and *Duck's-foot-(or Duke's foot)-lane* preserve pleasing remembrances of the past history of this parish.

LAWRENCE POULTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, CITY. [See preceding article.] Daniel and Eliab Harvey, brothers of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, were distinguished merchants on this hill.

"After Oxford was surrendered, Dr. Harvey came to London, and lived with his brother Eliab, a rich merchant in London on . . . hill, opposite to St. Lawrence Poultney, where was then a high leaden steeple. There were but two, viz., this and St. Dunstan-in-the-East."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 380.†

Another eminent merchant on this hill was Richard Glover, the author of *Leonidas*. Sir Patience Ward was living, in 1677, on Lawrence-Poultney-hill, and William Vanderbergh (the father, I believe, of Sir John

Vanbrugh, the architect and dramatist) in *Lawrence-Poultney-lane*, in the same year.* From the parish books, it appears that Thomas Creede, the great printer of plays in the time of Queen Elizabeth, lived in the parish of *St. Lawrence Poultney*. The parish register records the marriage (Feb. 28th 1632-3) of Ann Clarges to Thomas Radford farrier, of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, afterwards married to Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

LEA (THE RIVER) rises at Houghton Regis, about a mile and a half from Dunstable in Bedfordshire, and entering Hertfordshire, waters Luton Park, once the seat of the Marquis of Bute, Brockett Hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne, Panshanger Park, the seat of Earl Cowper, and Hatfield Park, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. After passing Hertford and Ware, it is joined by the Stort near Hoddesdon. It separates in one part Hertfordshire from Essex, and in another, Essex from Middlesex, and passing Stratford-le-Bow, enters the Thames a little below the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, and over against Greenwich Marshes. Izaak Walton commends it highly, and for many centuries its waters were frequented by London anglers. About Broxbourne, (now a station of the Eastern Counties line), the waters are carefully preserved, and a good day's fishing, is said, may still be had there by a clever disciple of Walton and Cotton.

LEADENHALL MARKET, between *Gracechurch Street*, and the *East India House*. A large market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, leather, hide, bacon, and such like, originally established in *Eastcheap*. The manor-house of Leadenhall, which gave the name to the market, belonged in 1309 to Sir Hugh Neville, knight, and was converted into a granary for the City by Simon Eyre, draper, and Mayor of London, in 1445. It appears to have been a large building and covered with lead, then an unusual roofing on halls and houses. The first granary or market was of a quadrangular form, with a chapel on the eastern side dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The market escaped the Great Fire, and the chapel, a small well-proportioned

* Rutland Papers, p. 93.

† See also Howell's Letters, ed. 1737, p. 498; and Wilson's Hist. of St. Lawrence Poultney.

* See Strype's Map of Walbrook and Dowgate Wards, and A Collection of the names of the Merchants living in and about the City of London 12mo, 1677.

ted Perpendicular building, was not
en down till June, 1812.*

The use of Leadenhall in my youth was thus:—
a part of the north quadrant, on the east side
the north gate, were the common beams for
fighing of wool and other wares, as had been
ustomed; on the west side the gate were the
les to weigh the meal; the other three sides
ere reserved for the most part to the making and
ting of the pageants showed at Midsummer in
e watch; the remnant of the sides and quadrants
s employed for the stowage of woolsacks, but
closed up; the lofts above were partly used by
y painters in working for the decking of pageants
l other devices for the beautifying of the watch
l watchmen; the residue of the lofts were letten
to merchants, the wool-winders and packers
erein to wind and pack their wools."—*Stow*, p. 60
ouldst thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
ek Leadenhall."—*Gay*, *Trivia*.

adenhall is no longer celebrated for its
f, but is deservedly esteemed as the
gest and best poultry-market in London.

LEADENHALL STREET runs from
RNHILL to ALDGATE. Here Peter Motteux,
ranslator of Don Quixote, kept an East
ia shop, or India house, as it was then
led. The shop was continued by his
ow. [*See Siam's.*]

"The Widow Motteux at the Two Fans in Leadenhall Street, is leaving off Trade, and will sell her goods wholesale or retail at reasonable rates. The House to be Lett."—*The Daily Courant*, b. 26th, 1722.†

erve.—*The East India House*. No. 122,
King's Arms Inn, originally the King's
ad Tavern; here, in the reign of Wil-
n III., Sir John Fenwick and his asso-
ates met to restore King James II. The
then of the house No. 153 contains a
rious early English crypt.‡ Church of
Catherine Cree. [*See Leadenhall Market.*]
e "Ship and Turtle Tavern," (Painter's),
s. 129 and 130, is famous for its turtle.

LEATHER LANE, HOLBORN, runs from
lborn to *Liquorpond-street*. [*See Eyre*
reet Hill.]

"Then higher is Lither Lane, turning also to
e field, late replenished with houses built, and so
the bar."—*Stow*, p. 139.

"The east side of this lane is best built, having
l brick houses. . . . In this lane is White
art Inn, Nag's Head Inn, and King's Head Inn
all indifferent."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 255.

There are views of the chapel in Wilkinson's
ndina Illustrata.

† See also *Spectator*, Nos. 288, 552.

There is a view of it in the *Gentleman's*
gazine for 1766.

LEATHERSELLERS' HALL, at the
east end of St. Helen's Place, on the left
hand going from BISHOPSGATE STREET. The
old Hall, taken down in 1799, was part of the
Hall of the Black Nuns of St. Helen's, and
was purchased by the Company soon after
the surrender of the Priory to Henry VIII.
There is a view of the old Hall in Wilkin-
son's *Loudina Illustrata*, and another of the
crypt, by J. T. Smith. In the yard belong-
ing to the Hall is a curious pump, at once
elegant and grotesque, with a mermaid at
the top pressing her breasts, which on festal
occasions ran with wine. The mermaid was
made in 1679, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, in
liquidation of a debt due to the Company
for his livery fine of 25*l*.* There is an
engraving of the pump by J. T. Smith, and
another of the kitchen, by the same accurate
engraver. The first charter of incorpora-
tion to the Leathersellers of London was
in the 21st of Richard II. The great
Leather Market of London is in Ber-
mondsey, on the Southwark side of the
Thames.

LEGACY DUTY OFFICE. [*See Somer-*
set House.]

LEG ALLEY, LONG ACRE.

"By some called Elmes-street, a place of no
great account for building or inhabitants."—
Strype, B. iii., p. 74.

In 1843, beds for single men were publicly
advertised to be had at No. 2 in this alley
at 4*d*. and 6*d*. each per night.

LEICESTER HOUSE, in the STRAND.
So called after Robert Dudley, Earl of
Leicester, the favourite of Queen Eliza-
beth. [*See Essex House.*]

LEICESTER HOUSE, LEICESTER
SQUARE, stood in the north-east corner of
the square, and was so called after Robert
Sydney, Earl of Leicester, father of Alger-
non Sydney, of Henry Sydney, the hand-
some Sydney of De Granmont's Memoirs,
and of Lady Dorothy, the Sacharissa of the
poet Waller. The house was built on what
was called Lammas land, or land open to
the poor after Lammas-tide, and the Ac-
counts of the overseers of the poor of St.
Martin's-in-the-Fields exhibit yearly pay-
ments by the earl for the ground occupied
by his house.

"To receewed of the Noble, Earle of Leicester,
for y^e Lamas of the ground that adjoins to the
Military Wall—3*l*." . . . "The R^t. Hon^{ble}. the

* *Gent. Mag.*, Aug. 1834.

Earl of Leicester, for the Lamas of the ground whereon his Lordship's house and garden are, and the field that is before his house neare to Swan Close."—*Overseers' Books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, (temp. Charles I.).

The field before Lord Leicester's house is now *Leicester-fields* or *Leicester-square*, but Swan-close is quite unknown. Lord Leicester would appear to have let it as a town-house for people of fashion several years before his death in 1677. Here the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia died, and here Colbert, the French Ambassador, lived in the time of Charles II. When Hatton wrote, (1703), the house was let by Lord Leicester to the Imperial Ambassador. Prince Eugene lay at Leicester House when on a secret mission here, in 1712, to prevent a peace between Britain and France;* and in 1718, when the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., had quarrelled with his father and received the royal command to quit St. James's, he bought Leicester House and made it his London residence. Here, April 15th, 1721, his son, the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, was born. † Pennant calls it very happily "the pouting place" of Princes, for here, in Leicester House, when the breach between George II. and his son Frederick, Prince of Wales, was too sore and too wide to heal, the Prince took up his residence, as his father had done before him. Here the Princess of Wales was waited upon by the wife of the unfortunate Earl of Cromartie, so deeply engaged in the fatal '45: she had four of her children in her hand. "The Princess saw her," says Gray, "and made no other answer than by bringing in her own children and placing them by her." Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died here in 1751, did everything in his power while in Leicester House to vex and affront his father. Here Addison's play of Cato was performed by the junior branches of his household; the Prince's son, afterwards George III., playing the part of Portius in the play. The Duke of Gloucester was living in Leicester House in 1766, and here, somewhat later, Sir Ashton Lever formed his collection of natural curiosities called the Leverian Museum. When the King knighted him it was observed in the newspapers of the time, "that his Majesty could do no less in remembrance of a house that had pro-

duced one of the greatest curiosities world ever saw, in his own person." N. Lisle-street, Leicester-square, was built the site of its gardens in 1791. The good drawing of the house, that is known was sold at the Strawberry Hill sale, and is now in the possession of the Rev. H. Wellesley, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. There is a view of the House preserved at Penshurst. The view of Leicester-square in the 1754 edition of Strabo exhibits the house in small.

LEICESTER SQUARE, or, LEICESTER FIELDS. Built circ. 1635, and so called from *Leicester House*; the south side was not completed till 1671.

"Leicester Fields, a very handsome, large square, enclosed with rails, and graced on all sides with good built houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry, especially the squares towards the north, where the houses are large amongst which is Leicester House, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, and the house adjoining to it inhabited by the Earl of Aylesbury."—*Strabo*, B. vi., pp. 68, 86.

Eminent Inhabitants.—William Hogarth (d. 1764), on the east side of the square, what is now the northern half of the Sablonnière Hotel. The house was distinguished in the painter's time, by the sign of "The Golden Head," cut by the painter himself from pieces of cork, glued and painted together. "I well remember," says Smith "that it was placed over the street door. This sign was of some standing. David Loggan, the engraver, (immortalised by Dryden), lived next door to The Golden Head, in Leicester Fields.* The house with its sign, is shown in a good contemporary engraving of the square by Parr. It appears by the rate-books that Hogarth came to live here in 1733, and that in 1751 he was rated to the poor at 60*l*.

"When I sat to Hogarth, the custom of giving rails to servants was not discontinued. On taking leave of the painter at the door, I offered him a servant a small gratuity, but the man very politely refused it, telling me it would be as much as the loss of his place if his master knew it. This was so uncommon and so liberal in a man of Hogarth's profession at that time of day, that much struck me, as nothing of the kind had happened to me before."—*Cole's MS. Collections*.

John Hunter, (next door to Hogarth—after Hogarth's death). The Hunterian Collection, which forms the basis, and still bears a large proportion, of the contents of the present

* Scott's Swift, iii. 7.

† Marchmont Papers, ii. 84, 408.

* Walpole's Anecdotes, p. 185.

t Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, was originally arranged in a building which its founder, John Hunter, erected for him in 1785, behind his house in this square.

"In 1783 he took a house, upon a much larger scale, in Leicester Square, about the middle of the eastern side, which extended through into Castle Street. This was fitted up in a very expensive manner; and here he established an public medical levee on every Sunday evening; another for a lyceum for medical disputation; another for his course of lectures; another for dissection; another for a printing warehouse and press; and another for vending his medical works. . . . Soon as he was settled in this new house, he sent out cards of invitation to the public to attend on Sunday evenings during the winter months, at his levee; and they were regaled with tea and coffee, and treated with medical occurrences."—*Foot's Life of John Hunter*, p. 255, 270.

Joshua Reynolds, at No. 47, on the west side, from 1761 till his death in 1792, in the house subsequently the Earl of Inchiquin's, and the Western Literary and Scientific Institution.

"His study was octagonal, some twenty feet long, sixteen broad, and about fifteen feet high. The window was small and square, and the sill was five feet from the floor. His sitters' chair moved on castors, and stood above the floor a foot and a half. He held his palettes by handle, and the backs of his brushes were eighteen inches long, wrought standing, and with great elasticity; he rose early, breakfasted at nine, entered his study at ten, examined designs or touched unfinished portraits till eleven brought a sitter, painted till twelve, then dressed, and gave the evening to his company."—*Allan Cunningham's Life of Reynolds*.

St. Martin's-street, on the south side of the square, is the house of Sir Isaac Newton. The equestrian statue of George II. in the centre of the square came from Canons, the Duke of Chandos. I have a fine view of the view of Leicester-square, in the 4th ed. of Stow, without the statue in the foreground. The print in the book contains the name; it was therefore in all likelihood erected about the year 1754.

LEONARD'S (ST.) [See St. Leonard's Milk Church.]

LEONARD'S (ST.), FOSTER LANE. A church in Aldersgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Part of the site is occupied by the Post-Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Christ Church, Newgate-street, is the parish church. Francis Charles, the poet, (d. 1644), was buried in Leonard's, Foster-lane.

LEONARD'S (ST.) MILK CHURCH. A church in Bridge Ward Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt,—“so termed,” says Stow, “of one William Melker, an especial builder thereof, but commonly called St. Leonard's in East Cheape, because it standeth at East Cheape Corner.”* A portion of the old burial-ground still remains on Fish-street-hill, a little above the Monument.

LEONARD'S (ST.), SHOREDITCH. A parish church (with little to recommend it) built in the year 1740, by Dance, the City architect, on the site of the old church, then, it is said, in a ruinous condition. The chancel window (the gift, in 1634, of Thomas Awsten) and a tablet to the Awsten family are the only memorials of the former church that remain. *Holywell-street*, in this parish, now High-street, Shoreditch, was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James I. inhabited by players of distinction, connected with the Curtain Theatre, the Blackfriars Theatre, and The Globe on the Bankside. The parish register (within a period of sixty years) records the interment of the following celebrated characters:—Will. Somers, Henry VIII.'s Jester, (d. 1560); Richard Tarlton, the famous Clown of Queen Elizabeth's time, (d. 1588); James Burbadge, (d. 1596), and his more celebrated son, Richard Burbadge, (d. 1618-19); Gabriel Spenser, the player, who fell, in 1598, in a duel with Ben Jonson; William Sly and Richard Cowley, two original performers in Shakspeare's plays; the Countess of Rutland, the only child of the famous Sir Philip Sydney; Fortunatus Greene, the unfortunate offspring of Robert Greene, the poet and player, (d. 1593). Another original performer in Shakspeare's plays, who lived in *Holywell-street*, in this parish, was Nicholas Wilkinson, *alias* Tooley, whose name is recorded in gilt letters on the north side of the altar as a yearly benefactor of 6*l.* 10*s.*, still distributed in bread every year to the poor of the parish, to whom it was bequeathed.

LEWKNOR'S LANE, DRURY LANE, now CHARLES STREET, (opposite Short's-gardens), and so called after Sir Lewis Lewknor, temp. James I. It was long, and is still, a rendezvous and nursery for loose women.

“The nymphs of chaste Diana's train,
The same with those of Lewknor's-lane.”

Butler's Poeth. Works.

“At Mr. Summers, a Thief Catcher's, in

* Stow, p. 80.

Lewkner's Lane, the man that wrote against the impiety of Mr. Rowe's Plays."—*Instructions to a Porter how to find Mr. Curll's Authors*, (Pope and Swift's Misc., iv. 33).

"*Drawer*. I expect him back every minute. But you know, Sir, you sent him as far as Hockley-in-the-Hole for three of the ladies, for one in Vinegar-yard, and for the rest of them somewhere about Lewkner's-lane."—*Gay, the Beggar's Opera*, 8vo, 1728.

Here Jonathan Wild, the famous thief and thief-taker, assisted by Jane Sprackley, kept a house of ill-fame.

LICHFIELD HOUSE. [See St. James's Square.]

LIME STREET (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and the only ward in London without a church of its own. It had originally two, *St. Mary-at-the-Axe*, and *St. Augustine-in-the-Wall*. Leadenhall Market is the principal feature in this ward. [See Lime Street.]

LIME STREET runs from LEADENHALL STREET into FENCHURCH STREET and was so called, "as is supposed, of making or selling of lime there."* No 17, on the west side, is *Peutecers' Hall*. In this street, in the reign of Charles II., in the house of one Doekwra, (the originator), the Penny Post-Office was first established. Dr. Hawkesworth, author of *The Adventurer*, and the friend of Johnson, died in this street in 1773.

LIMEHOUSE. A parish on the banks of the Thames, between *Wapping* and *Poplar*, originally a hamlet of Stepney, and first made a distinct parish in 1730. The church, dedicated to *St. Anne*, one of the 50 new churches erected in the reign of Queen Anne, was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren's, and consecrated Sept. 12th, 1730. The turrets in the steeple resemble those which the same architect has introduced in the quadrangle of All Souls' College, Oxford.

"At last they left Greenwich; the tide being at great low fall, the watermen get afraid of the crosse cables by the Lime house."—*Tarleton's Jest*, 4to, 1611.

"9 Oct. 1661. By coach to Captain Marshe's at Limehouse, to a house that hath been their ancestors' for this 250 years, close by the lime-house, which gives the name to the place."—*Pepys*.

"Lime hurst, or Lime host, corruptly called Lime house."—*Stow*, p. 157.

"*Porter*. These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples; that no audience but the Tribulation of Tower Hill, or the

limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are to endure."—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*, Act v.,

LINCOLN HOUSE, TOTBILL STR WESTMINSTER. Here Sir Henry Herl brother of George Herbert, and of Edw Lord Herbert of Cherbury, established office of the Revels, and endeavoured vain, to exercise the same authority of Killigrew and Davenant as he had form exercised over Massinger and Shirley.

"*Tuttill Street, Westminster, Jan. 1*

"Edward Hayward, late Deputy to Sir H Herbert, Knight, Master of the Revels, is ejected out of that Employment, and all persons conce are to forbear any further address unto the Hayward for Commissions, and to apply thense as formerly to Lincoln House, in Tuttil-st Westminster."—*The Intelligencer, Monday, 16th, 1664-5*.

"*Tuttill Street, March*

"This is to notify that Sir Henry Herl Master of the Revels, desires His Majes officers in their respective places to take no that the Commissions granted by Mr. Edw Hayward and Mr. John Points, or either of t are void, and of no effect. And that when t shall take away any of the said Commissi they are desired to return them to the office of Revels kept at Lincoln House, Tuttil-st Westminster."—*The Newses, Thursday, March 1664-5*.

LINCOLN'S INN. An Inn of Court, v two Inns of Chancery attached, *Furviv Inn* and *Thavie's Inn*, and so called af Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, (d. 131) whose town-house, or inn, occupied a considerable portion of the present Inn Court, which bears both his name and ar and whose monument in old St. Paul's one of the stateliest in the church.

"There is preserved in the office of the Du of Lancaster an account rendered by the bailif Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, of the pre arising from, and the expenditure upon the Ea garden in Holborn, in the 24th year of Edwar We learn from this curious document that app ears, large nuts and cherries, were produce sufficient quantities, not only to supply the Ea table, but also to yield a profit by their s The comparatively large sum of 9l. 2s. 3d. money of that time, equal to about 135l. of mod currency, was received in one year from the t of those fruits alone. The vegetables cultiva were beans, onions, garlic, leeks, and some oth which are not specifically named. The o flowers are roses. It appears there was a pond vivary in the garden, as the bailiff expen eight shillings in the purchase of small fish, fre and eels, to feed the pike in it."—*T. Hudson Tur Archæological Journal for December, 1848*.

"Lincoln's Inn is situate in New Street Chancery Lane, and a part of it was of old t

* *Stow*, p. 57.

the message or mansion house of a gentleman called William de Hauerhyll, Treasurer to King Henry III., who was attainted of Treason and his house and lands confiscated to the King, who then gave his house to Ralph Neville, Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Chichester, and he built here a fair house for him and his successors Bishops of Chichester, as Matthew Paris hath recorded, and it continued in possession of the Bishops of Chichester until the time of King Henry VII., when it was conveyed to Judge Suliard, and to other feoffees, and this judge and his posterity held the inheritance of it until the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and then Sir Edward Suliard of Essex sold the estate of inheritance of this house, with the appurtenances, to the Gentlemen, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, as I am ascertained by that most witty and learned gentleman, Sir James Lea, knight, late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, an ancient Fellow of this honourable College, and an excellent antiquary."—*Sir Geo. Buc, in Stow, by Howes, l. 1631, p. 1072.*

The Gatehouse of brick in *Chancery-lane* (the oldest part of the existing building) was built by Sir Thomas Lovell, and bears the date upon it of 1518. The chambers adjoining are of a somewhat later period, and it is to this part perhaps that Fuller alludes when he says that—"He [Benson] helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, when having a jewel in one hand, he had a book in his pocket." *Eminent Students*.—Judge Fortescue; Sir Thomas More; Lord Keeper Ker; Dr. Donne; Oliver Cromwell; Attorney-General Noy; Sir Henry Spelman; Wynne; Sir Matthew Hale; Sir John Finch; George Wither; Rushworth; Lord Shaftesbury; Lord Mansfield; William Pitt; Lord Erskine; Lord Sidmouth; Mr. Manning; Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Denham, and Campbell; Sir E. Sugden, &c. No. 24, in the south angle of the great court leading out of Chancery-lane, formerly called the Gatehouse-court, but now Old-buildings, and in the apartments on the left end of the ground floor, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, had chambers from 1645 to 1659. Cromwell must often have been here; and here, by the merest accident, long after Thurloe's death, the Thurloes' papers were accidentally discovered.

The principal part of this collection consists of a series of papers, discovered in the reign of King William, in a false ceiling in the garrets belonging to Secretary Thurloe's Chambers No. XIII near the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn, by a clergyman who had borrowed those chambers during the long vacation of his friend Mr. Tomlinson the owner of the Inn. This clergyman soon after disposed of the

papers to John Lord Somers, then Lord High Chancellor of England, who caused them to be bound up in sixty-seven volumes in folio."—*Preface to Thurloe's State Papers, 7 vols., fol. 1742.*

In No. 1, Old-square, in a small set of chambers three stories high, then called "Gatehouse-court," William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, began the study of the law.* In No. 1, New-square, resided for twenty-three years Arthur Murphy, the dramatist and friend of Dr. Johnson. [See Stone Buildings.]

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL. The chapel of the Inn of Court called *Lincoln's Inn*, built in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, by Inigo Jones, and consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623, Dr. Donne preaching the consecration sermon. *Observe*.—The Roman Doric pilasters creeping up the sides of the bastard Gothic of the crypt. The stained glass windows (very good for the period) were executed "by Mr. Hall, a glass-painter, in Fetter-lane,† and in point of colour are as rich as the richest Decorated glass of the best period."‡ Some of the figures will repay attention. The windows on the south side are filled with the Twelve Apostles; on the north by Moses and the Prophets, St. John the Baptist, and St. Paul. An inscription in the window records that the St. John the Baptist was executed at the expense of William Noy, (d. 1634), the famous Attorney-General of Charles I.

"I could not but wonder that Mr. Browne should be so earnest in this point [Laud's repairing the stained glass windows at Lambeth] considering he is of Lincoln's Inn, where Mr. Prynne's zeal hath not yet beaten down the images of the Apostles in the fair windows of that chapel; which windows were set up new long since that statute of Edward VI. And it is well known that I was once resolved to have returned this upon Mr. Browne in the House of Commons, but changed my mind, lest thereby I might have set some furious spirit on work to destroy those harmless goodly windows to the just dislike of that worthy Society."—*Archbishop Laud, (State Trials, fol. ed., iv. 455).*

Celebrated Preachers at Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Donne; the learned Usher; Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Warburton, afterwards Bishop

* Lord Campbell's Chief Justices, ii. 326.

† Bagford, Harl. MS. 5900, fol. 51. One of the windows has the name of Bernard, "probably," says Walpole, 'Bernard Van Linge,' who executed the windows at Wadham College."—*Walpole, by Dallaway, ii. 37.*

‡ Winston, on Glass Painting, p. 205.

of Gloucester; Heber, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta; Dr. Langhorne (the translator of Plutarch's Lives) was assistant Preacher for several years. The crypt beneath the chapel on open arches, like the cloisters in the *Temple*, was built as a place for the students and lawyers "to walk in and talk and confer their learnings." The Round part of the *Temple Church* was long employed for a similar purpose. Butler and Pepys allude to this custom:—

"Retain all sorts of witnesses
That ply i' the Temple under trees,
Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts,
About their cross-legg'd Knights their Hosts;
Or wait for customers between
The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn."

Hudibras, Pt. iii., C. iii.

"27 June, 1663. To Lincoln's Inn, and there walked up and down to see the new garden which they are making, and will be very pretty, and so to walk under the Chapel by agreement."—*Pepys*.

Here were buried Alexander Brome, the Cavalier song writer; Secretary Thurloe; and William Prynne, the Puritan, who wrote against the "unloveliness of love locks." The inscription on Prynne's grave was obliterated when Wood drew up his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. Ashmole was married to Sir William Dugdale's daughter in this chapel, (Nov. 3rd, 1668), Sir William being present to give his daughter away to his fellow-antiquary.

LINCOLN'S INN HALL AND LIBRARY. A noble structure, (Philip Hardwick, R.A., architect), in the Tudor style, built of red brick with stone dressings, on the east side of Lincoln's-Inn fields. First stone laid April 20th, 1843. Publicly opened by Queen Victoria in person, Oct. 30th, 1845. The Hall is 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 62 feet high. The roof is of carved oak. The Library is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 44 feet high. The amount of the contract was 55,000*l.*, but the total cost has not yet transpired. *Observe*.—In the Hall, Hogarth's picture of Paul before Felix, painted for the Benchers on the recommendation of the great Lord Mansfield, as the appropriation of a legacy to the Inn of 200*l.*; statue of Lord Erskine, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. The Library contains the unique fourth volume of Prynne's Records, for which the Society paid 335*l.* at the Stow sale in 1849; and the rich collection of Books and MSS., the bequest of Sir Matthew Hale, "a treasure," says Hale, in his will, "that are not fit for every man's view." The Court of Chancery

sits in "Term Time" at Westmins during the "Vacation" in Lincoln's Hall. The gardens were famous, till erection of this Hall, by which they were curtailed, and in some measure destroyed

"——— The walks of Lincoln's Inn
Under the Elms."

Ben Jonson, The Devil is an A.

"Much hurry and business had to-day perple me into a mood too thoughtful for going into company; for which reason, instead of the taver went into Lincoln's Inn Walks; and having to a round or two, I sat down, according to the lowed familiarity of these places, on a Bench *The Tatler*, May 10th, 1709, No. 13.

"I was last week taking a solitary walk in Garden of Lincoln's Inn (a favour that is indue me by several of the Benchers who are my intir friends, and grown old with me in this neighb hood) when," &c.—*The Tatler*, Nov. 29th, 1 No. 100.

LINCOLN'S INN NEW SQUARE was built on Little Lincoln's-Inn-field and forms no part of the Inn of Court called Lincoln's Inn. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Samuel Romilly, at No. 2, and afterwards at No. 6; and Sir William Grant, in No. [See Fiequett's Field.]

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. A no square, stated (but erroneously) to be laid out by Inigo Jones in the year 1618, we regard to so trifling a circumstance as to of the exact dimensions of the base of of the pyramids of Egypt. "This," says Walpole, "could have been admired those ages, when the keep at Kenilworth Castle was erected in the form of a horse fetter, and the Escorial in the shape of St. Lawrence's gridiron." The west side all that Inigo lived to build upon, was called The Arch Row; the east side was bounded by the wall of Lincoln's-Inn-gardens, (as now is by the Hall of that Inn); the south side was known as Portugal-row, and the north as Holborn-row. These celebrated fields were frequented from a very early period down to the year 1735, by wrestlers, bowlers, cripples, beggars, and idle boys. St. George's-fields in Southwark and Totham-fields in Westminster have been within our own time. Here, Lilly, the astrologer, with a servant at Mr. Wright's, at the corner house over against Strand Bridge, spent his idle hours in bowling with "Wat the cobbler, Dick the blacksmith, and such like companions;" and here, Blount tells us in his *Law Dictionary*, (fol. 1670), that he has seen the game played by idle persons "The Wheel of Fortune," "wherein the

urn about a thing like the hand of a clock," which some had supposed, he says, to have been the same as the old game of "clesh," forbidden by a statute of the reign of Edward IV.

"*Cully (drunk—a blind fellow led before him). Villains, sons of unknown fathers, tempt me no more. (The boys hoot at him, he draws his sword.) I will make a young generation of cripples, to succeed in Lincoln's Inn Fields and Covent Garden.*"—*Etherege, Love in a Tub, 1664.*

"We went into the Lame Hospital, where a parcel of wretches were hopping about by the assistance of their crutches, like so many Lincoln's Inn Fields Mumpers, drawing into a body to attack the coach of some charitable lord."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy, Pt. v.*

Where Lincoln's Inn, wide space, is rail'd around,
Cross not with venturous step; there oft is found
The lurking thief, who, while the daylight shone,
Made the walls echo with his begging tone:
That crutch, which late compassion mov'd, shall
wound

Thy bleeding head, and fell thee to the ground.
Though thou art tempted by the linkman's call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;
In the mid-way he'll quench the flaming brand,
And share the booty with the pilfering hand.
Still keep the public streets where oily rays,
Shot from the crystal lamp, o'erspread the ways."
Gay, Trivia.

the rail, to which Gay alludes in the above notation, was only a wooden post-and-rail; the square itself was enclosed with iron rails for the first time, pursuant to an act passed in 1735, enabling the inhabitants, on and after June 2nd, 1735, to make a rate on themselves for raising money sufficient to close, clean, and adorn the said fields.

"Before Lincoln's Inn Fields was rail'd in, they used to break horses on this spot, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, about the year 1740,* having been active in bringing a bill into Parliament to raise the price of iron, became very obnoxious to the poor; and when walking one day in the Fields, at the time of breaking in the horses the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumstance, that in one of Hogarth's prints a low character is represented as talking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in allusion, perhaps, to the aversion of the above-mentioned baronet to the favourite liquor of the inferior orders of society."—*Ireland's Inns of Court, 4to, 1800, p. 129.*

"The plan for beautifying Lincoln's Inn Fields is now before his grace the Duke of Newcastle. There are to be four iron gates, one at each corner, and dwarf walls with iron palisades: this plan has

been agreed to by the inhabitants."—*Daily Journal, July 9th, 1735.*

Through these fields, in the reign of Charles II., Thomas Sadler, a well-known thief, attended by his confederates, made his mock procession at night with the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor Finch, which they had stolen from the Chancellor's closet in Great Queen-street, immediately adjoining, and were carrying to their lodging in Knightrider-street. One of the confederates walked before Sadler, with the mace of the Lord Chancellor exposed on his shoulder, and another followed after him carrying the Chancellor's purse, equally prominent. Sadler was executed at Tyburn for this theft, March 16th, 1676-7. Here, "even in the place where they had used to meet and confer of their traitorous practises," were Ballard, Babington, and their accomplices, beheaded, on the 20th and 21st of September, 1586, seven on the first day and seven on the second; and here, July 21st, 1683, William, Lord Russell, was executed.

"Some have said that the Duke of York moved that he might be executed in Southampton Square before his own house, but that the king rejected that as indecent. So Lincoln's Inn Fields was the place appointed for his execution. . . . After he had delivered this paper he prayed by himself; then Tillotson prayed with him. After that he prayed again by himself, and then undressed himself, and laid his head on the block without the least change of countenance; and it was cut off at two strokes."—*Burnet's Own Times, ed. 1823, ii. 377.*

Eminent Inhabitants.—Digby, Earl of Bristol, and Montague, Earl of Sandwich, of the time of Charles II.; Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe.

"The next day being the 13th we all went to my own house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the north side, where the widow Countess of Middlesex had lived before; and the same day likewise was brought the body of my dear husband."—*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, p. 246.*

The great Lord Somers, and the minister Duke of Newcastle, in *Powis House*; Lord Kenyon, at No. 35, in 1805; Lord Erskine, at No. 36, in 1806; and Spencer Perceval, at No. 57, now No. 59. [See *Lindsey House*; *Powis House*; *Newcastle House*; *Portugal Row, &c.*] No. 13, on the north side, is *Soane's Museum*; and Nos. 40 to 42, on the south side, the Museum of the *College of Surgeons*. At No. 59, (Bell, Steward and Loyd's, part of *Lindsey House*) is a good mantelpiece of the Inigo Jones time.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS THEATRE

*Ireland is here a little inaccurate; the gin act passed in 1736, and Jekyll died in 1738.

stood in *Portugal-row*, or the south side of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, at the back of what is now the Royal College of Surgeons. There have been three distinct theatres, called "Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre;" all three erected on the same site, and all of interest in the history of our stage. The first was originally "Lisle's Tennis Court,"* converted into a theatre, (*The Duke's Theatre*), by Sir William Davenant, and opened in the spring of 1662, "having new scenes and decorations, being the first that e're were introduc'd in England."† Here the company remained till Nov. 9th, 1671, when they removed to Dorset-gardens, and their old house in Lincoln's-Inn-fields remained shut till Feb. 26th, 1671-2, when the King's company, under Killigrew, burnt out at Drury-lane, made use of it till March 26th, 1673-4, when they returned to their old locality in Drury-lane, and Davenant's deserted theatre became "a tennis court again."‡ The second theatre on the same site ("fitted up from a tennis court"§) was built by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and opened April 30th, 1695, with (first time) Congreve's comedy of *Love for Love*. Cibber speaks of it as, "but small and poorly fitted up within. Within the walls of a tennis quaree court, which is of the lesser sort."|| This Christopher Rich took down, in the year 1714, and "rebuilt it from the ground," says Cibber, "as it is now standing."¶ He did not live, however, to see his work completed; and this, the *third* theatre on the same spot, was opened (Dec. 18th, 1714) with a Prologue, spoken by his son, dressed in a suit of mourning. John Rich's success in this house was very great. Here he introduced pantomimes among us for the first time—playing the part of harlequin himself, and achieving a reputation that has not yet been eclipsed. Here Quin played all the characters for which he is still famous. Here, Jan. 29th, 1727-8, *The Beggar's Opera* was originally produced, and with such success that it was acted on sixty-two nights in one season, and occasioned a saying, still celebrated, that it made Gay rich and Rich gay.** Here Miss

* Indenture signed by Sir W. Davenant, dated March 7th, 1660-1, (in possession of author). Aubrey's Lives, ii. 308.

† Downes's Ros. Ang., ed. 1708, p. 20.

‡ Aubrey's Lives, ii. 309. § Downes, p. 58.

|| Cibber's Apology, ed. 1740, p. 254.

¶ Ibid., p. 352.

** There is at Mr. Murray's [see Albemarle Street] a capital picture by Hogarth of a scene in the Beg-

gar's Opera, the original Polly Peachu of this piece, won the heart of the Duke Bolton, whose Duchess she subsequently became; and here Fenton's Mariamne was first produced. Rich removed from Lincoln's-Inn-fields to the first Covent-gard Theatre, so called in the modern acceptation of the name, on Dec. 7th, 1732. The house in Portugal-street was subsequently leased for a short time by Giffard, from Goodman fields; and in 1756 was transformed into barrack for 1400 men. It was afterwards Copeland's China Repository, and was taken down Aug. 28th, 1848, for the purpose enlarging the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The principal entrance was in *Portugal-street*.

LINDSEY HOUSE, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, (No. 59, on the west side), was built by Inigo Jones, for Robert Bertie, Earl Lindsey, General of the King's forces at the outbreak of the Civil War under Charles I. He fell at the battle of Edgehill, and Clarendon has left a glowing sketch of his character.

"The Lord Lindsey his dwelling house is the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome building of the Ionic order and strong beautiful court gate, consisting of six fine spacious brick pillars with curious iron work between them, and on the piers are placed very large and beautiful vases." *Hatton's New View of London*, 1708, p. 627.

The fourth Earl of Lindsey was created Duke of Ancaster, and Lindsey House was for some time distinguished as *Ancaster House*. The Duke of Ancaster subsequently sold it to the *proud* Duke of Somerset, who married the widow of the Mr. Thynne, murdered by Count Koningmarck.

"Old Somerset is at last dead. To Lady Francis his eldest daughter he has given the fine house built by Inigo Jones in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which he had bought of the Duke of Ancaster." *HorsWalpole to Mann*, Dec. 15th, 1748.

The open balustrade at the top was originally surmounted by six urns.

LINDSEY HOUSE, CHELSEA, was built by Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I. and Charles I.,—bought by Bertie Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain, and rebuilt by him in —. The present edifice was sold, in 1751, to the Moravian Society, whose bishop, Count Zinzendorf, resided there as long as he remained

gar's Opera, containing portraits of the original cast of actors. The theatre itself is engraved by Wilkinson.

England. The chapel and burial-ground till existing behind Lindsey House were formed by him on part of the gardens and tabling of Beaufort House. The house was subsequently divided into five separate wellings, the large one in the centre having been occupied by the eminent engineers Brunel, father and son, and afterwards by Bramah, the inventor of the hydraulic press, and is now the residence of John Martin, the painter of Belshazzar's Feast and other noble works.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY; Office, 32, OHIO SQUARE, (formerly the residence of Sir Joseph Banks). Founded 1788, incorporated 1802, and established for the cultivation of natural history in all its branches, and more especially of the natural history of Great Britain and Ireland. Admission 6*l.*; annual subscription, 3*l.*

LISSON GREEN, PADDINGTON.

"The manor of Lilestone, containing five hides, now Lisson Green in the parish of Marylebone), is mentioned in Domesday-book among the lauds of Ossulston Hundred, given in alms.

This manor became the property of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; on the suppression of which was granted, anno 1548, to Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, who conveyed it in the same year to Edward Duke of Somerset. On his attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was granted, anno 1564, to Edward Downing, who conveyed it the same year to John Milner, Esq., then lessee under the Crown. After the death of his descendant John Milner, Esq., anno 1753, it passed under his will to William Lloyd, Esq. The manor of Lisson Green (being then the property of Captain Lloyd of the Guards) was sold in lots, anno 1792. The largest lot, containing the site of the manor, was purchased by John Harcourt, Esq., M.P."—*Lysons*, iii. 248.

LITERARY CLUB (THE), or, "The Club."

"The Club was founded in 1764, by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Samuel Johnson, and for some years met on Monday evenings at seven. In 1772 the day of meeting was changed to Friday; and about that time, instead of supping, they agreed to dine together once in every fortnight during the sitting of Parliament. In 1773 the Club, which, soon after its foundation, consisted of twelve members, was enlarged to twenty; March 11, 1777, to twenty-six; November 27, 1778, to thirty; May 9, 1800, to thirty-five; and it was then resolved that should never exceed forty. It met originally at the Turk's Head in Gerard Street, and continued to meet there till 1783, when their landlord died, and the house was soon afterwards shut up. They were removed to Prince's in Sackville Street; and his house being soon afterwards shut up, they moved to Baxter's, which afterwards became Thomas's in Dover Street. In January, 1792, they

removed to Parsloe's in St. James's Street; and on February 26, 1799, to the Thatched House in the same street."—*Memorandum furnished to Mr. Croker by Mr. Hatchett, the Treasurer of the Club*, (Croker, by Boswell, ed. 1831, i. 528).

LITERARY FUND (ROYAL), 73, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. Instituted 1790, by the untiring exertions of David Williams, Esq., and incorporated 1818. The object of this excellent fund is to administer assistance to authors of merit and good character who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived by enfeebled faculties or declining life of the power of literary exertion. The relief is distributed by the committee, and is done without divulging names. Amount distributed in 1846 in relief to distressed authors, their widows and orphans, 1407*l.*; total amount thus applied since the foundation of the Institution in 1790, to Dec. 31st, 1846, 33,830*l.*; average annual amount of subscriptions and donations, 1100*l.* Charlotte Lennox, author of *The Female Quixote*, derived her chief support in her old age from this fund; and at the dinner of 1822, when Chateaubriand's health was proposed by the Duke of York, as the ambassador of France, he mentioned in his acknowledgment of the toast, that he was himself aware of the benevolent character of the fund, for, during the period of the French Revolution, a French literary gentleman was in difficulties, and those difficulties having been represented to the Committee by one of his friends, a sum was voted sufficient to relieve him from all anxiety, and that at a time when the Institution was itself struggling into notice. This gentleman, Chateaubriand continued, was thus enabled to maintain his ground. At the Restoration he returned to France to acquire fresh honours as a literary man, and to rise in the favour of his sovereign. He had now returned to England, but in a different capacity—as the ambassador of his sovereign—and He was that man. Applicants for relief will obtain information as to the modes of proceeding, by addressing the secretary, who will furnish printed forms to be filled up. *Observe.*—Two daggers thus inscribed:—"With this dagger Colonel Blood stabbed Mr. Talbot Edwards, keeper of the Regalia in the Tower of London, on the 9th day of May, 1673. He was seized and disarmed at Traitor's Gate, where the Crown was taken from him." "This dagger was taken from Parrot, who, in company with Blood, was seized and disarmed at Traitor's Gate, on the 9th

day of May, 1673, with the Globe concealed in his breeches." The daggers are wrongly inscribed; the year should be 1671, not 1673. The same error (curiously enough) occurs in the full and particular account given by Strype from the relation of Talbot Edwards himself. That Blood made his attempt to steal the crown on Tuesday, May 9th, 1671, is proved by the London Gazette, No. 572. of that year. And yet Evelyn, under May 10th, 1671, (the very day after), inserts in his Diary, that he "dined at Mr. Treasurer's, in company with Monsieur de Grammont, and several French noblemen, and one Blood, that impudent bold fellow, who had not long before attempted to steal the imperial crown itself out of the Tower," &c. Evelyn must be equally in error with Strype. He could not have dined the next day at Sir Thomas Clifford's. Evelyn's Memoirs is, in truth, an after-compilation; not like Pepys's Diary, an unaltered record from day to day.

LITTLE BRITAIN, ALDERSGATE STREET.

"Some are of opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building [in Thames Street] was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this city, and that therefore the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly until this day, even as where the Kings of Scotland used to be lodged betwixt Charing Cross and Whitehall is likewise called Scotland, and where the Earls of Britons were lodged without Aldersgate the street is called Britain street."—*Stow*, p. 52.

"Little Britain comes out of Aldersgate Street, by St. Botolph's Aldersgate church, and runs up to the pump; where it openeth into a broad street, and turning northwards, runneth up to Duck Lane; having another turning passage to the Lane Hospital or St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This street is well built, and much inhabited by booksellers, especially from the pump to Duck Lane, which is also taken up by booksellers for old books."—*E. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 122.

"It may not be amiss to step a little aside to reflect on the vast change in the trade of books between that time and ours [circ. 1670]. Then Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade; the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation. And the booksellers themselves were knowing and conversible men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse. And we may judge the time as well spent there, as (in latter days) either in

tavern or coffee house. But now this emporium has vanished, and the trade contracted into the hands of two or three persons."—*Roger North's Life of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North*.

"About the time of his printing this excellent preface, I met him accidentally in London, in sa coloured clothes, and, God knows, far from being costly. The place of our meeting was near Little Britain, where he had been to buy a book which he then had in his hand. We had no inclination to part presently, and therefore turned stand in a corner under a pent-house, (for it began to rain), and immediately the wind rose, and the rain increased so much, that both became so inconvenient, as to force us into a cleanly house, where we had bread, cheese, ale, and a fire."—*Izaak Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson*.

"This was about 1662 and about 1670. I have been told by one who then knew him, that he [Milton] lodged some time at the house of Millington, the famous auctioneer some time ago, who then sold old books in Little Britain, and who used to lend him by the hand when he went abroad."—*Richardson's Remarks on Milton*, 8vo, 1734, p. xciii.

"Dr. Tancred Robinson has given permission to use his name, and what I am going to relate he heard from Fleet[wood] Shephard at the Grecian Coffee House, and who often told the story. The Earl Dorset was in Little Britain, beating about for books to his taste; there was *Paradise Lost*. I was surprised with some passages he struck upon dipping here and there, and bought it; the bookseller begged him to speak in its favour if he liked it, for that they lay on his hands as waste paper Jesus!—Shephard was present. My Lord took home, read it, and sent it to Dryden, who in a short time returned it. 'This man (says Dryden) cuts us all out, and the ancients too.'"—*Richardson's Remarks on Milton*, 8vo, 1734, p. cxix.

"However, as my friends have engaged me to stand in the front, those who have a mind to correspond with me, may direct their letters to the Spectator, at Mr. Buckley's [at the Dolphin] Little Britain."—*The Spectator*, March 1, 1710-11.

The Ballards were the last of the old race of booksellers inhabiting Little Britain.

LIVERPOOL STREET, LONDON WAL
Originally "Old Bethlem," changed in 1824. The collection of Roman antiquities found in London—the private property of Mr. C. Roach Smith, of No. 5 in this street—will be found to repay a visit. The churchyard on the north is *Bethlehem Churchyard*. *Old serve*.—Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, (corner of East-street, Finsbury Circus). Here Carl Maria Von Weber, the musical composer, was buried. His remains have since been removed to Dresden.

LLOYD'S. Subscription Rooms over the ROYAL EXCHANGE, where merchants, ship owners, and underwriters attend to obtain shipping intelligence, and where the busi-

ness of marine insurance is carried on through the medium of underwriters. Lloyd's Coffee-house was one of the earliest establishments of the kind. It is referred to in a poem, printed in the year 1700, called *The Wealthy Shopkeeper, or Charitable Christian*.

"Then to Lloyd's Coffee House he never fails,
To read the letters and attend the sales."

It is noticed in the *Tatler*, of Dec. 26th, 1710, (No. 268). Nothing is known of Lloyd, but either the original Lloyd, or a descendant, seems to have been living in 1750, for an Irregular Ode, entitled "A Summer's Voyage to the Gulph of Venice, in the Southwell Frigate, Capt. Manly, jun., Commander," is stated to be "Printed for Lloyd, well known for obliging the Public with the Freshest and Most Authentic Ship News, and Sold by A. More, near St. Paul's, and at the Pamphlet Shops in London and Westminster, MDCCL." Lloyd's Coffee-house was originally in Lombard-street, at the corner of Abchurch-lane, subsequently in Pope's-Head-alley, where it was called "New Lloyd's Coffee-house;" but on Feb. 14th, 1774, it was removed to the north-west corner of the Royal Exchange, where it remained until the destruction of that building by fire. During the rebuilding, the subscribers occupied the South Sea House; but on the reopening of the Royal Exchange, they returned to their former locality. The principal business conducted at Lloyd's is that of marine insurance; but it is the centre and focus of all intelligence, commercial and political, domestic and foreign, there is no one engaged in any extensive mercantile business in London who is not either a member or subscriber to Lloyd's, and thus the collective body represents the greater part of the mercantile wealth of the country. The entrance to Lloyd's is in the area, near the eastern gate of the Royal Exchange. A wide flight of steps leads to a handsome vestibule, ornamented by a marble statue of Prince Albert, by Lough, erected by subscription, to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange by his Royal Highness, and a marble statue of the late William Huskisson, by Gibson, R.A., presented by his widow. On the walls are the tablet, erected as a testimonial to the *Times* Newspaper, for the public spirit displayed by its proprietor in the exposure of a fraudulent conspiracy; and a monument, erected at the expense of the Governors of the Seamen's Hospital, to John Lyddehker, Esq.,

a South Sea ship-owner, who left to the Merchant Seamen's Society upwards of 50,000*l*. In this vestibule are the entrances to the three principal subscription-rooms—the Underwriters', the Merchants', and the Captains' Room. The *Underwriters' Room* is a spacious, handsome room, about 98 feet long and proportionably wide. On both sides and down the centre are arranged seats and tables, each containing places for six persons. Each underwriter has a particular seat, where he transacts his business. The insurance broker offers to him the "risk" for his consideration, and he either accepts or declines it, according as he thinks the "premium" adequate or insufficient. There are about 180 underwriters, but they do not all attend the room, as one individual frequently acts for two or three. To attain success in this branch of business, requires experience, knowledge, and prudence. The doors of this room open at 10 and close at 5. Immediately within the bar, at the entrance, are two high tables, containing large ledger-looking books; the one on the right hand recording the daily intelligence of the arrivals of all ships at their destined port; while that on the left hand is the casualty, or "double-line" book, where the losses and accidents are recorded, and which, after a heavy gale of wind, or the arrival of an Indian mail, is an object of much interest to the anxious underwriter. At the further end of the room is the Anemometer, an ingenious and delicate instrument, which keeps a perpetual record of the force and direction of the wind, and of the quantity of rain which has fallen, the machinery for which can be observed from Cornhill, above the roof of the Exchange. Beyond this is the reading-room, containing the lists of sailings and arrivals. Each list from the coast, as soon as it is received, is pasted on a board, so as to be easily accessible, while the foreign lists are pasted into separate books, appropriated for each port, so that the shipping intelligence at any port in the world can be obtained at a minute's notice. Waiters are stationed in this room, who place on the tables any of the lists which the subscriber may require. The extent of information obtained by Lloyd's may be estimated by the fact, that the number of agents in the United Kingdom is 151, and of foreign agents, 277. From each of these intelligence is received by every mail, if there is either an arrival, a sailing, or a casualty to communicate; so that the average number

of letters received daily exceeds 150. The intelligence thus obtained is extracted by the clerks in the secretaries' office, forthwith printed on slips, distributed in different parts of the room, and sent to the various insurance offices that contribute towards the annual payment of 200*l.* for this information. The summary of the day's intelligence is published in the evening in "Lloyd's List," and is thus circulated through the country and in foreign parts. Lloyd's List was first established about the year 1726. The *Merchants' Room* is a spacious apartment, round the walls of which are placed tables and shelves, containing files of most of the provincial and foreign newspapers, unequalled in any other establishment. The *Captains' Room* is appropriated to the coffee-house department, where refreshments of every description can be obtained at a moderate and fixed charge; and where the sales of ships and ships' stores take place. In the upper floor are small committee-rooms, washing-rooms, and a room in which is deposited a most extensive and valuable collection of maps and charts, presents from the British and most of the foreign governments. The affairs of Lloyd's are managed by a committee of nine members. The chairman is elected annually: he is generally a merchant of eminence and a member of Parliament. There is a secretary and eight clerks, eight waiters, and five messengers. The expenses amount to upwards of 10,000*l.* per annum. The income is derived from the subscriptions of about 1900 members and subscribers, and substitutes; the payments from the insurance and other public companies; the advertising of ships' bills, and the sale of Lloyd's List. Each member pays 25*l.* admission, and an annual subscription of 4*l.* 4*s.*; but if an underwriter, 10*l.* 10*s.* Annual subscribers to the whole establishment pay four guineas, or if to the Merchants' Room only, then two guineas. The admission is by ballot of the committee, on the recommendation of six subscribers. The members of Lloyd's have ever been distinguished for acts of public spirit and benevolence. They voted, in 1802, the sum of 2000*l.* for the establishment of life-boats on the coast. And when, in 1803, the fear of foreign invasion spread alarm through the country, the members met, and passed a spirited declaration, expressive of their determination to defend their King and country; and, at the same time, "to set an example to the public bodies throughout the United

Kingdom," they opened a subscription for the relief of those sufferers and their families who might be injured or sustain loss during the war, when, independently of individual subscriptions, they voted 20,000*l.* consols from the funds of the House. In a fortnight there was added to this 70,312*l.* 7*s.* by individual members which formed the foundation of the "Patriotic Fund," which has distributed amongst the wounded, and the widows and families of the killed, a sum amounting to upwards of 700,000*l.* In 1809, the subscribers added 5,000*l.* to their former donation; and in 1813, 10,000*l.* They gave 5000*l.* consols to the London Hospital, and 10,000*l.* to the Waterloo subscription, besides numerous smaller sums to other useful institutions. They reward all cases, either by medals or with money, where life is hazarded in attempting to save the lives of others from shipwreck.

"11 March, 1740. Mr. Baker, Master of Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard Street, waited on Sir Robert Walpole with the news of Admiral Vernon's taking Portobello. This was the first account received thereof, and proving true, Sir Robert was pleased to order him a handsome present."—*Genleman's Magazine for March, 1740.*

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING, No. 2, WHITE LION COURT, CORNHILL, was established in the year 1834. Its object was to obtain a knowledge of the condition of the mercantile shipping, by means of careful surveys to be made by competent surveyors, and thus to secure an accurate classification according to the real and intrinsic worth of the ship. The affairs of the Society which instituted this book are managed by a committee consisting of twenty-four members, namely, eight merchants, eight ship-owners, and eight underwriters. Six members (two of each of the description just mentioned) retire annually, but are eligible to be re-elected. The right of election rests equally with the committee for Lloyd's, and the committee of the General Ship-owners' Society. Hence it is obvious that the committee, so constituted, is an independent body, and does not form part of "Lloyd's," although it is too generally considered that it does. About the year 1760, at a time when no registry existed, and when mercantile shipping was comparatively small, some individuals deemed it desirable to set about such a classification as would afford the underwriters, and others interested, accurate information re-

arding that important branch of property. The book then originated, at a time when the very name of "Lloyd's" was hardly known beyond the precincts of Lombard-street, went on for several years, until about 1798, when the arbitrary and overbearing conduct of some of its conductors gave such cause for dissatisfaction, that a second book was set up. This was obviously started by and for the benefit of ship-owners, but like its progenitor, owing its origin to a few individuals, it was equally devoid of the sanction of public authority. The whole system having, however, at length been denounced as an utter failure, the mercantile community, about the year 1824, united in an endeavour to introduce an improved system of classification, founded on the principle of intrinsic merit, and thereby making the *real efficiency* of the ship the basis of the character to be given her. The feeling which then generally prevailed was strongly expressed in a resolution passed at that time to the following effect, "That the existing system of classing shipping in the Books at Lloyd's operates injuriously towards the ship-owner, tends to mislead the skipper and underwriter, (in numerous instances), encourages the building of inferior ships, and prevents essential repairs, whereby the efficiency and reputation of the mercantile marine is materially affected, to the prejudice of all the parties concerned." These were the grievances to be removed, and for which purpose, after several important meetings had been held, the present society was successfully established in the year 1834. The characters of ships, as given in the register-book, and annually printed for the use of subscribers, were ascertained by careful and minute surveys being held upon them by disinterested and well-paid officers, upon whose reports (which are open to the inspection of all parties interested in the property) the characters to which they are entitled are justly and impartially assigned.

LLOYD'S COURT, ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS. The house of the mercurial Duke Wharton stood in this court.

LOCK HOSPITAL, HARROW ROAD; CHAPEL and ASYLUM, WESTBOURNE GREEN. Supposed to be so called from the French *loques*, rags, from the rags (lint) applied to wounds and sores; so *lock* of wool, *lock* of hair. The Hospital (the only one of the kind in London) was established in 1746, for the cure of females suffering

from disorders contracted by a vicious course of life; the Chapel in 1764, as a means of income to the Hospital; and the Asylum in 1787, for the reception of penitent females recovered in the Hospital. A subscription of three guineas annually entitles to one recommendation; 50*l.* donation, or 5 guineas annually, constitutes a governor. The Loke, or Lock, in Kent-street, in Southwark, (from which the present Hospital derives its name), was a lazaret-house, or 'spital for leprous people, from a very early period. There was a second betwixt Mile End and Stratford-le-Bow; a third at Kingsland, betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington; and a fourth at Knightsbridge, near Hyde Park Corner.* In one of these Locks, Bully Dawson died in 1699, aged 45.† St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's Hospital in Westminster, (now the Palace) were both instituted for the reception of lepers.

LOCKET'S. A famous ordinary, which stood on the site of Drummond's Banking-house, at CHARING CROSS, and was so called from Adam Locket, the landlord. I have seen an original Royal Sign-Manual Warrant of James II.'s "for paying the sum of 36*l.* 'To Adam Lockett, for providing Diet for the officers of the Horse Guards that are in waiting," attached to which was a receipt for the money signed "Adam Lockett." Locket was dead in 1688. An Edward Locket inhabited the same house till 1702.‡

* Mr. Locket, living by Charing Cross.—*London Gazette*, Nov. 1674, No. 942.

† This is to give notice that Ed. Lockett at Charing Cross hath taken the Bowling-green House on Putney Heath, where all gentlemen may be entertained.—*London Gazette*, for 1693, No. 2965.

‡ 1694. Recd. of Fines for persons not serving overseers of the Poor of Mr. Edward Locket of Charing Cross, Cooke, 12*l.*—*Overseers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*.

"The fate of things lies always in the dark, What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?"

For Locket's stands where gardens once did spring,

And wild-ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing."—*Dr. King, The Art of Cookery*, 1709.

"Nigh unto this Court [Buckingham-court, Spring-gardens] is Locket's Ordinary, a house of entertainment much frequented by gentry."—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. vi., p. 77.

"*Bays*. Now when I came to fall upon this

* Stow, p. 184.

† Lucas's Lives of Gamesters, p. 48.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

work, I was resolved to bestow a little good breeding on our first parents, to give them a turn or two in the Mall, and the galleries at Whitehall, to entertain them with a play in the king's box at the Theatre, and afterwards with a fashionable oglio at Locket's or the Blue Posts."—*The Reasons of Mr. Bay's [Dryden's] changing his Religion*, 4to, 1688.

"We'll see how Sparks the tedious day employ,
And trace them in their warm pursuit of joy;
If they get drest (with much ado) by noon,
In quest of Beauty to the Mall they run.

But see high Mass [Mall?] is done, in crowds they go;

What, all these Irish and Mall Howard, too?
'Tis very late, to Locket's let's away."

The Town Life, State Poems, 1697, p. 191.

"Come, at a crown a head ourselves we'll treat,
Champagne our liquor, and ragouts our meat;
Then hand in hand we'll go to court, dear cuz,
To visit Bishop Martin and King Buz,
With evening wheels we'll drive about the Park,
Finish at Locket's, and reel home i' th' dark."

Prior and Montagu, the Hind and Panther Transvers'd,
"I'll answer you in a couple of brimmers of claret at Locket's, at dinner, where I have bespoken an admirable good one for you."—*Shadwell, the Scourers*, 4to, 1691.

"Think on the Turbot and the Calvert Salmon at Locket's."—*Ibid*.

"What! thou art as shy of my kindness as a Lombard-street Alderman of a courtier's civility at Locket's."—*Wycherley, The Country Wife*, 4to, 1675.

"At Locket's, Brown's, and at Pontack's enquire
What modish kickshaws the nice beaux desire,
What fam'd ragouts, what new invented sallad,
Has best pretensions to regale the palate."

Mrs. Centlivre, Prologue to Love's Contrivance, 1703.

"Fashion. Shall you be back at dinner?"

"Lord Foppington. As Gad shall judge me I can't tell; for 'tis passable I may dine with some of our House at Locket's."—*Vanbrugh, the Relapse*, 4to, 1708.

"Lord Foppington. From thence [the Park] I go to dinner at Locket's, where you are so nicely and delicately served, that, stap my vitals! they shall compose you a dish no bigger than a saucer, shall come to fifty shillings. Between eating my dinner (and washing my mouth, ladies) I spend my time till I go to the play."—*Ibid*.

"We as naturally went from Mann's Coffee House to the Parade, as a Coachman drives from Locket's to the Playhouse."—*Tom Brown*.

Jevon, the actor and dramatist, dedicates his *Devil of a Wife* (4to, 1686) to his friends frequenting Locket's ordinary. [See Long's.] The reputation of the house survived the reign of Anne, but expired early in the reign of her successor.

LOLLARDS' TOWER. [See Lambeth Palace.]

LOMBARD STREET. A street princi-

pally inhabited by bankers, extending from the Mansion-house to Gracechurch-street [See Nicholas Lane.]

"Lombard Street, so called of the Longobardi and other merchants, strangers of divers nation assembling there twice every day, of what origin or continuance I have not read of record, more than that Edward II., in the 12th of his reign, confirm a message, sometime belonging to Robert Turf abutting on Lombard Street towards the south, at towards Cornhill on the north, for the merchant of Florence, which proveth that street to have in the name of Lombard Street before the reign of Edward II. The meeting of which merchants at others there continued until the 22d of December in the year 1568; on the which day the said merchants began to make their meetings at the Roy Exchange."—*Stow*, p. 76.

Jane Shore's husband was a goldsmith in this street; so at least the old ballad printed in Percy's Reliques, would lead us to believe. No. 68, now Messrs. Martin Stones, and Martin's, (bankers), occupies the site of the house of business of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. When Pennant wrote, the Messrs. Martin still possessed the original grasshopper that distinguished his house. "How the Exchange passeth in Lombard street" is a phrase of frequent occurrence in Sir Thomas Gresham's early letters. No. 67, now in the occupation of Messrs. Glyn and Co., (bankers), belongs to the Goldsmiths' Company, to whom it was left by Sir Martin Bowes, an eminent goldsmith in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, was a bookseller in this street. The father of Pope, the poet was a linendraper in Lombard-street; and here, in 1683, his celebrated son was born. Opposite the old-fashioned gate of the church of *St. Edmund the Martyr* is a narrow court leading to a Quakers' Meeting-house, where Penn and Fox frequently preached.

"Hostess. He [Falstaff] comes continually to Pit Corner (saving your manhoods) to buy a saddle and he's indited to dinner to the lubbar's head in Lombert Street, to Master Smooth's the silkman."—*Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act ii., sc. 1.

"King. Soft, here I must turn;
Here's Lombard Street, and here's the Pelican;
And there's the Phoenix in the Pelican's nest."

Heywood, Edward IV., 4to, 1600.

* The grasshopper, in 1677, was the sign of Charles Duncombe and Richard Kent, goldsmiths in Lombard Street. This Charles Duncombe, the ancestor of the Earl of Feversham, was the City knight who purchased Helmsley in Yorkshire, now Duncombe Park, of the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family.

is a strange coincidence, that the Phoenix Office and the Pelican Life Office are both in this street. *Observe*.—Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, at the opening from the *mission-house*; church of *Allhallows, Lombard-street*, next No. 49; church of *St. Edward*, next No. 58.

LOMBARD STREET, SOUTHWARK. A name for a street in the *Mint*, in Southwark,—a place formerly inhabited by fraudulent debtors.*

LOMBARD STREET, WHITEFRIARS. A street in *Alsatia*, a cant name for a lane formerly inhabited by fraudulent debtors.

LONDON BRIDGE (OLD). A stone bridge over the Thames from London to Southwark, 926 feet long, 60 feet high, and 40 feet broad, built between 1176 and 1209, under the superintendance of Peter of Colechurch, chaplain of the church of *St. Mary lechurch*, in the Poultry of London. It stood a little below the present bridge, in continuation of Gracechurch-street, just by the church of *St. Magnus*, and consisted of twenty arches,† a gate-house at each end, a drawbridge for larger vessels, and a chapel and crypt in the centre, dedicated to *Thomas of Canterbury*, and in which Peter of Colechurch, the architect, was buried in 1205. The first London Bridge is said to have been of wood, and to have stood still lower down the river, by *Botolph's wharf*. Its architect was one *Isambard the Saintes*. There was a tradition that, when the stone bridge was built, the course of the river was diverted into a trench made for the purpose, commencing about *Battersea* and ending at *Redriffe*, and of which any traces remained as late as the reign of *Charles II.*‡ It is more, however, to the purpose to know that the bridge was built of piles, and that it was thirty-three years in hand. It was afterwards covered with galleries on both sides, like a continuous street, with "void places" at certain intervals, and "chain-posts" along the line, for foot-passengers to retreat to. By this bridge *Wat Tyler* entered the City of London in 1381, and *Jack Cade* in 1450; and on its draw-bridges the heads were set up of *Sir William Wallace*, of *Sir Thomas Percy*,

(after the battle of *Shrewsbury*), of *Jack Cade*, of *Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and of *Sir Thomas More*. *Hentzner*, when in England in 1598, counted "above thirty" heads upon the bridge. The last head exhibited on the bridge was that of *Vennor*, the Fifth Monarchy zealot, in the reign of *Charles II.* A bridge imperfectly piled, oppressed by its own weight of stone, by two rows of houses, and by age itself, required a good deal of cobbling and patching to keep it together.

"*Shunfield*.———He minds

A courtesy no more than London Bridge
What arch was mended last."

Ben Jonson, The Staple of News.

The first thing that appears to have been done was to protect the piers by projecting sterlings, that broke the rush of the river upon the body of the bridge, and the last important alteration was the removal of the houses in 1757-8. Some of the arches were too narrow for the passage of boats of any kind. The widest was only 36 feet, and the resistance caused to so large a body of water, by this contraction of its channel, produced a fall or rapid under the bridge, so that it was necessary to "ship oars" to shoot the bridge, as it was called,—an undertaking, to amateur watermen especially, not unattended with danger. I may add that with the flood-tide it was impossible, and with the ebb-tide dangerous to pass through or shoot the arches of the bridge; in the latter case, prudent passengers landed above the bridge, generally at the *Old Swan-stairs*, and walked to some wharf, generally *Billingsgate*, below it.

"This same yere viij of November [1429] the Duke of Norfolk with many a gentelman squyer and yoman, tok his barge at Seynt Marye Overeye, between iiij and v of the belle ayens nyght, and purposed to passe thorough London brigge, where the forseid barge thorough mys-governance of steeryng, fill upon the pyles and overwhelyrd, the whiche was cause of spylling of many a gentelman and othere, the more ruthe was, but as God wolde, the duke hymself and too or iiij othere gentylmen seenge that myschief, leped upon the pyles and so were saved thorough helpe of them that weren above the brigge, with castyng down of ropes."—*A Chronicle of London*, edited by *Nicolas*, p. 117.

"London Bridge was made for wise men to go over, and fools to go under."—*Ray's Proverbs*, Svo, 1737.

"I once had the honour of attending the Duke and Duchess of York on a party of pleasure down the river, and we were about to land to allow the barge to shoot the bridge. The Duchess asked

* Hatton, p. 48; Strype, B. iv., p. 31.

† It deserves to find place in a note that the bridge is included in the twenty arches. There are only nineteen stone arches.

‡ Dr. Wallis to Pepys, Oct. 24th, 1699, (Pepys, 75).

'Why?' and being told that it was on account of the danger, positively refused to get out of the boat, and insisted on shooting, which we reluctantly did; but we shipped a good deal of water, and all got very wet; Her Royal Highness showing not the least alarm or regret."—*Boswell, by Croker*, ed. 1848, p. 156.

The only son of Sir William Temple (when Secretary at War, and in his father's lifetime) hired a waterman "to shoot the bridge," and, while the boat was darting through the narrow arch, he flung himself into the torrent with his pockets full of stones, and instantly sank. In the boat was found a note to this effect:—"My folly in undertaking what I could not perform, whereby some misfortunes have befallen the King's service, is the cause of putting myself to this sudden end. I wish him success in all his undertakings, and a better servant." On the 4th of May, 1737, Eustace Budgell, the poet and friend of Addison, took a boat at Somerset-stairs, and ordered the waterman to row "below bridge," and, while in the act of shooting the bridge, he jumped overboard, and was drowned. When his body was discovered a few days afterwards, his pockets were found full of stones. On his desk he had left a slip of paper with the words, "What Cato did and Addison approved cannot be wrong." This, till Westminster Bridge was erected in 1738, was the only bridge over the Thames at London. The old terms of "below bridge" and "above bridge" are still in use upon the river, in the same way that Thames-street "below bridge" is called Lower Thames-street, and Thames-street "above bridge" Upper Thames-street. A swan that swam under London Bridge was claimed by the Lieutenant of the Tower as his perquisite. Holbein is said to have lived on London Bridge; and Herbert, the continuator of Ames, was a printseller on the bridge at the time the houses were taken down.*

"*Petruchio*. What, are they mad? have we another Bedlam?

They do not talk, I hope?

* There are capital views of London Bridge by Norden, in the time of James I.; by Hollar, in the time of Charles I.; by Vertue, in 1747-8; by Boydell, in 1751; and by W. James, (a picture at Hampton Court), circ. 1756. Hogarth has introduced the ruinous old houses in his *Marriage à la Mode*, (the view from the window). Mr. Thomson's "*Chronicles of London Bridge*" may be read with advantage by all who are curious about the subject it illustrates.

"*Sophocles*. Oh, terribly, Extremely fearfully! the noise at London Bridge is nothing near her."

Beaumont and Fletcher, The Woman's Prize

LONDON BRIDGE (NEW). A bridge of five semi-elliptical arches over the Thames, built from the designs of John Rennie and of his sons, Sir John Rennie and George Rennie. The first stone was laid June 15th, 1825, and the bridge publicly opened by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on the 1st of August, 1831. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost including the new approaches, near ten millions of money. The centre arch is 130 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of 29 feet 6 inches; the two arches next to centre are 140 feet in span, with a rise of 27 feet 6 inches; and the two abutting arches are 130 feet span, with a rise of 27 feet 6 inches.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL. Opened Jan. 5th, 1771.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, EUSTON SQUARE. grew out of the line between London and Birmingham, begun April 21st, 1834, and opened all the way from London to Birmingham on Sept. 17th, 1838. The depot of the Company at Euston-square is of enormous and increasing magnitude. The total length of the line in which the Company interested, directly or indirectly, is 113 miles, and the total amount expended up to October, 1848, (when the great financial statement of the Company was made), was £22,835,120*l.* The gross revenue of the year ending June 30th, 1848, was 2,194,093*l.*, an average of 42,194*l.* per week.* The great Hall at Euston-square station (opened May, 1849), was built from the designs of P. C. Hardwick, the son of the Royal Academician, and is said to have cost 150,000*l.* The bas-reliefs of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., are by John Thomas, the sculptor of the statues and bosses at the New Houses of Parliament.

LONDON DOCKS (THE). Situated at the left bank of the Thames, between St. KATHERINE'S DOCKS and RATCLIFF HIGHWAY. The first and largest dock (John Rennie, engineer) was opened Jan. 30th, 1805; the entrance from the Thames at Shadwell, Henry R. Palmer, engineer, was made in 1831; and the New Tea Warehouse

* See *Stokers and Pokers* by the author of *Bubbles from the Brunnen*.

ses, capacious enough to receive 120,000
 sts, were erected in 1844—45. This
 magnificent establishment comprises an area
 of 100 acres—35 acres of water, and 12,980
 of quay and jetty frontage, with three
 piers from the Thames, viz., Hermitage,
 100 feet in width; Wapping, 40 feet; and
 the Western Dock, 45 feet. The Western Dock
 comprises 20 acres; the Eastern, 7 acres;
 and the Wapping Basin, 3 acres. The entire
 structure cost 4,000,000*l.* of money. The
 Western Dock alone cost 65,000*l.* The walled-in
 pier of dock possesses water-room for 302
 of vessels, exclusive of lighters; ware-
 house-room for 220,000 tons of goods; and
 water-room for 60,000 pipes of wine. The
 Western Dock warehouse alone covers five acres.
 The number of ships entered in the six
 months ending May 31st, 1849, was 704,
 carrying upwards of 195,000 tons. Six
 weeks are allowed for unloading, beyond
 which period the charge of a farthing per
 ton is made for the first two weeks, and a
 penny per ton afterwards. The business
 of the Docks is managed by a Court of
 Directors, who sit at the London Dock House,
 New Bank-buildings, whose capital is
 1,000,000*l.*; and there have been as many
 900 labourers employed in the docks in
 a day.

The Tobacco Warehouses are rented by Government at 14,000*l.* a-year. They will contain
 at 24,000 hogsheads, averaging 1,200*lbs.* each,
 equal to 30,000 tons of general merchandise.
 The passages and alleys, each several hundred feet
 long, are bordered on both sides by close and com-
 manding ranges of hogsheads, with here and there a
 small space for the counting house of the officers
 of customs, under whose inspection all the ar-
 guments are conducted. Near the north-east
 corner of the warehouses is a door inscribed 'To
 the Kiln,' where damaged tobacco is burnt, the
 chimney which carries off the smoke being
 familiarly called 'The Queen's Pipe.'—*Knight's*
London, iii. 76.

The Docks are the great depôt for the stock of
 goods belonging to the Wine Merchants of
 London. Port is principally kept in pipes;
 sherry in hogsheads. On the 30th of June,
 1849, the Dock contained 14,783 pipes of
 sherry; 13,107 hogsheads of sherry; 64
 pipes of French wine; 796 pipes of Cape
 wine; 7607 cases of wine, containing
 10 dozen; 10,113 hogsheads of brandy;
 3642 pipes of rum. The total of port
 14,783 pipes, 4460 hogsheads, and 3161
 other casks.

The courts and alleys round about the London
 Docks swarm with low lodging-houses, and are in-
 habited either by the Dock labourers, sack-makers,

watermen, or that peculiar class of London poor
 who pick up a precarious living by the water side.
 The open streets themselves have all, more or less,
 a maritime character. Every other shop is either
 stocked with gear for the ship or for the sailor. The
 windows of one house are filled with quadrants and
 bright brass sextants, chronometers and huge ma-
 riner's compasses, with their cards trembling with
 the motion of the cabs and waggons passing in the
 street. Then comes the sailor's cheap shoe-mart,
 rejoicing in the attractive sign of 'Jack and his
 Mother.' Every public-house is a 'Jolly Tar,' or
 something equally taking. Then come sail makers,
 their windows stowed with ropes and lines smell-
 ing of tar. All the grocers are provision agents,
 and exhibit in their windows tin cases of meat and
 biscuits, and every article is warranted to keep in
 any climate. The corners of the streets, too, are
 mostly monopolised by slopsellers, their windows
 party-coloured with bright red and blue flannel
 shirts, the doors nearly blocked up with hammocks
 and well-oiled 'nor'-westers,' and the front of the
 house itself nearly covered with canvas trousers,
 rough pilot coats, and shiney black dreads. The
 passengers alone would tell you that you were
 in the maritime districts of London. Now you
 meet a satin-waistcoated mate, or a black sailor
 with his large fur cap, or else a Custom-house
 officer in his brass-buttoned jacket.

"As you enter the dock, the sight of the forest
 of masts in the distance, and the tall chimneys
 vomiting clouds of black smoke, and the many-
 coloured flags flying in the air, has a most peculiar
 effect; while the sheds, with the monster wheels
 arching through the roofs, look like the paddle-
 boxes of huge steamers. Along the quay, you see
 now men with their faces blue with indigo, and
 now gaugers with their long brass-tipped rule
 dripping with spirit from the cask they have been
 probing; then will come a group of flaxen-haired
 sailors, chattering German; and next a black
 sailor, with a cotton handkerchief twisted turban-
 like around his head. Presently a blue-smoked
 butcher, with fresh meat and a bunch of cabbages
 in the tray on his shoulder, and shortly afterwards
 a mate with green parroquets in a wooden cage.
 Here you will see sitting on a bench a sorrowful-
 looking woman, with new bright cooking tins at
 her feet, telling you she is an emigrant preparing
 for her voyage. As you pass along this quay the
 air is pungent with tobacco, at that it overpowers
 you with the fumes of rum. Then you are nearly
 sickened with the stench of hides and huge bins of
 horns, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere is
 fragrant with coffee and spice. Nearly everywhere
 you meet stacks of cork, or else yellow bins of sul-
 phur or lead-coloured copper ore. As you enter
 this warehouse, the flooring is sticky, as if it had
 been newly tarred, with the sugar that has leaked
 through the casks, and as you descend into the
 dark vaults you see long lines of lights hanging
 from the black arches, and lamps fitting about
 midway. Here you sniff the fumes of the wine,
 and there the peculiar fungous smell of dry-rot.
 Then the jumble of sounds as you pass along the

dock blends in anything but sweet concord. The sailors are singing boisterous nigger songs from the Yankee ship just entering, the cooper is hammering at the casks on the quay, the chains of the cranes, loosed of their weight, rattle as they fly up again; the ropes splash in the water; some captain shouts his orders through his hands; a goat bleats from some ship in the basin; and empty casks roll along the stones with a hollow drum-like sound. Here the heavy laden ships are down far below the quay, and you descend to them by ladders, whilst in another basin they are high up out of the water, so that their green copper sheathing is almost level with the eye of the passenger, while above his head a long line of bowsprits stretch far over the quay, and from them hang spars and planks as a gangway to each ship.

"This immense establishment is worked by from one to three thousand hands, according as the business is either "brisk" or "slack."

"He who wishes to behold one of the most extraordinary and least known scenes of this metropolis should wend his way to the London Dock gates at half-past seven in the morning. There he will see congregated within the principal entrance masses of men of all grades, looks, and kinds. There are decayed and bankrupt master butchers, master bakers, publicans, grocers, old soldiers, old sailors, Polish refugees, broken-down gentlemen, discharged lawyers' clerks, suspended Government clerks, almsmen, pensioners, servants, thieves—indeed, every one who wants a loaf and is willing to work for it. The London Dock is one of the few places in the metropolis where men can get employment without either character or recommendation."—*Henry Mayhew, Labour and the Poor, in the Morning Chronicle for Oct., 1849.*

Mode of Admission.—The basins and shipping are open to the public; but to inspect the vaults and warehouses an order must be obtained from the Secretary at the London Dock House in New Bank-buildings; ladies are not admitted after 1 p. m.

LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY, PENTONVILLE. During the year 1845-46, the sum of 1150*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* was received for washing and needlework done by the inmates of this establishment, many of whom had become qualified to earn a respectable maintenance on leaving the Asylum.*

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, PANCRAS ROAD, NEW ROAD. Instituted 1803, for the gratuitous admission of poor persons (not being parochial paupers) and domestic servants of subscribers, labouring under contagious fever, and residing in London or its neighbourhood. Parochial paupers, domestic servants of non-subscribers, and all inmates of public charities, (except

medical hospitals), are admitted on payment determined by the committee. An appropriate vehicle is kept for the conveyance of patients to the Hospital. Subscribers 1 guinea annually, or of 10 guineas in donation, are governors.

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 5, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. The office of London Gazette—the only official organ of the Government—for notices, promotions, appointments, declarations of bankruptcy and insolvency, &c. The Gazette is published every Tuesday and Friday, and was first established at Oxford in 1665, when the Court was in that city, during the Great Plague of London in that year. It was first called the Oxford Gazette, but on the return of the Court to town was called London Gazette. The first number of London Gazette was No. 24 of the Oxford Gazette.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL ROAD. Instituted 1740, incorporated for the relief of diseased and hurt manufacturers, seamen in the merchant service, labourers, women, children, and others. A yearly subscription of 5 guineas constitutes an annual governor, and a benefaction of 30 guineas a life governor. Every governor is entitled to recommend in-patient and four out-patients at a time. Subscribers of sums not less than 1 guinea annually may send out-patients.

LONDON HOUSE, ALDERSGATE STREET stood on the west side on the site of what still called London House.

"London House, a handsome brick building on the west side of Aldersgate Street, the city residence of the Bishop of London."—*Hatton's View of London, 8vo, 1708, p. 627.*

Here the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne) slept on her way to Notting after her flight from Whitehall on the landing of the Prince of Orange. Rawlinson, who died in 1725, hired London House as a repository for his noble library.* [Aldersgate Street.]

LONDON HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, the inn or town-house of the Bishop of London, was pulled down and built into tenements about the year 1650. †

LONDON INSTITUTION, FINCH LANE, CIRCUS, (north side). A proprietary Institution.

* Bibliomania, p. 344.

† A Discovery shewing the great Advantage of the New Building, 4to, 1678, p. 11.

* Advertisement in Times, Oct. 21st, 1846.

on, established in 1806, in Sir William Wyton's house, in the *Old Jewry*. The stone of the present building (William Wilkins, architect) was laid May 4th, 1815, the building opened April 21st, 1819. The library, consisting of upwards of 60,000 volumes, is particularly rich in topographical works, collected while the late William Upcott (d. 1845) was librarian. Professor Porson, the first librarian, died in the arms of the Institution in the *Old Jewry*, 1808. The library is open from 10 in the morning till 11 at night, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays; on the former of which it is closed at 3 o'clock, on the latter it is always shut.

LONDON LIBRARY (THE), 12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, a public subscription circulating library, was established in May, 1811; and in December, 1844, when the members removed their books from Pall Mall to 12, St. James's-square, the library consisted of more than 25,000 volumes. Number of members, May, 1847, 835; number of volumes, Aug. 1849, upwards of 30,000; price of catalogue, 5s. Entrance 6s.; annual subscription, 2l.; a payment of 26s. constitutes a subscriber for

A member is allowed to take a certain number of volumes away with him at a time, and to change them as often as he wishes. The library is open every day except Sunday, from 11 to 6 o'clock. Carte, the historian, suggested in 1743 the formation of a London Library, at the expense of the twelve Great Companies of the City of London, each Company subscribing 2000*l.*, but nothing was done, though the idea was good.

LONDON STONE, in *Cannon-street*, 174*r.* A rounded block of stone, set in a large stone case, and built into the outer or west wall of the church of *St. Swithin, London-stone*, or *St. Swithin, Cannon-street*. The stone is seen through an oval opening. Camden considers it to have been the central *Miliarium*, or milestone, similar to that in the forum at Rome, from which the British high-roads radiated, and from which distances on them were reckoned.

On the south side of this high street [Candle-street or Cannon Street] near unto the channel is placed upright a great stone called London Stone, and in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set that if carts run against it through negligence the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken. The cause why this stone was set there, the time when, or for what memory hereof is none."—*Stow*, p. 84.

The late Earl of Oxford, father to him that

now liveth, hath been noted within these forty years to have ridden into this city and so to his house by London Stone with eighty gentlemen in a livery of Reading tawny, and chains of gold about their necks, before him, and one hundred tall yeomen in the like livery, to follow him without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder."—*Stow*, p. 34.

"This stone before the Fire of London was much worn away, and as it were but a stump remaining. But it is now for the preservation of it cased over with a new stone handsomely wrought, cut hollow underneath, so as the old stone may be seen, the new one being over it to shelter and defend the old venerable one."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 200.

Stow, as we have seen, describes it as standing on the south side of the street; it is now on the north side. The removal from the south side of the channel to the north side, close to the wall and south-west door of *St. Swithin's Church*, took place on Dec. 13th, 1742.* In 1798 it was again removed, and but for the praiseworthy interposition of Mr. Thomas Maiden, a printer in Sherbourne lane, would, it is said, have been destroyed. On both occasions it was complained of as a nuisance and obstruction to the neighbourhood.

"SCENE, *Cannon Street*. Enter JACK CADE with his followers. He strikes his staff on London Stone.

"Cade. Now is Mortimer lord of this city. And here sitting upon London Stone, I charge and command, that, of the city's cost, the pissing conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign. And now henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other than Lord Mortimer."—*Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry VI., Act iv., sc. 6.*

"The bees in arms

Drive headlong from the waxen cells in swarms:
Jack Straw at London Stone with all his rout
Struck not the city with so loud a shout."

Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

In *Strype's* map of Walbrook Ward, † the position of the stone on the south side of the street is distinctly laid down. Henry Fitz Aylwin, the first Mayor of London, lived "in a very fair house" on the north side of the church of *St. Swithin, London-stone*, and was commonly called Henry Fitz Aylwin of London-stone. ‡

LONDON TAVERN, No. 123, BISHOPS-GATE STREET WITHIN. An excellently-managed establishment, where large public dinners are given, as at the Albion in Aldersgate-street, and the Freemasons'

* London Chronicle of Sept. 1767.

† *Strype*, B. ii., p. 191.

‡ *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, p. iii.

Tavern in Great Queen-street. As many as 355 can dine with comfort in the large room. The landlord has always on hand the largest and healthiest stock of living turtles in London. Turtles will live in cellars for three months in excellent condition, if kept in the same water in which they were brought to this country. To change the water is to lessen the weight and flavour of the turtle.

LONDON UNIVERSITY. [See University of London.]

LONDON WALL. A street in FINSBURY, so called from the wall which encompassed the City of London, of which four fragments alone exist: one in the churchyard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, a second in St. Martin's-court, off Ludgate-hill; a third in the Old Bailey, concealed behind houses; and a fourth behind the houses in Trinity-square, on the west side of a vacant plot of ground in George-street, Tower-hill.

"The circuit of the Wall of London on the land side, to wit from the Tower of London in the east unto Aldgate, is 82 perches; from Aldgate to Bishopgate, 86 perches; from Bishopgate in the north to the postern of Cripplegate, 162 perches from Cripplegate to Aldersgate, 75 perches; from Aldersgate to Newgate, 66 perches; from Newgate in the west to Ludgate, 42 perches; in all, 513 perches of assize. From Ludgate to the Fleet-dike west, about 60 perches; from Fleet-bridge south to the River Thames, about 70 perches; and so the total of these perches amounteth to 643, every perch consisting of five yards and a half, which do yield 3536 yards and a half, containing 10,608 feet, which make up two English miles and more, by 608 feet."—*Stow*, p. 5.

The second Bethlehem Hospital,

"Old Bedlam close by London Wall,"

occupied the centre of the north side of the present street, called London-wall. Finsbury-circus (at the back of London-wall) is described by Strype as "The Lower Walks of Moorfields." Of the Old Bailey fragment there is a good view by J. T. Smith, and of the Trinity-square bit an equally good view in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. [See Sion College; Allhallows-in-the-Wall; Carpenters' Hall; St. Alphage, London-wall.]

LONDON WORKHOUSE. [See Bishopsgate Street.]

LONG ACRE. A spacious street, chiefly inhabited by coach-makers,* and running

* It was inhabited by coachmakers as early as 1695, in which year "John Sanders of Long Acre, Coach Maker," was fined in the sum of 12*l.*, for not serving the office of Overseer.—*St. Martin's Parish Accounts*.

east and west between St. Martin's-lane: Drury-lane, first known as The Elms, till called Seven Acres, and since 1612, fr the length of a certain slip of ground, th first used as a public pathway, as Lo acre. * Leg-alley, Long-acre, was know Strype's time as Elmes-street.† It f occurs in the rate-books of St. Mart under the year 1627, and in 1656 Hov calls it "a spacious fair street."‡ *Emin Inhabitants*.—Oliver Cromwell, from 16 to 1643, on the south side, two doors Nicholas Stone, the sculptor. He is cal Captain Cromwell, and was rated to the p of St. Martin's at 10*s.* 10*d.*, then a large s and a high rate. In 1643 he was rated 14*s.*; and in 1644 (when his name is longer there) half the houses in Cove garden are described as empty.—Jc Dryden, from 1682 to 1686, in a house the north side facing *Rose-street*. He called in the rate-book John Dreydon, Et an unusual distinction, and the sum he p to the poor varied from 18*s.* to 1*l.* He generally said to have lived in *Gerard-str* and to have been on his way home to house in that street when he was cudgel in *Rose-street*, but no part of *Gerard-str* was built at that time.—Lumley-court v so called from the Lady Lumley, who v living here in 1660; and Banbury-co from Banbury House, inhabited in 1673 the Earl of Peterborough. §

"There was in Long Acre a shoemaker wh shop had two windows, in one of which he pla the articles of his regular trade, and very quently in the other a landscape by Richard V son. And it is very generally believed that pictr thus parted with for a few pounds have since b sold for hundreds."—*Wright's Life of Wilson*.

Thomas Stothard, the painter, was the s of a coach-maker in Long-acre. [See Bagn Rose Street; Phoenix Alley.]

"But the most diverting, and amusing of all, the Mug-House-Club in Long-Acre; where ev Wednesday and Saturday, a mixture of Gentlem Lawyers, and Tradesmen, meet in a great Roo and are seldom under a hundred.

"They have a grave old Gentleman, in his o gray Hairs, now within a few months of Nin years old, who is their President; and sits in arm'd chair some steps higher than the rest of company, to keep the whole Room in order. Harp plays all the time at the lower end of Room; and every now and then one or other the Company rises and entertains the rest wit

* Parton's History of St. Giles's, p. 166.

† Strype, B iii., p. 74. ‡ Londinop., p. 344

§ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

g, and (by the by) some are good Masters. Here nothing drank but Ale, and every Gentleman h his separate Mug, which he chalks on the ple where he sits as it is brought in; and every retires when he pleases, as from a Coffee-house.

The Room is always so diverted with Songs, drinking from one Table to another to one other's Healths, that there is no room for Politics, or anything that can sow'r conversation.

One must be there by seven to get Room, and er ten the Company are for the most part gone.

This is a Winter's Amusement, that is agreee enough to a Stranger for once or twice, and is well diverted with the different Humours, en the Mugs overflow.

On King George's Accession to the Throne, Tories had so much the better of the Friends the Protestant succession, that they gained the hson all publick Days to their side. This induced ett of Gentlemen to establish Mugg-Houses in the corners of this great City, for well-affected adesmen to meet and keep up the Spirit of yalty to the Protestant Succession, and to be ready on all Tumults to join their Forces for the Sussion of the Tory Mobs. Many an Encounter y had, and many were the Riots, till at last the rliament was obliged by an Act of Parliament put an end to this City strife, which had this d effect, that upon pulling down of the Mug-house Salisbury Court, for which some Boys were aged on this Act, the City has not been troubled h them since."—*De Foe, A Journey through yland*, 8vo, 1722, i. 289.

warehouse of Mr. H. G. Bohn, the kseller, at the corner of Mercer-street, tains some interesting mural paintings, he middle of the last century. No. 89, lah's St. Martin's Music Hall, was built 9-50, from the designs of W. Westcott.

LONG'S. A famous ordinary in the HAY-KET, where, in 1678, Lord Pembroke ed Mr. Cony with his fist, for which he tried by his peers and acquitted. There e a second tavern of the same name and he same time in Covent-garden, kept by jamin Long, a brother of Long in the market. Ben Long was a witness at trial of Lord Pembroke.

I have won a wager to be spent luxuriously at g's."—*Dryden's Limberham*.

Bellaïr. Where do you dine?

Dorimant. At Long's, or Lockett's.

Medley. At Long's let it be."

The Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter, 4to, 1676.

See Lockett's.]

LONG DITCH, WESTMINSTER. A narrow et between Tothill-street (south) and James's Park (north); in length 140

yards; and from Charing Cross (south) 720 yards;* and "so called, for that the same almost insulateth the city of Westminster." † The locality of this ditch is laid down with great exactness in Strype's map of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The ditch ran from the top of Tothill-street into Delahay-street, and Duke-street, down what is now called Princes-street. John Kip, the engraver, whose art has preserved so many views of the old palaces and seats of this kingdom, died, says Walpole, "in 1722, in a place called Long Ditch, Westminster."

"Then passing by this house [Lord Jefferies'] on the same side beginneth a short street called Delahay Street, which falleth into Long Ditch, so called from the Ditch which almost encompassed this part of Westminster, now all dried up and converted into streets and houses; a place of no great account for Houses or Inhabitants."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 64.

LONG LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD.

"On the north side of the priory of St. Bartholomew is the lane truly called Long, which reacheth from Smithfield to Aldersgate Street. This lane is now lately built on both the sides with tenements for brokers, tipplers, and such like."—*Stow*, p. 142.

"Long Lane, a place of note for the sale of apparel, linen, and upholsterers' goods, both second hand and new, but chiefly for old, for which it is of note."—*R. B.*, in *Strype*, B. iii., p. 122.

"The times are dangerous, and this is an yron age; or rather no yron age, for swords and bucklers goe to pawne apace in Long Lane."—*Nash's Pierce Penitence*, 4to, 1592.

"*Birdlime*. The troth is, my lord, I got her to my house . . . hired three liveries in Long Lane to man her."—*Westward Ho*, by *Dekker and Webster*, 4to, 1607.

"I told your Lordship of a Lottery set up in Smithfield for the advancement of a Water-work undertaken by Mr. Gage; in twelve days it was drawn dry, every prize gotten by some one or other; the people were so mad of it, no Lotteries having been in London for these many years past, that they flocked from all parts of the city; a Broker in Long Lane, had in those twelve days it stood there 360 Cloaks [cloaks?] pawn'd to him, all which money was thrown into that Lottery."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, Oct. 3rd, 1635, i. 468.

"*Lady Wishfort*. I hope to see you hung with tatters like a Long Lane penthouse or a gibbet thief."—*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, 4to, 1700.

"I that am always more scared at the sight of a serjeant or bayliff, than at the Devil and all his works, was mortally frightened in my passage through Barbican and Long Lane by the impudent rag-sellers, in those scandalous climates, who laid hold of my arm to ask me 'what I lack'd.'"—*Tom Brown's Amusements of London*, 8vo, 1700, p. 37.

* Hatton, p. 49.

† Stow, 168.

The father of Howard, the philanthropist, was an upholsterer in this lane. Here he realised that fortune which enabled his son to attend to the management of prison discipline and the misfortunes of his fellow creatures.

LONG SOUTHWARK, or, THE BOROUGH, now BOROUGH HIGH STREET. There were five prisons in this street when Stow drew up his Survey—the *Clink*, the *Compter*, the *Marshalsea*, the *King's Bench*, the *White Lion*.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE. The office of the Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty is in the Stable Yard, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, but is to be removed shortly to Buckingham Palace.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE is at the HOUSE OF LORDS, in the New Houses of Parliament, at Westminster.

LORD STEWARD'S OFFICE. [*See* Board of Green Cloth.]

LOTHBURY. A street on the north side of the Bank of England.

"The street of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loadberie (for by all these names have I read it) took the name as it seemeth of *berie*, or *court*, of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlesticks, chafing dishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton works, and do afterward turn them with the foot and not with the wheel, to make them smooth and bright with truing and serating, (as some do term it), making a loathsome noise to the by-passers that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie."—*Stow*, p. 104.

"Lothbury was in Stow's time much inhabited by Founders, but now by Merchants and Warehouse-keepers, though it is not without such like trades as he mentions."—*Hutton*, 1708, p. 49.

"*Sir Epicure Mammon*. This night I'll change All that is metal, in my house, to gold : And early in the morning, will I send To all the plumbers and the pewterers, And buy their tin and lead up; and to Lothbury For all the copper.

"*Surly*. What, and turn that too?

"*Mammon*. Yes, and I'll purchase Devonshire and Cornwall, And make them perfect Indies."

Ben Jonson, The Alchemist.

"Bless the sovereign, and his seeing,—

* * * * *
From a fiddle out of tune,
As the cuckoo is in June,
From the candlesticks of Lothbury,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury."

Ben Jonson, The Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The wish of Sir Epicure Mammon has been

carried out, and the copper of *Loth* converted into gold, for the candlestick makers have left their old locality, the Bank of England skirts one side of it, and here, too, is the house of Jones, Loyd, & Co., wealthy and eminent bankers. The church is called *St. Margaret's, Lothbury*. *Founders' Hall* still remains, but *Founders' Hall* is now a Dissenting Meeting-house. Here is the Central Hall of the Telegraphic Company for communicating by electric telegraph with all the great railway stations in the kingdom. The rates of charge may be obtained at the Hall.

LOVE LANE, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE

"Love Lane, so called of wantons."—*Stow*, p.

LOVE LANE, LOWER THAMES STREET

"Then again out of Thames Street, by the west end of St. Mary Hill Church, runneth up one of the lanes, of old time called Roape Lane, since called Lucas Lane, of one Lucas, owner of some of the houses thereof, and now corruptly called Love Lane."—*Stow*, p. 79.

[*See* Weighhouse Yard.]

LOWNDES SQUARE, BELGARD SQUARE. Built 1837—39, on a vacant piece of ground described in Rocque's excellent map of London and its environs, engraved in 1746, as then belonging to "Lowndes Esq.," and so called after — Lowndes the Bury, near Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, the ground landlord, a descendant of William Lowndes, Secretary to the Treasury in the reign of Queen Anne. Here is also "Chesham-place."

LOWTHER ARCADE. A covered walk or arcade, surmounted with gables of elegant design, leading from the West Strand to St. Martin's churchyard, chiefly inhabited by German toy-makers, and dealing in children's toys, cheap brocade pins, cast glass articles, &c. It derives its name from Lord Lowther, who was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests when the improvements in the West Strand were made, 1829—30.

LUDGATE. One of the four ancient gates of the City, taken down November 1760, at the solicitation of the inhabitants of Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without. It stood between the London Tavern and the church of *St. Martin, Ludgate*, and was called Ludgate after, it is said, King Lud, by whom it was built sixty years before the birth of Christ. Others have derived it from *Floodgate*, the gate leading to the river Fleet. Ludgate was either repaired

rebuilt in 1215, when the barons in arms against King John entered London and destroyed the houses of the Jews, using the niches in the restoration of the City walls of Ludgate more especially. Stow records a curious confirmation of this circumstance, the discovery, when the gate was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of one with a Hebrew inscription, signifying a sign or note of Rabbi Moses, the son of Abi Isaac. On the east side, in a niche, on the renewal, were placed the statues of Lud and his two sons in Roman costumes; and on the west side the statue of Queen Elizabeth. When the gates were taken down (1761-2) Lud and his sons were given by the City to Sir Francis Gosling, who intended to set them at the east end of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street. This, however, he did not carry into effect, and the King and his two sons were deposited in the parish bone-house. The statue of Elizabeth met with a better fate, having a niche assigned it in the outer wall of old St. Dunstan's; and on the rebuilding of that church a similar situation was given to a niche in the outer wall of the new.* Ludgate of 1586 was gutted in the Great Fire, and the stone-work seriously injured. Ludgate was first erected into a prison in the reign of Richard II., and was anciently appropriated to the freemen of the City and Clergymen. The place soon became too small for the growing occasions of the City, and it was enlarged at the expense of Dame Agnes Forster, widow of Stephen Forster, Mayor in 1454. A chapel was built, leads conducted to walk upon, and lodging and water added for each person, without a fee to the keeper. The gift was recorded in brass on the walls of the quadrangle:—

Devout souls that pass this way,
For Stephen Forster, late mayor, heartily pray;
And Dame Agnes his spouse to God consecrate,
That of pity this house made for Londoners in
Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water prisoners here
ought pay,
As their keepers shall all answer at dreadful
doomsday."

When Ludgate was rebuilt, in 1586, and the verses turned inward to the wall," old Stow took care, he tells us, to have the inscription in effect graven outward *in prose*.

Formerly Debtors that were not able to satisfy their debts, put themselves into this prison of Lud-

Lud and his sons have been engraved by William Smith. Of the Elizabethan Gate there is a notice in Strype.

gate for shelter from their creditors. And these were Merchants and Tradesmen who had been driven to want by losses at sea. When King Philip, in the month of August, 1554, came first through London, these prisoners were 30 in number; and owed 10,000*l.*, but compounded for 2000*l.*, who presented a well-penned Latin speech to that Prince to redress their miseries, and by his royal generosity to free them, 'And the rather for that place was not Sceleratorum Carcer, sed Miserorum Custodia, i. e. a gaol for villains, but a place of restraint for poor unfortunate men: And that they were put in there, not by others, but themselves fled thither; and that not out of fear of punishment, but in hope of better fortune.' The whole letter was drawn by the curious pen of Roger Ascham, and is extant among his Epistles, Lib. iii."—*Strype*.

There is a description of Ludgate prison by a poor debtor confined there, of the name of Marmaduke Johnson, drawn up in the year 1659, and printed by Strype. The exactions of the keeper of the box and his underlings were oppressive in the extreme. The prisoners were compelled to pay for everything but water. The bequests, and there were many, and some of importance, were not worth one farthing to the inmates. The master of the box and his myrmidons swallowed all, even the very alms acquired by the criers at the gate. The broken meat from the Lord Mayor's table, the contents of a basket from the clerk of the market, or rarer still, a present of unsized fish from the water-bailiff, were all that the debtors had to look for. The picture is curious, and will well repay perusal. Before "Lud's fam'd gates"* terminated the rebellious march of Sir Thomas Wyatt. [See Bel-Savage.] When *Ludgate* was taken down the prisoners were removed to the London Workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*.

Mr. J. P. Collier possesses a printed handbill of the year 1664, called "The Humble Petition of the Poor distressed prisoners in *Ludgate*, being above an hundred and four-score poor persons in number, against the time of the Birth of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." . . . "We most humbly beseech you," says the handbill, "(even for God's cause) to relieve us with your charitable benevolence, and to put into this bearer's Boxe, the same being sealed with the house Seale as it is figured upon this petition." This is illustrative of No. 49 of *Tempest's* Cries, entitled "Remember the Poor Prisoners"—a male figure with an alms-basket at his back, and a sealed money-box in his hand.†

* Pope.

† William Heminge, the son of Shakspeare's

"Passing under Ludgate the other day, I heard a voice hawling for charity, which I thought I had somewhere heard before. Coming near to the grate, the prisoner called me by my name, and desired I would throw something into the box."—*Spectator*, No. 82.

"Built with other men's monies,
Ta'en up at interest, the certain road
To Ludgate in a citizen."

Mossinger, The City Madam.

LUDGATE HILL, and LUDGATE STREET. Portions of the main artery of London leading from Fleet-street to St. Paul's. The *hill* extends from Fleet-street to the site of old Ludgate Without, and the *street* from Ludgate Within to St. Paul's Churchyard. The old name for the street was Bowyer-row. [*See Ludgate.*]

"Betwixt the south end of Ave Mary Lane and the north end of Creed Lane is Bowyer Row, of bowyers dwelling there, now worn out by mercers and others."—*Stow*, p. 127.

Observe.—Church of *St. Martin's, Ludgate*; *Bell Savage Inn*, on the north side; and on the south side, in St. Martin's-court, one of the four remaining fragments of *London Wall*. At the top of Ludgate-hill, and in front of the west end of old *St. Paul's*, Digby, R. Winter, Grant, and Bates, were executed, Jan. 30th, 1606, for their participation in the Gunpowder Plot. On the south side is Everington's magnificent shawl shop; and on the north side, at the sign of the Golden Fish, was Rundle and Bridges', the great jewellers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.

LUKE'S (ST.), CHELSEA, (Chelsea Old Church). A very interesting edifice, built of red-brick and stone, (situated near the river), consisting of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles. The chancel is said to have been rebuilt early in the sixteenth century. The chapel at the east end of the south aisle was added by Sir Thomas More, about 1520, and the tower (of brick) built between 1667 and 1674. *Observe, within.*—On the north side of chancel ancient altar-tomb without any inscription, but supposed to belong to a Bray, of Eaton.—A tablet of black marble on the south wall of chancel to Sir Thomas More, (d. 1535), originally erected by himself in 1532, but, being much worn, was restored at the expense of Sir John Lawrence of Chelsea, in the reign of Charles I., and again by subscription in 1833. The place of More's interment is

"fellow," wrote a poem on his imprisonment in Ludgate, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. (Catalogue, Col. 41). In the same Museum (Column 50 of Cat.) is "A Carracter of Ludgate."

not satisfactorily settled, most probably the chapel of *St. Peter-in-the-Tower*, though Aubrey, it will be seen, states otherwise. His first wife (Joan) is buried here.

"After he was beheaded, his trunk was interred in Chelsey Church, near the middle of the south wall, where was some slight monument erected, which being worn by time, about 1644 Sr [John?] Lawrence of Chelsey, (no kintne to him), at his own proper costs and charges, erected to his memory a handsome inscription of marble."—*Aubrey's Lives* iii. 463.

The epitaph (in Latin) was written by More himself. The words "hereticisque" were purposely omitted when the monument was restored on both occasions. There is space left for them. Over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More, namely, a Moor's head; and the arms of himself and his two wives.—Thomas Hungerford, on north wall of chancel, (d. 1581); small monument with kneeling figures.—Elizabeth Mayer (d. 1653), daughter of Sir Theodore Mayer, physician to James I. and Charles I., a wife of Peter de Caumont, Marquis of Cugnac; monument on south wall.—Jane Dudley, Duchess of Northumberland, (1555), wife of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, beheaded 1553 for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey, a mother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; (her daughter Mary was the mother of Sir Philip Sydney); monument at east end of south chapel, not unlike Chaucer's in Westminster Abbey, but sadly mutilated.—Altar-tomb of Catherine, relict of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, (d. 1620); monument with bust.—Sir Robert Stanley, (d. 1652) second son of William, Earl of Derby Arthur Gorges, (d. 1668), eldest son of Arthur Gorges; monument in south aisle.—Gregory, Lord Dacre, (d. 1594); and a Lady Dacre, (d. 1595). Ann, Lady Dacre, erected the alms-houses in Westminster which bear her name; she was sister of Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset, (the poet).—Thomas Lawrence, (d. 1593), and several of his family in a chapel at the end of the north aisle "Lawrence-street, Chelsea," was called after this family.—Lady Jane Cheyne, (d. 1600) daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Charles Cheyne, Earl from whom *Cheyne-row* derives its name. Her monument in north aisle, said to be by Bernini, cost 500*l.** She is represented

* Walpole, ii. 110.

ing on her right side, and leaning on a
ible. *Observe, without.*—Monument on south
all to Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, (d. 1703),
uthor of *The Present State of Great*
ritain, a kind of Court Calendar, very
luable in its way; monument in the
churchyard, an urn entwined with serpents,
Sir Hans Sloane, the physician, (d. 1753);
onument in churchyard, erected by the
næan and Horticultural Societies to
ilip Miller, author of the *Gardener's*
ictionary, (d. 1771). *Eminent Persons*
buried in Chelsea Old Church, without
monuments.—Elizabeth Fletcher, (d. 1595),
fe of Bishop Fletcher, and mother of John
etcher, the poet.—Magdalen Herbert,
(. 1627), mother of George Herbert, and
ord Herbert of Cherbury: Dr. Donne
eached her funeral sermon in this church,
d Izaak Walton tells us he heard him.—
omas Shadwell, (d. 1692), Poet Laureate,
e "Mac Flecknoe" of Dryden; his funeral
rmon was preached in this church by
cholas Brady, Nahum Tate's associate in
e Psalms.—Abel Boyer, (d. 1729), author
a *Life of Queen Anne*, and the French
ctionary which bears his name; he died
a house he had built for himself in the
ve Fields, Chelsea.—Henry Mossop, the
cor, (d. 1775), one of the heroes of *The Ros-*
d.—William Kenrick, LL.D., (d. 1779),
mortalised by Goldsmith.—Sir John
elding, (d. 1780), the magistrate, and
f-brother to Fielding, the novelist.—
nry Sampson Woodfall, (d. 1805), the
nter of "Junius." The register under
b. 13th, 1597-8, records the baptism of
harles, a boy by estimacon 10 or 12 yers
e, brought by Sir Walter Rawlie, from
iana;" and under Aug. 26th, 1633, the
rriage of the father of the profligate Earl
Rochester. John Larke, presented to
rectory of Chelsea in 1530, by Sir
omas More, was executed at Tyburn in
4, for following the example of his
ron, in denying the King's supremacy.
a cemetery in the King's-road, given to
parish, in 1733, by Sir Hans Sloane,
drew Millar, the bookseller, is buried,
1768). He lived in the Strand, over
inst Catherine-street, and gave to the
olic, Thomson's Seasons, Collins's Odes,
lding's Tom Jones, Johnson's Dictionary,
rn's Justice of the Peace, Hume's History
England. His grave is marked by an
lisk in the centre of the ground.

LUKE'S (ST.), CHELSEA, (Chelsea New
rch; James Savage, architect). Firststone
Oct. 12th, 1820, and church consecrated

Oct. 18th, 1824. In the churchyard, Blan-
chard and Egerton, the actors, lie side by
side.

LUKE'S (ST.) HOSPITAL FOR
LUNATICS, in OLD STREET ROAD, insti-
tuted in 1751. The present Hospital was
built by Dance, in 1782—84. No person is
knowingly received as a patient, who is in
possession of means for decent support in a
private asylum.

LUKE'S (ST.), OLD STREET ROAD. A
parish church, consecrated Oct. 16th, 1733,
and chiefly remarkable for a very ugly
spire. The parish was taken out of St.
Giles's, Cripplegate, in 1732, to meet the
growing population of that part of the town.

LUMLEY HOUSE, in ALDGATE WARD.

"Next to these alms houses [in Woodroffe-lane]
is the Lord Lumley's house, built in the time of
King Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Wyat, the
father, upon one plot of ground of late pertaining
to the Crossed Friars."—*Stow*, p. 56.

LYCEUM THEATRE (THE ROYAL),
or English Opera House, in the STRAND, at
the corner of Upper Wellington-street;
built by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened July 14th,
1834. The interior decorations were made
in Madame Vestris's time, (1847), and are
very beautiful. The theatre derives its
name from an academy or exhibition room,
built in 1765, for the Society of Arts, by
Mr. James Payne, the architect. It was
first converted into a theatre in 1790, and
into an English Opera House by Mr. Arnold,
in 1809. The preceding theatre (also the
work of Mr. Beazley) was destroyed by fire,
Feb. 16th, 1830.

LYON'S INN, NEWCASTLE STREET,
STRAND. An Inn of Chaucery, belonging
to the Inner Temple.

"Lyon's Inn was a guest inn or hostelry held at
the sign of the Lyon, and purchased by gentlemen
professors and students in the law in the reign of
King Henry the Eighth, and converted to an Inn
of Chaucery."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, ed. 1631,
p. 1076.

William Weare, murdered by Thurtell, at
Gill's-hill, in Hertfordshire, lived at No. 2 in
this Inn.

"They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His brains they battered in;
His name was Mr. William Weare,
He dwelt in Lyon's Inn."

Contemporary Ballad, attributed to Theodore Hook.

LYON KEY, LOWER THAMES STREET.
Okey, the regicide, was a chandler at this
Quay.*

* Wood's Fasti, p. 78

MACCLESFIELD STREET, Soho, was so called after Charles Gerard, first Baron Gerard of Brandon, and first Earl of Macclesfield, (d. 1694). [See Gerard Street.]

MADDOX STREET, REGENT STREET. Built 1721.*

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, St. GEORGE'S FIELDS, for the reformation and relief of penitent prostitutes. Instituted 1758, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Dingley, Sir John Fielding, Mr. Saunders Welch, and Jonas Hanway. The first house of the society was in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields. A subscription of 20 guineas or more at one time, or of 5 guineas per annum for five successive years, is a qualification of a governor for life. A subscription of 5 guineas entitles the subscriber to the privileges of a governor for one year.

MAGNUS (ST.), LONDON BRIDGE. A church in *Bridge Ward Within*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren between 1676 and 1705. The cupola and lantern are much admired. The foot-way under the steeple was made (circ. 1760) to widen the road to old London Bridge. Some difficulty was expected at the time, but Wren had foreseen the probability of a change, and the alteration was effected with ease and security. On the south side of the communion table is a tablet to the memory of Miles Coverdale, rector of St. Magnus and Bishop of Exeter, under whose direction, Oct. 4th, 1535, "the first complete printed English version of the Bible was published." When the church of St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange was taken down, his remains were reverently taken care of and here interred. It serves for the parish of St. Margaret's, New Fish-street, and the right of presentation to both parishes belongs to the Bishop of London.

"I have also heard what a round sum was offered by strangers for the Altar-Cloath of St. Magnus in London."—*Peacham's Compleat Gentleman*, 4to, 1661, p. 311.

MALDEN LANE, BANKSIDE. The *Globe Theatre* stood in this lane, and here in Strype's time (1720) was "Globe Alley, long and narrow and but meanly built."†

MALDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

† Strype, B. iv., p. 28.

Called, in the early rate-books of St. Paul's Covent-garden, "Maiden-lane, behind the Bull Inn." Here is still "Bull-Inn-court," *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Archbishop Sancroft both when Dean of York and Dean of St. Paul's, the clerical scandal of the day, affirming that he was more than "decently intimate with one Mrs. Bembo in Maiden-lane."*—Andrew Marvell, who dates one of his letters to his constituents in Hull from his lodgings in Maiden-lane, April 21st, 1677.† Other letters are dated from Covent-garden. He was lodging in this lane, "on a second floor in a court in the Strand," when Lord Danby, ascending his stairs with a message and bribe from the King, found him too proud and honest to accept his offer. It is said he was dining off the pickings of a mutton bone, and that as soon as the Lord Treasurer was gone he was obliged to send to a friend to borrow a guinea.—Voltaire, in lodgings at the White Peruke.—Bonnell Thornton was the son of an apothecary in this lane; and J. M. W. Turner, R.A., the celebrated landscape painter, the son of a hairdresser; No. 26, on the north side corner of Hanover-court. Mr. Turner lived with his father in this house till the year 1800, when he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. *Obscure*.—A tavern, No. 20, called the Cider Cellars, a favourite haunt of Professor Porson, still frequented by young men, and much in vogue for devilled kidneys, oysters and Welch rabbits, cigars, glasses of brandy and great supplies of London stout. Singing is cultivated—the comic vein prevails. Proctor, the sculptor, died, in very reduced circumstances, in a house in Maiden-lane opposite the Cider Cellars. His best work, *Io* on the Wheel, was bought by Sir Abraham Hume, and is now the property of Viscount Alford.

MALDEN LANE, LAD LANE.

"On the north side of St. Michael's Church [St. Michael's, Wood-street] is Mayden Lane now so called, but of old time Ingene or Ing Lane." *Stow*, p. 112.

MALL (THE), in ST. JAMES'S PARK. A gravel walk on the north side of the Park extending from Constitution-hill to Spring-gardens. The first Mall, originally a part of St. James's Park, was the street now called Pall Mall.

* Dugdale, in 1663, addresses a letter to "much honoured friend Dr. Sancroft, Dean of York at Mr. Clarke's house in Mayden Lane neere Covent Garden." † Marvell's Works, 4to ed., i. 32.

"His [St. John's] father is a man of pleasure that walks the Mall and frequents St. James's Office House, and the chocolate houses, and the young son is Principal Secretary of State."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ed. Scott, ii. 77.

"When I pass the Mall in the evening it is odious to see the number of ladies walking there."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ed. Scott, ii. 258.

"I have had this morning as much delight in a walk in the sun as ever I felt formerly in the powdered Mall, even when I imagined I had my ears of the admiration of the place, which was generally soured before I slept by the informations of my female friends, who seldom failed to tell me, was observed that I had shewed an inch above my shoe heels, or some other criticism of equal weight, which was construed affectation, and utterly destroyed all the satisfaction my vanity had given me."—*Lady Mary W. Montague to the Countess of Bute*, (*Works by Lord Wharnclyffe*, 81).

"When all the Mall in leafy ruin lies."

Gay, Trivia.

Some feel no flames but at the Court or Ball,

And others hunt white aprons on the Mall."

Pope.

the Pall Mall; St. James's Park.]

MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WEST- MINSTER.

"Over against this house [Derby House] was another fair house belonging to Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln; also another large house belonging to the Montagues [Earls of Manchester] lately built into a very fine Court, which hath a handsome pavement, and good houses well inhabited, and bears the name of Manchester Court, very pleasant towards the Thames."—*Styrie*, B. vi., 63.

Shop Nicholson, author of the Historical Dictionary, was living here in 1708-9.* Every lodging in Manchester-buildings was, during Lord Melbourne's administration, (1835—1841), let, it was said, to the members of Mr. O'Connell's tail. Thurtell, executed for the murder of Mr. Weare, [Lyon's Inn], had a gambling house in these buildings.

MANCHESTER SQUARE, on the north side of OXFORD STREET, was begun in 1766 by the building of "Manchester House" on the north side, and finished in 1788.† "Manchester House" (the French ambassador's—here Talleyrand and Guizot resided) was the residence of the Marquis of Hertford, favourite of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

"Through M—nch—st—r Square took a canter just now,

Met the old yellow chariot and made a low bow."—*Tom Moore, Diary of a Politician.*

The old yellow chariot was the incognite vehicle of the Prince.

MANSFIELD STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, was built by the Messrs. Adam, circa 1770. Some of the houses in this neighbourhood exhibit good architectural details in the rooms and staircases.

MANSFIELD STREET, properly GOODMAN'S FIELDS STREET, corruptly MAUNSELL STREET. Garrick lodged in Mansfield-street during the term of his first engagement in London, when Richard III. drew crowded audiences from the west end of London to *Goodman's-fields Theatre*.

MAN'S COFFEE HOUSE, on the water side behind CHARING CROSS, near Scotland-yard, was so called after the keeper or proprietor, Mr. Alexander Man. "Old Man's," or the "Royal Coffee-house," as it was sometimes called,* was established in the reign of Charles II.; "Young Man's," in the same locality, in the reign of William III.

"We as naturally went from Man's Coffee House to the Parade, as a coachman drives from Lockett's to the Playhouse."—*Tom Brown's Works*, iii. 40.

"The Scots go generally to the British [Coffee-house] and a mixture of all sorts to the Smyrna. There are other little Coffee Houses much frequented in this neighbourhood. Young Man's for officers, Old Man's for Stock Jobbers, Pay-masters and Courtiers, and Little Man's for Sharppers."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 168.

See also Tatler, No. 166. The Spectator (Nos. 403, 550) speaks of "Jenny Man's."

MANSION HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor during his term of office, was built on the site of the *Stocks Market*, from the designs of George Dance, the City surveyor, (d. 1768). The first stone was laid Oct. 25th, 1739. Lord Burlington sent a design by Palladio, which was rejected by the City on the inquiry of a Common Councilman: "Who was Palladio?—was he a Freeman, and was he not a Roman Catholic?" It is said to have cost 71,000*l.*, and was formerly disfigured by an upper story, familiarly known, east of Temple Bar, as "The Mare's (Mayor's) Nest." The principal room is the Egyptian Hall, and was so called, because in its original construction

* Thoresby's Letters, ii. 142.

† Lysons's Environs, iii. 258.

* London Gazette for 1674, No. 875.

it exactly corresponded with the Egyptian Hall described by Vitruvius. In this hall, on every Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor gives a great private banquet and ball. The Lord Mayor of London is chosen annually, every 29th of September, from the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, and is installed in office every 9th of November, when "The Show" or procession between London and Westminster takes place. This, though somewhat pared of its former pomp, is a sight worth seeing. The procession ascends the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, and returns the same way.

"'Twas on that day when Thorold rich and grave,
Like Cimon, triumph'd both on land and wave—
Pomps without guilt of bloodless swords and
maces,
Glad chains, warm furs, broad banners, and
broad faces."—*Pope*.

The carriage in which the Lord Mayor rides to and from Blackfriars Bridge, and on all state occasions throughout his mayoralty, is a large lumbering carved and gilt coach, painted and designed by Cipriani, in 1757. Its original cost was 1065*l.* 3*s.*; and it is said, that an expenditure of upwards of 100*l.* is every year incurred to keep it in repair. Here sits the chief magistrate in his red cloak, and collar of SS., with his chaplain, and his sword and mace-bearers. The sword-bearer carries the sword in the pearl scabbard, presented to the Corporation by Queen Elizabeth upon opening the Royal Exchange, and the mace-bearer the great gold mace given to the City by Charles I. The first Lord Mayor who went by water to Westminster on Lord Mayor's day was John Norman, mayor in 1453, and the last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback at his mayoralty was Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in 1711. He is sworn in at Westminster, in the morning of the 9th of November, before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and then returns to preside at the great mayoralty dinner in *Guildhall*, at which some of her Majesty's ministers are invariably present.

"The Lord Mayor of London, by their first Charter, was to be presented to the King, in his absence to the Lord Chief Justiciary of England, afterwards to the Lord Chancellor, now to the Barons of the Exchequer, but still there was a reservation that for their honour they should come once a year to the King, as they do still."—*Selden's Table Talk*.

The annual salary of the Lord Mayor is

8000*l.*; and the annual income of the Corporation of London, about 156,000*l.*, arising from:—

	estimated at	£
Coal and Corn Dues . . .		60,881
Rents and Quit Rents . . .	"	56,896
Markets	"	17,126
Tolls and Duties	"	7,067
Brokers' Rents and Fines . . .	"	3,892
Admissions to the Freedom of the City	"	4,518
Renewing Fines for Leases . . .	"	723
		<hr/> 151,000

The Lord Mayor generally spends more than his income, but how the Corporation money is spent is not very well known. The administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey cost about 12,182*l.* a-year; the City Police, about 10,118*l.* a-year; Newgate, about 922*l.* a-year; the House of Correction, about 7602*l.* a-year; the Debtors' Prison, about 4955*l.* a-year; and the expenses of the Conservancy of the Thames and Medway (of which the Lord Mayor is Conservator) about 3117*l.* a-year. The Lord Mayor, the chief magistrate of the City, has the right of precedence in the City before the Royal Family; a right disputed in Paul's Cathedral by George IV., with the Prince of Wales, but maintained by James Shaw, the Lord Mayor, and confirmed at the same time by King George I. The entire City is placed in his custody and it is usual on state occasions to exclude the Sovereign from the *Temple Bar* at the approach of the Sovereign in order to exclude him, but in order to admit him in form. The old way of nominating a sheriff was by the Lord Mayor drinking to a citizen of distinction on public occasion. A common hall confirms the nomination, and named at the same time the new sheriff. The right belongs to the citizens, but the proceeding was a matter of courtesy between the citizens and their chief magistrate. This mode of nomination was set aside by Shaftesbury's faction in 1680.

MARGARET'S (ST.), LOTHBURY. church in Coleman-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as we see it by Sir Christopher Wren. *Observations*. The bowl of the font, (attributed to Grin Gibbons), sculptured with representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, the rest of the Dove to the Ark, Christ baptizing St. John, and Philip baptizing the Eunuch. It serves as well for the parish of Christopher-le-Stocks, and the right of

itation belongs alternately to the Crown of St. Margaret's, and the Bishop of London for St. Christopher. Here every Tuesday morning are preached "The Golden Cures."

MARGARET (ST.) MOYSES. A church in Friday-street, Bread-street Ward, so called (it seemeth) of one Moyses, that was founder or new builder thereof.* It was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of the parish is St. Aldred's, Bread-street.

MARGARET'S (ST.), NEW FISH STREET. A church in Bridge Ward Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Stow describes it as a "proper church, but monuments it hath none."

MARGARET (ST.) PATTENS. A church in Eastcheap, in Billingsgate Ward, King Rood-lane, and St. Mary-at-Hill, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Henry VIII. It was called "Pattens," "because of the patten," in what is now Rood-lane, "pattens were there usually made and sold."† It gives as well for the parish of St. Gabriel church, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Mayor and Corporation of London for St. Margaret's, and the Lord Chancellor for St. Gabriel. Dr. Thomas Birch, (d. 1766), author of the General Dictionary, and an important contributor to the illustration of British History, is buried in the chancel of this church. "My desire is," he says in his will, "that my body may be interred in the chancel of the church of St. Margaret Pattens, of which I have been now rector near nineteen years." *Observe.*—Some good foliage is to be seen in the church.

MARGARET'S (ST.), SOUTHWARK, or, ST. MARGARET ON THE HILL, is no longer standing. [See St. Margaret's Hill.]

* Now passing through St. Mary Over's close (possession of the Lord Mountacute) and Pepper Alley into Long Southwark, on the right hand side of the Market hill, where the leather is sold, there stood the late named parish church of St. Margaret, given to St. Mary Overies by Henry I., and taken down and joined with the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and united to the late dissolved priory church of St. Mary Overy.

† A part of this parish church of St. Margaret is now a Court, wherein the assizes and sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. The other part of the same church is now a prison, called the Compter in Southwarke," &c.—*Stow*, 153.

* Stow, p. 131.

† Stow, p. 79.

MARGARET'S (ST.), WESTMINSTER. A parish church north of Westminster Abbey, planted at the distance of a few yards from it.

"The parish church of St. Margaret, sometime within the abbey, was by Edward the Confessor removed and built without, for ease of the monks. This church continued till the days of Edward I., at which time the merchants of the Staple and parishioners at Westminster built it all of new, the chancel excepted, which was built by the abbots of Westminster; and this remaineth now a fair parish church, though sometime in danger of down pulling."—*Stow*, p. 172.

Architects recognise, it is said, certain remains of the age of Edward I. in the existing edifice; I am afraid, however, they are very few. The church was "repaired, altered, and beautified" in 1632, and again repaired within the present century. The gallery over the south aisle was built in 1681 at the expense of the rich Sir John Cutler, immortalised by Pope for his miserly habits. This is the church of the House of Commons, and here, in Charles I.'s time, all the Fast Day Sermons were preached before Pym, Cromwell, Harrison, Praise-God Barebones, and the rest of the then Parliament of England.

"25 Sept. 1643. Both Houses, with the Assembly of Divines, and Scots Commissioners, met in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, where Mr. White, one of the Assembly, prayed an hour to prepare them for taking the Covenant, then Mr. Nye in the Pulpit made some observations touching the Covenant, showing the warrant of it from Scripture, the examples of it since the Creation, and the benefit of the Church. Mr. Henderson, one of the Scots Commissioners, concluded in a Declaration of what the Scots had done, and the good they had received. Then Mr. Nye in the Pulpit read the Covenant, and all present held up their hands in testimony of their assent to it; and afterwards in the several houses subscribed their names in a Parchment Roll, where the Covenant was written: the Divines of the Assembly and the Scots Commissioners likewise subscribed the Covenant, and then Dr. Gouge in the Pulpit prayed for a blessing upon it."—*Whiteloake*, ed. 1732, p. 74.

Hugh Peters preached here, exciting the Parliament to bring Charles I. to trial.

"After I had dined I passed through St. Margaret's Churchyard to go home again, (I lay in the Strand). I perceived all the churchyard full of muskets and pikes upon the ground, and asked some soldiers that were there what was the business. They told me they were guarding the Parliament that were keeping a fast at St. Margaret's. 'Who preaches?' said I. They told me Mr. Peters has just now gone up into the pulpit. Said I, 'I must needs have the curiosity to hear that man,' having

heard many stories of the manner of his preaching. (God knows, I did not do it out of any manner of devotion). I crowded near the pulpit, and came near the Speaker's pew; and I saw a great many Members there whom I knew well. I could not guess what his text might be, but hearing him talk much of Barabbas and our Saviour, and insisting altogether upon that, I guessed his text was that passage wherein the Jews did desire the release of Barabbas, and crucifying Christ; and so it proved. The first thing I heard him say was, 'It was a very sad thing that this should be a question amongst us, as among the old Jews, whether our Saviour Jesus Christ must be crucified, or that Barabbas should be released, the oppressor of the people: O Jesus,' saith he, 'where are we, that that should be a question amongst us?' says he; 'and because that you should think, my Lords and Gentlemen, that it is a question, I tell you it is a question; I have been in the City, which may be very well compared to Hierusalem in this conjuncture of time, and I profess those foolish citizens, for a little trading and profit, they will have Christ pointing to the Red Coats on the pulpit-stairs, crucified, and the great Barabbas at Windsor released,' says he. 'But I do not much heed what the rabble say: I hope,' says he, 'that my brethren of the clergy will be wiser, the lips of the priests do use to preserve knowledge; I have been with them too in the Assembly, and having seen and heard what they said, I perceive they are for crucifying of Christ, and releasing of Barabbas; O Jesus, what shall we do now?' With such like strange expressions, and shrugging of his shoulders in the pulpit.—*Trial of Hugh Peters, (Evidence of Beaver).*

"And that they might effect their business with a greater formality, they held a Solemn Fast at St. Margaret's Church at Westminster; four of the most zealous Lords being present thereat; and of the House of Commons at least Twenty; where their Pulpit Buffoon Hugh Peters preached to them of bringing the children of Israel out of Egyptian Bondage, whereunto he paralleled the state of this kingdom. And the better to show how they should be brought out of this bondage; having put his hands before his eyes, and laid his head on the cushion; thence raising it up again, (after a while), he told them that he had a Revelation how to do it, by extirpating Monarchy, both here and in all other places."—*Dugdale's Troubles in England*, fol. 1680, p. 365.

"The Fast-Day Sermons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in spite of printers, are all grown dumb! In long rows of dumpy little quartos, gathered from the bookstalls, they indeed stand here bodily before us: by human volition they can be read, but not by any human memory remembered. We forget them as soon as read; they have become a weariness to the soul of man. They are dead and gone, they and what they shadowed. Alas, and did not the honourable Houses of Parliament listen to them with rapt earnestness, as to an indisputable message from Heaven itself? Learned and painful Dr. Owen, learned and painful Dr. Burgess, Stephen Marshall, Mr. Spurstow,

Adoniram Byfield, Hugh Peters, Philip Nye Printer has done for them what he could—a most astonishing Review-Article of our day have half such 'brilliancy,' such potency, hath virtue for producing *belief*, as these their poor dumpy quartos once had."—*T. Carlyle, (Cromwell Letters, &c., p. 15).*

Pym was here at a Solemn Fast listening to a sermon, when Waller's Plot was revealed to Parliament. *Observe.*—The stained; cinque-cento window in the chancel, over the altar, a present from the magistrat Dort in Holland to Henry VII., and tended by that King for his chapel at Westminster. The three middle compartments represent the Crucifixion, with the accompaniments of angels receiving in chalice the blood which drops from wounds of the Saviour. Over the thief, an angel is represented wafting soul to Paradise, and over the wicked, Devil in the shape of a dragon carrying soul to a place of punishment. In the upper compartments, are six angels hold the emblems of crucifixion; the cross, sponge, the crown of thorns, the hammer the rods and nails. In the right hand compartment, is Arthur, Prince of Wales (eldest son of Henry VII.); and in the companion or left side, Catherine of Aragon his bride, (afterwards married to his brother Henry VIII., and divorced by him). Over the head of Prince Arthur is a full-length figure of St. George, with the red and white rose of England; and over Catherine of Aragon, a full-length figure of St. Catherine, with the bursting pomegranate, emblem of the kingdom of Granada. The history of this window is highly interesting. Prince Arthur died before it was finished, the King himself before it could be erected. Succeeding events, the marriage of Henry VIII. to the bride or widow of his brother, with the subsequent divorce of Catherine rendered it wholly unfit for the place which it was intended. It was given by King to Waltham Abbey in Essex, where it remained till the dissolution of religious houses, and was then sent by Robert Fullerton the last Abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, in the same county, where, by a subsequent purchase, it became by a curious coincidence, the property of the father of the ill-fated Anna Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth gave it to Thomas Ratcliff Earl of Sussex, from whom it passed to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. Oliver Cromwell was its new owner. At the Restoration, it reverted

second Duke of Buckingham, who subsequently sold New Hall to General Monk, ce of Albemarle. Another proprietor John Olmius, Esq., who sold the win- to a Mr. Conyers, of Copt Hall, in the e county, whose son John sold it, in 8, to the parish of St. Margaret's, West- ster, for the sum of 400 guineas, part of 0L., granted in that year by Parliament rebuilding the chancel, and in aid of the rch, resorted to by the House of Com- as.

The east window of St. Margaret's, West- ster, though at present much begrimed with adon smoke and soot, may be cited as an example the pictorial excellence attainable in a glass nting, without any violation of the fundamental s and conditions of the art. The harmonious ngement of the colouring is worthy of attention. s the most beautiful work in this respect that I acquainted with."—*Winston on Glass Painting*, 80.

church is now, as it was in Stow's time, danger of down pulling." I confess I ld be sorry to see it removed, not that situation is good, but because of the ciations connected with it. I should a, however, to see the churchyard closed common thoroughfare.

"To see a man tread over graves
I hold it no good mark;
'Tis wicked in the sun and moon,
And bad luck in the dark."—*Coleridge*.

was here, while a boy at Westminster ool, that late one evening, in a glimmer- light, Cowper received the second of his ous impressions, which gave a colour character to his after-life. "Crossing Margaret's churchyard late one eve- ;" says Southey, "a glimmering light in midst of it excited his curiosity, and ead of quickening his speed, and whistling eep his courage up the while, he went e from whence it proceeded. A grave- er was at work there by lantern-light ; just as Cowper came to the spot, he w up a skull which struck him on the . This gave an alarm to his conscience, he remembered the incident as among he best religious impressions which he ived at Westminster." *Monuments in Church*.—Tablet to Caxton, the printer, ted by the Roxburgh Club. Brass tablet eted recently) to Sir Walter Raleigh. ument in north aisle, curious for cos- e, to Cornelius Van Dun, (d. 1577), uldier with King Henry, at Turney, man of the Guard, and Usher to King ry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and

Queen Elizabeth." Monument in south chancel to Mary, Lady Dudley, (d. 1600), sister of Charles Howard, Earl of Notting- ham, Admiral of the Fleet in the Armada year of 1588; recumbent figure, with kneel- ing figure of her second husband, Richard Mountpesson. Several good James I. monu- ments, to the Seymour and Egerton fami- lies, &c. Tablet in north aisle, "In memory of the late deceased virgin Elizabeth Here- icke." Monument in north aisle, to Mrs. Corbet, with epitaph by Pope. *Eminent Persons buried in*.—William Caxton, (d. 1491), the printer. John Skelton, Poet Laureate to Henry VIII., (d. 1529). Ni- cholas Udall, (d. 1556), author of Ralph Roister Doister, our earliest English comedy. Thomas Churchyard, (d. 1604), author of Chips concerning Scotland. Sir Walter Raleigh, (d. 1618), and Carew Raleigh, his son, (d. 1666-7); "in the chancel at the upper end, almost near the altar."* Alphonso Ferrabosco, the musi- cian, (d. 1652). Henry Elsynge, the clerk of the House of Commons in the time of the Long Parliament, (d. 1656). James Har- rington, author of Oceana, (d. 1677); "in the chancel next to the grave of Sir Walter Raleigh, under the south side of the altar where the Priest stands ;"† the inscription is still legible. The second wife of John Milton, (d. 1657). Mother of Oliver Crom- well; she was originally buried in Henry VII.'s chapel, but at the Restoration her body was taken up, Sept. 12th, 1661, with Admiral Blake's, May the poet's, and others, and buried in a pit dug for the purpose in St. Margaret's churchyard.‡ Lady Den- ham, wife of Sir John Denham, the poet, and mistress of the Duke of York, after- wards James II., (d. 1666-7). Wences- laus Hollar, the engraver, (d. 1677).

"He [Hollar] dyed on our Ladie-Day, (25 Martij.), 1677, and is buried in St. Margaret's Church-yard at Westminster, near the North West Corner of the Tower."—*Aubrey*, iii. 403.

Sir John Cutler, the miser, commemorated by Pope, (d. 1693). Gadbury, the astro- loger, (d. 1704). Dr. Hickee, whose The- saurus is so well known, (d. 1715); buried in churchyard. *Eminent Persons married in*.—Lord Chancellor Clarendon, to his second wife, Frances Aylesbury, the grand- mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne; Waller, the poet; Milton, the poet, to his

* Wood's Ath. Oxon., i. 440.

† Wood's Ath. Oxon., ii. 594.

‡ Wood's Fasti, p. 88.

second wife, Katherine Woodcocke; Samuel Pepys, the entertaining diarist; Campbell, the poet, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*. *Eminent Persons baptized in*.—Thomas Betterton, the actor; Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland. Some of the old chancel stalls still remain at the west end of the nave aisles.

MARGARET'S (ST.) HILL, SOUTHWARK. The open space in front of the Town Hall, and so called from the church of St. Margaret, Southwark, or St. Margaret-on-the-Hill, which stood on the site of the present Town Hall. Of the old Town Hall, there is a view in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. The present Hall was built in 1794.

MARGARET STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heir of Henry Cavendish, second and last Duke of Newcastle of the Cavendish family, and wife of John Holles, created Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, May 14th, 1694. The duke died in 1711, without issue male, and his daughter and heiress married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, who, dying also without issue male, was succeeded in his estates by his daughter, married to William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland. Here is the West London Synagogue, built 1843-9, and publicly opened for the first time June 25th, 1849.

MARINE SOCIETY; Office, 54, BISHOPS-GATE STREET. Instituted 1756, by Fowler Walker, Esq., Sir John Fielding, and Jonas Hanway, for the purpose of fitting out beggar-boys and others for service at sea. This Society places out annually from 500 to 600 boys, principally in the merchant service. A yearly subscription of 2 guineas or of 12 guineas at one time constitutes a governor. The present house was built for the Society in 1774.

MARK LANE, 55, FENCHURCH STREET, and 67, GREAT TOWER STREET. The great *Corn Market* of the metropolis is situated in this street.

"Then have ye out of Tower Street on the north side, one other lane called Marke Lane."—*Stow*, p. 50.

"19 June, 1668. Between two and three in the morning we [see Seething Lane] were waked with the maids crying out 'Fire, fire in Marke Lane!' So I rose and looked out and it was dreadful, and strange apprehensions in me and us all of being presently burnt. So we all rose; and my care presently was to secure my gold and plate and papers, and could quickly have done it, but I went forth to see where it was; and the whole town was

presently in the streets; and I found it in a built house that stood alone in Minchin Lane, against the Clothworkers' Hall which burned only: the house not yet quite finished; an benefit of brick was well seen, for it burnt inward and fell down within itself; so no fire doing more hurt."—*Pepys*.

Milton's friend, Cyriac Skinner, was a chant in this lane; and Dr. Isaac W. the minister of a Dissenting Meeting-house for which it was formerly famous. *Obs*—Church of *Allhallows Staining*, against London-street. [See *Corn Market Blind Chapel Court*.]

MARKET STREET, ST. JAMES'S MARKET. George III.'s fair quakeress, Har Lightfoot, resided at the shop of Wheeler a linendraper at the corner of this street. She is said to have been married (1759) George III. privately in Kew Chapel.

MARK'S (ST.) COLLEGE, CHELSEA the road to Fulham, was established for training of masters for the National Society. The service on a Sunday is well and fully performed. The singing, vocal or is good.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, F MALL. Built 1709-10 by Sir Christopher Wren for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, on ground leased by Queen Anne to the duchess, "heretofore built used for keeping of pheasants, guinea h partridges, and other fowl," and on "piece of garden ground taken out of James's Park, then in the possession Henry Boyle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State."*

"The next grant of which by my Lord Godolphin's means I obtained the promise from Queen [Anne] after the Queen Dowager's death [Catherine, Queen of Charles II.] was the grant in St. James' Park upon which my house stands. This has been valued by my enemies at 10,000, how justly let any one determine, who will consider that a certain rent is paid for it to the chequer, that the grant was at first but for years, and that the building has cost between 100,000 and fifty thousand pounds, of which the Queen never paid one shilling, though many people I have been made to believe otherwise."—*An Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough*, p. 2.

"Marlborough House, the palace of the Duke of Marlborough, in every way answerable to the grandeur of its Master. Its situation is more fine than that of the Duke of Buckingham's, but the body of the house much nobler, compact, and the apartments better disposed.

* Docquet of Grant, 10th June, 1709, in I. MS. 2264.

situated at the West End of the King's Garden the Park-side, and fronts the Park, but with no other prospect but the view. Its Court is very spacious and finely paved; the Offices are large on each side as you enter; the stairs mounting to the gate are very noble; and in the Vestibule you enter, are finely painted the Battles of Blenheim and Blenheim with the taking Marshal Lard prisoner."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, Svo, 1722, i. 196.

expense, the duchess tells us, was entirely defrayed by the duke.* Wren was employed, to vex Vanbrugh. The great one and the duchess both died in this case. The duchess used to speak of her *neighbour George*, meaning the King in St. James's Palace, and here she is described receiving a deputation of the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, "sitting up in her bed in her usual manner."† The Pall Mall entrance to the house being, as it still is, extremely bad, the duchess designed a new one, and was trying to effect the necessary purchases in Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex the king, stepped in and bought the very leases she was looking after.‡ The blocked up archway she intended opening faces the principal entrance to the house, and forms a sort of screen to the parlours in Pall Mall.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough viewed several old houses in the very St. James', her Grace being about to purchase them in order to be pulled down, for making an entrance to her House more spacious and commodious."—*The Daily Journal*, Jan. 6th, 1733.

old buildings between Marlborough House and St. James's Palace were removed by Vardy in 1748.§ Marlborough House was bought by the Crown in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The Princess died before the assignment was effected, but the Prince (now the King of the Belgians) lived here for several years. The last inhabitant was the late Queen Dowager Adelaide, widow of William IV.

MARLBOROUGH STREET (GOLDEN SQUARE), OXFORD STREET. Built circa 1733, and so called after John, the great Duke of Marlborough.

Behind this square [Golden Square] at a little distance off, is Great Marlborough Street, which, though not a square, surpasses anything that is called a street, in the magnificence of its buildings and gardens, and inhabited all by prime quality."—*De Foe, a Journey through England*, Svo, 1722.

Life of the Duchess of Marlborough, by Mrs. Norton, ii. 551.

Sheriff Hoare's Journal in Londiniana, ii. 46.

† Dodsley's London, iv. 263.

Exhibition Catalogue of 1761, under "Vardy."

Eminent Inhabitants.—Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton in 1712; here his lifeless body was brought in the same hackney-coach he had set out in to fight the duel.* John Logan, author of the beautiful Ode to the Cuckoo; he died here in 1788. Mrs. Siddons, for several years, at No. 49. G. S. Newton, R.A., an American painter, in No. 41; here he painted his best picture, the Return of Olivia to her Parents, a scene from the Vicar of Wakefield. Here is the "Marlborough-street Police Office," where offenders are brought before the sitting Magistrate, fined, imprisoned, or sent for trial elsewhere.

MARSH STREET, LAMBETH. [*See Lambeth Marsh.*] At No. 29, "near the Turnpike," (where the railway arch across the Westminster-road is) lived, in 1787, Francis Howard, one of the best of our English engravers. His Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, after Sir Joshua, was engraved in this house, and will perpetuate his name.

MARSHALL STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE. [*See Carnaby Street.*]

MARSHALSEA (THE). A prison in High-street, Southwark, attached to the King's House, and adjoining the King's Bench, and so called "as pertaining to the Marshals of England."† It was originally erected as a prison for the committal of persons accused of offences committed within the verge of Court,‡ and was the second in importance of the five great prisons existing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first was the Tower; the second the Marshalsea, attached to the King's House; the third the Fleet, for Westminster Hall; the fourth the Compter, for the city of London; and the fifth the Gatehouse, for the city of Westminster. The chief officer was the Marshal, whose men attended at the Privy Council door, as the officers of the Warden of the Fleet did at the Star Chamber door.§ The Earl Marshal, I

* Pennant says Lord M. lived in Gerard-street at this time, but the hackney-coachman, in his evidence before the Coroner, states that he drove to his lordship's lodgings in Great Marlborough-street, and his lordship's footman makes a similar statement. † Stow, p. 153.

‡ The jurisdiction of the Court extended over a circuit of twelve miles from the Palace where the King's lodging then was, and accompanied a progress, but not a chase.

§ Lansdowne MS., No. 74, a paper "touching the Marshalsea" drawn up by the Marshal and addressed to Lord Burghley.

believe, ceased to be connected with it from a very early period. When the Gaol Committee made their inquiry in 1729 they found that "the prison of the Marshalsea doth belong to the Court of Marshalsea of the King's Household and to the Court of Record of the King's Palace of Westminster," and that the Knight Marshal of the King's Household farmed it out to his Deputy Marshal for the yearly rent of 140*l.*, and the further yearly rent of 260*l.* arising from lodging money; and in the Act of Parliament (5 & 6 Vict., c. 22), by which it is consolidated with the Queen's Bench and the Fleet, it is thus described:—"The prison of the Marshalsea of Her Majesty's household is a prison for debtors and for persons charged with contempt of Her Majesty's Courts of the Marshalsea, the Court of the Queen's Palace of Westminster, and the High Court of Admiralty, and also for Admiralty prisoners under sentence of courts martial." The period of its first establishment in Southwark is unknown. It was here, however, as early as Edward III.'s reign, and was destroyed by the rebels of Kent in 1381. It stood in the High-street of Southwark, on the south side, between King-street and Mermaid-court, and over against Union-street.* "The Palace Court, or the Court of the Marshalsea of the Queen's House," of which the Lord Steward was the judge, was removed in 1801 from Southwark to Scotland-yard, and finally abolished Dec. 31st, 1849. Littleton, the great lawyer, was made by Henry VI. steward or judge of this court. Bonner, Bishop of London, died in this prison, Sept. 5th, 1569, and was buried at midnight amongst other prisoners in the churchyard of St. George's, Southwark. Here Christopher Brooke, the poet, was confined for giving Ann More in marriage to Dr. Donne unknown to her father; and here Wither wrote his best poem, *The Shepherd's Hunting*.

"I committed Cromes, a broker in Long Lane, the 16 of Febr. 1634, to the Marshalsea, for lending a church robe with the name of Jesus upon it, to the players in Salisbury Court, to present a Flamen, a priest of the heathens. Upon his petition of submission, and acknowledgment of his faulte, I releas'd him the 17 Febr. 1634."—*Sir Henry Herbert, the Master of the Revels, (Shakspeare, by Boswell, iii. 237).*

"*Lord Chamberlain.* Go, break among the press, and find a way out

* See a plan of it in Wilkinson.

To let the troop pass fairly, or I'll find
A Marshalsea shall hold ye play these two moe
Shakspeare, Henry VIII., Act v., sc.

MARTIN'S (ST.) IN THE FIELDS
A parish from a very early period, but made independent of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1535, temp. Henry VIII., by which time the inhabitants "had no church, but did resort to the parish church of St. Margaret's, in Westminster, and thereby found to bring their bodies by Courtgate of Whitehall, which the Henry, then misliking, caused the church the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields there erected and made a parish thereof. Henry, Prince of Wales, added a church in 1607; but this was found insufficient the parish, and the present church, designed by Gibbs, was commenced in 1721, finished in 1726, at a cost of 36,891*l.* 10*s.* including 1500*l.* for an organ.

"On Monday last [Sept. 4th, 1721] they began to take down the steeple of the church of St. Martin in the Fields."—*The Weekly Journal, or Saturday Post, of Sept. 9th, 1721.*

The portico is one of the finest pieces of architecture in London. The interior is constructed that it is next to impossible to erect a monument. The steeple is here but well proportioned. In the vaults to be seen the old parish whipping-post, the tombs of Sir Theodore Mayerne, (Physician to James I. and Charles I.), and Secretary Coventry, from whom Coventry-street derives its name. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields originally included the several parishes of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; St. James, Westminster; St. Ann's, Soho; and St. George's, Hanover-square; extending as far as Marylebone to the north, Whitehall to the south, the Savoy on the east, and Chelsea and Kensington on the west. When first rated to the poor in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the parish contained less than a hundred people liable to be rated. The chief inhabitants resided in the Strand on the water side, or close to the church at the foot of the present St. Martin's-lane. Piccadilly and Whitehall were then unnamed and unbuild; and beyond the church westward was St. James's-fields, Hay-hill farm, Ebury farm, and the Neat Houses about Chelmsford. St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was taken out of it in 1638; St. James's, Westminster, in 1684; and St. Ann's, Soho, in 1686. At the year 1680 it was, what Burnet calls

* Recital in grant to the parish from King James

greatest cure in England,"* with a relation, says Richard Baxter, of 40,000 more than could come into the church, and "where neighbours," he adds, "died, like Americans, without hearing a sermon for many years." Fresh separations tended to lessen the resources of the church, and nothing was done to improve its resources till 1826, when the churchyard was removed and the streets widened pursuant to an Act of Parliament, (7 Geo. IV., c. 10). *Eminent Persons buried here.*—Hilary, the miniature painter, (d. 1619).—Vansomer, the painter, (d. 1621).—Sir Davys, the poet, (d. 1626).—N. Lanieri, the painter and musician, (d. 1646).—Sir Theodore Mayerne, the physician, (d. 1655-6).—Hobson, called the English Van Dyck, (d. 1646).—Nicholas Stone, the sculptor, (d. 1647).—Stanley, the editor of *Æschylus*, (d. 1678).—Lacy, the actor, "in the farther churchyard," (d. 1681).—Nell Gwynne, in the church, (d. 1687).—Secretary Coventry, (d. 1686).—Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher, (d. 1691).—Sir John Birkenhead, the politician, (d. 1679); he left directions that he should not be buried within the church, since they removed coffins.—Rose, the favourite to Charles II., who raised the first apple grown in England.—Lord Mohun, who fell in the duel with the Duke of Hamilton, (d. 1712).—Laguerre, the painter, (d. 1721).—Jack Sheppard, (d. 1724).—Richard B. Farquhar, the dramatist, (d. 1707).—Thomas Roubiliac, the sculptor, (d. 1762).—James Stuart, author of the *Antiquities of Athens*, (d. 1788).—John Hunter, the surgeon, (d. 1793).—Charles Bannister, the actor, (d. 1804), in a vault under communion with James Smith, one of the authors of *Rejected Addresses*, (d. 1839). The church records the baptism of Lord Bacon, who was born, in 1561, in York House, a parish burying-ground adjoining the church was destroyed in 1829. The burying-ground is now in Camden Town.

MARTIN'S (ST.) LANE. A street leading from Long-acre to Trafalgar-square and Charing-cross; built circa 1613, then called "the West Church-lane." It was written "*St. Martin's-lane*" for the first time in the rate-book of St. Martin's church, in the year 1617-18. The upper part was originally called the Terrace.† *Eminent Persons buried here.*—Sir Theodore Mayerne, phy-

sician to James I.; on the west side. He was living here in 1613, when it was called "the West Church-lane."—Sir John Finett, author of "*Finetti Philoxenis, some Choice Observations touching the Reception, Precedence, &c., of Forren Ambassadors in England*," 8vo, 1656.—Daniel Mytens, the painter; on the west side, from 1622 to 1634, two doors off Sir Theodore Mayerne, and five from Sir John Finett. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., gave him the house for twelve years at the peppercorn rent of 6*d.* a year.—Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, in 1624-5; next to Sir John Finett.—Abraham Vanderdoort, keeper of the pictures to Charles I.; on the west side.—Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, in 1631-2.—Carew Raleigh, (Sir Walter's son), from 1636 to 1638, and again in 1664; west side.—Sir John Suckling, in 1641.—Sir Kenelm Digby, in 1641.*—Dr. Thomas Willis, the physician, (d. 1675). His grandson, Browne Willis, the antiquary, caused a church to be dedicated to St. Martin because his grandfather the Dr. died in St. Martin's-lane on St. Martin's day.—Earl of Shaftesbury, in 1675-77; west side.—Dr. Thomas Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; west side, in 1683.—Ambrose Philips; two doors from Slaughter's Coffee-house, lower down, west side, from 1720 to 1725, when *gone* is against his name.—Sir James Thornhill; behind No. 104; the staircase had allegorical pictures from his pencil.—Sir Joshua Reynolds; nearly opposite to May's-buildings.† He afterwards removed to Newport-street, and lastly to Leicester-square.—L. F. Roubiliac, the sculptor.

"The studio in which Roubiliac commenced on his own account was in Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane—a favourite haunt of artists: the room has since been pulled down and rebuilt, and is now occupied as a Meeting House by the Society of Friends."—*Allan Cunningham*, iii. 35.

In 1756 he was rated to the poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at 45*l.* He afterwards removed to a studio on the west side, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house where he died in 1762.—Fuseli, at No. 100, in 1784-5. The great banking-house of Coutts & Co. was established in this lane in the reign of Queen Anne by one Middleton, a goldsmith. In a great room, on the west side, nearly opposite Old Slaughter's, N. Hone, the painter, exhibited, in 1775, his celebrated

* Burnet's Own Times, ed. 1823, i. 327.

† Postman of Feb. 1705

* Howell's Letters, ed. 1737, p. 407.

† Malone's Life of Sir J. Reynolds, p. 11.

"Conjuror," intended as a satire upon Sir Joshua Reynolds's mode of composing his pictures;* and in Cecil-court, in 1776, Abraham Raimbach, the engraver, was born. *Observe*.—No. 96, on the west side.

"This house has a large staircase, curiously painted of figures viewing a procession, which was executed for the famous Dr. Misauhin, about the year 1732, by a painter of the name of Clermont, a Frenchman. Behind the house there is a large room, the inside of which Hogarth has given in his *Rake's Progress*, where he has introduced portraits of the Doctor and his Irish wife."—*Smith's Nollekens*, ii. 228.†

MARTIN'S (ST.) LE GRAND. A collegiate church and sanctuary, on the site of the General Post-Office, (no traces remain), founded or enlarged by Ingelric, Earl of Essex, and Girard, his brother, in 1056, and confirmed by a charter of William the Conqueror in 1068. It stood within the walls of the city of London, but was a liberty by itself, the Mayor and Corporation often endeavouring, but in vain, to interfere with the privileges of the precinct. Criminals on their way to execution from Newgate to Tower-hill passed the south gate of St. Martin's, and often sought, sometimes successfully, to escape from their attendants into the adjoining sanctuary. In the reign of Henry VI. a soldier, on his way from Newgate to Guildhall, was seized by five of his fellows, who came out of Panyer-alley, in Newgate-street, and forced him from the officers of the Compter into the sanctuary of St. Martin's. Miles Forest, one of the murderers of the two Princes in the Tower, "rotted away piece-meal"‡ in the same sanctuary. The advowsons of the deanery were given by Henry VII. to the Abbey at Westminster, and the last Abbots of Westminster were the last Deans of St. Martin's-le-Grand. The most celebrated dean was William of Wykeham, who rebuilt the cloisters of the Chapter House and the body of the church. At the dissolution of religious houses the college was levelled to the ground, and a kind of *Alsatia* established, let to "strangers born," and highly prized from the privileges of sanctuary which the inhabitants, chiefly manufacturers of counterfeit ware, latten and copper articles, beads, &c., continued to enjoy till a very late period.

"*Justiniano*. You must to the Pawn [the Ex-

* Edwards's *Anec.*, p. 100.

† Dr. Misauhin died in 1734. See a story in *Richardsoniana*, p. 160.

‡ Sir Thomas More.

change] to buy lawn; to St. Martin's for h *Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

"Cheapside and the Exchange
Shall court thy custom, and thou shalt forge
There e'er was a St. Martin's."

Messenger, The City Mail

"'Tis not those paltry counterfeit's,
French stones which in our eyes you set,
But our right diamonds that inspire,
And set your am'rous hearts on fire.
Nor can those false St. Martin's beads,
Which on our lips you place for reds,
And make us wear like Indian dames,
Add fuel to your scorching flames."

Hudib

"*Sir Fieble*. Look here, my little puskin,
fine play-things for its n'own little coxcomb—
get ye gone—get ye gone, and off with this
Martin's trumpery, these play-house glass be
this necklace, and these pendants, and all thi
ware; ods bobs, I'll have no counterfeit ge
thee, not I."—*Mrs. Behn, The Lucky Chance*
1687.

"Round Court [St. Martin's-le-Grand] l
passage into Blowbladder Street, which is
up by Milleners, Sempstresses and such as
sort of Copper Lace called St. Martin's La
which it is of note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 121.

When the excavations were making, in
for the General Post-Office, an early Er
crypt and the vaults of a still earlier fo
tion were discovered and destroyed.*

MARTIN'S (ST.) LANE, ST. MA
LE GRAND.

"Then have ye the main street of this
[Aldersgate] which is called St. Martin's La
Stow, p. 114.

"Lower down on the West side of St. M
Lane, in the parish of St. Alne almost by A
gate, is one great house, commonly called
thumberland House; it belonged to H.
[Hotspur]. King Henry IV. in the 7th
reign gave this house, with the tenements
unto appertaining, to Queen Jane his wife
then it was called her Wardrobe: it is now a
ing house."—*Stow*, p. 115.

MARTIN'S (ST.), LUDGATE. A ch
in the ward of Farringdon Within, desti
in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wro
we now see it. The font is good. Sa
Purchas, the editor and enlarger of Hak
was rector of this church. He died (l
in distressed circumstances, occasione
the publication of *Haklvytvs Posthum*
Purchas his *Pilgrimes*, of which the
edition is that in 5 vols., folio, 1625-6.

* There are views of the Crypt in Wilkins
in *Kempe's History of St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

† I suppose John Day's, who dwelt withi
dersgate, (see *Stow*, p. 14).

of presentation belongs to the Bishop of London.

MARTIN'S (ST.) ORGAR. A church in Candlewick Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. Stow calls it "a small church." The church of the parish is St. Andrew's, Eastcheap.

MARTIN'S (ST.) OUTWICH, or, MARTIN'S WITH THE WELL AND TWO BUCKETS.* A church in Broad-street, where Threadneedle-street unites with Bishopsgate-street.

In the south part of Threeneedle Street, opening at the east, by the well with two buckets, turned to a pump, is the parish church of St. Martin called Oteswich, of Martin de Oteswich, and Blas de Oteswich, William Oteswich, and John Oteswich, founders thereof.—*Stow*, p. 68.

The old church escaped the Great Fire of 1666, but was seriously injured in the Bishopsgate-street fire of Nov. 7th, 1765. It was partially patched up, but was taken down in 1796, and rebuilt, as we now see it, by the architect S. P. Cockerell. The first stone was laid on May 4th, 1796, and the church consecrated by Porteus, Bishop of London, Nov. 17, 1798. The total cost was 5256*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*—*Stow*.—Two recumbent figures, sculptured in stone, of John Oteswich and his wife, and the monument "described by Stow; tomb of Hugh Pemberton (d. 1500) and his wife; and brasses, near the chancel, to Nicholas Pemberton, rector, (d. 1482), and John Brent, rector, (1451); monument to Alderman John Pemberton, (1594). The chancel window contains some old armorial bearings—one of a lion impaled with Nevil) has the date of its erection of 1483. The right of presentation belongs to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

MARTIN (ST.) POMARY, in IRONMONGER LANE. A church in the ward of Ironmonger-lane, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of the parish is St. Andrew's, Jewry.

In this lane [Ironmonger-lane] is the small church of St. Martin called Pomary, upon which occasion I certainly know not. It is supposed to be of apples growing where houses are now built; for myself have seen large voids in the wall there.—*Stow*, p. 102.

MARTIN'S (ST.) STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. Sir Isaac Newton lived from 1710 to 1727, the year of his death, in a large built brick house next the chapel on the east side. The house, in 1709, (the year when Newton took it), was inhabited by

the Envoy of Denmark. Sir Isaac built the small observatory at the top. In 1727 his name is scored out of the parish books, and "Empty" written against the house. The next inhabitant was Paul Doeminique, Esq. Here Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music lived; and here his daughter, Fanny Burney, wrote her novel of Evelina. The dark red-brick front was stuccoed over in 1849.

MARTIN'S (ST.), VINTRY. A church in Vintry Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of the parish is St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal. St. Martin is the patron saint of the Vintners.

MARTLET COURT, BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Shuter, the actor, was living at No. 2 in March, 1756, when he advertised his benefit in the Public Advertiser of March 8th, 1756.

"Blushes each spout in Martlet Court,
And Barbican, moth-eaten fort—
And Covent Garden kennels sport
A bright ensanguined drain."

Rejected Addresses, (Imitation of Scott).

MARY (ST.) ABCHURCH. A church in Abchurch-lane, Candlewick Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1686.

"St. Mary Abchurch, Apechurch, or Upchurch, as I have read it, standeth on a rising ground. It is a fair church."—*Stow*, p. 82.

The interior is nearly a square, and contains some capital festoons of flowers by Grinling Gibbons; a cupola, painted by Sir James Thornhill; and a monument, "shouldering God's altar," to Sir Patience Ward, (d. 1696), Lord Mayor in 1681. It serves as well for the parish of St. Lawrence Poultney, and the right of presentation for both parishes belongs to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. James Nasmyth, editor of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, (1787), was rector of the united livings.

MARY'S (ST.), ALDERMANBURY. A church in Cripplegate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1677. Edmund Calamy (d. 1666) was appointed to this living in 1639, and ejected in 1662 by the Act of Uniformity. The living was subsequently held by White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, editor of the Complete History of England, (3 vols. folio), and author of the Register known as Kennett's Register, (d. 1628). *Eminent Persons buried here.*—Heminge, (d. 1650), and Condell, (d. 1627),

See Machyn's Diary, by Nichols, p. 367.

the first editors of Shakspeare, and the fellow players remembered by the poet in his will. Edmund Calamy, (d. 1666), "just under the pulpit," as his grandson tells us in his Life.* Judge Jeffreys, (d. 1689), in a vault on the north side of the communion table.

"In the year 1810, when the Church was repaired, the coffin was found still fresh with the name of 'Lord Chancellor Jeffreys' inscribed upon it."—*Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*, p. 580.

The register, under Nov. 12th, 1656, records Milton's marriage to his second wife. Milton was a parishioner of St. Margaret's, Westminster, his wife a parishioner of Aldermanbury.

MARY (ST.) ALDERMARY, Bow Lane, Watling Street. A church in Cordwainer-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1681; it serves as well for the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle.

"A fair church, called Aldermarie Church, because the same was very old, and elder than any church of St. Marie in the city, till of late years the foundation of a very fair new church was laid there by Henry Keble, grocer, mayor, who deceased 1518, and was there buried."—*Stow*, p. 95. The present church (a copy of Keble's building) is a curious specimen of Wren's neglect of what he calls "the crinkle crackle" of the details of Perpendicular buildings, but the tower is fine. The style was forced upon him by a bequest, in aid of the rebuilding, of 5000*l.* left by a Mrs. Rogers, with the express proviso that the new church should be a copy of the old one.

MARY (ST.) AT HILL. A church in Billingsgate Ward, "called on the Hill, because of the ascent from Billingsgate," † destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. The exterior of the east end of Wren's design alone remains. It serves as well for the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Duke of Northumberland (for St. Andrew's) and the parishioners of St. Mary's. The register records the marriage (May, 1731) of Dr. Young, the author of *Night Thoughts*. Brand, author of *The Popular Antiquities*, was rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and was buried in the chancel of his church in 1806. The church was repaired in 1849, and some careful carving in wood, by Mr. Rogers, introduced.

MARY (ST.) AXE. A street and parish in Lime-street Ward, united to the parish

church, St. Andrew's Undershaft, about the year 1565. The street runs from Lim street end into Camomile-street, and chiefly inhabited by Jews. The church at the corner is *St. Andrew's Undershaft*.

"In St. Marie Street had ye of old time parish church of St. Marie the Virgin. St. Ursu and the eleven thousand Virgins, which church was commonly called St. Marie at the Axe, of the sign of an Axe, over against the east end thereof. This parish, about the year 1565, was united to the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, as so was St. Mary at the Axe, suppressed and left to be a warehouse for a merchant."—*Stow*, p. 61.

Stow is not quite correct in this. The church derived its particular designation of *St. Mary Axe* from a holy relic it possessed: "an axon of the iij that the xjth Virgyns were heddyd wt.)*"

"Jews from St. Mary Axe, for jobs so wary, That for old clothes they'd even axe St. Mary." *Rejected Addresses, (Imitation of Crabbe)*.

At No. 16, lived and died (1806) Mr. Denison, father of George IV.'s Marchioness of Conyngham. Mr. Denison was a native of Skipton, in Yorkshire, and came, it is said, without a penny to London. His immense wealth is now settled on Lord Albert Denison, second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham.

MARY (ST.) BOTHAW or BOATHAW BY THE ERBOR. A church in Walbrook Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

"This church, being near unto the Downeg on the river Thames, hath the addition of Boathaw of near adjoining to a haw or yard, wherein of time boats were made, and landed from Downeg to be mended, as may be supposed, for other reason I find none why it should be so called."—*Stow*, p. 10.

MARY (ST.) COLECHURCH. A church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It stood Old Jewry, on the site of what is now Frederick-place. Peter of Colechurch, (1205), the architect of old London Bridge was chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch.

"At the south end of Conyhope Lane is parish church of St. Mary Colechurch, named one Cole that built it; this church is built upon wall above ground, so that men are forced to ascend up thereunto by certain steps. I know no monuments of this church, more than Henry IV. granted license to William Mar and others to found a brotherhood of St. Katherine therein, because Thomas & Becket and St. Edmund the Archbishop were baptized there."—*Stow*, p. 10.

* Calamy's Life, i. 126.

† Stow, p. 79.

* Signed Bill, 5 Henry VIII.

the church of the parish is St. Mildred's, ultry.

MARY'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON. [See Paddington.]

MARY'S (ST.), ISLINGTON. The mother-church of Islington, an ugly building, designed by Launcelot Dowbiggin. The first stone was laid Aug. 28th, 1751, and the church opened May 26th, 1754. In the churchyard were buried Osborne, the bookseller, whom Johnson was said to have knocked down, (1767); Richard Earlom, the engraver Claude's *Liber Veritatis*, (d. 1822); and John Nichols, the friend of Johnson, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and compiler of the *Literary Anecdotes*, (d. 1826). In the old church (on the site of the present building) Sir George Wharton and James Ward were buried, (Nov. 10th, 1609), at the expense of King James I. They fought with a rapier and dagger "at the farther end of Islington;" and the duel in which they were commemorated in a contemporary play preserved by Sir Walter Scott in his *Order of Minstrelsy*.

MARY'S (ST.), LAMBETH. The mother-church of the manor and parish of Lambeth, a patched-up thing, with some Perpendicular remains, but with little or nothing to commend it to the architectural student. It stands facing the river Thames, immediately adjoining Cardinal Morton's red brick gateway to *Lambeth Palace*. *Observe*.—Monumental brass to Catherine, wife of William, Lord Howard, (d. 1535).—Brass on north side of chancel to Thomas Clere, Esq., (d. 1545). Over it was formerly an epigraph, in English verse, by the celebrated poet of Surrey.—Monument of white and black marble, with bust, to Robert Scott, Esq., of Bawerie, in Scotland, (d. 1631). The epigraph invented a leather ordnance." The epigraph is worth reading.—Tomb, within the arch of the communion table, of Archbishop Croft, (d. 1610).—Tomb, in middle of chancel, of Archbishop Tenison, (d. 1715).—Tomb, in passage between church and cemetery, of Archbishop Secker, (d. 1768).—Tombstone slab (near the vestry door in south aisle) to Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.—Altar-tomb, in churchyard, of John Tradescant, collector, with pyramids and palms, and birds' heads and pelicans, on the sides. The flatstone on the top was repaired in 1816.—Tomb in churchyard of Patrick Harty, the English Hobbema, (d. 1831). The south-east window of the middle

aisle is the full-length figure of a pedlar with his pack, his staff, and dog, the unknown person who gave *Pedlar's-acre* to the parish of Lambeth, upon condition that his portrait and that of his dog be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the church. The register records the interment of Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Mary I., and of Thomas Thirleby, the first and only Bishop of Westminster, both of whom died prisoners, deprived of their sees, in Lambeth Palace, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The same official document records the burial of Simon Forman, the astrologer, so intimately connected with the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; of Thomas Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, (d. 1757); and of Edward Moore, author of the tragedy of *The Gamester*, which still retains a place upon the stage, (d. 1757).

MARY (ST.) LE BONE, or, ST. MARY ON THE BOURNE. [See Tyburn.] A church in High-street, *Marylebone*, the mother-church of the manor and parish, built in 1741 on the site of a former edifice, selected by Hogarth for the scene of the Rake's marriage to a deformed and superannuated female. Part of the inscription in the picture beginning—

"These : pews : vnserv'd : and : tane : in : sundir," remains to this day, raised in wood, in one of the gallery pews.* *Observe*.—Tablet to Gibbs, (d. 1754), the architect of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; tablet, by T. Banks, R.A., to Dr. Johnson's friend, Baretti, (d. 1789), buried in the cemetery on the north side of Paddington-street; tablet, with lines by Hayley, to Caroline Watson, the engraver, (d. 1814); flatstone on the floor of the church, to Humphrey Wanley, library-keeper to the Earls of Oxford, (d. 1726). In the churchyard adjoining the church is a monument to James Fergusson, the astronomer, (d. 1776), Isabel his wife, and James their eldest son. Another monument marks the burial-place of the Rev. Charles Wesley, younger brother of John Wesley. The parish register records the following interments:—James Figg, the prize-fighter, (d. 1734); Hogarth introduced his portrait into the second plate of the *Rake's Progress*.—John Vanderbank, the

* "The first two lines of this inscription are the originals; the last two were restored in 1816, at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the minister." *Smith's Marylebone*, p. 62. The fifth plate of the *Harlot's Progress* was published June 25, 1735.

portrait-painter, (d. 1739). — Archibald Bower, (d. 1766), author of the History of the Popes.—Edmund Hoyle, (d. 1769), author of the Treatise on Whist; he was 90 years of age at the time of his decease.—John Michael Rysbrack, the sculptor, (d. 1770).—William Guthrie, (d. 1770), author of several histories which bear his name; buried in the cemetery on the south side of Paddington-street, where against the east wall is a monument to his memory.—Allan Ramsay, the portrait-painter, (d. 1784), son of the author of *The Gentle Shepherd*.—John Dominick Serres, the marine painter, (d. 1793). The register of baptisms contains the entry (March 1st, 1788) of Lord Byron's baptism; and the entry (May 13th, 1803) of the baptism of Horatia Nelson Thompson, Lord Nelson's daughter, by Lady Hamilton. There are two large cemeteries attached to this church,—one on the south side of Paddington-street, consecrated in 1733; the other on the north, consecrated in 1772. In the cemetery on the north side Baretti is buried; in the cemetery on the south, William Guthrie, and George Canning, the father of the statesman. The inscription on the monument to Mr. Canning is scarcely legible.

MARY (ST.) LE BONE, (New Church). On the south side of the New-road, opposite York Gate, Regent's Park, and designed by Thomas Hardwick, a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and the father of Philip Hardwick, R.A., architect of the new Hall at Lincoln's Inn. The portico faces the north, a peculiarity in some measure forced upon the architect by the nature of the ground selected for its erection. The first stone was laid July 5th, 1813, and the building consecrated Feb. 4th, 1817. The total cost was about 60,000*l.*, six times as much as the cost of Wren's beautiful church of St. Mary-le-Bow. *Observe*.—Altar-piece of the Holy Family, presented by the painter, B. West, P.R.A.; tablet to Richard Cosway, R.A., (d. 1821). James Northcote, R.A., the pupil and biographer of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is buried in the vaults. [*See Marylebone.*]

MARY (ST.) LE BOW. A church in Cheapside, in Cordwainers' Ward, and commonly called "Bow Church."

"This church in the reign of William the Conqueror, being the first in this City built on arches of stone, was therefore called New Marie Church, of St. Marie de Arcubus or Le Bow in West Cheaping; as Stratford Bridge being the first built (by Matilde the queen, wife to Henry I.) with arches of stoue, was called Stratford le Bow; which names to the said church and bridge

remaineth till this day. The Court of the Arch is kept in this church, and taketh the name of the place, not the place of the court; but of wh antiquity or continuation that Court hath the continued I cannot learn. This church, for diverse accidents happening there, hath been made more famous than any other parish church of the who city or suburbs."—*Stow*, p. 95.

The old church, described by Stow, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present church, one of Sir Christopher Wren's great masterpieces, erected immediately after.

"The steeple is much admired; for my part never saw a beautiful modern steeple."—*Horatio Walpole*.

Observe.—The fine old Norman crypt: Wren used the arches of the old church to support his own superstructure. It is now a vault and concealed in parts by piles of coffin. There are several views of it in the *Vetus Monumenta*; but it is not generally shown. Monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Bishop Newton, the editor of Milton, (d. 1782). "Bow bells" have long been, and are still famous.

"In the year 1469 it was ordained by a Common Council that the Bow Bell should be nightly rung at nine of the clock. Shortly after, John Domesmercer, by his testament dated 1472, gave to the parson and churchwardens two tenements in Hosiery Lane to the maintenance of Bow Bell, the same to be rung as aforesaid, and other things to be observed as by the will appeareth. This Bell being usually rung somewhat late, as seemed to the young men, prentices, and others in Cheapside they made and set up a rhyme against the clock as followeth:—

'Clerke of the Bow Bell, with the yellow lockes,
For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks
Whereunto the Clerk replying wrote:

'Children of Cheape, hold you all still,

For you shall have the Bow Bell rung at your will.'—*Stow*, p. 96.

People born within the sound of Bow-bells are usually called Cockneys. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "Bow-bell suckers," *i. e.* as Mr. Dyce properly explains it, "children born within the sound of Bow-bell." Anthony Clod, a countryman, addressing Gettings, a citizen, in Shirley's *Contention for Honour and Riches*,† says, "Thou lie and I am none of thy countryman; I was born out of the sound of your pancake-bell *i. e.* the Apprentices' Shrove Tuesday bell when pancakes were in request, (as thou still art), and the London apprentices held riotous holiday. Pope has confirmed the reputation of these bells in a celebrated line:

"Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound."

* Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, iv. 158.

† Shirley's Works, vi. 297.

The dragon on Bow steeple is almost equally celebrated :—

"Sir D. Dunce. "Oh Lord! here are doings, here are vagaries! I'll run mad. I'll climb Bow steeple presently, bestride the dragon, and preach cuckoldom to the whole city."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

"When Jacob Hall on his high rope shews trick, The Dragon flutters, the Lord Mayor's horse kicks;

The Cheapside crowds and pageants scarcely know

Which most t' admire, Hall, hobby-horse, or Bow."—*State Poems*, iv. 379.

"But the adventure at Bow Church was most extraordinary. For being come to the upper row of columns next under the dragon, I could go round between the columns and the newel; but his [Sir Dudley North's] corpulence would not allow him to do that; wherefore he took the column in his arm, and swung his body about on the outside, and so he did quite round. Fancy, that in such a case would have destroyed many, had little power over his reason, that told him there was no difficulty nor danger in what he did."—*Roger North's Life of Sir Dudley North*, ed. 1826, iii. 207.

"Upon the next public Thanksgiving Day it is my design to sit astride the Dragon on Bow steeple, from whence, after the first discharge of the Tower guns, I intend to mount into the air, fly over Fleet Street, and pitch upon the Maypole in the Strand." *The Guardian*, No. 112.

The Court of Arches [see Arches Court] derives its name from the arched vault under Bow Church :

"4th Feb., 1662-3. To Bow Church, to the Court of Arches, where a judge sits, and his proctors about him in their habits, and their pleadings all in Latin."—*Pepys*.

For the origin and use of the balcony overlooking Cheapside, see article on *Cheapside*.

MARY (ST.) LE SAVOY. The chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy; a Perpendicular chapel, late and plain, with the exception of the ceiling, which is very rich and coloured. Built 1505. The east end has been ornamented with tabernacle work, of which one niche remains; but the greater part has been cut away to make places for modern monuments. It is now a precinct or parish church, and called (but improperly) St. Mary-le-Savoy. The altar window, recently glazed at the expense of the congregation, contains the effigy of St. John the Baptist. *Observe*.—Small recumbent figure, with female kneeling figure in the background, to Sir Robert and Lady Douglas, (temp. James I.). Small kneeling figure, under part of the ancient tabernacle work, to the Countess of Dal-

housie, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, and sister to Mrs. Hutchinson, (d. 1663). Small brass of William Chaworth, (d. 1582), of the Chaworths of Nottingham. Recumbent figure of the Countess Dowager of Nottingham, (d. 1681); but this monument, it is thought, is improperly named; the Lady Arabella Nottingham was buried in St. Clement's Danes, Jan. 16th, 1681-2. Tablet to Mrs. Anne Killigrew, (d. 1685); Dryden wrote a poem on her death. Altar-tomb of Sir Richard and Lady Rokeby, (d. 1523). Small kneeling figure, above Mrs. Killigrew's monument, of Nazareth Coppin, (d. 1592). Small kneeling figure, over door, with skull in her hand, and inscription too high to be deciphered, of Alicia Steward, (d. 1572). Brass, on floor, about 3 feet south of the stove in the centre of the chapel, marking the grave of Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, (d. 1522), the translator of Virgil. Monument by M. L. Watson, erected 1846, to Dr. Cameron, the last person executed on account of the rebellion of 1745. Tablet, erected by his widow, to Richard Lander, the African traveller, (d. 1834). *Eminent Persons interred here without monuments*.—George, third Earl of Cumberland, father of Lady Anne Clifford, (Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery); died in the Duchy House in 1605; bowels alone buried here. George Wither, the poet, (d. 1667), "between the east door and south end of the church."* Lewis de Duras, Earl of Faversham, (d. 1709); he commanded King James II.'s troops at the battle of Sedgemoor.

MARY (ST.) LE STRAND, or the New Church in the Strand. Built by James Gibbs, architect of the church of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. First stone laid Feb. 25th, 1714; finished Sept. 7th, 1717; consecrated Jan. 1st, 1723-4.† Here the old *Maypole* stood.

"Amid that area wide they took their stand,
Where the tall Maypole once o'erlooked the Strand,

But now (so Anne and Piety ordain),
A church collects the saints of Drury Lane."

Pope, The Dunciad.

"The new church in the Strand, called St. Mary-le-Strand, was the first building I was employed in after my arrival from Italy, which being situated in a very public place, the Commissioners for building the fifty churches, of which this is one, spared no cost to beautify it.

* Wood's Ath. Ox., ed. 1721, ii. 396.

† Parish Clerks' Survey, p. 286.

It consists of two orders, in the upper of which the lights are placed; the wall of the lower, being solid to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches. There was at first no steeple designed for this church, only a small campanile or turret; a bell was to have been over the west end of it; but at the distance of eighty feet from the west front there was a column 250 feet high, intended to be erected in honour of Queen Anne, on the top of which her statue was to be placed. My design for this column was approved by the Commissioners, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the place for laying the foundation of it, but the thoughts of erecting that monument being laid aside upon the Queen's death, I was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile first proposed. The building being then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore admitting of no alteration from east to west, I was obliged to spread it from north to south, which makes the plan oblong which should otherwise have been square."—*Gibbs*.

"He [the Tory Fox Hunter] owned to me that he looked with horror on the new church that is half-built in the Strand, as taking it at first sight to be half demolished; but upon enquiring of the workmen, was agreeably surprised to find, that instead of pulling it down, they were building it up, and that fifty more were raising in other parts of the Town."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 47.

In the interior is a tablet to James Bindley, the great book-collector. There are no galleries; the ceiling is highly ornamented.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN, BERMONDSEY. Erected 1630, on the site of an older foundation, built by the priors of Bermondsey Abbey for the use of their tenants; and, at the dissolution of religious houses, converted into a parish church. The register records the singular ceremony observed at the re-union of a man and his wife, after a long absence, during which the woman had married another husband. The man's name was Ralph Goodehild, and the re-marriage took place Aug. 1st, 1604. The form was as follows:—

"*The Man's speech.*—Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie I have so longe absented mysealfe from thee, whereby thou shouldst be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sighte of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine own, and will not onlie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.

"*The Woman's speech.*—Ralphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have, in thy absence, taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to kepe mysealfe only unto thee during life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

Francis le Piper, an indifferent artis included by Vertue and Walpole in the *Anecdotes of Painters*, was buried in the church in 1740.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN, MIL STREET. A church in Cripplegate Ward on the site of the *City of London School* destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of the parish is St. Lawrence Jewry.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN, OLD FIS STREET. A small church in Castle Baynard Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It serves as well for the parish of St. Gregory-by-St. Paul's.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN and AL SAINTS. A chapel or college adjoining Guildhall, towards the east, founded (1368) by Adam, Francis, and Henry de Frowy to pray for the souls of themselves and friends. It was rebuilt 1431, in the mayoralty of John Wells, grocer, and, at the dissolution of religious houses, was bought by the mayor and commonalty as a chapel for their Hall. Service was performed here weekly when Strype, in 1720, made his additions to Stow. It was afterwards converted into the Court of Requests. No traces remain. The three statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I. which stood over the entrance doorway Guildhall-yard, are now in the Guildhall.

MARY (ST.) MATFELON, WHITE CHAPEL.

"Now of Whitechapel Church somewhat. The church is as it were a chapel of ease to the parish of Stebbinith [Stepney], and the parson of Stebbinith hath the gift thereof; which being first dedicated to the name of God and the Bless'd Virgin, is now called St. Mary Matfelon. About the year 1428, the 6th of King Henry VI., a devout widow of that parish had long time cherished and brought up of alms a certain Frenchman or Breton born, which most unkindly and cruelly in a night murdered the said widow sleeping in her bed, and after fled with such jewels and other stuff of hers as he might carry; but he was freshly pursued, that for fear, he took the church of St. George in Southwark, and challenged the privilege of sanctuary there, and so abjured the King's land. Then the constables (having charge of him) brought him into London, intending to have conveyed him eastward, but so soon as he came into the parish, where before he had committed the murder, the wives cast upon him much filth and odour of the street, that (notwithstanding the best resistance made by the constables) they slew him out of hand; and for this feat, it hath been said, that parish to have pro-

chased that name of St. Mary Matfelon; but I find in record the same to be called Villa beate Mariæ de Matfelon, in the 21st of Richard II."—*Stow*, p. 157.

The register records the burial, in the churchyard, June 21st, 1649, of Richard Brandon, a ragman in *Rosemary-lane*, and against the entry is the following memorandum, in a contemporary hand:—"This R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the First."* Parker, the leader of the mutiny at the Nore, for which he was hanged, was buried, (1797), at his widow's expense, in the vaults of this church.

MARY (ST.) MOUNTHAUNT. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It was a small church, and first built for a chapel to a house on Old Fish-street-hill, inhabited by the Mounthaunts of Norfolk, and afterwards the inn or lodging of the Bishops of Hereford. The church of *St. Mary Somerset* is the church of the parish of St. Mary Mounthaunt.

MARY (ST.) OVERIES. [*See St. Saviour's, Southwark.*]

MARY (ST.) ROUNCIVALL, by HARING CROSS. A cell to the priory and convent of Rouncivall, in Navarre, (Roncesvalles). It was suppressed at the dissolution of religious houses.

MARY (ST.) SOMERSET. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, in Thames-street, corner of Old Fish-street-hill; destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It serves as well for the parish of St. Mary Mounthaunt. The right of presentation in the gift, alternately, of the Bishop of Hereford (for St. Mary Mounthaunt) and the lay patron for St. Mary Somerset.

"St. Mary Somersset, over against the Broken Wharf, is a proper church, but the monuments are all defaced. I think the same to be of old time called Summers hith, of some man's name that was owner of the ground near adjoining, as Edward's hithe was so called of Edred, owner hereof, and thence called Queenhithe, as pertaining to the Queen, &c."—*Stow*, p. 133.

MARY (ST.) 'SPITAL. [*See Spitalfields.*]

MARY (ST.) STAINING. A church in Aldersgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It stood in *Staining-ree*.

MARY (ST.) WOOLCHURCH HAW. A church in Walbrook Ward, (on the site

of part of the present Mansion-house), destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, but united to *St. Mary Woolnoth*.

"Next unto this Stocks [Market] is the parish church of St. Mary Woolchurch, so called of a beam placed in the churchyard, which was thereof called Woolchurch Haw, of the tonnage or weighing of wool there used; and to verify this, I find amongst the Customs of London, written in French in the reign of Edward II., a chapter entitled Les Costumes de Wolchurch Haw, wherein is set down what was there to be paid for every parcel of wool weighed."—*Stow*, p. 85.

MARY (ST.) WOOLNOUTH, LOMBARD STREET. A church in *Langbourne Ward*; designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, (d. 1736), the "domestic clerk" and assistant of Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1716, on the site of an old church of the same name, "the reason of which name," says *Stow*, "I have not yet learnt."* It serves as well for the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. The right of presentation belongs to the Crown for St. Mary Woolchurch, and to the Goldsmiths' Company for St. Mary Woolnoth. *Observe*.—Tablet to the Rev. John Newton (Cowper's friend), rector of this church for a period of twenty-eight years, (d. 1807). It is thus inscribed:—

"John Newton, clerk, once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa, was, by the rich mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the faith he had long laboured to destroy."

This is the best of Hawksmoor's churches, and has been much admired. The exterior is bold, and at least original; the interior effective and well-proportioned. For other churches designed by this architect in London, see *Christ Church, Spitalfields*; *St. Anne's, Limehouse*; and *St. George's, Bloomsbury*. Simon Eyre, the founder of Leadenhall Market, was buried in the old church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in 1459.

MARYLEBONE. A manor and parish in the hundred of Ossulston, in Middlesex, celebrated in former times for its park, bowling-green, and gardens. It was anciently called *Tyburn*, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet of that name, (known in records as *Aye-brook* or *Eye-brook*), and acquired its present name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bourne, (St. Mary-on-the-Brook), now corruptly written *Marylebne* or *Marybone*. The parish church is still called St. Marylebne.

* See Ellis's Letters, iii. 42.

* *Stow*, p. 77.

"Next unto this [the Brane or Brent] is Mari-burne rill, on the other side which cometh in by St. James's." — *Harrison's Descrip. of England*, (Holinshead, ed. 1586, p. 50).

In the year 1544, Thomas Hobson, the then lord of the manor of Marylebone, exchanged it with Henry VIII. for certain church lands recently annexed to the Crown. From Edward Forset, Esq., to whom it was sold by James I., it passed by intermarriage into the hands of Thomas Austen, Esq.; and from the Austen family it was purchased in 1710 by John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. The purchase money was 17,500*l.*; the rental then 900*l.* per annum! By the marriage, in 1734, of the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley (only daughter and heir to Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer) to William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, the manor passed to the Portland family, from whom it was obtained by the Crown (circ. 1813) by an exchange of land in Sherwood Forest, valued at 40,000*l.** The manor-house, which stood on the site of Devonshire-mews, Devonshire-street, New-road, was pulled down in 1791.† When the manor was granted by James I. to Edward Forset, he reserved the park in his own hands; and Charles I., in 1646, assigned it as a security for a debt for arms and ammunition supplied to him during his troubles. Cromwell set the assignment aside, and sold the park to John Spencer, of London, gentleman, for the sum of 13,215*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, including 130*l.* for the deer,‡ (124 in number, of several sorts), and 1774*l.* 8*s.* for the timber, exclusive of 2976 tons marked for the navy. At the Restoration the original assignment of Charles I. was held good, and the park, till such time as the debt was liquidated, assigned by the King to the original grantees. A variety of leases were subsequently granted by the Crown, the last lessees being the Duke of Portland and Jacob Hinde, Esq., from whom Hinde-street, Manchester-square, derives its name. These leases expired during the regency of George IV., when Marylebone Park began to be laid out as

* Third report of Woods and Forests.

† There are four drawings of it, by M. A. Rooker, in the Crowle Pennant in the British Museum.

‡ In the Board of Works, Accounts for the year 1582, I observe a payment "for making of two new standings in Marebone and Hide Parkes for the Queenes Majestie and the noblemen of Fraunce to see the huntinge."

we now see it, and called by its new name of the *Regent's Park*. Behind the manor, on what is now Beaumont-street, part of Devonshire-street and part of Devonshire-place, stood the celebrated gardens and bowling-green frequented by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, (d. 1721). Lady Mary Wortley alludes to his Grace's fondness for this place

"Some Dukes at Marybone bowl time away."

"After I have dined (either agreeably with my friends, or at worst with better company than your country neighbours), I drive away to a place of air and exercise, which some constitutions are in absolute need of; agitation of the body and diversion of the mind being a composition of health above all the skill of Hippocrates." — *Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, (*Works*, ii. 256).*

Here, at the end of the season, as Quin told Pennant, the duke gave a dinner to the chief frequenters of the place, drinking a toast which he thought appropriate, "Marylebone as many of us as remain unchanged next spring meet here again."

"7th May, 1668. Then we abroad to Marybone, and there walked in the garden, the first time I ever was there, and a pretty place it is." — *Pepys*.

"Both Hockley Hole and Marybone
The combats of my dog have known."

Gay's Fable

"*Peachum*. The Captain keeps too good company ever to grow rich. Mary-bone and chocolate's heroes are his undoing." — *Gay, Beggar's Opera*.

"*Mrs. Peachum*. You should go to Hockley-hole and to Marybone, child, to learn valour." — *Ibid.*

"*Macheath*. There will be deep play to-night at Marybone, and consequently money may be picked up upon the road. Meet me there, and I'll give you the hint who is worth setting." — *Ibid.*

Marylebone Gardens, after experiencing the caprice of public taste as much as Ranelagh and Vauxhall, were finally closed in 1777. The parliamentary borough of Marylebone consists of three parishes, St. Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras.

MARYLEBONE LANE. The old way through the fields from Brook-field (now Brook-street) to Marylebone manor-house and park. It is now built on each side, and runs from Oxford-street past Marylebone Old Church into the New Road.

MARYLEBONE STREET, REGENT'S PARK. Built circ. 1679,† and so called because it led from Hedge-lane to Marylebone

* The duke adds in a note that the place was called "Marybone."
† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

bone,—in the same way that Drury-lane led from St. Clement's to St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and Tyburn-lane (now Park-lane) from Tyburn to Hyde Park Corner.

MATTHEW'S (ST.), FRIDAY STREET. A church in Farringdon Ward Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt by Wren, and opened Nov. 29th, 1685. The east end is distinguished by a series of six circular-headed windows. The tower is brick. It serves as well for the parish of St. Peter's-at-the-Cross in Westcheap, and the right of presentation belongs to the Bishop of London (for St. Matthew) and the Duke of Buccleuch (for St. Peter). They, therefore, present alternately. Henry Burton, (d. 1648), the associate in the pillory of Prynne and Bastwick, was rector of this church. The offence for which he was set there was for preaching in this church, and afterwards printing the sum or matter of two sermons for God and the King." On the north wall is a tablet to Michael Lort, D.D., twelve years Professor of the Greek language at the University of Cambridge, and nineteen years rector of this parish, (d. 1790). The register abounds in entries relating to the family of Sir Hugh Myddelton, who brought the New River into London.

MAY'S BUILDINGS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. Built in 1739, and so called after May, the builder, who lived in No. 43.* The Sutherland Arms (No. 7) was the favourite place of meeting of "The Eccentrics," a club of privileged wits so called.

MAY FAIR. A fashionable locality between Piccadilly and South Audley-street, and so called from a fair held yearly in the month of May, as early as Charles II.'s reign, in Brook-field, [see Brook Street], on the site of what is now Curzon-street, Hertford-street, and Chesterfield House. Much of the ground was built upon in 1704, when certain individuals, living in a place called "May Fair," are rated for the first time to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In the same books, under the year 1708, is the following entry :—

"Mr. Sheppard, for ground-rent of the Faire, market and one house, 1*l.* 1*s.*"

From this Sheppard—"Shepherd's Market," May Fair, derives its name. † The fair of

* Smith's Nollekens.

† In the year 1709, a rate is paid to the poor by Christopher Reeves for the playhouse in the "Fair."

1708 was the last for several years; but it subsequently revived, and was not finally abolished till the reign of George III., when George, sixth Earl of Coventry, (d. 1809), then a resident in Piccadilly, disturbed with the riots and uproar of the place, procured its abolition. Of the revived May Fair there is an account in Hone's Every Day Book, i. 572.

"I wish you had been at May Fair, where the rope dancing would have recompensed your labour. All the nobility in town were there, and I am sure even you, at your years, must have had your youthful wishes, to have beheld the beauty, shape, and activity of Lady Mary when she danced. Pray ask my Lord Fairfax after her, who, though not the only lord by twenty, was every night an admirer of her while the fair lasted. There was the city of Amsterdam, well worth your seeing; every street, every individual house was carved in wood, in exact proportion one to another; the Stadthouse was as big as your hand; the whole, though an irregular figure, yet that you may guess, about ten yards diameter. Here was a boy to be seen, that within one of his eyes had DEUS MEUS in capital letters, as GULIELMUS is on half-a-crown; round the other he had a Hebrew inscription, but this you must take as I did, upon trust. I am now drinking your health at Lockett's, therefore do me justice in Yorkshire."—*Letter of Brian Fairfax, dated 1701, in Nichols's Tatler, i. 418.*

"Advices from the upper end of Piccadilly say that May Fair is utterly abolished, and we hear Mr. Pinkethman has removed his ingenious company of strollers to Greenwich."—*The Tatler, April 18th, 1709, No. 4.*

"Yet that fair [May Fair] is now broke, as well as the Theatre is breaking, but it is allowed still to sell animals there. Therefore if any lady or gentleman have occasion for a tame elephant, let them enquire of Mr. Pinkethman, who has one to dispose of at a reasonable rate. The downfall of May Fair has quite sunk the price of this noble creature."—*The Tatler, No. 20.*

"Between St. James's and Hyde Park is kept May Fair, yearly, where young people did use to resort, and by the temptation they met with here, did commit much sin and disorder. Here they spent their time and money in drunkenness, fornication, gaming, and lewdness, whereby were occasioned oftentimes quarrels, tumults, and shedding of blood. Whereupon, in the month of November, 1708, the grand jury of Westminster, for the body of the county of Middlesex, made a presentment to this import, 'That being sensible of their duty, to make presentment of such matters and things that were public enormities and inconveniences, and being encouraged by the example of the worthy magistracy of the City of London in their late proceedings against Bartholomew Fair, did present, as a public nuisance and inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous assembly in a place called Brookfield, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields,

called May Fair. In which place many loose, idle, and disorderly persons, did rendezvous, draw, and allure young persons, servants and others, to meet there to game and commit lewdness, &c."—*Strype*, B. vi., ed. 1720, p. 4.

Opposite "May Fair Chapel," or "Curzon Chapel," and within ten yards of it, stood "Keith's Chapel," the chapel of the Rev. Alexander Keith, whose conduct subjected him to ecclesiastical censure, and in the month of October, 1742, to a public excommunication. Careless of character, and indifferent about all objects but money and notoriety, he excommunicated in return the bishop of the diocese; Dr. Andrews, the judge; and Dr. Trebeck, the rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. In one of his advertisements he describes the position of his chapel:—

"We are informed that Mrs. Keith's corpse was removed from her husband's house in May Fair, the middle of October last, to an apothecary's in South Audley Street, where she lies in a room hung with mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her funeral. The way to Mr. Keith's chapel is through Piccadilly, by the end of St. James's Street, and down Clarges Street, and turn on the left hand. The marriages (together with a licence on a five shilling stamp and certificate) are carried on for a guinea, as usual, any time till four in the afternoon, by another regular clergyman, at Mr. Keith's little chapel in May Fair, near Hyde Park Corner, opposite the great chapel, and within ten yards of it; there is a porch at the door like a country church porch."—*Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 23rd, 1750.

In this chapel James, fourth duke of Hamilton, was married to the youngest of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, "with a ring of the bed curtain, half an hour after twelve at night."* This was in 1752, and in 1754 the Marriage Act put an end to Keith's vocation.

MAYPOLE (THE), in the STRAND, stood on the site of the present church of *St. Mary-le-Strand*.

"Where's Troy, and where's the Maypole in the Strand?"—*Bramston's Man of Taste*.

"I cannot omit to mention any new thing that comes up amongst us, though never so trivial: here [1634] is one Captain Bailey; he hath been a sea captain, but now lives on the land about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected, according to his ability, some four hackney-coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, giving them instruc-

tions at what rates to carry men into several parts of the town, where all day they may be had. Other hackney-men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place, and perform their journeys at the same rate; so that sometimes there is twenty of the together, which disperse up and down, that the and others are to be had everywhere, as watermen are to be had by the water-side. Everybody is much pleased with it. For whereas before coaches could not be had but at great rates, now a man may have one much cheaper."—*Garrard to the Earl of Strafford*, i. 227.

"11th Feb. 1659-60. The Butchers at the Maypole in the Strand, rang a peal with their knives when they were going to sacrifice their Rump."—*Pepys*.

"Let me declare to you the manner in general that stately cedar erected in the Strand, 134 feet high, commonly called the Maypole, upon the corner of the parishioners there adjacent, and the gracious consent of his sacred Majesty [Charles II.], with the illustrious prince the Duke of York. This tree was a most choice and remarkable piece; 'twas made below bridge and brought in two parts up to Scotland Yard, and from thence it was conveyed April 14th [1661], to the Strand to be erected. It was brought with a streamer flourishing before it, drums beating all the way, and other sorts of music; it was supposed to be so long, that landmen [as carpenters] could not possibly raise it. Prince James, the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, commanded twelve seamen aboard to come and officiate the business, when upon they came and brought their cables, pulleys and other tacklins, with six great anchors. The Maypole then being joined together, and hoops about with bands of iron, the crown and vane, with the King's arms richly gilded, was placed on the head of it, a large top like a balcony was about the middle of it. This being done the trumpets did sound, and in four hours space it was advanced upright, after which, being established fast in the ground, six drums did beat, and the trumpets did sound; again great shouts and acclamations the people give, that it did ring throughout all the Strand. After that came a Morrice dance, finel deckt, with purple scarfs in their half-shirts, with a tabor and pipe, the ancient wind music, and danced round about the Maypole and after that danced the rounds of their Liberty [Duchy of Lancaster]. It is placed as near hand as they could guess in the very same pit where the former stood but far more glorious, bigger and higher, than ever any one that stood before it; and the seamen themselves do confess that it could not be built higher nor is there such a one in Europe beside, which highly doth please his Majesty and the Duke of York. Little children did much rejoice, and ancient people did clap their hands, saying 'golden day begin to appear.'"—*The City's Loyalty Displayed*, 4to, 1661.

"At the North end of it [St. Mary le Strand] a Maypole lately stood, put up by a Farrier to commemorate his daughter's good fortune of arriving to the dignity of Dutchess of Albemarle, by being

* Walpole to Mann, Feb. 27th, 1752.

† "The same I take it who had been in Raleigh's last expedition to Guiana."—*Oldys, in Gough*, i. 685.

married to General Monk when he was but a private gentleman."—*Stow's Remarks*, 1722, p. 46.

"Maypoles, wch in the hypocritical times, 'twas . . . to sett up, now [at the Restoration of Charles II.] were sett up in every cross-way: and at the Strand, near Drury Lane, was set up the most prodigious one for height, that perhaps was ever seen; they were faine (I remember) to have the assistance of the seaman's art to elevate it; that wch remains, (being broken with a high wind, I think about 1672) is but two parts of three of the whole height from the ground, besides what is in the earth."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, iii. 457.

"This being grown old and decayed, was anno 1717, obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, Knt., of the parish, and being taken down, was carried away through the City in a carriage of timber [April, 1718], unto Wansted in Essex, and by the leave of Sir Richard Child, Bart., was reared up and placed in his park there, the use whereof is for the raising of a telescope, the largest in the world, given by a French gentleman [Monsieur Hugon] to the Royal society."—*Strype*, B. iv, pp. 104, 106, 112.

"Amid that area wide they took their stand,
Where the tall Maypole once o'erlooked the Strand,

But now (so Anne and Piety ordain),
A church collects the saints of Drury Lane."

Pope, The Dunciad.

MAZE LANE, and MAZE POND, SOUTHWARK. So called from the Manor of a Maze, for which see Collect. Top. et Ant., viii. 253.

"At Southwark was a maze, which is now converted into buildings bearing that name."—*Aubrey, Meed. and Trad.*, p. 105.

MEARD'S COURT, DRURY LANE. Here, in a ready-furnished room at 5s. a week, lived Bet Flint; tried at the Old Bailey in September, 1758, for stealing a counterpane and other articles from the room she occupied. Boswell relates an amusing, but somewhat inaccurate, story of her, which he had received from Johnson. The judge, who loved a wench, summed up favourably, and she was acquitted. After which, Bet said with a gay and satisfied air, "Now that the counterpane is *my own*, I will make a petticoat of it."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SOUTH-PTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN. Founded Dec. 2nd, 1823, by Dr. Birkbeck, for the dissemination of useful knowledge among the industrious classes of the community, by means of lectures, classes, and a library. Dr. Birkbeck advanced out of his own pocket 3700*l.* for the purpose. Entrance 2s. 6*d.* Annual subscription, 1*l.* 4s. As and apprentices of members have the privilege of attending either the

evening classes or the lectures, at 3s. per quarter.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 53, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET. Instituted 1805, incorporated 1834. The fees are 6 guineas on admission, together with 3 guineas annually from all who are resident within seven miles of the General Post-Office. The Society possesses a good library, and publishes Transactions.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET. Instituted 1773. The Society possesses a good library, chiefly bequeathed by Dr. Lettsom, who bequeathed at the same time the house in Bolt-court, in which the Society meets.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, WHITEHALL, over against the Banqueting House, was built by Payne, the architect, for Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, (d. 1774), and subsequently sold to Viscount Melbourne, father of the late premier. Lord Melbourne sold it (1789) to the Duke of York, second son of George III., when it received the name of York House. It is now pretty generally known as Dover House, from the residence of Lady Dover, widow of the late amiable and accomplished George Agar Ellis, Lord Dover. The doomed entrance-hall and grand staircase were added by Holland for the Duke of York.

"Carlton House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, was distinguished by a row of pillars in front, and York House, the residence of his brother, by a circular court serving as a kind of entrance hall, which still remains, and may be seen from the street. These two buildings being described to the late Lord North, who was blind in the latter part of his life, he facetiously remarked, 'Then the Duke of York, it should seem, has been sent to the Round-House and the Prince of Wales is put in the Pillory.'"—*Southey, Espriella's Letters*, i. 79.

MENDICITY SOCIETY, Office, 13, RED LION SQUARE. The Society gives meals and money, supplies mill and other work to applicants, investigates begging-letter cases, and apprehends vagrants and impostors. Each meal consists of ten ounces of bread, and one pint of good soup, or a quarter of a pound of cheese. The affairs of the Society are administered by a Board of forty-eight managers. The Mendicity Society's tickets, given to a street-beggar, will procure for him, if really necessitous, food and work. They are a touchstone to impostures: the beggar by profession throws them aside. This meritorious

Society deserves every encouragement. Tickets are furnished to subscribers.

MERCERS' HALL and CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE, between Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry. The Hall and Chapel of the Mercers' Company, the first on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of London. The front, towards Cheapside, is a characteristic specimen of the enriched decoration employed in London immediately after the Great Fire. *Observe*.—Portrait of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, (his father was a mercer, and Colet left the management of the school to the Mercers' Company); portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange and a member of the Mercers' Company. Another eminent member was Whittington, four times Lord Mayor of London. Thomas à Becket, the archbishop and saint, was born in a house on the site of the Mercers' Chapel, originally an hospital of St. Thomas of Acon or Acars, founded by the sister of Thomas à Becket, and at the dissolution of religious houses bought by the Mercers and called The Mercers' Chapel. Guy, the bookseller and founder of the hospital which bears his name, was bound apprentice to a bookseller, Sept. 2nd, 1660, "in the porch of Mercers' Chapel." That part of Cheapside adjoining the Mercers' Chapel was originally called the Mercery. Queen Elizabeth was free of the Mercers' Company,—King James I. was a Clothworker. The usual entrance to the Hall is in Ironmonger-lane.

MERCERS' SCHOOL, COLLEGE HILL, DOWGATE. A school for 70 scholars, without restriction of age or place, founded and endowed by the Mercers' Company. It originally stood adjoining the Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside, of which indeed it formed a part, and was removed to its present site in 1803.

MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL, in THREADNEEDLE STREET, a little beyond Finch-lane, but concealed from the street by an ornamental row of merchants' houses. Company incorporated 1466. It has the honour to enumerate among its members several of the Kings of England and many of the chief nobility. The Hall was built, after the Great Fire, by Jarmin, the City architect, and is the largest of the Companies' Halls. A few portraits deserve inspection. *Observe*.—Head of Henry VIII., by Paris Bordone; head of Charles I.; three-quarter portrait of Charles II.;

full-length of Charles II.; full-length of James II.; full-length of William II.; full-length of Queen Anne; full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, by Rams (same as at Goldsmiths' Hall); full-length of the late Duke of York, by Sir Thor Lawrence; full-length, seated, of Lord Chancellor Eldon, by Briggs; full-length of the Duke of Wellington, by Wilkie, (with horse by his side, very spirited but very like); three-quarter of Mr. Pitt, Hoppner. Also the following portraits of old officers of the Company, (artists unknown):—Sir Thomas White, master, 15 (founder of St. John's College, Oxford); Thomas Row, master, 1562; Robert De master, 1578; John Vernon, master, 1600; Robert Gray, warden, 1628; Walter P. master, 1649. Stow, the chronicler, a Speed, the historian, were Merchant Tailors. *Mode of Admission*.—Order from the master; for the master's address apply to the clerk, at his office in the Hall. When the South was appointed Chaplain to this Company he took for the text of his inauguration sermon, "A remnant of all shall saved."

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL, SUFFOLK LANE, in the ward of Dowgate Merchant Tailors' School was founded the year 1561 by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company. Sir Thomas White, who had recently founded St. John's College, Oxford, was then a member of the Court; and Richard Hill, sometime master of the Company, gave 500*l.* towards the purchase of a portion of a house, called the "Manor of the Rose" sometime belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, which is mentioned by Shakspeare (Henry VIII., Act i., sc. 1):

"The Duke being at the Rose, within the Parish of St. Laurence Poulney, did of me demand
What was the speech among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey?"

"The Rose" had been formerly in the possession of the De la Pole or Suffolk family and was originally built by Sir John Poulney, knight, five times Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Edward III. Traces of successive owners are still found in the name of the parish of "St. Laurence Poulney," in which the school is situate; "Duck's-foot-lane," (the Duke's foot-lane or private road from his garden to the river), which is close at hand; and in "St. folk-lane," by which it is approached. The portion of the mansion purchased by the

Company comprised "the west gatehouse, a long court or yard, the winding stairs at the south end of the said court on the east side thereof, leading as well from the court unto the leads over the chapel, as also to the two galleries over the south end of the court, the said two galleries, and part of the chapel." The garden and the rest of the mansion fell into other hands. The Great Fire destroyed this ancient pile. The present school, (a brick building with pilasters), and the head-master's residence adjoining, were erected in 1675. The former consists of the large upper school-room, two writing rooms, formed, in 1829, out of part of the cloister; a class room, and a library, (standing in the situation of the ducal chapel), which is stored with a fair collection of theological and classical works. The school consists of 260 boys. The charge for education has varied at different periods, but it is now 10*l.* per annum for each boy. Boys are admitted at any age, and may remain until the Monday after St. John the Baptist's Day preceding their nineteenth birthday. Presentations are in the gift of the members of the Court of the Company in rotation. Boys who have been entered on or below the third form are eligible to all the school preferments at the Universities; those who have been entered higher, only to the exhibitions. The course of education since the foundation of the school has embraced Hebrew and classical literature; writing, arithmetic, and mathematics were introduced in 1829, and French and modern history in 1846. There is no property belonging to the school, with the exception of the buildings above described; and it is supported by the Merchant Tailors' company out of their several "funds, without any specific fund being set apart for that object;" it was, therefore, exempt from the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners; * at like Winchester, Eton, and Westminster, it has a college almost appropriated to scholars. Thirty-seven, out of the fifty, fellowships at St. John's, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, belong to Merchant Tailors; eight exhibitions at Oxford, six at Cambridge, and four to either University, averaging from thirty to seventy pounds per annum, besides a multitude of smaller exhibitions, are also attached to it. The election of these preferments takes place annually, on St. Barnabas' Day, June 11th, with the sanction of the President or two senior

Fellows of St. John's. This is the chief speech-day, and on it the school prizes are distributed; but there is another, called "the doctors' day," in December. Plays were formerly acted by the boys of this school, as at Westminster. The earliest instance known was in 1665. Garrick, who was a personal friend of the then Head-Master of his time, was frequently present, and took great interest in the performances. *Eminent Men educated at Merchant Tailors' School.*—Bishop Andrewes, Bishop Dove, and Bishop Tonson, (three of the translators of the Bible), Archbishop Juxon, Bishop Hopkins (of Londonderry), Bishop Mews, (who was wounded in the Civil Wars, and was described in a contemporary school-speech as "Præsul Wintoniensis, bello insignis, pace insignior"), Archbishop Sir William Dawes, Archbishop Boulter (of Armagh), Bishop Van Mildert, Bishop Nixon (of Tasmania), and eleven other bishops; Edwin Sandys, the traveller, the friend of Hooker; Sir James Whitelocke, Justice of the King's Bench; Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of the Memorials which bear his name; James Shirley, the dramatic poet; William Sherard, founder of a professorship, bearing his name, at Oxford; Charles Wheatly, the ritualist; Neale, the author of the History of the Puritans; Edmund Calamy, the non-conformist, (who died in 1666, as it is said, from grief at seeing the ruins of London after the fire), and his grandson of the same name; Edmund Gayton, author of the Festivous Notes on Don Quixote; John Byrom, author of the Pastoral, in the Spectator:

"My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent;"

Luke Milbourne, Dryden's antagonist; Robert, the celebrated Lord Clive; Vicesimus Knox, the essayist; William Lowth, Prebendary of Winchester; Edward Rowe Moses; Nicholas Amhurst, editor of The Craftsman; Charles Matthews, the comedian; and Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham, the African traveller.* Among the scholars of the school yet living are Sir John Dodson, Queen's Advocate; Dr. Jesse Addams; John Leycester Adolphus; Dr. Bliss, the learned editor of the Athenæ Oxonienses, and Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; Sir Henry Ellis, chief Librarian at the British Museum; Samuel Birch, the Egyptian Antiquary; John Gough Nichols; Dr. Francis Hawkins, the physician, and his

* See their report.

* Let me add in a note that Titus Oates was educated at Merchant Tailors' School.

brother, Dr. Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriol College, Oxford; and Charles Mayo, the first Professor of Anglo-Saxon in that University.

MERMAID TAVERN (THE) is said to have stood in Friday-street, but Ben Jonson has settled its locality in verse.

"At Bread-street's Mermaid having dined, and merry,

Proposed to go to Holborn in a wherry."

*Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, viii. 242.**

"A pure cup of rich Canary wine,

Which is the Mermaid's now, but shall be mine."

Ben Jonson, "Inviting a Friend to Supper," ed. Gifford, viii. 213.

"What things have we seen

Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,

As if that every one from whence they came

Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,

And had resolv'd to live a fool the rest

Of his dull life; then when there hath been thrown

Wit able enough to justify the town

For three days past; wit that might warrant be

For the whole city to talk foolishly

Till that were cancell'd; and when that was gone,

We left an air behind us, which alone

Was able to make the two next companies

(Right witty, though but downright fools) more

wise."—*Francis Beaumont to Ben Jonson.*

"Paid for wyn at the Mermayd in Bred-stret
for my mastyr and Syr Nicholas Latemer, xd. ob."

—*Expenses of Sir John Howard, anno 1464.*

Mr. Johnson, at The Mermaid in Bread-street, vintner, occurs as a creditor for 17s. in a schedule annexed to the will of Alban Butler, of Clifford's Inn, gentleman, in 1603.†

MERMAID, in CHEAPSIDE. John Rastell, the brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, was a printer, living at the sign of The Mermaid, in Cheapside. "The Pastyme of the People" (folio, 1529) is described as "breuley copyled and empryntyd in Chepe-syde, at the Sygne of The Mearmayd, next to Pollys-Gate."

"They [Coppinger and Arthington] had purposed to have gone with the like Cry and Proclamation, through other the chiefe parts of the Citie, but the prease was so great, as that they were forced to goe into a Tauerne in Cheape at the signe of the Mermayd, the rather because a gentleman of his acquaintance plucked at Coppinger, whilst he was in the cart, and blamed him for his demeanour and speeches."—*Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 761.*

* See also Dyce's *Beau. and Flet.*, iv. 129.

† Hunter on *Shakspeare*, ii. 47.

MERMAID, in CORNHILL.

"When Dun that kept the Mermaid Tavern in Cornhill, being himself in a room with some witty gallants, one of them (which it seems knew I wife) too boldly cryd out in a fantastick humour 'I'll lay Five pound there's a Cuckold in the Company.'—'Tis Dun,' says another."—*Coff House Jestes*, 12mo, 1688, p. 182.

MEWS (THE KING'S), at or ne CHARING CROSS, stood on the site of Trilgar-square, and was "so called of the King's falcons there kept."* Minsheu derives the word from *mutare*, to change, as hawks, it is said, were kept here while they mewed or changed their feathers.

"Then is the Mewse, so called of the king's falcons there kept by the king's falconer, which of old time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a record of Richard II. in the first year of his reign. Sir Simon Burley, knight, was made constable for the castles of Windsor, Wigmore and Guilford, and of the manor of Kenington, a also master of the king's falcons at the Mew near unto Charing Cross by Westminster; but the year of Christ 1534, the 26th of Henry VII the king having fair stabling at Lomsbery manor in the farthest west part of Oldborne, the same was fired and burnt, with many great horse and great store of hay: after which time, the famous house called the Mewse, by Charing Cross was new built and prepared for stabling of the king's horses in the reign of Edward VI. a Queen Mary, and so remaineth to that use."—*Stow, p. 167.*

Here M. St. Antoine, (commemorated by the pencil of Van Dyck), taught the noble art of horsemanship;† and here, in Charles II time, Rowley, the famous stallion, stood whose name was transferred, by the wit about the Court, to his royal master at Whitehall. The Mews, rebuilt, in 1732, by Kent, and taken down in 1830, was last used to shelter Mr. Cross's Menagerie from Exeter Change, and the Records of Great Britain, removed from Westminster!

MICHAEL'S (ST.) ALLEY, CORNHILL.

"The use of Coffee in England was first known in 1657, when Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turk Merchant, brought from Smyrna to London a Pasqua Rosee, a Ragusean youth, who prepared this drink for him every morning. But the novelty thereof drawing too much company to him, allowed his said servant with another of his school-law's to sell it publicly, and they set up the first coffee-house in London in St. Michael's Alley in Cornhill. But they separating, Pasqua kept the house, and he who had been his partner

* *Stow*, p. 167.

† *Duchess of Newcastle's Life of the Duke*, p. 147.

obtained leave to pitch a tent and sell the liquor in St. Michael's Churchyard."—*Oldys on Trees*, (MS. in the possession of the Writer of this Work).

"When coffee first came in, he [Sir Henry Blount] was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a constant frequenter of coffee houses, especially Mr. Farre's at the Rainbowe, by Inner Temple Gate, and lately John's Coffee House in Fuller's Rents. The first coffee house in London was in St. Michael's Alley in Cornhill, opposite to the Church, which was sett up by one — Bowman, (coachman to Mr. Hodges, a Turkey merchant, who putt him upon it), in or about the yeare 1652. 'Twas about 4 yeares before any other was sett up, and that was by Mr. Far. Jonathan Payner, or [opposite?] to St. Michael's Church, was the first apprentice to the trade, viz. to Bowman."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, ii. 224.

"Such is the history of the first use of coffee and its houses at Paris. We however had the use before the time of Thevenot; for an English Turkish Merchant brought a Greek servant in 1652, who, knowing how to roast and make it, opened a house to sell it publicly. I have also discovered his handbill, in which he sets forth, 'The Virtue of the Coffee-drink, first publicly made and sold in England, by Pasqua Rosee, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head.'"—*D'Israeli's Jew. of Lit.*, Svo, p. 289.

ere is the *Jamaica and Madeira Coffee* house. Annual subscription, 3 guineas.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), ALDGATE. [See Aldgate Pump.]

MICHAEL (ST.) BASSISHAW, or "St. Michael at Basinghall." A church in the Ward of Bassishaw or Basinghall, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt and completed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1679. It is a plain substantial building, without any striking features. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), CORNHILL. A church in *Cornhill Ward*, destroyed (all but the tower) in the Great Fire of 1666. The body of the present church was built by Wren, and the tower we now see is nearly a copy of the old one, which was taken down and rebuilt in 1721.

"This hath been a fair and beautiful church, but in late years, since the surrender of their lands to Edward VI., greatly blemished by the building of several tenements on the north side thereof towards the High Street, in place of a green churchyard, whereby the church is darkened and other ways annoyed. . . . This parish church hath on the south side thereof a proper cloister, and a fair churchyard, with a pulpit cross, not much unlike that in Paule's Churchyard."—*Stow*, p. 75.*

Of the old steeple, destroyed in 1421, a pen-and-drawing upon vellum is preserved on the fly-leaf

Eminent Persons interred in the Old Church and Churchyard.—Robert Fabian, the chronicler, (d. 1511). The father and grandfather of John Stow, (d. 1559, d. 1526); the grandfather, in his will, directs his "body to be buried in the litell Grene Churchyard of the Paryshe Church of Seynt Myghel in Cornhill, betwene the Crosse and the Church Wall, nigh the wall as may be by my father and mother, systers and brothers, and also my own childerne."* In the present church was buried Philip Nye, with "the thanks-giving beard;" "buried in the uppermost vault of the church," in 1672. Nye was curate of St. Michael's from 1620 to 1633, when, by not complying with the ecclesiastical constitution, he became obnoxious to the censure of the Ecclesiastical Court, and was ejected.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), CROOKED LANE. A church in Candlewick Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt by Wren, and ultimately taken down to make way for the new London Bridge approaches. Service was performed in the church for the last time on Sunday, March 20th, 1831. Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler, founded a college in the old church, and dying, (1385), was "buried in the north chapel by the choir."

MICHAEL'S (ST.) PATERNOSTER ROYAL, or, St. MICHAEL'S, COLLEGE HILL. A church in *Tower Royal*, in *Vintry Ward*, rebuilt and made a collegiate church (hence *College-hill*) by the executors of Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor; destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren immediately after. The altar-piece, Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of Christ, was painted by W. Hilton, R.A., and presented to the church by the directors of the British Institution, in 1820.

"Richard Whittington was in this church three times buried: first by his executors under a fair monument; then, in the reign of Edward VI., the parson of that church, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet, and again the second time to be buried; and, in the reign of Queen Mary, the parishioners were forced to take him up, to lap him in lead as before, to bury him the third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again, which remaineth, and so he resteth."—*Stow*, p. 91.

John Cleveland, the unsparing satirist of the

of a vellum vestry-book, (temp. Hen. V.), belonging to the parish. It is engraved in Wilkinson.

* Strype, E. ii., p. 145.

Parliamentary party in the time of the great Civil War, was buried in this church in the year 1658. [See College Hill.] It serves as well for St. Martin's, Vintry, and the right of presentation belongs, alternately, to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for St. Michael's, and the Bishop of Worcester for St. Martin's.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), QUEENHITHE. A church in Thames-street, in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren immediately after. The vane, in the form of a ship, is capable of containing a bushel of grain, the great article of traffic still at *Queenhithe*. There is some good carving, in Grinling Gibbons's manner, over one of the doorways at the east end of the church. It serves as well for the parish of the Holy Trinity, and the right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for St. Michael's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for the Holy Trinity.

MICHAEL (ST.) THE QUERNE, AD BLADUM, OR, AT THE CORNE. A church in the ward of Farringdon Within.

"St. Michael in the Quern was so called because in place thereof was sometime a coru market, stretching by west to the shambles . . . at the east of this church stood a cross, called the Old Cross in West Cheape, which was taken down in the year 1390, and in place of the old cross is now a Water Conduit placed called the Little Conduit, in West Cheape, by Paule's Gate."—*Stow*, p. 128.

It stood in the high street of *Cheapside*, at the extreme east end of Paternoster-row, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Leland, the antiquary, was buried in this church; and Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*, baptized in it.* The church of the parish is *St. Vedast's, Foster-lane*.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), WOOD STREET. A church in *Cripplegate Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. James IV. of Scotland was buried in this church.

"There is also (but without any outward monument) the head of James, the fourth King of Scots of that name, slain at Flodden Field, and buried here by this occasion: after the battle the body of the said King being found, was enclosed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the Monastery of Shene in Surrey, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain;

* A curious view of this church, with the Little Conduit and the surrounding buildings, is engraved in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, from a drawing, signed "R. Tresswell, 1585."

but since the dissolution of that house in the reign of Edward VI., Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk being lodged and keeping house there, I have been shewn the same body so lapped in lead, close the head and body, thrown into a waste room amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubbish. Since the which time, workmen there, for the foolish pleasure, hewed off his head; and Launce Young, master glazier to her Majesty, feeling sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the foil remaining, with the hair of the head, and the beard red, brought it to London to his house Wood Street, where for a time he kept it for its sweetness, but in the end caused the sexton of the church to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnel," &c.—*Stow*, p. 112.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY 21, REGENT STREET. Instituted Sept. 31 1839, for the promotion of improvements in microscopic sciences, and in optical and mechanical construction of microscope. Admission fee, one guinea; annual subscription, one guinea.

MIDDLE EXCHANGE, in the STRAND. A kind of New Exchange, but considerably smaller. It stood (hence the name), between the Royal Exchange and the New Exchange, on part of old Salisbury House and is rated for the first time in the parish books of St. Martin's, in the year 1672.

MIDDLE ROW, HOLBORN. A row of houses in Holborn, abutting upon Holborn bars, and interfering with the width of the main street, like Holywell-street, in the Strand, with the width of the Strand in the quarter.

"They are most perriwig-makers who live here"—*Stow's Remarks*, 1722, p. 52.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, CHARLTON STREET, BERNERS STREET, originated, in the year 1745, in the benevolent exertions of a few individuals, and in two small houses communicating by a doorway, in what was then a country road leading from the suburb of St. Giles's to the fields beyond the Poultry. Originally, the funds could only support 100 beds; but their means increasing, in 1811 they made up 70; in 1815, 179; in 1820, 200; and in 1845, (the first centenary) 250. It now (1850) receives 285 in-patients and the annual number of out-patients 9,316. A distinct ward was endowed for the cure of cancer, by Samuel Whitbread in 1792. "Sir John Murray's Ward" (called from a legacy of 10,000*l.* left for that purpose by Lady Murray) was built in 1841 by Mr. T. H. Wyatt. There is a School of Medicine attached.

MIDDLE TEMPLE. An Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached—New Inn and Strand Inn. The former alone remains. The entrance from Fleet-street by a heavy red-brick front with stone dressings, built in 1634, by Sir Christopher Wren, in place of the old portal which Sir Amias Paulet, while Wolsey's prisoner in the gate-house of the Temple, "had re-edified very sumptuously, garnishing the same," says Cavendish, "on the outside thereof, with cardinal's hats and arms, and divers other devices, in so glorious a sort, that he thought thereby to have appeased his old unduly displeasure."

"He [Wolsey] layed a fine upon Sir Amias to build the gate of the Middle Temple; the arms of the window with the quarterings are in glass there to this day [1680]. The Cardinal's arms were, as the storie says, on the outside in stone, but time is long since defaced that, only you may still discern the place; it was carv'd in a very mouldering stone."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 588.

[Middle Temple.] *Eminent Members*.—Plowden; Sir Walter Raleigh, (he dates a poem to Gascoigne from the Middle Temple); Sir Thomas Overbury; Sir John Davys, the poet; John Ford, the dramatist, (admitted Nov. 16th, 1602); Lord Chancellor Clarendon, (admitted in 1625, when his uncle, Sir Nicholas Hyde, was treasurer); Bulstrode Whitelocke; Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law; Evelyn, (admitted Feb. 13th, 1636); Lord Keeper Guildford, (admitted Nov. 27th, 1655); Lord Chancellor Burnet; Wycherley; Shadwell; Congreve; Colclough; Edmond Burke; R. B. Sheridan; William Blackstone; Dunning, Lord Aburton, (d. 1783); Lord Chancellor Brougham; Lord Stowell; Thomas Moore, the poet. The great Hall of the Society, known as the Middle Temple Hall, was built in 1572, by Sir John Plowden, the well-known jurist, was the work of Elizabethan architecture in London, and will well repay inspection. The screen, in the Renaissance style, is said to have been copied in exact imitation of the Strand front of old Somerset House, but this is a glaring error, like the tradition which relates that it was made of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, the records of the Society proving that it was set up thirteen years before the Armada put to sea. *Observe*.—Busts of Charles Eldon and Stowell, by Behnes. The busts are chiefly copies, and not good. The exterior was cased with stone, in a bad taste, in 1757. We first hear of the Middle Temple in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night in connexion

with this fine old Hall, a student of the Middle Temple, of the name of Manningham, making the following entry in his Diary:—

"Feb. 2, 1601. [1601-2]. At our feast we had a play called Twelve Night or what you will. Much like the Comedy of Errors; or Menecmi in Plautus; but most like and neerer to that in Italian, called Inganni. A good practice in it to make the steward believe his lady widdowe was in love with him, by counterfaying a letter as from his lady, in general termes, telling him what she liked best in him, and prescribing his gesture in smiling, his apparille, &c.; and then when he came to practise, making him believe they took him to be mad."—*Harl. MS. quoted in Collier's Shakespeare*, iii. 317.

Sir John Davys, the poet, whose *Nosce Teipsum* forms one of the glories of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was expelled the Society of the Middle Temple for thrashing his friend, Mr. Richard Martin, also a member of the Inn, during dinner time, in the Middle Temple Hall. Davys was afterwards, on proper submission, re-admitted, and Martin is still remembered, not by his thrashing, but by Ben Jonson's noble dedication to him of his *Poetaster*. It deserves to be mentioned, in illustration of the revels at Christmas, which used to be held in the halls of the Inns of Court, that in taking up the floor of the Middle Temple Hall, about the year 1764, near one hundred pair of dice were found, which had dropt, on different occasions, through the chinks or joints of the boards. The dice were very small, at least one-third less than those now in use.

"*Prince Henry*. Jack,

Meet me to-morrow in the Temple Hall."

Shakespeare, First Part of Henry IV., Act iii., sc.

"On Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1623, after our supper in the Middle Temple Hall ended, with another utter-barrister, I argued a moot at the bench to the good satisfaction of such as heard me. Two gentlemen under the bar arguing at first in law French, bareheaded, as I did myself before I was called to the bar at the cupboard."—*D'Ewes*, i. 232.

"On Wednesday the 23 of Febru. 1635, the Prince d'Amours gave a masque to the Prince Elector and his brother, in the Middle Temple, where the Queene [Henrietta Maria] was pleased to grace the entertainment, by putting of [off] majesty to putt on a citizen's habit, and to sett upon the scaffold on the right hand amongst her subjects."—*Sir H. Herbert, (Shak. by Boswell)*, iii. 237.

"*Manly*. I hate this place [Westminster Hall] worse than a man that has inherited a Chancery Suit.

"*Freeman*. Methinks 'tis like one of their halls in Christmas time, whither from all parts fools bring their money to try by the dice (not the

worst judges) whether it shall be their own or no."—*Wycherley, the Plain Dealer*, 4to, 1676.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LANE. A narrow lane leading from Fleet-street to the Thames. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, had chambers in this lane.

MILDRED'S (ST.), in BREAD STREET. A church in Bread-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. The interior is good, and in point of construction deserves a careful examination by the architectural student. The pulpit and sounding board are perhaps by Grinling Gibbons. It serves as well for the parish of St. Margaret Moyses, and the right of presentation belongs, alternately, to the Crown for St. Margaret's, and the Lord Chancellor for St. Mildred's. Sir Nicholas Crispe, who "first settled the trade of gold from Guinea and there built the Castle of Cormantine," was buried in this church, in 1665. He gave large sums to Charles I. in his necessities, and is said to have been the inventor of the present system of brick-making.

MILDRED'S (ST.), in the POULTRY. A church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It serves as well for the parish of St. Mary Colechurch. In the old church was buried Thomas Tusser, (d. 1580), author of *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*. His monument, with his epitaph in English verse, was destroyed in the Great Fire. Bishop Hoadley held the lectureship of St. Mildred's in the Poultry for nearly ten years.

MILES'S COFFEE HOUSE, NEW PALACE YARD, WESTMINSTER.

"That ingeniose tractat [Harrington's Oceana] together with his and H. Nevill's smart discourses and inculcations, dayly at Coffee-houses, made many Proselytes. In so much that A^o. 1659, the beginning of Michaelmas time, he [Harrington] had every night a meeting at the (then) Turke's head in the New Palace Yard, where they take water, the next house to the staires, at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large oval-table, with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his Coffee. About it sate his disciples and the virtuosi. The discourses in this kind were the most ingeniose and smart, that ever I heard or expect to heare, and lauded with great eagerness: the arguments in the Parl. house were but flat to it. . . . Here we had (very formally) a balloting box, and ballotted how things should be carried by way of Tentamens. The room was every evening full as it could be crammed. . . . Mr. Cyriack Skinner, an ingeniose young gent., scholar to Jo. Milton, was Chaire-man."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 371.

MILE END, WHITECHAPEL. "Common near London," where, says Gerard in his *Herbal*,* penny-royal grows in great abundance. It was "so called," says Strype, "from its distance from the middle part of London."† Mile-End Old Town, a large parish so called, adjoins Whitechapel. Mile-End Green (now Stepney-Green) Tyler assembled his force; and here elections for the Tower Hamlets take place.

"1232. Eodem anno in vigilia Assumpti beate Marie, Cives Londoniarum monstrave se armatos a la Mile Ende et in foro Londonia bene paratos."—*Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, wr about 1274, p. 7.

"And Richard Somere was beleached at Milende" [4th of Rich. II.].—*Chronicle of London written in the 15th Cent.*, (Nicolas, p. 73).

"*Shallow*. I remember at Mile-end Green (where I lay at Clement's Inn)—I was then Sir Dagobart Arthur's Show—there was a little quiver fellow and 'a would manage you his piece thus: as you would about and about, and come you in and come you in: 'rah, tah, tah,' would 'a say: 'boud would 'a say; and away again would 'a go, again would 'a come.—I shall never see such fellow."—*Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry Act iii.*, sc. 2.

"*Mistress Merrythought*. Come, Michael; thou not weary, boy?

"*Michael*. No, forsooth, mother, not I.

"*Mist. Mer.* Where be we now, child?

"*Michael*. Indeed, forsooth, mother, I can tell, unless we be at Mile-End. Is not all world Mile-End, mother?

"*Mist. Mer.* No, Michael, not all the world, boy; but I can assure thee, Michael, Mile-End is a goodly matter."—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

"*Frank*. Cripple, thou once didst promise thy love,

When I did rescue thee on Mile-End-Green. *T. Heywood, The Fair Maid of the Exchange*, 4to, 1.

"*Brainworm*. He will hate the musters at Mile-End for it to his dying day."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*.

"*Formal*. But to bear the manner of your vices, and your devices in the wars; they they be very strange, and not like those a man reads in the Roman histories or sees at Mile-End."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*.

"Being past White-chappel and having left London, multitudes of Londoners left not to either to keepe a custome which many holde, that Mile-End is no walke without a recreation Stratford Bow with cream and cakes, or else love they beare toward me, or perhaps to make themselves merry if I should chance (as many thought) to give over my Morrice within a Mile Mile-End."—*Kemp's Nine Daies' Wonder*, 4to, 16.

* Gerard's *Herbal*, fol. 1597, p. 546.

† Strype, B. iv., p. 48.

The manor of Mile End was granted, in 645, by Parliament, to Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general.* In Beaumont-square, Mile-end Road, is a Philosophical Institution, erected at the expense of 6000*l.*, by J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq., (1. 1841), and endowed by him for ever with the interest of 13,500*l.* In the Bow Road is the City of London Union Workhouse, built in the Italian style, 1847—49, on the designs of R. Tress, architect.

MILFORD LANE, STRAND, was never well inhabited, but deserves to be remembered from the fact that here, from 1632 to 1639, lived Sir Richard Baker,† whose chronicles (Sir Roger de Coverley's favourite book) will long familiarize his name to the English reader.

"Next is Milford Lane down to the Thames, but by so called I have not read as yet."—*Stow*, p. 165. Behold that narrow street‡ which steep descends, Whose buildings to the slimy shore extends; Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame, The street alone retains an empty name. There Essex' stately pile adorn'd the shore, There Cecil, Bedford, Villiers—now no more." *Gay, Trivia.*

A poem by Henry Savill, commonly attributed to the witty Earl of Dorset, beginning—
In Milford Lane near to St. Clement's Steeple,"
is given the lane an unwelcome notoriety.

MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

"The Mill-Bank, a very long place, which beginneth by Lindsey House, or rather by the Old Palace Yard, and runneth up into Peterborough [forwards Grosvenor] House, which is the farthest house. The part from against College Street unto e Horseferry, hath a good row of buildings on the east side next to the Thames, which is most kept up with large woodmongers' yards and warehouses; and here is a waterhouse which beweth this end of the town: the north side is ordinary, except one or two houses by the end of College Street; and that part beyond the Horseferry hath a very good row of houses, much inhabited by gentry, by reason of the pleasant situation and prospect of the Thames. The Earl of Peterborough's house hath a large court-yard before it, and a fine garden behind it; but its situation is but bleak in the winter, and not over healthful, as being so near the low meadows on the south and west parts."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 66.

"Millbank, the last dwelling in Westminster, is a large house which took its name from a mill which once occupied its site. Here in my boyish days I often experienced the hospitality of the late Robert Grosvenor, its worthy owner, by an

ancestor of whom it was purchased from the Mortons, Earls of Peterborough. I find in the plan of London by Hollar, [taken from Lambeth Palace], a mansion on this spot, under the name of Peterborough House. It probably was built by the first Earl of Peterborough. It was inhabited by his successors and retained its name till the time of the death of that great but irregular genius, Charles Earl of Peterborough, in 1735. It was rebuilt in its present form by the Grosvenor family."—*Pennant*, p. 80.

This is not strictly true, but I am unable to correct it. In 1708 it was in the possession of Mr. Bull, a merchant.* There was a high wall round the garden, and a narrow footpath between it and the river. It was taken down in 1809. There is a view of it in Wilkinson. The new church, in Besborough Gardens, near Vauxhall Bridge, was built at the expense of the Ven. W. H. E. Bentinck, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Westminster, and dedicated Nov. 8th, 1849.

MILLBANK PRISON. A mass of brickwork equal to a fortress, on the left bank of the Thames, close to Vauxhall Bridge; erected on ground bought in 1799 of the Marquis of Salisbury, and established pursuant to 52 Geo. III., c. 44, passed Aug. 20th, 1812. It was designed by Jeremy Bentham, to whom the fee-simple of the ground was conveyed, and is said to have cost the enormous sum of half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of sixteen acres of land. Its ground-plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of building, terminating externally in towers. The ground on which it stands is raised but little above the river, and was at one time considered unhealthy. It was first named "The Penitentiary," or "Penitentiary House for London and Middlesex," and was called "The Millbank Prison" pursuant to 6 & 7 of Victoria, c. 26. It is the largest prison in London. Every male and female convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain is sent to Millbank previous to the sentence being executed. Here they remain about three months under the close inspection of the three inspectors of the prison, at the end of which time the inspectors report to the Home Secretary, and recommend the place of transportation. The number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland condemned to transportation every year amounts to about 4000. So far as the accommodation of the

* Addit. MS. British Museum, 5497, fol. 133.

† Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

‡ The poet, in a note, says "Milford Lane."

* Hatton's New View of London, 8vo, 1708, p. 682.

prison permits, the separate system is adopted. *Admission to inspect*—order from the Secretary for the Home Department, or the Inspector of Prisons.

MILITARY STREET, or, **MILITARY GARDEN**. I observed in the rate-books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for the year 1627, that what we call Leicester-fields or square is called Military-street. The Earl of Sterling, the poet, was living in Military-street in 1632, and the Earls of Leicester and Newport in Military-street in 1635.*

"In Bagford's Collection was a view of London published by Norden in 1603, at bottom a representation of the Lord Mayor's Show, with variety of habits. In the same person's possession Vertue saw another plan of London by T. Porter in which he observed these particulars: at the upper end of the Haymarket was a square building called Piccadilla-hall; at the end of Coventry Street, a gaming house, afterwards the mansion and garden of Lord Keeper [Mr. Secretary] Coventry; and where Gerard Street is, was an Artillery Ground or Military Garden made by Prince Henry."—*Walpole*, ed. *Dallaway*, v. 60.

"London and Westminster are two twin-sister cities, as joynd by one street, so watered by one stream; the first a breeder of grave magistrates, the second, the burial-place of great monarchs; both famous for their two Cathedrals; the one dedicated to the honour of St. Paul, the other of St. Peter. These I rather concatenate, because as in the one, the right honourable the Lord Mayor receiveth his honour, so in the other he takes his oath; yet London may be presumed to be the Elder, and more excellent in birth, meanes and issue; in the first for her antiquity, in the second for her ability, in the third for her numerous progeny; she and her suburbs being decored with two severall Burses or Exchanges, and beautified with two eminent gardens of exercise, knowne by the names of Artillery and Military."—*Porta Pietatis*, by T. Heywood, 1633.

MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, in the ward of Cripplegate. "So called of milk sold here." † Sir Thomas More was born in this street; "the brightest star," says Fuller, "that ever shone in that Via Lactea." Here, on the east side, is the *City of London School*.

MILL LANE, SOUTHWARK. So called from the mill of the Abbot of Battle.‡

MILMAN STREET (New). Here, near the Foundling Hospital, Bellingham was lodging when, in 1812, he assassinated Mr. Perceval.

* Compare Bagford's account in Harl. MS. 5900, fol. 47.

† Stow, p. 110.

‡ Coll. Top. et Gen., viii. 252.

MILTON STREET, MOORFIELDS. [Grub Street.]

MINCING LANE, TOWER STREET, CR The great sugar market of London.

"So called of tuncments there some time pertaining to the Minchuns or nuns of St. Helen's Bishopsgate Street. . . . In this lane of time dwelt divers strangers, born of Genoa & those parts; these were commonly called Gall men, as men that came up in the galleys, broug up wines and other merchandizes which th landed in Thames Street at a place called Gal Key; they had a certain coin of silver amc themselves, which were halfpence of Genoa & were called Galley-halfpence; these halfpence w forbidden in the 13th of Henry IV. and again parliament in the 4th of Henry V. Notwithsta ing in my youth I have seen them pass curre but with some difficulty, for that the English h pence were then, though not so broad, somew thicker and stronger"—*Stow*, p. 50.

Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tow and Lord Mayor of London, about who there is much that is interesting in M Hutchinson's Memoirs, lived in this lan Alderman Beckford, the father of the auth of Vathek, had his counting-house in "Du ster's Court," Mincing-lane. *Clothworke Hall* is on the east side, next No. 40. [extract from Pepys under Mark Lane.]

MINORIES (THE). A street betwe Aldgate and the Tower, inhabited at o time by gunsmiths, and so called from

"An abbey of nuns of the order of St. Cla called the Minories, founded by Edmond Earl Lancaster, Leicester and Derby, brother to Ki Edward III. in the year 1293;—surrendered Dame Elizabeth Salvage, the last abbesse the unto King Henry VIII. in the 30th of his rei, the year of Christ 1539. . . . In place this house of nuns is now built divers fair a large storehouses for armour and habiliments war, with divers workhouses serving to the sa purpose: there is a small parish church for inha tants of the close called St. Trinitie's" [Trin Church in the Minories].—*Stow*, p. 48.

"Myself heard William Earl of Pembroke rel with much regret towards him that he [Sir Wal Raleigh's Lord Cobham] dyed in a room ascend by a ladder, at a poor woman's house in the Mi rories, formerly his laundress, rather of hunger th any more natural disease."—*Works of Fran Osborn, Esq.*, ed. 1701, p. 381.

"He who works dully on a story, without movi laughter in a comedy, or raising concernments a serious play, is no more to be counted a ge poet, than a gunsmith of the Minories is to compared with the best workman of the town." *Dryden, Preface to the Mock Astrologer*.

"The Mulchibers who in the Minories sweat,
And massive bars on stubborn anvils beat,

Deform'd themselves, yet forge those stays of steel,

Which arm Aurella with a shape to kill."

Congreve to Sir Richard Temple.

Here, at the upper end, (corner of Aldgate, High-street), are the showy and extensive shops of Moses and Son, tailors, and at the lower end is the Minorities Station of the Blackwall Railway.

MINT (THE ROYAL), on TOWER HILL, originally stood within the Tower. The elevation of the present building was by a Mr. Johnson, and the entrances, &c., by Sir Robert Smirke, who finished the works. The coinage of the three kingdoms, and of many of our colonies, is executed within these walls. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from the master, which is not transferable, and is available only for the day specified. In all applications for admission, the names and addresses of the persons wishing to be admitted, or of some one of them, with the number of the rest, are to be stated. The person or persons named in the application are held responsible for those accompanying them. The various processes connected with coining are carried on by a series of ingenious machines in certain rooms known as the rolling room, the cutting-out room, the milling room, the analysing room, the coining press room, &c. The most curious process is that called "the drawing-bench," by which the metal, when tested to show that it contains the proper alloy, is drawn through rollers to the precise thickness required for the coin which is to be cut out of it. In the case of gold, the difference of a hair's breadth in any part of the plate or sheet of gold would alter the value of a sovereign. By another machine circular disks are punched out of the sheets of metal of any size required, and by a number of crew presses these blanks, as they are called, are stamped on obverse and reverse at the same time. The force with which the blow is struck; the rapid motion by which sixty or seventy sixpences may be struck in a minute, and half-crowns or sovereigns in minor proportions; the mode in which the press feeds itself with the blanks to be coined, and, when struck, removes them from between the dies, is very interesting. The mode of forming the dies, and the hardening of them by a chemical process, are kept secret. A matrix in relief is first cut in soft steel by the engraver to the Mint. When this is hardened, many dies may be obtained from it, provided the metal resists

the great force required to obtain an impression from it. Many matrices and dies split in the process of stamping. There are few periods in the annals of our coinage when the coins of the realm have been more distinguished as works of art than while executed by the present engraver, W. Wyon, R.A. No coin whatever is issued from the Mint until a portion of it has been assayed by the Queen's assayer. When that process has been gone through, one coin of each denomination is placed in a pix, or casket, sealed with three seals, and secured with three locks, the keys being separately kept by the Master of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Queen's assayer; the pieces of coin so secured are given to a jury to assay and compare with the trial plates which are kept in the ancient treasury in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, the keys of which and of the pix in which the trial plates are deposited are in the custody of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lords of the Treasury. The process of comparison is called the trial of the pix. Within the Mint is a collection of early matrices for coins, which the coin-collector should exert his interest to see. A remarkable robbery occurred at the Mint in 1798, when a man of the name of Turnbull entered with a loaded pistol, served himself with 2804 guineas, and then made the best of his way off. The present Mint Board was established in 1815; the old office of warden was abolished in 1817.

MINT (THE), in SOUTHWARK. A sanctuary for insolvent debtors, not effectually suppressed till the reign of George I. There are three statutes against it; 8 & 9 Will. III., c. 27; 9 Geo. I., c. 29; and 11 Geo. I., c. 22.

"The Mint generally so taken is very large, containing several streets and alleys; in this tract of ground called the Mint, stood the Duke of Suffolk's house. The chief street in the Mint [Mint Street] is so called, being that which gives an entrance into it out of Blackman Street; it is long and narrow, running into Lombard Street, thence into Suffolk Street and so into George Street."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 31.

"Almost directly over-against St. George's Church, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, built by Charles Brandon late Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Suffolk House, but coming afterwards into the King's hands, the same was called Southwarke Place, and a Mint of Coinage was there kept for the King."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"At the accession of King George I. he [Rowe] was made Poet Laureate; I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate who [1716] died in

the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter by extreme poverty."—*Johnson's Life of Rowe.*

"No place is sacred, not the church is free,
E'en Sunday shines no sabbath day to me:
Then from the Mint walks forth the man of
rhyme,

Happy to catch me just at dinner time.

I never answered, *

If want provoked, or madness made them print,
I wag'd no war with Bedlam or the Mint."—*Pope.*

"The great topic of his [Pope's] ridicule is poverty; the crimes with which he reproaches his antagonists are their debts, their habitation in the Mint, and their want of a dinner."—*Johnson's Life of Pope.*

"*Trapes.* The act for destroying the Mint was a severe cut upon our business—"Till then if a customer stepped out of the way—we knew where to have her."—*Gay, the Beggar's Opera.*

Mat of the Mint is one of Macheath's gang in *Gay's Beggar's Opera*. Marriages were performed here, as at the Fleet, the Savoy, and May Fair.

MITRE (THE), in CHEAP, is mentioned in the vestry books of St. Michael's, Cheap-side, before 1475.* I believe it to be the same with the Mitre in Bread-street, and that Gifford † is right when he says that it was "not improbably the corner house."

"*Robin.* Faith, Harrie, the head drawer at the Miter by the Great Conduite called me vp, and we went to breakfast into St. Anne's Lane."—*Sir Thomas More, a Play, (temp. Queen Eliz.), p. 17.*

"*Ilford.* How ill it will stand with the flourish of your reputations when men of rank and note communicate that I, Frank Ilford, was inforced from the Mitre in Bread Street to the Counter in the Poultry."—*The Miseries of Inforced Marriage, 4to, 1607.*

"*Goldstone (the Cheating Gallant).* Where sup we gallants?

Pursenet (the Pocket Gallant). At Mermaid.

Goldstone. Sup when thou list, I have forsworn the house.

Fulk (Servant to Goldstone). For the truth is, this plot must take effect at Mitre.

Pursenet. Faith, I'm indifferent.

Bungler. So are we gentlemen.

Pursenet. Name the place, master Goldstone.

Goldstone. Why the Mitre, in my mind, for neat attendance, diligent boys, and—push, excels it far.

All. Agreed. The Mitre then."

Your Five Gallants, by T. Middleton, 4to, [1608?]

MITRE TAVERN, MITRE COURT, FLEET STREET, over against Fetter-lane. The Mitre of Dr. Johnson and James Boswell, where Johnson used to drink his bottle of

port and keep late hours. It was here that Johnson said to Ogilvie, in reply to his observation, that Scotland had a great man noble prospects: "I believe, sir, you have a great many; Norway, too, has noble wild prospects, and Lapland is remarkable for prodigious noble wild prospects; but, sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England." Here, strangely enough, if Johnson had remembered this saying, the tour to the Hebrides was first started; and here, at their old rendezvous as Boswell calls it, Goldsmith often supped with Johnson and Boswell. Here Johnson entertained "young Col." when in London. In Johnson's time the landlord's name was Cole.* The present landlord is far from insensible to the fame which Boswell has bestowed upon his house, and Johnson's warm corner, distinguished by a cast from Nollekens's bust of the great moralist, is still pointed out to inquiring strangers.

"He agreed to meet me in the evening at the Mitre. I called on him, and he went thither alone. We had a good supper, and port wine, which he then sometimes drank a bottle. The orthodox high church sound of the MITRE—the figure and manner of the celebrated SAMUEL JOHNSON—the extraordinary power and precision of his conversation, and the pride arising from finding myself admitted as his companion, produced a variety of sensations, and a pleasing elevation of mind beyond what I had ever experienced."—*Boswell, by Croker, ed. 1848, p. 136.*

"*Theat.*—Meet me straight

At the Mitre door in Fleet-street; away!
To get rich wives men must not use delay."

Ram Alley, or Merrie Tricks, a Comedy, 4to, 1611.

"In the year 1640 I met Dr. Percivall Willoughby of Derby; we were of old acquaintance, and he but by great chance lately come to town; we went to the Mitre Tavern in Fleet Street, where I sent for old Will Poole the astrologer, living then in Ram Alley."—*Lilly's Life, ed. 1721, p. 35.*

The Royal Society Club dined at the Mitre from 1743 to 1780, when they removed to the Crown and Anchor, and where they continued till 1847. They now dine at the Freemasons'. Sarah Malcolm (painted by Hogarth) was executed opposite Mitre-court Fleet-street, March 7th, 1733, for murdering Mrs. Lydia Duncombe, Elizabeth Harrison and Ann Price.

MITRE (THE), in WOOD STREET, was kept in Charles II.'s time by William Proctor. He died insolvent in 1665.

* Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata.*

† Gifford's *Ben Jonson, ii. 182.*

* Boswell, by Croker, p. 308.

"18 Sep. 1660. To the Miter tavern in Wood Street (a house of the greatest note in London). Here some of us fell to handycap, a sport that I never knew before."—*Pepys*.

"31 July, 1665. Proctor the Vintner of the Miter in Wood Street, and his son, are dead this morning of the plague; he having laid out abundance of money there, and was the greatest vintner for some time in London for great entertainments."—*Pepys*.

MITRE (THE), in ST. JAMES'S MARKET. Farquhar found Miss Nanny, afterwards Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, rehearsing the part of the Scornful Lady behind the bar of her aunt Mrs. Voss's tavern, the Mitre in St. James's Market.

MITRE (THE), in FENCHURCH STREET.

"He [Isaac Fuller, d. 1672] was much employed to paint the great taverns in London; particularly the Mitre in Fenchurch Street, where he adorned all the sides of a great room in pannels, as was then the fashion. The figures were as large as life."—*Horace Walpole, Anecd. of Painting*, ii. 10.

MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE. Established pursuant to 5 & 6 Vict., sess. 2, c. 29, for the detention of convicts condemned to and intended for transportation. The prison contains 1000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years in this prison, and are taught useful trades. The cost of each prisoner is about 15s. a week. The first stone was laid April 10th, 1840, and the building completed in 1842. The total cost was 84,168*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

MOLTON STREET (SOUTH), NEW BOND STREET. William Blake, the clever but eccentric painter, lived for seventeen years at No. 17 in this street. Here he had interviews with angels and persons of scarcely inferior distinction.

MONKWELL, MOGWELL, or MUGWELL STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

"So called of a well at the north end thereof, where the Abbot of Garendon had a house or cell, called St. James's in the Wall, by Cripple-gate, and certain monks of their house were the chaplains there, wherefore the well (belonging to that cell or hermitage) was called Monks' Well, and the street of the well Monkswell Street."—*Stow*, pp. 112, 118.

In Windsor-court in this street, so called after Windsor-place, the residence of William, second Lord Windsor, (d. 1558), stood the Presbyterian Chapel of Thomas Doolittle, the ejected minister of *St. Alphege, London Wall*, and the last survivor of the ejected ministers of London. It adjoined Mr. Doolittle's dwelling-house, and was the first Nonconformist place of worship in London

erected after the Great Fire in 1666, and is described as "well adapted for concealment, being situated in a court which was entered by a gateway, the building not being visible from the street." It was also the first place of worship opened by the Nonconformists after the royal indulgence. [*See Barber-Surgeons' Hall.*]

MONMOUTH HOUSE. [*See Monmouth Street; Soho Square.*]

MONMOUTH STREET, ST. GILES'S. So called, it is said, after James, Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., whose town-house stood on the south side of *Soho-square* in this neighbourhood; but I suspect, after an examination of the parish papers and registers of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, that it was called after Carey, Earl of Monmouth, who died in 1661. The father, (the historian of his own life), who died in 1626, and his son, the second and last earl, who died in 1661, were distinguished parishioners of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

"Ever since I knew the world, Irish patents have been hung out to sale, like the laced and embroidered coats in Monmouth Street, and bought up by the same sort of people."—*Lady Mary Wortley Montague to the Countess of Bute, (Works, by Lord Wharnclyffe, iii. 185).*

"This looks, friend Dick, as Nature had But exercis'd the Salesman's trade;
As if she haply had sat down,
And cut our clothes for all the town;
Then sent them out to Monmouth Street
To try what persons they would fit."

Prior's Alma.

"Thames Street gives cheeses, Covent Garden fruits,
Moorfields old books, and Monmouth Street old suits."—*Gay's Trivia.*

Most of the shops are still occupied by Jew-dealers in left-off apparel, and here horse-shoes may be seen nailed under door-steps to keep witches away. [*See Dudley Street.*]

MONTAGUE or MONTEAGLE CLOSE, SOUTHWARK, of which there is a view in Wilkinson, stood near the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and is said to have been the residence of William Parker, Lord Montague, whose name is inseparably allied with the story of the Gunpowder Plot. It was taken down in a state of great decay when the new London Bridge improvements were made in 1831-2.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The town-house of Ralph Montague, third Baron Montague of

Boughton, Master of the Great Wardrobe in the reign of Charles II., and Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montague in the reign of Queen Anne. The first *Montague House* was built by Robert Hooke, Curator of the Royal Society, in the year 1678. Evelyn went to see it Nov. 5th, 1679—"To see Mr. Montague's new palace neere Bloomsbery, built by our curator, Mr. Hooke, somewhat after the French; it was most nobly furnish'd, and a fine, but too much exposed garden." He went to see it again Oct. 10th, 1683, and commends the labours of Verrio on the ceilings in the highest terms. The whole house was subsequently destroyed by fire, (Jan. 19th, 1685-6), while in the occupation of the Earl of Devonshire, to whom Lord Montague had let it, for the sum of 500 guineas by the year. Lady Rachel Russell describes this fire in one of her letters to Dr. Fitzwilliam. The Countess of Devonshire and her children came wrapped in blankets, and lay the remainder of the night at Southampton House.

"Whitehall, the 21 Jan. 1685-6.

"On Wednesday, at one in the morning, a sad fire happened at Montague House in Bloomsbury, occasioned by the steward's airing some hangings, &c., in expectation of my Lord Montague's return home, and sending afterwards a woman to see that the fire pans with charcoal were removed, which she told him she had done, though she never came there. The loss that my Lord Montague has sustained by this accident, is estimated at 40,000*l.*, besides 6000*l.* in plate; and my Lord Devonshire's loss in pictures, hangings, and other furniture, is very considerable."—*Ellis's Letters, Second Series, iv. 89.*

Monsieur Pougnet was the architect of the second *Montague House*, of which there is an excellent view in Wilkinson. The Duke of Montague died in 1709, and his son, the second and last duke, in 1749. The fields behind Montague House, from 1680 to 1750, were the most frequented place for duels in those times; and a piece of ground at the extreme termination of the north-east end of Upper Montague-street was long familiarly known as "The Field of Forty Footsteps," from forty foot-prints made, it was said, by two brothers in a duel, in which both were killed, about the time of Monmouth's rebellion. No grass or vegetable matter would grow on the foot-steps, which were said to be visible as late as 1800, when the fields were built over.* The *British Museum* was established in this edifice in 1753, and the whole structure entirely razed to

the ground between 1840 and 1849. [*S. British Museum.*]

MONTAGUE HOUSE, WHITEHALL. The town-house of the Duke of Buccleuch who inherits it from the noble family of Montagne. *Observe.*—Some dark good pictures by Van Dyck: full-length of Duke Hamilton in armour,—(hand leaning on helmet), front face, buff boots, hair over forehead, (very fine); full-length of Lord Holland,—slashed sleeves, hair short over forehead; full-length of Duke of Richmond in complete black,—yellow hair over shoulders, brownish back-ground. Thirty-five sketches, (en grisaille), by Van Dyck, made for the celebrated series of portraits etched in part by Van Dyck, and published by Martin Vandeu Euden; they belonged to Sir Peter Lely, and were bought at Lely's sale by Ralph, Duke of Montague. One of Canaletti's finest pictures, a view of Whitehall, showing Holbein's gateway, Inigo Banqueting House, and the steeple of St. Martin's with the scaffolding about it. A noble collection of English miniatures, from Isaac Oliver's time to the time of Zincke.

MONTAGUE PLACE, PORTMAN SQUARE, derives its name from the town residence of Mrs. Montague, who wrote upon Shakspeare, and both built and lived in the large detached house at the north-west corner of Portman-square.

MONUMENT (THE), ST. MARGARET CHURCHYARD, FISH STREET HILL, no "Monument Yard." A fluted column of the Doric order, erected (pursuant to 19 Charles II., c. 3, s. 29) to commemorate the Great Fire of London (2—7 Sept. 1666). The design was made by Sir Christopher Wren; the bas-relief on the pediment carved by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber; the four dragons at the four angles by Edward Pierce, for which he had, as Walpole tells us, 50 guineas a piece; the Latin inscriptions, written by Dr. Gale, Dean of York; and the whole structure erected in six years, (1671—1677), for the sum of 13,700*l.* It is 202 feet high, and stands at a distance of 202 feet from the house in *Pudding-lane*, in which the fire originated. It is hollow, and contains a staircase of 345 steps. Admittance from till dark; charge, 6*d.* each person. The urn on the top is 42 feet high. Wren's first design was a pillar invested by flames, surmounted by a phoenix; "but, upon second thoughts, he says, "I rejected it, because it will be costly, not easily understood at the

* Notes and Queries, No. 14.

eight, and worse understood at a distance, and lastly dangerous, by reason of the sail he spread wings will carry in the wind." He then designed a statue of Charles II., and showed it to that King for his approbation; but Charles. "not that his Majesty," says Wren, "disliked a statue, was pleased to think a large ball of metal, gilt, would be more agreeable;" and the present vase of flames was in consequence adopted. The following inscription was at one time to be read round the plinth, beginning at the west:—

[.] "THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT [S.] CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY YE TREACHERY AND MALICE OF YE POPISH FACTIO, IN YE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER IN YE YEAR OF [E.] OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO YE CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOTT FOR EXTIRPATING [W.] THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND THE INTRODUCING POPENY AND SLAVERY."

and the inscription on the north side concluded as follows:—

"SED FVRORE PAPISTICVS QVI TAM DIRA PATRAVIT NONDUM RESTINGVITVE."

These offensive paragraphs formed no part of the original inscription, but were added in 1681, by order of the Court of Aldermen, when Titus Oates and his plot had filled the city with a fear and horror of the Papists. They were obliterated in the reign of James II., recut deeper than before in the reign of William III., and finally erased (by an Act of Common Council) Jan. 26th, 1831.*

"We repaired to the Monument, where my fellow-traveller [the Tory Fox Hunter], being a well-reathed man, mounted the ascent with much speed and activity. I was forced to halt so often at this perpendicular march, that, upon my joining him on the top of the Pillar, I found he had counted all the steeples and towers which were discernible from his advantageous situation, and was endeavouring to compute the number of acres they stood on. We were both of us very well pleased with this part of the prospect; but I found he cast an evil eye upon several ware-houses and other buildings which looked like barns, and seemed unable of receiving great multitudes of people. His heart misgave him that these were so many Meeting-Houses, but upon communicating his suspicions to me, I soon made him easy in this particular. We then turned our eyes upon the river, which gave me an occasion to inspire him

* Ned Ward has given a humorous account of the Monument in his *London Spy*, and Hogarth has introduced the base of the pillar into Plate 6 of his *Dust and Idleness*.

with some favourable thoughts of trade and merchandize, that had filled the Thames with such crowds of ships, and covered the shore with such swarms of people. We descended very leisurely, my friend being careful to count the steps, which he registered in a blank leaf of his new Almanack. Upon our coming to the bottom, observing an English inscription upon the basis, he read it over several times, and told me he could scarce believe his own eyes, for that he had often heard from an old Attorney, who lived near him in the country, that it was the Presbyterians who burned down the city; whereas, says he, the Pillar positively affirms in so many words that the burning of this ancient city was begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery. This account, which he looked upon to be more authentic than if it had been in print, I found, made a very great impression upon him."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 47.

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies,
There dwelt a citizen of sober fame,
A plain good man, and Balaam was his name."

Pope.

"At the end of Littleton's Dictionary, is an inscription for the Monument, wherein this very learned scholar proposes a name for it, worthy, for its length, of a Sanserit legend. It is a word which extends through seven degrees of longitude, being designed to commemorate the names of the seven Lord Mayors of London, under whose respective mayoralties the Monument was begun, continued, and completed:—

"Quam non una aliqua ac simpliciter voce uti istam
quondam Duilianum;
Sed, ut verream Nomine indigites, Vocabulo, constructiliter Heptastego,

FORDO-WATERMANNO-HANSONO-HOOKERO-
VINERO-SHELDONO-DAVSIANAM
Appellites oportebit."

Well might Adam Littleton call this an heptastic vocable, rather than a word."—*Southey, Omniana*, i. 49.

"He [Sir Dudley North] took pleasure in surveying the Monument, and comparing it with mosque towers and what of that kind he had seen abroad. We mounted up to the top, and, one after another, crept up the hollow iron frame that carries the copper head and flames above. We went out at a rising plate of iron that hinged, and there found convenient irons to hold by. We made use of them, and raised our bodies entirely above the flames, having only our legs, to the knees, within; and there we stood till we were satisfied with the prospects from thence. I cannot describe how hard it was to persuade ourselves we stood safe; so likely did our weight seem to throw down the whole fabric."—*Roger North's Life of Sir Dudley North*, ed. 1826, iii. 207.

Six persons have thrown themselves off the

Monument: William Green, a weaver, June 25th, 1750; Thomas Cradock, a baker, July 7th, 1788; Lyon Levi, a Jew, Jan. 18th, 1810; a girl named Moyes, the daughter of a baker, in Heminge's-row, Sept. 11th, 1839; a boy, named Hawes, Oct. 18th, 1839; and a girl of the age of 17, in August, 1842. This kind of death becoming popular, it was deemed advisable to eneaige and disfigure the *Monument* as we now see it. Goldsmith, when in destitute circumstances in London, filled for a short time the situation of shopman to a chemist, residing at the corner of Monument or Bell Yard, on Fish-street-hill.

MOORDITCH. A ditch round that part of old London Wall fronting Finsbury and Moorfields.

"*Fulstaff.* 'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a lugged bear.

"*Prince Henry.* Or an old lion; or a lover's lute.

"*Fulstaff.* Yea, or the drone of a Lincolnsuire bagpipe.

"*Prince Henry.* What sayest thou to a hare, or the melancholy of Moorditch?"—*Shakespeare, First Part of Henry IV.*

"As touching the river, look how Moor-ditch shews, when the water is three quarters out, and by reason the stomach of it is over-laden, is ready to fall to casting."—*Dekker's Knight's Conjuring*, 4to, 1607.

MOORFIELDS. A moor or fen without the walls of the City to the north, first drained in 1527; laid out into walks for the first time in 1606, and first built upon late in the reign of Charles II. The name has been swallowed up in Finsbury (or Fensbury) square, Finsbury-circus, the City-road, and the adjoining localities.

"Cum est congelata palus illa magna, que mœnia urbis aquilonalia alluit, exennt lsum super glaciem dense juvenum turmæ."—*Stephanides, Descriptio Nobilissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ.*"

"This Fen or Moor field, stretching from the wall of the city betwixt Bishopsgate and the postern called Cripplesgate, to Fensbury and to Holywell, continued a waste and unprofitable ground a long time, so that the same was all letten for four marks the year in the reign of Edward II.; but in the year 1415, the 3rd of Henry V., Thomas Falconer, mayor, caused the wall of the city to be broken toward the said moor, and built the postern called Moorgate for the ease of the citizens to walk that way upon causeys towards Iseldon and Hoxton."—*Stow*, p. 159.

* "When the great fen or moor which watereth the walls of the City on the north side is frozen over, the young men go out in crowds to divert themselves upon the ice."—*Old Translation of Fitzstephen.*

"This field, untill the third year of K. James [1606-7], was a most noysome and offenc place, being a generall laystall, a rotten moi ground whereof it first tooke the name. This fic for many yeares was burrowed and crossed w deep stinking ditches and noysome comr shewers, and was of former times held impossi to be reformed."—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1021.

This low-lying district was famous for its musters and pleasant walks; for its lat dresses and bleachers; for its cudgel play and popular amusements; for its mad-hou better known as *Bethlehem Hospital*; a for its book-stalls and balladsellers.

"*Porter.* What should you do but knock down by the dozens? Is this Moorfields to mus in?"—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, Act. v., sc. 3.

"*Edvard Knocell.* I am sent for this morning a friend in the Old Jewry to come to him; it is crossing over the fields to Moorgate."—*Ben Jons Every Man in his Humour.*

"*Brainworm.* My old master intends to foll my young master dry-foot over Moorfields to L don this morning."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in Humour.*

"Walk into Moorfields—
I dare look on your Toledo. Do not shew
A foolish vapour in the streets."

Massinger, The City Madam

"*The Parisian.* I have now no more to say, I what refers to a few private notes which I sh give you in a whisper when we meet in Moorfiel (from whence, because the place was meant public pleasure and to shew the munificence your city), I shall desire you to banish the lau dresses and bleachers, whose acres of old lin make a shew like the fields of Carthage, wh the five months' shifts of the whole fleet are wash and spread."—*Sir W. Davenant, Dialogue between Parisian and a Londoner.*

"1626. After dinner, the Duke and the Earls Montgomery and Holland having brought r home, I went to walk in the Moorfield."—*Basson pierre's Embassy to England in 1626*, p. 83.

"1651. Twelve regiments of London, being 140 mustered in Finsbury Fields, the Speaker, ar divers of members of Parliament were there, and th Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London."—*Whitelock* p. 506.

"28 June, 1661. Went to Moorfields, and the walked and stood and saw the wrestling, which never saw so much of before, between the nort and west countrymen."—*Pepys.*

"26 July, 1664. Great discourse yesterday of th fray in Moorfields, how the butchers at first di beat the weavers, between whom there hath bee ever an old competition for mastery, but at last th weavers rallied and beat them. At first, th butchers knocked down all for weavers that ha green or blue aprons, till they were fain to pu them off and put them in their breeches. At las the butchers were fain to pull off their sleeves tha they might not be known and were soundly beate

out of the field; and some deeply wounded and bruised; till at last the weavers went out triumphing, calling '100l. for a butcher.'"—*Pepys*.

"Had you any other customers, for a year together, than the cudgel-players of Moorfields, or now and then a drawer that was wounded with a quart-pot."—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to, 1671.

"*Lady Maggot*. With me! I'faith, but you shall not; when did you ever see a lady of my quality walk with her own husband? Well, I shall never teach a citizen manners. I warrant, you think you are in Moor-Fields, seeing haberdashers walking, with their whole fireside."—*Shadwell, The Scourers*, to, 1691.

"But if to Tragedy his Lordship yields,
False Fame cries Athens; honest truth, Moor-
fields."—*Garth*.

"Through fam'd Moorfields extends a spacious
seat,

Where mortals of exalted wit retreat;
Where, wrapp'd in contemplation and in straw,
The wiser few from the mad world withdraw."
Gay to Snow.

"Well, this thing called prosperity makes a man strangely insolent and forgetful. How contemptibly a cutler looks at a poor grinder of knives, a physician in his coach at a farrier a-foot; and a well-grown Paul's Church-yard bookseller upon one of the trade that sells second-hand books under the trees in Moorfields."—*Tom Brown*, 1. 1709, iv. 13.

"1709. In Moorfields, bought a very rare edition of the New Testament in English, printed anno 1386."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 33.

"There was the cell of Guy of Warwick cut in the living stone, where he died a hermit, as you may see in a penny history that hangs upon the walls in Moorfields."—*Gray to Mr. Wharton, (Works by Mitford*, iii. 124).

"After the Great Fire of London in 1666 the people lived in sheds and tents in Moorfields as long a time as other tenements could be erected for them.

"7 April, 1667. Into Moor-fields, and did find houses built two stories high, and like to stand; and must become a place of great trade till the city rebuilt; and the street is already paved as London streets used to be."—*Pepys*.

Moorfields was the place of assignation and division of booty of De Foe's Colonel Jack. Jack, the poet, was born at the Swan and Poplery-livestables, No. 28, on the Pavement in Moorfields, over against the riding school, now a public-house with that name. The Windmill Street; Finsbury Circus; the Bethlehem Hospital, &c.]

MOORGATE. A postern in the old wall of London, made in the year 1415 by Thomas Falconer, mercer, mayor; restored in 1672, rebuilt in 1672, and removed in 1800.

"At the South corner of it [Middle Moorfield by Moorgate] is fixed on a stone fasten'd in the ground, an Iron Sun Dial, with this Inscription thereon. This Dial was placed here as a Boundary of the Parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, in the memorable year 1706, and in the 5th year of the glorious Reign of our most gracious Sovereign; whom God long preserve."—*Stow's Remarks*, 1722, p. 52.

MOOR STREET, SOHO. In the Swiss Protestant Chapel in this street a pair of colours is preserved with this inscription—"These colours were presented by King George II. to the Swiss residents in this country as a mark of the sense which His Majesty was graciously pleased to entertain of the offer made by them of a battalion of 500 men, towards the defence of the kingdom on the occasion of the Rebellion,"—the Scotch rebellion of 1745.

MORTIMER STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE. So called from Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Nol-lekens, the sculptor, lived and died (1823) at No. 9 in this street. Here Dr. Johnson sat to him for his bust, (one of the finest busts of the English school), and here he executed his beautiful monument to Mrs. Howard. Colonel Bailie (No. 34) has some good pictures by Velasquez.

MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, was so called from Oliver's-mount, part of the line of fortification drawn round the City and suburbs of London by order of Parliament in the year 1643.* Here was a celebrated coffee-house, called "The Mount."

MOUNTFQUIT TOWER stood in Upper Thames-street, near *Baynard's Castle*.

"The next tower or castle, banking also on the river Thames, was called Mountfquit's Castle, of a nobleman, baron of Mountfquit, the first builder thereof, who came in with William the Conqueror, and was since named Le Sir Mountfquit. This castle he built in a place not far distant from Baynard's towards the west."—*Stow*, p. 26.

MOUNTGODARD STREET, BLOW-BLADDER STREET, ST. NICHOLAS'S SHAMBLES, OFF NEWGATE MARKET.

"Mountgodard Street, so called of the tipping houses there and the godards or pots, mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the month, and sometimes over the head."—*Stow*, p. 128.

MULBERRY GARDEN (THE). A

* Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 719; Lysons's *Environs*, iv. 622.

place of public entertainment temp. Charles I. and Charles II.—the subject of a comedy by Sir Charles Sedley, and constantly referred to by our Charles II. dramatists. It occupied the site of the present *Buckingham Palace* and gardens, and derived its name from a garden of mulberry-trees planted by King James I. in 1609, in which year 935*l.* was expended by the King in the planting of mulberry-trees “near the palace of Westminster.” James was anxious to introduce the mulberry into general cultivation for the sake of encouraging the manufacture of English silks. It was at this time that Shakespeare planted his mulberry-tree. A similar garden was established at *Chelsea*.

“I saw at Mr. Gale’s a sample of the satin lately made at Chelsea of English silkworms, for the Princess of Wales, which was very rich and beautiful.”—*Thoresby’s Diary, under 1723, ii. 372.* *

Charles I., by letters patent, dated July 17th, in the 4th year of his reign, granted to Walter, Lord Aston, the custody and keeping of the Mulberry Garden near St. James’s, in the county of Middlesex, and of the mulberries and silkworms there, and of all the houses and buildings to the same garden belonging, for his own and his son’s life, or the life of the longest liver.† The name occurs for the first time, in 1627, in the rate-books of the parish of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields. In 1632 Lord Goring was residing here, and, in 1666, Bennet, Earl of Arlington. But *Goring House* and garden could only have occupied a comparatively small portion of King James’s Mulberry Garden, for the place of entertainment of that name existed many years earlier. The first writer who mentions it is Evelyn.

“10 May, 1654. My Lady Gerard treated us at Mulberry Garden, now y^e only place of refreshment about y^e towne for persons of y^e best quality to be exceedingly cheated at; Cromwell and his partizans having shut up and seized on Spring Garden,

* 1660, Aug. 14. “George, Earl of Norwich, for the custody and keeping of the Mulberry Garden.”—*Register of Requests, 1660-1670; Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 5759, fol. 26.* In a report to the Lords of the Treasury (Feb. 25th, 1762) drawn up by the Surveyor-General and the Surveyor-General of the Works, the Mulberry Garden is described as “containing about four acres twenty-two perches, over which stands more than half of Buckingham House, all the north-west wing and other buildings on the north part.”—*MSS. connected with the sale of Buckingham House, in Mr. T. Rodd’s possession.*

† Augmentation Records at Carlton Ride, No. 41.

web till now had been y^e usual rendezvous for ladys and gallants at this season.”—*Evelyn.*

The second is Ludlow, who tells us in *Memoirs*, that Charles II. violated, “a debauch in the Mulberry-garden,” his order forbidding the drinking of health issued soon after the Restoration. The third is Pepys.

“20 May, 1668. To the Mulberry Garden, wh I never was before, and find it a very silly pl^{ce} worse than Spring Garden, and but little comparable only a wilderness here that is somewhat pretty. *Pepys.*

“5 April, 1669. To the Mulberry Garden, wh Sheres is to treat us with a Spanish Olio, E cook of his acquaintance that is there, that with my Lord [Sandwich] in Spain, and he did it and mighty nobly; and the Olio was indee very noble dish, such as I never saw before or more of. . . . We left other good things t would keep till night, for a collation, and with m content took coach again . . . to the Mulbe Garden, and there after a walk, to supper u what was left at noon, and very good.”—*Pepys.*

The dramatists who refer to it, are Sedl Etherge, Wycherley, and Shadwell. Sedley’s comedy, called *The Mulberry Garden*, cheesecakes and arbours are alone referred to. Etherge has a scene here, *She Wou’d if She Cou’d*, but gives us ve little help—he speaks only of “*The Cr Walk*.” Wycherley calls it in one pl^{ce} “*Colby’s Mulberry Garden*,” and the l scene of his *Love in a Wood* is laid in “*t dining-room in Mulberry Garden-hous*.” Shadwell deals in general commendations

“*Friske.* Once, Madam! Why does not y Ladyship frequent the Mulberry Garden oft’n I vow we had the pleasantest divertisement th last night.

“*Striker.* Ay, I was there, and the Garden v very full, Madam, of gentlemen and ladies, t made love together till twelve o’clock at night prettylyst: I vow ’twould do one’s heart good see them.”—*Shadwell, The Humourists, 4to, 1671.*

The last Lord Goring dying in 1672, t grounds were demised by Charles II. (Sep 28th, 1673) to Bennet, Earl of Arlington, a rent of *l.* per annum. The Mulber Garden, as a place of entertainment, v closed about the same time.

“I remember plain John Dryden (before he p his court with success to the great), in one unific clothing of Norwich druggett. I have eat t^h with him and Madame Reeve at the Mulbe Garden, when our author advanced to a sword & Chedreux wig.”—*Anonymous Correspondent in G. Mag. for 1745, p. 99.*

The fate of things lies always in the dark ;
 What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?
 For Lockett's stands where gardens once did
 spring,
 And wild ducks quack where grasshoppers did
 sing ;
 A princely palace on that space does rise,
 Where Sedley's noble muse found Mulberries."
Dr. King's Art of Cookery, 1709.

MUSEUM. [See British Museum.]

MUSEUM STREET, BLOOMSBURY, leads of High Holborn by St. Giles's to the fish Museum, and before the Museum established was known as Bow-street, Serpenter-street, and Queen-street. The Holborn end was called Bow-street, the Museum Queen-street.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, No. 28 to 32, JERMYN STREET, ending to Piccadilly, where there is also their front. Established in 1835, in consequence of a representation to the Government by Sir Henry de la Beche, C.B., (the honorary Director), that the geological survey, then under the Ordnance, and in progress in Cornwall, possessed great opportunities of illustrating the application of geology to the useful purposes of life. It was suggested that collections for that object should be made, placed under the department of Works, and be arranged with every reference to instruction, so that those interested should be enabled to judge how our known mineral wealth might be rendered available for any undertaking they were required to direct, or may be anxious to promote for the good or ornament of their country. The collections were at first deposited in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, but were augmented so rapidly, chiefly from donations, that a larger building became necessary for them. It is expected that the Museum (of which Mr. Pennethorne is the architect) will be open in the present year, 1860, and that the lectures, on subjects connected with this establishment, for which a spacious theatre is provided, will be commenced. These lectures have long since been authorised, but the want of proper accommodation for the public has hitherto

prevented their delivery. From the desire manifested by the mining interest, as expressed in memorials to the Government, this establishment will probably, in a great measure, assume the character of a School of Mines, similar, as far as circumstances permit, to the École des Mines and other Institutions of the like kind on the continent. The raw mineral produce of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., coal taken at the pit mouth, iron in the pig, and so on, is now valued at 23,000,000*l.* per annum, so that such an establishment may be expected to present many advantages in that department alone, to which, however, it will not be confined, the applications of our mineral substances to engineering and architecture, and of geology to our agriculture, receiving proper attention. In 1839 an office of mining records was added to this Institution, in consequence of the representation of a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to that effect, the great losses of life and of capital sustained from the want of such records having been pointed out. Already a very valuable collection of mining records has been formed. A laboratory had been previously found necessary, where not only analyses and examinations should be instituted in illustration of the collections, and for government departments, (as regards the subjects for the development of which the Museum was founded), but also for the public at moderate cost, pupils being also received. The collections, gratuitously open to public inspection, are already very considerable, and are rapidly increasing, chiefly, as at first, from donations. They comprise alike illustrations of the geology of the United Kingdom and of its colonies, and of the application of that science to the useful purposes of life ; numerous models of mining works, mining machinery, metallurgical processes, and other operations, with needful maps, sections, and drawings, aiding a proper and comprehensive view of the general subject.

MUSIC (ROYAL ACADEMY OF).
 [See Academy of Music].

NAG'S HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. Matthew Green, author of a very clever poem, called *The Spleen*, died, in 1737, in a lodging-house in this court. He was a clerk in the Custom House.

NAG'S HEAD TAVERN, CHEAPSIDE, stood at the east end of *Friday-street*. * A nag's head in stone is still to be seen in front of the house, No. 39, Cheapside.

NANDO'S. A coffee-house in **FLKET STREET**, east corner of Inner-Temple-lane, and next door to the shop of Bernard Lintot, the bookseller. Nando's was a favourite retreat for Lord Chancellor Thurlow before his advancement to the highest honours of the law. It was here, when only a young man, that his skill in argument obtained for him, from a stranger, the appointment of a junior counsel in the famous cause of *Douglas v. the Duke of Hamilton*.

NASSAU STREET, SOHO, was so called in compliment to William of Nassau, afterwards William III.

NATIONAL GALLERY (THE) occupies the whole north side of Trafalgar-square, and stands on the site of the King's Mews. It is divided between the national collection of paintings of the old masters, the western half; and the Royal Academy, occupying the eastern half, in which exhibitions of modern works are held from May to July. The Gallery was founded by a vote of Parliament, April 2nd, 1824, and the present building erected between 1832 and 1838, from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A. The columns of the portico were those of *Carlton House*.

The National Gallery is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to the public generally; on Friday and Saturday to artists; from 10 till 5 during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, —and from 10 till 6 during the months of May, June, July, August, and the first two weeks of September. The Gallery is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September and the month of October.

The Gallery originated in the purchase by Government, in 1824, of Mr. Angerstein's collection of thirty-eight pictures for 57,000*l*. In 1826, Sir George Beaumont made a formal gift of sixteen pictures, valued at the time at 7500 guineas. Important bequests by the Rev. W. Holwell Carr, Lord Farn-

borough and others, and other purchases by the Government, have brought the collection in less than a quarter of a century, to 200 pictures, independently of Mr. Vernon's noble gift of works of the English school, which will always be kept as a separate, though an integral, part of the collection. It is very inferior to the great galleries of the continent; but, in many respects, a highly important collection, containing some of the best examples of the greatest painters. Cheap catalogues of pictures, from a penny to a shilling, by Wornum's is by far the best), may be both within and without the Gallery; shall therefore content myself with giving a classed catalogue in schools of the pictures by the best masters.

Italian School.

FRANCESCO FRANCA.—The Virgin and Child with Saints;—The Lunette, or Arch forming the top of the same altar-piece.—These two pictures were purchased by Parliament for the Lucca Collection for 3500*l*.

SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO.—The Raising of Lazarus.—“The most important specimen of the Italian School now in England.”—*Waagen*. I painted in competition with Raphael's figure. The figure of Lazarus (very much attributed on good grounds to Michael Angelo).—This was an Orleans picture, and Mr. Angerstein 3500 guineas.

RAPHAEL.—St. Catherine of Alexandria; purchased by Parliament, in 1838, for 500*l*.—The Vision of a Knight, (fine); purchased by Parliament for 1050*l*.—The Murder of Innocents; part of a Cartoon, now pasted over with oil-colour;—Portrait of Julius II.

L. DA VINCI, or LUINI.—Christ disputing with the Doctors.

CORREGGIO.—Mercury teaching Cupid to recognize the presence of Venus, (very fine);—Homo, (very fine). These two fine pictures were purchased by Parliament from the Marquis of Londonderry for 10,000 guineas.—The Holy Family.—“La Vierge au Paravent” (very fine); purchased by Parliament for 3800*l*.

TITIAN.—A Concert; originally in Charles I's collection; *Waagen* attributes it to Giorgione;—A Holy Family, from the Borgias;—Palace, (fine);—Bacchus and Ariadne, (fine).

CARACCI (ANNIBAL).—Christ appearing to St. Peter, from the Aldobrandini Collection.—“This little picture is admirably executed throughout.”—*Waagen*;—Pan or Silenus teaching Apollo to play on the reed pipe.

CARACCI (LUDOVICO).—Susanna and the Elders. An Orleans picture.

GUIDO.—Venus attired by the Graces;—The Dalai Lama;—Susannah and the Elders;

* See Wilkinson's Plate of Cheapside Cross.

chased by Government, at Mr. Penrice's sale, for 1260*l*.

UDE.—Landscape: Cephalus and Procris, painted in 1645;—Landscape, called the "Chigi Claude," (fine); cost Mr. Carr 2705 guineas;—A Seaport, called the "Bouillon Claude," (very fine); cost Mr. Angerstein 4000*l*. The figures represent the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba;—Landscape with the story of Narcissus;—A Seaport. The figures represent the Embarkation of St. Ursula and her attendant Virgins, (very fine);—A Landscape: Death of Procris;—A group of Trees;—Landscape: Hagar and her Son in the Desert, (fine).

VATORE ROSA.—Landscape, with the fable of Mercury and the Woodman; purchased by Parliament, in 1834, for 1680*l*.

VALETTI.—View in Venice, (fine).

Spanish School.

LAZQUEZ.—Phillip IV. of Spain hunting the Wild Boar, (very fine); purchased by Parliament, in 1846, for 2200*l*.

ELLO.—The Holy Family: four figures, life-size; purchased by Parliament, in 1837, for 3000*l*.;—The Infant St. John with the Lamb; purchased by Parliament, at Sir Simon Clarke's sale, for 2000 guineas.

Flemish School.

AN VAN EYCK.—Portraits of a Flemish Gentleman and a Lady, (very fine). Under the mirror is written, "Johannes de Eyck fuit hic 1434;" purchased by Parliament, in 1842, for 600 guineas.

RENS.—The Rape of the Sabines;—Peace and War, (fine); presented by Rubens to Charles I.; bought by the Marquis of Stafford for 3000*l*., and presented by him to the National Gallery;—The Brazen Serpent;—A Landscape: Rubens's Château, (fine); cost Sir Geo. Beaumont 1500*l*.;—Apotheosis of James I.: a sketch for the central compartment of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, (fine); purchased by Parliament, in 1842, for 200*l*.;—The Judgment of Paris, (very fine); an Orleans picture; purchased by Parliament in 1847.

DYCK.—St. Ambrosius refusing to admit the Emperor Theodosius into the church at Milan, (fine); cost Mr. Angerstein 1600*l*.;—A Portrait called Gevartius, (one of the finest portraits in the world); cost Mr. Angerstein 375*l*.

BRANDT.—The Woman taken in Adultery, (very fine). Mr. Angerstein bought it at Christie's in 1807, for 5250*l*.;—Portrait of a Jew-merchant: life-size, three quarters;—Christ taken down from the Cross: a study in black and white, (fine);—The Adoration of the Shepherds.

P.—A Landscape: Huntsman on a dappled grey horse, (fine); bought by Mr. Angerstein at Sir Laurence Dundas's sale, in 1794, for 204*l*. 15*s*

ARNOLD VANDER NEER.—A Landscape: Evening.
NICHOLAS MAES.—A Girl peeling parsnips, (fine).
DAVID TENIERS.—The Misers, (very fine).

French School.

SEBASTIAN BOURDON.—The Return of the Ark, (belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who praises it in his Discourses).

N. POUSSIN.—A Landscape;—A Dance of Bacchials in honour of Pan, (very fine).

G. POUSSIN.—Landscape: the figures represent Abraham preparing to sacrifice his son Isaac;—A Land-storm;—A classical Landscape, with the story of Dido and Æneas, (fine);—View of Lericq, (fine);—An Italian Landscape; cost Lord Farnborough 700 guineas.

English School.

HUYSMAN.—The original Portrait of Izaak Walton, the angler.

HOGARTH.—Portrait of Himself, (the well-known engraved head);—The Marriage à la Mode, (a series of six pictures, Hogarth's greatest work—the character inimitable—the colouring excellent).—Hogarth received for the six pictures 110 guineas: Mr. Angerstein paid 138*l*. for them.

R. WILSON.—Mæcenas' Villa, (fine);—Landscape, with the story of Niobe and her Children, (very fine).

GAINSBOROUGH.—The Market-cart;—The Watering-place.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—Portrait of Lord Heathfield with the keys of the fortress of Gibraltar, (very fine);—Studies of Angels, five heads, life-size, (very fine).

LAWRENCE.—John Philip Kemble as Hamlet;—Portrait of Benjamin West, the painter.

WILKIE.—The Blind Fiddler, (very fine).—Painted for 50 guineas for Sir George Beaumont;—The Village Festival, (fine).—Painted for Mr. Angerstein.

CONSTABLE, R.A.—The Corn-field.

The Vernon Collection of the English School.

(162 pictures in all, many very fine, presented to the nation in 1847 by Robert Vernon, Esq., who died at his house, No. 50, Pall Mall, May 22, 1849, in the 75th year of his age.)

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—The Age of Innocence, (very fine); cost Mr. Vernon, at Mr. Harman's sale at Christie's, 1450 guineas.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Landscape: Sunset, (fine);—The Young Cottagers.

RICHARD WILSON.—Four small pictures, (fine).

LOUTHERBOURGH.—Small Landscape.

SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.—Littlehampton Pier, (fine);—Coast Scene. Crossing the Brook.

WILKIE.—The News-mongers, (fine);—The Bag-piper, (fine);—The First Ear-ring;—The Whiteboy's Cabin.

E. BIRD, R.A.—The Raffle for the Watch.

CONSTABLE, R.A.—His Father's Mill.

COLLINS, R.A.—Happy as a King;—Prawn Fishers.

G. S. NEWTON, R.A.—Sterne and the Grisette.

P. NASMYTH.—Small Landscape.

- J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—William III. landing at Torbay;—Composition Landscape, (fine);—Two Views in Venice, (fine).
- CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.—The Entrance to the Zuyder Zee, (fine).
- DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.—Interior of St. Paul's at Antwerp, (fine).
- T. UWINS, R.A.—Claret Vintage.
- F. R. LEE, R.A.—Two Landscapes.
- T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.—Landscape, (fine).
- J. LINNELL.—Landscape.
- E. W. COOKE.—Two Sea pieces.
- SIDNEY COOPER, A.R.A.—A Cattle piece.
- F. DANBY, A.R.A.—Landscape.
- EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—Peace and War, companion pictures, (Peace very fine);—Highland Piper and Dogs;—Spaniels of King Charles's breed;—The Dying Stag;—High Life and Low Life Dogs.
- W. MULREADY, R.A.—The Last In;—The Ford.
- T. WEBSTER, R.A.—The Dame's School, (fine).
- D. MACLISE, R.A.—The Play Scene in Hamlet;—Malvolio and the Countess
- W. ETTY, R.A.—Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm, (fine);—The Bathers, (fine).
- C. L. EASTLAKE, R.A.—Christ weeping over Jerusalem.
- C. R. LESLIE, R.A.—Sancho and the Duchess;—Uncle Toby looking into the eye of Widow Wadman.
- E. M. WARD, A.R.A.—The Disgrace of Clarendon;—Change Alley during the South Sea Bubble.
- AUGUSTUS EGG, A.R.A.—Scene from Gil Blas.
- F. GOODALL.—The Village Festival.

Observe.—In the Hall: the colossal Waterloo Vase, by Sir Richard Westmacott. The three blocks of which this vase was composed were taken by a British ship of war from a French vessel on their way from Carrara to Paris, where they were intended to have been fashioned into a vase to celebrate Napoleon's victories. Statue of Sir David Wilkie, by S. Joseph; Wilkie's palette is let into the pedestal. Alto-relievo, by T. Banks, R.A., Thetis and her Nymphs rising from the sea to condole with Achilles on the loss of Patroclus, (fine).

NAVY OFFICE (THE OLD), in SEETHING LANE, stood on the site of the chapel and college attached to the church of Allhallows Barking.

"This chapel and college were suppressed and pulled down in the year 1548, the 2nd of King Edward VI. The ground was employed as a garden plot during the reigns of King Edward, Queen Mary, and part of Queen Elizabeth, till at length a large strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a storehouse of merchants' goods, brought from the sea by Sir William Winter."—*Stow*, p. 50.

This Sir William Winter was Surveyor of the Queen's ships.* There were two trances—the principal one in Crut Friars, the smaller one in Seething-Peyps, as Clerk of the Acts, lived in Seething-lane, in a house adjoining and belonging to the Navy Office. †

NEAT HOUSES (THE), at CHELSEA

"The Neat Houses are a parcel of Houses seated on the banks of the river Thames, and inhabited by gardeners, for which it is of note for supplying London and Westminster Markets with Asparagus, Artichoaks, Cauliflowers, Muskmelons, and the like useful things, which by reason of keeping the ground so rich by dunging it through the nearness of London they have the (cheap) doth make their crops very forward and their great profit, in coming to such good market."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 67. †

"Edward VI. granted the house called Neate, and all the site, circuit, ambit, and prethereto belonging, late parcel of the possession of Westminster Abbey, and situated in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, to Sir Anthony Browne, Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 9, June 28. There are still called the Neate Houses, situated on the water side, in that part of Chelsea which is in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square was formerly part of St. Martin's."—*Lysons's Environs*, ii. 181.

"The xiiijth of Maie, 1621. To the iiij Beavers for bringing the drowned woman from the Thames neare the Neatehouse, iiijd."—*Accounts of the Overseers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*.

"1 Aug. 1667. After the play we went in a coach, and spoke with Knipp, who went abroad with us by coach to the Neat Houses in the parish of Chelsea; and there in a box in a tree, we sat and sang, and talked and eat; my wife out of humour as she always is, when this woman is by."—*Strype*.

"28 May, 1668. Met Mercer and Gayet, and they by water, first to one of the Neat Houses where walked in the garden, but nothing was to be had, but pleased with a bottle of wine to be had, but pleased with the garden."—*Peyps*.

"We hear that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mansion sitting lately by the water side at her house in the Neate Houses, near Chelsea, fell accidentally

* Lord Burghley's Diary, in Murdin, p. 79.

† On the 17th of July, 1788, Sir William Chambers, the architect, received the sum of 11,000 £ being the purchase-money agreed with the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for premises where the late Navy Office stood."—*Office Enrolments*. There is a very good view of the Navy Office in Strype's Map of Tower-street and one perhaps still better in Bowles's View (1729), Plate W.

‡ See also, on the subject of the Neat, *Strype*, B. vi., pp. 78–80.

water and was drowned."—*Domestic Intelligencer*, August 5th, 1679.

NELSON COLUMN. [See Trafalgar are.]

NEWCASTLE HOUSE, CLERKENWELL. London residence of William Cavendish, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, (1676), the munificent patron of all the arts and sciences of his time. Here he lived in great state with his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, who was created Earl of Colchester, and author of several plays, including a very interesting life of her husband. There is an engraving of the house. It was a heavy-looking structure, with Ionic pilasters on the upper part and the lower part plain. *Newcastle House* and *Newcastle-row*, in Clerkenwell, preserve a memory of the old house.

NEWCASTLE HOUSE, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, stands at the north-west angle leading into Great Queen-street, and was so called after John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, of the families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles. The duke died in 1711 without issue, and was succeeded in part of his estates and in his seat in Lincoln's-Inn-fields by his nephew, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme, the well-known leader in the Pelham administration under George II., (d. 1768). The earliest author I can find who mentions this house. It was erected, he says, "by the late Lord Powis about 1663, and being lately purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, is now in his grace's possession." Strype adds, that it was sometime the seat of Sir John Somers, afterwards Lord Somers), late Lord Chancellor of England."* The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, a scholar of Webb, pupil and executor of Inigo Jones.† It is said that government had it once in contemplation to have bought and settled it on the Duke of Newcastle. At that time it was inhabited by the Lord Keeper, Sir John Wright.‡ [See Powis House.]

His [the Duke of Newcastle's] levees were his pleasure, and his triumph; he loved to have them attended, and consequently they were so. There generally made people of business wait two or three hours in the ante-chamber, while he trifled away that time with some insignificant favourites in his closet. When at last he came into his levee-

room, he accosted, hugged, embraced, and promised everybody, with a seeming cordiality, but at the same time with an illiberal and degrading familiarity."—*Lord Chesterfield*, (*Mahon*, ii. 464).

"Sir Thomas Robinson, who is now at rest in Westminster Abbey, was when living distinguished by the name of *long* Sir Thomas Robinson. He was a man of the world, or rather of the town, and a great pest to persons of high rank, or in office. He was very troublesome to the late Duke of Newcastle, and when in his visits to him he was told that his Grace had gone out, would desire to be admitted to look at the clock, or to play with a monkey that was kept in the hall, in hopes of being sent for in to the Duke. This he had so frequently done, that all in the house were tired of him. At length it was concocted among the servants that he should receive a summary answer to his usual questions, and accordingly, at his next coming, the porter, as soon as he had opened the gate, and without waiting for what he had to say, dismissed him in these words—'Sir, his Grace has gone out, the clock stands, and the monkey is dead.'"—*Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 192.

The gates referred to by Hawkins are represented in the old engravings of the house. The old and expensive custom of "vails-giving" received its death-blow at Newcastle House. Sir Timothy Waldo, on his way from the duke's dinner table to his carriage, put a crown into the hand of the cook, who returned it, saying: "Sir, I do not take silver." "Don't you, indeed?" said Sir Timothy, putting it in his pocket; "then I do not give gold."* Hanway's "Eight Letters to the Duke of —," had their origin in Sir Timothy's complaint.

NEWCASTLE PLACE, CLERKENWELL. [See Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.]

NEWCASTLE ROW, CLERKENWELL. [See Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.]

NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND. So called after John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, (d. 1711). Here is *Lyon's Inn*.

NEW CHAPEL, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER. A chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster; since replaced by a new church, dedicated Dec. 14th, 1843, and called Christ Church. The date of its erection is fixed pretty accurately by the following entry in the burial register of St. Margaret's:—

"9 May, 1627. Dennis Nowell—the first buried in the new Chapel yard."

Whitelocke mentions the burying-ground

* Strype, B. iv., p. 75.

† Walpole's Anecdotes, iii. 169.

‡ Pennant, p. 238.

* Pugh's Life of Jonas Hanway, 8vo, 1787, p. 184.

attached to it under the year 1649.* Howell refers to it in his *Londinopolis*.

"There is of late a new Chapel of brick erected in Westminster at the entrance to Totchill Fields." *Howell's Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 353.

"18 July, 1665. I was much troubled to hear how the officers do bury the dead in the open Tottle-Fields, pretending want of room elsewhere; whereas the New Chapel Churchyard was walled in at the public charge in the last plague time,—now none but such as are able to pay dear for it can be buried there."—*Pepys*.

The chapel was rebuilt in 1843; the glass is by Willemont. *Eminent Persons buried in*.—Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary general, (d. 1668), buried in the upper part of the middle aisle of the chapel.† Wen-ceslaus Hollar, the engraver, (d. 1677), in the chapel yard. [So Vertue, but *see* St. Margaret's, Westminster.] The notorious Colonel Blood, who stole the crown from the Tower in the reign of Charles II. Blood died on the 24th of August, 1680, and was quietly interred here two days after. But dying and being buried were considered by the common people in the light of a new trick on the part of their old friend the colonel. So the coroner was sent for, the body taken up, and a jury summoned. There was some difficulty at first in identifying the body. At length the thumb of the left hand, which, in Blood's lifetime, was known to be twice its proper size, set the matter everlastingly at rest; the jury separated, and the notorious colonel was restored to his grave in the New Chapel yard.

NEW CHURCH, in the STRAND. [*See* St. Mary le Strand].

NEW CUT, LAMBETH, runs from the Waterloo-road into the Blackfriars-road, and is chiefly inhabited by general dealers, fixture dealers, and furniture brokers. It is quite a contrast to Regent-street, and is worth seeing.

"Of these street markets there are fifteen held throughout London every Saturday night and Sunday morning. The largest, or rather the most crowded of these, are held in that part of Lambeth called the New Cut, and in that part of Somers Town known by the name of the 'Brill.' These are both about half a mile in length, and each of them is frequented by as nearly as possible 300 hucksters. At the New Cut there were, between the hours of 8 and 10 last Saturday evening [Nov. 1849], ranged along the kerb-stone on the north

side of the road, beginning at Broad Wall to Marsh, a distance of nearly half a mile, a de- line of itinerant tradesmen—77 of whom had v- tables for sale, 40 fruit, 25 fish, 22 boots and sh- 14 eatables, consisting of cakes and pies, hot & baked potatoes, and boiled whelks; 10 dealt in ni- caps, lace, ladies' collars, artificial flowers, silk straw bonnets; 10 in tin ware—such as saucep- teakettles, and Dutch-ovens; 9 in crockery glass; 7 in brooms and brushes; 5 in poultry rabbits; 6 in paper, books, songs, and alman- 3 in baskets; 3 in toys; 3 in chickweed and wa- cresses; 3 in plants and flowers; 2 in boxes, about 50 more in sundries, such as pig's ch- black lead, jewellery, marine stores, side cor- sheep's trotters, peep-shows, and the like.

generality of these street markets are perfe- free, any party being at liberty to stand there v- his goods, and 'the pitch' or stand being secu- simply by setting the wares down upon the r- desirable spot that may be vacant. In orde- select this, the hucksters usually arrive at market at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and hav- chosen their 'pitch,' they leave the articles t- have for sale in the custody of a boy until 6 o'cl- when the market begins. The class of custon- at these places are mostly the wives of mecha- and labourers. Here, and in the shops immedia- adjoining, the working-classes mostly purch- their Sunday's dinner, and after pay-time on turday night, or early on Sunday morning, crowd in the New Cut, and the Brill in particu- is almost impassable. Indeed, the scene in th- parts has more of the character of a fair than market. There are hundreds of stalls, and ev- stall has its light. Either it is illuminated by bright white light of the new self-generating lamp, or else it is lighted by the red smoky fl- of the old-fashioned grease lamp. The good- some stalls are shown off by the more primi- means of a candle stuck in a turnip, and ot- have merely the old horn lantern. Some stalls crimson with the fire shining through the b- beneath the baked chestnut stove, others h- handsome octohedral lamps, while a few hav- candle shining through a sieve—these, with sparkling ground-glass globes of the tea dea- shops, and the butchers' gaslights, streaming fluttering in the wind like flags of flame, p- forth such a flood of light, that at a distance th- mosphere immediately above the spot is as l- as if the street were on fire. Then the tumu- the thousand different cries of the eager dea- all shouting at the top of their voices, at one the same time, is almost bewildering. 'Sold ag- roars one. 'Chestnuts all hot, a penny a sc- bawls another. 'A halfpenny a skin, black- squeaks a boy. 'Buy, buy, buy,' cries the bute- 'Half-quire of paper for a penny,' bellows the st- stationer. 'A halfpenny a lot, inguns.' 'T- pence a pound, grapes.' 'Three a penny, Yarm- bloaters.' 'Who'll buy a bonnet for fourpen- 'Pick 'em out cheap here, three pair for a p- penny, hootlaces.' 'Now's your time! beau- whelks, a penny a lot.' 'Here's ha'p'orths,' sb-

* Whitelocke, d. 1732, p. 99.

† Ath. Ox., ed. 1721, ii. 419.

perambulating confectioner. 'Come and look on me; here's toasters,' bellows one with a Yarth bloater stuck on a toasting-fork. 'Penny a fine russets,' calls the apple women—and the bell goes on. Then the sights, as you elbow through the crowd, are equally multifarious. Here stall glittering with new tin sancepans; there other, bright with its blue and yellow crockery, sparkling with white glass. Now you come to a row of old shoes, arranged along the pavement, to a stand of gaudy teatrays, then to a shop of red handkerchiefs and blue checked shirts, lying backwards and forwards, and a counter set up outside on the kerb, behind which are boys teaching custom. At the door of this tea-shop, many globes of light, stands a man delivering lectures, thanking the public for past favours and inviting competition. Here, along side the road, stand some half-dozen headless tailors' dummies, dressed in chesterfields and fustian jackets, each with a sign 'look at the prices,' or 'observe the quality.'

After this is a butcher's shop, red and white with the meat piled up to the first floor. A little further on stands the clean family begging, the mother with her head down as if in shame, and a row of lucifers held forth in his hand—the boys in clean-washed pinafores, and the tidy mother with a milk pail at her breast. This stall is green and white with bunches of turnips—that is red with green. One minute you pass a man with an umbrella turned up inside and full of prints; the next you hear a man with a peep-show of Mazeppa, and

then Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the boys looking in at the little round windows; the moment afterwards you see either a black man clad in white, shivering in the cold with tracts in his hand, or else you hear a band, the sounds of music from the circus on the other side of the road, the man outside the door beseeching you to be seated, as Mr. Somebody is just about to sing his favourite song of the 'Knife Grinder.' Such, indeed, is the riot, the struggle, and the scramble for a living, that wild as the scene of the London streets appeared, the confusion and uproar of the metropolis.

Cut on Saturday night overwhelms the thoughtful mind. Until it is seen and heard, we have no sense of the scramble that is going on throughout London for a living. The same scene is played at the Brill—the same in Leather Lane—the same in Tottenham Court Road—the same in Whitecross Street; go to whatever corner of the metropolis you please, either on a Saturday night or a Sunday morning, and there is the same thing to get the penny profit out of the poor man's Sunday's dinner."—*Henry Mayhew, (Morning Chronicle, Nov. 27th, 1849).*

NEW EXCHANGE, in the **STRAND**, so called in contradistinction to the **Royal Exchange**, or **BRITAIN'S BURSE**, as it was called in the reign of **JAMES I.**, was a kind of **Bazaar**, on the north side of the **Strand**, on the site of part of *Durham House*, and part of the present *Exchange*. It was originally a row of stables looking the newly-erected house of

Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to **JAMES I.**, and was converted into a **New Exchange** by the intervention of **Lord Salisbury**. [*See Salisbury House*].

"In the place where certain old stables stood belonging to this house [*Durham House*] is the **New Exchange**, being furnished with shops on both sides the walls, both below and above stairs, for milliners, sempstresses, and other trades, that furnish dresses; and is a place of great resort and trade for the nobility and gentry, and such as have occasion for such commodities."—*Strype, B. vi., p. 75.*

The first stone was laid **June 10th, 1608**, and the building opened **April 11th, 1609**, in the presence of **JAMES I.** and his **Queen**; "when," says **Antony Munday**, "it pleased his most excellent Majesty, because the work wanted a name, to entitle it **Britain's Bourse**." It was long before the **New Exchange** attained to any great degree of favour or trade. **London** was not then large enough for more than one structure of the kind, and the merchants of the **City** who brought from abroad the commodities most in demand reserved them for the upper walks of their own **Royal Exchange**. At the **Restoration**, when **London** was as large again as it had been in the early part of the reign of **JAMES I.**, **Covent-garden** became the fashionable quarter of the town—the merchants' wives and daughters aped the manners of the **West End ladies**—and the **New Exchange** in the **Strand** supplanted the **Old Exchange** in the **City**. So popular was it at this time that there is scarce a dramatist of the **Charles II.** era who is without a reference to the **New Exchange**—one indeed, **Thomas Duffet** by name, was originally a milliner here before he took to the stage for subsistence. It ceased, however, to be much frequented soon after the death of **Anne**, and in **1737** it was taken down. A memory of its existence is still preserved in **Exchange-court** immediately opposite.

"We are in the last place to give notice of certain ladies called *Coursers*, whose recreation lies very much upon the **New Exchange** about 6 o'clock at night; where you may fit yourself with ware of all sorts and sizes. But take heed of my **Lady Sandys**, for she sweeps the **Exchange** like a chain'd **Bullet**, with **Mr. Howard** in one hand and **Fitz-James** in the other."—*News from the New Exchange, 4to, 1650.*

There is much that is worth mentioning connected with the **New Exchange**. At the **Eagle and Child**, in **Britain's Bourse**, the first edition of **Othello** was sold by **Thomas Walkley** in **1622**. At the sign of the **Three**

Spanish Gypsies lived Thomas Radford and his wife, the daughter of John Clarges, a farrier in the Savoy. They sold wash-balls, powder, gloves, &c., and taught plain work to girls. Humble occupation indeed—but the wife was destined before long for a more honourable station—marrying in 1652, during, it is thought, her first husband's lifetime, General Monk, a name of importance in English history. She had been his sempstress—carrying him his linen—and is known to have had great control and authority over him. She died Duchess of Albemarle, a few days after her celebrated husband, and is interred by his side in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey. At the sign of the Fop's Head lived, in 1674, Will Cademan, the player and play publisher.* “At the sign of the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk” Henry Herringman had his shop—the chief publisher in London before the time of Tonson. Here Mr. and Mrs. Pepys were frequently to be seen. Here Wycherley has laid a scene in his *Country Wife*, and Etherege a scene in his *She Would if she Could*. Here Mrs. Brainsick in Dryden's *Limberham* is represented as giving her husband the slip, pretending to call at her tailor's “to try her stays for a new gown;” and here at the Revolution, in 1688, sat for a few days the famous White Widow—no less a person in rank than Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnell, wife of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland under James II.

“It is said that the Duchess of Tyrconnell, being reduced to absolute want on her arrival in England, and unable for some time to procure secret access to her family, hired one of the stalls under the Royal Exchange [Pennant tells it of the New], and maintained herself by the sale of small articles of haberdashery. She wore a white dress wrapping her whole person, and a white mask which she never removed, and excited much interest and curiosity.”—*Horace Walpole*.

This Duchess of Tyrconnell (d. 1730) was the Frances Jennings of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, and sister to Sarah Jennings, wife of the great Duke of Marlborough. The New Exchange was divided into four several places:—The Outward Walk below Stairs; the Inner Walk below Stairs; the Outward Walk above Stairs, and the Inner Walk above Stairs.† The Lower Walk was long a common place of assignation. In the Upper Walk you were met with

cries such as Otway has preserved to us his character of Mrs. Furnish, “Gloves ribbands, sir? Very good gloves or bands. Choice of fine essences.” “houses in the Strand over against the change door* were chiefly let to court gentlewomen newly come to town, who loved to lodge in the very centre of fashion. “That place,” says Pert in *Fopling Flutter*, “is never without a number of ’em. They are always, as one goes glaring in balconies or staring out of windows.” The walks formed a favourite promenade. Here the fop about town exhibited his new suit of clothes, and conversed with the women at the stalls in the unbecomingly monious manner of his age.

“I have long letters both from the Royal New Exchange on the subject of the indulgences taken in discourse. They tell me the young fop cannot buy a pair of gloves, but he is at the same time straining for some ingenious ribaldry to say to the young woman, who has them on. It is no small addition to the calamity that the rogues buy as hard as the plainest and modestest customers they have; besides which they loiter upon their counters half-an-hour longer than they need, to drive away the customers, and are to share their impertinencies with the miller or go to another shop.”—*The Spectator*, No. 15.

NEW EXCHANGE COURT, in the STRAND. [See New Exchange.]

NEWGATE, the fifth principal gate of the City wall, and so called as “later built than the rest,” † stood across the street *Newgate-street*, a little east of Giltspur-street and the Old Bailey. It was erected in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, in consequence of the rebuilding and enlargement of old St. Paul's, by which the high way from Aldgate through Cheap to Ludgate was “so crossed and stopped up” that passengers were forced to go round by Pater-noster-row, or the Old Exchange, to get to Ludgate. ‡ It was repaired, in 1422, at the expense of the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, “thrice Lord Mayor of London” §—was again repaired in 1630-1, and again in 1672 after the Great Fire. || The east or City side were three statues, Justice, Mercy, and Truth, and on the west or Holborn side, Liberty, (with Whittington's cat at her feet), Peace.

* Tatler, No. 26. † Stow, p. 14.

‡ Stow, p. 14. The new gate relieved the narrow passages. The present and only carriage way round St. Paul's was then taken up by Chapter House, Bake House, and Prebendal House.

§ Stow, p. 15.

|| Hatton, p. 7.

* London Gazette, No. 897.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's, under 1673.

ty, and Concord. Four of these figures represent the south front of the present one called Newgate.

This Gate hath of long time been a gaol or prison for felons and trespassers, as appeareth by records in the reign of King John, and of other kings."—*Stow*, p. 15.

See Newgate Prison.]

NEWGATE MARKET, between NEWGATE STREET and PATERNOSTER ROW, originally a meal market, now a meat market, much frequented. The West End carmen and butchers come to this market for almost their meat.

Newgate Market, before the late dreadful Fire of London, was kept in Newgate Street, where there was a Market House for Meal, and a middle row of sheds, which afterwards were converted into shops, and inhabited by butchers, tripe-sellers, &c. And the country people which brought provisions to the city, were forced to stand with their stalls in the open street, to the damage of their goods, and danger of their persons, by the coaches, carts, horses, and cattle that passed through the street."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 194.

This market grew into reputation as a meat market when the stalls and sheds were removed from *Butcher-Hall-lane* and the liberties adjoining the church of *St. Nicholas Shambles*. Newgate-street, on a market morning, has not been unaptly named to one continuous butcher's tray.

NEWGATE (PRISON), in the OLD LONDON WALL. A prison appertaining to the city of London and county of Middlesex, formerly for felons and debtors; since 1815 (when Whitecross-street Prison was built) for felons only, and is now used as the gaol for the confinement of prisoners from the metropolitan counties, preparatory to their trial at the Central Criminal Court adjoining. It was so called because it was the tower of the same name, and was used as a public prison as early as the reign of Henry II. The solitary or separate system is not in use in Newgate, and cannot, it is said, be introduced without a complete alteration of the design and structure of the prison.

For the year 1845, the total number of prisoners committed to Newgate for trial was 2581: of that number 1960 were convicted, and 621 were acquitted. The cost of such prosecutions for the year is as follows:—

Total cost of Newgate for 1845, including all salaries and outgoings	£ 8044
Total expenditure at Sessions House for the twelve sessions during the year 1845, including the expenses of wit-	

[Brought forward	£8044]
Witnesses, salaries of the three judges, clerks, and all necessary expenses	17,100
"Maintenance for the whole convicted, on an average for one year, at 15 <i>l.</i> per head (on the lowest scale)	29,400
	54,544

This is without any proportion of the Queen's Judges' salaries who try the capital cases; and without taking into account the expenses of all jurors' time, grand juries, and the witnesses whose expenses are not paid by the community, to say nothing of the expenses incurred in the magistrates' department, and the expensive police force."—*Refuge and Employment*, by Mr. Sheriff Laurie, 8vo, 1846.

From the period when Newgate was first employed for the purposes of a prison till the accession of Charles II. in 1660, it would appear to have been sufficiently large for all the necessities of the City and shire. No attempt was made to enlarge it when the gate was rebuilt in 1672, from which period till the date of the present structure, (1780), it was wholly unfit for the purposes of a city and county prison. Badly ventilated, ill supplied with water, and crowded as it was throughout the year, Newgate was seldom free from disease. Mr. Akerman, one of the keepers of the old prison, stated, in his evidence before the House of Commons in 1770, that, independently of the mortality among the prisoners, nearly two sets of servants had died of the gaol distemper since he had been in office, adding, that he remembered "when two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the jury, and others, to the number of sixty persons and upwards," died in the spring of 1750 of the gaol distemper communicated from Newgate to the Sessions House adjoining. A ventilator (pictured in the views of Newgate) was soon after erected, but this was found a nuisance, the residents in the neighbourhood complaining of the air drawn from the cells and passages of the prison, and thrown in this way into general circulation. The present prison was designed by George Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, and the first stone laid by Alderman Beckford, on May 31st, 1770. The works advanced but slowly, for in 1780, when the old prison was burnt to the ground in the Lord George Gordon riots of that year, the new prison was only in part completed. More rapid progress was made in consequence of this event, and on Dec. 9th, 1783, the first execution took place before its walls. This was the first execution at

Newgate, the last at Tyburn occurring on the 7th of the preceding month. Old Newgate was divided into four sides—the master's side, the cabin side, (so called from the cabin bedsteads there), the common side, and the women's side. The most celebrated part of the whole structure was called the press-yard, in which the hard measure of the law (*peine forte et dure*) was inflicted on criminals, who, with a view to save their property, refused to plead at the bar. The punishment (pressed to death) has long since ceased, but a part of the present Newgate still retains the name of the yard of the old prison, in which this cruel torture was frequently inflicted. In old Newgate, Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was for some time confined; here De Foe commenced his *Review*; and here, in the prison he had emptied and set in flames, Lord George Gordon, the leader of the riots of 1780, died (1793) of the gaol distemper. It would be easy to swell the list, but perhaps I have instanced enough.

"Newgate, a common name for all prisons, as homo is a common name for a man or a woman."—*Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 4to, 1592.

"*Falstaff*. How now, lad! is the wind in that door, I' faith? must we all march?"

"*Bardolph*. Yea, two and two, Newgate-fashion." *Shakespeare, First Part of Henry IV.*, Act iii., sc. 3.

"On Wednesday I walked with Dr. Scott [Lord Stowell] to look at Newgate, and found it in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. As I went by, the protestants were plundering the Sessions House at the Old Bailey. There were not, I believe, a hundred; but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, without trepidation, as men lawfully employed in full day. Such is the cowardice of a commercial place."—*Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, June 9th, 1780.*

"All the talk of the town is about a tragical piece of gallantry at Newgate. I don't doubt but what your Grace has heard of a bastard son of Sir George Norton, who was under sentence of death, for killing a dancing master in the streets. The Lords Justices reprieved him, till they heard from the Judge that no exception was to be taken at the verdict. It being signified to the young man, on Tuesday last in the afternoon, that he was to die the next day, his aunt, who was sister to his mother, brought two doses of opium, and they took it between them. The ordinary came soon after to perform his functions; but before he had done, he found so great alterations in both persons, that it was no hard matter to find out the cause of it. The aunt frankly declared she could not survive her nephew, her life being wrapt up in his; and he declared that the law having put a period to his life, he thought it no offence to choose the way he would go out of the world. The keeper sent for his apothecary to apply remedies,

who brought two vomits. The young man refused to take it, till they threatened to force it down instruments. He told them, since he hoped business was done, he would make himself as them easy, and swallowed the potion, and his aunt did the like. The remedy worked upon her, and set her vomiting, but had no effect on Lord Norton, so that he dozed away gradually, and on the eighth that evening was grown senseless, though he did not expire till nine next morning. He was fully resolved upon the business, for he had likewise a charged pistol hid in the room.

"The aunt was carried to a neighbouring house and had a guard upon her. They say she is likely to recover; if she does, it will be hard if she shut her eyes for such a transport of affection."—*Vernon to Duke of Shrewsbury, Aug. 10th, 1699, ii. 340, 341.*

In front of this prison Bellingham was executed for the murder of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister. Admission to inspect the interior is granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs.

NEWGATE STREET was so called from the gate of that name. Warwick-lane, on the south side of the present street, was so called from "an ancient house there built by the Earl of Warwick," (a bas-relief of the Earl of Warwick, is still to be seen on your right, as you enter the lane); Ivy-lane was so called "of ivy growing" on the perpendicular houses of St. Paul's; Panyer-alley "of such a sign" on the north side; Bawling-street was originally Pincock or Pentecost-lane, then Bagnio-court. Over Bull-Head-court is the bas-relief of William Evans a Sir Jeffrey Hudson;* Walpole thinks it was probably a sign. King Edward-street was originally Blowbladder-street, "selling bladders there," then Butcher-Hall-lane, since King-Edward-street. Here is Christ's Hospital, standing on the site of the old Grey Friars, with its extensive hospital seen to advantage from the recent opening [See Christ Church, Newgate Street.] a convivial meeting at the Queen's Arms Tavern (No. 70) in this street, Tom D'Urfey obtained the suggestion of his well known publication, entitled "Pills to Purge Melancholy." To the Salutation and (No. 17) Coleridge retreated in early life in one of his moody fits of melancholy abstraction; and here it was, but not with

* William Evans, a Monmouthshire man, stood 7 feet 6 inches, while Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf was only 3 feet 9 inches. At an Ante-Masque Court the porter drew the dwarf from out of pocket, to the amazement and amusement of the present. The bas-relief is engraved in Pennant.

ficulty, that Southey found him out, and ought to rouse him from the torpor of inaction. Newgate-street has been well described as one continuous butcher's tray.

NEW INN, WYCH STREET, DRURY LANE. An Inn of Chancery, appertaining to the *Middle Temple*. Sir Thomas More was of this Inn before he removed to Lincoln's Inn. When the Seal was taken from him, he talked of descending "New Inn fare," "wherewith," he would say, "many an honest man is well contented."*

"Newe Inne was a guest Inne, the sign whereof was the picture of Our Lady, and thereupon it was so called Our Ladies Inne; it was purchased or red by Syr John Fineux, Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench, in the raigne of King Edward the fourth, for 6^{li}. *per annum*, † to place therein those students of the Law who were lodged in the little old Bailey, in a house called S. Georges Inne, nere the upper end of S. Georges Lane, but some say the going in was over against S. Sepulcher's people, and reputed to have bene the most ancient Inne of Chancery, when it stood: but now and long since it hath been converted into dwellments."—*Sir George Buc, (Stow, by Howes, 1631, p. 1075).*

"The gentleman next in esteem and authority among us, is another Bachelor who is a member of the Inner Temple. He is an excellent Critic, and the time of the Play is his hour of business; exactly at five he passes through New Inn, crosses through Russell-Court, and takes a turn at Will's and the play begins. He has his shoes rubbed and his periwig powdered at the barber's as you go to The Rose."—*The Spectator, No. 2.*

NEW PALACE YARD. [*See Palace Yard.*]

NEWMAN'S ROW, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, (on the north-east corner, near Great Turnstile), was so called after "a Mr. Newman, a great builder in Lincoln's Inn Fields," for so I find him described at page 15 of the Life of the notorious Richard Roper, executed at Tyburn, April 12th, 1665.

NEWPORT MARKET. [*See Newport Street.*] Here Orator Henley preached, or rather raved, before he removed his Oratory to Clare Market. Horne Tooke was the son of a poulterer in Newport Market. When asked what his father was by some of his schoolfellows, he is said to have replied, "Turkey merchant."

* Roper's More, by Singer, p. 52.

Stow adds that they were "tenants at their will; for more (as is said) cannot be gotten them, and much less will they be put from it."—*ibid.*, p. 145.

"As Mr. Horne lived in Newport Street, he was of course a near neighbour to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, who then kept his Court at Leicester House. Some of the officers of the household imagining that an outlet towards the Market would be extremely convenient to them, as well as the inferior domestics, orders were immediately issued for this purpose. Accordingly, an adjoining wall was cut through, and a door placed in the opening, without any ceremony whatsoever, notwithstanding it was a palpable encroachment on, and violation of, the property of a private individual. In the midst of this operation Mr. Horne appeared, and calmly remonstrated against so glaring an act of injustice, as the brick partition actually appertained to him, and the intended thoroughfare would lead through, and consequently depreciate the value of, his premises.

"It soon appeared, however, that the representations of a dealer in geese and turkies, although backed by law and reason, had but little effect on those who acted in the name, and, in this instance, abused the authority of a Prince, who was probably unacquainted with the circumstances of the transaction.

"On this, he appealed from 'the insolence of office' to the justice of his country; and, to the honour of our municipal jurisprudence, the event proved different from what it would have been, perhaps, in any other kingdom in Europe; for a tradesman of Westminster triumphed over the heir-apparent of the English crown, and orders were soon after issued for the removal of the obnoxious door."—*Life of Horne Tooke, i. 11, (quoted in Lord John Russell's Essay on the English Constitution, &c., p. 317).*

In Newport Market and its neighbourhood there are from forty to fifty butchers, together with slaughtermen and drovers. They kill weekly upon an average from 300 to 400 bullocks, from 500 to 700 sheep, according to circumstances, and from 50 to 100 calves; 1000 to 1100 sheep have been known to be killed in one week.

NEWPORT STREET, LONG ACRE, derives its name from "Newport House," the London residence of Montjoy Blount, created Earl of Newport by King Charles I., (d. 1665). Lord Newport was living in 1635 in Military-street, [*see Military Garden*], next door to the Earl of Leicester,* and, in 1654, William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, died in Newport House, described at the time as "neere Leicester Fields in the suburbs of London." Newport House had passed in 1672 into other hands; but I have not been able to trace the property with

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. Newport-street is mentioned in the Strafford papers, (i. 207), under Feb. 27th, 1633.

any precision. In the Accounts of the overseers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the head of "Lamas Grounds Receipts, April 18th, 1640, to 2 May, 1641," I found the following entry :—

"Of the Right Honourable Mountjoy Earle of Newporte, for Rent of the Lamas Conon, builded upon heretofore by Sr William Howard, knight, and for a close of ground thereunto adjoining, ij^h. x^s."

and in the Accounts for the year 1647, the following entry :—

"Of the Earle of Newport, for the Lamas of the ground whereon his house and garden stands, 2l. 10s."

Leicester House was originally included in this street, and in 1663 the following persons were rated to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the head of "*Newport-street* :—

The Earl of Bollinbrooke.	The Earle of Newport.
The Lord Crofts.	The Ea. of Leicester.
The Lady Cornwallis.	The Lord Jarrard [Gerard] in the Military Garden.
The Earle of Holland.	Richard Ffolkes.
The Lady Enrett.	Mr. Dancett.
Mr. Man.	Mr. Parsons.
Hen. Murray, Esq.	Chas. Locke.
The Lady Harris.	
Esq. Hollis.	

In the next year (1664) Captain Ryder had succeeded Mr. Dancett. [*See Ryder's Court.*]

"Newport Street fronts Long Acre. The north side, which is in this parish [St. Ann's, Soho], hath far the best buildings, and is inhabited by gentry; whereas on the other side dwell ordinary tradespeople, of which several are of the French nation."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 86.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The first Earl of Carlisle, of the Howard family. Rymer, for many years in a house on the south side. Carte, the historian, at "Mr. Ker's at the Golden Head." Sir Joshua Reynolds, No. 5, on the north side.

"On his return from Italy he [Sir Joshua] hired a large house in Newport Street, now divided into two houses. Here he continued to dwell till the year 1761, when he removed to Leicester Fields."—*Malone's Life of Sir J. Reynolds*, p. xxiii.

Vivares, the engraver, at No. 12. Smith had heard that Vivares originally kept a tailor's shop in this street.

NEW RIVER. An artificial river, 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles in length, projected and completed by Sir Hugh Myddelton, a native of Denbigh, in Wales, and a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, for the purpose of supplying the city of London with water. Myddelton laid his

plans for his noble project before the Council of Common Council on March 28th, 1608, and on Sept. 29th, 1620, the river was publicly opened. Nearly ruined by the scheme, Myddelton parted with his interest in it to a company, called the New River Company, in whose hands it still remains reserving to himself and his heirs for ever an annuity of 100*l.* per annum. This annuity ceased to be claimed about the year 1711. The river has its rise at Chadswell Spring, situated in the meadows, about midway between Hertford and Ware, nearly opposite Ware Park, and runs for several miles parallel with the river *Lea*; after its device course of nearly forty miles, it empties itself into the throats of 600,000 persons. The site of the principal spring is marked by a stone erected by the Company. The divide for the year 1633, which is believed to have been the first, was 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.** A single share, bequeathed by Sir Hugh Myddelton to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes, produces 200*l.* a year. The map of the New River at Islington was, it is said, shut down at the time of the Great Fire of London in 1666; and it was believed by some, who pretended to the means of knowing, that the supply of water had been stopped by Captain John Graunt, a papist, under whose name Sir William Petty published his *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*.† The story, however, is not reasonable to think, was a mere invention of those heated times. One of the figures in *Tempest's Cries of London*, executed and published in the reign of James II., carries "New River Water."

"Witness that cold reward, or rather those drops of water which were cast upon my countenance Sir Hugh Myddelton, for bringing Ware in through her streets, the most serviceable; wholesome benefit that ever she received."—*Howell's Letters*, p. 66.

"While thirsty Islington laments in vain,
Half her New River roll'd to Drury Lane."
Prologue by W. Whitehead, (Poet Laureate),

NEW ROAD (THE). A crowded thoroughfare or continuation of the City-road leading to the Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, and the Edgware-road.

"A new road through Paddington has been proposed to avoid the stones. The Duke of Bedford who is never in town in summer, objects to the design, it will make behind Bedford House, and to some buildings proposed, though, if he was in town,

* Lysons, iv. 635.

† Burnet's Own Times, ed. 1823, i. 401.

too short-sighted to see the prospect."—*Horace Walpole to Conway, March 25th, 1756.*

The site of this *New-road* is distinctly marked in the map before the 1754 edition of Stow, and in the Public Advertiser of Feb. 20th, 1756, a long account of the intended road and the important advantages which would result from its formation. *Observe.*—Adam and Eve public-house, corner of Hampstead-road, marking the site of Tottenham Court. [*See King's Cross; Tottenham Court Road.*] The chapels and churches along the line are St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, (on the north side); here is P. Bonington, the painter, is buried;—St. Pancras New Church;—Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone;—St. Marylebone New Church. Also-p-terrace, at the top of Upper Baker-street, was occupied in 1794, by what is called, in Horwood's map of that year, Alsop's Farm."

NEW SPRING GARDENS. [*See Lushall.*]

NEW STREET, apparently the first name of what is now called *Chancery-lane*.

"Beyond this Old Temple and the Bishop of Lincoln's house is New Street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house founded the House of Converts, betwixt the Old Temple and the New. The same street hath since been called Chancery Lane, by reason that King Edward III. annexed the House of Converts by patent the office of Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls."—*Stow, p. 163.*

NEW STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

"His [Dr. Johnson's] first lodgings were at the house of Mr. Norris, a staymaker in Exeter Street, [joining Catherine Street in the Strand. 'I need,' said he, 'very well for eightpence, with very good company, at the Pine Apple in New Street, just by. Several of them had travelled, they expected to meet every day, but did not know one another's names. It used to cost the rest shilling, for they drank wine; but I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny, and gave the waiter a penny; so that I was quite well served, nay, better than the rest, for they gave the waiter nothing.'"—*Boswell, by Croker, i. 73.*

Charles II.'s reign it was very fashionably inhabited. I find the Countess of Chesterfield, the lady Van Dyck was in love with, occupying a house on the south side in 1660. Flaxman's living here in the years 1771 and 1772.

NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS. No. 2 is the residence of Sir Astley Cooper, the Surgeon, (d. 1841). No. 4, of Sir James Arlett, (Lord Abinger); and No. 22, of Joseph Jekyll, the wit.

NEW STREET, WESTMINSTER, OR, THE NEW WAY,* between Orchard-street and the Great Almonry. A few houses, and those on the west side, alone remain.

"Christopher Gibbons, Doctor in Musick, and principal organist to his Majesty in private and publick, had stolen out of his house, which is in New Street, betwixt the Ambry and Orchard Street in Westminster, the 26th of June [1671], between 9 and 12 in the morning, a silver Tankard, to the value of near Seven Pounds, with the marks of C. G. E. on the handle; the reward for any that can give tidings of the same to the said Mr. Gibbons is Two Pounds."—*London Gazette, No. 588.*

NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, was built in the years 1764 and 1765. The following artists of celebrity have lived in this street:—Thomas Banks, R.A., the sculptor, at No. 5, from 1781 to his death in 1805.—John Bacon, R.A., the sculptor, at No. 17, from 1777 till his death in 1799.—Benjamin West, P.R.A., at No. 14. Here he built a large gallery for himself; and here he lived from 1777 to his death in 1820. He died on a sofa in the front drawing-room.—Thomas Stothard, R.A., at No. 28, from 1794 to his death in 1834.

NICHOLAS (ST.) ACON, in LOMBARD STREET, in Langbourne Ward, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The name survives in Nicholas-lane, but the derivation of the second name is unknown. A part of the old burial-ground is still remaining.

NICHOLAS (ST.) COLD ABBEY, OLD FISH STREET, corner of Fish-street-hill. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It was the first church built and finished after the Fire.

"St. Nicholas Cold Abbey hath been called of many Golden Abbey, of some Gold Abbey, or Cold Bay, and so hath the most ancient writings, as standing in a cold place, as Cold harbour and such like."—*Stow, p. 132.*

The advowson of this living belonged to the Hacker family, and passed to the Crown on the execution and attainder of Colonel Francis Hacker, to whom the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was addressed, and who commanded the guard before Whitehall when the sentence was carried out. It serves as well for St. Nicholas Olave, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

* Hatton, 1708, p. 58.

NICHOLAS (ST.) OLAVE. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The old burying-ground is still to be seen on the west side of Bread-street-hill. The church of the parish is St. Nicholas Cold Abbey.

NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, was so called from the church of *St. Nicholas Acon*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The emblem of St. Nicholas (the patron saint of citizens, merchants, and mariners) is three purses of gold, or three golden balls; hence the arms of the Lombard merchants who settled in Lombard-street, (now represented by the London bankers), and the three golden balls of the pawnbrokers of the present day.

NICHOLAS (ST.) SHAMBLES. A church in or near Newgate-street, in the ward of Farringdon Within, pulled down at the Reformation, when the church of the Grey Friars' Monastery was called *Christ Church*, and made to answer the purposes of the church of St. Nicholas Shambles. It derives its name of Shambles from the Shambles or Butchery in which it was situated. [See Butcher Hall Lane.]

NIGHTINGALE LANE, EAST SMITHFIELD, separates St. Katherine's Docks from the London Docks, and derives its name from the men of the Cnibtena-guild, and was originally Cnibtena-guild-lane. [See Portoken Ward.]

NORFOLK HOUSE, in the south-east corner of St. JAMES'S SQUARE, was so called from the seventh Duke of Norfolk, who died at his house in St. James's-square, April 2nd, 1701. He is best known by the scandalous character of his wife, Lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter and sole heir of Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, (d. 1705). The father of Secretary Craggs was her footman, wearing her livery and managing all her intrigues. King George III. was born in this house, May 24th, 1738, (O. S.), and baptized in it on the 21st of the following June. His father, Frederick, Prince of Wales, removed from hence to Leicester House, in Leicester-fields.

NORFOLK ROW, LAMBETH, derives its name from Norfolk House, the London residence of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, from an early period to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was alienated by the family in Elizabeth's reign, and purchased not long after for the wife of Archbishop Parker.

NORFOLK STREET, PARK LANE. 22 is the London residence of Lord O stone, the eminent and wealthy banker. Here are some good pictures by Mur Hobbema, and others.

NORFOLK STREET, in the STR. Built (circ. 1682) on part of old *Arundel House*, and so called after Henry How. eleventh Duke of Norfolk, (d. 1684). *London Inhabitants.* Peter the Great.

"On Monday night the Czar of Muscovy arrived from Holland, and went directly to the house prepared for him in Norfolk Street near the west side."—*The Postman for Jan. 13th, 1698.*

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania

"The last house at the south-west corner of street was formerly the habitation of the fan William Penn the Quaker, of whom it is known that his circumstances at a certain period of his life were so involved, that it was not safe for him to go abroad. He chose the house, as from whence he might, upon occasion, slip on water. In the entrance to it he had a peep hole, through which he could see any person who came to him. One of these who had sent in his name, having been made to wait more than a reasonable time, knocked for the servant, whom he asked, 'Will not thy master see me?' The servant answered the servant, 'he has seen thee, but does not like thee.' The fact was, that Penn had fled from his station, taken a view of him, and for him to be a creditor."—*Hawkins's Life of John Penn*, p. 208.

William Mountfort, the actor, (killed Lord Mohun), on the east side, about 100 doors beyond Howard-street. — **William Shippen, M.P., "Downright Shippen,"** only member of Parliament of whom Robert Walpole was heard to remark "that he would not say who was corrupt but he would say who was not corruptible but that man was Shippen." His house was about half way down on the east side. * **Dr. Birch, (d. 1766),** to whose industry English History owes so much of its accuracy, in Penn's house, the last on the south-west side. His Sunday Evening Conversations were attended by men of the first eminence for learning and intelligence. **Mortimer, the painter,** affectedly called the English Salvator Rosa.—**Samuel Ireland** the father of William Henry Ireland, No. 8; and here, on the 24th of December, 1795, the Shakespeare papers were shown to the gaping curiosity of George Chalmers, John Philip Kemble, and other misguided believers in the now well-known "Ireland

* Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

eries."—No. 21 was Albany Wallis's, friend and executor of David Garrick. Sir Roger de Coverley, when in town, set up in Norfolk-street,* but his usual residence was Soho-square. †

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE, 59 and 60, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

'Next in importance to Lloyd's, for the general information afforded to the public, is certainly the North and South American Coffee House, situated in Threadneedle Street, fronting the thoroughfare leading to the South entrance of the Royal Exchange. There is in this, as well as in the whole of the leading City coffee houses, a subscription room, devoted to the use of merchants and others frequenting the house, who, by paying an annual sum, have the right of attendance to read the general news of the day, and make reference to the various files of papers, which are from every quarter of the globe. It is here, also, that the first information can be obtained of the arrival and departure of the fleet of steamers, packets, and vessels engaged in the commerce of America, whether in relation to the minor ports of Montreal and Quebec, or the larger ones of Boston, Halifax, and New York. The room the subscribers occupy has a separate entrance to that which is common to the frequenters of the eating and drinking part of the house, and is most comfortably and neatly fitted, being well, and in some degree, elegantly furnished. The heads of the chief American and Continental firms are on the subscription list; and representatives of Barings', Rothschilds', and other large establishments celebrated for their wealth and extensive mercantile operations, attend the room as regularly as 'Change, to see and hear what is going on, and gossip over points of business.'—*The City, or the Physiology of London Business*, 8vo, 1845, p. 122.

NORTH'S COURT, ST. JOHN'S COURT, CHURCHFIELD, was so called after Sir Dudley North, Lord North, Baron of Kirtling, who conveyed the property from his first wife. Mr North describes it as "a fair court, measuring three sides of a square."

NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, STRAND. Northumberland House.]

NORTHAMPTON SQUARE, CLERKELL, derives its name from the noble family of Spencer-Compton, Marquis of Northampton. The present marquis is an extensive landowner in the parish of Clerkwell.

NORTHUMBERLAND ALLEY, FENCHURCH STREET, is on the south side of

Fenchurch-street, leading into Crutched Friars.

"This Northumberland House in the parish of St. Katherine Colman [from which the alley derives its name] belonged to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland in the 33rd of Henry VI., but of late being left by the Earls, the gardens thereof were made into bowling alleys, and other parts into dicing houses, common to all comers for their money there to bowl and hazard; but now of late so many bowling alleys, and other houses for unlawful gaming, hath been raised in other parts of the city and suburbs, that this their ancient and only patron of misrule is left and forsaken of her gamesters, and therefore turned into a number of great rents, small cottages for strangers and others."—*Stow*, p. 56.

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (d. 1632), was living, in 1612, in the Blackfriars, in a house described in a conveyance from Henry Walker to William Shakspeare, as "a capital messuage which sometyme was in the tenure of William Blackwell, Esquire, deceased, and since that in the tenure or occupacon of the Right Honourable Henry now Earl of Northumberland."* George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, (d. 1716), the natural son of King Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, was living, in 1708, on the northerly side and near the north-west angle of St. James's-square. † Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was the first of the Percy family who lived in Northumberland House in the Strand.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, in ALDGATE WARD. [See Northumberland Alley.]

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, in ALDERSGATE WARD.

"Lower down on the west side of St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Anne, almost by Aldersgate, is one great house commonly called Northumberland House; it belonged to H. Percy [Hotspur]. King Henry IV., in the 7th of his reign, gave this house with the tenements thereunto appertaining to Queen Jane his wife and then it was called her wardrobe: it is now a printing house," ["but now a tavern," *Strype*, B. iii., p. 113].—*Stow*, p. 115.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, CHARING CROSS, the town-house of the Duke of Northumberland, a noble specimen of Jacobean architecture, with rich central gateway, surmounted by the Lion crest of the Percies, was so called after Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (d. 1663), the subject of one of Van Dyck's finest portraits. It was built circ. 1605, ‡ by Henry

* Spectator, Nos. 329 and 335.

† Spectator, No. 2.

* Malone's Inquiry, p. 408.

† Hatton, p. 628.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Howard, Earl of Northampton, (son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet), Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas being, it is said, his architects. The front was 162 feet in length; the court 81 feet square.* The Earl of Northampton left it by will, in 1614, to his nephew, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, (d. 1626—father of the memorable Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset), when it received the name of *Suffolk House*, and was so called until the marriage, in 1642, of Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, with Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland. Josceline Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (son of the before-mentioned Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland), dying in 1670, without issue male, Northumberland House became the property of his only daughter, Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of the Percy estates. Her first husband was Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, who died before he was of age to cohabit with her; her second, Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, in Wilts, barbarously murdered in his coach in Pall Mall, on Sunday, Feb. 12th, 1681-2; and her third, (May 30th, 1682), Charles Seymour, commonly called the *proud Duke of Somerset*. She was in this way twice a virgin widow, and three times a wife, before the age of seventeen. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset lived in great state and magnificence in Northumberland House, for by this title it still continued to be called, as the name of Somerset was already attached to an older inn or London town-house in the Strand. [See Somerset House.] The duchess died in 1722, and the duke, dying in 1748, was succeeded by his eldest son, Algernon, Earl of Hertford and seventh Duke of Somerset, created Earl of Northumberland in 1749, with remainder, failing issue male, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., the husband of his only daughter, which Sir Hugh Smithson was raised to the Dukedom of Northumberland in 1766. The present duke is the grandson of this Sir Hugh Smithson, Duke of Northumberland. Of Northumberland House there is now very little that is old. It originally formed three sides of a quadrangle, (a kind of main body with wings), the fourth side remaining open to the gardens and river. The principal apartments were on the Strand side; but after the estate became the property of the Earl of Suffolk, the quadrangle was completed by

a side towards the Thames. Of Suffolk House, as it existed at this time, there is a river view in Wilkinson, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, built a "new front towards the garden which," says Evelyn in his Diary, under year 1658, "is tolerable, were it not drawn by a too massy and clumsy pair of stairs and stone, without any neat invention." Of the front (with the heavy stairs) there is a view by Wale in Dodsley's London, (8vo, 1766) it has been attributed to Inigo Jones, but it was new when Evelyn described it in 1658, it could not be Inigo's, who had been dead six years. All that is old, of the present building, is the portal towards the Strand; but even of this there is a good deal that is new.

"Before the portal of Northumberland House altered by the present Earl of Northumberland there were in a frieze near the top in large capital C. Æ., an enigma long inexplicable to antiquaries. Vertue found that at the period when the house built, lived Gerard Christmas, an architect of reputation who gave the design of Aldgate, and cut the bas-relief on it of James I. on horseback, and thence concluded that those letters signified Christmas Ædificavit. Jansen probably built the house, which was of brick, and frontispiece which was of stone was finished by Christmas." — *Walpole's Anecdotes by Dallaway* ii. 72.*

This is at least ingenious. Along the frieze as appears from a passage in Evelyn, there was, instead of rails and balustrades, a border of capital letters,† and that the letters surmounted the façade at a very early period, is evident from a passage in Camden's Annals of King James. At the funeral of Anne of Denmark a young girl among the spectators was, he tells us, killed by the fall of the letter S from the top of Northampton House, a circumstance confirmed by the following entry in the burial register of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields:—

"14 May, 1619. Sepult. fuit—William Aylmer, a young man, slain by a stone falling from my Lord's house:—"

Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, be

* Vertue's drawing of the portal with the letters C. Æ. upon it was sold at the Strawberry Hill sale and is now the property of the Rev. Henry V. Lesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, and deserves to be engraved. There is a good view of the House showing Golden Cross, &c., and signed T. Bowles, after Canaletti, 1753.

† Evelyn's Memoirs, 4to ed., i. 291.

* MS. Note by Inigo Jones in his copy of Palladio, in Worcester College, Oxford.

Lord Treasurer. The date, 1749, on a façade, as it at present stands, refers to work of reparation, which commenced that year; and the letters A. S., P. N., stand for Algeron Somerset, Princeps Northumberlandiæ. Among the pictures in Northumberland House is the celebrated portrait of the family by Titian. Evelyn saw it in 1658, and calls it 'The Venetian Senators.' It has been much touched

and damaged, the following are the most deserving of notice:—St. Sebastian bound, on the ground; the air two angels: a clear, well-executed picture by Guercino, with figures as large as life. A picture of the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Giacomo Veronese. Three half figures, portraits, in one picture by Vandyck: a well-executed and delicate picture of his middle period. A Fox and a Deer; two admirable pictures by Franz Snyder. A genuine but ordinary Holy Family, by J. Jordaens. A pretty Girl, with a candle, before which she holds her hands, by G. Schalken; of remarkable clearness and good impasto. The School of Athens, after Raphael, copied by Mengs in 1755, the inscription shows; this is undoubtedly the best copy ever made of this celebrated picture."—*Wagnen.*

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, PORTLAND ROAD, originally *Hartshorn Lane.*

Northumberland Street, a handsome street now lying in the Strand, by Northumberland House, the houses in Hartshorn Alley being pulled down that purpose."—*Dodsley's London*, 8vo, 1761, p. 9.

NORTON FOLGATE, or the **NORTHERN FOLGATE**, of which it is a corruption. It is a street extending north from Bishopsgate-street Without to Shoreditch.

Norton Folgate, a liberty so called belonging to the Dean of Paul's."—*Stow*, p. 158.

There is a theatre, built, circ. 1839, for Mrs. Honey, the pretty actress, and called the Norton Folgate Theatre.

NORTON STREET, PORTLAND ROW, the ancient *Inhabitants*.—Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, 1777-8, at No. 24, when exhibited, at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1777, a View from Tivoli towards Rome, and a View of the Lake of Nemi. David Wilkie, at No. 11; here he painted his *Village Politicians*, and a part, at all, of his *Blind Fiddler*.

Never was anything more extraordinary than the modesty and simplicity of this great genius. Jack-son told me he had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to send his *Blind Fiddler* to the Exhibition; and

I remember his (Wilkie's) bewildered astonishment at the prodigious enthusiasm of the people at the Exhibition when it went on the day it opened, May, 1806. On the Sunday after the private day and dinner, the *News* said, 'A young Scotchman, by name Wilkie, has a wonderful work.' I immediately sallied forth, took up Jackson, and away we rushed to Wilkie. I found him in his parlour in Norton-street, at breakfast: 'Wilkie,' said I, 'your name is in the paper.' 'Is it really?' said he, staring with delight. I then read the puff *ore rotundo*, and Jackson, I, and he, in an ecstasy, joined hands and danced round the table."—*B. R. Haydon.*

NORWICH HOUSE. [See *York House, Whitehall.*]

NOTTING HILL. An estate in the parish of Kensington, thickly covered with houses and streets built between the years 1828 and 1848. It derives its name "from the manor of Knotting-barnes, Knutting-barnes, sometimes written Notting or Nutting-barnes," the property of Vere, Earl of Oxford, attained in the reign of Edward IV.* The very handsome modern Gothic church, St. John's, surmounted by an elegant spire, deserves much praise.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 41, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Instituted 1836, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Lee of Hartwell, near Aylesbury, and since maintained by the talents and industry of Mr. J. Y. Akerman. Admission fee, 1 guinea; annual subscription, 30 shillings. The Society publishes a journal once a quarter.

NURSERY (THE). A school for the education of children for the stage, established pursuant to a patent granted by Charles II. to William Legge, ancestor of the Earls of Dartmouth.† It stood in Golding-lane, Moorfields. There is a view of it by J. T. Smith, called *The Queen's Nursery*, and another in Wilkinson, who calls it (erroneously I think) *The Fortune Theatre*.

"2 Aug. 1664. To the King's Playhouse and there I chanced to sit by Tom Killigrew, who tells me that he is setting up a Nursery; that is, going to build a house in Moorfields, wherein he will have common plays acted."—*Pepys.*

"12 Feb. 1666-7. He [Tom Killigrew] do intend to have operas performed at the two present theatres, since he is defeated in what he intended in Moorfields in purpose for it."—*Pepys.*

"24 Feb. 1667-8. To the Nursery, where none of us ever were before; where the house is better

* *Lysons's Environs*, iii. 174.

† *Shakspeare Society's Papers*, vol. iii.

and the musique better than we looked for, and the acting not much worse, because I expected as bad as could be: and I was not much mistaken, for it was so. Their play was a bad one, called 'Jeronimo is mad again,' a tragedy."—*Pepys*.

"Near these a Nursery erects its head,
Where queens are formed and future heroes bred,
Where unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant punks their tender voices try,
And little Maximus the gods defy."

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

"*Bayes*. I'll tell you, Mr. Johnson, I vow to gad, I have been so highly disoblig'd by the peremptoriness of these fellows [the players] that I'm resolv'd hereafter to bend my thoughts wholly for the service of the Nursery."—*The Rehearsal, by the Duke of Buckingham.*

Langbaine, cataloguing the works of Chapman, says of his tragedy called *Revenge for Honour*—"This play I have seen acted

many years ago at the Nursery in F. bican." To this account of The Nursery I may add that an edition of Shirk's comedy of *The Constant Maid* appeared 1667, "as it is now acted at the new playhouse called The Nursery in Hatton-garden." The house in Moorfields which I suppose, the Nursery for the King's players under Killigrew; the house in *Hutton-garden* the Nursery for the Duke's players under Sir William Davenant. Haines was an actor under Captain Bedford "whilst the playhouse in Hatton-garden lasted."

"7 March, 1668. To the King's House, and there saw 'The Spanish Gypsies,' a very silly play, of great variety of dances, and those most excellently done, especially one part by one Haines, who lately come thither from the Nursery."—*Pepys*.

OBELISK (THE), BLACKFRIARS ROAD, stands in a centre where five roads meet, and was erected in the year 1771, in honour of Brass Crossby, Esq., who, while Lord Mayor of London, (1771), was confined in the Tower for releasing a printer, seized, contrary to law, by the House of Commons, and for committing the Messenger of the House to prison.

OCTOBER CLUB (THE). A Club of country members of Parliament, of the time of Queen Anne, about one hundred and fifty in number, Tories to the backbone, who were of opinion that the party to which they belonged were too backward in punishing and turning out the Whigs.* They met at the Bell, afterwards the Crown, in King-street, Westminster; and the portrait of Queen Anne, by Dahl, which ornamented their Club-room, was bought of the Club after the Queen's death by the Corporation of Salisbury, and may still be seen in the council chamber of the Corporation.

"The Beef Steak and October Clubs are neither of them averse to eating and drinking, if we may form a judgment of them from their respective titles."—*The Spectator*, No. 9.

OF ALLEY, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND. Built circ. 1675,† and so called to preserve every word in the name and title of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. [See Buckingham Street, Strand; York House, &c.]

* Swift's Journal to Stella, (Scott, ii. 227).

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

OLAVE'S (ST.), HART STREET. church in Tower-street Ward, at the top of Seething-lane, Crutched Friars, and sometimes called "Crutched Friars Church." It escaped the Great Fire, and is the church so often mentioned by Pepys in his Diary.

"6 June, 1666. To our own church, it being common Fast-day, and it was just before the day; but, Lord! how all the people in the church stared upon me to see me whisper [the news of victory over the Dutch at sea] to Sir John Mordaunt and my Lady Pen. Anon I saw people stir and whispering below, and by and by comes the sexton from my Lady Ford to tell me the news which I had brought, being now sent into the church by Sir W. Batten in writing, and passed from pew to pew."—*Pepys*.

The advowson of the living was left in 1666 to five of the senior inhabitants of the parish by Sir Andrew Riccard, an eminent East India merchant, who died in 1666. Pepys speaks of his wealth and importance, and a statue under the organ gallery perpetuates his personal appearance. *Obse-*—Tablet against the south-east wall (concealed by a cumbrous gallery) to William Turner, author of the first English Herbarium (fol. 1568).—Tablet of black and white marble, south of the communion table, shamefully mutilated by the wood-work of the gallery, to Sir John Mennis, comptroller of the Navy under Charles II., and author in conjunction with James Smith, of *Morum Deliciæ*, (12mo, 1656). He is said to have written the famous couplet:—

"For he that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,"—

erally supposed to form a part of Hudi-
s.—Monument in chancel to the wife of
nel Pepys, secretary to the Navy in
reigns of Charles II. and James II., and
ror of the entertaining Diary which
his name. Pepys's brother, Tom, was
died (March 18th, 1663-4), in the middle
e of the church, "just under my mother's
;" and Pepys himself (June 4th, 1703)
vault of his own making, by the side of
wife and brother. The burial service at
ys's funeral was read at 9 at night by
Hickes, author of the Thesaurus which
s his name. The parish register re-
s the baptism, (1590-1), of Devereux,
f of Essex, the Parliamentary general, and
s, that Lancelot Andrews (afterwards
op of Winchester) baptized the child,
preached the sermon on the occasion.

LAVE'S (ST.), JEWRY, or, ST. OLAVE
VELL, in the JEWRY. A church in Cole-
street Ward, destroyed in the Great
, and rebuilt by Wren in 1673-76.

In the Old Jewry is a proper parish church of
Olave Upwell, so called in record 1320."—*Stow*,
96.

erves as well for the parish of St. Martin
ary, and the right of presentation for
parishes belongs to the Crown. In the
church was buried Robert Large, mercer,
master of Caxton, the father of English
ting; and in the present church was
ed Alderman John Boydell, the well-
yn engraver and print-publisher, (d.
), whose example and encouragement
tributed to the formation and develop-
t of the British School of historical
ting. There is a monument to his
tory against the north wall.

LAVE'S (ST.), SILVER STREET. A
ch in Aldersgate Ward, destroyed in
Great Fire, and not rebuilt. *Stow* calls
a small thing, and without any note-
by monuments."

LAVE'S (ST.) STREET. The original
Tooley Street, into which it has become
upted in the course of time.

LAVE'S (ST.), TOOLEY STREET, SOUTH-
K. A church in the ward of Bridge
d Without, dedicated to St. Olaus, or
e, a Danish king, whose name has been
upted into Tooley; the church was
lt by Henry Flitcroft, the architect of
iles-in-the-Fields. Of the old church
e is a view by West and Toms.

On the bank of the river Thames is the parish
ch of St. Olave, a fair and neat large church,

but a far larger parish, especially of aliens, or
strangers, and poor people."—*Stow*, p. 154.

OLD BAILEY. A narrow street run-
ning between Ludgate-hill and Newgate-
street, in the midst of which, opposite to
Newgate, public executions take place. The
upper end was widened by the removal of
a troop of tenements called the Little Old
Bailey.

"I have not read how this street took that name,
but it is likely to have risen of some Court of old
time there kept; and I find, that in the year 1356,
the 34th of Edward III., the tenement and ground
upon Houndes ditch, between Ludgate on the
south, and Newgate on the north, was appointed
to John Cambridge, fishmonger, Chamberlain of
London, whereby it seemeth that the Chamber-
lains of London have there kept their Courts, as
now they do by the Guildhall, and till this day the
Mayor and Justices of this City kept their Ses-
sions in a part thereof, now called the Sessions
Hall, both for the City of London and Shire of
Middlesex."—*Stow*, p. 145.

Here is the "Old Bailey Sessions House,"
or "Central Criminal Court," regulated by
4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 36.

"This Justice Hall (commonly called the Ses-
sions House) is a fair and stately building, very
commodious for that affair; having large galleries
on both sides or ends, for the reception of specta-
tors. The Court Room being advanced by stone
steps from the ground, with rails and banisters in-
closed from the yard before it. And the Bail Dock,
which fronts the Court, where the prisoners are
kept until brought to their trials, is also inclosed.
Over the Court Room is a stately Dining Room,*
sustained by ten stone pillars; and over it a plat-
form, leaded with rails and banisters. There be
fair lodging-rooms and other conveniences on either
side of the Court. It standeth backwards, so that
it hath no front towards the street, only the gate-
way leading into the yard before the House, which
is spacious. It cost above 6000*l.* the building.
And in this place the Lord Mayor, Recorder, the
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace for the County
of Middlesex do sit, and keep his Majesty's Ses-
sions of Oyer and Terminer."—*Strype*, B. iii.,
p. 281.

"I find, upon investigation, that upwards of 2000
persons annually are placed at the bar of the Old
Bailey for trial; about one third are acquitted, one
third are first offences, and the remaining portion
have been convicted of felony before."—*Mr. Sheriff
Lawrie*, (*the Times of Nov. 28th, 1845*).

"—— that most celebrated place,
Where angry Justice shows her awful face;
Where little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state."
Garth's Dispensary.

* This still exists:—

"And wretches hang that Jurymen may dine."

The last person who stood in the pillory in London was Peter James Bossy, tried for perjury, and sentenced to transportation for seven years; previous to which he was to be imprisoned for six months in Newgate, and to stand in the pillory in the Old Bailey for one hour. The pillory part of the sentence took place on June 22nd, 1830. William Camden, the son of a painter-stainer, and the author of the *Britannia*, was born in the Old Bailey in 1550. In Ship-court (three doors from Newgate-street, on the west side) Hogarth's father kept a school; and at No. 67, at the corner of the court, William Hone, in 1817, published his three celebrated political parodies on the Catechism, the Litany, and the Creed, for which he was thrice tried at Guildhall, and thrice acquitted. At No. 68, the second door south of Ship-court, lived Jonathan Wild, the famous thief and thief-taker. His house was distinguished by the sign of Charles I.'s head.* At the execution of Holloway and Haggarty, in 1807, for the murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath, in 1802, twenty-eight people were crushed to death. [See Green Arbour Court.] Here the regicides were tried, and the following persons variously eminent:—Lord William Russell, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, Savage the poet, Elizabeth Canning, Dr. Dodd, Governor Wall, Bellingham, Thistlewood, Fauntleroy, &c. The building described by Strype was destroyed in the riots of 1780. The sessions are held eight times a year for the trial of criminals for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. City offences are tried before a jury of citizens, and county offences before county householders.

"The usual defence of a thief, especially at the Old Baily, is an *alibi*: to prove this by perjury is a common act of Newgate friendship; and there seldom is any difficulty in procuring such witnesses. I remember a felon within this twelve-month to have been proved to be in Ireland at the time the robbery was sworn to have been done in London, and acquitted; but he was scarce gone from the bar, when the witness was himself arrested for a robbery committed in London, at that very time when he swore both he and his friend were in Dublin; for which robbery I think he was tried and executed."—*H. Fielding, Increase of Robbers.*

OLD 'CHANGE, CHEAPSIDE, properly *Old Exchange.*

* Captain Alexander Smith's *Life of Jonathan Wild*, 12mo, 1726.

"Old Exchange, a street so called of the King's Exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of bullion to be coined."—*Stow*, p. 120.

The celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbould, in the reign of James I., in a "home among gardens near the Old Exchange." At the beginning of the last century, the place was chiefly inhabited by Armermerchants.† At present (1850) it is principally inhabited by calico printers and Manchester warehousemen. The church is dedicated to *St. Augustine*.

OLD EXCHANGE (THE). [See *Road to Old Exchange.*]

OLD KING'S HEAD TAVEL, LEADENHALL STREET. [See *Leadenhall Street.*]

OLD JEWRY. A street running from CHEAPSIDE into CATEATON STREET.

"Then is the Old Jewrie, a street so called, where Jews some time dwelling there, and near adjoining . . . William, Duke of Normandy, brought them from Rouen to inhabit here."—*Stow*, p. 105.

Observe.—Church of *St. Olave's, Jewry.*—On the east side the "Lord Mayor's Court," which the principal officers are the Recorder of London, the Common Serjeant, and the four Common Pleaders and the Attorneys. Alexander Brome, the Cavalier song-writer, was an attorney in this court, and Bancroft, the munificent founder of almshouses which bear his name, an office attached.—The last turning but two on the east side (walking towards Cateaton-street) was called Windmill-court, from the Windmill Tavern, mentioned in the curious inventory of "Innes for Horses seen and viewed," preparatory to the visit of Charles V. of Spain to Henry VIII., in the year 1522.‡ "From the Windmill," in the play of *Every Man in his Humour*, Kitley, in the same play, was a merchant in the Old Jewry. The house or palace of Sir Robert Clayton (of the time of Charles II.), on the west side, was long a magnificent example of a merchant's residence, containing a superb banquetting-room, wainscotted with cedar and adorned with battles of gods and giants. Here the *London Institution* was first lodged, and here, in the rooms he occupied

* Lord Herbert's *Autobiography*, p. 126.

† Strype, *B. iii.*, p. 141.

‡ Rutland Papers, p. 93.

ian, Professor Porson died, (1808).—
James Foster, Pope's "modest Foster"—

Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
Ten Metropolitans in preaching well"—

a preacher in the Old Jewry for more
twenty years. He first became popular
Lord Chancellor Hardwicke stopping
porch of his chapel in the Old Jewry,
scape from a shower of rain. Thinking
right as well hear what was going on,
went in, and was so well pleased that he
all his great acquaintances to hear
r.

OLD PALACE YARD. [See Palace
Yard.]

OLD STREET ROAD runs from Shore-
Church to St. Luke's Church, OLD
STREET, and contains more almshouses than
any other street in London.

OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S, runs from
St. Luke's Church to the Charter House.

Old Street, so called, for that it was the old
way from Aldersgate for the north-east parts
of England, before Bishopsgate was built, which
runneth east to a smith's forge, sometime a
forge before Shoreditch church, from whence the
coaches and carriages were to turn north to
St. Luke's land, Tottenham, Waltham, Ware," &c.—
p. 160.

The choicest fruits of the kingdom were reared
during James I.'s time by John Milton, in his
garden in Old Street."—*Oldys on Trees, (MS.)*

Old Street, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, was three
times the size of ground called "The Rose Ground,"
and was here, in a garden house, lived, in the
time of James I., Samuel Daniel, the poet.
Alley's Almshouses; Golden Lane; St.
James's Row; St. Luke's Church; St.
Luke's Hospital.]

OLYMPIC THEATRE, WYCH STREET,
DRURY LANE. Built in 1805 by Philip
James Bayly, of Astley's Amphitheatre, on the
old ground of old Craven House; opened
on the 18th, 1806, as the Olympic Pavilion;
burnt to the ground March 29th, 1849,
rebuilt and reopened Dec. 26th, 1849.
The first house was built of the timbers of
a French man-of-war, La Ville de Paris, in
the reign of William IV. went out as a midship-
man. The masts of the vessel formed the
roof, and were seen still erect long after the
theatre fell in. It was leased by Elliston, after
Drury-lane failure; but its best days
were under Madame Vestris.

OPERA HOUSE, HAYMARKET, the
best theatre in Europe, except that of

La Scala at Milan, and the second theatre
on the same site, was built from the designs
of Michael Novosielski, and altered and en-
larged by Nash and Repton in 1816-18.
The first theatre on the site (built and
established by Sir John Vanbrugh) was
opened April 9th, 1705, and burnt down
June 27th, 1789. The first stone of the
present house was laid April 3rd, 1790.
Many of the double boxes on the grand
tier have sold for as much as 7000*l.* and
8000*l.*; a box on the pit tier has sold for
4000*l.* The first Italian singer of note that
acquired celebrity in London was Francesca
Margherita de l'Épine, who retired in 1718.
Her great rival was Mrs. Katherine Tofts,
an Englishwoman; and to such a height
was the fever of party admiration carried,
that on Feb. 5th, 1703-4, Margherita was
both hissed and pelted. The first transla-
tion of an Italian opera attempted to be
performed in this country was Arsinoë,
Queen of Cyprus, performed at Drury-lane
on Jan. 16th, 1705. The translation was
made by Thomas Clayton, an Englishman,
and the singers who performed in it were
all English. It was perfectly successful.
The first opera performed entirely in Italian
was *Almahide*, in January, 1710. Nicolini
came to England in 1708, Handel in 1710,
Francesca Cuzzoni in 1723, and Farinelli
in 1734. The establishment of the Italian
opera in England is usually dated from the
arrival of Handel, and the appearance of
his first opera, *Rinaldo*, in 1711. There
is a good drawing of the original Opera
House in the Crowle Pennant in the British
Museum.

ORANGE COURT, LEICESTER SQUARE,
was so called from the colouring of the
stable of the King's Mews. Green-street
and Blue-street adjoining occupy the sites
of the Green and Blue Stables. I have
before me, while I write, a letter from
Allan Ramsay, the poet, to his son, the
painter, thus addressed: "To Mr. Allan
Ramsay at Mrs. Ross's in Orange Court
near the Meuse, London."

ORCHARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE,
derives its name from Orchard-Portman, in
Somersetshire, the seat of Lord Portman,
the ground-landlord. Sheridan and his
young wife (the beautiful Miss Linley) took
their first town-house in London in this
street, and here Sheridan wrote *The Rivals*
and *The Duenna*.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. The business
of the Office of the Master-General and

Board of Ordnance is conducted at No. 86, Pall Mall, and at the Tower of London. The stores are kept at the Tower, and the correspondence is carried on at the office in Pall Mall. The total cost of the whole establishment is about 55,000*l.* a year. The Pall Mall Office was built for the Duke of York, brother of George III., (d. 1767), and was afterwards inhabited by the Duke's brother, Henry, Duke of Cumberland, (d. 1790).

ORIENTAL CLUB, 18, HANOVER SQUARE, founded 1824, by Sir John Malcolm, and is composed of noblemen and gentlemen who have travelled or resided in Asia, at St. Helena, in Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or at Constantinople; or whose official situations connect them with the administration of our Eastern government abroad or at home. Entrance-money, 20*l.*; annual subscription, 8*l.* The Club possesses some good portraits of Clive, Stringer Lawrence, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir David Ochterloney, Sir G. Pollock, Sir W. Nott, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir H. Pottinger, Duke of Wellington, &c.

ORMOND STREET (GREAT) runs from *Queen's-square, Bloomsbury*, into *Lamb's-Conduit-street*. Hatton, in 1708, describes it as "a street of fine new buildings." "That side of it next the fields," says Ralph, writing in 1734, "is beyond question one of the most charming situations about town." *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Dr. Hickee, Author of the *Thesaurus*. "Direct to me," he writes to Thoresby in that year, "at my house in Ormond-street, in Red-Lion-fields."—Robert Nelson, the author of *Fasts and Festivals*.—Dr. Mead, at No. 49, corner of *Powis-place*. This celebrated physician died here in 1754. There is a good garden behind the house, at the bottom of which was a museum.—Dr. Stukeley, "next door to the Duke of Powis," from whence he dates his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, (folio, 1724).—Dr. Hawkesworth, in 1773.—Lord Chancellor Thurlow, at No. 45. The Great Seal of England was stolen from this house on the night of the 24th of March, 1784, the day before the dissolution of Parliament. The thieves got in by scaling the garden-wall, and forcing two iron bars out of the kitchen window. They then made their way to the Chancellor's study, broke open the drawers of his lordship's writing-table, ransacked the room, and carried away the Great Seal, rejecting the pouch as of little value, and the mace as too unwieldy.

The thieves were discovered, but the Seal being of silver, had got into circulation through the melting-pot; and patents important public documents were delayed until a new one was made.

"There are at present in several parts of the city what they call 'Street Clubs,' in which chief inhabitants of the street converse together every night. I remember, upon my inquiry after lodgings in Ormond Street, the landlord recommend that quarter of the town, told me it was at that time a very good club in it. He told me, upon further discourse with him, that or three noisy country squires, who were set there the year before, had considerably sunk the price of house rent; and that the club, (to prevent the like inconveniences for the future) had thought of taking every house that became vacant from their own hands, till they had found a tenant fit of a sociable nature and good conversation." *Addison, The Spectator*, No. 9.

[See *Powis House*.]

ORMOND YARD, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. So called from the London residence of St. James's-square of James Butler, Duke of Ormond, who did so much and suffered so much in the cause of King Charles II. The gallant Earl of Ossory was his son, and the beautiful Countess of Chesterfield of De Grammont's Memoirs, his daughter. His grandson and heir was attainted, 1715, for his participation in the rebellion of that year.

"York Street comes out of St. James's Square a broad street, but the greatest part is taken up by the garden walls of the late Duke of Ormond's house on the one side, and on the other side by the house inhabited by the Lord Cornwallis." *Strype's Stow*, ed. 1720, B. vi., p. 83.

OSNABURG ROW, PIMLICO. So called by way of compliment to the Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg, and second son of King George III.

OXENDON STREET, COVENTRY STREET, HAYMARKET. Built circ. 1675.† Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist Divine, built a chapel in this street, on the west side, the back of the garden wall of the house of Mr. Secretary Coventry, from whom Coventry-street derives its name. Baxter's principles were so little to the liking of Secretaries of State, that he caused the King's dragoons to be beat under the windows of the chapel.

* Charles, fourth Lord Cornwallis, married Lady Charlotte Butler, daughter and at length the heir to Richard, Earl of Arran, second son of James, the great Duke of Ormond.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

rown the voice of the preacher. The
nel from which Baxter was in this way
en was afterwards let by him for 40*l.* a
to Dr. Lloyd, the then vicar of the
sh in which the chapel stood.*

**OXFORD COURT, LONDON STONE,
LDBROOK WARD.**

Oxford Court, so called from a fair and large
t house, sometime pertaining to the prior of Tor-
ton in Sussex, since to the Earls of Oxford,
now to Sir John Hart, alderman; which
se hath a fair garden thereunto lying on the
t side thereof. In this Oxford place Sir Am-
se Nicholas kept his mayoralty, and since him
said Sir John Hart."—*Stow*, p. 84.

OXFORD STREET. A line of thorough-
one mile and a half long, between *St.*
's Pound and old *Tyburn* Turnpike,
so called from its being the highway
a London to Oxford. In 1708 it was
vn as *Tyburn-road*.† It is, however,
what uncertain when it was first formed
a continuous line of street, and in what
it was first called Oxford-street. The
Mr. J. T. Smith, a curious inquirer
in London for more than fifty years,
us, at p. 24 of *A Book for a Rainy Day*,
"On the front of the first house, No. 1,
xford-street, near the second-floor win-
s, is the following inscription cut in
e: OXFORD STREET, 1725." This no-
er exists. Another authority on the
ect is Lysons.‡ "The row of houses,"
Lysons, "on the north side of *Tyburn*
l., was completed in 1729, and it was
called *Oxford-street*." There is, how-
good reason to suppose that it received
resent name at a still earlier date; for
one, let into the wall at the corner of
bone-place, is inscribed, "RATHBONE
CE, OXFORD STREET, 1718," an inscrip-
evidently coeval with the date upon it.

PADDINGTON. A village at the west
end of London, containing, in 1795,
t 340 houses; § now a large and in-
sing parish, and part of the great
opolis.

Pitt is to Addington
As London is to Paddington."—*Camling*.
King Edgar gave the manor of Paddington to
minster Abbey; the grant was confirmed by

xaxter's Breviate, p. 56—An Historical Account
own Life, by Edmund Calamy, 2 vols., 8vo,
i. 68. † Hatton, p. 84.
Environs, iii. 257. § Lysons, i. 336.

"I remember Oxford Street a deep hollow road,
and full of sloughs; with here and there a ragged
house, the lurking place of cut-throats: insomuch
that I never was taken that way by night, in my
hackney coach, to a worthy uncle's, who gave me
lodgings in his house in George Street, but I went
in dread the whole way."—*Pennant*.

"A new Bear Garden, called Figg's Theatre,
being a stage for the Gladiators or Prize-fighters,
is built on the Tyburn Road. N.B.—The gentle-
men of the science taking offence at its being
called Tyburn Road, though it really is so, will
have it called the Oxford Road."—*A Tour through
Great Britain, by a Gentleman*, London, 1725, ii.
191.

[See Pantheon; Camelford House.] New
Oxford-street, opened for carriages March
6th, 1847, occupies the site of the "Rookery"
of St. Giles, through which it was driven at
a cost of 290,227*l.* 4*s.* 10*s.*, of which 113,963*l.*
was paid to the Duke of Bedford alone for
freehold purchases. All that remained, in
the autumn of 1849, of this infamous
Rookery (so called as a place of resort for
sharppers and quarrelsome people) was in-
cluded and condensed in ninety-five wretched
houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street,
wherein, incredible as the fact may appear,
no less than 2850 persons were crammed on
1 to 1 ¹/₁₀ acre of ground. In these noisome
abodes nightly shelter, at 3*d.* per head,
might be obtained.*

**OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB,
PALL MALL.** Built 1838, (Sidney Smirke,
A.R.A., architect). Entrance-money, 20
guineas; annual subscription, 10 guineas.
Number of members, 1000.

OZINDA'S CHOCOLATE HOUSE.

"Dinner was dressed in the queen's kitchen,
and was mighty fine. We eat it at Ozinda's
Chocolate house, just by St. James's."—*Swift*,
Journal to Stella, (Scott, iii. 76).

Henry I., King Stephen, and Henry II. At the
Dissolution it was made part of the revenues of
the Bishopric of Westminster; and when that
see was abolished soon after its establishment,
Edward VI. gave it to Ridley, Bishop of London,
and his successors."—*Newcourt's Repertorium*,
i. 703.

The old church (taken down in 1791) was
built by Sir Joseph Sheldon and Daniel
Sheldon, to whom the manor was leased by
Sheldon, Bishop of London and Archbishop
of Canterbury in the reign of Charles II.

* Times of Oct 22nd, 1849.

The first stone of the present edifice was laid Oct. 20th, 1788, and the church consecrated April 27th, 1791. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—John Bushnell, the sculptor of the figures on Temple Bar, (d. 1701).—Francis Vivares, the engraver, (d. 1780); in the churchyard: (there was a tomb to his memory when Lysons wrote).—George Barrett, the painter, (d. 1784).—Thomas Banks, R.A., the sculptor, (d. 1805); in the churchyard on the south side.—John Hall, the engraver, (d. 1797).—Lewis Schiavonetti, the engraver, (d. 1810); in the churchyard.—Caleb Whitefoord, (d. 1810), the Papyrus Cursor of the newspaper press, and the hero of Wilkie's Letter of Introduction.

"Here Whitefoord reclines, and deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man!"

Ye newspaper wittings! ye pert scribbling folks!
Who copied his squibs, and re-echoed his jokes;
Ye tame imitators, ye servile herd, come,
Still follow your master and visit his tomb:
To deck it bring with you festoons of the Vine,
And copious libations bestow on his shrine;
Then strew all around it (you can do no less)
Cross-Readings, Ship News and Mistakes of the
Press."—*Goldsmith's Retaliation.*

Michael Bryan, author of the Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, (d. 1821).—Joseph Nollekens, the sculptor, (d. 1823).—Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress, (d. 1831); in the new burial-ground. Mrs. Siddons lived for many years at Westbourne Farm, in this parish, but the *Great Western Railway* has destroyed all trace of her pretty grounds.—William Collins, R.A., (d. 1847), distinguished for his sea-shore scenes; his grave is marked by a marble cross. *Observe.*—In the chancel of the church,—tablet to Nollekens, the sculptor, (d. 1823), by Behnes; tablet to Mrs. Siddons; also, in the body of the church, tablet to Richard Twiss, author of the Verbal Index to Shakspeare. The marriage register contains the following interesting entry:—"William Hogarth, Esq., and Jane Thornhill, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, married March 23rd, 1729." Bayswater and Hyde Park Gardens are in Paddington parish, which now contains four new churches; St. James's, now the parish church, at the end of Oxford and Cambridge-terraces; St. John's, in Southwick-crescent, possessing a good stained glass window; Holy Trinity, (Thomas Cundy, architect), at the end of Westbourne-terrace; and All Souls', at the end of Star-street. St. Mary's Hospital, now in course of erection, has cost

already upwards of 30,000*l.* The new church in the Bishop's-road, at the end of Westbourne-terrace, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is one of the best of our modern churches; (Thomas Cundy, architect). The Paddington Canal was made pursuant to an Act passed in 1795, and opened July 1, 1801; it joins the Grand Junction Canal.

"There would be nothing to make the Canals of Venice more poetical than that of Paddington were it not for its artificial adjuncts."—*Byron.*

PADDINGTON STREET, BAILEY STREET. Here are two cemeteries appertaining to the parish of St. Marylebone. The cemetery on the south side was created in 1733, that on the north in 1734. Baretta, author of the Italian Dictionary which bears his name, is buried in the north cemetery.

PAINTED CHAMBER. A celebrated apartment in the old Palace of the Kings of England at Westminster, 80 feet in length, 20 in breadth, and 50 in height, receiving its principal light from windows, two at the east and two at the north. It was hung with tapestry in 1800, when in consequence of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the increased accommodation required in the House of Commons, the tapestry wainscoting were taken down, and the interesting discovery made that the interior had been originally painted with single figures and historical subjects, arranged around a chamber in a succession of subjects or bands, somewhat similar to the Bay Tapestry. Careful drawings were made the time by J. T. Smith, for his book of Westminster; and still more careful drawings in 1819, by Charles Stothard, engraved in vol. vi. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, with accompanying letter-press by John Gage Rokewode. Here, "at a conference of both Houses, July 6th, 1680, Waller made his celebrated speech in Parliament, upon delivering the impeachment against Mr. Justice Crawley, in the matter of ship-money. Here were held, a few years later, the private sittings of the Court of Justice, for bringing Charles II. to a public trial in Westminster Hall, here the death-warrant of the King, signed by Cromwell, Dick Ingoldsby, and the rest of the regicides; and here Chatham's body lay in state.

* Lysons, iii. 253.

† Whitelocke, ed. 1732, pp. 367, 372.

PAINTER-STAINERS' HALL, No. LITTLE TRINITY LANE. The Painters' Company (the forerunners of the Royal Academy) existed as a licensed guild of long standing long prior to 1580, but they had no charter of incorporation before 1676. The minutes of the Company commence in the early part of the reign of James I.; some of the entries are curious. Orders are made to compel the foreign painters then resident in London, Gentileschi, Verelst, and Van Dyck, &c., to pay certain fines for following their art without being free of the Painter-Stainers' Company. The fines, however, were never paid, the Court painters being the Painter-Stainers in the City at large. Cornelius Jansen was a member, and Inigo Jones and Van Dyck occasional guests at their annual feasts. The Hall is very dark. Here are a few pictures that deserve inspection: *Observe*.—No. 21. The Tower of London, by Waggoner; engraved by W. Kent's London.—No. 31. Full-length of Charles II., by John Baptist Gaspars.—No. 37. Full-length of the Queen of Charles II. by Huysman.—No. 33. Full-length of William III., by Sir Godfrey Kneller; preceded by Sir Godfrey.—No. 28. Full-length of Queen Anne, by Dahl.—No. 41. Magnifying Glass, by Sebastian Franck, (small, on copper).—No. 42. Camden in his dress as a Frenchman; presented to the Company by Thomas Morgan, master in 1676. Camden left a will, by which he directed the purchase of a piece of plate, upon which he directed the following inscription to be put: "Gul. Camdenus, Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit." The loving cup of the Society of great antiquaries is produced every St. Andrew's day at the annual feast of the Company. Charles Catton, one of the original members of the Royal Academy, was master of the Company in 1784. No Royal Academician of the present day would even dream of becoming a member.

PALACE YARD (OLD). An open space between the Houses of Parliament and St. Stephen's Chapel, and so called from the Palace of our Kings at Westminster. [See Westminster.] It has been the scene of many popular executions. Here Jan. 31st, 1605, Guy Fawkes, T. Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes were executed for the Gunpowder Plot. Here Lord Sanquhar was hanged for the murder of Turner, a fencing master, Whitefriars; his execution is called Lord Bacon the most exemplary piece of justice in any king's reign. Here, in 1618,

Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded. Here, June 30th, 1637, Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton stood in the pillory, with S. L. (seditious libeller) set on their cheeks; Bastwick's wife stood on the scaffold—received her husband's ears in her lap, and kissed them. Here, March 9th, 1648-9, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Holland, and Lord Capel were beheaded. The front of the scaffold was toward Westminster Hall.* Edmund Calamy died at his house in Old Palace-yard, in 1732.

PALACE YARD (NEW). The open space before the north entrance to Westminster Hall, so called from the Palace of our Kings at Westminster. [See Westminster.] The Clock-tower, long its distinguishing feature, was originally built, temp. Edward I., out of the fine imposed on Ralph de Hingham, Chief Justice of England. There is a capital view of it by Hollar. The great bell of the tower (Westminster Tom) was given by William III. to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and the metal of which it was made forms to this day a part of the great bell of the Cathedral.

"Before the Great Hall there is a large Court called the new Palace, where there is a strong tower of stone, containing a clock, which striketh on a great Bell [Great Tom of Westminster] every hour, to give notice to the Judges how the time passeth; when the wind is south-south-west, it may be heard unto any part of London, and commonly it presageth wet weather."—*Howell's Lendinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 378.

"We made our exit from the Hall and crossed the Palace Yard, on the east side of which lay the reliques of Westminster Stone Clock Case, in a confused heap of ruin. The common people have a notion (but of no authority as I know of) that this Bell was paid for by a fine levied upon some Judge for the unlawful determination of some weighty affair, in which he suffered himself to be bribed to partiality; and that it was converted to the use of a Clock with this moral intent, that whenever it struck it might be a warning to all succeeding magistrates in the Courts at Westminster how they do injustice."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy*, Pt. 8.

"That ingenious tractat [Harrington's Oceana], together with his and H. Nevill's snuart discourses and invectives, dayly at Coffee-houses made many Proselytes. Insomuch, that A^o. 1659, the beginning of Michaelmas time, he [Harrington] had every night a meeting at the (then) Turk's Head in the New Palace Yard, where they take water, the next house to the stairs at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large oval-table, with a passage in the middle for Miles to

* Whitlocke, p. 387.

deliver his coffee. About it sate his disciples, and the virtuosì. The discourses in this kind were the most ingeniose and smart, that ever I heard or expect to hear, and lauded with great eagerness: the arguments in the Parl. House were but flat to it. Here we had (very formally) a balloting box, and ballotted how things should be carried by way of Tentemens. The room was every evening full as it could be crammed. Mr. Cyriack Skinner, an ingeniose young gent., scholar to John Milton, was *chambre-man*."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, iii. 371.

"The New Palace Yard being anciently inclosed with a wall, there were four gates therein; the only one at present remaining is that on the east which leads to Westminster stairs; and the three others that are demolished were that on the north which led to the Woolstaple; that on the west called Highgate (a very beautiful and stately edifice) was situate at the east end of Union Street; but it having occasioned great obstruction to the members of Parliament in their passage to and from their respective Houses, the same was taken down in the year 1706, as was also the third at the north end of St. Margaret's Lane, anno 1731, on the same account."—*Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 729.

Here stood Cotton House and garden. *Observ.*—North front of Westminster Hall.—Church of St. Margaret, Westminster.—Bronze statue of Canning, by Sir R. Westmacott; cost 7000*l*.

PALL MALL. A spacious street extending from the foot of ST. JAMES'S STREET to the foot of the HAYMARKET, and so called from a game of that name introduced into England in the reign of Charles I., perhaps earlier. King James I., in his *Basilicon Doron*, recommends it as a game that Prince Henry should use. The name (from *Palla* a ball, and *Maglia* a mallet) is given to avenues and walks in other countries, as at Utrecht in Holland. The Malls at Blois, Tours, and Lyons are mentioned by Evelyn in his *Memoirs*, under the year 1644.

"A paille-mall is a wooden hammer set to the end of a long staffe to strike a boule with, at which game noblemen and gentlemen in France doe play much."—*The French Garden for English Ladies*, Svo, 1621.

"Among all the exercises of France, I preferre none before the Paille-Maille, both because it is a gentleman-like sport, not violent, and yields good occasion and opportunity of discourse, as they walke from the one marke to the other. I marvell among many more apish and foolish toys which we have brought out of France, that we have not brought this sport also into England."—*Sir Robert Dallington, A Method for Travel*, 4to, 1598.

"Pale Maille (Fr.) a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron (standing at either end of an alley), which

he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the num agreed on, wins. This game was heretofore u in the long alley near St. James's, and vulga called Pell-Mell."—*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 16

It is usual to ascribe the introduction of the game, and the first formation of the *M* to Charles II., but this is only a vulgar error; for a piece or parcel of past ground called "Pell Mell Close," part which was planted with apple trees, (App Tree-yard, St. James's-square, still exists is described by the Commissioners for Survey of the Crown Lands, in 1650, & the Close must have taken its name from the particular locality where the game is played. And that this was the case is proved by the same Survey, the Commission valuing at 70*l*. "All those Elm Trees standing in Pall Mall walk, in a very decent & regular manner on both sides the way being in number 140" In the rate-book of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the year 1656, I find eight names of persons described as living "In the Pall Mall;" and in 1660 I find a heading, "Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall." The Mall in James's Park was made by Charles II. The Mall in the present street existed early as the reign of James I. Charles was fond of the game.

"Here a well-polished Mall gives us the joy,
To see our Prince his matchless force employ;
His manly posture and his graceful mien,
Vigour and youth in all his motions seen;
No sooner has he touched the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the Mall,
And such a fury from his arm has got,
As from a smoking culverin 'twere shot."

Waller, on St. James's Park

One of the scenes in Wycherley's *Love Wood*, or *St. James's Park*, is laid in old Pall Mall. This, I suppose, is what now call the street; for the first time Pepys mentions Pell Mell is under the 5th of July, 1660, where he says, "We were Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house clubbing), and there we spent till ten night." This is not only one of the earliest references to Pall Mall, as an inhabit locality, but one of the earliest uses of the word "clubbing" in its modern signification of a Club, and additionally interesting seeing that the street still maintains a Johnson would have called its "clubbal character."

"16 Sept. 1660. To the Park, where I saw far they had proceeded in the Pell-mell, at making a river through the Park, which I never seen before since it was begun."—*Pepys*

"2 April, 1661. To St. James's Park where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the best time that ever I saw the sport."—*Pepys*.

"15 May, 1663. I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was reeping of it; who told me of what the earth is fixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all ere is cockle-shells powdered, and spread to keep fast; which however in dry weather turns to dust and deads the ball."—*Pepys*.

"4 Jan. 1663-4. To St. James's Park seeing people play at Pell Mell; where it pleased me mightily to hear a gallant, lately come from France, rear at one of his companions for suffering his an (a spruce blade) to be so saucy as to strike a ball while his master was playing on the Mall."—*Pepys*.

"It was King Charles II. who gave Dryden the hint for writing his poem called the Medal. One day as the King was walking in The Mall, and talking with Dryden, he said, 'If I was a poet, and think I am poor enough to be one, I would write a poem on such a subject in the following manner'—and then gave him the plan for it. Dryden took the hint, carried the poem as soon as it was finished to the King, and had a present of a hundred broad pieces for it."—*Spence's Anecdotes*, p. 171.

"In the meane time Mr. Hobbes meetes with the King [Charles II.] in the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke; tells him how he had been served by the ease of Christ Church, in a booke then in the Presse, and withall desires his Majestie to be eased to give him leave to vindicate himself. The King seeming to be troubled at the dealing of the Deane, gave Mr. Hobbes leave conditionally, that he touch nobody but him who had abused him."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 617.

"The writing of that play [Love in a Wood] was the occasion of his [Wycherley's] becoming acquainted with one of King Charles's mistresses in a very particular manner. As Mr. Wycherley was going through Pall Mall, towards St. James's, in his chariot, he met the foresaid lady [the Duchess of Cleveland] in hers, who thrusting half her body out of her chariot, cry'd out aloud to him, 'You, Wycherley, you are a son of a whore,' at the same time laughing aloud and heartily. Perhaps, if, if you never heard of this passage before, you may be surpris'd at so strange from one of the most beautiful and best bred ladies in the world. Mr. Wycherley was very much surpris'd at it, yet not so much but he soon apprehended it was spoke with allusion to the latter end of a song in the fore-mentioned play:—

'When parents are slaves
Their brats cannot be any other;
Great Wits and great Braves
Have always a Punk to their Mother.'

Dennis's Letters, 8vo, 1721, p. 215.

'O bear me to the path of fair Pall Mall,
Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell!
At distance rolls along the gilded coach,
No sturdy carmen on thy walks encroach.'

Gay, Trivia.

"There was a club held at the King's Head in Pall Mall, that arrogantly called itself The World. Lord Stanhope then (now Lord Chesterfield), Lord Herbert, &c., &c., were members. Epigrams were proposed to be written on the glasses, by each member after dinner; once when Dr. Young was invited thither, the doctor would have declined writing because he had no diamond; Lord Stanhope lent him his, and he wrote immediately:

'Accept a miracle instead of wit;

See two dull lines, with Stanhope's pencil writ.'

Spence's Anecdotes, by Singer, p. 377.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician. He was living in the Pavement in 1658, and in Pall Mall (I presume the same as the Pavement) from 1664 to 1689, when he died. He is buried in St. James's Church. Mr. Fox told Mr. Rogers, that Sydenham was sitting at his window looking on the Mall, with his pipe in his mouth and a silver tankard before him, when a fellow made a snatch at the tankard and ran off with it. Nor was he overtaken, said Fox, before he got among the bushes in Bond-street, and there they lost him.—Nell Gwynne; in 1670, on the "east end, north side," next to Lady Mary Howard; from 1671 to her death in 1687, in a house on the "south side," with a garden towards the Park—now No. 79, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Paris. The house, however, has been rebuilt since Nell inhabited it. The "south side, west end," was inhabited in 1671 as follows:—

"Mrs. Mary Knight [Madam Knight the Singer—the King's mistress],

* * * * *
Edward Griffin, Esq., [Treasurer of the Chamber
Maddam Elinor Gwyn,
The Countess of Portland,
The Lady Reyneloh,
Doctor Barrow."*

"5 March, 1671. I thence walk'd with him [Charles II.] thro' St. James's Parke to the gardens, where I both saw and heard a very familiar discourse between [the King] and Mrs. Nellie, as they call'd an impudent Comedian, she looking out of her garden on a terrace at the top of the wall,† and [the King] standing on y^e greene walke under it. I was heartily sorry at this scene. Thence

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Nell stood on a mount to speak to the King. The following advertisement from the "Postman" newspaper of April, 1703, affords an interesting glimpse of this locality:—"One, two, or three houses, about the middle of the Pall Mall, on the Park side, with Gardens and Mounts adjoining to the Royal Garden, to be sold or let by long lease. Enquire at the 2 Golden Balls, in the Pall Mall over against St. James's Square."

the King walk'd to the Duchess of Cleaveland, another lady of pleasure and curse of our nation."—*Evelyn*.

"The Pall Mall, a fine long street. The houses on the south side have a pleasant prospect into the King's Garden; and besides they have small gardens behind them, which reach to the wall, and to many of them there are raised Mounts, which give them the prospect of the said Garden and of the Park."—*Styrie*, B. vi., p. 81.

"My friend Dr. Heberden has built a fine house in Pall Mall, on the Palace side; he told me it was the only freehold house on that side; that it was given by a long lease by Charles II. to Nell Gwyn, and upon her discovering it to be *only a lease* under the Crown, she returned him the lease and conveyances, saying she had always *conveyed free* under the Crown, and always would; and would not accept it till it was *conveyed free* to her by an Act of Parliament made on and for that purpose. Upon Nell's death it was sold, and has been conveyed free ever since. I think Dr. Heberden purchased it of the Waldegrave family."—*W. F. Ewin* to *Rev. James Granger*, (*Granger's Letters*, p. 308).

Sir William Temple, in 1681, two doors eastward of Nell Gwynne.—Hon. Robert Boyle, next to Sir William Temple, and three from Nell Gwynne, in 1683.—Countess of Southesk, on the south side, in 1671. This is the celebrated Countess of De Grammont's Memoirs.—Duke of Schomberg, (d. 1690), in the large brick house known as Schomberg House, now Payne and Foss the booksellers'. [*See Schomberg House.*]—The great Duke of Marlborough, in *Marlborough House*.—George Psalmanazar had lodgings here on his first arrival, and here he was visited as an inhabitant of Formosa.—Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe, the Bubo of Pope.

"Dodgington's house in Pall Mall stood close to the garden the Prince had bought there of Lord Chesterfield; and during Dodington's favour the Prince had suffered him to make a door out of his house into his garden, which, upon the first decay of his interest, the Prince shut up—building and planting before Dodington's house, and changing every lock in his own to which he had formerly given Dodington keys."—*Lord Hervey's Memoirs*, i. 434.

William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in Schomberg House, in 1760.—Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, originally a footman. He opened a shop here in 1735, with the sign of "Tully's Head," and dying in 1764, was buried at Durham.

"To he spoke with every Thursday at Tully's head in Pall Mall, Adam Fitz-Adam."—*The World*, No. 1.

Thomas Gainsborough, the painter, in the

western wing of Schomberg House, from 1777 to 1783.—Sir Walter Scott, in lodging at No. 25. Many entries in his Diary are dated from this house, but the whole frontage has since been altered. [*See Smyrr Coffee House.*] At the King's Arms me in 1734, the Liberty or Rump Steak Club consisting exclusively of peers in eager opposition to Sir Robert Walpole; there is a list of the Club in the Marchmont Paper (ii 20). At the Star and Garter Tavern William, fifth Lord Byron, (d. 1798), killed (1765) his neighbour and friend, Mr. Chaworth, in what was rather a broil than a duel. The quarrel was a very foolish one—a dispute between the combatants, whether Lord Byron, who took no care of his game, or Mr. Chaworth, who did, had more game on their manor. Lord Byron was tried and acquitted. This celebrated street (in Charles II.'s time occasionally called Catharine-street) was, Jan. 23th, 1807, the first street in London lighted with gas. The second was Bishopsgate-street. The individual to whom we owe this public benefit was a German, named Winsor. *Observe.*—On the south side, Marlborough House Schomberg House, the Guards' Club, Oxford and Cambridge Club, Harding's the fashionable haberdasher, Ordnance Office, Carlton Club, Reform Club, Travellers' Club, Athenæum Club, United Service Club; and on the north side, the British Institution, the Army and Navy Club; and refer to each for particular descriptions.

PALSGRAVE COURT, in the STRAND near Temple Bar, was so called from a tavern having for its sign the head of the Palsgrave, the husband of the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter of James I. William Faithorne, an early engraver of great merit lived "at the sign of the Ship, next to the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave Head Tavern, without Temple Bar." Here Prior and Montague make the Country Mouse and the City Mouse bilk the hackney coachman.

"But now at Piccadilly they arrive,
And taking coach, t'wards Temple-Bar they drive,
But at St. Clement's Church, eat out the back;
And slipping through the Palsgrave, bilked poor
back."—*Prior and Montague, The Hind and the Panther Transverser's d.*

PANCRAS (ST.) IN THE FIELDS A prebendal manor in Middlesex, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, containing a parish church, erected circ. 1180 situated on the north side of the road lead-

from King's Cross to Kentish Town, consisting of a nave and chancel, built of red brick and flints; and a new church described in a succeeding article.

Pancras Church standeth all alone, as utterly forsaken, old and weather-beaten, which, for the sanctity thereof, is thought not to yield to Paul's Church in London. About this church have bin many things now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentishtowne and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come here, for they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be interred, they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or churchyard, where (no doubt) it lieth as secure against the day of resurrection, as if it laie in stately Paule's."—*Norden, Spec. Brit. vol. 4to, 1593.*

The prebend of Pancras was held by Lantons and Andrews in the time of James I., and afterwards by Archdeacon Paley in the reign of George I.

"Of late," says Strype, "those of the Roman Catholic religion have affected to be buried here."* This interesting little church was enlarged by Mr. A. D. Gough, and rededicated for divine service after enlargement on the 5th, 1848. The monuments deserve particular notice. *Observe.*—Against the north wall of the chancel a monument, much decayed, (circ. 1500), but without name or inscription; the recesses for the brasses are remaining;—against the south wall a monument, surmounted by a palette and pencils, executed by Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter, (d. 1672): the arms are those of Sir Edward Dering, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., at whose expense probably the monument was erected;—near the doorway, a monument, with two figures, to William Platt, (d. 1637), and wife, erected at the expense of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1743, and removed hither to the chapel at Highgate in 1833. In the churchyard, near the church door, and on your right as you enter, is a headstone to William Woollett, the engraver, (d. 1785), and his widow, (d. 1819). At the further end of the churchyard, on the north side, is an altar-tomb to William Godwin, author of *Enquiry into the Principles of Moral Reform*, (d. 1836), and his two wives; Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, author of *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, (d. 1797); and Mary Jane, (d. 1841). Near the sexton's

house is a headstone to John Walker, author of the *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*, (d. 1807). The several footways in this crowded churchyard are laid with fragments of broken tombstones, some perhaps of interest; for here were buried, as the register records:—Abraham Woodhead, (d. 1678), reputed by some to have been the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. Woodhead gives a long account of him, and adds, "that he was buried in the churchyard of St. Pancras, about 22 paces from the chancel, on the south side. Afterwards was a raised altar-monument, built of brick, covered with a thick plank of blue marble, put over his grave."—Obadiah Walker, (d. 1693). He was buried near his friend, Abraham Woodhead, with this short inscription:



PER BONAM FAMAM ET INFAMIAM
OB. JAN. 31, A. D. 1699, ÆT. 86.

John Ernest Grabe, D.D., (d. 1711), editor of a valuable edition of the Septuagint. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.—Jeremy Collier, (d. 1726), the writer against the immorality of the stage in the time of Dryden.—Ned Ward, (d. 1731), author of the *London Spy*. He kept a punch-house in Fulwood's-rents in Holborn. His hearse was attended by a single mourning coach, containing only his wife and daughter, as he had directed it should be in his poetical will, written six years before he died.—Bevil Higgons, (d. 1735). He wrote against Burnet's *History*.—Lewis Theobald, (d. 1744), the hero of the early editions of the *Dunciad*, and the editor of *Shakspeare*.†—Lady Henrietta Beard, daughter of an Earl of Waldegrave, widow of Lord Edward Herbert, and wife of Lord Edward Herbert, (d. 1753).—S. F. Ravenet, the engraver, (d. 1764). In this church, (Feb. 13th, 1718-19), Jonathan Wild was married to his third wife. St. Pancras is now no longer in the fields. "Brother Kemp," says Nash in *Queen Elizabeth's time* to Kemp the actor, "as many alhailes to thy person as there be haicocks in July at Pancredge:"‡ and Norden has left a description of the St. Pancras in 1593, which De Foe has confirmed, more than a century after, in his *History of Colonel Jack*:

"And although this place be as it were forsaken of all, and true men seldom frequent the same but upon devyne occasions, yet it is visyted and usuall haunted of roages, vagabondes, harlettes,

* Strype, App., p. 130; and compare note in Strype's *Boswell*, v. 332. The preference is a prejudice.

* Ath. Ox., ed. 1721, ii. 618.

† Nichols's *Illus.*, ii. 745. ‡ Almond for a Parrot.

and thieves, who assemble not ther to pray, but to wayte for praye, and manie fall into their hands clothed, that are glad when they are escaped naked. Walk not ther too late."—*Norden*, (in 1593), *MS. Account of Middlesex*, quoted by *Ellis*, in *Norden's Essex*, xiii.

Bishop Burnet, describing the locality in which Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey's body was discovered, tells us it was found in the fields beyond St. Pancras; the exact locality, as we should now describe it, was the field beyond Primrose-hill. When Burnet wrote, near St. Pancras was the best description he could give. The parish contains a population of about 160,000 persons. In 1801, the population was only 36,000. The present increase is about 2000 a year.

PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE. So called from the church of *St. Pancras, Soper-lane*. Here are two burial-grounds appertaining to churches destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, viz. *St. Pancras, Soper-lane*, and *St. Benet Sherchog*; the latter is nearest *Bucklersbury*.

PANCRAS (ST.) NEW CHURCH, near **ELSTON SQUARE**, in the New road, was built by the Messrs. Inwood. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of York, July 1st, 1819, and the church consecrated by the Bishop of London, April 7th, 1822. The exterior, with its side porticos of Caryatides, is considered a not very successful adaptation of Greek models. The steeple or tower is inelegant, and the interior, though spacious, wants elevation; and worse still, wants light. The Messrs. Inwood's model for the interior body of the church was the Erechtheum at Athens, and the whole structure was erected at a cost of 76,679*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The pulpit and reading-desk are made of the celebrated Fairlop oak, which stood in Hainault Forest, in Essex, and gave its name to the fair long held under its branches. Gilpin mentions this tree in his *Forest Scenery*. "The tradition of the country," he says, "traces it half way up the Christian era." It was blown down in 1820.

PANCRAS (ST.), SOPER LANE. A church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Stow describes it as "a proper small church." The name is preserved in *Pancras-lane*. Abraham Fleming, (d. 1607), the earliest translator into English verse of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil, was rector of this church.

PANNIER ALLEY, NEWGATE STREET

"Panyer Alley, a passage out of Paternoster Row, and is called of such a sign Panyar Alley. *Stow*, p. 128.

Observe.—In the middle of the alley, against the east wall, a figure of a pannier, with a boy with a bunch of grapes sitting upon it, and this inscription:—

"When you have sought the City round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.
Aug. 26, 1688."

PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE, built by Robert Barker, (d. 1806), inventor of the species of exhibition which gives name to the building. The exhibitions of the Panorama are always among the most pleasing novelties of the London season. The paintings are changed every year.

PANTECHNICON, BELGRAVE SQUARE. A large bazaar and carriage and furniture repository so called. Here you may see the whole contents of an extensive household of furniture, wine, pictures, even jewellery, and the utmost possible care will be taken of them, at a comparatively small charge. Rent chargeable weekly, for four-wheel carriages, 3*s.*; phaetons, 2*s.* 6*d.*; two-wheel carriages, 1*s.* 6*d.*; single harness, 6*d.*; pair harness, 1*s.*, and so on in proportion. Cleaning a four-wheel carriage, 4*s.*; two-wheel carriage, 2*s.* The rent chargeable for warehousing light furniture, not exceeding one cwt. to the one hundred cubical feet, is 1*s.* for the first six months, and the sum of 1*s.* on entering each succeeding half-year, and on all heavy goods, the sum of 5*s.* per cwt. for the first six months, and the sum of 3*s.* per cwt. on entering each succeeding half-year. No property can be taken away without such charges and monies paid for advertisements, cartage, postage, or otherwise, (any), shall be discharged. The building is well ventilated, and considered fire-proof, but the risk (if any) of accidents by fire or civil commotion, or otherwise, will attach to the owners of the property sent to the Pantechnicon to be warehoused. Separate rooms may be had, enclosed with iron, to which owners of property placed therein may attach their own locks and keep the keys. A commission of 5 per cent. is charged on the amount of all sales.

PANTHEON. A bazaar for fancy goods on the south side of OXFORD STREET—originally a theatre and public promenade—built by James Wyatt, and opened for the first

in January, 1772.* Dr. Johnson visited company with Boswell, and both agreed inking it inferior to Ranelagh.

What do you think of a winter Ranelagh, ting in Oxford Road, at the expense of sixty sand pounds?"—*Walpole to Mann, May 6th, 1770*. The new winter Ranelagh in Oxford Road is ost finished. It amazed me myself. Imagine pec in all its glory! The pillars are of artifi- *giallo antico*. The ceilings, even of the pas- ses, are of the most beautiful stuccos in the best e of grotesque. The ceilings of the ball-rooms the panels painted like Raphael's *loggias* e Vatican. A dome like the Pantheon glazed. s to cost fifty thousand pounds."—*Walpole to n, April 26th, 1771*.

Sir Peter Teazle. 'Slife, Madam, I'll have no e sums squandered away upon such unmean- luxuries; you have as many flowers in your sing-room, as would turn the Pantheon into a n-house."—*The School for Scandal, 1777*.

, the *first* building, was burnt down 14th, 1792; the *second* was taken down 812; and the *third* (the shell of the ent) erected the same year. In 1834 it converted into a bazaar, when the pre- well-contrived and suitable structure erected by Sydney Smirke, A.R.A. It astefully decorated with paintings, and glass-house behind, with its flowers, and s, and fountains, well deserves a visit. said to have cost between 30,000*l.* and 00*l.* The entrance front in Oxford- et is part of Wyatt's original building.† e is another entrance in Marlborough- et. Miss Stephens, afterwards Countess Essex, made—at the Pantheon, in the acter of Barbarina—her first appear- e on the stage.

PANTON STREET, HAYMARKET, and ANTON SQUARE, PICCADILLY, were so ed after Colonel Thomas Panton, a cele- ed gamester, who in one night, it is said, as many thousands as purchased his estate of above 1500*l.* a year. "After good fortune," says Lucas, "he had an aversion against all manner of es, that he would never handle cards or again; but lived very handsomely on winnings to his dying day, which was in year 1681."‡ Colonel Panton was the proprietor of the gaming-house, called

There is a large and good interior view (with es) of the Pantheon, engraved by Earlom in

of Wyatt's interior there is a view in the ean Magazine for May, 1784.

Lucas's Lives of the Gamesters, 12mo, 1714,

Piccadilly Hall, [*see* Piccadilly], and was in possession of land on the site of the streets and buildings which bear his name, as early as the year 1664. "Colonel Panton's Tenements" are rated for the first time in St. Martin's poor-books under the year 1672; "Panton-street North" for the first time in 1674; and "Panton-street by the Lay-stall" for the first time in 1675. "Madame Panton," the widow, lived in a capital man- sion on the east side of the Haymarket as late as 1725. Henry, fifth Lord Arundel of Wardour, (d. 1726), from whom Wardour- street derives its name, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Panton, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Esquire. In Panton-street, on the south side, was Hick- ford's Auction-rooms, the Christie and Manson's Rooms of the reign of George I. The following curious advertisement is from the sale catalogue of a capital col- lection of pictures, sold by Hickford, March 5th, 1728-9.

"N.B. Such persons as design to be brought in chairs, are desired to come in at the back door of Mr. Hickford's Great Room, (which is on a ground floor), facing the Tennis Court in St. James's Street in the Haymarket; which is so large and convenient, that, without going up or down steps, the Chair may be carried in to the very room where the Pictures, &c., are shewed."

PAPER BUILDINGS, TEMPLE. First built "6th James I., by Mr. Edward Hey- ward and others." Dugdale describes them as "88 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 4 stories high." This Edward Heyward was Selden's chamber-fellow, and Selden dedicates his Titles of Honour to him.

"His [Selden's] chamber was in the Paper buildings which looke towards the gardens . . . stairease, uppermost story, where he had a little gallery to walke in."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, iii. 531.

The Paper-buildings, in which Selden lived, were destroyed in the Great Fire, and the tenements erected in their stead destroyed a few years back, in the fire which broke out in Mr. Maule's, now Justice Maule's chambers. The new Elizabethan buildings towards the Thames are by Sidney Smirke, A.R.A., and are in excellent taste, recalling "the bricky towers" of the Temple of Spen- ser's Prothalamion.

PAPEY (THE), in ALDGATE WARD.

"Then come you to the Papey, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a fraternity or brotherhood of St. Charity and St. John the Evan- gelist called the Papey, for poor impotent priests, (for in some language priests are called papes), founded in the year 1430, by William Oliver,

William Barnabie, and John Stafford, chaplains or chantry priests in London, for a master, two wardens, &c., chaplains, chantry priests, conductors, and other brethren and sisters, that should be admitted into the church of St. Augustine Papey in the Wall. The brethren of this house becoming lame, or otherwise into great poverty, were here relieved, as to have chambers, with certain allowance of bread, drink, and coal, and one old man and his wife to see them served, and keep the house clean. This brotherhood, among others, was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; since the which time, in this house hath been lodged Master Moris of Essex; Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to her Majesty; Master Barret of Essex, &c."—*Stow*, p. 55.

PARADE (THE), in ST. JAMES'S PARK. The open space before the *Horse Guards*; part of the old *Tilt Yard* of *Whitehall*. [*See Tilt Yard.*]

PARIS GARDEN. A manor or liberty on the Bankside in Southwark, "so called from Robert de Paris, who had a house and garden there in Richard II.'s time; who by proclamation ordained that the butchers of London should buy that garden for receipt of their garbage and entrails of beasts; to the end the City might not be annoyed thereby."* This manor afterwards appertained to the monastery of *St. Saviour's, Bernoldsey*, and at the Dissolution to Henry VIII. It was subsequently held by Thomas Cure, founder of the almshouses in Southwark which bear his name, and last of all by Richard Taverner and William Angell. The parish of *Christ Church* occupies the site.

PARIS GARDEN THEATRE. A circus in the manor of Paris Garden, in Southwark, erected for bull and bear-baitings as early as the 17th of Henry VIII., when the Earl of Northumberland is said (in the Household-Book of the family) to have gone to Paris Garden to behold the bear-baiting there. It was subsequently leased by Henslowe and Alleyn, and under their management (when plays were all popular in the reign of James I.) occasionally converted into a theatre.

"*Tucca*. Thou hast been in Paris Garden, hast not?"

"*Horace*. Yes, Captain, I ha' playd Zulziman there?"

Dekker, The Untrussing of the Humorous Poet.

Sunday was the day of exhibition throughout

the reigns of Henry VIII.* and Elizabeth James I. prohibited performances on that day, and Henslowe and Alleyn represent their loss as very great in consequence. The sports not unfrequently were of a character: on one occasion we hear of a pony baited with dogs with a monkey on back; and on another of a sport called "whipping the blind bear"—tying a bear to a stake, and whipping him till the bear ran down his shoulders. Some of the bears were very famous. Harry Hunks is often referred to by our Elizabethan writers, the name of Sackerson is known to every reader of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

"Publius, student at the common law,

Often leaves his books, and for his recreation,
To Paris Garden doth himself withdraw,
Where he is ravish'd with such delectation,
As down amongst the bears and dogs he goes
Where, whilst he skipping cries, 'To head!
Head!

His satin doublet and his velvet hose,
Are all with spittle from above be-spread:
Then is he like his father's country hall,
Stinking of dogges, and muted all with hawk
And rightly too on him this filth doth fall
Which for such filthy sports his books forsake
Leaving old Plowden, Dyer, and Brooke alone
To see old Harry Hunks and Sackerson."

Sir John Davys's Epigrams, (In Publium)

The best view of Paris Garden Theatre forms the frontispiece to the second volume of Collier's *Annals of the Stage*. The name survives for many years in "Parish Garden Stair

PARISH CLERKS' HALL, No. 1, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE. The Hall of master, wardens, and fellows of the fellows of parish clerks "of London, Westmins Borough of Southwark, and fifteen parishes." The Company was licensed a guild in 1233, by the name of The Fraternity of St. Nicholas, and was incorporated patent 24th of Henry VIII. The first Hall the fraternity stood in Bishopsgate-street the second in Broad-lane in Vintry Ward.

PARK CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK. Joseph Buonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, lived at No. 23 when in London in 1833.

PARK LANE, HYDE PARK, TUNES formerly Piccadilly to Tyburn, and was originally called *Tyburn-lane*. *Observe*.—Holderne House, the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry. In Dorchester House (built in 1848 by R. S. Holford, Esq., and since pulled down) died the Marquis of Hertford, the favourite of George IV.

* Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 473.

* *Strype*, B. iv., p. 6.

PARK PLACE, ST. JAMES'S STREET. 1633.* The north side is in the parish *George's, Hanover-square*; the south in *James's, Westminster*. The Countess of *Arundell* was one of the first inhabitants. No. 1 is *Sir William Musgrave's*, the great collector.

PARK STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. No. 113, died (1827) *Miss Lydia White*, noted for her lively wit and for her stocking parties, unrivalled, it is said, in the soft realm of *blue May Fair*.

Nov. 1826. Went to poor *Lydia White's* tomb, found her extended on a couch, frightfully decayed, unable to stir, rouged, jesting and dying. As a good heart, and is really a clever creature, unobsequiously, or rather happily, she has set up the staff of her rest in keeping literary society together. The world has not neglected her. She always make up her circle, and generally has people of real talent and distinction."—*Sir John Scott, Diary*.

No. 123, the residence of *Richard Ford*, author of *The Handbook for Spain*, are fine pictures by the early masters, with landscapes by *Richard Wilson, R.A.*, in the best manner.

PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER. *Emiliani* inhabitants.—The learned *Stillingfleet*, Bishop of *Worcester*; the equally learned *Wentley*. No. 7 was the house of *Charles D'Arby*, collector of the *Townley marbles*, in the *British Museum*; he died here in 1755.

PARKER STREET, WESTMINSTER, was formerly called *Benet-street*, as the adjacent property belonged to *Benet* or *Corpus Christi* Church, *Cambridge*. The old name was abandoned, when a number of disorderly occupants were ejected a few years since, and a new one was given in compliment to *John Parker*, who bequeathed his library to *Corpus Christi*.

PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER. An open and important street, between *St. Martin's* and the *Houses of Parliament*, pursuant to 29 Geo. II., c. 38. *Old Privy Gardens*; *Treasury*; *Richmond Terrace*. [See *King Street*.]

PATHEON CLUB, No. 16, REGENT STREET. Formerly the house of *John Nash*, architect. Entrance-fee, 20 guineas; subscription, 7 guineas. Number of members, 700.

PARTRIDGE ALLEY. [See *Lambeth Marsh*.]

PATERNOSTER ROW. A narrow street immediately north of *St. Paul's Churchyard*, long inhabited by stationers, afterwards by mercers, and now chiefly by booksellers. It is familiarly known as *The Row*.

"Should you feel any touch of poetical glow
We've a scheme to suggest; Mr. Scott you must know,

Who (we're sorry to say it) now works for 'the Row.'"—*Tom Moore*.

"*Paternoster Row* so called, because of stationers or text writers that dwell there, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely A.B.C., with the *Pater Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c.*"—*Stow*, p. 126.

"This street, before the *Fire of London*, was taken up by *Eminent Mercers, Silkmen and Lace-men*; and their shops were so resorted unto by the nobility and gentry in their coaches, that oft times the street was so stop'd up, that there was no passage for *Foot Passengers*. But since the said *Fire*, those *Eminent Tradesmen* have settled themselves in several other parts; especially in *Covent Garden, in Bedford Street, Henrietta Street and King Street*. And the inhabitants in this street are now [1720] a mixture of *Trades People*, and chiefly *Tire-Women*, for the sale of comodes, top-knots and the like dressings for the females. There are also many shops of *Mercers and Silkmen*; and at the upper end some stationers, and large *Ware-houses for Booksellers*; well situated for learned and studious men's access thither; being more retired and private."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 195.

"21 Nov. 1660. My wife and I went to *Paternoster Row*, and there we bought some green watered moyre for a morning waistcoat."—*Pepys*.

"17 May, 1662. After dinner my *Lady [Sandwich]* and she [*Mrs. Sanderson*], and I on foot to *Paternoster Row*, to buy a petticoat against the *Queen's* coming for my lady, of plain satin."—*Pepys*.

"I cannot neglect so great a pleasure to myself as writing to *Mr. Russell* is, yet have nothing to tell him, but how I have passed my time since I saw him yesterday; it was with your two sisters at a *Dutch woman's*, *Paternoster Row* and the *three Exchanges*."—*Lady Rachel Russel to her Husband*.

Near where *Dolly's Chop House* now stands, *Tarlton*, the celebrated clown of *Queen Elizabeth's* reign, kept an ordinary called *The Castle*.* Here lived *Mrs. Anne Turner*, the inventor of yellow starch, and a principal in the poisoning of *Sir Thomas Overbury*.† *Observe*.—No. 39, house and shop of *Messrs. Longman & Co.*, the eminent publishers.

* *Tarlton's Jests*, by *Halliwel*, p. 21.

† *D'Ewes's Memoirs*, i. 71.

* Rate-books of *St. Martin's*.

Here are some interesting literary portraits. Thomas Longman, the founder of the house, died June 18th, 1755. An edition of Rowe's *Dramatic Works*, 2 vols. 12mo, 1725, was printed for T. Longman, at the Ship and Black Swan, 1725. This is the earliest book I have seen with Longman's name upon it. No. 56 is the Religious Tract Society. At Messrs. Rivington's may still be seen the old sign of the house, the Bible and Crown, let into the string-course above the window.

PAULET HOUSE. [See Winchester Street.]

PAUL'S (ST.) The *old* metropolitan church of London, destroyed in the Great Fire, began to be built A.D. 1083, on the site of a church to the same saint, founded A.D. 610, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, of which church Mellitus was the first, and Erkenwald (whose shrine stood at the back of the high altar) the fourth bishop. The church was in length 690 feet, and in breadth 130. The steeple was finished in 1221, and the choir in 1240. There was a Lady chapel at the east end, with a chapel on the north of it, dedicated to St. George, and one on the south, dedicated to St. Dunstan. In the crypt below the choir was the parish church of *St. Faith*, and at the Ludgate corner (towards the Thames) the parish church of *St. Gregory*. "St. Paul's," says Fuller, "may be called the mother church indeed, having one babe in her body [*St. Faith*], and another in her arms [*St. Gregory*]." The nave was very long and very noble, and at the east was a rich circular window. Old St. Paul's was severely injured by fire in 1137, and again in 1561, when it was necessary to take the steeple down and roof the church in anew with boards and lead. Several attempts were made to restore it, and money for the new building of the steeple was, it is said, collected. * James I. countenanced a sermon at *Paul's Cross* in favour of so pious an undertaking, but nothing was done till 1633, when reparations commenced with some activity, and Inigo Jones built, at the expense of Charles I., a classic portico to a Gothic church. This portico (of itself a noble structure) was 200 feet long, 40 feet high, and 50 feet deep. It was without a pediment, Inigo intending to have it surmounted by ten statues of kings, benefactors to the church.† Charles designed to have built

* Stow, p. 124.

† There is a large engraving of it by H. Hulsbergh, executed at the expense of the Earl of Burlington.

the church anew, (of which Inigo's portico was only an instalment), but his thoughts were soon drawn in another direction. Old St. Paul's, under Cromwell, was made a horse-quarter for soldiers. The Restoration witnessed another attempt to restore the church—a commission was appointed, a subscription opened, but before a sufficient fund was raised the whole structure destroyed in the Fire of London.

"The daring flames peep'd in, and saw from
The awful beauties of the sacred quire:
But since it was profan'd by Civil War,
Heaven thought it fit to have it purg'd by
Dry

On the north side of the choir, "on a monument hung his proper helmet and: as also his target, covered with horse-stood the stately tomb of John of Gloucester, Duke of Lancaster, (d. 1399), and Blanche his first wife, (d. 1368). In St. Dunstons Chapel was the fine old tomb of Isabella Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, (d. 1310), from Lincoln's Inn derives its name. In the middle aisle of the nave, on your right as you walked towards the altar, stood the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp, (d. 1270), constable of Dover Castle, and son to John Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The John Beauchamp lived in great state in the ward of Castle Baynard, and his house his death was bought by Edward II for the purposes of the royal wardrobe. [Wardrobe Place.] His tomb was commonly called Duke Humphrey's Tomb, an aisle of the church, from this circumscribed Duke Humphrey's Walk. At the upper end of the nave was a chapel to Thomas Becket, Bishop of London, who built Paul's pulpit. Between the choir and south aisle was a noble monument to Sir Nicholas Bacon, (d. 1578), the father of Lord Chancellor Bacon; and "higher than the height of the altar"—for so Bishop Corbet described it—stood (between two of the columns of the choir) the sumptuous monument of Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor (1591). Near Hatton's tomb was a tablet to Sir Philip Sydney, and another of the unpretending description to his father-in-law, Sir Francis Walsingham. The state appearance of Hatton's monument, and the humble nature of Walsingham's and Sydney's, occasioned the following epigram

* Harl. MS. 4941. Commission dated April 1663. All subscriptions to be paid to Sir John Cutler. ("His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee")
† Dugdale, ed. 1658, p. 47.

, by-the-bye, old Stow was himself the
r:—

Philip and Francis have no tomb,
For great Christopher takes all the room."
The south aisle of the choir stood the
of two of the deans—Colet, founder
Paul's School, and Dr. Donne, the
Colet represented as a recumbent
Donne standing in his shroud.
too, in a vault near the tomb of John
unt, was Van Dyck buried, (d. 1641);
the outbreak of the wars under Charles I.
anted the erection of any monument to
emory. The "Pervyse of Paul's," or
middle aisle of the church, commonly
"Duke Humphrey's Walk," or "Paul's
;" (a piece of naked architecture, unen-
ded by any other piece of sculpture than
Humphrey's tomb), was for a century
more (1550 to 1650) the common news-
of London, the resort of the wits and
ants about town.

It was the fashion of those times, and did so
neue till these, for the principal gentry, lords
courtiers, and men of all professions not merely
sanie, to meet in St. Paul's Church by eleven,
walk in the Middle Aisle till twelve; and after
from three to six; during which time some
oursed of business, others of news. Now, in
rd of the universal commerce there happened
that did not first or last arrive here. And I
g young did associate myself at those hours
the choicest company I could pick out."—
ks of Francis Osborn, ed. 1701, p. 403.

The lawyers stood at their pillars (like
chants on 'Change) and received their
ts.* Here masterless men, at the *Si quis*

There is a tradition that in times past, there
ne Inne of Court at Dowgate, called Johnson's
another in Fetter Lane; and another in Pater-
Row: which last they would prove because
s next to St. Paul's Church where each Lawyer
Serjeant at his Pillar heard his client's cause,
ook notes thereof upon his knee as they do in
hall at this day. And that after the Serjeants'
ended they do still go to Paul's in their
s, and there choose their Pillar whereto
their client's cause (if any come) in memory
at old custom."—*Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.*, ed. 1680,
2. "The xvij day of October [1552] was made
erjants of the coyffe: and after dener they
unto Powlls and so went up the stapes and so
the qwere and ther dyd they ther homage,
o [to] the north-syd of Powlls and stod a-pone
tepes until iijij old serjantes came to-gether
feytchyd iijij [new] and brought them unto
a pelers and left them, and then did feyched
sidue unto the pelers."—*Diary of a Resident*
London, 4to, 1848, p. 26. When Laud conse-
led the church of St. Catherine Cree, he pro-
ced a curse upon all who should make a Law
of it.

door, as it was called, set up their bills for
service.* Here the font was used as a
counter for payments. Here Falstaff bought
Bardolph ("I bought him in Paul's").
Here the young gallant took "four turns,"
as Dekker prescribes, and gratified his
vanity by strutting about in the most
fashionable attire. Here the pennyless man
dined with Duke Humphrey. Here spur
money was demanded by the choristers from
any person entering the Cathedral during
divine service, with spurs on.

"Never be seen to mount the steps into the
quire, but upon a high festival day, to prefer the
fashion of your doublet; and especially if the
singing-boys seem to take note of you; for they
are able to buzz your praises above their anthems,
if their voices have not lost their maidenheads:
but be sure your silver spurs dog your heels, and
then the boys will swarm about you like so many
white butterflies; when you in the open quire
shall draw forth a perfumed embroidered purse,
the glorious sight of which will entice many
countrymen from their devotion to wondering:
and quoit silver into the boys' hands, that it may
be heard above the first lesson, although it be read
in a voice as big as one of the great organs."—
Dekker, Gull's Horn-book, pp. 99, 100.

Hither Fleetwood, the Recorder of London,
came "to learn some news" to convey by
letter to Lord Burghley. Here Ben Jonson
has laid a scene in Every Man out of his
Humour, and here he found his Captain
Bobadil, "a Paul's man," as he is called in
the *dramatis personæ* before Every Man in
his Humour. The noise was very great,
and Inigo Jones's portico was built, says
Dugdale,† "as an ambulatory for such as
usually walking in the body of the church
disturbed the solemn service in the choir."
All this was unseemly enough in a place set
apart for public worship, but the nuisance
was formerly of a still greater magnitude.
From the Reformation to the 1st and 2nd of
Philip and Mary, the nave was a common
thoroughfare for people with vessels of ale
and beer, baskets of bread, fish, flesh, and
fruit, men leading mules, horses, and other
beasts. So great, indeed, would the nuisance
appear to have become, that the Mayor and
Common Council, on and after August 1st,
1554, prohibited the use of the church for
such "unreverent" purposes, and inflicted
a succession of fines on all who should offend
in future.‡

* Pierce Penniless, p. 42. Every Man out of his
Humour, Act iii., sc. 1.

† Ed. 1658, p. 160.

‡ Strype's Lond., B. iii., p. 169.

Old St. Paul's was famous (many of the old churches on the Continent were the same) for a "Dance of Death," executed at the expense of John Carpenter, town-clerk of London in the reign of Henry V., appropriately placed in a cloister adjoining the charnel-house, which stood (with a chapel over it) on the north side of the cathedral church. Stow describes it as a "monument of Death leading all Estates, curiously painted upon board, with the speeches of Death and answer of every Estate." The architectural arrangement of this celebrated church has been preserved to us by the joint labours of Dugdale and Hollar. Hollar's drawings were made in Sept. 1641, and Dugdale's book, for which they were engraved, was first published in 1658. There is an incident connected with old St. Paul's, remarkable in itself, but made still more so by the many celebrated writers who allude to it. In the year 1600, "a middle-sized bay English gelding," the property of Bankes, a servant to the Earl of Essex, and a vintner in Cheapside, ascended to the top of St. Paul's, to the delight, it is said by Dekker, of a "number of asses," who brayed below. Bankes had taught his horse, which went by the name of Morocco, to count and perform a variety of feats. "Certainly," says Walter Raleigh in his History, "if Bankes had lived in elder times he would have shamed all the enchanters of the world; for whosoever was most famous among them could never master or instruct any beast as he did his horse." When the novelty had somewhat lessened in London, Bankes took his wonderful beast first to Paris and afterwards to Rome. He had better have stayed at home, for both he and his horse (which was shod with silver) were burnt for witchcraft.* Shakspeare alludes to "the dancing horse;"† and in a tract called *Maroccus Extaticus*, 4to, 1595, there is a rude woodcut of the unfortunate juggler and his famous gelding.

PAUL'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL, at the east end of LUDGATE HILL, extending to CHEAPSIDE.

Entrance at the North Door. Divine Service is performed daily at 8 in the morning in the chapel, at † before 10 in the Choir, and in the afternoon at † past 3 in the Choir. The doors are opened † of an hour before the beginning of each service.

* Ben Jonson's Epigrams, No. cxxxiii.

† Love's Labour's Lost.

Visitors are admitted to see the building during the time of Divine Service.

COST OF ADMISSION.		s.
To view the Monuments and body of the Church		0
Whispering Gallery and two outside Galleries		0
Ball		1
Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase and Model Room . . .		1
Clock		0
Crypt and Nelson's Monument . . .		1
		4

General History.—The ground began to be cleared May 1st, 1674; the warra begin the works is dated May 1st, 1675 the first stone was laid June 21st, Divine service was performed for the time Dec. 2nd, 1697, on the day of the giving for the peace of Ryswick, and last stone laid — 1710, thirty-five after the first. It deserves to be mentioned that the whole Cathedral was begun and completed under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one master mason, Mr. Thomas Strong; and while one bishop, Dr. Henry Compton, presided over the diocese. The whole cost, 747,954*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, was paid by a tax on every chaldron of coal brought into the port of London, and the Cathedral, it is said, deserves to wear, as it does, a seric coat in consequence. *Exterior.*—The general form or ground-plan is that of a Latin cross with lateral projections at the west end of the nave, in order to give width and importance to the west front. Length east to west, 500 feet; breadth of the nave of the church, 100 feet; campanile towers at the west end, each 222 feet in height and the height of the whole structure, 100 feet; the pavement in the street to top of cross, 404 feet. Immense as the building looks and is, it could actually stand with St. Peter's at Rome. The outer dome is of wood, covered with lead, and does not support the lantern on the top, which is on a cone of brick raised between the inner cupola and outer dome. The course of balustrade at the top was forced on by the commissioners for the building. "I never designed a balustrade," he says, "ladies think nothing well without edging." The sculpture on the entablature (the Conversion of St. Paul), the statue of the pediment, (St. Paul, with St. Peter and St. James on either side), and the statue of Queen Anne, in front of the building, and the four figures at the angles, are all

ird. The Phoenix over the south door the work of Cibber. The iron railing, more than 2500 palisades, was cast Lamberhurst, in Kent, at a cost of £2l. 0s. 6d., and encloses upwards of acres of ground. Owing to the undue proximity of houses, no good near view is to be had. The best distant view is from Chancery Bridge, or from the Thames, below it. *Observe*.—The defect of the circular portico at the west end; the beautiful circular porticos, north and south; the different orders of architecture, (Composite Corinthian); and the general breadth and harmony of the whole building. The tall columns at the base of the stone archway are, it is said, too tall for the length of the pilasters in the body of the building. *Observe*.—The cupola, with the paintings on it, is of brick, two bricks thick, with leaden bandings at every rise of five feet, and made of Portland stone at the base, containing a double chain of iron strongly riveted together at every ten feet, and weighing 95 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. The greatest defect of the interior is its nakedness and want of ornament. Another defect was pointed out by the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

The side oratories at St. Paul's were added to Sir Christopher Wren's original design, by order of the Duke of York [afterwards James II.], who was anxious to have them ready for the popish service, when there should be occasion. It narrowed the building, and broke in very much upon the symmetry of the design. Sir Christopher insisted so strongly on the prejudice they would be of, that he actually shed some tears in speaking of it; but it all was in vain. The Duke absolutely insisted on their being inserted and he was obliged to comply.—*Mr. Harding, in Spence's Anecdotes, ed. 1757, p. 256.*

The paintings, eight in number, (by Sir James Thornhill), represent the principal events in the life of St. Paul. They are fast fading, and were never worth much. It was Wren's intention to have decorated the interior with the more durable ornament of sculpture work, but in this he was overruled. *Observe*.—In the choir the beautiful foliage, designed by Grinling Gibbons, and over the entrance to the choir the inscription to the Duke of York, (Si monumentum requiris, circumspice), put there by Mylne, the architect of Chancery Bridge. The organ (1694) was constructed by Bernard Schmydt, the successful candidate against Harris at the election. The golden gallery was erected at the expense of the Earl of Lanesborough, and the sober Lanesborough dancing with the

gout" of Pope. Addison, in Spectator No. 50, makes the Indian King suppose that St. Paul's was carved out of a rock.

The Monuments may be divided into two classes:—monuments to illustrious men, made additionally interesting as fine works of art, and those only interesting from the illustrious persons they are designed to commemorate. Among the works of art, *Observe*.—Statue of John Howard, the philanthropist, by Bacon, R.A., (cost 1300 guineas, and was the first monument erected in St. Paul's); statue of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, R.A., (these two statues, standing at the entrance of the choir, are commonly mistaken for St. Peter and St. Paul); statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Flaxman, R.A.; kneeling figure of Bishop Heber, by Chantrey, R.A.; monument to Nelson, by Flaxman, R.A., (the hero's lost arm concealed by the union Jack of England); monument to Lord Cornwallis, opposite, by Rossi, R.A., (the Indian river gods much admired); monument to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. Among the monuments interesting from the persons they commemorate, *Observe*.—Monument to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, (Marshal Soult stood before this monument and wept); statue of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar; monuments to Howe and Rodney, two of our great naval heroes; monument to Nelson's favourite, the brave and pious Lord Collingwood; statue of Earl St. Vincent, the hero of the battle of Cape St. Vincent; monuments to Picton and Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo; statues of Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, Sir Astley Cooper, the surgeon, Dr. Babington, the physician, &c. In the Crypt.—*Observe*.—Grave of Sir Christopher Wren, (d. 1723, aged 91).—Grave of Lord Nelson, (d. 1805). The sarcophagus, which contains Nelson's coffin, was made at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey, for the burial of Henry VIII. in the tomb-house at Windsor; and the coffin, which contains the body, (made of part of the mainmast of the ship L'Orient), was a present to Nelson after the battle of the Nile, from his friend Ben Hallowell, captain of the Swiftsure. "I send it," says Hallowell, "that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." Nelson appreciated the present, and for some time had it placed upright, with the lid on, against the bulk-head of his cabin, behind the chair on which he sat at dinner.—Grave of Lord Collingwood,

(d. 1810), commander of the larboard division at the battle of Trafalgar.—Graves of the following celebrated English painters :—Sir Joshua Reynolds, (d. 1792); Sir Thomas Lawrence, (d. 1830); James Barry, (d. 1806); John Opie, (d. 1807); Benjamin West, (d. 1820); Henry Fuseli, (d. 1825).—Graves of the following eminent engineers :—Robert Mylne, who built Blackfriars Bridge, (d. 1811); John Rennie, who built Waterloo Bridge, (d. 1821). *Monuments from Old St. Paul's*, preserved in the crypt of the present building.—Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School; Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the great Lord Bacon; Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor; Dr. Donne, the poet, in his shroud, by Nicholas Stone, and described by Izaak Walton in his *Life of Donne*.

Ascent.—The ascent to the ball is by 616 steps, of which the first 260 are easy, and well lighted. Here the Whispering Gallery will give you breath; but the rest of the ascent is a dirty and somewhat fatiguing task. *Clock Room*.—In the south-western tower is the clock, and the great bell on which it strikes. The length of the minute-hand of the clock is 8 feet, and its weight 75 lbs.; the length of the hour-hand is 5 feet 5 inches, and its weight 44 lbs. The diameter of the bell is about 10 feet, and its weight is generally stated at 4½ tons. It is inscribed, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716," and is never used except for the striking of the hour, and for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the royal family, the Bishops of London, the Deans of St. Paul's, and, should he die in his mayoralty, the Lord Mayor. The larger part of the metal of which it is made formed "Great Tom of Westminster," once in the Clock Tower at Westminster. *The Library* is not very valuable. *The Model Room* contains, in a shamefully dirty mutilated state, Wren's first and favourite plan for the rebuilding of the Cathedral. This is quite a study, and additionally interesting, as it shows how well Wren was aware of the difficulties he had to contend with in his art, and how completely he had foreseen the minor objections raised to the minute details of particular parts of the present building. The dome, however, of the present Cathedral is surely finer than any part of the rejected model? *The Whispering Gallery* is so called, because the slightest whisper is transmitted from one side of the gallery to the other with great rapidity and distinctness. *The Stone Gallery* is an outer gallery,

and affords a fine view of London on a clear day. *The Inner Golden Gallery* is at apex of the cupola and base of the lantern. *The Outer Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the dome. Here you may have a new view of London if you will ascend early in the morning, and on a clear day. *The East and West Cross* stand on a cone between the cupola and dome. The construction is very interesting, and will well repay attention. The ball is in diameter 6 feet 2 inches, and will contain eight persons, "without," it is said, "particular inconvenience." This, however, may well be doubted. The weight of the ball is stated to be 5600 lbs., and that of the cross (to which there is no entrance) 3360 lbs. The last public procession from St. Paul's was on a Thursday, July 1814, when the Duke of Wellington carried the sword of state before the Prince Regent on the day of general thanksgiving for peace.

PAUL'S BAKE HOUSE COURT, GODLIMAN STREET, PAUL'S CHAIN, was called from the bake-house "employed in baking of bread for the Church of Paul's." Here is the office of the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty. The brew-house attached to the Cathedral was converted into the Paul's Head Tavern.†

PAUL'S CHAIN, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. A street so called from a chain barrier drawn across the carriage-way to St. Paul's Churchyard, to preserve silence in the Cathedral during the hours of public worship. Stow (p. 137) refers to "south chain of Paul's." The north chain is a barrier of wood. Edward Cocker ("according to Cocker") taught the art of writing and arithmetic "in an extraordinary manner," at "his dwelling on the south side of St. Paul's Church, over against Paul's Chain;" and here, in 1660, he wrote *Pen's Transcendancy*, an interesting illustration of his extraordinary skill in the art of writing well.

PAUL'S (ST.) CHURCHYARD. An irregular circle of houses enclosing St. Paul's Cathedral and burial-ground, which the side towards the Thames is commonly called the *bow*, and the side towards Paternoster-row the *string*. The statue of Queen Anne, before the west front of the church, was the work of Frau Bird, a poor sculptor, whose best work is his monument to Dr. Busby, in Westminster.

* Stow, p. 137.

† Ibid.

bey. Bad as it is, it has been the subject
an indifferent copy of verses, by a poet
o could write better things, Sir Samuel
rth, author of the Dispensary.

"In the area of St. Paul's Church is a noble
tue erected of the late Queen in marble, though
annot say it's extremely like Her Majesty, yet
is very masterly done, with her Crown on her
ad, her sceptre and globe in her hands, and
rned with her Royal Robes and ensigns of the
ter. Round her Pedestal are four fine figures,
o in marble, representing Great Britain, France,
land, and America."—*De Foe, A Journey through
land, 8vo, 1722, i. 280.*

the east end of the Cathedral is *St. Paul's
ool*, and on the *string* or northern side the
apter-house of the Cathedral. St. Paul's
rchyard before the Fire, which de-
yed the old Cathedral, was chiefly in-
ted by stationers, whose shops were
t, and till the year 1760, distinguished
igns. At the sign of the White Grey-
nd, in St. Paul's Churchyard, the first
ons of Shakspeare's *Venus and Adonis*,
Rape of Lucrece, were published by
i Harrison; at the *Flower de Luce* and
Crown, appeared the first edition of the
ry *Wives of Windsor*; at the *Green
gon*, the first edition of the *Merchant
of Venice*; at the *Fox*, the first edition of
Richard II.; at the *Angel*, the first edition
of *Richard III.*; at the *Spread Eagle*, the
first edition of *Troilus and Cressida*; at the
Red Bull, the first edition of
Titus Andronicus; at the
Fire the majority of the
shops removed to *Little Britain* and
Master-row; but the Yard was not
ly deserted. At No. 65, "the corner
of Paul's Churchyard" and Ludgate-hill,
John Newbery, the philanthropic
seller, with the red-pimpled face, to
be kind catering for the public we are
ted for the entertaining *Histories of
Thomas Trip* and *Little Goody Two
shoes*. Newbery's shop, afterwards Mr.
is's, another clever provider for the
entertainment in the same way, is
occupied by Messrs. Grant and Griffiths.
No. 72, lived J. Johnson, the bookseller;
here in 1784 was published *The Task*,
written by William Cowper. I copy the
very curious picture of St. Paul's
Churchyard in the time of Cromwell, from
a single half-sheet in the Museum, dated
27th, 1651:—

"Forasmuch as the Inhabitants of Paul's
Churchyard are much disturbed by the souldiers
others, calling out to passengers, and examin-
ing them, (though they goe peaceably and civilly

along), and by playing at nine pinnes at unseason-
able hours; These are therefore to command all
souldiers and others whom it may concern, that
hereafter there shall be no examining and calling
out to persons that go peaceably on their way,
unlesse they do approach their Guards, and like-
wise to forbear playing at nine pinnes and other
sports, from the houre of nine of the clocke in the
evening till six in the morning, that so persons
that are weake and indisposed to rest, may not be
disturbed. Given under our hands the day and
yeare above written.

"JOHN BARKESTEAD.

"BENJAMIN BLUNDELL."

This Yard, it would appear, was famous for
its trees.

"We have had here on Saturday night last and
Sunday morning an exceeding high wind, such as
seldom hath happened in any country. It hath
blown down many houses in the country and many
chimneys in this towne, the greatest Elme in
Paul's Churchyard, and diverse Trees about the
Charter-House and Westminster."—*Sir John More
to Sir Ralph Winwood, London, June 18th, 1611.*

In the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, (on the
north side of the Yard) was performed, in
the reign of James II., the mock ceremony
of degrading Samuel Johnson, chaplain to
William, Lord Russell. The divines present
purposely omitted to strip him of his cas-
sock, which rendered his degradation imper-
fect, and afterwards saved him his benefice.
[See Queen's Arms Tavern.]

PAUL'S (ST.) COFFEE HOUSE stood
at the corner of the entrance from St. Paul's
Churchyard to Doctors' Commons, on the
site of Paul's Brewhouse and the Paul's
Head Tavern. Here, in 1721, Dr. Rawlin-
son's books were sold. "They sold," says
Thoresby, "at a prodigious rate."* The
sale took place in the evening, after dinner.

"On Tuesday I will wait on you, by one o'clock,
at St. Paul's Coffee House, by Doctors' Commons
gate, from whence we may go down together at the
tavern next door" [which was Truby's].—*Aaron
Hill to David Mallet, June 2nd, 1743.*

PAUL'S (ST.), COVENT GARDEN. A
parish church, on the west side of the
market, built by Inigo Jones, circ. 1633, at
the expense of the ground landlord, Francis,
Earl of Bedford; consecrated by Juxon,
Bishop of London, Sept. 27th, 1638;†
repaired, in 1727, by the Earl of Burlington;
totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 17th, 1795;
and rebuilt (John Hardwick, architect) on the
plan and in the proportions of the original
building. The great delay between the period
of erection and the period of consecration

* Thoresby's Diary, ff. 65. † Harl. MS. 1831.

was owing to a dispute between the Earl of Bedford, and Bray, the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, on the right of presentation; the earl claiming it as his own, because he had built it at his own expense, and the vicar claiming it as his, because, not being then parochial, it was nothing more than a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. The matter was heard by the King in council, on the 6th of April, 1638, and judgment given in favour of the earl.*

"The Arcade of Covent Garden, and the Church—two structures of which I want taste to see the beauties. In the arcade there is nothing remarkable; the pilasters are as errant and homely stripes as any plasterer would make. The barn roof over the portico of the church strikes my eyes with as little idea of dignity or beauty as it could do if it covered nothing but a barn. In justice to Inigo, one must own that the defect is not in the architect, but in the order; who ever saw a beautiful Tuscan building? Would the Romans have chosen that order for a temple? Mr. Onslow, the late Speaker, told me an anecdote that corroborates my opinion of this building. When the Earl of Bedford sent for Inigo, he told him he wanted a chapel for the parishioners of Covent Garden, but added he would not go to any considerable expense; 'In short,' said he, 'I would not have it much better than a barn.' 'Well! then,' replied Jones, 'you shall have the handsomest barn in England.' The expense of building was 4500l."—*Horace Walpole*.

Of the old church there is a view by Hollar, and a part of it is to be seen in Hogarth's print of "Morning." It was built of brick, with stone columns to the portico, and the roof covered with red tiles. The apex of the pediment was originally ornamented with a stone cross, preserved in Hollar's engraving, and commemorated in a play by Brome.

"Come, Sir, what do you gape and shake the head at there? I'll lay my life he has spied the little crosse upon the new church yond', and is at defiance with it."—*R. Brome's Covent Garden Weeded, or the Middlesex Justice of Peace, 1639.*

The clock was the first long pendulum clock in Europe, and was invented and made, as an inscription in the vestry records, by Richard Harris, of London, in 1641.

"*Mrs. Saintly.* Of what church are you?"

"*Woodall.* Why, of Covent Garden church, I think."

"*Gervase.* How lewdly and ignorantly he answers! She means of what religion are you?"—*Dryden's Limberham, 4to, 1678.*

* "In Covent Garden there is a particular parcel of ground laid out, in the which they intend to build a church or a chapel of ease."—*Houes*, ed. 1631, p. 1049.

"*Timothy.* Look you, Mrs. Thea, pauca the short and the long on't is, I have had a great affection for you, any time these two m' ever since I saw you at Covent Garden (Cl d'ye conceive me?)"—*The Miser, by T. Shadwell, 4to, 1672.*

"*Maggot.* At your similes again! O you corrigible wit! let me see what poetry you about you. What's here? a Poem called a ' for the Ladies' Delight,'—' Distichs to write Ladies' Buses,'—' Epigram written in a Bible in Covent Garden Church."—*A Widow, by T. Shadwell, 4to, 1679.*

The parish register records the bay (16—) of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and the marriage (1764) of Lady Strangways to O'Brien, the handsome: *Eminent Persons buried in.*—The noble Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, (d. 164 Sir Henry Herbert, (d. 1673), whose 'book' as 'Master of the Revels,' throw much light on the history of our stage drama in the time of Charles I. (His brother to Lord Herbert of Cherbury George Herbert.)—Samuel Butler, (d. author of Hudibras. He died in Rose-

"He [Butler] dyed of a consumption, Sep 25, (Anno Domini 1680), and buried 27, accord his owne appointment in the church-yard vent Garden; sc. in the north part next the c at the east end. His feet touch the wall, grave, 2 yards distant from the pilaster (dore, (by his desire), 6 foot deepe. About 25 old acquaintance at his funerall: I myself one."—*Aubrey's Lives, ii. 263.*

Sir Peter Lely, the painter. He died (l in the Piazza. His monument, with bust by Gibbons, and his epitaph by man, shared the fate of the church destroyed by fire in 1795.—Diek Este (d. 1711-12), the actor and wit.—Ed Kynaston, (d. 1712), the celebrated act female parts at the Restoration; a com female stage beauty, "that it has since disputable among the judicious, whethe woman that succeeded him so ser touched the audience as he."*—Wi Wycherley, (d. 1715), the dramatist, died in Bow-street.—Pierce Ten (d. 1717), who drew the Cries of Lon known as Tempest's Cries.—Grinling bons, (d. 1721), the sculptor and carv wood.—Susannah Centlivre, (d. 1 author of The Busy Body and the Wond Robert Wilkes, (d. 1731), the origina Harry Wildair, celebrated by Steele for ing with the easy frankness of a gentlema James Worsdale, the painter, (d. 1767)

* Downes's Roscius Anglicanus, 8vo, 1700

ried Pope's letters to Curll; and was ed in the churchyard, with an inscription oved 1848) of his own composing.

"Eager to get, but not to keep the pelf,
A friend to all mankind except himself."

John Armstrong, author of the *Art of serving Health*, a poem, (d. 1779), in vault under the communion table.—Tom ies, the bookseller, (d. 1785), and his ry pretty wife," (d. 1801).—Sir Robert nge, the engraver, (d. 1792), in the churchyard. He lived in Henrietta-street, e sign of "The Golden Head."—Thomas in, the father of the school of English r colours, (d. 1802).—Charles Macklin, actor, (d. 1797), at the age of 107, buried he vault under the communion table. re is a tablet to his memory in the ch.—John Wolcot, (Peter Pindar), d. 1791. In front of this church the hustings raised for the general elections of West- ter. Here, before the Reform Bill, d those fierce contests of many days' tion in which Fox, Sir Francis Burdett, others were popular candidates. The ed Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, was y years rector of St. Paul's, Covent- en, and his name, in his own hand- ing, is still to be seen affixed to the pages e parish register.

PAUL'S CROSS. A pulpit Cross of er, mounted upon steps of stone and ed with a conical roof of lead, from a sermons were preached by learned es every Sunday in the forenoon. e very antiquity," says Stow, "is to me own." "It stood," says Dugdale, "on orth side of St. Paul's Churchyard, ds the east end." The site within the wenty years was distinguished by a elm. The congregation sat in the open in foul and rainy weather, the sermons preached in a place called *The Showds*, ch was, as it seems," says Strype, "by le of the Cathedral church, where was ing and shelter."*

read that in the year 1259 King Henry III. anded a general assembly to be made at this r, where he in proper person commanded the r, that on the next day following, he should to be sworn before the aldermen, every ing of twelve years of age, or upward, to be o the King and his heirs, Kings of England." e, p. 123.

Cross before which this assembly was ht, being defaced by a tempest of ing in 1382, was rebuilt as it stood in

Stowe's time, by Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, who held the see from 1448 to 1489. Before this Cross, Tindall's translation of the Bible was publicly burnt, by order of Bishop Stokesley: the Pope's sentence on Martin Luther was pronounced from it, in a sermon preached by Bishop Fisher, Wolsey being present as the Pope's legate. Here the Maypole, from which the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft* derives its name, was denounced as an idol by the curate of *St. Catherine Cree*, and its fate sealed. Recantations were made here; royal marriages and public victories proclaimed. The Sunday's sermon at Paul's Cross always showed the religious predilections of the Court: the Pope was denounced here in Henry VIII.'s reign, and Protestants accursed here in the reign of his daughter Mary. It was used for other purposes: a certain Dr. Shaw, in a sermon preached here, sounded the feeling of the people in favour of the Duke of Gloucester before the ambitious Richard assumed the crown; and the memory of the Earl of Essex in Elizabeth's reign was blackened by *command* in a Sunday's sermon. When the Stuarts came to the crown, the preachers at the Cross had royal listeners: King James, on one occasion, to countenance a sermon on the reparation of the Cathedral; and King Charles I. on the occasion of the birth of his son, afterwards Charles II. The reader of Isaak Walton's *Life of Richard Hooker* cannot fail to remember the interesting story he tells of Hooker's coming to town to preach at Paul's Cross, soon after he had taken his degree; how he arrived at the Shunamite's House in Watling-street, (then kept by John Churchman, sometime a draper of note); how he was wet and weary and weather-beaten when he arrived; how he took a cold, and how Mrs. Churchman cured him; how she persuaded him that he was a man of a tender constitution, and that it was best for him to have a wife, that might prove a nurse to him; how Mr. Hooker acceded to her opinion, and how Mrs. Churchman recommended her daughter Joan; how Mr. Hooker married her, and how little he had to rejoice in the wife he obtained on the occasion of his *Paul's Cross* sermon. The Shunamite's House was so called, for that, besides the stipend that was paid the preacher, a provision was made for his lodging* two days before and one day

* "And she [the Shunamite woman] said unto her husband, Let us make a little chamber, I pray

* Strype, B. iii., p. 149.

At the end of Union Street, Middlesex Hospital stood two magnificent rows of elms, one on each side of a rope walk; and beneath their shade I frequently seen Joseph Baretti and Richard [son the painter] perambulate, until Portland [pel clock announced 'five,' the hour of Joseph Iton's dinner. They both wore cocked hats and walked with canes."—*J. T. Smith, (Nollekens, ii. 1).*

AUL'S (ST.), SHADWELL. A parish so called, as belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons thereof,* and rated from Stepney by an act passed March 17th, 1669-70. The church was consecrated March 12th, 1670-1; taken down 1617; and the present church designed by John Walters, (d. 1821); consecrated March 5th, 1821. Of the old church there are no remains in Wilkinon.

AUL'S (ST.), WILTON PLACE. The church of the parish of St. Paul's, Pimlico, a handsome Gothic edifice, surmounted by a lofty spire tower, (Cundy, architect). This is the church of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, and is well and fashionably attended by the inhabitants of Belgravia.

AUL'S WALK. A vulgar name for the middle aisle of old St. Paul's.

Paul's Walk is the land's epitome, or you may say the lesser aisle of Great Britain. . . . The noise in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzz, mixed of walking tongues and it is a kind of still roar, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot. . . . It is the general mint of all our lies, which are here, like the legends of the story, first coined and stamped in the church. All inventions are emptied here, and not a few are left. The best sign of a temple in it is, that it is the thieves' sanctuary. . . . It is the other place of the day, after plays, tavern, and a play house; and men have still some oaths left to hear here. . . . Some make it a preface to their dinner, and travel for a stomach; but the fiercer men make it their ordinary, and board it very cheap."—*Earle's Microcosmography, Svo,*

When I past Paule's, and travell'd in that walke
I here all oure Brittaines-sinners sweare and talk,
And Harry-ruffians, bankrupts, soothsayers."—
Ep. Corbet.

The Gull's Hornbook, by Dekker, is a treatise entitled, "How a gallant should behave himself in Powle's Walkes." [See *Humphrey's.*]

AUL'S WHARF.

Paul's Wharf is a large landing place with a

common stair upon the river Thames, at the end of a street called Paul's Wharf Hill, which runneth down from Paul's Chain."—*Stow, p. 136.*

"On with your riding suit, and cry *Northward Ho!* as the boy at Paul's says."—*Northward Ho, by Thomas Dekker and John Webster, 4to, 1607.*

Sir Walter Mildmay had his house here in 1570.*

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHITEHALL. The office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General for the payment of army, navy, ordnance, civil service, and exchequer bills. The office is managed by the paymaster, the assistant-paymaster, and a staff of sixty clerks. It was originally the office of the Paymaster-General of the Forces, and was not permanently enlarged till 1836.

PEDLAR'S ACRE, now BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH.

"On Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground containing an Acre and nineteen poles, denominated Pedlar's Acre, which has belonged to the Parish time immemorial; 'tis said to have been given by a Pedlar, upon condition that his portrait and that of his dog be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the Church [St. Mary's, Lambeth], which the parishioners carefully perform in the south-east window of the middle aisle."—*Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 791.*

"1607. For mending the windows where the picture of the Pedlar stands."—*Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Lambeth, (Lysons, i. 314).*

[See St. Mary's, Lambeth.]

PEELE'S COFFEE HOUSE, 177 and 178, FLEET STREET, corner of Fetter-lane. Here all the London, provincial, continental, and American newspapers are kept regularly filed. I know not the age of the house, but I find it referred to in an advertisement in the Daily Courant of Feb. 13th, 1722.

PEERLESS POOL, OLD STREET ROAD. A spacious public bath, formerly a spring that, overflowing its banks, caused a very dangerous pond, and which, from the number of persons who lost their lives, obtained the name of Perilous Pond. The present name of "Peerless Pool," was given by Kemp, the proprietor in 1743, when the water was filled in and enclosed much as we now see it.†

"And not far from it [St. Agnes le Clair] is also one other clear water called Perillous pond, because divers youths by swimming therein have been drowned."—*Stow, p. 7.*

* Burghley's Diary, in Murden, p. 771.

† Isaac Reed, (Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 33).

* Styrpe, Circuit Walk, p. 105.

Gallipot. Push, let your boy lead his water-spaniel along, and we'll show you the bravest sport at Parlous Pond."—*T. Middleton, The Roaring Girl*, 4to, 1611.

PEERPOOL LANE, GRAY'S INN LANE. A corruption of Portpoole—from the manor of Portpoole, or Gray's Inn. [*See* Gray's Inn.]

PELIAM STREET, SPITALFIELDS. Milton's grand-daughter, Mrs. Foster, kept a chandler's shop in this street.* [*See* Cock Lane, Shoreditch.]

PENITENTIARY, MILLBANK. [*See* Millbank Prison.]

PENNY POST (THE). A London foot-post, with seven sorting houses, between four and five hundred receiving houses, and with four deliveries a day, established 1680, by Robert Murray, a clerk in the Excise, and William Dockwra, a sub-searcher in the Customs.

"The Penny Post was set up on our Lady-Day, (being Friday, A^d 1680); a most ingenious and useful project, invented by Mr. Robert Murray first, and then Mr. Dockwra joined with him. The Duke of York seized on it in 1682. Mr. Murray was a citizen of London, a millener, of the company of Clothworkers; his father a Scotchman, his mother English; born in the Strand, Dec. 12, 1633."—*Aubrey's MS.*, (*Molone's Inquiry*, p. 387).

Murray and Dockwra were to have entered into partnership, but both laying claim to the idea, they quarrelled, and set up rival offices. Robert Murray, "the inventor and first proposer," as he called himself, received letters at Mr. Hall's Coffee-house, in Wood-street; and "Mr. Dockwra and the rest of the undertakers, at the Penny Post House in Lime-street,"—Dockwra's own house, formerly the mansion-house of Sir Robert Abdy. Roger North assigns the merit of the invention to Dockwra, "who put it," he says, "in complete order, and used it to the satisfaction of all London, for a considerable time." The Duke of York, on whom the revenue of the post-office had been settled by the King, exhibited an information against him. "Dockwra," says North, "would not submit himself, but insisted on his right to the last; otherwise it was thought he might have secured to himself a good office by being commissioner for life to manage that revenue. But his waywardness to Court would not give him leave to be so wise."† He was afterwards

appointed Comptroller, but was dismissed by the Lords of the Treasury, for mismanagement, in 1698. He died, Sept. 25th, aged near 100 years. See his "Case" Harl. MS. 5954, and further particulars in Delaune's History of London, 12mo. Dockwra was the first to stamp letters the hour at which they left his office for delivery. The additional penny was paid in 1801.

PENTECOST LANE, NEWGATE STREET. Subsequently corrupted into "Pent Lane." Stow describes it as "containing divers slaughter-houses for the butchers."

PENTONVILLE is the name given to a populous district in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, which arose about the year 1773, after the formation of the New-road, which passed through certain fields belonging to Henry Penton, Esq.† The buildings were erected in Queen-street, Pentonville-hill, in 1773, and Dr. de Val, the eccentric physician, built a mansion called *Hermes House*, which has given name to *Hermes-street*, *New-road*, in which it stands. The name of Pentonville, till the last twenty years, was not applicable to the houses built upon the property of Mr. Penton lying within the parish of Clerkenwell, has since been extended to buildings in the adjoining parish of Islington, so that it is now difficult to say what is the extent of Pentonville. *Model Prison*, which is in the parish of Islington, and stands in the *Challenger* or *Caledonian-road*, Islington, is styled *Pentonville Prison*, although half removed from the district to which the name properly belongs.

Pentonville properly belonged to the *New-road* of Clerkenwell, and is described by Col. Campbell, the herbalist, as the great field called *Mantells*, at the back of Islington. *Mantells* (a name corrupted into *Mantel*) was the donors to the nunnery of the *White Nuns* in St. James's Chapel, on the north side of the *New-road*, R. P. Bonington, painter, is buried, (d. 1828). He was born in the 27th year, and was one of the best artists of the most promising of our last century school of landscape painters. [*See* *Model Prison*.]

PERCY STREET, RATHBONE SQUARE. At his son's house (No. 6) in this street

* Stow, p. 118.

† See Maps and Plans published in the year 1773, in relation to the *New-road*.

* Granger, ed. 1775, iv. 34.

† North, ed. 1826, ii. 8.

805, aged 76, William Buchan, M.D., author of Domestic Medicine, of which the 2d edition appeared in 1769.

PEST HOUSE FIELD, CARNABY STREET, CARNABY MARKET. Thirty-six small houses forming a cemetery, founded by William, first Earl of Craven, after the Great Plague of 1665, and sold, in 1722, by the parishioners of St. Clement's Danes, St. James's, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent-garden, to William, third Earl of Craven, for the sum of 1200*l*.

Having purchased the body of a malefactor, he had a room for its dissection near the Pest Fields, St. Giles's, at a little distance from Tyburn Road [the old name for Oxford-street].—*Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*.

[Carnaby Street.]

PEST HOUSE ROW, OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S, NOW BATH STREET.

The Pest House beyond Bunhill Fields in the City to Islington.—*De Foe's Plague Year*, ed. 1722, p. 63.

In Pest House Row, till the year 1737, stood the City Pest House (consisting of divers tenements), which was erected as a Lazaretto, for the reception of distressed and miserable objects, that were infected by the dreadful Plague in the year 1665.—*Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 776.

PETER HOUSE, ALDERSGATE STREET. [Aldersgate Street.]

PETER'S (ST.) AT THE CROSS IN CHANCERY-LANE. A church in the ward of Farringdon Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The open plot of ground, and a tree in it, at the corner of Woodcut, Cheapside, is part of the old church-plot. The church of the parish is St. Andrew's, Friday-street. Thomas Goodrich, afterwards Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor, was rector of St. Peter's-at-the-Cross.

PETER'S (ST.), CORNHILL. A parish church in *Cornhill Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren as we now see it.

There remaineth in this church a table whereon is written, I know not by what authority, but of my own hand, that King Lucius founded the same church to be an archbishop's see metropolitan and chief church of his kingdom, and that it so endured the space of four hundred years, unto the coming of Augustin the Monk.—*Stow*, p. 73.

A tablet was formerly suspended in the church; but is now preserved in the vestry-chamber. There is an engraving of it in *Wilson's*. Bishop Beveridge was rector

of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1672—1704. The rood-screen dividing the chancel from the nave was set up by his express direction, and is mentioned by him in the sermon preached at the opening of the church, Nov. 27th, 1681. Aliballows the Great is the only other City church possessing a rood-screen.

PETER'S (ST.) HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

"Touching lanes ascending out of Thames Street to Knightriders' Street, the first is Peter's Hill, wherein I find no matter of note, more than certain almshouses lately founded on the west side thereof by David Smith, embroiderer, for six poor widows, whereof each to have twenty shillings by the year."—*Stow*, p. 137.

Here the Master of the Revels had his office, from 1611 till the time of the Civil War, and the consequent closing of the public theatres. [See St. Peter's at Paul's Wharf.]

PETER'S (ST.) LE POOR, OLD BROAD STREET. A church in Broad-street Ward,—Bishop Hoadly was rector from 1704 to 1720.

"Next unto Pawlet House is the parish church of St. Peter the Poor, so called for a difference from other of that name, sometime peradventure a poor parish, but at this present there be many fair houses, possessed by rich merchants and other."—*Stow*, p. 67.

The church, described by Stow, escaped the Fire of 1666; but in 1788 had become so ruinous, that the inhabitants obtained an act of Parliament, giving them power to pull down the old building, and erect a new one. The present church (a very poor one indeed) was designed by Jesse Gibson, Esq., and consecrated Nov. 19th, 1792, by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. It serves as well for the parish of St. Bennet Fink.

PETER'S (ST.) AT PAUL'S WHARF. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The burying-ground at the bottom of St. Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, still remains.

PETER'S (ST.), PIMLICO. The church of the parish of St. Peter's, Pimlico, and one of the ugliest in all London. It was built about the year 1826, and was once nearly burnt down. The altar-piece, by W. Hilton, R. A., is a favourable specimen of his powers.

PETER'S (ST.) AD VINCULA. A chapel within the precinct and liberty of the Tower. The interior consists of a nave,

chancel, and north aisle; the pier columns are Early English; but the whole structure has been disfigured so often by successive alterations and additions, that little remains of the original building.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my disgust at the barbarous stupidity which has transformed this interesting little church into the likeness of a meeting-house in a manufacturing town. . . . In truth, there is no sadder spot on earth than this little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and with imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and churchyards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame."—*Mr. Macaulay's History of England*, i. 628.

Eminent Persons interred in.—Queen Anne Boleyn, (beheaded 1536).

"Her body was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, that was made to put arrows in, and was buried in the chapel within the Tower before twelve o'clock."—*Bishop Burnet*.

Queen Katherine Howard, (beheaded 1542).
Sir Thomas More.

"His head was put upon London Bridge; his body was buried in the chapel of St. Peter in the Tower, in the belfry, or as some say, as one entereth into the vestry, near unto the body of the holy martyr Bishop Fisher."—*Cresacre More's Life of Sir Thomas More*, p. 288.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, (beheaded 1540). Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, (beheaded 1541). Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, the Lord Admiral, (beheaded 1549), by order of his brother, the Protector Somerset. The Protector Somerset, (beheaded 1552). John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, (beheaded 1553).

"There lyeth before the High Altar, in St. Peter's Church, two Dukes between two Queenes, to wit, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland, between Queen Anne and Queen Katherine, all four beheaded."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 615.

Lady Jane Grey and her husband, the Lord Guilford Dudley, (beheaded 1553-4). Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, (beheaded 1600). Sir Thomas Overbury, poisoned in the Tower, and buried, according to the register, Sept. 15th, 1613. Sir John Eliot died a prisoner in the Tower, Nov. 27th, 1632; his son petitioned the King (Charles I.)

that he would permit his father's body to be conveyed to Cornwall for interment, the King's answer at the foot of the petition was, "Let Sir John Eliot's body be buried in the church of that parish where he died Okey, the regicide.* Duke of Monmouth (beheaded 1685), buried beneath the communion-table. John Rotier, (d. 1703), eminent medallist, the rival of Simon father of James and Norbert Rotier, medallists of great merit. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, (beheaded 1746). Sir Lord Lovat, (beheaded April 9th, 1746). Colonel Gurwood, to whose industry owe the Wellington dispatches, (d. 1818). *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with effigies of Richard Cholmondeley and his wife; Sir Richard Cholmondeley was Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. Monument, with kneeling figures, to Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower (d. 1564), and his son, Sir Michael Blount, his successor in the office. Monument in the chancel to Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, (d. 1630), the father of Mrs. I. Hutchinson. Inscribed stone on floor in nave, over the remains of Talbot Edwa (d. 1674), Keeper of the Regalia in the Tower, when Blood stole the crown. Henry VIII. in the lieutenantancy of Alderman Penning (the regicide Lord Mayor of London), Kem, vicar of Low Leyton, in Essex, preached in a gown over a buff coat and scarf. Laud, who was a prisoner in the Tower at the time, records the circumstances with becoming horror, in the History of the Troubles.

PETER'S (ST.), WALWORTH. A church designed by Sir John Soane, of which the first stone was laid June 2nd, 1823, and the church consecrated Feb. 24th, 1825.

PETER'S (ST.), WESTMINSTER. [Westminster Abbey.]

PETER HOUSE. [See Aldersgate Street.]

PETER STREET (GREAT), WESTMINSTER. On the front of a house facing Leg-court, is the following inscription: "This is Saint Peter Street. 1624. R. heart] W."

PETERBOROUGH COURT, FLEET STREET, derives its name from the Bishop of Peterborough, who, in early times, had their town-house here, and at the time

* Ludlow, iii. 103.

Great Fire still retained an interest in the old locality.

PETERBOROUGH HOUSE, MILLBANK. [See Millbank.]

PETTYCOAT LANE, WHITECHAPEL.

Pettycoat Lane, formerly called Hog Lane, is bounded unto 'Whitechapel Bars,' and runs northward towards St. Mary Spittle. In ancient times, on both sides of this lane, were hedge rows and elm trees, with pleasant fields to walk in. In some of these some gentlemen of the Court and city built their houses here for air. Here was an House on the west side, a good way in the lane, which, when as it was a boy, was commonly called the Spanish Ambassador's House, who in King James I.'s reign dwelt here: and he (I think) was the famous Duke of Armaignac. And a little way off this on the east side of the way, down a paved alley, (now called Petty's Court, from my father who inhabited it), was a fair large house, with a good garden before it, built and inhabited by Hans Jacobson, said King James's Jeweller, wherein I was born. But after, French Protestants, that in the latter part of King's reign, and before, fled their country for their religion, many planted themselves here, especially in that part of the lane nearest Spittlefields, to follow their trades, being generally Broad-brokers and Dealers of Silk, it soon became a contiguous row of buildings on both sides of the way."—*Stow*, B. ii., p. 28.

This Hog Lane stretcheth north toward St. Mary Spittle without Bishopsgate, and within forty years had on both sides fair hedge rows and trees, with bridges and easy stiles to pass into the pleasant fields, very commodious for gentlemen to walk, shoot, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dull spirits in the sweet and wholesome air, which is now within a few years made a continual building throughout of great houses and small cottages; and the fields on either side be turned into garden plots, tennis-courts, bowling alleys, and such like."—*Stow*, p. 48.

Arthurd Van Strype (the ancestor of the learned antiquary) was a member of the Dutch Church in London in 1567.* [See Horn Court.]

PETTY FRANCE, in BISHOPSGATE STREET, immediately without the City wall, so called of Frenchmen dwelling there,† was rebuilt in 1730, and called *New Petty France-street*.

PETTY FRANCE, in WESTMINSTER, YORK STREET, (from the London residence), during the early part of the last century, of the Archbishops of York).

From the entry into Totchill field the street [Petty France-street] is called Petty France, in which, upon St. Hermit's Hill, on the south side

thereof, Cornelius Van Dun (a Brabander born, yeoman of the Guard to King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth) built twenty houses for poor women to dwell rent free; and near hereunto was a chapel of Mary Magdalen, now wholly ruined."—*Stow*, p. 176.

"He [Milton] soon after took a pretty Garden-house in Petty France in Westminster, next door to the Lord Scudamore's, and opening into St. James's Park; here he remained no less than eight years, namely, from the year 1652 till within a few weeks of King Charles the 2d's Restoration. In this house, his first wife dying in childbed, he married a second, who, after a year's time, died in childbed also."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xxxiii.

"6 January, 1709. Walked to Westminster, and from thence to Petty France, to wait on his Grace my Lord Archbishop of York."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 17.

"At a Tallow-Chandler's in Petty France, half-way under the blind arch: Ask for the Historian."—*Instructions to a Porter how to find Mr. Curlew's Authors*, (Pope and Swift's Miscellanies, iv. 32).

The Bishop of Norwich was living here in 1708.* Aaron Hill had a house here, with a garden reaching to the park, and a grotto in it, described in his Letters at some length.

PETTY WALES.

"On the north side as well as on the south of this Thames Street, are many fair houses large for stowage, built for merchants; but towards the east end thereof, namely, over-against Galley-Key, Wool-Key and the Custom House, there have been of old time some large buildings of stone, the ruins whereof do yet remain, but the first builders and owners of them are worn out of memory, wherefore the common people affirm Julius Cæsar to be the builder thereof, as also of the Tower itself. Some are of another opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this City, and that therefore the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly until this day, even as where the Kings of Scotland were used to be lodged betwixt Charing Cross and Whitehall, it is likewise called Scotland [Yard], and where the Earls of Britons were lodged without Aldersgate, the street is called Britain Street," &c. [Little Britain].—*Stow*, p. 52.

PEWTERERS' HALL, No. 17, LIME STREET. In the court room is a portrait of William Smallwood, who was master of the Company in the 2nd year of Henry VII., and gave them their Hall, with a garden and six tenements adjoining. The Pewterers'

* Strype, B. v., p. 300.

† Stow, p. 62.

* Hatton, p. 628.

is the 16th in rotation of the City Companies, and was first incorporated in 1474.

"*Sneak*. What, is Peter Primmer a candidate?"

"*Heeltap*. He is, Master Sneak.

"*Sneak*. Lord, I know him, mun, as well as my mother: why I used to go to his Lectures to Pewterers' Hall, long with Deputy Firkin."—*Foot's Mayor of Garratt*, 1764.

Here Macklin, the actor, delivered his lectures on elocution.

"No more in Pewterers' Hall was heard

The proper force of every word."

Churchill, The Ghost.

PHENIX ALLEY, LONG ACRE, NOW HANOVER COURT. Built circ. 1637, in which year it is mentioned for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's. John Taylor, the water poet, kept a tavern in this alley. One of his last works (his *Journey into Wales*, 1652) he describes as "performed by John Taylor, dwelling at the sign of the Poet's Head, in Phenix Alley, near the middle of Long Aker." He supplied his own portrait and inscription—

"There's many a head stands for a sign,
Then, gentle Reader, why not mine?"

His first sign was a "Mourning Crown," but this was too marked to be allowed. He came here in 1652, and dying here in 1653, was buried, Dec. 5th, in the churchyard of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. His widow, it appears from the rate-books of St. Martin's, continued in the house, under the name of "widow Taylor," five years after his death. In 1653, "Wid[ow] Taylor" is scored out, and "Mons. Lero" written at the side. The rate they paid was 2s. 2d. a year.

PHENIX THEATRE. [See Cockpit Theatre.]

PHILIP'S (ST.) CHAPEL, REGENT STREET, near Waterloo-place. Built by G. S. Repton, architect, at the cost of about 15,000*l.* The first stone was laid May 15th, 1819, and the chapel consecrated July 4th, 1820, (St. Philip and St. James's day). The tower is copied from the well-known lantern of Demosthenes at Athens.

PHILPOT LANE, FENCHURCH STREET. "So called," says Stow, "of Sir John Philpot that dwelt there, and was owner thereof."*

PHYSIC GARDEN, CHELSEA. [See Botanic Garden.]

PIAZZA (THE), in COVENT GARDEN.

* Stow, p. 77.

An open arcade on the north and part the east side of Covent-garden Market place; built by Inigo Jones, circ. 1634, very fashionable when first erected, much admired. The northern side called the Great Piazza, the eastern the Little Piazza. It occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's, under the year 1634.

"Piazza—a Market place or chief street; is that in Covent Garden, which the vulgar raptly call the P. H., or I know not what."—*Blount's Glossographia*, 12mo, 1656.

"But who should I meet at the corner of Piazza, but Joseph Taylor; * he tells me, that a new play at the Friars to-day, and I had bespoke a box for Mr. Wild and his bride."—*The Parson's Wedding*, by T. Killigrew, fol. 1668.

"In the arcade," says Walpole, "there is nothing very remarkable; the pilasters as errant and homely stripes as any plasterer would make." This is true now, though hardly true in Walpole's time, when the arcade remained as Inigo had built it, with stone pilasters on a red-brick front. The pilasters, as we now see them, are in a mass of composita and white paint; red bricks have been whitened over, and the pitched roofs of red tile replaced by flat slate.

"That's the Balcony [balcony] she stands that which jets out so on the forepart of the house; every house here has one of 'em."—*R. Brome's Covent Garden Weeded*, 1659.†

"Walking thence together to the Piazza parted there; Eugenius and Lisideius to a pleasant appointment they had made, and Orontius and Neander to their several lodgings."—*Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poesy*, 4to, 1668.

"Pah, this is nothing; why I knew the Heavens and before them the Muns and the Tityre they were brave fellows indeed; in those days a man could not go from the Rose Tavern to the Piazza once, but he must venture his life to my dear Sir Willy."—*The Scourers*, by T. Smedley, 4to, 1691.

"London is really dangerous at this time; pickpockets, formerly content with mere filchings, make no scruple to knock people down with their fists in Fleet Street and the Strand, and that no later hour than eight o'clock at night: but in the Piazzas, Covent-garden, they come in their bodies, armed with cut-throats, and attack whole parties, so that the danger of coming out of play-houses is of some weight in the opposition, when I am disposed to go to them off-hand than I ought."—*Shenstone to Jago*, March, 1744.

* An actor in Shakspeare's plays as originally brought out, and one of the best.

† See Chandos Street.

Unfortunately for the fishmongers of London Dory resides only in the Devonshire Seas; for any of this company but convey one to the pile of luxury under the Piazza,* where Macklin the high priest daily serves up his rich offerings, great would be the reward of that fishmonger." *Fielding, A Voyage to Lisbon.*

It has laid a scene in The Soldier's name in Covent-garden Piazza; and Berkeley, a scene in The Country Wife. Mary Wortley Montague lodged in Piazza for some time—there is a letter Pope's, addressed to her here. In the auction-rooms, (now Robins's, formerly Langford's), Hogarth exhibited his *riage-à-la-Mode* gratis to the public; "in the front apartments, now used as breakfast-rooms by the proprietor of the stock Hotel," lived Richard Wilson, landscape-painter.† It appears, from the baptismal register of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, during the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and George I., that "Piazza" was a favourite name for parish children. The baptismal registers are rife with Peter and Mary Piazza, John Piazza, Paul Piazza, &c. The reason may be well imagined.

"...bating Covent Garden, I can hit on a place that's called Piazza in Great Britain." *Dryden's Beppo.*

Half of the east side of the Piazza runs the south, on which the Old and Hummums stands, was destroyed by fire about the middle of the last century, and rebuilt as we now see it, in a style very dissimilar. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the house he was living here, in the north-west angle, in 1637.—Thomas Killigrew, the wit; as living in the north-west angle, between 1637 and 1643, and in the north-east angle, between 1660—1662.—Denzell Holles; in 1644, the name of "Colonel Hollis;" and after, in a house on the site of the Earl's Hotel, afterwards inhabited by Sir John Vane, the younger, (1647), and by General Denelm Digby, (1662).

Since the restoration of Ch. II. he [Sir John Digby] lived in the last faire house westward in the north portico of Covent Garden, where General Denzell Holles lived since. He had a

"The Great Piazza Coffee Room in Covent Garden, late Macklin's."—*Advertisement, in the Advertiser, March 6th, 1756.*

† Smith's Nollekens, ii, 215.

From the rate-books of St. Martin's, and St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and other sources.

laboratory there. I think he dyed in this house. Sed qu."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 327.

Nathaniel Crew, the last Lord Crew, and Lord Bishop of Durham; from 1681 to 1689, in the same house. It appears, from the books of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, that almost all the foundlings of the parish were laid at the door of the house of the Bishop of Durham.—Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford; in the north-east angle, from 1663 to 1676; he lived in what was Killigrew's house.—Sir Peter Lely, from 1662 to his death in 1680; in the north-east angle, where Robins's auction-rooms now are; the house was afterwards inhabited by Roger North, the executor of Lely.*—Viscountess Muskerry, in 1676; in the north-west angle, corner of James-street. This was the celebrated Princess of Babylon of De Grammont's Memoirs.—Sir Godfrey Kneller; he came into the Piazza the year after Lely died, and the house he occupied was near the steps into *Covent-garden Theatre*; he had a garden at the back, reaching as far as Dr. Radcliffe's, in *Bow-street*, and here, therefore, and not in *Great Queen-street*, the scene of the well-known anecdote must be laid. He had left in 1705.†—Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne.

"I have quitted my old lodging, and desire you to direct your letters to be left for me with Mr. Smibert, painter, next door to the King's Arms Tavern, in the Little Piazza, Covent Garden."—*Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, Aug. 24th, 1726, (Berkeley's Lit. Relics, p. 160).*

Russell, Earl of Orford.

"Hard by the church and at the end of the Piazzas [now Evans's Hotel] is the Earl of Orford's house. He is better known by the name of Admiral Russell, who in 1692 defeated Admiral de Tourville near La Hogue, and ruined the French fleet."—*A New Guide to London, 12mo, 1726, p. 26.*

Lankrink and Closterman, painters; in the house now Richardson's Hotel.—Sir James Thornhill, in 1733; in the second house eastward from James-street.—Zoffany, the clever theatrical portrait-painter; in what is now Robins's Auction-rooms, in the north-east wing of the Piazza. Here he painted Foote, in the character of Major Sturgeon.

PICCADILLY. A street consisting of shops and fashionable dwelling-houses—running east and west from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. The earliest allusion to it is in Gerard, who

* North's Lives of the Norths, ed. 1826, iii. 227.

† Daily Courant of March, 1705.

observes in his Herbal (1596) "that the small wild buglosse grows upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla." The origin of the name is somewhat uncertain. Robert Baker, of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by his last will, dated April 14th, 1623, bequeathed the sum of two pounds ten shillings in money, and ten shillings in bread, to the poor of the parish in which he lived. He had a wife and family and a good deal to leave. He speaks of his houses in the Strand, before Britain's Burse, of a tenement in his own occupation, with its garden and cowhouse, and of a piece of land of about two acres "in the fields behind the Mews," which he had enclosed with a brick wall. The entry of the three pounds in the Accounts of the overseers of the poor of St. Martin's tells us who Robert Baker was, and how his nameless tenement was known.

Of Robte Baeker of Pickadilley Halle gewen by wille, iij^l.

Here, then, is the earliest mention of Piccadilly Hall which has yet been discovered, and the bequest and entry are additionally important, when we contrast the silence of Baker in his will when he refers to the tenement in his possession, known as Piccadilly Hall, with the particular description made by the overseers in the entry of the payment. There is reason to believe that Robert Baker did not care to have his tenement described as Piccadilly Hall; let us hear Blount:—

"A Pickadil is that round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also a kinde of stiffe collar, made in fashion of a band. Hence, perhaps, the famous ordinary near St. James's, called Pickadilly, took denomination, because it was then the utmost, or skirt house of the suburbs, that way. Others say it took name from this; that one Higgins, a Tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age were much worn in England."—*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1656, first ed.

The word Piccardill occurs in Ben Jonson and several of our old dramatic writers; and Gifford, one of the ablest of our commentators, has a note upon the subject:—"Picardill," says Gifford, is simply a diminutive of *picca*, (Span. and Ital.), a spear-head, and was given to this article of foppery from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of those weapons." It was in fashion when Barnaby Rich wrote, in 1614. "He that some fortie or fifty years sithens," says Rich, "should have asked after a Pickadilly, I wonder who could

have understood him, or could have to what a Pickadilly had been, either fish flesh." Baker, it appears, had built "the fields behind the Mews," and his wife increasing the number of tenements, to the overseers of the poor of St. Martin's claimed Lammas money of her, for build on ground over which, after Lammas, parishioners of St. Martin's had a right common. In the books of the overseer from April 18th, 1640, to May 2nd, 1641, the sum is placed under the head of "Lammas Ground Receipts," and the entry as follows:

"Of Mrs. Mary Baker, widdowe, in Lieu of Lamas Common, of certaine grounds neere Winde Mill at the Cawsey head, builded upon her late husband deceased, and now usually call Piccadilly, xxxd."

Windmill-street preserves a recollection "the Winde Mill at the Cawseyhead Panton-square and Panton-street, the name of Colonel Panton, to whom Mrs. Baker sold Piccadilly Hall; and Coventry-street the name of Mr. Secretary Coventry of the reign of Charles II., whose garden was ran along part of Panton-street and Oxenden-street. The situation of Piccadilly Hall at the north-east corner of the Haymarket is laid down in the maps of London by Porter and W. Faithorne, both published before 1660; and from these I observe the over against Windmill-street stood a Gaming-house; and at the corner of Windmill-street and Coventry-street, Piccadilly Hall. The Gaming-house, or *Shaver's Hall*, as it was commonly called, is described, in the nickname accounted for, in a letter of the 24th of June, 1635:—

"Since Spring Gardens was put down, we had by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a Spring Gardens, erected in the fields beyond Mews, where is built a fair house and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost above four thousand pounds, a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke] much frequents this place, where he bowl great matches."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford* (*Strafford Letters*, i. 435).

And Piccadilly Hall in a passage in *Clarendon's History*:—

"In the afternoon of the same day [in 1633] Mr. Hyde going to a place called Piccadilly (which was a fair house for entertainment gaming, with handsome gravel walks with shade and where were an upper and lower bowling green, whither very many of the nobility and gentlemen the best quality resorted, both for exercise and conversation), as soon as ever he came into the ground, the Earl of Bedford came to him, and

'He was glad he was come thither, for there a friend of his in the lower ground who needed counsel.'—*Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, 1826, i. 422.

John Suckling, the poet, (d. 1641), was of the great frequenters of Piccadilly; Aubrey preserving a story of "his cars coming to Peccadillo Bowling-green, and for the feare he should lose all [their] fortunes." Another well-known person was Phil Porter.

"Farewell, my dearest Piccadilly,
Notorious for great dinners;
Oh, what a Tennis Court was there!
Alas! too good for sinners."

Phil Porter's Farewell, Wit and Drollery, 12mo, 1682, p. 39.

Some money was paid on account of Piccadilly House and Bowling-green as late as 1670, and the house itself pulled down in 1685. The Tennis-court attached to the Gaming-house still remains in James-

the first Piccadilly, taking the word in its modern acceptation of a street, was a very narrow line of road, running no further west than the foot of Sackville-street, and the name Piccadilly-street occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's, under the year 1673. Sir Thomas Clarges's house, the site of the present *Albany*, is described in the London Gazette of 1675 (No. 982) as being in Burlington House, above Piccadilly." Sackville-street to Albemarle-street was originally called Portugal-street, after the name of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., and all beyond was the great Bath-road, or as it is now called, as gas calls it (1560) "the way to Reding." Piccadilly of 1708 is described as "a considerable and publick street, between Coventry-street and Portugal-street;" and in 1720 as "a large street and great thoroughfare, between Coventry-street and Albemarle-street." Portugal-street gave way to Piccadilly in the reign of George I. That part of the present street, between Devonshire House and Hyde Park Corner, was taken up, as Ralph tells us, in 1708, by the shops and stone-yards of the city, just as the New-road is now—a point confirmed by Walpole in a letter of the 6th of June 1746, and by Lloyd, in the *Cit's Country Box*.

And now from Hyde Park Corner come
The Gods of Athens and of Rome;
Here squabby Cupids take their places,
With Venus and the clumsy Graces."

Lloyd, The Cit's Country Box, 1757.

When do you come? If it is not soon you will

find a new town. I stared to-day at Piccadilly like a country squire; there are twenty new stone houses. At first I concluded that all the grooms that used to live there had got estates and built palaces."—*Walpole to Montagu*, Nov. 8th, 1759.

We may read the history of Piccadilly in the names of several of the surrounding streets and buildings. *Albemarle-street* was so called after Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, to whom *Clarendon House* was sold in 1657, by Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, son of the great Lord Clarendon. *Bond-street* was so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, to whom *Clarendon House* was sold by the Duke of Albemarle when in difficulties, a little before his death. *Jermyn-street* was so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, who died 1683-4; *Burlington House* after Boyle, Earl of Burlington; *Dover-street*, after Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover, (d. 1708), the little Jermyn of De Grammont's Memoirs; *Berkeley-street* and *Stratton-street*, after John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; *Clarges-street*, after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Ann Clarges, wife of General Monk; and *Arlington-street* and *Bennet-street* after Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the Cabal. *Air-street* was built in 1659, *Stratton-street* in 1693, and *Bolton-street* was, in 1708, the most westerly street in London. *Devonshire House* occupies the site of *Berkeley House*, in which the first Duke of Devonshire died, (1707). *Hamilton-place* derives its name from James Hamilton, Ranger of *Hyde Park* in the reign of Charles II., and brother of La Belle Hamilton. *Halfmoon-street* was so called from the Halfmoon Tavern. *Coventry House*, No. 106, was built on the site of an old inn, called the Greyhound, and bought by the Earl of Coventry of Sir Hugh Hunlock, in 1764, for 10,000 guineas.* *Apsley House* was called after Apsley, Earl of Bathurst, who built it late in the last century; and the *Albany* from the Duke of York and Albany, brother of George IV. *St. James's Church* (by Wren) was consecrated on Sunday, the 13th of July, 1684. The sexton's book of St. Martin's informs us that the White Bear Inn was in existence in 1685; and Strype, in his new edition of *Stow*, that there was a White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly in 1720. The two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the Three Kings Inn gateway, in Piccadilly,

* Every Day Book, i. 578; Selwyn's Corresp., i. 339.

belonged to *Clarendon House*, and are, it is thought, the only remains of that edifice.

Sir William Petty, our first writer of authority on political arithmetic, died in a house over against St. James's Church, (1687). Next but one to Sir William Petty, Verrio, the painter, was living in 1675. In the dark-red-brick rectory house, at the north side of the church, pulled down 1843, and immediately rebuilt, (now No. 197), lived and died Dr. Samuel Clarke, rector of St. James's, from 1709 till his death in 1729. Here he edited *Cæsar* and *Homer*; here he wrote his *Scripture Doctrine* of the Trinity, and his *Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God*. In Coventry House, facing the Green Park, corner of Engine-street, (now the Ambassadors' Club), died, in 1809, William, sixth Earl of Coventry, married, in 1752, to the eldest of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings. In what was then No. 23, now the first house east of Mr. Barnes's, died, in 1803, Sir William Hamilton, the collector of the *Hamiltonian* gems, but more generally known as the husband of Nelson's Lady Hamilton. From the house No. 30, Sir Francis Burdett was taken to the Tower, April 6th, 1810; the officer, armed with an arrest-warrant, scaling the house with a ladder, and entering the window of the drawing-room, where Sir Francis was found instructing his son in *Magna Charta*, the street being occupied by the Horse Guards. No. 105 was the old *Pulteney Hotel*; here the Emperor of Russia put up during the memorable visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814; and here the Duchess of Oldenburgh (the Emperor Alexander's sister) introduced Prince Leopold to the Princess Charlotte. The large brick house, No. 1, Stratton-street, was the residence of Mrs. Coutts, afterwards Duchess of St. A'ban's. Lord Eldon's house, at the corner of Hamilton-place, was built by his grandfather, Lord Chancellor Eldon. Nos. 138 and 139 were all one house in the old Duke of Queensbury's time.

"In the balcony of No. 138, on fine days in summer, used to sit, some forty years ago, a thin, withered old figure, with one eye, looking on all the females that passed him, and not displeased if they returned him whole winks for his single ones. This was the Most Noble William Douglas, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Queensbury; Marquis of Dumfries; Earl of March, Drumlanrig, and Sanguhar; Viscount Nith, Torthorold, and Ross; and Lord Douglas, of Ambresbury, Howick, Tibbers, Kilmount, Middleby, Dornock, Niedpath, Lyne, and Manerhead. He had been Prince of the Jockies of his time, and was a voluptuary and

millionaire. 'Old Q.' was his popular appellation. He died at the age of eighty-six. We have often seen him in his balcony.

'Stunning himself in Humeamunca's eyes;'

and wondered at the longevity of his dissipator and the prosperity of his worthlessness. Stories were told of his milk baths, his inhaling the breath of dairymaids, and his getting up in the Indies of Paris and the Golden Apple, the Paris by himself. The last, it seems, was true. His dying bed was covered with *billets doux*; and it is to say, with love-letters addressed (as *Molière* has it) to the 'sweet eyes of his money-box.' *Leigh Hunt.*

At the Duchess of Gloucester's, at the corner of Park-lane, once Lord Elgin's, and where the Elgin marbles were placed on their first arrival in this country, is a very beautiful carpet in sixty squares, worked by sixty of the principal ladies among the aristocracy. No. 94 was formerly Egremont House, the Cholmondeley House, now the Duke of Cambridge's. The bay-fronted house at the corner of Whitehorse-street was the residence of M. Charles Dumergue, the friend of Sir Walter Scott; until a child of his was established in London, this was Scott's head-quarters when in town. The London season of Lord Byron's married life was passed in that half of the Duke of Queensbury's house now No. 139. "We mean to be a metropolis to-morrow," says Byron, "and you will address your next to Piccadilly. We have got the Duchess of Devon's house there, she being in France." Here he brought his wife, and that hag of a housemaid, Mrs. Mule, of whom Moore has given an amusing account. The letters of Lord Byron, written from this house, are ones all dated from No. 13, Piccadilly-terrace, and one and all of Scott's from M. Dumergue's room, No. 15, Piccadilly West. Numbers are of very little use to the local antiquary; they suffer from the caprice of every new surveyor. Two houses are thrown into the street is enlarged, or the even numbers are arranged on one side, and the odd numbers on the other. Piccadilly-terrace and Piccadilly West no longer exist; and under the present system of numbering, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, is No. 1 Piccadilly. The Hercules Pillars public-house, where Squire Western put his horse up when in pursuit of Tom Jones, and where that bluff brave soldier, the Marquis of Granby, (d. 1770), spent many an happy hour, stood long after Apsley House was built on the exact spot which is now the pavement opposite Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. In Piccadilly, on the south side, facing (

street, was the shop of Wright, the
eller, where Gifford assaulted Peter
r and got the better of him in the
gle. No. —, now Cockerell's, was long
ondon residence of Beckford, author
thek.

the corner of Down-street, is the
of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., built
49, from the designs of M. Dusillon
Mr. Donaldson. The handsome iron
g in front was cast at Paris. The cost
e whole building is said to have been
0*l*. Mr. Hope is the possessor of the
ated collection of pictures (Dutch
ally) formed at the Hague by the
y of the Hopes—and where, in 1771,
s seen by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and
bed by him in his journey to Flanders
olland in that year. *Observe.*—

N DYCK—The Assumption of the Virgin.
aint picture. She is surrounded by little
s; one of them is peeping archly at you
r a bundle of drapery, with which he has
ed himself: this comicalness is a little out of
ace."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*. Charity. Virgin
child. "A good but not important picture."—
Waagen. RUBENS—The Shipwreck of Aeneas—the
s in Mr. Turner's manner. "Highly poetical
e design, and executed in a most masterly
er in a deep full tone."—*Waagen*. CLAUDE—
scape. "An old very pretty copy of the fine
e in the Dresden Gallery."—*Waagen*. S.
—Landscape. DOMENICHINO—St. Sebastian.
GIONE—Judith with the Head of Holofernes.
RANDT—Young Woman in an Arm-chair by
a Man is standing. "One of the rare family
bits of this master in whole-length figures."—
Waagen. BACKHUYSEN—Sea Piece with Ships.
arge and capital picture."—*Sir J. Reynolds*.
CHEER—Lady at a Window with Parrot and
marked 1664. JAN STEEN—An Oyster Feast,
hich is introduced an excellent figure of Old
s, standing with his hands behind him."—*Sir
Reynolds*. LAIRESSE—Death of Cleopatra. "Her
is well drawn, and in an attitude of great
; but the style is degraded by the naturalness
f white satin, which is thrown over her. A
n lies dead at the feet of the bed. This pic-
s as highly finished as a Vanderwerf, but in
h better style excepting the drapery, which
equal to Vanderwerf. Vanderwerf painted
may be truly called drapery; this of Lairese
drapery, it is white satin."—*Sir J. Reynolds*.
ER HELST—Halt of Travellers. "In Van
elst's middle and best period."—*Waagen*.
RANDT—Our Saviour in the Tempest. "In
icture there is a great effect of light, but it is
d to a degree of affectation."—*Sir J. Reynolds*.
RG—The Music Lesson, (fine). The Trum-
e (fine). F. MIERIS—A Gentleman with a
; a young Woman with her back turned is
g out the reckoning, marked 1660. "This
e, painted when he was only twenty-six years

of age, is one of his great master-pieces."—*Waagen*.
METZU—Woman reading a Letter. "The milk-
woman who brought it, is in the meantime drawing
a curtain a little on one side, in order to see the
picture under it, which appears to be a sea view."
—*Sir J. Reynolds*. Woman writing a Letter.
SCHALKEN—Man reading by Candlelight. "A
carefully executed picture; the impasto particu-
larly good."—*Waagen*. RUYSDAEL—Landscape,
Cattle and Figures. VERKOLJE—David and Bath-
sheba. A. VANDERVELDE—Cattle at a Watering-
place; an evening scene; a wonderful picture;
perhaps the finest Adrian Vandervelde in the
world. P. DE HOOGE—An interior, with Figures.
"Spoiled by cleaning."—*Waagen*. WEENIX—A
Dead Swan and Dead Hare. "Perfect every way;
beyond Hondekoeter."—*Sir J. Reynolds*. VANDER-
WERF—The Incredulity of St. Thomas. "The
drapery of St. Thomas is excellent; the folds long-
continued unite with each other, and are varied
with great art."—*Sir J. Reynolds*. (On the Screen).
D. TENIERS—Soldiers playing at Backgammon.
G. DOW—"A Woman at a Window with a Hare
in her Hand. Bright colouring and well drawn;
a dead cock, cabbage, and carrots lying before her.
The name of Gerard Dow is written on the lantern
which hangs on one side."—*Sir J. Reynolds*. D.
TENIERS—Soldiers Smoking. P. POTTER—Ex-
terior of Stable—Cattle and Figures. P. WOU-
VERMANS—Halt of Hawking Party, (fine). A.
OSTADE—Exterior of Cottage with Figures. HOB-
BEMA—Wood Scenery. TERBURG—Trumpeter
waiting, (fine). WOUVERMANS—Cavaliers and
Ladies, Bagpiper, &c. "The best I ever saw."—
Sir J. Reynolds. METZU—Lady in blue velvet
tunic and white satin petticoat. CUYP—Cattle
and a Shepherd. "The best I ever saw of him;
and the figure likewise is better than usual; but
the employment which he has given the shepherd
in his solitude is not very poetical."—*Sir J. Reynolds*. P. GYZENS—Dead Swan and small Birds.
"Highly finished and well coloured."—*Sir J. Reynolds*. Antiquities, Vases, &c. The antiques are,
for the most part, unfortunately much disfigured
by indifferent restorations, and there is much that
was originally of little value. The vases consist
of the second collection made by Sir William Ham-
ilton at Naples; and among them are several
choice specimens."—*Waagen*.

Some of these pictures have been removed
to Deepdene. I have, however, in a work
of this nature preferred describing the
best of every collection. Mode of admis-
sion: by cards obtained upon personal in-
troduction from the owner, on Mondays
throughout the London season—April to
July.

PICKET STREET, STRAND, north side
of St. Clement's Danes. Built 1813, on the
site of *Butcher Row*, and so called in com-
pliment to Alderman Picket, through whose
exertions and perseverance the improve-
ments in this quarter were chiefly carried

into effect. Before the alteration was made, the old cant name for the place among coachmen was "The Pass," or "The Straits of St. Clement's." *

PICTHATCH, or, **PICKEHATCH**. A famous receptacle for prostitutes and pick-pockets, generally supposed to have been in *Turnmill-street*, near Clerkenwell-green,† but its position is determined by a grant of the 33rd of Queen Elizabeth, and a survey of 1649. What was Picthatch is a street at the back of a narrow turning called Middle-row (formerly Rotten-row) opposite the Charter-house wall in Goswell-street. The name is still preserved in "Pickax Yard" adjoining Middle-row.

"In a grant by pat. 33 Eliz., p. 9, m. 25—28, appears the grant of a small enclosure occupied as a garden with a stall stable thereon built, lying in Olde Street or Pickehatch near the Charter House, in the parish of St. Giles's without Cripple-gate; and in a survey of the Prebendal Manor of Finsbury (1649) is mentioned, "All that other parcel of demesne land commonly called and known by the name of Rotten Row, set, lying and being in the parish of St. Giles's without Cripple-gate, in a certain street there commonly called Old Street, adjoining north upon the said street, and south upon a way or passage leading out of Old Street into the Pickthatch, and abutting east upon the Cage and Prison House in Old Street aforesaid."—*T. Edlyne Tomlins, (MS. Communication).*

"*Falstaff* [to *Pistol*]. Reason, you rogue, reason: think'st thou, I'll endanger my soul gratis? At a word, hang no more about me; I am no gibbet for you—go. A short knife and a throng:—to your manor of Pickthatch, go."—*Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii., sc. 2.*

"Shift, here in town, not meanest among squires, That haunt Piet-hatch, Marsh Lambeth and Whitefriars, Keeps himself, with half a man, and defrays The charge of that state with this charm—God pays."

Ben Jonson, Epigram XII., (Lieutenant Shift).

"Shift, a thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and odling, his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Picthatch."—*Ben Jonson, (Dram. Pers. before Every Man out of his Humour).*

"*Knowell*. From the Bordello it might come as well, The Spittle or Piet-hatch."

Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour. See also Ben Jonson, iv. 522.

Here Middleton has laid the scene of his *Black Book*; and here there is reason to

believe, from what Middleton states, Nas the rude railing satirist, died.

"I proceeded toward Piet-hatch, intending begin there first, which (as I may fitly name it) the very skirts of all brothel-houses."—*Middleton Works, v. 513.*

"In the meantime, while they were ransacking his box and pockets, [Sir John] Robinson fell railing at the Colonel, giving him the base ten of Rebel and Murderer, and such language as he could have learnt, but such as had been conversant among the Civil Society of Picth-hatch, Turnmill Street, and Billingsgate."—*Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, ed. 1838, p. 132.*

PIE POWDER COURT. [See Bartholomew Fair.]

"This Court has for many years been held in a public house called The Hand and Shears, in King's Street at the corner of Middle-street, and near the east end of Cloth Fair."—*Wilkinson's Lond. Ill.*

PIE CORNER, WEST SMITHFIELD between *Giltspur-street* and *Smithfield*; and the Smithfield end of *Giltspur-street*.

"Pie Corner, a place so called of such a sort, sometime a fair Inn for receipt of travellers, now divided into tenements."—*Stow, p. 139.*

"Pye corner—noted chiefly for Cook's Shop and Pigs drest there during Bartholomew Fair."—*Strype, B. iii., p. 283.*

"*Hostess*. I am undone by his [Falstaff's] good I warrant you, he's an infinitive thing upon score.—Good master Fang, hold him sure:—good master Snare, let him not 'scape. He comes continually to Pie-corner (saving your manhood) to a saddle; and he's indited to dinner to the Lord's Head in Lambert-street to Master Smoot the silkman."—*Shakespeare, Second Part of Henry IV., Act ii., sc. 1.*

"*Subtle*. I do not hear well.

"*Face*. Not of this, I think. But I shall put you in mind, sir; at Pie-corner Taking your meal of steam in, from Cook's stall."—*Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act i., sc. 1.*

"*Littlewit*. Tut, we'll have a device, a device. I have it, Win, I have it, i' faith, and 'tis fine one. Win, long to eat of a pig, sweet Win the Fair do you see, in the heart of the Fair, at Pie Corner."—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Act i., sc. 1.*

"*W. arebang*. By this flesh, let's have wine I will cut thy head off, and have it roasted eaten in Pie Corner next Bartholomew Tide."—*Field, Amends for Ladies, 4to, 1618.*

"*Lady Frugal*. What cooks have you provided?"

"*Holdfast*. The best of the city: they've wrought at my Lord Mayor's.

"*Anne Frugal*. Fie on them! They smell of Fleet Lane and Pie Corner."—*Massinger, The Madam.*

"*Sir Humphrey Scattergood*. I'll not be so nastily as in my days of nonage, or as my father

* The Spectator, No. 498.

† Gifford's Ben Jonson, i. 17; Dyce's Middleton, 512.

as if his meat had been dress'd at Pie Corner greasy scullions there."—*T. Shadwell, The an Captain*, 4to, 1680.

Love. Why don't you live in the country? you may be free.

Stanford. Free! Yes, to be drunk with March and wine worse than ever was serv'd in at Corner at the eating of pigs."—*T. Shadwell, Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

Who would grudge the slight mention of a and its author; yet not so far as to concede the taking notice of every single-sheeted corner poet who comes squirting out with an in mourning for every great person that —*Edward Phillips, Preface to Theatrum rum*, 12mo, 1675.

Sep. 1666. W. Hewer this day went to see his mother did, and comes late home, telling how he hath been forced to remove her to Hoxton, her house in Pie Corner being burned, at the Fire is got so far that way."—*Pepys*.

The Duke of Muscovy indeed declared war against Poland, because he and his nation had been vilified by a Polish poet; but the author of ecclesiastical Polity would, it seems, disturb the peace of Christendom for the good old cause of an annuated chanter of Saffron Hill and Pie Corner."—*Andrew Marvell, The Rehearsal Trans-*

Great Fire of London began at *Pudlane*, and ended at *Pie-corner*; a coincidence in names, which is said to have occasioned the erection, at the corner of *St. Dunstons-lane*, of a figure of a boy upon a pedestal, with his arms across his stomach, and curiously inscribed: "This boy is in Hoxton put up of the late Fire of London, occasioned by the sin of gluttony, 1666." There is an engraving of it by J. T. Smith, and the inscription is now illegible. "The name says Pennant, "is represented wonderfully fat indeed."

Next day I through Pie-corner past:

The roast-meat on the stall

Invited me to take a taste;

My money was but small."

See *Great Boobee*, (*Roxburgh Ballads*, p. 221).

PIMLICO.

A place in or near Hogsden [Hoxton] remarkable for selling ale. See 'Pimlyco, or Runne Red is a mad world at Hogsden,' B.L., 4to, —*Isaac Reed, (Doddsley's Old Plays*, ed. *Collier*, 1709).

The name is still preserved in "Pimlico" by Hoxton Church.

Lovewit. Has there been much resort, say you?

First Nei. Daily, sir

Second Nei. And nightly, too.

Third Nei. Ay, and some as brave as lords.

Fourth Nei. Ladies and gentlewomen.

Fifth Nei. Citizens' wives.

First Nei. And knights.

Sixth Nei. In coaches.

Second Nei. Yes, and oyster women.

First Nei. Besides other gallants.

Third Nei. Sailors' wives.

Fourth Nei. Tobacco men.

Fifth Nei. Another Pimlico!

* * * * *
Lovewit. The neighbours tell me all here that the doors

Have still been open—

Face. How, sir!

Lovewit. Gallants, men and women,

And of all sorts, tag-rag, been seen to flock here,

In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden,

In days of Pimlico and eye-bright."

Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act v.

"*Littlewit*. Troth, I am a little taken with my Win's dressing here: does it not fine, Master Winwife? How do you apprehend, sir, she would not wear this habit? I challenge all Cheapside to shew such another; Moorfields, Pimlico-path, or the Exchange, in a summer evening with a place to boot, as this has."—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, Act i.

"*Meercraft*. I knew thou must take after somebody,

Thou could'st not be else. This was no shop-look.

I'll have thee Captain Gilthead, and march up

And take in Pimlico, and kill the bush

At every tavern."

Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, Act iii.

"Pimlico is sometimes spoken of as a person, and may not improbably have been the master of a house once famous for an ale of a particular description."—*Gifford, (Ben Jonson*, iv. 165).

"*Sir Lionel*. It doth me so much good to stir and talk, to place this and displace that, that I shall need no apothecaries' prescriptions. I have sent my daughter this morn'g as far as Pimlico to fetch a draught of Derby ale, that it may fetch a colour in her cheeks."—*Greene's Tu Quoque*, 4to 1614.

"*Plotwell*. We have brought you

A gentleman of valour, who has been

In Moorfields often . marry it has been

To 'quire his sisters and demolish custards

At Pimlico."—*The City Match*, fol. 1639.

PIMLICO. A large district lying between St. James's Park, the river Thames, the village of Chelsea, Hyde Park Corner, and the hamlet of Knightsbridge. Buckingham Palace and Belgrave-square are both in Pimlico.

"A place near Chelsea is still called Pimlico, and was resorted to within these few years on the same account as the former at Hogsden."—*Isaac Reed, (Doddsley's Old Plays*, ed. *Collier*, vii. 51).

The following extracts from the Accounts of the overseers of the poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields are the earliest notices yet discovered of existing Pimlico.

- " 1626. Paied for a shrowd Cloathe for Goodman's wife at Pimlicoe iij* iiij^d
- " 1626. Paied for a shrowd Cloathe for an old man dyed at Pimlicoe iiij*
- " 1627. To the Constable of Pimlicoe to take out the Lord Chiefe Justice's Warrant to take Mr. Burde that gott a man child one Mary Howard and borne at Pimlicoe j^e vj^d
- " 1630. The iiijth of September 1630, paid for the hire of a horse and sledd, and a labouring man to make a grave, and to cover it at Hide pke corner, for Thomas Wood, who hanged himself at Pimlico v*

Overscers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the Fields.

Pimlico at this time was wholly uninhabited, nor is it introduced into the rate-books of St. Martin's before the year 1680, when the Earl of Arlington, previously rated under the head of Mulberry Garden, is, though living in the same house, rated under the head of "Pimlico." In 1687, seven years after the first introduction of the name into the rate-books of the parish in which it was then situated, four people are described as residing in what was then called Pimlico; the Duke of Grafton, Lady Stafford, Thomas Wilkins, and Dr. Crispin. The Duke of Grafton, having married the only child of the Earl of Arlington, was residing in Arlington House, and Lady Stafford in what was then and long before called Tart Hall. In 1693 the Duke of Buckingham (then only Marquis of Normanby) bought Arlington House of the Duchess of Grafton, and rebuilding it shortly after, named it anew by its well-known title of Buckingham House. George IV. began the great alterations in Pimlico by rebuilding Buckingham House, and drawing the courtiers from Portland-place and Portman-square to the splendid mansions built by Messrs. Basevi and Cubitt, in what was known at that time, and long before, as the Five Fields. It seems but the other day since the writer of this brief notice of the place played at cricket in the Five Fields, "where robbers lie in wait,"* or pulled bulrushes in the "cuts" of the Willow Walk in Pimlico.

"Jam pauca aratro jugera regie
Moles reliquunt."

I may add that Pimlico is still celebrated for its ale, and that the *Willow Walk* occurs for the first time in the books of St. Martin's

* Tatler.

under the year 1723. In a small gloomy house within the gates of Elliot's Brewery, between Brewer-street, Pimlico, and York-street Westminster, lived and died Richard Helme here he had a portion of his extensive noble library—a second portion occupied the whole of a house from kitchen to parlour in James-street, Buckingham Gate—a third portion was at Hodnet, his country seat, and at Paris he had a fourth dépôt. He was very liberal in lending his books to scholars requiring them, and was himself well versed in their contents. [*See Daily Chronicle*, p. 10, 1851.]

PINCOCK LANE, NEWGATE STREET, on the north side leading to *The Baginbun*, originally *Pentecost-lane*.

PINMAKERS' HALL. [*See Pinmakers' Court*.]

PINNER COURT, OLD BROAD STREET. So called from Pinner's, or Pinner's Hall, a great place for dissenting preaching as early as the reign of Charles II.* still a dissenting meeting-house.

PIT PLACE, DRURY LANE. [*See Pit Theatre*.]

PLASTERERS' HALL, the Hall of the ancient fraternity of the Plasterers in ADDE STREET, WOOD STREET, CECIL STREET, next to No. 23.

PLAYHOUSE PASSAGE, GOLDEN SQUARE. [*See Fortune Theatre*.]

PLAYHOUSE YARD, BLACKFRIARS. [*See Blackfriars Theatre*.]

PLAYHOUSE YARD, DRURY LANE. So called because it led to *Drury Lane Theatre*. I subjoin, from the rate-books of St. Martin's, the names of the actors who performed at the Theatre Royal, in conjunction of the two companies, in 1681.

"*Playhouse Yard*. Nicholas Burt, Robert Trel, Nicholas Moore, William Cartwright, John Griffith, Thomas Clarke, Martin Powell, John Haynes. 6l. Theatre Royall."

And so the names stand in 1683 and 1684. Subsequently they are omitted. Nicholas Moore was perhaps a mistake for Major Moore, the celebrated Major Moore.

PLAYHOUSE YARD, WHITEFRIARS. [*See Whitefriars Theatre*.]

PLOWDEN BUILDINGS. A row of chambers in the Temple, and so called

* Thoresby's Diary, i. 5.

dined at Pontack's . . . Pontack told us, although his wine was so good, he sold it cheaper than others; he took but seven shillings a flask. Are not these pretty rates?"—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ii. 323.

"What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf,
When at Pontack's he may regale himself?"

The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.

"Drawers must be trusted, through whose hands
convey'd

You take the liquor, or you spoil the trade;

For sure those honest fellows have no knack

Of putting off stum'd Claret for Pontack."—*Ibid.*

Here, in 1699, Dr. Bentley wrote to Evelyn, asking him to meet Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Robert Southwell, and other friends, at dinner, to consider the propriety of purchasing Bishop Stillingfleet's library for the Royal Society.

"*Mrs. Witwoud.* I know two several companies gone into the city, one to Pontack's, and t'other to the Rummer."—*Southerne, The Wives' Excuse*, 4to, 1692.

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY. A footway from Cornhill to Lombard-street, and so called from the Pope's Head Tavern, of which the earliest mention occurs in the particulars of a wager, made in the 4th year of Edward IV., (1464), between an Alicant goldsmith and an English goldsmith; the Alicant stranger contending, "in the tavern called the Pope's Head, in Lombard-street, that Englishmen were not so cunning in workmanship of goldsmithry as Alicant strangers," and undertaking to make good his assertion by the superior work he would produce. The wager was decided in favour of the Englishman.*

"The Pope's Head Tavern hath a footway through from Cornhill into Lombard Street."—*Stow*, p. 75.

In the year 1615, Sir William Craven (the father of the first Earl Craven) left the Pope's Head to the Merchant Tailors' Company, for charitable purposes, and the rents of nine houses in the alley are still received by the Company. The tavern was in existence under the same name in 1756.† The first edition of Speed's Great Britain (fol. 1611) was "sold by John Sudbury and George Humble, in Pope's-Head-alley, at the signe of the White Horse." Sudbury and Humble were the first printers established in London. Ben Jonson, in his Exceeration upon Vulcan, recommends the pamphlets

* Herbert's Livery Companies, ii. 197.

† Public Advertiser of March 16th, 1756.

"——that sally
Upon the Exchange still out of Pope's Head A
to the wrath of the lame Lord of Fire;
Peacham, in his Compleat Gentleman, re
the print-collector, curious in the worl
Golzius, to Pope's-Head-alley, where
prints are commonly to be had." Be
the Great Fire of 1666, Pope's-Head-
possessed a good trade for toys and tur
wares.* In Strype's time (thirty y
later) it was chiefly inhabited by cutle
In the Pope's Head Tavern, in Corn
April 14th, 1718, Quin, the actor, kill
self-defence, his fellow-comedian, Bo
Bowen, a clever, but hot-headed Irish
was jealous of Quin's reputation, and
moment of great anger, sent for Quin t
Pope's Head Tavern, when, as soon a
had entered the room, he placed his
against the door, drew his sword, and
Quin draw his. Quin, having mildl
monstrated to no purpose, drew in his
defence, and endeavoured to disarm
antagonist. Bowen received a wound
which he died in three days, having ack
ledged his folly and madness, when the
of blood had reduced him to reason.
was tried and acquitted.

"18 Jan'y, 1668-9. To the Pope's Head T
there to see the fine painted room which Rog
told me of, of his doing; but I do not like it
though it be good for such a public room."—

POOL (THE) is that part of the Th
between London Bridge and Cuck
Point, where colliers and other vessel
at anchor. From London Bridge to Ki
Head-stairs at Rotherhithe, is called
Upper Pool; from King's-Head-stair
Cuckold's master, the Lower Pool.

"Every master of a collier is required,
reaching Gravesend, to notify the arrival
vessel to the officer upon the spot; and th
receives a direction to proceed to one o
stations exclusively appointed for the anch
of colliers. There are seven of these statio
different Reaches of the river. The ship
then permitted and directed to proceed in t
the Pool, where 243 are provided with statio
tiers, at which they remain for a limited ti
unload their cargoes."—*Cruden's History of G
end*, p. 89.

"*Goldwire.* The ship is safe in the Pool th
Massinger, The City Mad

POOR LAW COMMISSION OFF
[See Somerset House].

POPLAR. A parish in Middlese

* Strype, B. ii., p. 153.

† *Ibid.*, B. ii., p.

d; originally a hamlet of Stepney, whence it was separated in 1817, and named by the name of All Saints' Poplar.

Poplar, or Poplar, is so called from the multitude of Poplar Trees (which love a moist soil) existing there in former times. And there be yet many remaining, in that part of the hamlet which is now called Limehouse, many old bodies of Poplars standing, as testimonials of the antiquity of that etymology.—*Dr. Joseph Woodward, Topography, (Circuit Walk, p. 102).*

George Steevens, the Shakspeare commentator, son of George Steevens of Poplar, was baptized in Poplar Chapel in 1701.

There is a fine monument to his memory, by Flaxman, in the north aisle. He is buried here.

PORRIDGE ISLAND. A paved alley between Limehouse and the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, destroyed in 1829, when the clock-tower (of which Bedfordbury is still a remnant) was removed from about the end of St. Martin's-lane. [*See Bedfordbury.*] It was filled with cooks' shops, and was a cant name. The real name is, I believe, unknown.*

The fine gentleman, whose lodgings no one is so proud of as he is painted with; whose dinner is served up under the shadow of a pewter plate, from the Cook's shop in Limehouse; and whose annuity of a hundred pounds is made to supply a laced suit every year, and a chair every evening to a rout; returns to his room on foot, and goes shivering and suppers to rest, for the pleasure of appearing among the great, of equal importance with the Quality of the Court.—*The World, Thursday, Nov. 29th, 1753.*

PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT'S PARK. A wide and uniform breadth of thoroughfare, between two rows of stately houses; built by the brothers Adam, circ. 1778, and so named after the then Duke of Portland, the first landlord. The road is well-proportioned, but the whole appearance of the street is marred, from the unadorned uniformity of the houses. Although less fashionably situated than when first built, Portland-Place still numbers among its occupants many of the great peers, baronets, judges, and ambassadors. The bronze statue of the Duke of Devonshire, the father of Queen Victoria, was designed and cast by Gahagan. No. — was the house on which M. Otto, the ambassador, placed the unfortunate illumination on the occasion of the Peace of 18—, His name is on an inscription in burning lamps was "Peace and Concord," which a London mob

interpreted unwittingly into "Peace and Conquered." All his windows were smashed in consequence. The Circus at the east (now Park Crescent) was called, in 1816, by Nash, the architect, "the key to Marylebone Park."*

PORTLAND STREET (GREAT), OXFORD STREET, between John-street and the Portland-road. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—William Guthrie, author of Guthrie's Grammar, &c., died here, March 9th, 1770.—William Seward, author of Seward's Anecdotes, lived at No. 40.† — James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, died in 1795 at No. 47.‡ Carl Maria Von Weber, composer of Der Frieschutz, died in Sir George Smart's house, No. 91.

PORTMAN SQUARE was so called after William Henry Portman, Esq., of Orchard-Portman, in Somersetshire, (d. 1796), the proprietor of an estate in Marylebone, of about 270 acres, formerly the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and described in a lease granted by the last Prior of the Knights of St. John as "Great Gibbet Field, [see Tyburn], Little Gibbet Field, Hawkfield, and Brock Stand, Tassel Croft, Boy's Croft, and twenty acres Fursecroft, and two closes called Shepocres Haws, parcel of the manor of Lilestone, [see Lissou Green], in the county of Middlesex."

"Portman Square was begun about 1764, when the north side of the square was built; but it was twenty years before the whole was finished."—*Lyttons, iii. 257.*

The house in the north-west angle of the square was built for Mrs. Montague, (d. 1800), authoress of the *Vindication of Shakspeare against Voltaire*. Here she had her Blue-stocking parties, and here, on May-day, she used to entertain the chimney-sweeps of London.—At No. 12 (the Duke of Hamilton's) are some of the finest of the late Mr. Beckford's pictures, removed by the duke, who was his son-in-law, from the house in which Beckford died, at Bath. At No. 26, (Lady Garvagh's), is the Aldobrandini Madonna of Raphael, the finest easel picture of the master in this country.

PORTSMOUTH STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The Black Jack public-house

* Second Report of Woods and Forests, p. 113.

† Nichols's Lit. Anec., ix. 467.

‡ Letter from Mrs. Oghorne, of Great Portland Street, to the late John Thomas Smith, preserved in Mr. Murray's Johnson Collections..

in this street was a favourite house of Joe Miller. Joe died in 1738, and the first edition of the *Jests* which have rendered his name famous was published the following year, "price one shilling." The Black Jack was long distinguished as "The Jump," from Jack Sheppard having once jumped from one of its first-floor windows, to escape the emissaries of Jonathan Wild.

PORTSOKEN. One of the 26 wards of London, deriving its name from the 'soe' or 'soke' (the franchise, guild, liberty, or seeking), without the 'port' or gate called Aldgate. This ward is without the walls, but within the liberties of the City.

"In the days of King Edgar there were thirteen Knights or Soldiers, well-beloved to the King and realm, for service by them done, which requested to have a certain portion of land on the east part of the city, left desolate and forsaken by the inhabitants, by reason of too much servitude. They besought the King to have this land, with the liberty of a guild, for ever. The King granted to their request, with conditions following: that is, that each of them should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water; and after this, at a certain day in East Smithfield, they should run with spears against all comers; all which was gloriously performed, and the same day the King named it Knighten Guild."—*Stow*, p. 46.

The "knightenguild" was held by the heirs of the thirteen knights till the reign of Henry I., when (A.D. 1115) the men of the guild taking upon them the brotherhood and benefits of the newly established Priory of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, assigned their "soke" to the prior, and offered, upon the altars of the church, the several charters of their guild. Henry I. confirmed the gift, and the prior was made an alderman of London: an honour continued to his successors till the Dissolution, when the church was surrendered, and the site of the priory granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor. [*See Duke's Place.*] After the Dissolution the inhabitants of *Knightenguild* or *Portsoken* elected an alderman of their own—a privilege they enjoy to this day.* The name survives (corruptly) in *Nightingale-lane*. The principal places in the ward are *Houndsditch*, *Petticoat-lane*, and the *Minories*.

* "These Priors have sitten and ridden amongst the aldermen of London, in livery like unto them, saving that his habit was in shape of a spiritual person, as I myself have seen in my childhood."—*Stow*, p. 53.

PORTUGAL ROW, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The old name of the south side of the present *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*; built 165 by Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley and James Cowper, and known as *Portugal-row*, before the marriage of Charles I. to Catherine of Portugal. In 1668 it was inhabited by the following persons:—

The Lady Arden.	Deane, Esq.
Wm. Perpoint, Esq.	The Lady Mordant.
Sir Charles Waldegrave.	Richard Adams, Esq.
The Lady Fitzharding.	The Lady Carr.
The Lady Diana Curzon.	The Lady Wentworth.
Serjeant Maynard.	Mr. Attorney Montagu.
The Lord Cardigan.	The Lady Coventry.
Neale, Esq.	Judge Weld.
Mrs. Ann Heron.	The Lady Davenant.*

Serjeant Maynard, who was living here till his death in 16—, will long be remembered for his memorable reply to William II. Lord Cardigan was the father of the infamous Countess of Shrewsbury. The Lady Davenant was the widow of Sir William Davenant. Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, (1680), lived here. "If you write to me you must direct to *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, the house next to the *Duke's Playhouse* in *Portugal-row*; there lives your humble servant **ROCHESTER.**" †—On the site of what is now a part of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, stood the *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatre*.

"This landscape of the sea—(but, by the way, That's an expression which might hurt our play, If the severer critics were in town)— This prospect of the sea, cannot be shown: Therefore be pleased to think that you are all Behind the Row which men call Portugal." —*Sir William Davenant, Epilogue to the Play-house to be Let.*

PORTUGAL STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, was so called when *Portugal-row* or the south side of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* ceased to be known by that name. In *Strype's* time it was without a name. It was proposed to call it *Playhouse-street*. ‡ The burying-ground immediately opposite, belonging to *St. Clement's Danes*, *Joe Miller* ("Joe Miller's *Jests*") is buried, (1738). There is a headstone to his memory half concealed in summer by a clump of sun-flowers. *Observe.*—The *Grange public-house*, with its old picturesque inn yard

"Housekeeper. The poet has a special title

* Rate-books of *St. Clement's Danes*.
† *Wharton's Works*. ‡ *Strype*, B. iv., p. 119

and him; though they look lean and empty, they seem very full of invention.

Player. Let him enter, and send his train to House Inn the Grange."—*Sir William Davenant, Play-house to be Let.*

PORTUGAL STREET. The old name of Piccadilly; so called after Cathedral of Portugal, Queen of Charles II. The name for the present Pall Mall was Serpentine-street. The Mall itself was subsequently, but not originally, within the street. I met with Portugal-street in the books of St. Martin's, for the first time, in the year 1664, when the north side was added as far as Air-street. The south side was built in 1665. In 1671 it extended further as Sackville-street, and in 1686 to Marlborough-street, then but newly built.

POST OFFICE (THE) stands on the site of the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and was built between 1825 and 1828 from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. The office is managed by a Postmaster-General, two Secretaries, an Assistant-Secretary, a Receiver-General, and other officers, together with a formidable staff of clerks, sorters, letter carriers, &c., amounting in May, 1843, to 8398 persons in England and Wales, 1399 in Scotland, and 1505 in Ireland. The gross income of the office, for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1848, was £1,016,700; the expenditure £1,196,520, leaving a net income of £84,496. The number of letters delivered in the year 1848 amounted to 329,000,000, or between four and five-fold the number delivered before the reduction of the postage to one penny per letter, every letter not exceeding half an ounce. At the present time the number of letters received in the London district, comprising an area of 12 miles round the Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, is quite as great as at which, under the old system, was received in the whole United Kingdom.* Office money-orders, for sums not exceeding 5*l.*, are issued at the several offices at the following rates:—For any sum not exceeding 2*l.*, threepence; above 2*l.* and not exceeding 5*l.*, sixpence. The number of money-orders issued each year is about 1,000,000, the amount about 8,000,000*l.* A statement, called the Daily Packet List, of the arrival and departure of packets, and of unclaimed letters, &c., is published every morning, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, and may be had of

F. Shanley, the contractor, No. 7, Red-Cross-street, Cripplegate; the yearly subscription to which (to be paid in advance) is 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Letters for departure the same night are received at this office later than at any other office.

We had no Post Office in England, properly so called, before 1635. In 1663, when the carriage of letters had become a source of income, the revenues were settled on James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. Thomas Withering, Postmaster to Charles I., had his receiving-house in Sherborne-lane, and was the first "to regulate the conveyance of letters throughout Christendom, to run day and night." Delaune, in his account of London, printed in 1681, records, as something very wonderful, that in five days an answer might be obtained from a place 300 miles distant from the writer.* There was then only one office of receipt in London, and the only good channel of intelligence was the line through Kent to the Downs, which brought letters every day to London, from whence they were forwarded, every Saturday, to other parts of the three kingdoms. A great alteration of the London post was effected by William Murray and William Dockwra, who established, in 1680, a penny-post delivery in London. [*See Lime Street.*] In William III.'s reign, the London receiving offices were increased to six:—the chief penny post-office in Bishopsgate-street; the Westminster office in Angel-court, Charing-cross; the Southwark office in Green-Dragon-court, St. Mary Overie's churchyard; the Temple office in Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane; the St. Paul's office in Queen's-Head-court, Paternoster-row; and the Hermitage office in Catherine-Wheel-court, Rosemary-lane. As recently as 1826, there was but one receiving office in Pimlico for letters to be delivered within the London radius, and the nearest office for receiving general-post letters, that a person living in Pimlico could go to, was situated in St. James's-street. The introduction of mail-coaches, for the conveyance of letters, by which the revenues of the Post Office were so materially increased, was made by Mr. Palmer, and the first conveyance of the kind left London for Bristol on the evening of the 24th of August, 1784. The penny postage (introduced by the untiring exertions of Mr. Rowland Hill) came into operation on Jan. 10th, 1840. [*See Penny Post.*]

* Rowland's Hill's speech at Liverpool, 18th, 1847.

* Delaune, p. 346.

POTTERS' HITHE. [See Queenhithe.]

POULTRY. A street connecting CHEAP-SIDE and CORNHILL, and long famous for its compter. [See Poultry Compter.]

"West from this church have ye Scalding Hey, of old time called Scalding House, or Scalding Wike, because that ground for the most part was then employed by poulterers, that dwelt in the high street from the Stocks Market to the great Conduit. Their poultry, which they sold at their stalls, were scalded there. The street doth yet bear the name of the Poultry, and the poulterers are but lately departed from thence into other streets, as into Grasse [Gracechurch] Street, and the ends of St. Nicholas flesh shambles" [Newgate Market].—*Stow*, p. 71.

Lubbock's Banking-house is leased of the Goldsmiths, being part of Sir Martin Bowes's bequest to the Company in Queen Elizabeth's time. The King's Head Tavern, No. 25, was kept, in Charles II.'s time, by William King. His wife, happening to be in labour on the day of the King's restoration, was anxious to see the returning monarch, and Charles, in passing through the Poultry, was told of her inclination, and stopped at the tavern to salute her.* No. 22 was Dilly the bookseller's. Here Dr. Johnson met Jack Wilkes at dinner; and here Boswell's Life of Johnson was first published. Dilly sold his business to Mawman. No. 31 was the shop of Vernor and Hood, booksellers. Hood of this firm was father of the facetious Tom Hood, and here Tom was born in 1798. The church is called *St. Mildred's-in-the-Poultry*.

POULTRY COMPTER. A sheriff's prison, a little to the east of Grocers'-Hall-court.† [See Compter in Southwark.] It was the only prison in London with a ward set apart for Jews, and was the only prison left unattacked in the riots of 1780. Dekker and Boyse, two unfortunate sons of song, were long inhabitants of the Poultry Compter. Here died Lamb, the conjuror, (commonly called Dr. Lamb), of the injuries he had received from the mob, who pelted him, (June 13th, 1628), from Moorgate to the Windmill in the Old Jewry, where he was felled to the ground with a stone, and was thence carried to the Poultry Compter, where he died the same night. The rabble believed that the Doctor dealt with the devil, and assisted the Duke of Buckingham in misleading the King. The last slave impri-

* Nichols's Lit. Anec., i. 3.

† The site is carefully marked in Strype's map of Cheap Ward.

soned in England was confined (1772) the Poultry Compter. This was Somers a negro, the particulars of whose case excited Sharpe and Clarkson in their useful and successful labour in the cause of negro emancipation.

"Some four houses west from this parish of St. Mildred is a prison house pertaining to one of the sheriffs of London, and is called the Compter the Poultry. This hath been there kept a continued time out of mind, for I have not read the original thereof."—*Stow*, p. 99.

"*First Officer*. Nay, we have been scholars can tell you,—we could not have been knaves soon else; for as in that notable city called London stand two most famous universities, Poultry a Wood Street, where some are of twenty years standing, and have took all their degrees, from the Master's side, down to the Mistress's side, t Hole, so in like manner, &c."—*The Phoenix*, T. Middleton, 4to, 1697.

Prisoners committed by the Lord Mayor were sent to the Poultry; prisoners committed by the sitting aldermen, to Giltspur street prison.

POWIS HOUSE, in the north-west angle of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*. The town-house of the noble family of Herbert; built 1686, by William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis, and forfeited by him to the Crown, for his steady adherence to James II. It was inhabited for time by the great Lord Somers; and, February, 1696-7, was ordered to remain in the possession of the Lord Chancellor, during his custody of the Great Seal. It was subsequently sold to Holles, Duke of Newcastle (d. 1711), when it received the name *Newcastle House*. It still exists. [See Newcastle House.]

POWIS HOUSE, in GREAT ORMOND STREET, stood on the north side of the street on the site of the present *Powis-place*. It was built in the latter part of the reign of William III., by William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, son of the first Marquis of Powis, outlawed for his adherence to James II. and was burnt down June 26th, 1713, when in the occupation of the Duc d'Aumale, ambassador from Louis XIV. The house was insured, but the King's dignity would not permit him, it is said, to suffer a French office to pay for the neglect of the domestic of his representative.* The front of the new house, which the King erected, was of stone, with fluted pilasters, and surmounted on the coping by urns and statues. O

* *Europ. Mag.* for June, 1804, p. 429.

street door was a Phoenix, still standing without the head) in the tympanum of the pediment of the house No. 51. The ornament above the capitals of the pilasters is the Gallic Cock. The staircase was designed by Giacomo Amiconi, a Venetian artist, of some reputation in this country. Those the story of Holofernes, and painted personages of his story in Roman dresses. The top was a great reservoir, used as a pond and a resource against fire. Philip Keble, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, resided here for twenty years in the second Powis House, which was taken down in 1777, and all preserved to us in a large engraving by Thomas Bowles, (1714).

POWIS PLACE, GREAT ORMOND STREET. [*See Powis House, Great Ormond Street.*]

RATT PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN. Dr. Peter Pindar (Peter Pindar) lodged in the first-floor of a house rented by a Mr. and Mrs. Pindar in this street. The husband was a drinking man, seldom at home, and the doctor, who was not over scrupulous, is said to have seduced the wife's affections. Peter brought an action against the Doctor, but the jury very properly acquitted him on the charge.*

PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE or **COURT, KNIGHTRIDER STREET, DOCTORS' HOUSES**, is the Court wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations granted, that belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury by prerogative. The office hours are 9 to 3 in winter, and 9 to 4 in summer. The charges for searching the calendars of names are 1 shilling for every name. The charge for seeing the original will is a shilling. Persons are not allowed to make copies of a pencil memorandum, but official copies of wills may be had at so much per sheet. Here is the original will of Shakspere, on three folio sheets of paper, with a signature to each sheet; the will of Napoleon, made at St. Helena, bequeathing a legacy of 10,000 francs to the man who tried to assassinate the Duke of Wellington in 1804; the wills of Van Dyck the painter, of Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Walter Scott; and, in short, of all the great names of this country who died possessed of property in the south of England. It is much to be regretted that the facilities afforded by this office are so very few, and that no improvements have yet been adopted, by which proper

persons might have unrestricted access to the registers of the Court. The office abounds in matter of great biographical importance—illustrative of the lives of eminent men, of the descent of property, and of the manners and customs of bygone times. To literary men of known attainments the freedom of the office might be given with perfect security. This Handbook of London would have been less imperfect than it is, had the authorities of the Prerogative Will Office granted any increased facility of research to its author.

PRESCOT STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, is divided into 'Great' and 'Little.' In Little Prescott-street is one of the oldest dissenting meeting-houses in London.

"Prescot Street, a spacious and regular built street on the south side of the Tenter Ground in Goodman's Fields. Instead of Signs the Houses here are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the Inns of Court and Chancery."—*Hutton*, 1708, p. 65.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the old rough admiral of Queen Anne's reign, resided in this street before he removed to Soho-square; and here, (Aug. 8th, 1753), the first Magdalen Hospital was opened with eight inmates, all that the Institution could then shelter.

PRIMROSE HILL. A hillock on the north-west side of the Regent's Park, belonging to the Provost and Masters of Eton College, near Windsor. In a dry ditch, at the foot of this hill, on the south side, about two fields distant from the White House, the body of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey was found, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1678. Three of the supposed murderers were Green, Berry, and Hill; and Primrose Hill was long familiarly known as Green Berry Hill. Godfrey's body was removed to the White House, and afterwards interred in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. There is a contemporary medal of Sir Edmondsbury, representing him, on the obverse, walking with a broken neck, and a sword in his body, and on the reverse, St. Denis, bearing his head in his hand, with this inscription:—

"Godfrey walks up hill after he was dead,
Denis walks down hill carrying his head."

There is a good view, on a fine day, of the west end of London, from this hill.

PRINCE'S SQUARE, RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY. [*See Swedish Church.*]

PRINCE'S STREET, DRURY LANE. [*See Drury Lane.*]

PRINCE'S STREET, BRIDGEWATER SQUARE. Edmund Halley, the astronomer, lived in this street.*

PRINCE'S STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, was built in the year 1719.†

PRINCE'S STREET, WARDOUR STREET, was so called from the Military Garden of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I., which stood on part of Prince's-street and Gerard-street. [See Military Garden.]

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, BLACK-FRIARS So called from the printing office of the King's Printers, formerly situated here. The first I have discovered was John Bill, who, "at the King's Printing House in Black Friars," printed the proclamations of the reign of Charles II., and the first London Gazette, established in that reign. Charles Eyre and William Strahan were the last King's Printers who resided here, and in February, 1770,‡ the King's Printing House was removed to New-street, near Gough-square, in Fleet-street, where it now is. The place still continues to deserve its name of Printing-House-square, for here every day in the week (Sunday excepted) the Times newspaper is printed and published, and from hence distributed over the whole civilized world. This celebrated paper, finding daily employment on the premises for between 200 and 300 people, was established in 1788,—the first number appearing on the 1st of January in that year. The Times of Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 1814, was the first work ever printed by a mechanical apparatus, and the first newspaper printed by steam. A machine erected in 1846 threw off the then almost incredible number of 6000 sheets of eight pages per hour; § but another, by Mr. Applegarth, of Dartford, has since been erected which throws off 10,000 an hour. A newspaper and double supplement of June 23rd, 1845, contained 1706 advertisements. A column of advertisements is worth about 18*l.*; a page containing six columns is therefore worth 108*l.* Of the Times of Jan. 28th, 1846, containing Sir R. Peel's speech on the Corn Laws and Tariff, 54,000 copies were printed. || The usual daily circulation is said to be about 30,000. The taxes on

the Times amount to rather more than 16,000*l.* a year for the paper; 60,000*l.* a year for the stamps, and 19,000*l.* a year for the advertisements, total 95,000*l.* a year. The best period of the day for seeing the Times at work is about 11 in the morning when the second edition is being printed. The Times has taken the lead of all the London papers for very many years, and deservedly so, for the proprietors have spared no money to render it accurate and early in its intelligence. It was solely owing to the exertions used by the proprietors of this paper, and the immense outlay which they went to, that the notorious conspiracy of Bogle and his associates was (1841) detected and laid bare. The trial of Bogle & Lawson (the printer of the paper) will occupy a place in the history of the commerce of this country, whenever such work shall be again undertaken. A Time Testimonial was subsequently raised by the merchants and bankers of London, a table erected in the Royal Exchange, and the bulk of the money raised (the proprietor refusing to take any pecuniary recompense invested in the funds for certain scholarships—Times Scholarships, as they are called—at Christ's Hospital and the City of London School. Mr. John Walter, under whose superintendence the Times was made what it now is, died in 1847.—William Faithorne, the engraver, died (1691) in this square, and was buried in the burial-ground of St. Anne's, Blackfriars.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITE HALL, is part of the south end of the present range of buildings commonly known as the Treasury, as altered by Mr. Barry in 1844-48. Here are kept the minutes of the Privy Councils of the Crown. A minute of the reign of James II. contains the original depositions attesting the birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards known as the Old Pretender.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE, 28, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER. An office belonging to the Crown. The chief officer is called the Lord Privy Seal, and is always a cabinet minister. The Privy Seal is affixed to such grants as are required to pass the Great Seal. A grant must first pass the Privy Signet, then the Privy Seal, and lastly the Great Seal of England. The Great Seal is kept by the Lord Chancellor.

* Weld's History of the Royal Society, i. 427.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

‡ London Gazette, Feb. 17th, 1770.

§ Times, Aug. 21st, 1846.

|| Times, Jan. 30th, 1846.

* Times, Feb. 13th, 1850.

PRIVY GARDEN, behind WHITEHALL. A square of ground containing three and a quarter acres,* between Parliament-street and the Thames, and appertaining to the King's Palace at Whitehall.

1 May, 1662. In the Privy Garden saw the best smocks and linen petticoats of my Lady de Maine's, laced with rich lace at the bottom, never I saw; and did me good to look at."—*Pepys*.

Privy Garden, when Mr. Pepys was in 1662, was laid out into sixteen square compartments of grass, each compartment having a standing statue in the centre. The garden was concealed from the street by a lofty wall from the river by the Stone Gallery and the state apartments: from the court beneath the Banqueting House by the lodgings of the chief attendants on the King; and by the Bowling-green, to which it led, by a row of lofty trees. It would appear to have been in every respect a private garden. In the original Privy Garden, Charles I., when Prince of Wales, caused a dial to be set up, and by command of Charles I., there was written, "The Description and use of his majesty's dial in Whitehall Garden, by Edmund Gunter, Lond. 1627, 4to. It was defaced and went to ruin in King Charles II.'s time.

This place for a dial was too insecure, since a guard and a garden could not it defend; or so near to the Court they will never endure

Any witness to show how their time they mispend."—*Andrew Marvell*.

Dials of glass, arranged pyramidically, were placed here by Francis Hall, alias a Jesuit, in 1669. Vertue and Walpole describe of their remains.† "An explication of all sett up in the King's garden at London in the year 1669; in which very many sorts of dials are contained, &c." was printed at London by Guillaume Henry Steel, in 1673, 4to. The present Privy Garden, or gardens, consists of a row of large houses fronting the river, part in the parish of St. Martin's Fields, and part in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The centre garden (Sir Robert Peel's) contains a very fine collection of Dutch, Flemish, and English pictures, formed by Sir Robert himself, at great cost, and with extreme good taste. The collection ornaments the walls of rooms used for the daily occupation of the family, and consequently cannot be very often shown

to strangers; nor is it fair to ask a favour which disturbs a comfort so peculiarly dear to Englishmen—the comfort of one's own fireside. *The Dutch and Flemish Pictures*, some 72 in number, consist of 3 by Rembrandt; 2 by Rubens, (the well-known Chapeau de Paille, bought by Sir Robert Peel for 3500 guineas, and the triumph of Silenus, bought for 1100*l.*); 2 by Van Dyck, a Genoese Senator and his wife, bought at Genoa by Sir David Wilkie; 7 by D. Teniers; 2 by Isaac Ostade, one a village scene, very fine; 1 by Adrian Ostade; 1 by Jan Steen; 1 by Terburg; 2 by G. Metz; 1 by F. Mieris; 1 by W. Mieris; 1 by G. Douw, the Poulterer's Shop, fine; 3 by Cuyp, one an Old Castle, very fine; 4 by Hobbema, one very fine, the Ducks and Geese by Wyntrank, and the figures by Lingelback; 2 by De Hooghe; 1 by Paul Potter; 3 by Ruysdael; 2 by Backhuysen; 1 by Berghem; 1 by Gonzales Coques; 3 by Karil du Jardin; 6 by Wouwermans; 2 by Vander Heyden; 3 by A. Vander Velde, one a Calm, very fine; 8 by W. Vander Velde; 1 by F. Snyders; 2 by Wynants; 1 by Slingelandt; 1 by Jan. Lingelback; 1 by Moucheron and A. Vander Velde; 3 by Gaspar Netscher. *Portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence*.—(15 in all, and all painted for Sir R. Peel, next to George IV. the great patron of Lawrence); Lady Peel in a hat, companion to the Chapeau de Paille; Miss Peel with a dog; Duke of Wellington, (f. l.), standing in his military cloak, and holding a telescope; Lord Chancellor Eldon, seated; Lord Stowell, seated; Earl of Liverpool, (f. l.); Canning (f. l.) in the House of Commons, in the act of speaking; Lord Aberdeen, (three-quarter), standing. *Other English Portraits by English Artists*.—Head of Dobson, by himself; Cowley as a Shepherd, by Lely; Wycherley, by Lely; Butler, author of Hudibras, by Soest; Nell Gwynne, by Lely; Sir Robert Walpole, by Vanderbank; Pope, by Richardson; Rysbrack, the sculptor, by Vanderbank; Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (Mrs. Thrale's picture); Edmund Burke, by Reynolds; Admiral Keppel, by Reynolds. *Subject Pictures by English Artists*.—The Snake in the Grass, by Reynolds, (Lord Carysfort's picture); Robinetta, by Reynolds; John Knox preaching, by Wilkie; Rustic Interior, by Mulready; The Good Shepherd, by Edwin Landseer; Miss Eliza Peel with a Spaniel, by Edwin Landseer; 4 Coast pictures, by Collins, R.A.; Departure of the

Israelites, by D. Roberts, R.A.—18 very fine Drawings, by Rubens and Van Dyck.—Marble Bust of Sir Walter Scott, by Chantrey. Scott sat for this bust a second time; the first bust is at Abbotsford, the second at Apsley House; this is the third.—A few of the Dutch pictures, and many of the English portraits, have, I believe, been sent to Drayton Manor; Sir Robert Peel, it is understood, like Beaumont and Beckford before him, enjoying art so much, that he wishes to have his pictures with him, both in town and country.

PUDDING LANE, MONUMENT YARD.

"Then have ye one other lane called Rother Lane or Red Rose Lane, of such a sign there, now commonly called Pudding Lane, because the butchers of Eastcheap have their scalding houses for hogs there, and their puddings with other filth of beasts are voided down that way to their dung boats on the Thames. This lane stretcheth from Thames Street to Little East Cheap, chiefly inhabited by basket makers, turners and butchers, and is all of Billingsgate Ward."—*Stow*, p. 79.

The Fire of London, commonly called the Great Fire, commenced on the east side of this lane between 1 and 2 in the morning of Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 1666, in the house of Farryner, the King's baker. It was the fashion of the True Blue Protestants of the period to attribute the fire to the Roman Catholics, and when, in 1681, Oates and his plot strengthened this belief, the following inscription was affixed on the front of the house (No. 25, I believe,) erected on the site of Farryner the baker's:—

"Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Priests by the hand of their Agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the ruins of this place declared the fact for which he was hanged, viz., That here began that dreadful Fire which is described and perpetuated on by the neighbouring Pillar.—Erected Anno 1681, in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Kt."

This celebrated inscription, set up pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Council, June 17th, 1681, was removed in the reign of James II., replaced in the reign of William III., and finally taken down, "on account of the stoppage of passengers to read it." Entick, who made additions to Maitland in 1756, speaks of it as "lately taken away." The house was "rebuilt in a very handsome manner."* The inscribed stone is still preserved, it is said, in a cellar in Pudding-lane. Hubert was a French Papist, of six-

and-twenty years of age, the son of a wainmaker at Rouen in Normandy. He was seized in Essex, confessed he had begun the Fire, and persisting in his confession, was hanged, upon no other evidence than his own. He stated in his examination that had been "suborned at Paris to this action and that there were "three more combred to do the same thing. They asked him he knew the place where he had first set fire. He answered he knew it very well and would show it to anybody." He was then ordered to be blindfolded, and carried to several places of the City, that he might point out the house. They first led him to a place at some distance from it, opened his eyes, and asked him if that was it, to which he answered, "No; it was lower, nearer the Thames." "The house and all which were near it," says Clarendon, "were covered and buried in ruins, that the owners themselves, without some infallible miracle, could very hardly have said where their own houses had stood; but this man brought them directly to the place, described the spot, the shape of the little yard, the fashion of the door and windows, and when he first put the fire; and all this with such exactness, that they who had dwelt long in London it could not so perfectly have described the particulars." Tillotson told Burnet that Howell, (the then Recorder of London) accompanied Hubert on this occasion, "and with him, and had much discourse with him, and that he concluded it was impossible it could be a melancholy dream." This, however, was not the opinion of the judges who tried him. "Neither the judges," says Clarendon, "nor any present at the trial did believe him guilty, but that he was a poor distracted wretch, weary of his life, and chose to part with it this way." We may attribute the Fire with safety to any cause than a Roman Catholic conspiracy. We are to remember that the flames commenced in the house of a baker: that the season had been unusually dry: that the houses were of wood, overhanging the way, (pent-houses they were called), so that the lane was even narrower than it is now, and that a strong east wind was blowing at the time. It was thought very little of the first. Pepys put out his head from his room window in Seething-lane, a few days after it broke out, and returned to bed as if it were nothing more than an ordinary fire, a common occurrence, and likely to be soon subdued. The Lord Mayor (Thomas Bludworth) seems to have thought

* Dodsley's London, 8vo, 1761, v. 232.

ittle of it, till it was too late. People ear to have been paralysed, and no mpt of any consequence was made to ck its progress. For four successive s it raged and gained ground, leaping r a prodigious manner from house to se and street to street, at great distances n one another. Houses were at length ed down, and the flames still spreading ward, were at length stopped at the ple Church, in Fleet-street, and Pie er, in Smithfield. In these four days 00 houses, 400 streets, and 89 churches, ading the cathedral church of St. Paul, e destroyed, and London lay literally in s. The loss was so enormous, that we e said still to suffer from its effects. the advantages were not a few. London freed from the plague ever after; and ve St. Paul's, St. Bride's, St. Stephen's, brook, and all the architectural glories r Christopher Wren, to the desolation it sioned.

PUDDLE DOCK, BLACKFRIARS, in CAS- BAYNARD WARD.

Then a water gate at Puddle Wharf, of one lle that kept a wharf on the west side thereof, now of Puddle water by means of many horses red there."—*Stow*, pp. 16, 136.

"——— Puddle Wharf,
Which place we'll make bold with to call it our
Abydos,
The Bankside is our Sestos."

Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Act v.
' had been both friend and foe to crimes;
* * * * *
artloads of bawds to prison sent
or being behind a fortnight's rent;
nd many a trusty pimp and crony
o Puddle-dock for want of money."

Hudibras, Pt. iii., C. 3.
Nodpate. Is not this better than anything in
stinking Town [London]?
Lucia. Stinking Town! I had rather be

ADRANT (THE), REGENT STREET, was
built when Regent-street was built,
ohn Nash, the architect of Bucking-
Palace. The arcade, which covered the
e footway, (supported by 145 cast-iron
s), was removed in December, 1848.
was sacrificed the most beautiful and
original feature in the street architec-
of London. The reasons assigned for
removal were, that, though picturesque
elf and of use on a rainy day, it dark-

Countess of Puddle-Dock than Queen of Sussex."—
T. Shadwell, Epsom Wells, 4to, 1676.

The house which Shakspeare bought in the
Blackfriars, and which he bequeaths by will
to his daughter, Susannah Hall, is described
in the Conveyance as "abutting upon a
streete leading down to Puddle Wharffe
on the east part, right-against the King's
Majesty's Wardrobe"—"and now or late
in the tenure or occupacon of one William
Ireland, or of his assignee or assignes."*
[*See Ireland Yard.*]

"I gyve will bequeath and devise unto my
daughter Susannah Hall . . . all that mes-
sage or tenemente with the appurtenances
wherein one John Robinson dwelleth scituat lying
and being in the Blackfriars in London neare the
Wardrobe."—*Shakspeare's Will*.

PULTENEY STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE,
was originally called *Knaves-acre*.† Sir
William Pulteney, Knt., an inhabitant of
St. James's parish, held the site of this street
and adjacent property by lease from the
Crown, part of which he demised in 1685
to Thomas Beake, a carpenter,—hence
Beake-street.

PUMP COURT, TEMPLE, was so called
from the pump in the centre.

"27 Jany., 1678-9. In the night the greatest
part of the Middle Temple in London, consumed
by a dreadful fire which began in the south-west
corner of Pump Court."—*Dugdale's Diary*, in *Hamper*.

PYE STREET, WESTMINSTER. At No.
8, lived Isaac De Groot, the nephew of
Hugo Grotius.‡ "I have known him many
years," wrote Dr. Johnson. "He has all
the common claims to charity, being old,
poor, and infirm to a great degree. He has
likewise another claim, to which no scholar
can refuse attention; he is by several
descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius; of
him from whom, perhaps, every man of
learning has learnt something."

ened the thoroughfare, lessened the value of
the shops, and occasioned other nuisances.

QUARTER - MASTER - GENERAL'S
OFFICE. [*See Horse Guards.*]

QUEBEC STREET, OXFORD STREET,
commemorates the capture of Quebec by
General Wolfe, in 1759.

* Malone's Inquiry, p. 403. † Hatton, p. 66.

‡ Boswell, by Croker, p. 535.

QUEENHITHE, in UPPER THAMES STREET. A common quay for the landing of corn, flour, and other dry goods from the West of England—originally called “Edred’s hithe” or bank, from “Edred, owner thereof”—but known, from a very early period, as Ripa Reginæ, the Queen’s bank or Queenhithe, because it pertained unto the Queen. King John is said to have given it to his mother, Eleanor, Queen of Henry II. It was long the rival of Billingsgate, and would have retained the monopoly of the wharfage of London had it been *below* instead of *above* bridge. Peele’s chronicle-play of King Edward I. (4to, 1593) contains, among other things, “Lastly the sinking of Queen Elinor, who sunk at Charing Crosse and rose again at Pottershith, now named Queenhith.” When accused by King Edward of her crimes, she replies in the words of the old ballad:—

“ If that upon so vile a thing
Her heart did ever think,
She wish’d the ground might open wide,
And therein she might sink !

With that at Charing-cross she sunk
Into the ground alive ;
And after rose with life again,
In London at Queenhith.”

It is here written “Queenhith,” but our old dramatists almost always write it “Queenhive.” Stow says nothing about “Pottershith.” Beaumont and Fletcher speak of a “Queenhithe cold.”

“ A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
There made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows ;

The streets are dirty, takes a Queenhithe cold,
Hard cheese, and that, chokes him o’ Monday next.”

*Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas.**

QUEENHITHE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London ; so called from the old part of London of the same name. *General Boundaries*.—N., *Old Fish-street* and *Trinity-lane* : S., *The Thames* : E., *Bull-Wharf-lane* : W., *Paul’s-wharf*, part of *St. Peter’s-hill*, and the upper end of *Lambert-hill*. Stow enumerates seven churches in this ward:—1. Church of the Holy Trinity in *Trinity-lane*, (now the Lutheran church) ; 2. *St. Nicholas Cold Abbey*, in *Old Fish-street* ; 3. *St. Nicholas Olave*, *Bread-street-hill*, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt) ; 4. *St. Mary-de-Monte-Alto*, or *Mounthawnt*, in *Old Fish-street-hill*, (destroyed in the

Great Fire, and not rebuilt) ; 5. *St. Miche Queenhithe* ; 6. *St. Mary Summerset*, *Thames-street*, facing *Broken-wharf* ; *St. Peter’s, Paul’s-wharf*, (destroyed in Great Fire, and not rebuilt) ; and two F of Companies:—1. *Painter-Stainers’ H*. 2. *Blacksmiths’ Hall*. The principal st in the ward is part of *Upper Thames-str*

QUEEN ANNE STREET EA
CAVENDISH SQUARE, NOW FOLEY PL
Eminent Inhabitants.—Richard Cumberl in 1770 ; here he wrote his best play, *West Indian*. Malone, the Shakspeare c mentator, at No. 53, in the year 1 Fuseli, the painter, at No. 72, between and 1792 ; and in 1800, at No. 75.

QUEEN ANNE STREET WI
No. 47 is the residence of J. M. W. Tu R.A., the celebrated landscape-painter.

QUEEN ANNE’S BOUNTY OFF
and First Fruits and Tenths’ Office, 3, G DEAN’S YARD, WESTMINSTER.

QUEEN’S COLLEGE, LONDON, so ne by royal permission and under royal cha for general female education, and for gra to governesses certificates of qualifica The subjects of instruction are arithm drawing, English grammar, French, geophy, history, Latin, vocal music, na history, reading, writing. It is at prese Harley-street.

QUEEN ELIZABETH’S GRAMM
SCHOOL. [*See Tooley Street.*]

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, w called out of compliment to Queen An whose reign it was erected.* *Eminen habitants*.—Alderman Barber, the pri who died here in 1741, (the individu whom Butler owes a monument in I Corner). Jonathan Richardson, who here in 1745 ;—his son, of the same r who died here in 1770. Dr. John Cam author of *The Lives of the Admirals* editor of the *Biographia Britannica*.

“ Campbell’s residence for some years befo death was the large new-built house, situate north-west corner of Queen-square, Bloom whither, particularly on a Sunday evening, numbers of persons of the first eminent science and literature were accustomed to for the enjoyment of conversation.”—*Has Life of Johnson*, p. 210.

“ *Johnson*: I used to go pretty often to bell’s on a Sunday evening, till I began to co that the shoals of Scotchmen who flocked

* Works, by Dyce, vii. 375.

* Hatton, p. 67.

n might probably say, when anything of mine is well done, 'Ay, ay, he has learnt this of *umell*.'—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 431.

Stukely, who died here in 1765, rector of the small brick church of St. George the Martyr, on the south-west side of the square. The north side "was left open," it is said, for the sake of the beautiful landscape formed by the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, together with the adjacent fields."* There is now at least two square miles of brick and mortar between it and the view.

QUEEN SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.

Queen Square, a beautiful new (though small) square of very fine buildings—on the north side of Broadway, near Tuthill-street, Westminster, between which and the Broadway is a new street yet not named. There is also another square of this name designed, at the north end of Yorkshire-street, near Red Lion-square."—*Hutton*, 3, p. 67.

Some call it Queen-Anne-square. At the south end of the square is a standing statue of Queen Anne, without the nose. In No. 10, Queen-square-place lived the notorious actress Constantia Philips, and in a detached dwelling in "Queen-square-place," lived the poet on the garden-ground of Milton's house in Petty France, Jeremy Bentham died in 1832.

QUEEN STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

Queen-street, a pretty considerable street between Castle-street near the market, (southerly) about the middle of Great Russell-street, (northerly)."—*Hutton*, 1708, p. 67.

George Vertue, the engraver and antiquary, lived in this street.

On 22 July, 1712. Walked to Queen-street, Bloomsbury, to Mr. Vertue's."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 143.

QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE. "A street," says Strype, "made since the Great Fire, out of Soper-lane, for a straight passage from the water side to Guildhall."

Some call the north end of this street from the old Guildhall-street, Soper-lane."—*Hutton*, p. 67.

On the east side is the churchyard of *St. Andrew's Apostle's*, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. [See Three Churches in the Vintry.] The bridge at the south end of the street is *Southwark Bridge*.

QUEEN STREET (GREAT), LINCOLN'S FIELDS. Built circ. 1629, and so called after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Kneller, in his edition of Stow,† speaks of

"the new fair buildings called *Queene's-street*, leading into *Drury-lane*;" and *Walpole* tells us that many of the houses were built by *Webb*, *Inigo Jones's* scholar. All the good houses were on the south side, looking to the fields beyond *St. Pancras*.

"He [*Inigo Jones*] built *Queen-street*, also designed at first for a square, and, as reported, at the charge of the *Jesuits*; in the middle whereof was left a niche for the statue of *Henrietta Maria*, and this was the first uniform street, and the houses are stately and magnificent. At the other side of the way, near *Little Queen-street*, they began after the same manner with flower decorations on the wall, but went no further."—*Bagford, Harl. MS.*, 5900, fol. 50b.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The great Lord *Herbert of Cherbury*.

"He dyed [1648] at his house in *Queen-street* in the parish of *St. Giles's-in-the-Fields*, very serenely; asked what was o'clock, and then, sayd he, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 387.

"God send you joy of your new habitation, for I understand your lordship is removed from the *King's street* to the *Queen's*."—*Howell's Letters*, ed. 1737, p. 342.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, who dates a printed proclamation of the 12th of February, 1648, from *Queen-street*, London.—*Heneage Finch*, Lord High Chancellor; he was living here when *Thomas Sadler* stole the mace and purse. [See *Lincoln's Inn Fields*.]—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

"In Great *Queen-street*, *Kneller* lived next door to *Dr. Radcliffe*. *Kneller* was fond of flowers, and had a fine collection. As there was great intimacy between him and the physician, he permitted the latter to have a door into his garden, but *Radcliffe's* servants gathering and destroying the flowers, *Kneller* sent him word he must shut up the door. *Radcliffe* replied peevishly, 'Tell him, he may do anything with it but paint it.'—'And I,' answered *Sir Godfrey*, 'can take anything from him but physic.'"—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, (art. *Kneller*).

Hudson, *Sir Joshua Reynolds's* master; in the houses now numbered 55 and 56, then one house.—*Hoole*, the translator of *Ariosto*; in *Hudson's* house.—*Sir Robert Strange*, the engraver (1782—1785), in No. 52; here he engraved his *Charles I.* with the horse, and the companion print of *Queen*

* *Walpole* has laid the locality of this story in a wrong place; it belongs to the *Piazza*, (*Kneller's* residence before he removed to *Great Queen-street*), and to *Bow-street*, *Dr. Radcliffe's*. It could not have occurred in *Great Queen-street*.

* *Dodsley's Environs*, 1761, v. 240.

† *Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1048.

Henrietta Maria. The old west-end entrance to this street, taken down in January, 1765, was by a narrow passage, familiarly known as "The Devil's Gap."

QUEEN STREET (LITTLE), LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. William, Lord Russell, was led from Holborn into this street, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

"As we came to turn into Little Queen-street, he said, 'I have often turned to the other hand, with great comfort, but I now turn to this with greater,' and looked towards his own house; and then, as the Dean of Canterbury [Tillotson] who sat over against him told me, 'he saw a tear or two fall from him.'"—*Ep. Burnet's Journal.*

"His own house," Southampton House, (subsequently called Bedford House), he inherited through his wife, the virtuous Lady Rachel Russell, daughter of Charles II.'s Lord Treasurer, and grand-daughter of Shakspeare's Earl of Southampton. No. 7 was the residence of the father and mother of Charles Lamb; and here it was that Mary Lamb, his sister, scarcely suspected to have been insane before, murdered her own mother.

QUEEN STREET (LITTLE), PORTLAND CHAPEL. No. 45 was long the residence of James Watson, the excellent engraver of the last century. Here he executed some of his best mezzotints, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

QUEEN'S ARMS TAVERN, No. 71, CHEAPSIDE. The second-floor of the house which stretches over the passage leading to this tavern, was the London lodging of John Keats, the poet. Here he wrote his magnificent sonnet on Chapman's Homer, and all the poems in his first little volume.

QUEEN'S ARMS TAVERN, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

"Garrick kept up an interest in the city by appearing, about twice in a winter, at Tom's Coffee House in Cornhill, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at 'Change time; and frequented a Club, established for the sake of his company at the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Paul's Church-

yard, where were used to assemble Mr. Sa Sharpe the surgeon, Mr. Paterson the city citor, Mr. Draper the bookseller, Mr. Clutter a mereer, and a few others; they were not them drinkers, and in order to make a reck called only for French wine. These were standing council in theatrical affairs."—*Haw. Life of Johnson*, p. 433.

Here, after a thirty years' interval, Johnson renewed his intimacy with some of members of his old Ivy-lane Club.*

QUEEN'S HEAD ALLEY, PATERNOSTER ROW, was so called from an inn tavern with such a sign, wherein lodged the canonists and professors spiritual and ecclesiastical law, the Doctors' Commons was provided for them in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. [Doctors' Commons.] In this alley, in reign of Charles II., Richard Head, author of *The English Rogue*, followed the profession of a bookseller.†

QUEEN'S BENCH (COURT OF), Westminster Hall.]

QUEEN'S PRISON, BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK. Constituted pursuant to 6 Will. IV., c. 22, and there described "The prison of the Marshalsea of the Court of Queen's Bench; a prison for debt and for persons confined under the sentence or charged with the contempt of Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench." By this Act, the Queen's Bench, The Fleet, Marshalsea Prisons were consolidated, called "The Queen's Prison." All fees liberty of the rules and day rules, abolished by the same Act. The rules first granted, it is said, from the crooked state of the prison during times of sickness and plague. "The Brace Public-house was abolished by the same Act.

QUEEN'S HOUSE. Another name *Buckingham House*, so called after Queen Charlotte, Queen of George III., on which it was settled soon after her marriage.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. [*See Reg Theatre.*]

* Boswell, by Croker, p. 745.

† Winstanley's *Lives of the Poets*, p. 208

RAG FAIR, or, ROSEMARY LANE, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, in the parish of Mary, Whitechapel; a place near the river of London, where old clothes and wares are sold.*

The articles of commerce by no means belie the name. There is no expressing the poverty of the goods; nor yet their cheapness. A distinguished merchant engaged with a purchaser, driving me to look on him with great attention, and led out to me, as his customer was going off to his bargain, to observe that man, 'For,' says he, 'I have actually clothed him for fourteen years.'—*Pennant*, p. 433.

Where wave the tattered ensigns of Rag Fair."—*Pope*, the *Dunciad*.

Thursday last one Mary Jenkins, who deals in clothes in Rag Fair, sold a pair of breeches to a woman for sevenpence and a pint of beer. Whilst they were drinking it in a public house, the purchaser in unripping the breeches found in the waistband eleven guineas in gold, in Anne's coin, and a thirty pound bank note, dated in 1729, which last she did not know the value of till after she sold it for a gallon of two-penny purl."—*The Public Advertiser*, Feb. 14th,

RAHERE STREET, GOSWELL ROAD, belongs to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by whom it was built circular and so called from Rahere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's Priory, on the site of the present Hospital. The ground on which the street stands was designed, early in the present century, to have been the site of a new Smithfield Market, but the negotiation was broken off by the City authorities, and the street, as we now see it, built by the Hospital authorities instead.

RAINBOW TAVERN, No. 15, FLEET STREET. A well-conducted and well-frequented tavern, (famous for its stout), and originally established as a coffee-house, as early as 1657.

When coffee first came in, he [Sir Henry Wotton] was a great upholder of it, and hath ever been a great frequenter of coffee-houses, especially Mr. Farr's, at the Rainbowl, by Inner Temple gate."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 244.

I find it recorded that one James Farr, a cooper, who kept the coffee house which is now the Rainbowl, by the Inner Temple gate, (one of the best in England) was, in the year 1657, presented by the Inquest of St. Dunstan's-in-the-field for making and selling a sort of liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood, &c. And who would then

have thought that London would ever have 3000 such nuisances, and that coffee would have been (as now) so much drunk by the best of quality and physicians."—*Hatton's New View of London*, 8vo, 1708.

"I have received a letter desiring me to be very satirical upon the little muff that is now in fashion; another informs me of a pair of silver garters buckled below the knee, that have been lately seen at the Rainbow Coffee House in Fleet-street."—*The Spectator*, No. 16.

The Phoenix Fire-office (the second office established in this country for insurance against fire) was located at the Rainbow Tavern, in Fleet-street, as early as 1682.*

RAM ALLEY, FLEET STREET, over against Fetter-lane, now Hare-court.

"Ram-alley [is] taken up by public houses; a place of no great reputation, as being a kind of privileged place for debtors, before the late Act of Parliament [9 and 10 Will. III., c. 27, s. 15] for taking them away. It hath a passage into the Temple and into Serjeants' Inn in Fleet-street."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277.

"And though Ram-alley stinks with cooks and ale,
Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber

'Buts upon Ram-alley.'

Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks; a Comedy by Lo. Barrey, 4to, 1611.

"Come you to seek a virgin in Ram-alley,
So near an Inn-of-Court, and amongst cooks,
Ale-men and laundresses?"—*Ibid*.

"Amble. The knave thinks still he's at the
Cook's shop in Ram Alley,
Where the clerks divide, and the elder is to
choose;
And feeds so slovenly!

Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

"Belford, sen. Here's Mr. Cheatly shall sham and banter with you, or any one you will bring, for five hundred pound of my money.

"Belford, jun. Rascally stuff, fit for no places but Ram Alley or Pye Corner."—*The Squire of Alsatia*, by T. Shadwell, 4to, 1688.

"5 July, 1668. With Sir W. Coventry, and we walked in the Park together a good while. He mighty kind to me; and hear many pretty stories of my Lord Chancellor's being heretofore made sport of by Peter Talbot, the priest, in his story of the death of Cardinal Bleau; by Lord Cottington, in his Dolor de las Tripas; and by Tom Killgrew in his being bred in Ram Alley, and bound apprentice to Lord Cottington."—*Pepys*.

"The Fire [of London] decreased, having burned all on the Thames side to the new buildings of the Inner Temple, next to Whitefriars, and having consumed them was stopped by that vacancy from proceeding further into that house; but laid hold

* Pope, Note to the *Dunciad*.

* Hatton, p. 787.

on some old buildings which joined to Ram-alley, and swept all those into Fleet-street."—*Lord Clarendon's Autobiography*, ed. 1827, iii. 90.

RANELAGH. A place of public entertainment, erected (circ. 1740) on the site of the gardens of a villa of Viscount Ranelagh, at Chelsea. The principal room, (the Rotunda), begun in 1741, and opened for public breakfasts on the 5th of April, 1742, was 185 feet in diameter, with an orchestra in the centre, and tiers of boxes all round. The chief amusement was promenading (as it was called) round and round the circular area below, and taking refreshments in the boxes, while the orchestra executed different pieces of music. It was a kind of "Vauxhall under cover," warmed with coal fires. The rotunda is said to have been projected by Lacy, the patentee of Drury-lane Theatre. The *coup d'œil*, Dr. Johnson declared, "was the finest thing he had ever seen." The last appearance (if one may use the expression) of Ranelagh was when the installation ball of the Knights of the Bath, in 1802, was given there. Its site is now part of Chelsea Hospital garden, between Church-row and the river, to the east of the Hospital. No traces remain.

"I have been breakfasting this morning at Ranelagh Garden; they have built an immense amphitheatre, with balconies full of little ale houses; it is in rivalry to Vauxhall, and costs above twelve thousand pounds. The building is not finished, but they get great sums by people going to see it and breakfasting in the house: there were yesterday no less than three hundred and eighty persons, at eighteen pence a piece."—*Walpole to Mann*, April 22nd, 1742.

"Two nights ago Ranelagh Gardens were opened at Chelsea; the prince, princess, duke, much nobility, and much mob besides were there. There is a vast amphitheatre, finely gilt, painted, and illuminated; into which everybody that loves eating, drinking, staring, or crowding is admitted for twelve pence. The building and disposition of the gardens cost sixteen thousand pounds. Twice a week there are to be ridottos at guinea tickets, for which you are to have a supper and music. I was there last night, but did not find the joy of it. Vauxhall is a little better, for the garden is pleasanter, and one goes by water."—*Walpole to Mann*, May 26th, 1742.

"Every night constantly I go to Ranelagh; which has totally heat Vauxhall. Nobody goes anywhere else—everybody goes there. My Lord Chesterfield is so fond of it, that he says he has ordered all his letters to be directed thither."—*Walpole to Conway*, June 29th, 1744.

"Ranelagh is so crowded, that going there t'other night in a string of coaches, we had a stop of six-and-thirty minutes."—*Walpole to Montagu*, May 26th, 1748.

"At Ranelagh I heard the famous Tendu thing from Italy: it looks for all the world like a man, but they say it is not. The voice, to be sure, is neither man's nor woman's, but it is more diabolical than either; and it warbled so divinely while I listened, I really thought myself in a dise."—*Smollett, Humphry Clinker*.

Bonnell Thornton's Burlesque Ode on Cecilia's Day, set to music by Dr. Burney, was performed at Ranelagh to a crowded audience. There is a good view of the interior of the Rotunda, with the company at breakfast, in the 1754 edition of *Spectator* and the ground plan of the gardens is fully laid down in Herwood's Map of London, 1794-1799.

RANELAGH HOUSE, CHELSEA. Erected circ. 1691, to the east of the present Hospital, by Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, a piece of ground near Chelsea Common granted to him by William III., on May 12th, 1689-90, for the term of 61 years, and built, it is said, after a design by Ranelagh himself. The house was standing when in 1796 Lysons published his *Excursions*, but has since been taken down. Lord Ranelagh, who died in 1712, was the son of De Grammont's Memoirs.

RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY runs EAST SMITHFIELD TO SHADWELL STREET, and was so called from the name of Ratcliffe, in the parish of Stepney.

"Ratcliffe itself hath also been encreased by building eastward (in place where I have a large highway with fair elm trees on both sides), that the same hath now taken hold of Hurst or Lime host, corruptly called Lime some time distant a mile from Ratcliffe." p. 157.

"Tom. I have heard a ballad of him [the late Somerset] sung at Ratcliff Cross.

"Mol. I believe we have it at home or kitchen mantle tree."—*Dryden's Misc. Poet* 1727, iii. 296.

The murders of Marr and Williams on Ratcliffe-highway are among the best remembered atrocities of the present century. Marr kept a lace and pelisse warehouse 29, Ratcliffe-highway, and about midnight, on Saturday, the 7th of December 1811, had sent his female servant to chase oysters for supper, whilst he was shutting up the shop windows. On his return, in about a quarter of an hour, he rang the bell repeatedly without any answer coming. The house was then broken

* Appendix to 7th Report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Public Records, p. 82.

Mr. and Mrs. Marr, the shop boy, and a child in the cradle, (the only human beings in the house), were found murdered. The murders of the Marr family were followed, twelve days later, and about 12 at night, by the murders of Williamson, landlord of the King's Arms public-house, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, his wife, and female servant. A man named Williams, the only person suspected, hanged himself in prison, and was carried on a coffin, placed on a high cart, past the houses of Marr and Williamson, and afterwards thrown, with a stake through his breast, into a hole dug for the purpose where the New-road crosses and Cannon-street-road begins.

Many of our readers can remember the state of London just after the murders of Marr and Williamson—the terror which was on every face—the careful barring of doors—the providing of powder-husses and watchmen's rattles. We know a shopkeeper who on that occasion sold three hundred rattles in about ten hours. Those who remember that panic may be able to form some notion of the state of England after the death of King Henry the Fifth.—*Macaulay's Essays.*

Prince's Square.]

RATHBONE PLACE, in OXFORD STREET, so called after a carpenter and builder of that name.* On a stone is inscribed, RATHBONE PLACE, IN OXFORD STREET, 1784.

Rathbone-place at this time (1784) entirely consisted of private houses, and its inhabitants were all of high respectability. I have heard Mrs. New say (the wife of the incumbent, for whom a Chapel was built) that the three rebel lords, Lord Kilmarnock, and Balmerino, had at different times resided in it.—*A Book for a Rainy Day, by Mrs. Smith, p. 83.*

Daniel Hone, R.A., painter of the picture called "The Conjurer," (an attack on Sir John Reynolds's method of composing pictures), died here Aug. 14th, 1784. A well-known publication called the "Anecdotes," edited by Sholto and John Percy, derives its name from the Coffee-house, in Rathbone-place, (no more), where the idea of the work was first started by Mr. George Byerley. Mr. Joseph Clinton Robertson, the painter, and Reuben Percy of the collection.

WYTHMELL'S COFFEE HOUSE, in BETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. A famous coffee-house, between 1730 and

1775, and so called after a Mr. John Rawthmell, long a respectable parishioner of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. Here the "Society of Arts" was first established, and here Armstrong, the poet of the Art of Preserving Health, was a frequent visitor.

RAY STREET, CLERKENWELL, formerly *Hockley in the Hole*. The present name is derived from the proprietor. Here is the well (now a pump) where the parish clerks, before the Reformation, performed a miracle-play once a year. The district of Clerkenwell derives its name from this custom. [*See Clerkenwell.*]

RECORD OFFICES in London are six in number:—The Chapel in the White Tower, [*see Tower*]; the Chapter-house, Westminster Abbey; the Rolls Chapel, in Chancery-lane; Carlton Ride, in St. James's Park; State Paper Office; Prerogative Will Office. [*See all these names.*]

RED BULL THEATRE stood at the upper end of *St. John-street*, on what is now called "Red-Bull-yard," *St. John's-street-road*. Mr. Collier conjectures that it was originally an inn-yard, converted into a regular theatre late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Prynne speaks of it in 1633 as a theatre that had been "lately re-edified and enlarged." The King's players, under Killigrew, performed within its walls till a stage in Drury-lane was ready to receive them. "The Red Bull stands empty for fencers," writes Davenant in 1663; "there are no tenants in it but spiders." It was afterwards employed for trials of skill. Mr. Collier possesses a printed challenge and acceptance of a trial at eight several weapons, to be performed betwixt two scholars of Benjamin Dobson and William Wright, masters of the noble science of defence. The trial was to come off "at the Red Bull, at the upper end of *St. John's-street*, on Whitsun Monday, the 30th of May, 1664, beginning exactly at three of the clock in the afternoon, and the best man is to take all." The weapons were: "Backsword, single rapier, sword and dagger, rapier and dagger, sword and buckler, half pike, sword and gauntlet, single faulchion."

RED CROSS STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

"In Red Cross Street, on the west side from St. Giles's Churchyard up to the said Crosse, be many fair houses built outward, with divers alleys turning into a large plot of ground, called the Jews' Garden, as being the only place appointed them in England wherein to bury their dead, till the year 1177, the 24th of Henry II. that it was permitted

* Parton's *St. Giles's*, p. 117.

to them (after long suit to the King and Parliament at Oxford) to have a special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt. This plot of ground remained to the said Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England, and is now turned into fair garden-plots and summer-houses for pleasure. [See Jewin Street.] On the east side of the Red Cross Street be also divers fair houses up to the Cross."—*Stow*, p. 113.

"And first to show you that by conjecture he [Richard III.] pretended this thing in his brother's life, you shall understand for a truth that the same night that King Edward dyed, one called Mistelbrooke, long ere the day sprung, came to the house of one Pottier, dwelling in Red Crosse Street without Cripple-gate, of London, and when he was, with hasty rapping, quickly let in, the said Mistelbrooke showed unto Pottier that King Edward was that night deceased. 'By my troth,' quoth Pottier, 'then will my master the Duke of Gloucester be King, and that I warrant thee.' What cause he had so to think, hard it is to say, whether he, being his servant, knew any such thing pretended, or otherwise had any inkling thereof, but of all likelihood he spake it not of ought."—*Sir Thomas More, (The Pitiful Life of King Edward the Fifth, 12mo, 1641, p. 27).*

Here is *Dr. Williams's Library*, of 20,000 volumes, chiefly theological, founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Williams, an eminent Protestant dissenting minister, of the Presbyterian denomination; born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, 1644, and died in London 1716. The catalogue was printed in 2 vols. 8vo, 1841. The library is open to respectable persons of every class on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in every week throughout the year, except Christmas and Whitsuntide weeks, and the month of August. The hours are from 10 till 3 during November, December, January, and February; and from 10 till 4 during the rest of the year. The room will accommodate fifty readers, and books are even lent. There is an original portrait of Richard Baxter in the library, and a fine copy of the first folio edition of Shakspeare.

RED HOUSE, BATTERSEA. A favourite place for shooting-matches, on the Surrey side of the Thames, nearly opposite Chelsea Hospital. Pigeons are sold (to be shot at) at 15s. the dozen, starlings at 4s., and sparrows at 2s. The general distance is from 21 to 40 yards. At 21 yards a first-rate shot will back himself to kill 19 out of 21 pigeons.

RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET. Old Mr. Nichols, of the Gentleman's Magazine, was a printer in this court. His office

here was destroyed by fire Feb. 6th, 1810. His son and grandson are printers Parliament-street.

RED LION SQUARE, on the north side of HOLBORN. Built circ. 1698, and so called of "The Red Lion Inn," long the largest and best frequented inn in Holborn.

"He came back again unto London, where lodged in the Red Lyon in Holborne."—*Stow's Houses*, ed. 1631, p. 672.

"He [Andrew Marvell] lies interred under pewes in the south side of Saint Giles's Church y^e Fields, under the window wherein is painted glasse a red lyon, (it was given by the Inneholder of the Red Lyon Inne in Holborne)."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 438.

"Thomas, a child borne under the Redd Elm in the fields in High Holborn, baptize of August 1614."—*Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn*.

The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, were carried from Westminster Abbey to the Red Lion in Holborn; the next day dragged on sledges from there to Tyburn.* In this square (in 1733) Lord Chief Justice Raymond. The benevolent Jonas Hanway, the traveller, lived and died (1786) in a house in Red-Lion square, the principal rooms of which decorated with paintings and emblematic devices, "in a style," says his biographer "peculiar to himself." "I found," he used to say, when speaking of these ornaments "that my countrymen and we were not *au fait* in the art of conversation, and that instead of recurring to their cards, when the discourse began, the minutes between the time of assembling and the placing the card tables spent in an irksome suspense. To remove this vacuum in social intercourse and prevent cards from engrossing the whole of visitors' minds, I have presented them with objects the most attractive I could imagine and when that fails there are the cards." Hanway was the first man who ventured to walk the streets of London with an umbrella over his head. After carrying one for thirty years he saw them come into general use. Sharon Turner, the historian, lived many years in No. —.

RED LION STREET, HOLBORN. [Red Lion Square]. On the wall of the house, at the south-west corner of this square is a block of wood let in, with the inscription "1611."

* Additional MS., British Museum, 10,116; V. Ath. Ox., art. "Ireton."

REDRIFF, a corruption of Rotherhithe. [The immortal Gulliver, as Swift tells us, long an inhabitant of Redriff.]

Fitch. These seven handkerchiefs, madam.
Mrs. Peachum. Coloured ones, I see. They are sure sale from our warehouse at Redriff among seamen."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera*, Svo, 1728.

REFORM CLUB, on the south side of Pall Mall, between the Travellers' Club and the Carlton Club, was founded by the liberal members of the two Houses of Parliament, about the time the Reform Bill was canvassed and carried, 1830—32. The Club consists of 1000 members, exclusive of members of either House of Parliament. Entrance fee, 25 guineas; annual subscription for the first five years of election, 10s., subsequently, 8l. 8s. The house was built from the designs of Charles Barry, R. A. The exterior is greatly improved, though the windows, it is urged, are too small. The interior, especially the large square hall covered with glass, occupying the centre of the building, is very interesting. The cooking establishment of the Club is under the superintendence of the celebrated M. Soyer, and in brilliancy of cuisine yields to none in Britain.

REGENT'S CANAL was projected by John Nash, architect, for the purpose of forming a continuous line of canal communication from the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington to the River Thames at Limehouse; with basins at the Regent's Canal, the City-road, St. Luke's, and at Limehouse. It was commenced Oct. 14th, 1812, and finished from Paddington to the Regent's Canal basin in 1814, and throughout to the River Thames Aug. 1st, 1820. Mr. James Morgan was the engineer. This canal has two tunnels, the length of which is rather more than 8½ miles, and a fall of 90 feet by twelve locks, the lower of the tide lock at the Thames. It is now largely used for the supply of coal to the north side of the metropolis. A railway in progress by its side will lessen its importance.

REGENT'S THEATRE, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. Now called "Queen's," and little frequented, and is closed. Here, in 1802, Colonel Boscawen instituted his Pic-Nic Society.

REGENT'S PARK. Part of old Marylebone Park, long since disparked, and formerly known as Marylebone Farm and Crown. On the expiration of the lease from the Crown to the Duke of Portland in

Jan. 1811, the Crown obtained an Act of Parliament, and appointed a commission to form a park and to let the adjoining ground on building leases. The whole was laid out by Mr. James Morgan in 1812, from the plans of Mr. John Nash, Architect, who designed all the terraces except Cornwall-terrace, which was designed by Mr. Decimus Burton. The Park derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., who intended building a residence here at the north-east side of the Park. Part of Regent-street was actually designed as a communication from the Prince's residence to Carlton House, St. James's Palace, &c. The Crown property comprises, besides the Park, the upper part of Portland-place, from No. 8, (where there is now part of the iron railing which formerly separated Portland-place from Marylebone-fields), the Park-crescent and square, Albany, Osnaburgh, and the adjoining cross streets, York and Cumberland-squares, Regent's-Park-basin and Augustus-street, Park-villages east and west, and the outer road of the Park. The Zoological Gardens are looked upon as part of the Park. The Holme, a villa so called, was erected by Mr. William Burton, (father of Decimus Burton), and where he resided until his decease. This Mr. Burton was a speculative builder, the Thomas Cubitt of his day. He covered with houses the Foundling Hospital and Skinner estates; he also erected York and Cornwall-terraces, Regent's Park; likewise Waterloo-place and the lower part of Regent-street. Through the Park on a line with Portland-place to the east side of the Zoological Gardens, runs a fine broad avenue lined with trees and footpaths which ramify across the sward in all directions, interspersed with ornamental plantations; these were laid out in 1833, and opened in 1838, up to which time the public were entirely excluded from the inside of the Park, except from the gardens opposite Cornwall and Sussex-terraces, which were free, up to the ornamental water, to the inhabitants of the Park on payment of two guineas per annum for a key. Around it runs an outer road, forming an agreeable drive nearly two miles long. An inner drive, in the form of a circle, encloses the *Botanic Gardens*. Contiguous to the inner circle is St. John's Lodge, seat of Baron Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, overlooking a beautiful sheet of water, close to which is the garden of the Toxophilite Society. On the outer road is the villa of James Holford, Esq. St. Dunstan's Villa, somewhat south of

Mr. Holford's, was erected by Decimus Burton for the late Marquis of Hertford. In the gardens of this villa are placed the identical clock and automaton strikers which once adorned St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. When the marquis was a child, and a good child, his nurse, to reward him, would take him to see "the giants" at St. Dunstan's, and he used to say, that when he grew to be a man "he would buy those giants." It happened when old St. Dunstan's was pulled down that the giants were put up to auction, and the marquis became their purchaser. They still do duty in striking the hours and quarters.

REGENT'S PARK MARKET. A market for the sale of hay, straw, and other articles, removed from the Haymarket, between Piccadilly and Pall Mall, to York-square, Clarence-gardens, and Cumberland Market, pursuant to 11 Geo. IV., cap. 14.

REGENT'S SQUARE, GRAY'S INN ROAD. Here is the National Scottish Church, a large Gothic edifice, (confused in style), built for the Rev. Edward Irving. Here the "unknown tongues" were often heard.

REGENT STREET. The most handsome street in the metropolis. It was designed and carried out by Mr. John Nash, architect, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1813, 53 Geo. III., c. 120. The street was intended as a communication from Carlton House to the Regent's Park, and commenced at St. Alban's-street, facing Carlton House, thence through St. James's Market across Piccadilly to Castle-street, where it formed a quadrant, to intersect with Swallow-street, and then, taking the line of Swallow-street, (the site of which is about the centre of Regent-street), it crossed Oxford-street to Foley House, where it intersected with Portland-place. The reason for adopting this line was that great part of the property belonged to the Crown. Foley House and grounds were bought by Mr. Nash for 70,000*l.*, as part of the plan, and after selling the ground for the street, he built Langham-place on the remainder of the ground. Langham-place Church was built by Nash as a termination to the view up Regent-street from Oxford-street. For this purpose the tower and spire are advanced forward to the centre line of the street, and they appear almost isolated from the church. *Observe.*—Polytechnic Institution, erected 1838, from the designs of Mr. J. Thompson, architect, and enlarged in 1848.—Argyll Rooms, at the north corner of Argyll and

Regent-streets, erected by John Nash, architect, in 1816, for Joseph Welch; the parlour was the best in London for sound, and was used for the Philharmonic and all other concerts of note until burnt down in 1818 when the present houses, Nos. 246, 248, 252, and 254, Regent-street, were erected on the site.—Argyll-place, formed at the time of making Regent-street, by taking down a house at the south-west end of Argyll-street leading to Great Marlborough-street.—Cromwell, on the west side about mid-way, was erected from the designs of Mr. James Manning, architect.—County Fire Office—erected on high ground, and, when viewed from Pall Mall, apparently terminating the lower part of Regent-street. The front was designed by Mr. Nash, and the rest of the building erected by Mr. Robert Abraham, in 1814 for the company of which Mr. Barlow Beaumont was the founder and managing director.—The Quadrant was designed by Mr. Nash, (on ground leased by him from Commissioners), and originally consisted of two rows of shops, with bold, projecting colonnades; improperly removed in 1817.—Parthenon Club, (No. 16), built by Mr. Nash for Mr. Edwards.—No. 14, Regent-street, (part of the same façade), built by Mr. Nash for his own residence. He lived here until he retired from his profession. Here was a noble gallery, decorated with copies of Raphael's paintings, to make which (with permission of the Pope) he had been employed for four years at Rome.—Parthenon Club Chambers, opposite Nos. 14 and 16, Regent-street, erected by Decimus Burton on the site of a house erected by Mr. Nash for Charles Blicke, Esq.—The Junior United Service Club, north corner of Regent-street and east side of Regent-street, built by Sir Robert Smirke for the Junior United Service Club, who sold it to the Junior United Service Club, when they erected their present house in Pall Mall.—Hanover Chapel, on the north-west side of Regent-street, was built (1823) by Charles Cockerell, R.A., and St. Philip's Chapel, on the south-west side, by the Rev. E. Repton, the officiating clergyman.—Verdure, a café et restaurant, (No. 229), corner of Regent-street and Hanover-street, is, perhaps, the best of its kind in London. In his designs for Regent-street, Mr. Nash adopted the idea of uniting several dwellings into a single façade, to preserve a degree of continuity essential to architectural importance; and, how open to criticism many of these designs are, when considered separately, it cannot

ied that he has produced a varied succession of architectural scenery, the effect which is picturesque and imposing, certainly superior to that of any other portion he Metropolis, and far preferable to the red brick walls that then universally lined the sides of our streets. The perishable nature of the brick and composition of which the houses in Regent-street are built give rise to the following epigram :—

Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,
And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?—
He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster.*

Quarterly Review for June, 1826.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DORSET HOUSE. The office of the *Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths*, erected pursuant to 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86. The Registrar publishes an annual report.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, BERNOSTER ROW. Established 1799.

RICHARD'S COFFEE HOUSE. [*See Richard's.*]

RICHMOND HOUSE, WHITEHALL, was called after Charles, second Duke of Richmond of the present family, (d. 1750), for in it was built by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. It stood at the southern extremity of Privy-gardens, and looked towards the Ring-cross. The ground was previously occupied by the apartments of the Duchess of Portsmouth, mother (by Charles II.) of the duke's father, the first Duke of Richmond. Here the third Duke of Richmond, died in 1806, formed a noble collection of the very finest casts from the antique, and, with a spirit and liberality much in advance of his age, afforded every accommodation, and invited artists by advertisements to display in his gallery. This, the first school established in this country, wherein the beauties of the antique could be studied, was opened on Monday, March 6th, 1758; for the date deserves to be remembered. Giovanni Stanetti and Wilton (artists of eminence) were invited to instruct, and silver medals were occasionally awarded. This was ten years before the establishment of the *Royal Academy*. Richmond House was burnt to the ground Dec. 21st, 1791. Richmond-terrace occupies its site. There is an engraving of the house by Boydell; and Edwards, in his *Anecdotes*, (p. 164), mentions a drawing of the gallery by an artist of the name Barry, which he considered curious, and says, "the only represen-

tation of the place." The lease of the house expired in April, 1841, but the duke, in 1819, parted with his interest in it for 4300*l.*

RICHMOND STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. The Earl of Macclesfield was living here in 1681.*

RICHMOND TERRACE, WHITEHALL. [*See Richmond House.*]

RING (THE). A circle in Hyde Park, surrounded with trees, and forming, in the height of the season, a fashionable ride and promenade. It was made in the reign of Charles I., and partly destroyed at the time the Serpentine was formed, by Caroline, Queen of George II. Oldys had seen a poem in sixteen pages, entitled "The Circus, or British Olympicks, a Satyr on the Ring in Hyde Park." "This is a poem," says Oldys, "satirising many fops under fictitious names. Near a thousand coaches," he adds, "have been seen there in an evening." Several of the trees still remain.

"Wycherley was a very handsome man. His acquaintance with the famous Duchess of Cleveland commenced oddly enough. One day as he passed that Duchess's coach in the Ring, she leaned out of the window, and cried out, loud enough to be heard distinctly by him, 'Sir, you're a rascal: you're a villain!' [alluding to a song in his first play]. Wycherley from that instant entertained hopes."—*Pope, in Spence*, (ed. Singer, p. 16).

"Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Still ogle in the Ring?
Canst thou forget thy age and pox?
Can all that shines on shells and rocks
Make thee a fine young thing?"

Lord Dorset's Verses on Dorinda.

"*Young Bellair*. I know some who will give you an account of every glance that passes at a play and i' th' Circle."—*Etherege, The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter*, 4to, 1676.

"*Sir Fopling*. All the world will be in the Park to night: Ladies, 'twere pity to keep so much beauty longer within doors, and rob the Ring of all those charms that should adorn it."—*Ibid.*

"The next place of resort wherein the servile world are let loose, is at the entrance of Hyde Park, while the gentry are at the Ring."—*Spectator*, No. 88.

"*Leonora*. Trifle, let's see this morning's letters. *Trifle*. There are only these half dozen, madam.

"*Leonora*. No more! Barbarity! This it is to go to Hyde Park upon a windy day, when a well-dress'd gentleman can't stir abroad. The beaux were forced to take shelter in the playhouse, I suppose. I was a fool I did not go thither; I might have made ten times the havoc in the side-boxes.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

"*Trifle*. Your ladyship's being out of humour with the Exchange woman, for shaping your ruffles so odiously, I am afraid made you a little too reserv'd, madam.

"*Leonora*. Prithee! was there a fop in the whole Ring, that had not a side-glance from me?"—*Colley Cibber, Woman's Wit, or The Lady in Fashion*, 4to, 1697.

"*Sir Francis Gripe, (to Miranda)*. Pretty rogue, pretty rogue; and so thou shalt find me, if thou dost prefer thy Gardy before these caperers of the age; thou shalt outshine the Queen's box on an opera night; thou shalt be the envy of the Ring, (for I will carry thee to Hyde Park), and thy equipage shall surpass the—what d'ye call 'em—Ambassadors."—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Busy Body*, 4to, 1708.

"All the fine equipages that shine in the Ring never gave me another thought than either pity or contempt for the owners, that could place happiness in attracting the eyes of strangers."—*Lady Mary W. Montague, (Works, by Lord Wharnclyffe, l. 177)*.

"My Lord [Mohun] then asked the Hackney Coachman if he knew where they could get any thing that was good, it being a cold morning; he [the Hackney Coachman] said at the House near the Ring. When they came near the house, they [Lord Mohun and his second, General Macartney] both got out of the coach, and bid the coachman get some burnt wine at the house, while they took a little walk. He went into the house and told the Drawer he brought two gentlemen, who bid him get some burnt wine against they came back; the Drawer said he would not, for very few came thither so soon in the morning but to fight."—*Duel between Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, (Hackney Coachman's Evidence before the Coroner)*.

"Know, then, unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light militia of the lower sky;
These, though unseen, are ever on the wing,
Hang o'er the Box and hover round the Ring."
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

"Sooner shall grass in Hyde Park Circus grow,
And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow."
Ibid.

"Ah! friend! to dazzle let the vain design;
To raise the thought and touch the heart be thine!
That charm shall grow, while what fatigues the Ring
Flaunts and goes down an unregarded thing."
Pope, Of the Characters of Women.

"She glares in balls, front-boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing."
Pope, To Martha Blount, with the Works of Voiture.

The last circumstance of any interest connected with the Ring is the duel fought here in 1763, between Wilkes and Martin, on account of a passage in the North Briton newspaper. Wilkes was wounded.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

The inn or town-house of the Bishops Rochester. No traces remain.

"Adjoining Winchester House is the Bishop Rochester's inn or lodging, by whom first erected do not now remember me to have read; but we wot the same of long time hath not been frequented by any bishop, and lieth ruinous for lack of any reparations. The Abbot of Waverley had a house there."—*Stow*, p. 151.

"Rochester House was, about 40 years since one great house and a great garden, and now consisteth of 62 tenements."—*MS. temp. James (Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Saviour's, Southwark)*.

ROCHESTER ROW, WESTMINSTER
So called after the Bishops of Rochester several of whom (Sprat and Atterbury, instance) held the deanery of Westminster at the same time with the see of Rochester.

ROLLS HOUSE AND CHANCERY LANE. A place where the records of the Court of Chancery kept, from the reign of Richard III. to present time. The Master of the Rolls in the Rolls House in vacation time. Salary of the Master, 7000*l.* a year. The Mast house was built by Colin Campbell, in 17 during the Mastership of Sir Joseph Jekyll and the first stone was laid Sept. 18th, 17 On the site of the present chapel Henry erected, in the year 1233, a House of Monastery for converted Jews, (*Domus Conversorum*), but the number of converts decreasing from the enactment of Edward in 1290, by which the Jews were banished out of the realm, Edward III., in 13 annexed the house and chapel to the newly created office of Custos Rotulorum, Keeper of the Rolls. The materials of chapel are old, but the alterations and adaptations throughout have scarcely left a particle of the building in its old position. The interior is disfigured by presses containing records, and an organ placed immediately in front of the great west window. *Observe*.—Monument to Dr. John Yorke, Master of the Rolls in the reign of Henry VIII. Vertue and Walpole attribute, and with great reason, to Torrigiano, sculptor of the tomb of Henry VII. Westminster. The Master is represented lying on an altar-tomb, with his hands crossed, and his face expressive of sincere devotion. Within a recess at the back of the head of Christ, with an angel's head on each side, in high relief.—Monument to I. Bruce of Kinloss, (d. 1610), Master of the Rolls in the reign of James I., and father of Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, killed

with Sir Edward Sackville.—Monument to Sir Richard Allington, of Horseb., in Cambridgeshire, (d. 1561).—The monument of Sir Robert Cecil and of Sir Harborne Grimston form conspicuous objects in the windows. Among the eminent preachers the Rolls have been Bishop Burnet; Bishop of Rochester; and Bishop Butler, author of the Analogy of Religion. Butler's sermon at this chapel, on the text, "Ye come from the lion's mouth; thou hast led me from the horns of the unicorns," occasioned his removal and disgrace at the time, the King considering the Chapel of the Rolls as one of his own chapels. Several of Butler's sermons at the Rolls are in an octavo volume. The Rolls liberty is a parish or peculiar of its own. A new Record Office to contain the whole of the records of the kingdom is about to be erected, and it is understood, on the Rolls estate. A new Record Office is much needed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, FINSBURY FIELDS.—John Newman, architect; the stone laid Aug. 5th, 1817; consecrated on the 20th, 1820; cost 26,000*l.* The body of the church, the composer, was buried in its vault, but removed in 1842. [See Finsbury Fields.]

ROD LANE, BILLINGSGATE.

Rod Lane, so called of a roode there placed in the churchyard of St. Margaret Pattens, whilst the church was taken down and again newly built; during which time the oblations made to this rood were employed towards the building of the church; and in the year 1538, about the 23rd of May, in the evening, the said rood was found to have been, on the night preceding, by people unknown, broken into several pieces, together with the tabernacle wherein it had been placed."—*Stow*, p. 79.

ROSAMOND'S POND. A sheet of water in the south-west corner of St. James's Park, "long consecrated to disastrous love and egiac poetry."* I can find no earlier mention of it than is contained in a payment, made from the Exchequer, in 1612, of £100 "towards the charge of making and conveying a current of water from Hyde Park in a vault of brick arched over, to Rosamond's Pond at St. James's Park." † It was filled up in 1770. ‡

burton to Hurd, p. 151.

yon's Issues from the Exchequer, 4to, 1836,

ere is an engraving of it by J. T. Smith, drawing made in 1758; and a still better drawing by W. H. Toms, from a drawing by Chatelain.

In the Crowle Pennant in the Museum is a pen-and-ink drawing of the pond, by

"Would that Barn Elms was under water too; there's a thousand cuckolds a year made at Barn Elms by Rosamond's Pond."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

"Mirabel. Meet me at one o'clock by Rosamond's Pond."—*Congreve, The Way of the World*, 4to, 1700.

"Young Wou'd Be. Are the ladies come?"

"Serv. Half an hour ago, my lord.

"Young Wou'd Be. Where did you light on 'em?"

"Serv. One in the passage at the old Playhouse—I found another very melancholy paring her nails by Rosamond's Pond—and a couple I got at the Chequer Alehouse in Holborn."—*Farquhar, The Twin Rivals*, 4to, 1703.

"Mrs. Friendall. His note since dinner desires you would meet him at seven at Rosamond's Pond."—*Southerne, The Wives' Excuse, or Cuckolds make Themselves*, 4to, 1692.

"Lady Trickitt. Was it fine walking last night, Mr. Granger? Was there good company at Rosamond's Pond?"

"Granger. I did not see your ladyship there.

"Lady Trickitt. Me! fie, fie, a married woman there, Mr. Granger!"—*Southerne, The Maid's Last Prayer, or Any rather than Fail*, 4to, 1693.

"Sir Novelty (reads). Excuse, my dear Sir Novelty, the forc'd indifference I have shewn you, and let me recompense your past sufferings with an hour's conversation, after the play, at Rosamond's Pond."—*Colley Cibber, Love's Last Shift*, 4to, 1696.

"31 Jany. 1710-11. We are here in as smart a frost for the time as I have seen; delicate walking weather, and the Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with skates, if you know what those are."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*.

"Upon the next public Thanksgiving Day it is my design to sit astride on the dragon on Bow steeple, from whence, after the discharge of the Tower guns, I intend to mount into the air, fly over Fleet Street, and pitch upon the Maypole in the Strand. From thence, by gradual descent, I shall make the best of my way for St. James's Park, and light upon the ground near Rosamond's Pond."—*The Guardian*, No. 112.

"As I was last Friday taking a walk in the Park, I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's Pond, pulling a handful of oats out of his pocket, and with a great deal of pleasure gathering the ducks about him. Upon my coming up to him, who should it be but my friend the Fox-Hunter, whom I gave some account of in my 22nd paper."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 44.

"This the Beau-monde shall from the Mall survey

This the blest lover shall for Venns take,
And send up vows from Rosamonda's Lake."

Rape of the Lock.

"The termination of this delectable walk [in St. James's Park] was a knot of lofty elms by a

J. Manrer, 1742. No. 86 of the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1774, was "A View of Rosamond's Pond in St. James's Park," by John Feary.

Pond side; round some of which were commodious seats for the tired ambulators to refresh their weary pedestals. Here a parcel of old worn-out Cavaliers were conning over the Civil Wars."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, ed. 1753, p. 164.

Tom Brown speaks of the Close Walk at the head of the pond.* Another pond in the Green Park, nearly opposite Coventry House, bore the name of Rosamond down to 1840-1.

ROSE STREET, COVENT GARDEN. A dirty and somewhat circuitous street, between King-street and Long-acre.

"Rose Street, of which there are three, and all indifferent well-built and inhabited; but the best is that next to King Street, called White Rose Street, which is in Covent Garden Parish."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 74.

It was in this street (Dec. 18th, 1679) that Dryden, returning to his house in Long-acre, over against Rose-street,† was barbarously assaulted and wounded by three persons hired for the purpose, as is now known, by Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. Fifty pounds were offered by the King for the discovery of the offenders, and a pardon in addition, if a principal or an accessory would come forward. But Rochester's "Black Will with a cudgel" (the name he gives his bully) was bribed to silence, it is thought, by a better reward. Rochester took offence at a passage in Lord Mulgrave's Essay on Satire, an essay in which his lordship received assistance from Dryden. There are many allusions to this Rose-alley Ambuscade, as it is called, in our old State Poems. So famous, indeed, was the assault, that Mulgrave's poem was commonly called The Rose-alley Satire. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, died here (1680) poor and neglected.—Edmund Curll, the bookseller, was living here when he published "Mr. Pope's Literary Correspondence," still a dark chapter in our literary history.

ROSE TAVERN, corner of THANET PLACE, without TEMPLE BAR.

"At the Rose Tavern without Temple Bar there is a vine that covers an arbour where the sun very

* Amusements of London, 8vo, 1700, p. 65.

† The biographers of Dryden relate that the poet was on his way home from Will's to his house in Gerard Street; but no part of Gerard Street was built in 1679, and in that year, as I have related above, Dryden, it appears from the Rate-books of St. Martin's, was living in Long-acre, over-against Rose-street. That he was on his way home from Will's is only an assumption.

rarely comes, and has had ripe grapes upon *The City Gardener*, by Thomas Fairchild, *Garden of Hoxton*, 8vo, 1722, p. 55.

"The Rose Tavern, a well customed house good conveniences of rooms, and a good garden."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 117.

The painted room at the Rose Tavern mentioned in Walpole's letters to Co Jan. 26th, 1776, and March 1st, 1776.

ROSE TAVERN (THE) stood in SELLE STREET, COVENT GARDEN, adjoining Drury-lane Theatre.* Part of it was taken down in 1776, when Adam, the architect, built a new front to the theatre for Garrick, then about to part with his patent. In Charles II.'s time it was kept by a person of the name of Long. Tavern-tokens of the house still exist.

"18 May, 1668. It being almost twelve or little more, to the King's Playhouse, whose doors were not then open; but presently they were open; and we in, and find many people already come in by private ways into the pit, it being the first day of Sir Charles Sedley's new play as expected, 'The Mulberry Garden;' of whom, so reputed a wit, all the world do expect matters. I having sat here awhile and eat my dinner to-day, did slip out, getting a boy to keep my door, and to the Rose Tavern, and there got half a pound of mutton off of the spit, and dined all alone."—*Pepys*.

"I left some friends of yours at the Rose."—*Sedley's Bellamira*, 4to, 1

"*Sir Fred. Frolic*. Sing the catch I taught the Rose."—*Etherege, Love in a Tub*, 4to, 1668

"*Roger*. O, Mr. Woodcock! Poet Ninny it to the Rose Tavern, and bid me tell you," &—*Shadwell, The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1

"*Woodcock*. By the Lord Harry, Sir Posi do understand Mathematics better than you I lie over-against the Rose Tavern in Coverden, dear heart."—*Ibid*.

"*Toppe*. Puh, this is nothing; why I know Hectors, and before them the Muns and the Tu's; they were brave fellows indeed; in days a man could not go from the Rose Tavern to the Piazzas once, but he must venture his life my dear Sir Willy."—*Shadwell, The School for Scandal*, 4to, 1691.

"*Whackum* (a city scowrer, and imitator of William Rant). Oh no, never talk on 't. The never be his fellow. O had you seen him: as I did, oh so delicately, so like a gentleman! How he cleared the Rose Tavern? I was about law-business, compounding for a bawling he and two fine gentlemen came roaring in, the handsomeliest and the most genteely turned out of the room, and swung us and kicked about, I vow to God 'twould have done you good to have seen it."—*Ibid*.

* *Strype*, B. vi., pp. 67, 74.

Suppose me dead, and then suppose
A club assembled at the Rose,
Where from discourse of this and that,
I grow the subject of their chat."

Swift, Verses on his own Death.

He is an excellent critic, and the time of the
is his hour of business; exactly at five he
es through New Inn, crosses through Russell
ot, and takes a turn at Will's till the play
is; he has his shoes rubbed and his periwig
ered at the Barber's as you go into the Rose."
Spectator, No. 2.

The hangings [at Drury-lane Theatre] you
erly mentioned are run away; as are likewise
of chairs, each of which was met upon two
going through the Rose Tavern at two this
ing."—*The Spectator, No. 36.*

Lucy. Pray, sir, pardon me.

Brazen. I can't tell, child, till I know whether
money be safe (*searching his pocket*). Yes,
I do pardon you; but if I had you in the
c Tavern in Covent Garden, with three or
heartly rakes, and three or four smart nap-
I would tell you another story, my dear."—
Wahar, The Recruiting Officer, 4to, 1707.

Mr. Hildbrand Horden was the son of Dr.
en, minister of Twickenham in Middlesex;
was an actor upon the stage, and had almost
gift that could make him excel in his pro-
and was every day rising in the favour of
public, when, after having been about seven
upon the stage, he was unfortunately killed
e bar of the Rose Tavern, in a frivolous,
accidental quarrel, for which Colonel Bur-
one who was resident at Venice, and some
persons of distinction, took their trials, and
acquitted. He was remarkable for his hand-
person; and before he was buried, several
s well dressed came in masks, which were
much worn, and some in their own coaches,
sit him in his shroud."—*List of Dramatic
ors appended to Scanderbeg, a Tragedy, 8vo,*

in this house [the Rose Tavern] George
ll spent great part of his time; and often
ed to intoxication his mistress, with bumpers
utz-brandy; he came sometimes so warm,
that noble spirit, to the theatre, that he
ed the ladies so furiously on the stage, that
e opinion of Sir John Vanbrugh they were
st in danger of being conquered on the spot."
Wives's Dramatic Misc., iii. 416.

Prior has laid a scene in the Hind
the Panther Transversed.

Johnson. Nay faith, we won't part so: let us
o the Rose for one quarter of an hour, and
ver old stories.

Bayes. I ever took you to be men of honour, and
our sakes I will transgress as far as one pint.

Johnson. Well, Mr. Bayes, many a merry
have we had in this house."—*Prior and Mon-
the Hind and the Panther Transversed.*

(Nov. 14th, 1712) the seconds on either

side arranged the duel fought the next day
between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord
Mohun, as "John Sisson, the drawer of the
Rose Tavern," deposes in evidence before
the coroner. The duke and Lord Mohun
were here the same day, the duke and
General Macartney (Lord Mohun's second)
drinking part of a bottle of French claret
together.

ROSE THEATRE, BANKSIDE, SOUTH-
WARK, stood contiguous to Paris Garden, on
the site of what is now called Rose-alley.
Henslowe was its owner, but the ground on
which it stood he appears to have rented.

"The Rose was built after March, 1584, but it is
not clear that there had not been a playhouse on
the same spot at an earlier period. In 1584, it
was called the Little Rose, and it sometimes pre-
served the name afterwards. Like the Globe
(and the Fortune on its first construction) the
Rose was a wooden building, 'done about with
ealme bordes' on the outside."—*Collier, (Henslowe's
Diary, p. 4).*

A messuage or tenement, called the Rose,
is mentioned in the charter of Edward VI.,
granting the manor of Southwark to the
City of London. A house or tenement,
called the Swan, (hence the Swan Theatre),
is mentioned in the same charter.

ROSEMARY LANE, WHITECHAPEL.
[See Rag Fair.] In the burial register of
St. Mary's, Whitechapel, the following entry
occurs:—

"1649, June 21st. Rich. Brandon, a man out of
Rosemary Lane."

To this is added—"This R. Brandon is
supposed to have cut off the head of Charles
the First."

"He [Brandon] likewise confessed that he had
thirty pounds for his pains, all paid him in half
crowns within an hour after the blow was given;
and that he had an orange stuck full of cloves, and
a handkercher out of the King's pocket, so soon as
he was carried off from the scaffold, for which
orange he was proffered twenty shillings by a
gentleman in Whitehall, but refused the same,
and afterwards sold it for ten shillings in Rose-
mary Lane."—*The Confession of Richard Brandon,
the Hangman, 4to, 1649.*

This Richard Brandon, it is said, "the
only son of Gregory Brandon, and claimed
the gallows by inheritance—the first he
beheaded was the Earl of Strafford."*

ROTHERHITHE, corruptly REDRIFF.
A manor and parish on the right bank of
the Thames, in the county of Surrey. It

* Ellis's Letters, 2nd Series, iii. 342.

is not mentioned in Doomsday Book, and was, therefore, at the time of the Conquest, it is thought, only a hamlet to Bermondsey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the years 1714 and 1715. In the churchyard is the monument erected by the East India Company to the memory of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew or Palas Islands, and son to Abba Thulle Rupack, or King of the Island Goo-roo-raa, who died from the small-pox in Captain Wilson's house in Paradise-row, Dec. 29th, 1784. The inscription records that the stone was erected "as a testimony of the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of the Antelope, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked off the island of Goo-roo-raa on the night of the 9th of August, 1783." Rotherhithe is chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. The brave old Admiral Benbow was born, in 1650, in Wintershull-street, now Hanover-street.* Gulliver, so Swift tells us, was long an inhabitant of the place. "It was as true as if Mr. Gulliver had spoken it," was a sort of proverb among his neighbours at Redriff. The south entrance to the Thames Tunnel is in Swan-lane, Rotherhithe. [See Redriff.]

ROTTEN ROW, HYDE PARK. A roadway for saddle horses only, on the south side of Hyde Park, between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington, which in the months of May, June, and part of July, between the hours of five and seven, is crowded with hundreds of equestrians, and ladies in great numbers, adding brilliancy to the scene.

"Horsed in Cheapside, scarce yet the gayer spark
Achieves the Sunday triumph of the Park;
Scarce yet you see him, dreading to be late,
Scour the New Road and dash thro' Grosvenor
Gate:—

Anxious—yet timorous too!—his steed to show,
The hack Bucephalus of Rotten Row.
Careless he seems, yet, vigilantly shy,
Woo the stray glance of ladies passing by,
While his off-heel, insidiously aside,
Provokes the caper which he seems to chide."

R. Brinsley Sheridan (Prologue to Pizarro).

"When its quicksilver's down at zero,—lo!
Coach, chariot, luggage, baggage, equipage!
Wheels whirl from Carlton Palace to Soho,
And happiest they who horses can engage;
The turnpikes glow with dust; and Rotten Row
Sleeps from the chivalry of this bright age;
And tradesmen, with long bills and longer faces,
Sigh—as the post-boys fasten on the traces."

Don Juan, Canto xliii., stanza 44.

ROUND COURT, ST. MARTIN'S IN THE

FIELDS, on the north-west side of the Strand "almost," says Hatton, "against Buelham-street end." It is particularly mentioned in No. 304 of the Spectator, and is fully laid down in Strype's map of Martin's-in-the-Fields. It was partly in *Bermudas* and partly in *Porridge Island*.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL.
Blackfriars Road.]

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, east wing of the National Gallery. The Academy was constituted Dec. 10th, 1768; opened its first exhibition in Somerset House, May, 1780, removed from Somerset House and opened its first exhibition in Trafalgar-square, May, 1838. Its principal objects were, and still—1. The establishment of a well-regulated "School, or Academy of Design," the use of students in the arts; and, 2. "annual exhibition," open to all artists distinguished merit, where they might bring their performances to public inspection, acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they should be deemed to deserve.* It is called by its members "private society." "In fact," says Howard, the secretary, in his evidence before the House of Commons,† "it is a private society, but that it supports a system that is open to the public." The members are under the superintendence and control of the Queen only, who confirms all appointments; and the society itself consists of 20 Royal Academicians, (including a President and 19 Associates), and 6 Associate Engravers. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the produce of its annual exhibition, to which the price of admission is one shilling, and the catalogue one shilling. From 1769 to 1780 the exhibition produced at an average about 1500*l.* annually; from 1780 to 1796, about 2500*l.*‡ The average annual receipts amounted in 1847 to about 5000*l.* Since the removal to Trafalgar-square, the receipts have increased and are now, I am assured, nearer 6000*l.* On the first day of opening in 1847, 114*l.* was taken; on the second, 114*l.*; and on the third, 130*l.* The annual exhibition opens the first Monday in May, and is intended for exhibition must be sent at least three weeks or a month before—1. This due notice is given in all the papers. No works which have been exhibited; no copies of any kind, (ex-

* Malone's Sir Joshua, i. xi. † Pye, p.

‡ Malone's Sir Joshua, i. xxxix.

* Manning's Surrey, i. 229.

paintings on enamel); no mere transcripts of the objects of natural history; no ette portraits, nor any drawings without grounds, (excepting architectural designs), can be received. No artist is allowed to exhibit more than eight different works. Ordinary exhibitors (or unprofessional artists) are limited to one. All works sent for exhibition are submitted to the approval of the council, whose decision is final, and may be ascertained by application to the Academy in the week after they have been left there. *Mode of obtaining admission.*—

Any person desiring to become a student of the Royal Academy, presents a drawing or model of his own performance to the keeper, which, if considered by him a proof of sufficient ability, is laid before the Council, together with a testimony of moral character, from an Academician, or a person of respectability. If these are approved by the Council, the candidate is permitted to make a drawing or model from one of the antique figures in the Academy, and the space of three months from the time of receiving such permission is allowed for that purpose; the time of attendance is from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon. This drawing or model, when finished, is laid before the Council, accompanied with outline drawings of an anatomical figure and skeleton, not less than two feet high, with lists and references on each drawing, of the principal muscles, tendons, and bones contained therein, together with the drawing or model originally presented for his admission as a probationer; if approved, the candidate is accepted as a student of the Royal Academy, and receives in form the certificate of his admission from the hand of the keeper of the Antique School. If the specimen presented is rejected by the Council, he is not allowed to make another drawing in the Academy. The rule for Architectural Students is of a like character.

The 10th of February is the day on which vacancies in the list of Royal Academicians are filled up; and November the 1st is the day for electing Associates. The Royal Academy possesses a fine library of books, and a large collection of casts from antique, and several very interesting pictures by old masters. The library is open to the students. Each member on his election presents a picture, or a work of art, of his own design and execution, to the collection of the Academy. The series thus formed is interesting in the history of the art. *Observe.*—Portrait of Sir Wilton Chambers, the architect, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (very fine); Portrait of Reynolds in his Doctor's robes, by himself, (very fine); Digging for a rat, by Sir David Wilkie. *Works of Art in the possession of the Royal*

Academy.—1. Cartoon of the Holy Family, in black chalk, by L. Da Vinci; executed with extreme care, and engraved by Anker Smith, (very fine); "the Holy Virgin is represented on the lap of St. Anna, her mother; she bends down tenderly to the infant Christ, who plays with a lamb."* 2. Bas-relief, in marble, of the Holy Family, by Michael Angelo; presented by Sir George Beaumont. "St. John is presenting a dove to the child Jesus, who shrinks from it and shelters himself in the arms of his mother, who seems gently reproving St. John for his hastiness, and putting him back with her hand. The child is finished and the mother in great part: the St. John is only sketched, but in a most masterly style."† 3. Copy, in oil, of Da Vinci's Last Supper, (size of the original), by Marco d'Oggione, a scholar of Leonardo, and is very valuable, perhaps representing more exactly Leonardo's grand design than the original itself in its present mutilated state at Milan. This was formerly in the Certosa at Pavia. 4. Marble bust of Wilton, the sculptor, by Roubiliac. The mode of obtaining admission to view the diploma pictures, &c., is by a written application to the keeper at the gallery.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [*See Academy of Music.*]

ROYAL EXCHANGE (THE). A quadrangle and colonnade, (the third building of the kind on the same site), erected for the convenience of merchants and bankers; built from the designs of William Tite, and opened by her Majesty in person, Oct. 28th, 1844. The pediment was made by R. Westmacott, R.A., (the younger); the marble statue of her Majesty in the quadrangle, by Lough; and the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Hugh Myddelton, and Queen Elizabeth, by Messrs. Joseph, Carew, and Watson. It is said to have cost 180,000*l.* The two great days on 'Change are Tuesday and Friday, and the busy period from half-past 3 to half-past 4 p.m. The Rothschilds, the greatest people on 'Change, occupy a pillar on the south side of the Exchange. [*See Lloyd's.*]

The first Royal Exchange was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham; the first stone was laid June 7th, 1566, and the building opened by Queen Elizabeth in person, Jan. 23rd, 1570-1.

"The Queen's Majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand called Somerset house, and entered the city by Temple

* Kugler.

† Sir G. Beaumont to Chantrey.

Bar, through Fleet-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the bourse, through Threeneedle-street, to Sir Thomas Gresham's house in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined. After dinner her Majesty, returning through Cornhill, entered the bourse on the south side; and after that she had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawn, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city, she caused the same bourse, by a herald and trumpet, to be proclaimed 'The Royal Exchange,' and so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise."—*Stow*.

"After the Royal Exchange, which is now [1631] called the Eye of London, had been builded two or three years, it stood in a manner empty; and a little before her Majesty was to come thither to view the beauty thereof, and to give it a name, Sir Thomas Gresham, in his own person, went, twice in one day, round about the upper pawn, and besought those few shopkeepers then present that they would furnish and adorn with wares and wax-lights as many shops as they either could or would, and they should have all those shops so furnished rent free that year, which otherwise at that time was 40s. a shop by the year; and within two years after he raised that rent unto four marks a year; and within a while after that he raised his rent of every shop unto 4*l*. 10s. a year, and then all shops were well furnished according to that time; for then the milliners or haberdashers in that place sold mouse-traps, bird-cages, shoeing horns, lanterns, and Jew's trumps, &c. There were also at that time that kept shops in the upper pawn of the Royal Exchange, armourers that sold both old and new armour, apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths, and glass-sellers, although now [1631] it is as plenteously stored with all kinds of rich wares and fine commodities as any particular place in Europe, into which place many foreign princes daily send to be best served of the best sort."—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 869.

The materials were brought from Flanders, and a Flemish builder of the name of Henryke was the architect employed.* The general design was not unlike the Bourse at Antwerp—a quadrangle, with a cloister running round the interior of the building, a corridor or "pawn"† above, and what we would call attics or bed-rooms at the top. On the south or Cornhill front was a bell-tower, and on the north, a lofty Corinthian column, each surmounted by a grasshopper

* Burgon's *Life of Gresham*, ii. 115.

† *Bahn* (German), a path or walk: *Baan* (Dutch), a pathway. These were divided into stalls, and formed a kind of Bazaar, not much dissimilar perhaps from the Pantheon in Oxford-street at the present day. In 1712, there were 160 stalls let at a yearly rent of 20*l*. and 30*l*. each, (Burgon, ii. 513). These were all vacant in 1739, when Maitland published his *History of London*, (Maitland, p. 467).

—the crest of the Greshams. The bell of Gresham's time, was rung at 12 at noon at 6 in the evening.* In niches within quadrangle, and immediately above cloister or covered walk, stood the statues of our Kings and Queens, from Edward Confessor to Queen Elizabeth. James Charles I., and Charles II., were afterwards added. The fate of Charles I.'s statue is a matter of history. It was thrown down immediately after his execution, and on the pedestal these words were inscribed in letters, *Ecce tyrannus, Regum ultimus*. "The tyrant is gone, the last of the Kings." Hume concludes his *History of Charles II.* with this little anecdote of City disaffection. Of this, the first or Gresham's Exchange there are two curious contemporary engravings in the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House. A still more interesting view, representing a full Exchange—'Change, as Addison calls it—was made in 1644, by Wenceslaus Hollar. It is taken from Dekker's description of the Exchange in 1607. "At every turn," says Dekker, "man is put in mind of Babel, there is a confusion of languages." Hollar has engraved the picturesque dresses of the foreign merchants. There was then no necessity of printed boards to point out the particular localities set apart for different countries. The merchants of Amsterdam and Antwerp, of Hamburg, Paris, Venice, and Vienna were unmistakably distinguished by the dresses of their respective nations. Gresham's Exchange was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Pepys describes its appearance as "a sad sight, nothing standing of all the statues or pillars, but Sir Thomas Gresham in the corner." When the Exchange was destroyed a second time, in fire, (Jan. 10th, 1838), the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham escaped again uninjured.

The second Exchange was built by Edward Jarman or Jerman, one of the City Surveyors, and a name new to our list of architects. This also, like the Exchange of Gresham, was a quadrangular building, with a clock-tower of timber on the south or Cornhill front; its inner cloister, or vaulted *pawn* above, for the sale of fancy goods, gloves, ribbons, ruffs, bands, stomachers, &c.;† and its series of statues (placed in niches as before) of our Kings and Queens, from Edward I. to George IV., carved

* Burgon, ii. 345.

† See the *Fair Maid of the Exchange*, Heywood, 4to, 1607.

most part by Caius Gabriel Cibber, Sir of Colley. The first two Georges by Rysbrack, and the third George by Van Nieuwenhuysen. Gresham's statue was by Edward Blore, and the statue of Charles II., in the centre of the quadrangle, by Grinling Gibbons. Jarman's Exchange, which is said to have cost 58,962*l.*, was destroyed by fire on 10th, 1838.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, on the east front of the New Royal Exchange, were built in 1846, from the design of Mr. J. Anson, architect. The ground is the property of Magdalen College, Oxford.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, a Library, Reading, and Lecture Room, 21, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY. Established March 9th, 1799, at a meeting held at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, Count Rumford was its earliest promoter. The front—a row of Corinthian columns half-engaged—was designed by James Wyatt, architect, from the Custom-house at Rome; and what before was a wall better than a perforated brick-work was thus converted into an ornamental front. Here is an excellent library of general reference, and a good reading room, and weekly courses of lectures, throughout the year, on Chemical Philosophy, Physics, Chemical Science, &c. The principal lecturers are Professors Faraday and Davy. Members (candidates to be proposed by four members) are elected by ballot, and a majority of two-thirds is necessary for election. The admission fee is 5*l.*, and the annual subscription 5*guineas*. Subscribers to the Theatre Lectures or to the Laboratory Lectures only, pay 3*guineas*; subscribers to both pay 5*guineas* for the season; subscribers to a course of the Theatre Lectures pay 1*guinea*. A syllabus of each course may be obtained of the secretary at the Institution. The weekly evening meetings of the members are generally well attended. Mr. Faraday's printed catalogue of the Library is artistically digested and very useful. In the Laboratory, Davy made his great discovery on the metallic bases of the earths, by the large galvanic apparatus of the establishment.

Books received 500*l.* for it. See Wright's Transactions, 12mo, 1685, p. 198.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA. Built from the designs of John Sanders, Esq. First stone laid June 19th, 1801.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY. [See Humane Society.]

ROYAL SOCIETY, SOMERSET HOUSE. Incorporated by royal charter, April 22nd, 1663, King Charles II. and his brother the Duke of York entering their names as members of the Society. Like the *Society of Antiquaries*, and perhaps all other institutions, this celebrated Society (boasting of the names of Newton, Wren, Halley, Herschel, Davy, and Watt, among its members) originated in a small attendance of men engaged in the same pursuits, and dates its beginning from certain weekly meetings held in London, as early as the year 1645; "sometimes," as Wallis relates, "at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood-street; sometimes at a convenient place in Cheapside; and sometimes at Gresham College, or some place near adjoining." The merit of suggesting such meetings is assigned by Wallis (himself a foundation member) to Theodore Haak, a German of the Palatinate, then resident in London. The Civil War interrupted their pursuits for a time; and Wilkins, Wallis, and Goddard removing to Oxford, a second Society was established, Seth Ward, Ralph Bathurst, Sir William Petty, and the Honourable Robert Boyle joining their number, and taking an active part in the furtherance of their views. With the Restoration of the King, a fresh accession of strength was obtained, new members enlisted, and a charter of incorporation granted—the acting charter of the Society at the present day. The notion that it was instituted "to divert the attention of the people from public discontent," has, I believe, been long exploded. The Society held its first meetings after its incorporation in Gresham College; and after the Great Fire, by permission of the Duke of Norfolk, in Arundel House. The Society subsequently returned to Gresham College; but in 1710 removed to Crane-court, Fleet-street, and from thence in 1782 to its present place of meeting in Somerset House. The present entrance money is 10*l.*, and the annual subscription 4*l.*; members are elected by ballot, upon the nomination of six or more fellows. The Society consists at present of about 766 "fellows," and the letters F.R.S. are generally appended to the name of a member. The patron saint of the Society

is St. Andrew, and the anniversary meeting is held every 30th of November, being St. Andrew's Day. The Scottish saint was chosen out of compliment to Sir Robert Murray, a Scot, by far the most active of the foundation members. When the Society was first established, it was severely ridiculed by the wits of the time, "for what reason," says Dr. Johnson, "it is hard to conceive, since the philosophers professed not to advance doctrines, but to produce facts; and the most zealous enemy of innovation must admit the gradual progress of experience, however he may oppose hypothetical tenuity." D'Israeli has given an account of the hostilities it encountered, but, curiously enough, has overlooked the inimitable satire of Butler, called *The Elephant in the Moon*. The History of the Society was written by Sprat in 1667, by Birch in 1756, and by Mr. Weld in 1848. Mr. Weld has made the same omission as Mr. D'Israeli. The Philosophical Transactions of the Society are included in upwards of 150 quarto volumes. The first President was Viscount Brouncker, and the second Sir Joseph Williamson. The present President is the Earl of Rosse. The Society possesses some interesting portraits. *Observe*.—Three portraits of Sir Isaac Newton—one by C. Jervas, presented by Newton himself, and properly suspended over the President's chair—a second in the Library, by D. C. Marchand—and a third in the Assistant Secretary's Office, by Vanderbank; two portraits of Halley, by Thomas Murray and Dahl; two of Hobbes—one taken in 1663 by, says Aubrey, "a good hand"—and the other by Gaspars, presented by Aubrey; Sir Christopher Wren, by Kneller; Wallis, by Soest; Flamstead, by Gibson; Robert Boyle, by F. Kerseboom, (Evelyn says it is like); Pepys, by Kneller, presented by Pepys; Lord Somers, by Kneller; Sir R. Southwell, by Kneller; Sir H. Spelman, the antiquary, by Mytens, (how it came here I know not); Sir Hans Sloane, by Kneller; Dr. Birch, by Wills, the original of the mezzotint done by Faber in 1741, bequeathed by Birch; Martin Folkes, by Hogarth; Dr. Wollaston, by Jackson; Sir Humphry Davy, by Sir T. Lawrence. *Observe also*.—The mace of silver gilt (similar to the maces of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and President of the College of Physicians) presented to the Society by Charles II. in 1662. The belief so long entertained, that it was the mace or "bauble," as Cromwell called it, of the Long Parliament, has been com-

pletely refuted by Mr. Weld producing original warrant of the year 1662, for special making of this very mace.—A dial, made by Sir Isaac Newton when a reflecting telescope, made in 1671 Newton's own hands; MS. of the *Principia* in Newton's own hand-writing; loc Newton's hair, silver white; MS. of *Parentalia*, by young Wren; Charter of the Society, bound in crimson velvet containing the signatures of the Founders and Fellows; a Rumford fire-place, of the first set up; marble bust of Mrs. Scovel, by Chantrey. The Society possesses a Donation Fund, established to aid in science in their researches, and distributed in four medals in all: a Rumford gold and two Royal medals, and a Copley gold medal called by Davy "the ancient olive crown of the Royal Society."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 4, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, CHANCERY LANE. Founded in 1823, "for the advancement of literature," and incorporated by Royal charter, Sept. 13th, 1826. George IV. gave 1100 guineas a year to this Society, which has the merit of rescuing the last year of Coleridge's life from complete dependence on a friend, and of placing the last year of Dr. Jamieson above the wants and necessities of a man fast sinking to the grave. The annual grant of 1100 guineas was continued by William IV., and the Society has since sunk into a Transaction Society with a small but increasing library. The opposition of Sir Walter Scott to the formation of a literary society of this kind was highly injurious to its success. "The immediate and direct favour of the sovereign," says Scott, "is worth the patronage of a thousand societies."

ROYALTY THEATRE, WELLINGTON SQUARE, was built by John Palmer, actor, opened June 20th, 1787, with a *Prologue* by Murphy, and burnt down in 1826. The name of the architect was Cornelius Dixon. It was originally intended for the performance of five-act pieces, opened with *As You Like It*; but the patentees of the other theatres menacing the Lord Chamberlain on the subject the new theatre was restricted to pantomime and still smaller entertainments. The Theatre starred *Brunswick Theatre* was erected on the site.

RUFFIAN'S HALL. A cant name for *West Smithfield*, "by reason it was the place of frays and common fighting."

time that sword and bucklers were in
* * *

As if men will needs carouse, conspire and
rel, that they may make Ruffian's Hall of
"—*Pierce Penilesse*, 4to, 1592, (*Collier's Reprint*,
5).

RUMMER TAVERN (THE). A famous
two doors from Lockett's, between
tehall and Charing Cross, removed to
ater-side of Charing Cross in 1710, and
t down Nov. 7th, 1750. No traces exist.
s kept in Charles II.'s reign by Sammel
; uncle of Matthew Prior, the poet.
Prior family ceased to be connected
it in 1702.

My ucle, rest his soul! when living,
flight have contriv'd me ways of thriving:
I caught me with cider to replenish
My vats, or ebbing tide of Rhenish.
So when for hock I drew prickit white-wine,
I wear't had the flavour, and was right wine."

Prior to Fleetwood Shephard.

There having been a false and scandalous
report that Samuel Pryor, vintner at the Rummer,
Charing Cross, was accused of exchanging
gold for his own advantage, with such as clip
the face his Majesty's coin, and that the said
Pryor had given bail to answer the same. This
report being false in every part of it, if any person
shall give notice to the said Pryor, who
has been the fomenters or dispersers of this
scandalous report, so as a legal prosecution may be
brought against them, the said Pryor will forthwith
pay 10 guineas as a reward."—*London Gazette*,
1st to June 4th, 1688.

Jack Sheppard committed his first
crime by stealing two silver spoons. The
character is introduced by Hogarth into his
picture of "Night."

RUPERT STREET, HAYMARKET. Built
1677, and so called in compliment to
Rupert of the Rhine, son of the
King of Bohemia, and nephew to Charles I.

RUSSELL COURT, DRURY LANE. A
passage for foot-passengers only,
from Drury-lane into Brydges-street,
Covent-garden. [*See Will's; Rose.*]

RUSSELL ROW, SHOREDITCH. A row
of houses built in the reign of Queen Eliza-
beth, by one Russell, a draper, on the site
of certain tenements, called from their
appearance, "Rotten Row." †

**RUSSELL STREET (GREAT), BLOOMS-
BURY.** Built circ. 1670; now a street of
houses formerly, circ. 1700, "a very
fine, large, and well-built street, graced

with the best buildings in all Bloomsbury,
and the best inhabited by the nobility
and gentry, especially the north side, as
having gardens behind the houses, and the
prospect of the pleasant fields up to Hamp-
stead and Highgate." * *Eminent Inhabitants*.
—Ralph, Duke of Montague, in Montague
House, now the British Museum. Francis
Sandford, author of *The Genealogical His-
tory*. † John Le Neve, author of *Monumenta
Anglicana*, was born "in the house facing
Montague Great Gate, Dec. 27th, 1679." ‡
Lewis Theobald, in Wyan's-court, Great
Russell-street. Speaker Onslow; he died
here in Feb. 1768. John Philip Kemble, in
No. 89, on the north side, destroyed in 1847,
to make way for the eastern wing of the
British Museum; during the height of the
O. P. row, the song of "Heigh Ho, says
Kemble," written by Horace Smith, was
sung by ballad-singers under the windows of
Kemble's house. Sir Sydney Smith, the
hero of St. Jean d'Acre, in No. 72, in 1828. §
Observe.—British Museum.

RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
Built 1634, and so called after the Russells,
Earls and Dukes of Bedford, the ground
landlords. In 1720 "it was a fine broad
street, well inhabited by tradesmen;" || it
is now rather poorly inhabited. *Remarkable
Places in.*—Will's Coffee-house, on the north
side of the west-end corner of Bow-street;
Button's Coffee-house, "on the south side,
about two doors from Covent Garden;" ¶
Tom's Coffee-house, on the north side. [*See
all these names.*] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—
Carr, Earl of Somerset, implicated in the
murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; he was
living here, on the north side, in 1644, the
year before his death. Joseph Taylor, 1634
—1641, one of the original performers in
Shakspeare's plays. [*See Piazza.*] John
Evelyn.

"18 Oct. 1659. I came with my wife and
family to London: tooke lodgings at the 3 Feathers
in Russell-street, Covent-garden, for all the winter,
my son being very unwell."

Major Mohun, the actor, on the south side;
in 1665 he was assessed at 10s., the highest
rate levied in the street. Thomas Betterton,
the actor; he died here in 1710, and here,
"at his late lodgings," his books, prints,
drawings, and paintings, were sold after his

* Strype, B. iv., p. 85.

† London Gazette of 1688, No. 2339.

‡ Nichols's Lit. Anec., i. 128.

§ Barrow's Life, ii. 348. || Strype.

¶ Johnson's Life of Addison.

death. Tom Davies, the bookseller, on the south side, "over against Tom's Coffee-house," now singularly enough the Caledonian Coffee-house.

"The very place where I was fortunate enough to be introduced to the illustrious subject of this work deserves to be particularly marked. It was No. 8. I never pass by without feeling reverence and regret."—*Boswell*.

"This [1763] is to me a memorable year; for in it I had the happiness to obtain the acquaintance of that extraordinary man whose memoirs I am now writing. Mr. Thomas Davies, the actor, who then kept a bookseller's shop in Russell-street, Covent-garden, told me that Johnson was very much his friend, and came frequently to his house, where he more than once invited me to meet him; but by some unlucky accident or other, he was prevented from coming to us. At last, on Monday, the 16th of May, when I was sitting in Mr. Davies' back parlour, after having drunk tea with him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass door in the room in which we were sitting, advancing towards us announced his awful approach to me somewhat in the manner of an actor, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost, 'Look, my Lord, it comes!' Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated; and recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, 'Don't tell him where I come from.' 'From Scotland,' cried Davies requisitely. 'Mr. Johnson,' said I, 'I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it.' This speech was somewhat unlucky, for with that quickness of wit, for which he was so remarkable, he retorted, 'That, Sir, I find is what a great many of your countrymen cannot help.'"—*Boswell*.

Mrs. Barton Booth, the "Santlow fam'd for dance" of Gay, mistress of the great Duke of Marlborough, and subsequently the wife of Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play of that name; she died here in 1773.—Dr. Armstrong, the poet; he died here in 1779.—Charles Lamb (Elia) at No. 20; he describes his look-out as follows:—"Drury-lane Theatre in sight from our front, and Covent-garden from our back room windows." There is a good deal of wit in Wycherley's play of *The Country Wife* about Mr. Horner's lodgings in the street. It is that kind of wit, however, which suffers from transplanting.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION, GREAT CORAM STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE. A subscription library and reading-room so called; the library is tolerably large and good, and the reading-room is well managed and attended. The house was erected on spe-

culatum for the purpose of holding assemblies and balls, and was purchased, in the year 1808, from Mr. James Burton, builder, by the managers of the Institution.

RUSSELL SQUARE. Built cire. 18 and so called after the Russells, Earls & Dukes of Bedford. *Observe*.—Statue Francis, Duke of Bedford, by Sir Rich Westmacott. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Samuel Romilly, in No. 21; here he d (1813) by his own hand.—Sir Thor Lawrence, in No. 65, for the last twer five years of his life, and in which he d in 1830.

"We shall never forget the Cossacks mount on their small white horses, with their long sp grounded, standing centinels at the door of great painter, whilst he was taking the portra their General, Platoff."—*Rev. John Mitford, (The Man's Mag. for January, 1818).*

Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, in No. he died in this house in 1832.—The hon at the south corner of Guildford-st formed Baltimore House, long the Lon residence of Wedderburne, Lord Cl cellor Loughborough. The unity of house is still preserved in the pitch of slated roof.

RUTLAND HOUSE, at the upper of ALDERSGATE STREET, near what is called Charter-House-square. Here, the back part of Rutland House," the dr revived under Sir William Davena Cromwell, by the interposition of Wl locke, consenting to the performan "Declamation and Musick after the ma of the Ancients."

RUTLAND GATE, KNIGHTSBRI Built 1838—1840, and so called fro large house on the site, belonging to Dukes of Rutland. John, third Duk Rutland, died here in 1779. The l detached house (the last on the south-side) was built by John Sheepshanks, l the distinguished patron of British Art, has here assembled a most choice valuable collection of pictures by mo British artists, fully equal, and in respects superior, to the Vernon Colle at the National Gallery. The work Leslie, R.A., and Mulready, R.A., nowhere be studied to greater advan *Observe*.—Highland Drovers, The S herd's Chief Mourner, Jack in Office, Breakfast—all by E. Landseer, R.

* The picture of "The Twa Dogs," by E. seer, was Mr. Sheepshanks's first purchase, gave 35 guineas for it—it is now worth at least

Incan Gray, and The Broken Jar, by Sir I. Wilkie; Choosing the Wedding Gown, by J. Butt, Giving a Bite, First Love—all by N. Mulready, R.A.; Scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor, Uncle Toby and

Widow Wadman, both by C. R. Leslie, R.A. *Mode of Admission*.—A letter of introduction, (the only mode).

RYDER STREET (GREAT), ST. JAMES'S. Built 1674.*

SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY.

The longest street in London of any consequence without a turning on either side. Built circ. 1679,* but why so called is not aware. Sir William Petty, the earliest writer on Political Economy in this country, lived, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., in the corner house on the north side, opposite St. James's Church; and Joseph Warton had lodgings here in 1724.†

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, established 1832, has its office and musical performances in Exeter Hall. The sacred harmonies of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn—performed by the members of this Society, and composed a chorus 500 strong, and an admirable orchestra—are among the greatest pleasures which the lover of good music can enjoy. Concerts are given on Friday evenings throughout the London season.

SADDLERS' HALL, CHEAPSIDE, (next No. 142). The Hall of the Saddlers' Company, the twenty-fifth on the list of the City Companies, and one of the most ancient and honourable, and of the minor Companies one of the most wealthy. Frederick, Prince of Wales, (father of George III.), was a member, and from a balcony erected in front of the present Hall, was once a spectator, in disguise, of the Lord Mayor's show.

The Prince was desirous of seeing the Lord Mayor's Show privately, for which purpose he entered the City in disguise. At that time it was the custom for several of the City Companies, particularly those who had no barges, to have booths erected in the streets through which the Lord Mayor passed in his return from Westminster; in which the freemen of companies were invited to assemble. It happened that his Royal Highness was discovered by some of the members of the Saddlers' Company; in consequence of which he was invited into their stand, which invitation he accepted, and the parties were so well pleased with each other that his Royal Highness was afterwards chosen Master of the Company, a compliment which he also accepted.—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*, 4to, 1808, p. 14.

In the great Hall of the Company is a full-length portrait of the Prince, by T. Frye. Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet and physician, lived either within, or in a house adjoining this Hall. Among the Miscellaneous Works of Tom Brown are epigrams and verses "To Sir R—— B——, on the Two Wooden Horses before Saddlers' Hall," "To the Merry Poetasters at Saddlers' Hall in Cheapside," and "To a Famous Poet and Doctor, at Saddlers' Hall." In the earliest mentioned copy occurs this couplet:—

"'Twas kindly done of the good-natur'd cits,
To place before thy door a brace of tits."

With a view to identify the particular dwelling of Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir Peter Laurie (himself a member) caused the books of the Company to be examined at my instigation, but without success. The Company possesses an enriched funeral pall of crimson velvet, date about 1500.† When funerals were conducted with more pomp and heraldic ceremony than they now are, it was customary to let the City Halls on great occasions for the purposes of lyings in state. The pall of the Saddlers' and the pall of the Fishmongers' Company (a still finer pall) were used on such occasions. Dryden's body lay in state at the College of Physicians, Gay's body at Exeter 'Change.

SADLER'S WELLS. A well-known place of public amusement: first a music house, and now a theatre, and so called from a spring of mineral water, discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden of a house which he had newly opened as a public music-room, and called by his own name as "Sadler's Music House."‡ A pamphlet was published in 1684, giving an account of the discovery, with the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferruginous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells. It was long an outlying neighbourhood, and

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Engraved by Shaw in his *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*.

‡ Hawkins's *History of Music*, iv. 380.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Nichols's *Lit. Anec.*, ix. 473.

the old playbills of the middle of the last century commonly announce, whenever a great performance took place, that "a horse patrol will be sent in the New Road that night for the protection of the nobility and gentry who go from the squares and that end of the town," and "that the road also towards the city will be properly guarded." The New River flows past the theatre, and on great occasions has been carried under the stage, and the flooring removed, for the exhibition of aquatic performances. Here Grimaldi, the famous clown, achieved his greatest triumphs. This admirable little theatre (for such it now is, under the able management of Mr. Phelps, the actor) has for some years maintained a well-deserved celebrity for the performance of the plays of Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c., in a way worthy of a larger theatre, and a richer, but not a more crowded or enthusiastic, audience. Of the earlier houses there are views in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. The scene of Hogarth's *Evening* is laid at Sadler's Wells, in front of the Sir Hugh Myddelton public-house.

SAFFRON HILL. A squalid neighbourhood between HOLBORN and CLERKENWELL, densely inhabited by poor people and thieves. It was formerly a part of Ely-gardens, [see *Ely House*], and derives its name from the crops of saffron which it bore. It runs from Field-lane into Vine-street, so called from the Vineyard attached to old Ely House. The clergymen of St. Andrew's, Holborn, (the parish in which the purlien lies), have been obliged, when visiting it, to be accompanied by policemen in plain clothes.

"The Duke of Muscovy declared war against Poland, because he and his nation had been vilified by a Polish poet: but the author of the Ecclesiastical Politic would, it seems, disturb the peace of Christendom for the good old cause of a superannuated chanter of Saffron Hill and Pie Corner."—*Andrew Marvell*.

SALISBURY COURT, FLEET STREET, or, as it is now written, **SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET,** occupies the site of the court-yard of Salisbury, or, as it was afterwards called, *Dorset House*. In *The Squire of Alsatia*, by Shadwell, (who was an inhabitant of the court), "Salisbury-court" and "Dorset-court" are used indiscriminately one for the other. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Betterton, Harris, Cave Underhill, and Saudford, the actors, next the *Duke's Theatre* in Dorset-gardens; Shadwell, the

poet; Lady Davenant, the widow of William Davenant; John Dryden;* Sam Richardson, the novelist, who lived in a square, in the north-west corner, and his printing-office and warehouse in Bl Ball-court, on the east side of the square (of his own building, and "at present concealed by other houses from common observation").

"My first recollection of Richardson was in a house in the centre of Salisbury Square, or Salisbury Court, as it was then called; and of being admitted as a playful child into his study, which have often seen Dr. Young and others. . . . I recollect that he used to drop in at my father's we lived nearly opposite, late in the evening, supper; when, as he would say, he had worked long as his eyes and nerves would let him, and come to relax with a little friendly and domestic chat."—*Mrs. — to Mrs. Barbauld, (Richardson's Correspondence, i. clxxxiii.)*

It is said to have been a common practice with Richardson to hide half-a-crown among the types, that it might reward the diligence of the workman who should be first in the office in the morning. Here Richardson wrote his *Pamela*; here, for a short time, Goldsmith sat as press-corrector to Richardson; and here was printed Maitland London, folio, 1739, the imprint on the title page being "London: Printed by Sam Richardson, in Salisbury Court, near Fleet Street, 1739." Here, in August, 1732, Mrs. Daffy, preparer of the Elixir known by her name.†

SALISBURY COURT THEATRE. **SALISBURY COURT, FLEET STREET,** was built in 1629, by Richard Gunnell and William Blagrove, players, and was originally "barn" or granary at the lower end of a great back yard or court of Salisbury House.

"In the yere one thousand six hundred [and] twenty-nine, there was builded a new faire house, near the White-Fryers. And this is seauenteenth stage or common Play-house which hath bene new made within the space of thre score yeres within London and the suburbs."—*Hoves*, ed. 1631, p. 1604.

"The Play-house in Salisbury Court, in Fleet-street, was pulled down by a company of souls set on by the Sectaries of these sad times, on turday, the 24th day of March, 1649."—*MS. . . by Hoves*, quoted in *Collier's Life of Shakspeare*, p. cexlii.

It was bought by William Beeston, a pla

* Rate-books of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
† Historical Register for 1732; the *Tattle* Nichols, vi. 41.

1652, and rebuilt and re-opened by him in 1660. The Duke's company, under avenant, played here till their new theatre *Lincoln's-Inn-fields* was ready to receive em. Salisbury-court Theatre was finally destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The *Duke's Theatre* in Dorset-gardens, opened Nov. 9th, 1671, stood facing the Thames, on a somewhat different site.

SALISBURY HOUSE, in the STRAND, stood on the sites of Cecil-street and Salisbury-street, between Worcester House and Arham House, and was so called after Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to James I., by whom it was built, when only Sir Robert Cecil. Queen Elizabeth was present at the house-warning, Dec. 6th, 1602.* It was subsequently divided into "Great Salisbury House" and "Little Salisbury House," and finally pulled down in 1695.

This house afterwards became two, the one being called Great Salisbury House, as being the residence of the Earl, and the other Little Salisbury House, which was used to be let out to persons of quality; being also a large house; and this was five 28 years ago contracted for [i. e. 1692] of the Earl of Salisbury for a certain term of years to build on, and accordingly it was pulled down and made into a street, called Salisbury Street, which being too narrow, and withal the descent to the Thames too uneasy, it was not so well inhabited as was expected. Another part, viz. that which to Great Salisbury House and over the long gallery, was converted into an Exchange, and called the Middle Exchange, which consisted of a large and long room (with shops on both sides) which from the Strand ran as far as the water-side, where was a handsome pair of stairs to go down to the water-side, to take boat at, but it fell to the ill-luck to have the nick-name given it of "Whore's Nest;" whereby, with the ill-fate which attended it, few or no people took shops there, those that did were soon weary and left them. Much that it lay useless except three or four shops towards the Strand; and coming into the Earl's hands, this Exchange, with Great Salisbury House, and the houses fronting the street are pulled down, and now converted into a fair street called 'Cecil Street,' running down to the Thames, being very good houses fit for persons of repute, will be better ordered than Salisbury Street.—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 120.

"Little Salisbury House" lived William Ashish, third Earl of Devonshire, father of the first Duke of Devonshire, who played an important part in the Revolution of

"It happened about two or three days after his Majesty's [Charles II.'s] happy returne, that as he was passing in his coach through the Strand, Mr. Hobbes was standing at Little Salisbury House Gate (where his Lord [the E. of Devonshire] then lived); the King espied him, putt off his hat very kindly to him, and asked him how he did."—*Aubrey's Life of Hobbes*.

There is a good river-front-view of the house in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET. [See Salisbury Court.]

SALISBURY STREET, STRAND. Built circ. 1678,* and so called from Salisbury House, the residence of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury of the Cecil family, (d. 1612). The present street was rebuilt by Payne in the early part of the reign of George III.

SALTERS' HALL, OXFORD COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE. The Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters, the ninth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of the City of London. The present Hall was built by Henry Carr, architect, and opened May 23rd, 1827. Oxford-court, in which the Hall is situated, was so called from John De Vere, the sixteenth Earl of Oxford of that name, who died in 1562, and was originally the site of the inn or hostel of the Priors of Tortington, in Sussex. Empson and Dudley, notorious as the unscrupulous instruments of Henry VII's avarice in the later and more unpopular years of his reign, lived in Walbrook, in "two fair houses," with doors leading into the garden of the Prior of Tortington, (now Salters'-garden). "Here they met," says Stow, "and consulted of matters at their pleasures."† Part of Salters' Hall was let in the reign of William III. to a Protestant congregation of the Presbyterian persuasion. Tom Brown alludes to the sermons here in a well-known passage:—

"A man that keeps steady to one party, though he happens to be in the wrong, is still an honest man. He that goes to a Cathedral in the morning, and Salters' Hall in the afternoon, is a rascal by his own confession."—*Tom Brown's Laconics*, (Works, Svo, 1709, iv. 23).

Lilly, the astrologer, was a freeman of this Company. *Observe*.—Portrait of Adrian Charpentier, painter of the clever and only good portrait of Roubiliac, the sculptor.

Chol's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iv., p. 31; *Collier's Annals*, i. 323.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Stow, p. 84.

SALTERO'S (DON). [See Don Saltero's.]

SAM'S COFFEE HOUSE, in EXCHANGE ALLEY; ditto, in LUDGATE STREET. See, in the State Poems, (8vo, 1697, p. 253), "A Satyr upon the French King; writ after the Peace was concluded at Reswick, anno 1697, by a Non-Swearing Parson, and said to be drop'd out of his Pocket at Sam's Coffee House." See also State Poems, 8vo. 1703, p. 182.

"While you at Sam's like a grave doctor sate
Teaching the minor clergy how to prate."

The Observatory.

"There are now two large Mulberry Trees growing in a little yard about sixteen foot square at Sam's Coffee House in Ludgate Street."—*The City Gardner, by Thomas Fairchild, 8vo, 1722, p. 53.*

SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER. A privileged precinct, under the protection of the abbot and monks of Westminster, and adjoining Westminster Abbey on the west and north side. The privileges survived the Reformation, and the bulk of the houses, which composed the precinct, were not taken down till 1750.* The open space in front of Westminster Hospital is still called the Sanctuary. In this Sanctuary Edward V. was "born in sorrow, and baptized like a poor man's child;" and here Skelton, the rude-railing satirist, found shelter from the revengeful hand of Cardinal Wolsey.

SANS SOUCI THEATRE. A theatre of some distinction in the early part of the present century, built by Dibdin, the song writer, and opened Feb. 16th, 1793. It was first erected behind Dibdin's music-shop, in the Strand, (opposite Beaufort-buildings), and afterwards removed to Leicester-place, Leicester-square. It is now the "Hotel de Versailles." The first theatre was planned, painted, and decorated by Dibdin himself.

SARACEN'S HEAD. A London sign, formerly to be seen in several streets, but now confined to one celebrated tavern on Snow-hill, (though now in Skinner-street), "without Newgate."

"Next to this church [St. Sepulchre's] is a fair and large inn for receipt of travellers, and hath to sign the Saracen's head."—*Stow, p. 143.*

"Nearer Aldgate is the Saracen's Head Inn, which is very large and of a considerable trade."—*Styrie, B. ii., p. 82.*

"Methinks, quoth he, it fits like the Saracen's Head without Newgate."—*Tarlton's Jests, 4to, 1611.*

* See the oath on admission in Lansdowne MS., No. 24, art. 84.

"Do not undervalue an enemy by whom we have been worsted. When our countrymen came home from fighting with the Saracens, and beaten by them, they pictured them with big, terrible faces (as you still see the sign of Saracen's Head is), when in truth they were other men. But this they did to save their credits."—*Selden's Table Talk.*

"At the Saracen's Head, Tom pou'd in ale wine,

Until his face did represent the sign."

Osborn's Works, 8vo, 1701, p. 1.

The sign is still surly and Saraccenic and reminds one of a passage in Fenner's Counter's Commonwealth, where a serjant of the comptroller is described with "a nomy much resembling the Saracens without Newgate, and a mouth as vaulted as that without Bishopsgate."*

SAVILE ROW, BURLINGTON GARDENS was so called after the heiress of the Savile, Dorothy Savile, only daughter and heiress of the celebrated George Savile, Marquis Halifax, and wife of Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, the architect.

"A new Pile of buildings is going to be erected on near Swallow Street by a Plan drawn by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, and which will be called Savile Street."—*The Daily Post, 12th, 1733.*

Eminent Inhabitants.—Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk, and mistress of George II. Bryan Fairfax, "at the end, in an excellent well-built brick house held by lease under the Earl of Burlington, as I gather from an advertisement of the sale of his pictures inserted in the London Advertiser of April 5th, 1756. Richard Brinsley Sheridan died in the front room of No. 17, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In a short time Mr. Rogers, dated Savile-row, May 1816, six weeks before his death, he said "They are going to put the carpets on the window and break into Mrs. S.'s room to take me; for God's sake let me see A present of 150l. from Mr. Rogers at that time. He had previously lived in No. 11. The Right Hon. George Tierney (1830) in No. 11. Robert (Bobus) the brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith, No. 20.

SAVIOUR'S (ST.), SOUTHWARK. The church of the Priory of St. Mary and first erected into a parish church by Act of Parliament, 32 Henry VIII. (40

* Fenner's Counter's Commonwealth, 4to 1651, p. 3.

when the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen in Southwark were united, and the church of the Priory of St. Mary Overy made the parish church, and called by the name of St. Saviour's.

"1208 [10th of King John]. And Seynt Marie Overeye was that yere begonne."—*Chronicle of London*, (Nicolas, p. 7).

"St. Mary Overy, near London Bridge, is a very large church, and deserving of much attention; though its exterior, from various patching, is not very promising, the interior is fine. The nave and lower part of the tower is Early English of late character, and there are various additions to several parts of the later styles, and also introductions of windows."—*Rickman*.

After Westminster Abbey, St. Saviour's, Southwark, contains the finest specimens of Early English in London. Nothing, however, remains of the old church but the choir and the Lady chapel. The nave was taken down about twenty years ago, and the present unsightly structure erected in its stead. The altar-screen in the choir (such like that at Winchester) was erected at the expense of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, (d. 1528). In the string-course is Fox's favourite device, the pelican. The choir was restored in 1822, and the Lady chapel in 1832. In the reign of Mary I. the Lady chapel of St. Saviour's was used by Garner, Bishop of Winchester, (d. 1555), as consistorial court. *Monuments*.—Effigy of a knight cross-legged, in north aisle of choir.—Sir John Gower, the poet, (d. 1402); a Perpendicular monument, originally erected on the north side of the church, in the chapel of St. John, where Gower founded a chantry. The monument was removed to its present site, and repaired and coloured in 1832, at the expense of Gower, first Duke of Sutherland. Gower's monument has always been taken care of. Peacham speaks of it in his *Compleat Gentleman* (p. 95) as lately repaired by some good Benefactor."

"He [Gower] lieth under a tomb of stone, with his image also of stone over him: the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses; a habit of purple, dasked down to his feet; a collar of esses gold about his neck; under his head the likeness of four books which he compiled."—*Stow*, p. 152.

Archebald Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, (d. 1626); a black and white marble monument in the Lady chapel, with his effigy at full-length. When St. John's chapel was taken down his leaden coffin was found, with no other inscription than L.A., (the initials

of his name).—John Trehearne, gentleman porter to James I.; half-length of himself and wife, (upright).—John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and James I., (d. 1625).—Alderman Humble and his wife, (temp. James I.), with some pretty verses, beginning—

"Like to the damask rose you see,"

William Austin, (d. 1633); a kind of harvest-home monument, in north transept; this Austin was a gentleman of fortune and importance in Southwark in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.—Lockyer, the famous empiric in Charles II.'s reign, (d. 1672); a rueful full-length figure in north transept. *Eminent Persons buried in*, and graves unmarked.—Sir Edward Dyer, the poet, in the chancel, May 11th, 1607; he lived and died in Winchester House, adjoining. Edmund Shakspeare, "player" (the poet's youngest brother), buried in the church, Dec. 31st, 1607. Lawrence Fletcher, one of the leading shareholders in the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, and Shakspeare's "fellow;" buried in the church, Sept. 12th, 1603. Philip Henslowe, the manager, so well known by his curious Account Book or Diary; buried in the chancel, Jan. 1615-16. John Fletcher, (Beaumont and Fletcher), buried in the church, Aug. 29th, 1625. Philip Massinger, (the dramatic poet), buried in the churchyard, March 18th, 1638-9. Dr. Henry Sacheverell describes himself in his famous sermon, preached at St. Paul's, Nov. 5th, 1709, as "Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chaplain of St. Saviour, Southwark." From 1826 to 1835 the burials amounted to 5076, and from 1836 to 1845 to 2967. The houses in Doddington Grove, Kennington, are built on the three feet surface of earth removed from the "Cross-Bones Burial Ground" of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

SAVOY (THE), in the STRAND. A house or palace on the river side, (of which the chapel alone remains), built in 1245, by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, uncle unto Eleanor, wife to King Henry III. The earl bestowed it on the fraternity of Montjoy, (Fratres de Monte Jovis, or Priory de Cornuto by Havering at the Bower, in Essex), of whom it was bought by Queen Eleanor, for Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III., (d. 1295). Henry Plantagenet, fourth Earl and first Duke of Lancaster, "repaired, or rather new built it," and here John, King of France, was confined after the battle of

Poitiers, (1356). The King, not long after his release, died on a visit to this country in his ancient prison of the Savoy. Blanch Plantagenet, daughter and co-heir of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, married John Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, fourthson of King Edward III., ("Old John of Gaunt"); and while the Savoy was in his possession it was burnt and entirely destroyed by Wat Tyler and his rebels, (1381). The Savoy lay long neglected after this, nor would it appear, indeed, to have been rebuilt, or indeed employed for any particular purpose before 1505, when it was endowed by Henry VII. as an Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of 100 poor people. The King makes particular mention of it in his will. At the suppression of the hospital in 1553, the beds, bedding, and other furniture, were given by Edward VI. to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and St. Thomas. Queen Mary re-endowed it, and it was continued and maintained, not suppressed, as Pennant says, by Queen Elizabeth. Fleetwood, the Recorder of London, describes the Savoy, in 1581, in a letter to Lord Burghley, as a nursery of rogues and masterless men: "The chief nurserie of all these evell people is the Savoy, and the brick-kilnes near Islington." The Queen, when taking the air, was troubled with their attendance; complaints were made, and warrants issued for the apprehension of all rogues and masterless people. But the master of the Savoy Hospital was unwilling to allow of their apprehension in his precinct, as he was "sworne to lodge elaudicantes, egrotantes et peregrinantes."* At the Restoration the meetings of the commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy took place in the Savoy, (April 15th—July 25th, 1661); twelve bishops appearing for the Established Church; and Calamy, Baxter, Reynolds, and others, for the Presbyterians. This was called "The Savoy Conference," and under that name is matter of English history. Fuller, the author of *The Worthies*, was at this time lecturer at the Savoy, and Cowley, the Poet, a candidate at Court for the office of master. "Savoy missing Cowley" is commemorated in the State Poems of that time. The successful candidate was Dr. Killigrew, the father of Anne Killigrew, who is buried in the chapel, and who still lives in the poetry of Dryden. King Charles II. established a French church here, called "*The French Church in*

the Savoy." The first sermon was preached by Dr. Durel, Sunday, July 14th, 1661. The sick and wounded in the great Dutch War of 1666 were lodged in the Savoy.

"This Savoy House is a very great and at the present a very ruinous building. In the midst of its buildings is a very spacious Hall, the way three foot broad at least, of stone without and brick and stone inward. The ceiling is very curiously built with wood, and having knobs of due places hanging down, and images of angels holding before their breasts coats of arms, but hardly discoverable. On one is a Cross gules between four stars or else mullets. It is covered with lead, but in divers places perished where it lies open to the weather. This large Hall is not divided into several apartments. A cooper has a part of it for stowing of his hoops and for his work. Other parts of it serve for two Marshalseas for keeping Prisoners, as Deserters, and a precept for military service, Dutch recruits, &c. Towards the east end of this Hall is a fair cupola with glass windows, but all broken, which makes it probable the Hall was as long again; six cupolas are wont to be built about the middle of great halls. In this Savoy, how ruinous soever it is, are divers good houses. First the King's Printing Press for Proclamations, Acts of Parliament, Gazettes, and such like public papers next a Prison; thirdly a Parish Church [*Mary-le-Savoy*], and three or four of the churches and places for religious assemblies, viz. for the French, for Dutch, for High Germans and Lutherans; and lastly, for the Protestant Dissenters. Here be also harbours for many refugees and poor people."—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. iv., p. 107.

"On Tuesday a person going into the Savoy, demand a debt due from a person who had taken sanctuary there, the inhabitants seized him, and after some consultation agreed, according to the usual custom, to dip him in tar and roll him in feathers, after which they carried him in a wheelbarrow into the Strand, and bound him fast to a Maypole, but several constables and others coming, dispersed the rabble and rescued the person from their abuses."—*The Postman for July*, 11, No. 180.

"By authority.—Marriages performed with the utmost privacy, decency and regularity, at the Ancient Royal Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the Savoy, where regular and authentic registers have been kept from the time of the Reformation (being two hundred years and upwards) to this day. The expense not more than one guinea, five shilling stamp included. There are several private ways by land to this chapel, and two by water."—*The Public Advertiser of Jan. 2nd*, 1750.

The inscription on the monument at Acton

* Of the Savoy there is a scarce etching of the Hollar (a river front) done in 1650, and a more careful survey and view by Vertue, done in 1700, for the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

* Ellis's Letters, ii. 285.

Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actress of the reign of Charles II., describes her as "of the parish of St. Mary Savoy." Alexander Roden, author of the *Concordance*, lived here, and here Jacob Tonson had a warehouse.

SAVOY CHURCH. [See St. Mary le Savoy.]

SCALDING ALLEY, in the POULTRY, is so called from the poulterers scalding or parching their poultry there. [See Poultry.]

SCHOMBERG HOUSE, PALL MALL, nos. 81 and 82, on the south side, and so called after Frederick de Schomberg, Duke Schomberg, killed at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. It was built, I believe, by Jacob Tonson, the third and last duke, who died in 1719. A party of disbanded soldiers drew themselves up before it, in 1699, and threatened to pull it down; * but it escaped entire, and is still, though divided into more than one apartment, a very interesting specimen of a palatial residence of the reign of William III. The staircase was painted by Peter Berchett, who died in 1720. The bas-relief of Painted over the central doorway was set up by John Astley, the painter, (d. 1787), who divided the house into three, and fitted up the centre most whimsically for his own use. The west wing of the building was inhabited by John Gainsborough, the painter, and the centre, after Astley's death, by Cosway, the painter. Messrs. Payne and Foss, the eminent booksellers, occupied a part of it with their valuable collection of old books, as late as 1850.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN (GOVERNMENT), in SOMERSET HOUSE, was established in 1837, by, and under the superintendence of the Board of Trade for the Improvement of Ornamental Art, with regard especially to the staple manufactures of this country. The school is maintained by an annual grant from Parliament of 1500*l*. In connection with the head school at Somerset House, schools have been formed in many of the principal manufacturing districts throughout the country. There is also a branch school at Finsbury Fields. *Mode of Admission*.—The recommendation of a householder. There is a morning school for females, open daily, from 11 to 2 o'clock, Saturdays excepted. The school for males is open to the inspection of the public every Monday, between 10 and 3. There is also a class for ladies to learn wood engraving. The course of in-

struction comprehends the following classes: Elementary drawing, in outline with pencil; shading with chalk after engraved examples; shading from casts; chiaro-scuro painting; colouring; drawing the figure after engraved copies; drawing the figure from casts; painting the figure from casts; geometrical drawing applied to ornament; perspective; modelling from engraved copies, design, &c. Every student in the school is required to draw the human figure, and to pass through at least the elementary classes, as indispensable to the general course of instruction. The number of students that can be accommodated at one time is 200. The greatest number of students of the same calling are the ornamental painters and house-decorators; the next most numerous are draughtsmen and designers for various manufactures and trades.

SCOTLAND YARD, WHITEHALL, is divided into Great and Little, and lies between Whitehall and Northumberland-street. It was so called, it is said, after the Kings of Scotland and their ambassadors, who were occasionally lodged here; and is now chiefly remarkable as the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Police.

"On the left hand from Charing Cross be also divers fair tenements lately built, till ye come to a large plot of ground inclosed with brick, and is called Scotland, where great buildings have been for receipt of the kings of Scotland and other estates of that country; for Margaret, Queen of Scots, and sister to King Henry VIII., had her abiding there, when she came into England after the death of her daughter, as the kings of Scotland had on former times, when they came to the Parliament of England."—*Stow*, p. 168.*

Part of Scotland-yard was long the official residence of the surveyor of the works to the Crown. Here lived Inigo Jones; here died his successor, Sir John Denham, the poet of Cooper's Hill; here lived (Denham's successor) Sir Christopher Wren; and here, in a fantastic house, immortalised by Swift in some ludicrous lines, lived Sir John Vanbrugh. Van's house was designed and built by himself, from the ruins of Whitehall, destroyed by fire in 1697.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL and CORPORATION, CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET, for the relief of poor mechanics, &c., natives of Scotland, resident in London or its immediate neighbourhood, and for furnishing

* I have preferred extracting this account in *Stow* to the more usually quoted but scarcely authenticated account given by *Strype*, (B. vi., p. 4).

* *Vernon Corr.*, ii. 319.

means to carry them back to their own country. The Hospital derives its origin from a society formed a short time after the accession of King James I. for relieving the less fortunate individuals of the Scottish nation. The Society continued to exercise its benevolent purpose under the designation of the "Scottish Box," until the reign of Charles II., when, in the year 1665, a Charter of Incorporation, under its present designation, was granted, empowering the Society to hold lands, and to erect an Hospital for the reception of the objects of the charity. A second Charter of Incorporation, containing more extended privileges, was granted by the same monarch in 1676. Within a few years after the date of the first charter, an Hospital was built, which stood on the spot where Messrs. Graham and Co.'s warehouses are now situated, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars; but experience soon proved, that confinement to a charity work-house was altogether uncongenial to the feelings and habits of the Scottish poor. The maintenance of an Hospital, or receptacle for the objects of the charity was in consequence relinquished, and the plan of assisting and relieving them at their own habitations substituted. That assistance was confined to such natives of Scotland, resident in London, as had become members by paying stated contributions to the Society, in virtue of which they were entitled to relief when in want. The whole receipts from the contributing members, as well as donations from many liberal benefactors, appear to have been for a long period annually distributed; for, at the end of a century, from the first Act of Incorporation, the funds were little more in amount than at the commencement, the annual receipts less, and the Society fast dwindling away. To enable the Corporation to extend its relief to such objects, it became necessary to obtain a new charter, which was granted by King George III., in the year 1775, whereby the "Scottish Hospital of the Foundation of King Charles II." was re-incorporated, and directed to be governed, in all time coming, by a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, and an unlimited number of governors; a donation of ten guineas and upwards constituting a governor for life, and a subscription of one guinea or more an annual governor, so long as such subscription shall continue to be paid. The necessity of contributing, as a title to admission, was dispensed with, and the corporation thus became completely a charitable institution for the relief of poor

natives of Scotland, who might be reduced to poverty and want. The number of applications is about 300 monthly. The premises belonging to the corporation were bought from the Royal Society in 1782. The hall in *Crane-court* was the great meeting room of the Royal Society when Sir Isaac Newton was president. *Observe*.—Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, attributed to Zucchello.

SCROOPE'S INN, HOLBORN. A serjeants' inn, over against St. Andrew's Church in Holborn, so called after the noble family of the Scropes of Bolton. It ceased, it is said, to be a serjeants' inn about the year 1498. *Union-court*, over against St. Andrew's Church, was originally called Scroope's-court.

SEACOAL LANE. A lane 180 yards in length, between *Snow-hill*, (north), and *Fleet-lane*, (south).

"The next is Seacoal Lane, I think called Limeburners' Lane, of burning lime there was seacoal; for I read a record of such a lane to have been in the parish of St. Sepulchre, and there remaineth in this lane an alley called Limeburners' Alley."—*Stow*, p. 145.

"*Abel Druggier*. Yes, faith, she dwells in Seacoal-lane,—did cure me."—*Ben Jonson, The Alchemist*, Act. iii., sc. 2.

"The Jest of George and the Barber," "The Merry Conceited Jests of George Peele, Gentleman," is said to have taken place "at a blind ale-house in Seacoal-lane."

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL. [See Druggier's account.]

SEETHING LANE, GREAT TOWER STREET, corner of *Allhallows Barking Church*. Sir Francis Walsingham lived and died in this lane:—

"Sidon Lane, now corruptly called Sything Lane. In this Sidon Lane divers fair and goodly houses are built, namely, one by Sir John A. some time mayor of London, and of council to King Henry VIII.; Sir Francis Walsingham principal secretary to the Queen's Majesty now is lodged there, and so was the Earl of Essex."—*Stow*, p. 50.

"The 6 of April [1590] about midnight deceaseth Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, at his house in Seething Lane, and was about ten of the clock the next night following, buried in Paules Church without solemnity."—*Stow, by Howes*, ed. p. 761.

"Seething or Sything Lane runneth northward from Tower Street unto Crutched Friars. now a place of no great account; but amongst inhabitants some are merchants. Here is

vy Office; but the chief gate for entrance is of Crutched Friars."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 53.

boys lived in this lane during the nine years, 1660-1669, over which his Diary ends.

"4 July, 1660. With Commissioner Pett to view the houses in Seething Lane belonging to the Navy, where I find the worst very good, and had great fears that they will shuffle me out of them, which troubles me."—*Peppys*.

"18 July, 1660. I dined at my house in Seething Lane."—*Peppys*.

"5 Sep. 1666. About two in the morning my wife calls me up and tells me of new cries of fire, being come to Barking Church, which is at the bottom of our lane."—*Peppys*.

the Navy Office; Allhallows Barking.]

SEPULCHRE'S (ST.) in the BAILEY, or 'PULCHRE'S, as it is commonly called. Church at the western end of Newgate-street, and in the ward of Farringdon Within. There is little that is old about it, save the tower and the south-west porch, Perpendicular, with a rich fan-tracery roof.* The body of the building was injured in the Great Fire of 1666, that stopped at Piebaker, a very few yards north of the church. On the right hand side of the altar is a record with a list of charitable donations and bequests, containing the following item:—

1605. Mr. Robert Dowe gave for ringing the greatest bell in this church on the day the condemned prisoners are executed, and for other services forever, concerning such condemned prisoners, for which services the sexton is paid £1 6s. 8d. . . . £50 0 0."

It was the custom formerly for the clerk or man of St. Sepulchre's to go under Newgate on the night preceding the execution of a criminal, and ringing his bell to repeat the following verses:—

All you that in the condemned hold do lie,
Prepare you, for to-morrow you shall die;
Watch all and pray, the hour is drawing near,
That you before the Almighty must appear;
Examine well yourselves, in time repent,
That you may not to eternal flames be sent.
And when St. Sepulchre's bell to-morrow tolls,
The Lord above have mercy on your souls.

Past twelve o'clock!"

This is further explained by a passage in *London's* edition of Stow.

Robert Dowe, citizen and merchant taylor of London, gave to the parish church of St. Sepulchre's

In the view of St. Sepulchre's by West and Kneller, engraved in 1736, the nave and choir are in the old Gothic.

chre's, the somme of 50l., that after the several sessions of London, when the prisoners remain in the gaol as condemned men to death, expecting execution on the morning following: the Clarke of the church should come in the night time, and likewise early in the morning to the window of the prison where they lye, and there ringing certain tolls with a hand-bell, appointed for the purpose, he doth afterwards (in most Christian manner) put them in mind of their present condition, and ensuing execution, desiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the cart, and brought before the wall of the church, there he standeth ready with the same bell, and after certain tolls, rehearseth an appointed prayer, desiring all the people there present to pray for them. The Beadle also of Merchant Tailors' Hall hath an honest stipend allowed him to see that this is duly done."—*Munday's Stow*, ed. 1618, p. 25.*

Hatton has printed (p. 707) the "Exhortation" and "Admonition" used on this occasion. The former he calls "The Words said in the Gateway of the Prison the night before Execution;" the latter, "The Words said in St. Sepulchre's Churchyard as the prisoners are drawn by [to Tyburn] to be executed." Dowe is buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, where there is a portrait-monument to his memory. Another curious custom observed at this church was that of presenting a nosegay to every criminal on his way to Tyburn. One of the last given was presented from the steps of St. Sepulchre's to Sixteen-stringed Jack, alias John Rann, executed in 1774, for robbing the Rev. Dr. Bell, in Gunnersbury-lane, on the road to Brentford. He wore it in his button-hole. The clock of St. Sepulchre's still regulates the execution of criminals at Newgate. The fate of Awfield, executed in 1585, for "sparcing abroad certen lewd, sedicious, and traytorous bookes," is related by the Recorder of London in a letter to Lord Burghley.

"When he was executed, his body was brought unto St. Pulchers to be buried, but the parishioners would not suffer a traytors corpes to be layed in the earthe where theire parents, wyeiffs, chyldren, kynred, maisters, and old neighbours did rest: and so his carcase was returned to the buryvall grounde neere Tyborne, and there I leave yt."—*Fleetwood to Lord Burghley, July 7th, 1585*, (*Ellis*, ii. 298).

The parishioners overcame, a century and a half later, all the well-founded scruples of

* The Duchess Dudley gave to the church of St. Giles in the Fields a great bell to be tolled when executions took place at Tyburn."—*Hampers's Dugdale*, p. 388.

their forefathers, for Sarah Malcolm, the murderess, was buried, in 1733, in the churchyard of St. Sepulchre's. *Eminent Persons buried in St. Sepulchre's*.—Roger Ascham, author of *The Schoolmaster*, (d. 1569). Captain John Smith, author of the *General History of Virginia*, (fol. 1626), (d. 1631); his epitaph in verse no longer exists: it is printed in *Strype*, and elsewhere. Sir Robert Peake, the engraver, Faithorne's master, and Governor of Basing House for the King, during the Civil War under Charles I., (d. 1667).

SERJEANTS' INN, CHANCERY LANE; ditto, FLEET STREET. Houses of law, originally set apart for judges and serjeants-at-law, so called from the Freres Serjens or Fratres Servientes, the serving brethren of the order of the Knights Templar. The serjeants to this day always address one another as "brother." One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims* is a "sergeant-of-law." The Inn in Chancery-lane is still inhabited by serjeants.

SERLE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, was so called from a Mr. Henry Serle, of whom I can learn nothing more than that he died intestate, (circ. 1690), much in debt, and his lands heavily mortgaged. He acquired his property in this neighbourhood partly by purchase from the sons and from the executors of Sir John Birkenhead, the writer of *Mercurius Aulicus*, during the Civil War under Charles I., who died in 1679, seised in fee of two-thirds of Fickett's Field. The old name for Lincoln's Inn New-square was "Serle's-court;" the arms of Serle with those of the Inn are over the gateway next Carey-street. The second edition of *Barnabæ Itinerarium*, or *Barnaby's Journal*, (the first edition with a printer's name and date upon it), was printed in 1716, for "S. Illidge, under Searle's Gate, Lincoln's Inn New Square."

"In the beginning of the month of December, this year 1690, among the votes of the House of Commons printed, I found an engrossed Bill sent down from the Lords, for the transferring the estate of Mr. Henry Searle unto the Lord Chandos and Mr. Vincent, trustees for an infant, his heir, then out of England, for the payment of Mr. Searle by selling the lands. I was in this Bill concerned thus:—There is a field by Lincoln's-inn called Fickett-field, or by most and vulgarly, Little Lincoln's-inn-field. Sir John Birkenhead—the same person that in the war against King Charles I., writ the 'Mercurius Aulicus,' and after the returne of King Charles II., was Master of Requests to his Majesty; a man wittie and well learned, but he had some qualities not commendable: he

had purchased in fee, some parts of a field cal'd Fickett-field, and other parts he had a long lease of. He being indebted, and having some kind of his name, he devises by his will the said field Randolph Birkenhead and Rupert Birkenhead, &c. their heires, to the intent they should pay debts and legacies; and if they did not pay debts and legacies within six months after his cease, or refused to execute the trust, then devised his lands to Sir Richard Mason & Francis Bramston, Serjeant-at-Law, his executors and their heires. Within the time, the Birkenheads and the executors sell all the estate to Henry Searle, subject to Sir John's debts. Searle pays the debts and legacies. . . . Soone after Mr. Searle died intestate, much in debt, and lands all mortgaged."—*Autobiography of Sir J. Bramston*, p. 359.

SERLE'S COFFEE HOUSE, LINCOLN'S INN. [See Serle Street.]

"I do not know that I meet in any of my walks objects which move both my spleen and laugh so effectually as those young fellows at the Grecian Squire's, Serle's and all other Coffee-houses adjacent to the law, who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their laziness."—*The Spectator* No. 49.

Mr. Dyce has printed a letter from Akenside, the poet, addressed "To Mr. Dyson Serle's Coffee House, Lincoln's Inn;" it was Jeremiah Dyson, the poet's friend and patron.

SERMON LANE, ST. PAUL'S, OR, SERMON LANE, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

"Sermon Lane or Sheremoniers Lane, for it is by that name recorded in the 14th of Edward and in that lane a place to be called the Blaw-loft (of melting silver) with four shops adjoining. It may therefore be well supposed that lane take name of Sheremoniers, such as cut rounded the plates to be coined or stamped sterling pence; for the place of coining was Old Exchange, near unto the said Sheremoniers Lane."—*Stow*, p. 138.

SERPENTINE RIVER. 50 acres water, partly in *Hyde Park* and partly *Kensington Gardens*, formed, 1730—17 by Caroline, Queen of George II., who threw several ponds into one, and carried stream into it which had its rise near *Wandsworth*, in the parish of *Hampstead*. A small tributary stream, for many years a Bayswater sewer, was cut from the Serpentine in 1834, and the loss of water, or rather sewerage, which the river sustained in consequence, was supplied from the Thames by the Chelsea Water-works Company. After quitting the Park at Albert Gate, Serpentine joins the Ranelagh sewer, and falls into the Thames at Chelsea. In

ence before the coroner, on the subject of the fatal duel between the Duke of Argyll and Lord Mohun, it is stated that the Duke got out of his coach "on the road goes to Kensington, over against Price's, and walked over the grass and between the two ponds." This was in 1712, and in 1733, the public newspapers of the time contain the following paragraph:—

The old Lodge in Hyde Park, together with the grove, is to be taken down in order to straighten the Serpentine River.—*The Daily Post*, 20th, 1733.

A waterfall at the east end (frequently dry) was made in 1820. The bridge was built by Rennie in 1826. On the north side is the neat classic edifice erected by D. Burton as the head-quarters of the *Royal Humane Society*; near it the boathouse, where boats are let for hire. Ornamental sheets of water in Buckingham Palace Gardens and in St. James's Park are fed by the Serpentine. The depth varies from one to forty feet. There is talk of removing the mud deposits from the bottom of this river, of reducing it throughout to one uniform depth, and of using means so as to insure a constant stream of pure water throughout. When we reflect how many bathe in the river, in its present dirty state, (12,000 on Sunday),* and how many more inhale stagnant waters by driving or walking along its banks, or by living in its neighbourhood, it is much to be regretted that the contemplated change is not at once put into effect. Sir John Rennie's estimate for making the improvements was £107.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL. [See Clerkenwell Hall.]

SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY. [See Old Bailey; Newgate.]

SEVEN DIALS. An open area in the north of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on what was once "Cock and Pye Fields," from which seven streets, Great Earl-street, Little Earl-street, Great White-Lion-street, Little White-Lion-street, Great St. Andrew's-street, Little St. Andrew's-street, Queen-street, radiate, and so called because there was formerly a column in the centre, on the top of which were seven sun-dials, with each dial facing each of the streets.

Monday, July 8th, 1849. See Report of Humane Society in Times of 12th July, 1849.

"5 Oct. 1694. I went to see the building beginning neere St. Giles's, where 7 streets make a star from a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area; said to be built by Mr. Neale, introducer of the late Lotteries in imitation of those at Venice."—*Evelyn*.

"Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An inraif'd column rears its lofty head;
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray:
Here oft the peasant with inquiring face,
Bewilder'd trudges on from place to place;
He dwells on every sign with stupid gaze,
Enters the narrow alley's doubtful maze,
Tries every winding court and street in vain,
And doubles o'er his weary steps again."

Gay's Trivia.

The column on which the seven dials stood was removed in July, 1773, on the supposition that a considerable sum of money was lodged at the base. But the search was ineffectual, and the pillar now ornaments the park of a country gentleman. This part of London was long famous for its ballad-mongers and ballad-printers. The churchwardens' Accounts of St. Giles's, between the years 1640 and 1657, exhibit the payment of small sums to "Tottenham-court Meg" and "Ballet-singing Cobler," and the sum of two shillings and sixpence "for a shroude for ould Guy, the poet."* The late Mr. Catnach, whose name is affixed to a large collection of ballads, lived in the Seven Dials.

"The accounts are not so certain of the exact time and place of his [Martinus Scriblerus's] birth. As to the first he had the common frailty of old men to conceal his age; as to the second, I only remember to have heard him say, that he first saw the light in Saint Giles's parish. But in the investigation of this point, Fortune hath favoured our diligence. For one day as I was passing by the Seven Dials, I overheard a dispute concerning the place of nativity of a great astrologer, which each man alleged to have been in his own street. The circumstances of the time and the description of the person, made me imagine it might be that universal genius, whose life I am now writing. I returned home and having maturely considered their several arguments, which I found to be of equal weight, I quieted my curiosity with this natural conclusion, that he was born in some point common to all the seven streets: which must be that on which the Column is now erected. And it is with infinite pleasure that I since find my conjecture confirmed by the following passage in the codicill to Mr. Neale's will: 'I appoint my executors to engrave the following inscription on the Column in the centre of the Seven Streets which I erected: "LOC. NAT. INCLYT. PHILOS. MAR. SCR."' But Mr. Neale's order was never

* Parton's St. Giles's, p. 303.

performed, because the Executors durst not administer."—*Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*.

"Portraits that cost twenty, thirty, sixty guineas, and that proudly take possession of the drawing-room, give way in the next generation to those of the new married couples, descending into the parlour, where they are slightly mentioned as my father's and mother's pictures. When they become my grandfather and grandmother, they mount to the two pair of stairs; and then unless dispatched to the mansion house in the country, or crowded into the housekeeper's room, they perish among the lumber of garrets, or flutter into rags before a broker's shop in the Seven Dials."—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, iv. 22.

Here Taylor has laid the scene of his *Monsieur Tonson*.

"Be gar there's Monsieur Tonson come again."

SEYMOUR STREET WEST (UPPER) was so called from the noble family of the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset, connected by marriage with the Portman family, the ground landlords of the Seymour-street property. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—General Paoli.* Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*, at No. 10: here he lost his wife. In the drawing-room of No. 45, the residence of Lady Floyd, Sir Robert Peel was married, in 1820, to the present Lady Peel, daughter of Lady Floyd.

SHADES, at LONDON BRIDGE. [See Thames Street.]

SHADWELL. [See St. Paul's, Shadwell.]

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, ALDERSGATE STREET. [See Aldersgate Street.]

SHAVER'S HALL. The cant and common name for the celebrated Gaming-house, erected in the reign of Charles I., by a gentleman-barber, servant to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. It faced Piccadilly Hall, and occupied the whole south side of the present Coventry-street, between the Haymarket and Hedge-lane.

"Since Spring Gardens was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a new Spring Gardens, erected in the fields beyond the Mews, where is built a fair house and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate, for I believe it bath cost him above four thousand pounds, a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke] much frequents this place, where they

* See a letter from Boswell to Lord Thurlow, dated from "General Paoli's, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, 24th June, 1784," in Croker's *Doswell*, v. 236.

bowl great matches"—*Garrard to Lord Straff* June 24th, 1635.

"All that Tenem't called Shaver's Hall, stroit built wth Brick, and covered with lead, consisti of one Large Seller, commodiously divided 6 Roomes, and over the same fower fair Roo: 10 steps in ascent from y^e ground, at 3 set wayes to the goeing into the said house, all well paved wth Purbeck stone well fitted joyned, and above stayres in the first s 4 spacions Roomes; also out of one of the Roomes one faire Belcony, opening wth a plea prospect southwards to the Bowling Alleyes, in the second story 6 Roomes, and over the s a fair walk leaded and inclosed wth Rayles, curiously carved and wrought; also one fayr stayr Case, very strong and curiously wro leadinge from the bottome of the said house, conveniently and pleasantly upp into all the Roomes, and upp to one Leaded walk at the of the said house; as also adioyninge to a on the west part thereof, one shedd divided 6 Roomes, and adioyninge to the North part Rainge consisting of 3 Large Roomes, usec Kitchens, and one other room, used for a house, and over the Kitchens 2 Lofts, dev into faire chambers; as also one faire Te Court, very strongly built wth Brick and cov with Tyle, well accommodated with all th fitting for the same; as also one Tene thereunto adioyninge, consisting of 3 Ro below stayres, and 3 Roomes above stayres; at the gate, or coming in to the upper Bow Alley, one Parlour Lodge, consisting of one Rooome at each side of the gate; as also one pair of stayres wth 12 steps of Descent lea down into the Lower Bowlinge Alley 2 wayes meeting at the bottom in a faire Rooome under Highway or footpath, leading between the 2 linge Alleyes, between two brick walls east west, and the Lower ground, one fair bov Alley and one Orchard wall, planted wth se ehoyce of fruite trees; as also one pleasant quetting house and one other faire and plet Rooome, called the greene Rooome, and one Conduit house and 2 other Turretts adioynin the walls, consisting of 2 Roomes in each of t one above the other. The ground whereon said buildings stand, together wth 2 fayre linge Alleyes, orchard gardens, gravily walks other green walks and Courts and Courty containge, by estimacon, 3 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$, ly betweene a Road way leading from Chai Crosse to Knightsbridge west, and a high leadinge from Charinge crosse towards So abutting on the Earl of Suffolk's brick wall s and a way leading from St. Gyles to Knightsb. west, now in the occupacon of Captayne Ge and is worth per ann. ch^l."—*A Survey [ma 1650] of Certain Lands and Tenements, scitua being at Pickadilly, the Blue Muse and t thereunto adioyninge, (No. 73 of the Augmen Records)*.

[See Piccadilly.]

HERBORNE LANE.

Shareborne Lane or Southborne Lane (as I read) because it ran south to the river of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 75.

All those that will send letters to the most parts be habitable world, or to any parts of our King Great Britaine's Dominions, let them repaire to the Generall Post-Master Thomas Withering at his house in Sherburne Lane, neere Abchurch."—*Carrier's Cosmographie*, by John Taylor, the *Water Poet*, 4to, 1637.

HERWOOD STREET, (corruptly HERARD STREET), GOLDEN SQUARE. Built 1679,* and so called after "Esquire Herwood," who lived in Brewer-street, in O.

SHIP YARD, in the STRAND, without TEMPLE BAR.

In 1571 an Inn near Temple Bar called the Ship, lands in Yorkshire and Dorsetshire, and Wardship of a minor, were granted to him "Christopher Hatton."—*Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton*, by Nicolas, p. 7.

Faithorne now set up in a new shop, at the Ship next to the Drake, opposite to the grave's Head Tavern, without Temple Bar, where he not only followed his art, but sold Italian, French, and English prints, and worked for bookbinders."—*Walpole*, ed. *Dallaway*, v. 132.

Shakespeare exists of "The Ship without Temple Bar," a tavern of the time, with the name upon it, of 1649. In Wilkinson's *London Illustrated* is a "south-west view of an ancient structure in Ship-yard, Temple Bar, supposed to have been the residence of Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary."

SHIP, at CHARING CROSS. A long-established tavern and coach office over the east Scotland-yard.

SHERBORN LANE, TEMPLE BAR, (since 1845, LOWER SERLE'S PLACE). In the time of I.'s, as I gather from a list of taverns, &c., in Fleet-street and Strand, it was known by the name of Sherborn-lane, *alias* Rogue-lane.†

Even then at the same time he sounds another name than that in Sheer Lane, to horse and hems and auditory."—*Andrew Marvell*.

Then hard by the Bar is another lane called Sherborn Lane, because it divideth the City from the Strand."—*Stow*, p. 139.

Sheer Lane cometh out of Little Lincoln's Inn Lane, and falleth into Fleet Street by Temple Bar; the upper part hath good old buildings, well lighted; but the lower part is very narrow and ordinary."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 72.

Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

† Harleian MS. 6850.

"Shire Lane still keeps its name, and we hope, however altered and improved, it will never have any other; for here, at the upper end, [Tatler, No. 86], is described as residing, old Isaac Bickerstaff, the Tatler, the more venerable but not the more delightful double of Richard Steele, the founder of English periodical literature. The public-house called the Trumpet,* at which the Tatler met his club, [Tatler, No. 132], is still remaining under the same title. At his house in the lane, he dates a great number of his papers, and receives many interesting visitors; and hence it was [Tatler, No. 86] that he led down into Fleet Street that immortal deputation of 'twaddlers' from the country, who, as a celebrated writer has observed, hardly seem to have settled their question of precedence to this hour."—*Leigh Hunt*.

"In Shire Lane is said to have originated the famous 'Kit-Kat Club' [see Kit-Kat Club], a society of 39 distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, zealously attached to the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover. The Club is supposed to have derived its name from Christopher Katt—a pastry-cook who kept the house where they dined, and excelled in making mutton pies, which always formed a part of their bill of fare. In the *Spectator*, No. 9, they are said to have derived their title not from the maker of the pie, but the pie itself. The fact is, that on account of its excellence, it was called a Kit-Kat—as we now say a Sandwich."†—*Malone's Life of Dryden*, p. 525.

In Shire-lane lived Sir John Sedley, and here his son Sir Charles Sedley, the dramatic poet, was born. "Neere the Globe in Sheer Lane."‡ lived Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, and here Antony a Wood records his having dined with Ashmole.§ In the dwelling and spunging-house of a sheriff's officer of the name of Hemp in this lane, Theodore Hook, while under arrest for a defalcation in his accounts as Treasurer of the Mauritius, made the acquaintance of the late Dr. William Maginn. ||

SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET, runs due north from Fleet-Street into Holborn.

"In this Shoe Lane, on the left hand [the east side] is one old house called Oldborne Hall; it is now letten out into tenements."—*Stow*, p. 145. ¶

* Subsequently the Duke of York public-house—now no longer in existence.

† Each member made a present of his portrait to Jacob Tonson, the secretary. The portraits were all of one size—hence "Kit-Kat size." They have been twice engraved, but never well.

‡ Hamper, p. 393.

§ Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, ii. 234.

|| Quarterly Review, No. 143, p. 86.

¶ See a view of the exterior (circa 1800) in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. The same work contains a Chimney-piece and Ceiling in the old Hall, the latter with the date 1617.

"21 Dec., 1663. To Shoe Lane to see a cocke-fighting at a new pit there, a spot I was never at in my life: but Lord! to see the strange variety of people, from Wildes that was Deputy Governor of the tower when Robinson was Lord Mayor, to the poorest prentices, bakers, brewers, butchers, draymen, and what not; and all these fellows one with another cursing and betting. I soon had enough of it."—*P. pps.**

Observe.—No. 3, the Ben Jonson Tavern, with the poet's head for a sign. Heywood and Rowley's *Fortune by Land and Sea* (4to, 1655) was "printed for Robert Pollard, at the Ben Jonson's Head, behind the Exchange." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—John Deereetz, serjeant painter to James I. and Charles I.—"Resolute" John Florio, author of the well-known Dictionary which bears his name. His house in Shoe-lane is mentioned in his will.—In an obscure lodging, near Shoe-lane, died, in 1749, Samuel Boyce, the poet. When almost perishing with hunger, he is said to have been unable to eat some roast beef that was brought for him, because there was no ketchup.—On the site of Farringdon Market, in what was once the burying-ground of Shoe-lane workhouse, (added during Hackett's ministry, and by Hackett's interest), Thomas Chatterton was buried. [*See Bangor Court; Farringdon Market; Gunpowder Alley; Harp Lane.*]

SHOREDITCH. A manor, and populous parish, at the north-east end of London, between Norton Folgate and Hackney. The old way of spelling the name is Soersditch; but the derivation is uncertain. That it was so called after Jane Shore, the mistress of Edward IV., is a vulgar error, perpetuated by a ballad in *Percy's Reliques*:—

"Thus weary of my life, at lengthe
I yielded up my vital strength
Within a ditch of loathsome scent,
Where carrion dogs did much frequent:
The which now since my dying daye,
Is Shoreditch call'd, as writers saye;
Which is a witness of my sinne,
For being concubine to a King."

Percy's Reliques.

"Soersditch, so called more than four hundred years since, as I can prove by record."—*Stow*, p. 158.

"The Manour of Soersditch with the Polehowse and Bowes (so expressed in the Record), lately belonging to John de Northampton of London, Draper, was granted 15 Richard II. to Edmund Duke of York, and Earl of Cambridge, and Edward Earl of Roteland [Rutland], son of the same Edmund and Isabel."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 50.

* See also *Anecdotes and Traditions*, by Thoms, p. 47.

"I read of the King's Manour, called Shoresdi Place, in the parish of Hackney. But how it to that name I know not. This house is now call Shore Place. The vulgar tradition goes that J^r Shore lived here; and here her royal lover used visit her. But we have the credit of Mr. St that the true name was Shoreditch Place, and not unlikely to have been the place of a Kn^{ght}; called Sir John de Sordich, a great man in Edw. the Third his days, who was with that King in wars in France, and is remembered in our Ann in 14 Edw. III. He was owner of lands in Hane as well in demesne as in service: which gave to Croston his chaplain. This Wgever not who thinks Shorditch to be named from the s ^{Knight}."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 53.

"And another time at a shooting match at Windsor, the King [Henry VIII.] was present; and game being well nigh finished, and the ups thought to be given, one Barlo, a citizen and inhabitant of Shoreditch, shot and won them. Whereat the King greatly rejoiced, and told I he should be named The Duke of Shoreditch, which account the Captain of the Company Archers of London, for a long time after, styled by that name."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 250.

Shoreditch was formerly notorious for the easy character of its women. To die Shoreditch was not a mere metaphorical term for dying in a sewer.

"Courage, I say; as long as the merry pe hold out, you shall none of you die in Shoreditch."—*Dryden*, *The Kind Keeper*, or *Mr. Limberham*, 1680.

Here, next door unto The Gun, liv Mrs. Millwood, who led George Barnwell astray.

"Good Barnwell, then quoth she,
Do thou to Shoreditch come,
And ask for Mrs. Millwood's house,
Next door unto the Gun."

Percy's Reliques, vol. ii.

[*See Hog Lane; Holywell Street; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.*]

SHORT'S GARDENS, DRURY LA
Here in "a hole," as he calls it, Chas Mathews the elder made one of his first attempts as an actor.

SIAM'S. An India House in St. James street, kept by a Mrs. Siam, for the sale of teas, shawls, Indian screens, and toys. It is mentioned by several of our Queen Anne writers; but the name has long been moved, and the site of the house long since forgotten.

"*Lady Malepert.*—O law! what should I do in country? There's no levees, no Mall, no plays tea at Siam's, no Hyde Park."—*Southerne*, *Maid's Last Prayer*, 4to, 1693.

"*Leonora.* I will write to him to meet me with

of an hour at Mrs. Siam's the India House, in St. James's Street."—*Cibber, Woman's Wit, or the Lady Fashion*, 4to, 1697.

"*Leonora* [*Scene an India House*]. Come, Mrs. am, what new Indian toys have you?"—*Ibid.*

India houses monopolised the shopping of the fine ladies of London between 1690 and 1750. Scandal imputed other motives to the monopoly than

"To cheapen tea or buy a screen."—*Prior.*

King William III. severely reprehended Queen Mary for being persuaded to go to one, and Cibber makes Lady Townley "take a morning jaunt to an India house," as one of the shining gaieties of a fine lady's London life.

SIDNEY ALLEY, LEICESTER SQUARE, so called from the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester. [*See Leicester House.*]

SILVER STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Down lower in Wood Street is Silver Street (I think of silversmiths dwelling there), in which beavers fair houses."—*Stow*, p. 112.

Gossip Censure. A notable tough rascal, this Pennyboy! right city-bred."

Gossip Mirth. In Silver Street, the region of money, a good seat for an usurer."—*Ben Jonson, Staple of News.*

SION COLLEGE, LONDON WALL. A College, Almshouse, and Library, founded 1563; the college and almshouses pursuant to the will of Dr. Thomas White, vicar of Dunstan's-in-the-West, and the Library to the Rev. John Simson, rector of St. Andrew's, Hart-street, and one of the executors of Dr. White.

This College and Library is designed for the use of the Clergy in and about London; where beneficed rectors may lodge till they are provided with houses in the several parishes in which they serve. It is also an Hospital for ten poor men and ten poor women; and the whole is governed by a Rector, Two Deans, and Four Assistants who have their apartments in the College."—*De Foe, A Tour through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 254.

The Library of 40,000 volumes is chiefly theological, and is open to respectable persons of all classes—who have any particular object of enquiry in view—though the primary object of the founder was the institution of a Library for the clergymen of the City of London belonging to the Established Church. The Library is the property of the Fellows of the College, and the Rectors are the Incumbents of parishes in the City and Liberties of London. The Rector took chambers here while collecting materials for his Church History. His History is dated from Sion College. Here

Psalmanazar sat and compiled his portion of the Universal History. The College was seriously injured in the Great Fire, and a third of the books consumed at the same time. Here are the Jesuits' books seized in 1679; half of the library of Sir Robert Coke, the gift of George, first Earl of Berkeley, in the reign of Charles II. (d. 1698); and a large collection of works received by the College under the old copyright act, for securing a property in books. *Observe.*—Painting of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, which is said to have belonged to the Priory of Elsing Spital, on the site of which the College stands; on the other side is a figure of the Deity, with an inscription in the Saxon character. A portrait in the library, of Mrs. James, (the wife of James, a printer, and donor to the library), preserves the full Sunday dress of a citizen's wife temp. William and Mary.

SISE LANE, BUCKLESBURY. A corruption of St. Sith's-lane or St. Osyth's-lane; from the church of *St. Bennet Sherehog* or *Syth*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

SKINNERS' HALL, DOWGATE HILL. The Hall of the Skinners' Company, the sixth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of London. The Company was incorporated in 1327, and the government vested in a master, four wardens, and sixty assistants, with a livery of 137 members. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt. The present front was added by an architect of the name of Jupp, about 1808. The mode of electing a master is curious. A cap of maintenance is carried into the Hall in great state, and is tried on by the old master, who announces that it will not fit him. He then passes it on to be tried by several next him. Two or three more misfits occur, till at last the cap is handed to the intended new master, for whom it was made. The wardens are elected in the same manner. *Budge-row*, in Watling-street, was so called of budge-fur, and of the skinners dwelling there. The gowns of the liverymen were faced, in former times, with budge. *Observe.*—Portrait of Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551, and founder of the large and excellent school at Tunbridge, of which the Skinners' Company have the patronage and supervision. [*See Skinners' Well.*]

SKINNERS' WELL, CLERKENWELL, on the west side of the church, but now dammed up; one of six wells forming the River of

Wells, which had its rise in the high ground about Clerkenwell, and, running due south, fell into the Fleet-river at the bottom of Holborn-bridge and Snow-hill. It was so called, says Stow, "for the skimmers of London held there certain plays yearly, played of Holy Scripture."

"In the year 1390, the 14th of Richard II., I read the Parish Clerks of London, on the 18th of July, played interludes at Skimmers' Well, near unto Clarkes' well, which play continued three days together; the king, queen, and nobles being present.* Also in the year 1509, the 10th of Henry IV., they played a play at the Skimmers' Well, which lasted eight days and was of matter from the Creation of the world. There were to see the same the most part of the nobles and gentles in England."—*Stow*, p. 7.

"Skimmers' Well is almost quite lost, and so it was in Stow's time. But I am certainly informed, by a knowing parishioner, that it lies on the west of the church, enclosed within certain houses there. The parish would fain recover the well again, but cannot tell where the pipes lie. Dr. Rogers, who formerly lived in an house there, shewed Mr. E. H., late churchwarden, two marks in a wall in the Close where these pipes (as he affirmed) laid, that it might be known after his death."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 69.

SKINNER STREET, HOLBORN, was built in 1802, and received its name from Alderman Skinner, through whose exertions it was principally built. The old highway between Newgate-street and Holborn, before Skinner-street was made, was Snow-hill, a circuitous way, very narrow, very steep, and very dangerous. William Godwin, author of *Caleb Williams*, kept a bookseller's shop for several years at No. 41.

SLAUGHTER'S COFFEE HOUSE. A famous coffee-house at the upper end of the west side of St. Martin's-lane, three doors from Newport-street, so called after Thomas Slaughter, the landlord by whom it was established in the year 1692. Slaughter died in or about the year 1740, and in 1741 was succeeded in his business by Humphrey Bailey. A second Slaughter's (New Slaughter's, as it was called) was established in the same street about 1760, when the original establishment adopted the name of "Old Slaughter's," by which designation it was known till within a few years of the final demolition of the house to make way

* It appears by Devon's Issues of the Exchequer from Henry III. to Henry VI., (Svo, 1837, p. 244), that the sum of 10*l.* was paid to the Parish Clerks and others on account of the play of the Passion of our Lord, and the Creation of the World, performed by them at Skinners' Well, in 1391.

for the new avenue between Long-acre and Leicester-square made 1843-44. The chief frequenters of the house were artists living in St. Martin's-lane. Here Roubilliac was often to be found, and here, in early life, Wilkie would enjoy a small dinner at small cost. I have been told by an old frequenter of the house, that Wilkie was always the last dropper in for a dinner, and that he was never seen to dine in the house by daylight. The truth is, he slaved at his art home till the last glimpse of daylight had disappeared.

SLOANE STREET. A very long row of third-rate houses, lying between Knight-bridge and the King's-road, and so called after Sir Hans Sloane, the physician, and lord of the manor of Chelsea. [*See Cadogan Place; Chelsea; Hans Place.*]

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL. Every poor person, if 10 years old or upwards, labouring under the casual small-pox, may become an in-patient; and all such patients, being children under that age, are admitted, with their mothers or nurses, on the payment of 1*s.* per day for their board. Patients are admitted every day, and at every hour, upon the recommendation of a governor. Vaccination is given daily, from 10 till 1 o'clock, and vaccine lymph gratuitously distributed to all physicians and surgeons who request to apply for the same. The Hospital is open for the instruction of medical pupils. A donation of 10 guineas constitutes a governor for life, and 1 guinea yearly an assistant governor.

SMART'S QUAY, near BILLINGSGATE

"Smart's Key, so called of one Smart some owner thereof."—*Stow*, p. 78.

"One Wotton, a gentillman borne and sometyme a marchaunt of good credyte, who fallinge bytyme into decay, kepte an alehowse at Smart's Key neere Byllingsgate, and after, for some myneer meaneinge putt downe, he reared upp a trade of lyffe, and in the same howse he procured all the cutpurses about this Cittie to repaire the said howse. There was a schole howse sett upp to learn younge boyes to cutt purses. There were hung up two devices, the one was a pockett other was a purse. The pockett had in yt a counter and was hunge abowte with hawkes lynes, and over the toppe did hangge a little scaringe and he that could take owte a counter without noyse was allowed to be a publike Hoyster; he that could take a piece of sylver owte of a purse without the noyse of any of the bells, he was adjudged a judiciall Nypper. Nota, that a Hoyster is a Pick-pockett, and a Nypper is termed a Cutpurse or a Cutpurse."

"Memorand. That in Wotton's howse at Smart's ye are wryten in a table divers Poysies, and along the rest one is this—

"Si spie sporte, si non spie, tunc steale."

"Another is thus—

Si spie, si non spie, Hoyste, nyppe, lyfte, shave and spare not."

"Note, that Hoyste is to cutt a pockett, nyppe is to cutt a purse, lyft is to robbe a shoppe or a gentleman's chamber, shave is to take a cloake, a sword, a sylver spoone, or such like that is negligently looked unto."—*Fleetwood (the Recorder) to Lord Burghley, July 7th, 1585, (Ellis, ii. 298).*

SMITHFIELD BARS. A wooden barrier like Holborn-bars, Temple-bar, &c. The name survives, but the barrier no longer exists.

Smithfield Bars, so called from the Bars there up for the severing of the City Liberty from that of the County."—*Strype, B. iii., p. 284.*

MITHFIELD (EAST). Spenser, author of the Faerie Queen, is said to have been born here.

On the east and by north of the Tower lieth the City of Smithfield and Tower Hill, two plots of ground so called without the walls of the city."—*ibid., p. 47.*

MITHFIELD, or, SMOOTHFIELD, the "campus planus" of Fitzstephen. An open space in the form of an irregular polygon containing five acres and three quarters,* and used as a market for sheep, horses, cattle, and hay, for which it has been for centuries famous. It is sometimes called *West Smithfield* to distinguish it from a place of smaller consequence of the same name, in the east of London. It is now surrounded by bone-houses, catgut manufactures, and knackers' shops, and of the 67 houses 13 are public-houses.

Est ibi extra unam portarum, statim in suburbium quidam planus campus, re et nomine."—*Fitzstephen, (temp. Henry II.)*

And this Sommer, 1615,† the City of London ordered the rude vast place of Smithfield into a neat and comely order, which formerly was never possible to be done, and paved it all over, and the diuers sewers to convey the water from the channels which were made by reason of the pavement: they also made strong rayles round about Smithfield, and sequestered the middle part of the said Smithfield into a very faire and civill

answer 1372 to Question of Committee of House of Commons on Smithfield Enquiry, 1849—50.

His work began, Antony Munday informs us, on the 4th of February, 1614-15. "The citizens' petition thereof (as I have been credibly told by Sir Arthur Strangewaies) amounting well near seven hundred pounds.

walk, and rayled it round about with strong rayles to defend the place from annoyance and danger, as well from carts as all manner of cattell, because it was intended hereafter, that in time it might prove a faire and peaceable Market Place, by reason that Newgate Market, Cheapside, Leadenhall, and Gracechurche Street, were unmeasurably pestered with the unimaginable increase and multiplicity of market-folkes. And this field, commonly called West Smithfield, was for many yeares called 'Ruffian's Hall,' by reason it was the usual place of Frayes and common fighting during the time that sword and bucklers were in use. But the ensuing deadly fight of Rapier and Dagger suddenly suppressed the fighting with Sword and Buckler."—*Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1023.*

"*Fulstaf.* Where's Bardolph?

"*Page.* He's gone into Smithfield to buy your worship a horse.

"*Fulstaf.* I bought him in Paul's, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: an I could get me but a wife in the Stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived."—*Second Part of Henry IV., Act i., sc. 2.*

"This town two bargains has not worth one farthing,

A Smithfield horse—and wife of Covent Garden.'
Epilogue to Dryden's Limberham.

"4 Dec. 1668. Mr. Pickering meets me at Smithfield, and I, and W. Hewer and a friend of his, a jockey, did go about to see several pairs of horses, for my coach; but it was late and we agreed on none, but left it to another time: but here I do see instances of a piece of craft and cunning that I never dreamed of, concerning the buying and choosing of horses."—*Pepys.*

Smithfield is famous in History for its jousts, tournaments, executions and burnings, and in the present day for its market, the great cattle market of the largest city in the world. Here Wallace and the gentle Mortimer were executed. [*See The Elms.*] Here, on Saturday the 15th of June, 1381, Sir William Walworth slew Wat Tyler. "The King," says Stow, "stood towards the east near St. Bartholomew's Priory, and the Commons towards the west in form of battle."*

"1357. In the winter following [the Battle of Poitiers] were great and royal jousts, holden in Smithfield, where many knightly feats of armes were done, to the great honour of the king and realme, at the which were present the kings of England, France, and Scotland, with many noble estates of all those kingdomes, whereof the more part of the strangers were prisoners."—*Stow, by Howes, p. 263.*

"1410. (11th Henry IV.) This same yere there was a clerk that beleved nought on the sacrament of the Auter, that is to seye, Godes body, which was dampned and brought into Smythfield to be brent, and was bounde to a stake where as he

* Stowe, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 288.

schulde be brent. And Henry, prynce of Walys, thanne the kynges eldest sone, consailed hym for to forsake his heresy and holde the righte way of holy chirche. And the prior of seynt Bertelnewes in Smythfeld broughte the holy sacrament of Godes body, with xij torches lyght before, and in this wyse cam to this cursed heretyk; and it was asked hym how he beleved; and he ansuerde, that he beleved well that it was halowed bred and nought Godes body; and thanne was the toune put over hym, and fyre kyndled therein; and whanne the wrecche felte the fyre he cryed mercy; and anon the prynce comanded to take away the toune and to quenche the fyre, the whiche was don anon at his comandement; and thanne the prynce asked hym if he wolde forsake his heresy and taken hym to the feith of holy chirche, whiche if he wolde don, he schulde have hys lyf and good ynow to liven by; and the cursed shrew wold nought, but contynned forth in his heresy; wherefore he was brent."—*A Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483*, p. 92, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

"June 23, 1580. The French Imbasidore, Mounswier Mousier (Malvoisier) ridinge to take the ayer, in his returne cam thowrowe Smithfeld; and ther, at the bars, was steayed by those ofisers that sitteth to cut sours, by reason his raper was longer than the statute. He was in a great feaurie, and dreawe his raper; in the meane season my Lord Henry Seamore cam, and so steayed the matt^r. Hir Ma^{tie} is greatlie ofended wth the ofisers, in that they wanted judgement."—*Letter of Lord Talbot*, (*Lodge, Ill. Br. Hist. ii. 228*).

"1652. May 10. Passing by Smithfield, I saw a miserable creature burning who had murdered her husband."—*Evelyn*.

In March, 1849, during excavations necessary for a new sewer, and at a depth of three feet below the surface, immediately opposite the entrance to the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the workmen laid open a mass of unheven stones, blackened as if by fire, and covered with ashes, and human bones charred and partially consumed. This I believe to have been the spot generally used for the Smithfield burnings—the face of the sufferer being turned to the east and to the great gate of St. Bartholomew, the prior of which was generally present on such occasions. Many bones were carried away as relics. The spot should be marked by an appropriate monument.

Smithfield Market Days.—Monday for fat cattle and sheep. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for hay and straw; Friday, cattle and sheep and milch cows, and at 2 o'clock for scrub-horses and asses. All sales take place by commission. The customary commission for the sale of an ox of any value is 4s., and of a sheep 8d. The City receives a toll upon every beast exposed to sale

of 1d. per head, and of sheep at 2d. score, and for every pen 1s. The total produce to the Corporation is from 5000 to 6000l. a-year. Smithfield salesmen estimate the weight of cattle by the eye, and by constant practice, approach so near exactness, that they are seldom out more than a few pounds. The sales are always for cash. No paper is passed, but when the bargainer struck, the buyer and seller shake hands to close the sale. Several millions, it is said, are annually paid away in this manner in the narrow area of Smithfield Market. *Quantities sold.*—The average weekly sale of beasts is said to be about 3000; and of sheep about 30,000; increased in Christmas week to about 4000 beasts, and 47,000 sheep. As a sheep market, Smithfield has been constantly on the decline within the last ten years. The following return shows the number of cattle and sheep annually sold in Smithfield during the following periods:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1811	194,298	1,435,000
1842	210,723	1,635,377
1843	207,195	1,817,366
1844	216,848	1,804,856
1845	222,822	1,539,666
1846	210,757	1,518,510

In addition to this a quarter of a million pigs are annually sold. There are about 4000 butchers in the metropolis. The time, indeed the only time that a stranger should attempt, to see Smithfield, is on Monday morning before daylight, on the second week in December preparatory to the great cattle show. The scene by daylight is extremely picturesque, but the view must harden his feelings to the scene of cruelty, which he cannot fail to witness seeing so many wild over-driven oxen forced into a narrow circle, with their heads concentrating in what is called the ring. The cruelties inflicted are "pething," hitting them over the horns, and "hocking," hounding drovers have stamped sticks. The market commences at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Many attempts have been made to remove Smithfield Market to a less congested situation and less crowded thoroughfare. The principal thoroughfare to the market is by St. John-street. A market, admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was intended, was built in the Lower Regent-street, Islington, and opened April 18th, 1836. Such was the influence of custom in favour of the name of Smithfield, and the association attached to an old spot, that salesmen

continued through crowded streets to drive our cattle to the favourite locality of the London butchers. An Abattoir Company since proved a failure, and as recently on the 8th of January, 1849, another attempt has been made (I hope successfully) to establish a market for the sale of beasts at London. Nothing, I fear, but an act of Parliament will ever remove Smithfield market. To pen the cattle sent for sale at Smithfield, as they are pent at Poissy, near Paris, from seven to eight acres would be required; the present extent is, as we have seen, five acres and three quarters. The deficiency of space has therefore led to such cruel packing, and the closeness with which the animals are wedged together has been nutruly likened to the wedging of many figs in a drum. The space is not capable of holding more than 4000 head of cattle and 30,000 sheep.* [See Bartholomew's; Cloth Fair; The Elms.]

SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Smith Street. A new street of good buildings, called from Sir James Smith, the ground landlord, who has here a fine house. It is situate in Westminster fronting the Bowling Alley on the west side of Peter Street.—*Hutton*, 1708, p. 76.

Therme, author of *Oroonoko* and the *Wedded Marriage*, died, in 1746, at his house in this street.

SMYRNA COFFEE HOUSE. A celebrated coffee-house of the time of Queen Anne. It was situated in Pall Mall, but has been closed so long that even its particular situation in the street is unknown.

My brother Isaac designs, for the use of our country, to give the exact characters of all the politicians who frequent any of the coffee-houses from James's to the Change; but designs to begin with that cluster of wise-heads, as they are found in every evening, from the left side of the fire to the Smyrna to the door.—*The Tatler*, No. 10.

The seat of learning [at the Smyrna] is now removed from the corner of the chimney on the left side towards the window, to the round table in the middle of the floor, over-against the fire; a revolution much lamented by the porters and chairmen, who were much edified through a pane of glass that had been broken all the last summer.—*The Tatler*, No. 78.

I have known Peter publishing the whisper of the day by eight o'clock in the morning at Garraway's, by twelve at Will's, and before two at the Smyrna.—*The Spectator*, No. 457.

Prior and I came away at nine, and sat at the

Tickes's answer, 6592, Smithfield Enquiry, No. 50.

Smyrna till eleven receiving acquaintance."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, (Scott, ii. 49).

"I walked a little in the Park till Prior made me go with him to the Smyrna Coffee House."—*Ibid.*, (Scott, ii. 180).

"If it is fine weather, we take a turn in the Park till two, when we go to dinner; and if it be dirty, you are entertained at picket or basset at White's; or you may talk politics at the Smyrna and St. James's."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 168.

To the printed copy of Thomson's Proposals for publishing, by subscription, the *Four Seasons* with a Hymn on their succession, the following note is appended:—"Subscriptions are taken in by the author at the Smyrna Coffee House in Pall Mall."

SNOW HILL, HOLBORN. The old circuitous highway between Holborn-bridge and Newgate. Stow writes it *Snor Hill* and *Snore Hill*, (pp. 144-5); Howell, *Sore Hill*, adding, "now vulgarly called Snow Hill."*

"When from Snow Hill black steepy torrents run."—*Gay*.

When Skinner-street was built in 1802, Snow-hill ceased to be the highway between Newgate-street and Holborn.

"By the advantage of copying some pictures of Titian and Van Dyck, Dobson profited so much that a picture he had drawn being exposed in the window of a shop in Snow Hill, Van Dyck passing by was struck with it, and inquiring for the author, found him at work in a poor garret, from whence he took him and recommended him to the king."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. Dallaway, ii. 252.

John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, died, (1688), at the house of his friend, Mr. Strudwick, a grocer at the sign of the Star on Snow-hill.

SOANE MUSEUM, (Sir John Soane's Museum), 13, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, north side; formed and founded in his own house by Sir John Soane, son of a bricklayer at Reading, and architect of the *Bank of England*, (d. 1837).

"The Soane Museum is open to general visitors on Thursdays and Fridays during the months of April, May, and June, in each year, and likewise on Tuesdays, from the first in February to the last in August, for the accommodation of foreigners; persons making but a short stay in London; artists; and those who, from particular circumstances, may

* *Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 344. In a contemporary document describing property destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, it is written "Snore Hill, alias Snow Hill."—*Additional MSS., Brit. Mus.*, No. 5063, fol. 37.

be prevented from visiting the Museum in the months first specified, and to whom it may be considered proper that such favour should be conceded.

"Persons desirous of obtaining Admission to the Museum can apply either to a Trustee, by letter to the Curator, or personally at the Museum a day or two before they desire to visit it; in the latter case, the applicant is expected to leave a card, containing the name and address of the party desiring admission, and the number of persons proposed to be introduced, or the same can be entered in a book kept for the purpose in the Hall, when, unless there appears to the Curator any satisfactory reason to the contrary, a Card of Admission for the next open day is forwarded by post to the given address.

"Access to the Books, Drawings, MSS., or permission to copy Pictures or other Works of Art, is to be obtained by special application to the Trustees or the Curator."

The house was built in 1812, and the collection is distributed over twenty-four rooms. There is much that is valuable, and a good deal not worth much. Every corner and passage is turned to account. On the north and west sides of the Picture-room are Cabinets, and on the south are Moveable Shutters, with sufficient space between for pictures. By this arrangement, the small space of 13 feet 8 inches in length, 12 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 19 feet 6 inches high, is rendered capable of containing as many pictures as a gallery of the same height, 45 feet long and 20 feet broad. *Observe.*—The Egyptian Sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni, Oct. 19th, 1816, in a tomb in the valley of Beban el Malook, near Gournou. It is formed of one single piece of alabaster, or arragonite, measuring 9 feet 4 inches in length by 3 feet 8 inches in width, and 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and covered internally and externally with elaborate hieroglyphics. When a lamp is placed within it, the light shines through, though it is 2½ inches in thickness. On the interior of the bottom is a full-length figure, representing the Egyptian Isis, the guardian of the dead. It was purchased by Soane, from Mr. Salt, in 1824, for 2000*l.* The raised lid or cover, broken into nineteen fragments, lies beneath it. Sir Gardner Wilkinson considers that it is a cenotaph rather than a sarcophagus, and the name inscribed to be that of Osirei, father of Ramases the Great.—Sixteen original sketches and models, by Flaxman, including one of the few casts in plaster of the Shield of Achilles. Six original sketches and models by T. Banks, R.A., including the Boothby Monument, one

of his finest works. A large collection ancient gems, entaglios, &c., under glass and in a very good light. Set of the Napoleon medals, selected by the Baron Denon for the Empress Josephine, and once in her possession. Sir Christopher Wren's watch Carved and gilt ivory table and four ivory chairs, formerly in Tippoo Saib's palace Seringapatam. Richly mounted pistol, said to have been taken by Peter the Great from the Bey, Commander of the Turkish army at Azof, 1696, and presented by the Emperor Alexander to Napoleon, at the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807: Napoleon took it to Helena, from whence it was brought by a French officer, to whom he had presented it. The original copy of the Gerusalem Liberata, in the handwriting of Tasso. Five folio editions of Shakspeare, (J. Kemble's copies). A folio of designs Elizabethan and James I. houses by John Thorpe, an architect of those reigns. Fauntleroy's Illustrated copy of Penna London; purchased by Soane for 100 guineas. Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, illuminated by Giulio Clovio for Cardinal Grimani. Three Canaletti's—one View on the Grand Canal of Venice, extremely fine. The Snake in the Grass, Love unloosing the Zone of Beauty, by Joshua Reynolds; purchased at the sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures for 500*l.* The Rake's Progress, by Hogarth a series of eight pictures; purchased by Soane in 1802 for 598*l.*—1. The Rake corrects his Fortune; 2. The Rake as a Gentleman; 3. The Rake in a Bagnio; 4. The Rake Arrested; 5. The Rake's Marriage; 6. The Rake at the Gaming Table; 7. The Rake in Prison; 8. The Rake in Bedlam. The Election, by Hogarth a series of four pictures; purchased by Soane at Mrs. Garrick's sale in 1823, for 1732*l.* Van Tromp's Barge entering the Texel, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Portrait of Napoleon in 1797, by Francesco Goya. Miniature of Napoleon, painted at Elba in 1814, by Isabey. In the Dining-room is a portrait of Soane, by Sir T. Lawrence; and in the Gallery under the dome, a bust of him by Sir F. Chantrey.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL MALL EAST, was established in 1805, and held its first exhibit at No. 20, Lower Brook-street, Bond-street. The annual spring exhibition of this Society commonly called the *Old Water Colour Society*, is one of the most attractive in London.

SOCIETY (NEW) OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, No. 53, PALL MALL. Many distinguished artists, not included in the older Society, exhibit annually their works here; among the most eminent are G. G. D. Warren, and Miss Setchel.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS; Office, 79, PALL MALL, in what was once Mr. Gwynne's house.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE; Office, 67, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, in what was once *Woolcastle House*. This Society was founded by Dr. Bray and four others, on the 8th of March, 1699, and celebrated its third jubilee, 150th anniversary, on the 8th of March, 1849. The Society assists schools and colonial churches, and is said to have distributed 94 millions of Bibles and Prayer-books since the period of its foundation. The apartments of this Society in 1714 were No. 6, *Serle's-court*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.*

SOHO BAZAAR. [See Soho Square.]

SOHO SQUARE, on the south side of FORD STREET, contains some good houses, but uninhabited, till within the last thirty years.

Soho Square was begun in the time of Charles II. The Duke of Monmouth lived in the centre house [the South side] facing the statue. Originally the square was called in honour of him Monmouth Square; and afterwards changed to that of King Charles. I have a tradition† that on his death, the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to Soho, being the word of the day at the field of Sedgemoor. The house was purchased by the late Lord Bateman [hence Bateman's-buildings] and let by the present Lord [1791] to the Comte de Guerchy, the French ambassador. After which it was let on building leases. The form of the house is preserved by Mr. Nathaniel Smith, the first number of the Illustrations of London. The name of the unfortunate Duke is still preserved in Monmouth Street.—*Pennant*.

The battle of Sedgemoor was fought in 1685, and the ground on which Soho-square stands was called "Soho" as early as the year 1632,‡ and perhaps before. In 1636 people were living at the "Brick-kilns near Soho;" § and in 1650 Shaver's Hall, or Gadilly Hall, is described in the Commonwealth survey as "lying between a

roadway leading from Charing Cross to Knightsbridge West, and a high-way leading from Charing Cross towards So-Hoe." In the burial register of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, is the following entry:—

"1660. Dec. 16. A pr'sh child from Socho in chy'd."
 "The fields about So-Hoe" are mentioned in a proclamation of the 7th of April, 1671, prohibiting the further erecting of small habitations and cottages in the fields, called the Windmill-fields, Dog-fields, and the fields adjoining to "So-Hoe," which building, it is said, "choak up the air of his Majesty's palaces and parks, and endanger the total loss of the waters, which, by expensive conduits, &c., are conveyed from those fields to his Majesty's Palace at Whitehall." In 1675 the fields about Soho were so much built upon, that there was a separate receiver of the rates of this part of the then parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; and the book in which the rates are entered is called the "Soho Book." To this information I may add, that Alexander Radcliffe's Epistle from Hypsipyle to Jason, in his *Ovid Travestie*, (4to, 1680), is dated from "So-hoe Fields, Feb. 27th, 1679-80;"—that Soho, and certain fields adjoining, south of the present Oxford-street, were granted (July 17th, 1672) by the trustees of Henrietta Maria to Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban; by Charles II. to the Duke of Monmouth; by James II., after the duke's attainder, to his duchess; and by William III. (May 13th, 1700) to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and his heirs for ever. The grant to the Earl of Portland includes "all those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in or near the parish of St. Anne, within the liberty of Westminster, anciently called or known by the names of Kemp's Field and Bunches Close, Coleman Hedge, or Coleman Hedge Field, containing together by estimation 220 acres, and Dog-house Field, alias Brown's Close, containing by estimation 5½ acres, and were since more lately called or known by the name or names of Soho or Soho Fields, which premises are now laid out into streets and other places, with many tenements and buildings erected thereon, the chief of which are at present known and distinguished by the names following:—King's Square, alias Soho Square, Greek Street, Church Street, Moor Street, Compton Street, Frith Street, Charles Street, Sutton Street, Queen Street, Dean Street, King's Court, Falconberg Court, Rose Street, North side of King Street, West side of Crown Street, alias Hog

* Thoresby's Diary, ii. 244.

† S. Pegge, Esq., to whom I am indebted for several interesting remarks.—*Pennant*. The recollection of Pegge's tradition is the fact.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's. § Ibid.

Lane, South side of the road called Aeton Road [Oxford-street] leading from St. Giles's towards Tyburn, the whole ground aforesaid being limited and bounded as followeth, viz. : by the said high road leading to Tyburn on the north ; by the said lane or street, called Crown Street, alias Hog Lane, towards the east ; by the said street or high road leading towards Piccadilly, called King Street, over against the Land called the Military Ground, (now also built upon), towards the south ; and by the back part of houses and lands late in the tenure of Sir William Pulteney, deceased, or his assigns, in a street called Old Soho, alias Wardour Street, in part, and by a lane called Hedge Lane, (now Princes Street), towards the west." This, it will be seen by a reference to the map, includes the whole of Soho, and nearly the whole of the present parish of St. Anne's, Westminster. So much for the Pennant tradition. Now for the square. I never saw it called Monmouth-square in any map, or letter, or printed book ; or anywhere, indeed, but in Pennant ; King's-square certainly, but not Monmouth-square. The square was built in 1681, and contained at that time eight inhabitants :—

" Duke of Monmouth ; Colonel Rumsey ; Mr. Pilcher ; — Broughton, Esq. ; Sir Henry Inglesby ; Earl of Stamford."—*Rate-books of St. Martin's.*

Hatton describes it in 1708 as " King's or Soho-square," (p. 43) ; Strype in 1720, and Maitland in 1739, as " King's-square ;" but the square in the index to Strype is entered as " Soho-square," though the name never occurs in the description. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters, (beheaded 1685). In 1717 Monmouth House was an auction-room.*—Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

" 22 Jan'y, 1708-9. Walked to Soho Square to the Bishop of Salisbury's, who entertained me most agreeably with the sight of several valuable curiosities, as the original Magna Charta of King John, supposed to be the very same that he granted to the nobles in the field, it wanting that article about the Church, which in the exemplars afterwards was always inserted first ; it has part of the great seal also remaining."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 27.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Here his body, after his melancholy shipwreck, was laid in state previous to interment in Westminster Abbey.—Lord Chancellor Macclesfield ; he died here in 1732. His son, the President of the Royal Society, afterwards resided in

the same house. — Alderman Beckford (father of William Beckford, author *Vathek*).

" The Lord Mayor had enjoined tranquillity—Mayor. As Beckford, his own house in Soho Square was embroidered with ' Liberty ' in w letters three feet high."—*Walpole to Mann*, 41 19th, 1770

Ripperda, the Dutch adventurer, once prime minister of Spain, lived here in great magnificence, 1726.—Walpole's correspondent Field-Marshal Conway, on the south side in the right-hand corner, leading from Greck-street.—Mrs. Teresa Cornelys, " (the Heidegger of the age," * in " Carli House," (so called from the Earls of Carlisle, whose house it was), on the east side corner of Sutton-street, now Dalmaine Here (1763 to 1772) were given a series of balls, concerts, and masquerades, unparalleled in the annals of public fashion. Mrs. Cornelys was a German by birth, and by profession a public singer. Her impudence reduced her to become a " vendor of asses' milk " at Knightsbridge, but she sank still lower, and died (1797) in the Fleet Prison. The staircase of the house was painted by Henry Cook, (d. 1700). George Colman the elder, left-hand corner of Bateman's-buildings.—Sir Joseph Banks in the house No. 32, now the *Linnaean Society*. Here he gave his public breakfasts, and received friends on Sunday evenings.—The statue in the centre of the square represents King Charles II. Here on the west side, is the Soho Bazaar established 1815, by a person named Trotter. This is the best bazaar in London for fancy articles, and is much frequented. " So-ho " or " So-how " was an old cry hunting when the hare was found.

" 27 Nov. 1690. I went to London with my family to winter at Soho in the great Square." *Evelyn*.

" *Sir Will.* That's the coxcomby Alderman [Sir Humphrey Maggot], that marry'd my triumphant Aunt : she has this dolt under correction and has forced him out of Mark Lane to live Soho Square."—*The Scourers*, by T. Shadwell, 4 1691, and so in two other places in the same play.

" The first of our Society is a gentleman Worcestershire, of ancient descent, a Baron his name Sir Roger de Coverley. When he is town he lives in Soho Square."—*The Spectator* No. 2, (March 2nd, 1710-11).

" And when I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, fluttering in a ro
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho."—*Po*

* Walpole's Anecdotes, v. 322.

* Walpole to Mann, Feb. 22nd, 1771.

SOL'S ROW. [See Hampstead Road.]
 SOMERSET HOUSE, in the STRAND, (old building). "A large and goodly house," * built by the Protector Somerset, brother of Queen Jane Seymour, and maternal uncle of Edward VI. Two Inns, pertaining to the sees of Worcester and Chester, and several tenements adjoining, were pulled down to make way for it; and a great cloister on the north side of St. Paul's, containing "The Dance of Death," demolished to find stones to erect it. The present *Somerset House* occupies the same site. The Protector began his palace in the Strand very soon after the death of Henry VIII. Letters exist dated from "Somerset House" as early as 1547, but this may have been an Inn seized and new named—not an uncommon circumstance at this time, or need for many years after. The Inns of Worcester and Chester were levelled in 1549, but what portion of the work was completed when the Protector was beheaded, Oct. 22nd, 1552, no research has yet been made to discover. In an account of the Protector's expenditure between April 1st, 1548, and Oct. 7th, 1551, the amount expended on Somerset House is stated as 10,091*l.* 2*s.*, equal at least to 50,000*l.* of our present money.† The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, described in the office-book of the time of Henry VIII. ‡ "Deviser of His Majesty's Buildings." The true is said to have made this discovery in a book belonging to the Board of Works. § A great, in Wilts, is attributed to the same architect, and, from a similarity of style, the gates of Caius College, at Cambridge, are supposed to have been his. The Clerk of the works was Robert Lawes, described in a roll of the duke's debts now before me as late Clerke of the Duke's Woorkes at London place and at Syon." || There is a drawing or plan of the house among the designs of Christopher Wren, the architect of Holland House, preserved in Soane's Museum, in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. After the attainder of the duke, Somerset House became the property of the Crown, little, if anything, was done to complete the building. The screen prepared for the hall was bought for the church of St. Bride's, where it remained, I suppose, till it was destroyed in the Great

Fire.* Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, granted the keeping of Somerset House to her kinsman, Lord Hunsdon, during life. † In 1616, King James I. commanded it to be called *Denmark House*. ‡ Charles I. assigned it to his Queen, (Henrietta Maria), in the ninth year of his reign, and caused a chapel to be added to the building, for the free use of the Roman Catholic religion. The chapel was designed by Inigo Jones, and the first stone laid Sept. 14th, 1632. § A few tombs of her French Roman Catholic attendants are built into the cellars of the present building, immediately beneath the great square. Here, in the Christmas festivities of 1632-3, Henrietta Maria took a part in a masque, (the last in which she played); Prynne's *Histriomastix* appearing about this time, (some say the very next day), with a marginal note in it, "Women-actors notorious whores," for which he lost his ears. Here, in 1652, died Inigo Jones, the great architect. Here, in 1658, Oliver Cromwell's body lay in state.

"This folly and profusion so far provoked the people that they threw dirt in the night on his escutcheon that was placed over the great gate of Somerset House."—*Ludlow*, ii. 615.

On Nov. 2nd, 1660, Henrietta Maria resumed her residence in Somerset House, and Cowley wrote a copy of verses on the repairs she had made in her old palace. Here, in May, 1665, on Queen Henrietta Maria's farewell to England, Catharine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., took up her residence. Here, in January, 1669-70, the body of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, lay in state. Here, on Oct. 17th, 1678, the famous Protestant martyr, Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, is said to have been murdered, and his body afterwards to have been carried hence to the field where it was found near *Primrose Hill*. Two of the supposed murderers were attendants belonging to the chapel in Somerset House. After Catharine of Braganza left England for Portugal, in May, 1692, (never to return), Somerset House became a series of lodgings (as Hampton Court at the present day) for some of the nobility and poorer persons about the Court; though it would appear to have been always recognized as part of the jointure of the consort of the

Stow. † Letters to Granger, p. 108. Walpole, i. 216. § Mitford's Gray, v. 201. Account of Thomas Blagrave, Esq., preserved in the Audit Office, Somerset House.

* Stow, p. 147.

† Burghley's Diary in Murden, p. 811; Norden's Essex, p. xv.

‡ Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1026.

§ Ellis's Letters, iii. 271, 2nd Series.

sovereign. Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feversham, who commanded King James's troops at the battle of Sedgemoor, and Lady Arlington, widow of Secretary Bennet, were living here in 1708.* Here, in 1767 died John Gunning, father of the three celebrated beauties, the Duchess of Argyll and Hamilton, the Countess of Coventry, and Mrs. Travers. Here, in the reign of George III., Charlotte Lennox, author of the *Female Quixote*, had apartments.

Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, was settled on Queen Charlotte, in lieu of Somerset House, by an act passed in 1775, and the old palace of the Protector and of the Queens of England immediately destroyed, to erect the present pile of public offices still distinguished as Somerset House. Of this very interesting old building there are several views; that by Moss is considered the best. One by Knyff is early and curious. The picture at Dulwich (engraved in Wilkinson) represents the river front before Inigo Jones's chapel and alterations destroyed the uniform character of the building. [*See Denmark House; Somerset Stairs.*]

SOMERSET HOUSE, in the STRAND, (present building). A pile of public offices, erected between the years 1776 and 1786, on the site of the palace of the Protector Somerset. [*See preceding article.*] The architect was Sir William Chambers, son of a Scottish merchant residing at Stockholm. He was born in 1726, died in 1796, and is best known as the architect of Somerset House. The general proportions of the building are good, and some of the details of great elegance. The entrance archway or vestibule from the Strand has deservedly found many admirers.† The terrace elevation towards the Thames was made, like the Adelphi-terrace of the brothers Adam, in anticipation of the long projected embankment of the river, and is one of the noblest façades in London. The building is in the form of a quadrangle, with wings, and contains within its walls, from 10 to 4 every day, about 900 government officials, maintained at an annual cost of something like 275,000*l.* The Strand front is occupied by the apartments of several learned societies. *Observe*, under the vestibule, on your left as you enter, (distinguished by a

bust of Sir Isaac Newton), the entrance doorway to the apartments of the *R. Society* and *Society of Antiquaries*; Hers and Watt, and Davy and Wollaston, Walpole and Hallam have often entered this door. *Observe*, under the same vestibule, on your right as you enter, (now School of Design, &c., distinguished by bust of Michael Angelo), the entrance-doorway of the apartments, from 1780 to 1 of the Royal Academy of Arts. Some of the best pictures of the English school have passed under this doorway to the gallery room of the yearly exhibition; and in the same doorway, and up the same stair Reynolds, Wilkie, Flaxman, and Chantrel have often passed. The last and best of Reynolds's Discourses were delivered by Sir Joshua himself, in the great room of the Academy, at the top of the building [*See Astronomical Society; Geographical Society; Geological Society.*] The principal government offices in the building are the *Audit Office*; the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the management of the estate of the Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall; the Legacy Duty Office, where the several payments are made on bequests by wills of personal property; the office of Stamps, Taxes, and Excise, or the Inland Revenue Office, where stamps on patents, deeds, newspapers, and receipts are issued, and public taxes and excise duties received from the several district collectors. The Admiralty occupies more than a third of the building, and is a branch (rather perhaps, the body) of the *Admiralty* at Whitehall. The Poor Law Commissioners' Office is the head-quarters of the Commissioners for regulating the administration of the law with respect to the poor; the Registrar-General's Office is for registration of the births, marriages, and deaths of the United Kingdom. The wing of the building, erected 1829, is occupied by *King's College*. The bronze statue of George III., and figure of Father Thames by John Bacon, R. A., cost 2000*l.*

A little above the entrance-door to Stamps and Taxes, is a white watch-tower regarding which the popular belief has been, and is, that it was left there by a labouring man who fell from a scaffold at the top of the building, and was only saved from destruction by the ribbon of his watch which caught in a piece of projecting wood. In thankful remembrance (so the story runs) of his wonderful escape, he afterwards desired that his watch might be placed

* Hatton, p. 633.

† The key-stone masques of river deities on the Strand front were carved by Carlini and Wilton, two of the early Royal Academicians.

as possible to the spot where his life had been saved. Such is the story told by times a-week to groups of gaping on-lookers—a story I am sorry to disturb, for the watch of the labouring man is nothing more than a watch-face, placed by the Royal Society as a meridian mark for a portable transit instrument in one of the windows of their ante-room.

On this account of Somerset House I may add a little circumstance of interest which I was told by an old clerk on the establishment of the Audit Office. "When I first came to this building," he said, "I was in the habit of seeing, for many mornings, a man, spare, naval officer, with only one arm, enter the vestibule at a smart step, and take direct for the Admiralty, over the high round stones of the quadrangle, instead of taking what others generally do, and continue to take, the smooth pavement at the sides. His thin, frail figure shook at every step, and I often wondered why he chose so rough a footway; I ceased to wonder when I heard that the thin, frail officer was no other than Lord Nelson—who always took," continued the informant, "the nearest way to the place he wanted to go to."

15 July, 1817. Wrote some lines in the solitude of Somerset House, not fifty yards from the Thames on one side, and the Strand on the other; but as the sands of Arabia."—*Crabbe's Journal*.

SOMERSET COFFEE HOUSE, in the south-east corner of the entrance to St. John's College. The letters of Junius were occasionally left at the bar of this coffee-house, sometimes at the bar of the New Exchange, and now and then at Munday's, Maiden-lane. The waiters received occasional fees for taking them in.

SOMERSET STAIRS, SOMERSET HOUSE.

My friend was pursuing this discourse so eagerly, that Eugenius had called to him twice or thrice, before he took notice that the barge stood still, and that they were at the foot of Somerset Stairs, where he had appointed it to land. The company were sorry to separate so soon, though a great part of the evening was already spent; and stood awhile gazing back on the water, upon which the moonlight was played and made it look like floating quicksilver; at last they went up through a crowd of such people who were merrily dancing in the air, and walking thence to the Piazza, they ended there."—*Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poesy*, 1668.

SOMERS TOWN. A poorly inhabited suburb of London, on the north-west side,

and so called from the noble family of Somers, whose freehold property it is, or was, when it was named. "The Brill," or, as Dr. Stukeley has called it, Cæsar's Camp, is a part of the present Somers Town.

SOPER LANE, now **QUEEN STREET**, CHEAPSIDE.

"Soper Lane, which lane took that name not of soap-making as some have supposed, but of Alen le Soper, in the 9th of Edward II."—*Stow*, p. 94.

"In this Soper's Lane the Pepperers anciently dwelt, wealthy Tradesmen who dwelt in spices and Drugs. Two of this trade were divers times Mayors in the reign of King Henry III.; viz. Andrew Bocherel and John de Gisorcio or Gisors. In the reign of King Edward II. anno 1315, they came to be governed by rules and orders, which are extant in one of the books of the Chamber under this title, *Ordinatio Piperarum de Soper's Lane*."—*Styve*, B. iii., p. 15.

Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, of the time of James I., whose name is preserved in *Hicks's Hall* and Campden-hill, Kensington, was a mercer, at the sign of the White Bear, at Soper-lane end, in Cheap-side.*

SOUTH SEA HOUSE, north-east end of **THREADNEEDLE STREET**. The Hall or place of business of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America." The Company, incorporated in 1711, consisted of holders of navy and army bills and other unfunded debts, to the amount of 9,177,967*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, who were induced to fund their debts on reasonable terms, by being incorporated into a Company, with the monopoly of the trade to the South Sea and Spanish America. Government, says Mr. McCulloch, was far from blameless in the affair. The word "bubble," as applied to any ruinous speculation, was first applied to the transactions of the South Sea Company, and, often as the word has been used since, never was it more applicable to any scheme than to the South Sea project of the disastrous year of 1720.

"When Sir Isaac Newton was asked about the continuance of the rising of the South Sea Stock, he answered, that he could not calculate the madness of the people."—*Spence's Anecdotes*, p. 368.

"What made Directors cheat in South-Sea year? To live on venison when it sold so dear."

Pope, (*Works*, iv. 242).

"In the extravagance and luxury of the South Sea Year, the price of a haunch of venison was from three to five Pounds."—*Pope*, (*Works*, iv. 242).

* *Styve*, B. i., p. 287.

Adam Anderson, author of the History of Commerce, (d. 1765), was forty years a clerk in the South Sea House. The Company is no longer a trading body, and its remaining stock has since been converted into annuity stock. The affairs of the Company are managed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1753.

"At the north east extremity of Threadneedle Street, where it enters Bishopsgate Street, is situated the South Sea House. This house stands upon a large extent of ground; running back as far as Old Broad Street facing St. Peter le Poor. The back-front was formerly the Excise Office; then the South Sea Company's Office; and hence is distinguished by the name of the Old South Sea House. As to the new building in which the Company's affairs are now transacted, it is a magnificent structure."—*Noorthouck's History of London*, 4to, 1773, p. 569.

"Reader, in thy passage from the Bank—where thou hast been receiving thy half-yearly dividend (supposing thou art a lean annuitant like myself)—to the Flower Pot to secure a place for Dalston, or Shaklewell, or some other thy suburban retreat northerly: didst thou never observe a melancholy looking, handsome, brick and stone edifice, to the left—where Threadneedle Street abuts upon Bishopsgate? I dare say thou hast often admired its magnificent portals ever gaping wide, and disclosing to view a grave court, with cloisters, and pillars, with few or no traces of goers-in or comers-out—a desolation something like Balclutha's.

"This was once a house of trade,—a centre of busy interests. The throng of merchants was here—the quick pulse of gain—and here some forms of business are still kept up, though the soul be long since fled. Here are still to be seen stately porticos, imposing staircases, offices as roomy as the state apartments in palaces—deserted, or thinly peopled with a few straggling clerks; the still more sacred interiors of court and committee-rooms, with venerable faces of beadles, door-keepers—directors seated on forms on solemn days (to proclaim a dead dividend,) at long worm-eaten tables, that have been mahogany, with tarnished gilt-leather coverings, supporting massy silver inkstands long since dry; the oaken wainscot hung with pictures of deceased governors and sub-governors, of Queen Anne, and the two first monarchs of the Brunswick dynasty; huge charts, which subsequent discoveries have antiquated;—dusty maps of Mexico, dim as dreams,—and soundings of the Bay of Panama! The long passages hung with buckets, appended in idle row, to walls, whose substance might defy any, short of the last, conflagration:—with vast ranges of cellars under all, where dollars and pieces of eight once lay, an 'unsunned heap,' for Mammon to have solaced his solitary heart withal,—long since dissipated, or scattered into air at the blast of the breaking of that famous Bubble."—*Charles Lamb*, (*Elia*, 1st Series).

SOUTH STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE
Eminent Inhabitants.—The Duke of Orleans (Philippe Egalité), at No. 31, now L. Kilmaine's. The Dowager Lady Holla at No. 33. Lord Melbourne, at No. during the whole of the Melbourne administration, (1835—41); it is said that Lord for many years never gave a dinner, or ever had a joint cooked for himself, in this hot

"His cooks with long disuse their trade forgo
Cool was his kitchen."

SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, HOLBORN
The town-house of the Wriothesleys, Earl of Southampton, on the south side of Holborn, a little above Holborn-bars. It was taken down circa 1652. Parts still remain in Mr. Griffith's, a whipmaker's warehouse 322, Holborn, and what is now called Mit Tavern, No. 47, Southampton-buildings, Holborn. On the 17th of May, 1847, Mr. Griffith showed me what is still called "the chapel" of the house, with rubble walls and a flat-timbered roof. Mr. G. informed me at the same time, that his father remembered a pulpit in the chapel, and that himself, when forming the foundation of a workshop adjoining, had seen portions of a circular building which he supposed to be part of the ruins of the old Temple mentioned by Stow.

"Beyond the bars [Holborn Bars] had ye in time a Temple built by the Templars, whose first began in 1118, in the 19th of Henry I. The Temple was left and fell to ruin since the year 1184, when the Templars had built them a new Temple in Fleet Street, near to the river Thames. A great part of this old Temple was pulled down but of late in the year 1595. Adjoining to this old Temple was sometime the Bishop of Lincoln's Inn, wherein he lodged when he repaired to this city. Robert de Curars, Bishop of Lincoln built it about the year 1147. John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard III, was lodged there. It hath of many years belonged to the Earls of Southampton, therefore called Southampton House. Many repairs hath of late much built there; by means whereof part of the ruins of the old Temple was seen to remain, built of Caen stone, round in form as the new Temple by Temple Bar, and other Temples in England."—*Stow*, p. 163.

"Southampton House was conveyed in Feoffment to the Lord Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Lord Chancellor in the time of King Edward VI. For which the Bishop hath no other house in London, as is thought."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 10.

"My Lord of Southampton moved the king's petition, that he might have leave to pull down his house in Holborn, and build it into tenements, which would have been much advantage to him, and his fortune hath need of some helps.

Majesty brought his petition with him to the Council table, and recommended it to the Lords, telling their lordships, that my Lord of Southampton was a person whom he much respected, &c.; but on debate it was dashed. So that I hope, my Lord of Northumberland will buy it, and there build a fair London house to dwell in, and leave to posterity."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford, March 1636*, ii. 57.

'And lately it [Southampton House] hath bin quite taken down and turned to several private tenements."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 344.

'Tuesday, 28th August [1649]. There is a well and by a souldier (and so called the Souldier's well) near Southampton House in Holburne, doth wonderfull cures to the blind and lame."—*Perfect currences from Aug. 24th to Aug. 31st*, 1649.

SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY, occupied the whole north side of the present Bloomsbury-square.

'Southampton House, a large building with a spacious court before it for the reception of coaches, and a curious garden behind, which lieth open to the fields, enjoying a wholesome and pleasant air."—*Styrye*, B. iv., p. 84.

'2 Oct. 1664. To my Lord Sandwich's through the Lord Southampton's new buildings in the fields behind Gray's Inn, and indeed they are very great and a noble work."—*Pepys*.

'9 Feb. 1664. Din'd at my Lo. Treasurer's the stile of Southampton in Blomesbury, where he is building a noble Square or Piazza, a little lower; his owne house stands too low, some noble houses, a pretty cedar chapell, a naked garden to the north, but good aire."—*Evelyn*.

'you're displeas'd with what you've seen to night behind Southampton House we'll do you right; who is't dares draw 'gainst me and Mrs. Knight?"—*Epilogue to Mountfort's Greenwich Park*, 4to, 1691.

'Lady Rachel Russell died in this house in 1733. [See Bedford House, Bloomsbury.]

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS (OLD), HOLBORN. A row of tenements so called after the Wriothsesleys, Earls of Southampton, and entitled "Old" to distinguish them from the "New" buildings in High Holborn, erected by Thomas Wriothsesley, Earl of Southampton, (d. 1667), son of Shakespeare's patron, and father of Lady Rachel Russell. [See Southampton House, Holborn.]

This year [1650] Jacob, a Jew, opened a Coffey house at the Angel, in the Parish of S. Peter in East Oxon, and there it was by some, who were ghted in Noveltie, drank. When he left Oxon, he sold it in Old Southampton buildings in Holburne near London, and was living there in 1671."—*Autobiography of Antony à Wood*, ii. 65.

'... in the house of a relative, Ludlow, Parliamentary general, lay concealed,

from the Restoration to the period of his escape.* Here, in the Southampton Coffee-house, Hazlitt has laid the scene of his *Essay on Coffee-house Politicians*; and here he occasionally held a kind of evening levee.† On the 16th of August, 1673, the Holborn property of the Southampton family was assigned, in trust, to Arthur, Earl of Essex, Sir Philip Warwick, Knight, and Thomas Corderoy, gent., for and on behalf of Elizabeth, Countess-dowager of Northumberland, on her marriage with the Honourable Ralph Montague, eldest son and heir of Edward, Lord Montague. On July 17th, 1690, it was assigned in mortgage by Ralph, Earl of Montague, and Elizabeth, Countess of Montague, to Edward Rudge and Edward Littleton. In 1723, it was granted by John, Duke of Montague, as a portion to his eldest daughter, Lady Isabella, on her marriage to William, Duke of Manchester. On March 22nd, 1727, it was sold and assigned in fee by William and Isabella, Duke and Duchess of Manchester; John, Duke of Montague; Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater; Robert, Earl of Sunderland; and Francis, Earl of Godolphin, to Jacob de Bouverie, Esq., and Sir Edward de Bouverie, Bart., ancestors of the present proprietor, the Earl of Radnor. On March 3rd, 1740, Sir Jacob De Bouverie, Bart., granted a lease to Edward Bootle, for a term of 230 years, of those premises. After that the present buildings were erected by Edward Bootle, who left them by will to Robert Bootle; who left them by will to trustees; and by divers assignments they became vested in Edward Smith Bigg, Esq., who granted them on lease to the Trustees of the London Mechanics' Institute, for the whole of his term of 146 years, from Sept. 1st, 1824, at a rent of 229*l.* per annum, with liberty to purchase down to 29*l.* per annum, at any time, for the sum of 350*l.*‡ [See Mechanics' Institute.]

SOUTHAMPTON SQUARE. [See Bloomsbury Square.]

SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, was so called in compliment to Lady Rachel Russell, daughter of Thomas Wriothsesley, Earl of Southampton, and wife of William, Lord Russell, the patriot. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Mrs. Oldfield, the actress; Arthur Maynwaring, in his will, (dated 1712), describes her as residing in "New Southampton-

* Ludlow's Memoirs, Vevay ed., iii. 13.

† Patmore, in *Jerrold's Mag.*, No. 2.

‡ Mechanics' Register, ii. 179, 180.

street, in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden." David Garrick in No. 27, before he removed to the Adelphi. No. 31, Godfrey and Cooke's, (established 1680), is the oldest chemist and druggist's shop in London.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET, BLOOMSBURY, runs from Holborn into Bloomsbury-square.

"I was born in London on the 6th of November, 1671, in Southampton Street, facing Southampton House."—*Colley Cibber's Apology*.

SOUTHWARK. One of the 26 wards of London, otherwise Bridge Ward Without, but commonly called "The Borough." It is in shape not unlike the map of Italy, Kent-street forming a kind of Southern Italy: it lies entirely on the south side of the Thames, and in the county of Surrey, joining Lambeth on the west, and consists of the parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, St. John's, Horsleydown, St. George's, and St. Thomas's.

"It was called by the Saxons Suthverke, or the South Work, in respect to some fort or fortification bearing that aspect from London. It was also called the Borough or Burg, probably for the same reason."—*Pennant*.

Boundaries.—N., the Thames: S., *Bellam* and *St. George's Fields*: E., *St. Saviour's Dock*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondsey*: W., *Paris-Garden-stairs* and *Gravel-lane*. Southwark returns two members to Parliament. *Obscure*.—Several curious old inns in the High-street, between *London Bridge* and *St. George's Church*. [See *Tabard*.] The Duke of Hamilton, of the time of Charles I., while knocking for admittance at an inn gate in Southwark, about 4 in the morning, was arrested by a party of soldiers searching for Sir Lewis Dyves.

"He told them a very formal story of himself and his business, which at first satisfied them; but they observed that as he took a pipe of tobacco by them, he burnt several great papers to fire it, whereupon they searched him, and found such papers about him as discovered him."—*Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, p. 384.

Southwark was celebrated for its stews or licensed brothels; and in the old poem of Cock Lorell's Bote, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in the reign of Henry VIII., is called "the Stewes Banke." [See *Bridge Ward Without*; *St. Saviour's*, Southwark; *St. George's*, Southwark; the *Tabard*; *Winchester House*; *Bear Garden*; *Globe Theatre*; *Mint*; *Guy's Hospital*; *Barclay's Brewhouse*.]

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE. A bridge over the Thames of three cast-iron arches resting on stone piers, designed by J. Rennie, and erected by a public company at an expense of about £200,000. The stone was laid April 23rd, 1815; and bridge publicly opened April, 1819. span of the centre arch is 240 feet, and entire weight of iron employed in upholding the bridge is about 5780 tons.

SOUTHWARK FAIR. A celebrated fair commemorated by Hogarth, and suppressed, in 1762, by an order of the Court of Common Council of the City of London. It was one of the three great fairs of special importance, described in a Proclamation of Charles I., "unto which there is usually extraordinary resort out of all parts of kingdom."* The three fairs were *Barlomew fair*, *Sturbridge fair*, near *Cambri*, and *Our Lady fair*, in the Borough of *Southwark*. It was held on *St. Margaret's-hill* Southwark, on the day after *Bartholomew fair* in London. The allowed time of continuance by charter was three days, it generally continued, like other fairs, fourteen days. It was famous for its *drum*, *puppet shows*, *rope dancing*, *music booths* and *tippling houses*.

"21 Sept. 1668. To Southwark Fair, very d and there saw the puppet-shew of Whitting which is pretty to see; and how that idle thin work upon people that see it, and even myself. And thence to Jacob Hall's dancing on the river where I saw such action as I never saw before, mightily worth seeing; and here took acquaintance with a fellow who carried me to a tavern whither came the music of this booth, and by Jacob Hall himself, with whom I had a minispeak, whether he ever had any mischief by fall his time. He told me, 'Yes, many, but never breaking of a limb.' He seems a mighty stout man. So giving them a bottle or two of wine away."—*Pepys*.

"13 Sep. 1660. I saw in Southwark at *St. Margaret's Faire*, *monkeys* and *asses* dance and other feates of activity on y^e tight rope; they gallantly clad à la mode, went upright, saluted company, bowing and pulling off their hatts; saluted one another with as good a grace as instructed by a dancing-master. They turn'd I over head with a basket having eggs in it without breaking any; also with lighted candles in their hands and on their heads without extinguishing them, and with vessells of water without spilling drop. I also saw an Italian wench dance performe all the tricks on y^e tight rope to admiration; all the Court went to see her. Likewise was a man who tooke up a piece of iron cannon

* Rymer, xix. 185.

t 400lb. weight with the haire of his head
y."—*Evelyn*.

SOUTHWARK PLACE, SOUTHWARK.
Suffolk House, Southwark.]

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY STATION is on the Surrey or Southwark side of London Bridge. The first mile and a half runs on arches side by side with the Greenwich Railway, the next eight miles on the Croydon Railway, and the continuation to Reigate station, 20½ miles from London, on the Brighton Railway. The South Eastern works begin at Reigate station and run to Canterbury, Ramsgate, Deal, Margate, and Dover. The whole line to London was opened in February, 1844. Pleasant excursions, returning the same way, may be made by this line to Penshurst, Dover Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Knowle, and Canterbury.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY STATION is in the Waterloo-Bridge-road, about a quarter of a mile in a straight direction from Waterloo Bridge. The line through to Southampton was opened May 11th, 1840. The branch from Bishopstoke to Southampton was opened in February, 1842, and the Guildford branch in May, 1845. The Richmond Railway (now a part of the South Western) was opened in July, 1846, and the Metropolitan extension from Vauxhall Bridge and Waterloo Bridge, July 11th, 1843. Pleasant excursions may be made by this line to Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, Winchester, &c.

SPA FIELDS, CLERKENWELL. A district frequented with houses within the present churchyard, and so called from a mineral spring of some celebrity in its day. Richard the clown, lived, in 1822, at No. 8, South-street, Spa-fields. The Spa-fields church-yard became notorious in the year 1750, in consequence of the proprietors of the ground burning the bones and bodies of the dead, to make room for fresh interments. In 1750 bodies, it appeared, were annually buried there. Eight bodies, not unfrequently, were buried in one grave only 8 feet

SPARAGUS GARDEN. A place of interment in LAMBETH MARSH, adjoining the Fishmonger's Gardens, numbered 13 in Strype's Survey of Lambeth and Christ Church,* and only known, even by name, to local antiquaries and the readers of our Charles I. biography. Richard Brome wrote a play,

called *The 'Sparagus Garden*, acted in 1635 at Salisbury-court, and printed in 4to, 1640.

"22nd April, 1668. To the fishmonger and I bought a couple of lobsters, and over to the 'Sparagus Garden, thinking to have met Mr. Pierce and his wife, and Knipp."—*Pepys*.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, or, **SPENCER HOUSE** in the GREEN PARK, was built by Vardy, (a scholar of Kent, and the architect of Uxbridge House and the Horse Guards), for John Spencer, first Lord Spencer of Althorp, (d. 1783).

SPITALFIELDS. A district without Bishopsgate, and adjoining Bethnal-green, densely inhabited by weavers of silk and other poor people. It was the place of sepulture of Roman London, and received its name from the fields having once belonged to the Priory and Hospital of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197 by Walter Brune and Rosia his wife, and dedicated to the honour of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary by the name of *Domus Dei et Beate Mariæ*, extra Bishopsgate, in the parish of St. Botolph. Hence the present parish of Christ Church, Spitalfields. The old name was *Lolesworth*.* The silk manufacture was planted here by French emigrants, expelled from their own country upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, an edict which has since naturalised in this country the families of Bouverie, Ligenier, Labouchere, Romilly, Houblon, Levesque, De La Haye, Gamault, Ouvry, &c. In the churchyard of the priory (now Spital-square, and chiefly inhabited by silk manufacturers) was a pulpit cross, "somewhat like," says Stow, "to that in St. Paul's Churchyard," where the celebrated Spital sermons were originally preached. The cross was rebuilt in 1594, and destroyed during the troubles of Charles I. The sermons, however, have been continued to the present time, and are still preached every Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The Christ's Hospital or Blue Coat Boys were regular attendants, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,† at the Spital sermons at the old cross in Spital-square.

"A hospital or spital signified a charitable institution for the advantage of poor, infirm, and aged persons—an almshouse, in short; while spittles were mere lazar-houses, receptacles for wretches in the leprosy, and other loathsome diseases the consequence of debauchery and vice."—*Gifford*, (*Note in Massinger's Works*).

* Strype, B. vi, p. 83.

* Stow, p. 64.

† Stow, p. 119.

"On the east side of this church yard lieth a large field, of old time called Lolesworth, now Spittlefield, which about the year 1576 was broken up for clay to make brick; in the digging whereof many earthen pots, called urnæ, were found full of ashes, and burnt bones of men, to wit, of the Romans that inhabited here; for it was the custom of the Romans to burn their dead, to put their ashes in an urn, and then bury the same, with certain ceremonies, in some field appointed for that purpose near unto their city. Every of these pots had in them with the ashes of the dead one piece of copper money, with the inscription of the emperor then reigning; some of them were of Claudius, some of Vespasian, some of Nero, of Antoninus Pius, of Trajanus, and others. Besides those urns, many other pots were there found, made of a white earth, with long necks and handles, like to our stone jugs; these were empty, but seemed to be buried full of some liquid matter, long since consumed and soaked through; for there were found divers phials and other fashioned glasses, some most cunningly wrought, such as I have not seen the like, and some of crystal; all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearness, taste, or savour, from common spring water, whatsoever it was at the first; some of these had oil in them very thick, and earthy in savour: some were supposed to have balm in them, but had lost the virtue; many of those pots and glasses were broken in cutting of the clay, so that few were taken up whole. There were also found divers dishes and cups of a fine red-coloured earth, which showed outwardly such a shining smoothness as if they had been of coral; those had in the bottoms Roman letters printed; there were also lamps of white earth and red, artificially wrought with divers antiques about them, some three or four images made of white earth, about a span long each of them: one, I remember, was of Pallas, the rest I have forgotten. I myself have reserved among divers of those antiquities there, one urn, with the ashes and bones, and one pot of white earth very small, not exceeding the quantity of a quarter of a wine pint, made in shape of a hare squatted upon her legs, and between her ears is the mouth of the pot. There hath also been found in the same field divers coffins of stone, containing the bones of men."—*Stow*, p. 64.

"On Easter Sunday the ancient custom is that all the children of the Hospital go before my Lord Mayor to the Spittle, that the world may witness the works of God and man, in maintenance of so many poor people, the better to stir up living men's minds to the same good."—*A Nest of Ninnies*, by Robert Armin, 4to, 1608.

"But the sermon of the greatest length was that concerning charity before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the Spittle: in speaking which he [Dr. Barrow] spent three hours and a half. Being asked after he came down from the pulpit whether he was not tired: 'Yes, indeed,' said he, 'I began to be weary with standing so long.'"—*Pope's Life of Seth Ward*, 12mo, 1697, p. 148.

"Where Spitalfields with real India vies,"

The Rejected Address

The population of Spitalfields in 1841 was 74,033, and the number of inhabited houses 11,782, being in the proportion of more than six individuals to each house, nearly seventeen houses to each acre, the average number of individuals per acre throughout London is 7.4, and the average number of houses per acre is 5.5. The number of houses in Bethnal-green, Spitalfields rated under 20l. was 11,200, out of 11,700 and odd. It was found in 1839 that no district in or about London contains a similar mass of low-rented houses. The weavers' houses generally consist of two rooms on the ground floor and a work-room above. This work-room always has a large window for the admission of light during their long hours of sedentary labour. There are some, but not a great number of dwellings consisting of one room only. Such houses are always of the worst description. [See Christ Church, Spitalfields, Pelham Street.]

SPRING GARDENS, between ST. JAMES'S PARK and CHARING CROSS and WHITEHALL, a garden of the age of Charles I. and II., with butts, a bath-pond, pheasant-yard,* and bowling-green attached to the King's Palace at Whitehall, and so called from a jet or spring of water which sprung with the pressure of the feet and wetted whoever was foolish or ignorant enough to tread upon it.

"In a garden joining to this Palace [Whitehall] there is a jet d'eau, with a sun-dial, at which, when strangers are looking, a quantity of water forced by a wheel, which the gardener turns at a distance through a number of little pipes, plentifully supplies the garden."

* Among the Egerton MSS., No. 806, in the British Museum, is an account of "Charges doeing of sundry needfull reparacons about the King's and Spring Garden, beginninge primo Julij, 1601, and ending ultimo Septem. next." The water was supplied by pipes of lead from St. James's Park. Among other charges at the end I observe, "two clucking hens to sett upon the pheasant enclosure." On the 29th of November, 1601, a party was made to George Johnson, keeper of the Spring Garden, for a seafield which he had erected against the Park wall in the Tilt Yard, for "the Court of Egmond" to see the tilters.—*Chalmers's Appendix*, i. 340. And in 1630 Simon Osbaldeston was appointed keeper of the King's Garden called Spring Garden and of the Bowling-green there. It appears by the patent (Pat. 7 Car., pt. 8, No. 4) that the garden was made a Bowling-green by command of Charles I.—*Lysons's Environs*, i. 324.

s those that are standing round."—*Heutzner's Jewels*, (anno 1598).

ter-springs of this description were not common in gardens of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and even later. One of this character existed at Chatsworth, as recently 1847; and Nares, in his Glossary, says of the spring-garden described by Plot was seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire, in 1822.

ut look thee, Martius; not a vein runs here, from head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam, and like a Spring Garden, shoot his scornful blood into their eyes, durst come to tread on him."

Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. *Dyce*, ii. 484.

The Bowling-green in the Spring Gardens was down one day by the King's command, but by intercession of the Queen it was reprieved for year [1634]; but hereafter it shall be no common bowling-place. There was kept in it an ordinary of six shillings a meal (when the King's promotion allows but two elsewhere), continual piping and drinking wine all day under the trees; or three quarrels every week. It was grown prodigious and insufferable; besides my Lord by being reprehended for striking in the King's presence, he said, he took it for a common bowling-green, where all paid money for their coming in."—*Arrard to Lord Strafford*, (*Strafford Papers*, i. 262).

Since the Spring Garden was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a Spring Garden erected in the fields behind the streets [see Piccadilly], where is built a fair house, and two bowling greens, made to entertain games and bowlers at an excessive rate; for I believe it cost him 4000*l.*—a dear undertaking for a deman barber. My Lord Chamberlain much regrets this place, where they bowl great matches."—*Arrard to Lord Strafford*, (*Strafford Papers*, i. 5).

On the eventful day of Dr. Lambe's being torn to pieces by the mob [June 13th, 1628], a circumstance occurred to Buckingham somewhat remarkable to show the spirit of the times. The King and the Duke were in the Spring Gardens looking on the bowlers; the Duke put on his hat; one son, a Scotchman, first kissing the Duke's cheek, snatched it off, saying, 'Off with your hat to the King!' Buckingham, not apt to restrain quick feelings, kicked the Scotchman; but the King interfering, said, 'Let him alone, George; he is either mad or a fool.' 'No, sir,' replied the Scotchman, 'I am a sober man; and if your Majesty would give me leave, I will tell you that of many men which many know, and none dare speak.'"—*Israeli's Cur. of Lit.*, p. 305.

As for the pastimes of my sisters, when they were in the country, it was to read, work, walk, and converse with each other. Commonly they lived the year in London. Their customs were in former time to go sometimes to plays or to ride in their coaches about the streets, to see the concourse and recourse of people, and in the spring time to

visit the Spring Garden, Hyde Park, and the like places; and sometimes they would have music and sup in barges upon the water."—*Margaret Lucas, Duchess of Newcastle*.

"Shall we make a fling to London, and see how the spring appears there in the Spring Garden; and in Hyde Park, to see the races, horse and foot?"—*R. Brome, A Joviall Crew*, 4to, 1652.

"10 May, 1654. My Lady Gerrard treated us at Mulberry Garden, now y^e onely place of refreshment about the town for persons of the best quality to be exceedingly cheated at; Cromwell and his partizans having shut up and seized on Spring Garden, w^{ch} till now had been y^e usual rendezvous for the ladys and gallants at this season."—*Evelyn*.

"20 May, 1658. I went to see a coach race in Hyde Park, and collationed in Spring Garden."—*Evelyn*.

"The manner is as the company returns [from Hyde Park] to alight at the Spring Garden so called, in order to the Parke, as on Thuilleries is to the course; the inclosure not disagreeable, for the solemnness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, and as it opens into the spacious walks at St. James's; but the company walk in it at such a rate, you would think that all the ladies were so many Atalantas contending with their wooers; but as fast as they ran they stay there so long as if they wanted not time to finish the race; for it is usual here to find some of the young company till midnight; and the thickets of the garden seem to be contrived to all advantages of gallantry, after they have refreshed with the collation, which is here seldom omitted, at a certain cabaret, in the middle of this paradise, where the forbidden fruits are certain trifling tarts, neats' tongues, salacious meats, and hal Rhenish; for which the gallants pay sauce, as indeed they do at all such houses throughout England."—*A Character of England*, &c., (attributed to *Evelyn*), 12mo, 1659, p. 56.

After the Restoration, Spring-gardens, at Charing-cross, was called the Old Spring-gardens, the ground built upon, and the entertainments removed to the New Spring-garden at Lambeth, since called *Fauchall*.* The ground built upon was called "Inner Spring-garden" and "Outer Spring-garden."† *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Sir Philip Warwick, in 1661, &c., author of the *Memoirs* which bear his name; he lived in Outer Spring-garden. *Warwick-street*, adjoining, was, I believe, named after him.—Sir William Morris, in 1662, &c., in Outer Spring-garden.—Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, 1667—1670, in Outer Spring-garden.—Prince Rupert, from 1674 to his death, in 1682.—The Lord Crofts, "mad Lord Crofts," 1674, &c. In the books of the Lord Steward's office, he is described as living, in 1677, "in

* London Gazette of 1675, No. 981.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

the place commonly called the Old Spring-garden."—Sir Edward Hungerford, in 1681, after his removal from the site of *Hungerford Market*.—Colley Cibber, from 1711 to 1714.

"In or near the old Play-house in Drury Lane, on Monday last, the 19th of January, a watch was dropp'd having a Tortoise-shell Case inlaid with silver, a silver chain, and a gold seal ring, the arms a cross way and chequer. Whoever brings it to Mr. Cibber, at his House near the Bull Head Tavern in Old Spring Garden at Charing Cross, shall have three guineas reward."—*The Daily Courant*, Jan. 20th, 1703.

George Canning, in 1800, at No. 13, (right-hand corner of Coekspur-street).* The chapel was built by an ancestor of Lord Clifford, and occasioned a dispute in 1792 on the right of presentation. Lord Clifford claimed it, and the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields claimed it. I know not how it was adjudicated. [See Bull Head Tavern.]

SPUR ALLEY, in the STRAND. AN opening under the Salutation Tavern, † now *Craven-street*, in the Strand, and so called since 1742. ‡

"Vertue had received two different accounts of his [Grinling Gibbons's] birth; from Murray the painter, that he was born in Holland of English parents, and came over at the age of nineteen; from Stoakes (relation of the Stones), that his father was a Dutchman, but that Gibbons himself was born in Spur Alley in the Strand."—*Horace Walpole*.

The truth is, Gibbons was born at Rotterdam on the 4th of April, 1648. §

SPUR INN, No. 97, BROUGH HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK.

"From thence towards London Bridge, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers by these signs, the Spur, Christopher, Bull, Queen's Head, Tabard, George, Hart, King's Head, &c. Amongst the which the most ancient is the Tabard."—*Stow*, p. 154.

SQUIRE'S COFFEE HOUSE, FULLWOOD'S RENTS, was so called from a Mr. Squire, "a noted coffee man in Fuller's Rents," who died Sept. 18th, 1717. It was patronised by the benchers and students of Gray's Inn.

"I do not know that I meet, in any of my walks, objects which move both my spleen and laughter so effectually, as those young fellows at the Grecian, Squire's, Serle's, and all other coffee houses adjacent to the Law."—*The Spectator*, No. 49.

* Court Guide of 1800.

† Harleian MS. 6850, temp. James I.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

§ Black's Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS., col. 209.

"Having passed away the greatest part morning in hearing the Knight's [Sir Roger Coverley's] reflections, he asked me if I smoke a pipe with him over a dish of coffee Squire's."—*The Spectator*, No. 269.

STAFFORD HOUSE, in St. JAMES'S PARK, between St. James's Palace and Green Park, was built, all but the story, for the Duke of York, (second son of George III.), with money advanced for purpose by the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards first Duke of Sutherland, (d. 1793). The Duke of York did not live to inhabit and the Crown lease, pursuant to 4 & 5 Geo. c. 27, was sold to the Duke of Sutherland on the 6th of July, 1841, for the sum of 72,000*l.*,* and the purchase-money specified in the formation of Victoria Park. The story was added by the present duke. It is said to be the finest private mansion in the metropolis. Nothing can compete with it in size, taste, or decoration. The dining-room is worthy of Versailles. The internal arrangements were planned by Charles Barry, R.A. The pictures, too, are very fine; but the collection is private, and admission is obtained only by express invitation or permission of the Duke. The collection is distributed throughout the house. The Sutherland Gallery, as called, is a noble room, 126 feet long and 12 feet wide.

Principal Pictures.

- RAPHAEL.—Christ bearing his Cross—a small length figure, seen against a sky background between two pilasters adorned with arabesques. Said to have been brought from a private chapel of the Pope in the Riccardi Palace at Florence.
- GUIDO.—Head of the Magdalen;—Study for a large picture of Atalanta in the Royal Collection at Naples;—the Circumcision.
- GUERCINO.—St. Gregory;—St. Grisogono;—a landscape.
- PARMEGIANO.—Head of a Young Man, (very fine).
- TINTORETTO.—A Lady at her Toilet.
- TITIAN.—Mercury teaching Cupid to read;—presence of Venus, (an Orleans picture, life size);—St. Jerome in the Desert;—Portraits.
- MURILLO, (5).—Two from Marshal Soult's Collection: the Return of the Prodigal Son (composition of nine figures);—Abraham and the Angels—cost 3000*l.*
- F. ZURBARAN, (4).—Three from Soult's Collection, very fine.
- VELASQUEZ, (2).—Duke of Gandia at the Doctrin Convent—eight figures, life size, from the Soult Collection;—Landscape.

* 72,000*l.* was the original cost of the building.

BERT DURER.—The Death of the Virgin.
 NTHORST.—Christ before Pilate, (Honthorst's *chef d'œuvre*), from the Lucca Collection.
 POUSSIN, (3).
 POUSSIN, (1).
 BENS, (4).—Holy Family;—Marriage of St. Catherine;—Sketch, *en grisaille*, for the great picture in the Louvre, of the Marriage of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis.
 N DYCK, (4).—Three-quarter portrait of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, seated in an arm-chair, (very fine);—two Portraits;—St. Martin dividing his Cloak, (in a circle).
 ATTEAU, (5).—All fine.
 TENIERS, (2).—A Witch performing her Cantations;—Ducks in a Reedy Pool.
 BURG.—Gentleman bowing to a Lady, (very fine).
 JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—Dr. Johnson without his Wig, and with his hands up.
 D. WILKIE.—The Breakfast Table. Painted for the first Duke of Sutherland.
 T. LAWRENCE.—Lady Gower and Child, (the present Duchess of Sutherland, and her daughter, the present Duchess of Argyll).
 BIRD, R. A.—Day after the Battle of Chevy Chase.
 LANDSEER, R.A.—Lord Stafford and Lady Evelyn Gower, (now Lady Blantyre).
 ETTY, R.A.—Festival before the Flood.
 N MARTIN.—The Assuaging of the Waters.
 L DELAROCHE.—Lord Stafford on his way to the Scaffold receives the blessing of Archbishop Laud.
 TERHALTER.—Scene from the Decameron.
 Collection of 150 portraits, illustrative of French history and French memoirs.
 land on which Stafford House stands
 igs to the Crown, and the duke pays an
 al ground rent for the same of 758*l*. It
 ls partly on the site of Godolphin House,
 partly on the site of the Queen's Library
 e library built by the Queen of George
 At least 250,000*l*. have been spent on
 ord House.
 AFFORD ROW, PIMLICO, wasso called
 Sir William Howard, Lord Viscount
 ord, beheaded (1680) on the perjured
 nce of Titus Oates and others. [*See*
 Hall.] Lord Stafford married Mary,
 and heir of Henry Stafford, Viscount
 ord, the last heir male of the illustrious
 y of the Staffords, Dukes of Bucking-
 Here (1767) lived William Wynne
 nd, the engraver, executed for forgery,
 29th, 1763; and here, in 1796, died
 ard Yates, the actor, famous for his old
 s parts. Yates had ordered eels for
 er, and died the same day of rage and

disappointment because his housekeeper was unable to obtain them. The actor's great-nephew was, a few months after, Aug. 22nd, 1796, killed while endeavouring to effect an entrance into the house from the back garden. The great-nephew, whose name was Yates, claimed a right to the house, as did also a Miss Jones, and both lived in the house for some months after Yates's death. Yates, while strolling in the garden, was bolted out after an early dinner, and, while forcing his way in, was wounded by a ball from a pistol which caused his death. The parties were acquitted. Mrs. Radcliffe, author of *The Mysteries of Udolpho*, died here in 1823.

STAINING LANE, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"Staining Lane of old time so called, as may be supposed, of painter stainers dwelling there."—*Stow*, p. 114.

[*See* St. Mary Staining.]

STAMFORD STREET runs from WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD to the BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE ROAD, and was built in the present century, on part of Lambeth Marsh and Pedlars' Acre. In Duke-street, Stamford-street, is Messrs. Clowes's vast printing office.

STAMPS, TAXES, and EXCISE OFFICE, (now the Inland Revenue Office), is in SOMERSET HOUSE. Here are received the several sums collected by Government on account of the assessed taxes on windows, carriages, riding horses, servants, dogs; and the stamps affixed to deeds and other instruments, bills of exchange, legacies, fire insurances, probates of wills, newspapers, playing cards, &c.

STANDARD IN CORNHILL. A water-standard, with four spouts, made (1582) by Peter Morris, a German, and supplied with water from the Thames, conveyed by pipes of lead over the steeple of St. Magnus's Church. It stood at the east end of Cornhill, at its junction with Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Leadenhall-street, and with the waste water from its four spouts cleansed the channels of the four streets. The water ceased to run between 1598 and 1603; but the Standard itself remained for a long time after. It was long in use as a point of measurement for distances from the City, and several of our suburban milestones are still inscribed with so many miles "from the Standard in Corn-

hill." There was a Standard in Cornhill as early as the 2nd of Henry V.* [See Cornhill.]

STANDARD IN CHEAP, or, STANDARD IN CHEAPSIDE.

"Also the same yere [17 Hen. VI.] in hervest tyme were brent at the Standard in Chepe diverse nettes, cappes, sadelys and other chaffare, for they were falsely mad and desceyvely to the peple."—*London Chronicle*, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

[See Cheapside.]

STANGATE, LAMBETH. At the foot of Westminster Bridge, a little above the bridge, and facing the Houses of Parliament. Stukeley, who calls it Stanegate Ferry, traces the old Roman road from Chester to Dover through St. James's Park and Old Palace-yard to Stanegate and Canterbury, and so to the three famous sea-ports, Rutupie, Dubris, and Lemanis.†

STANHOPE STREET, MAY FAIR. Colonel Barré, author (as some suppose) of the Letters of Junius, lived and died (1802) at No. 12 in this street.

STANHOPE HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

"There was a Trunk on Saturday last, being the 18th inst. [July, 1672-3] cut off from behind the Duke of Albemarle's coach, wherein there was a Gold George, 18 Shirts, a Tennis Suite laced, with several fronts and laced Cravats and other Linen; if any can give tidings of them to Mr. Lymbyery the Duke's Steward at Stanhope House near Whitehall, they shall have five pounds for their pains and all charges otherwise defrayed."—*London Gazette*, No. 748.

STAPLE INN, HOLBORN. An Inn of Chancery, appertaining to *Gray's Inn*.

"Staple Inn was the Inne or Hostell of the Merchants of the Staple (as the tradition is), wherewith until I can learne better matter, concerning the antiquity and foundation thereof, I must rest satisfied. But for latter matters I cannot chuse but make report, and much to the prayse and commendation of the Gentlemen of this House, that they have bestowed great costs in new-building a fayre Hall of brick, and two parts of the outward Courtyards, besides other lodging in the garden and elsewhere, and have thereby made it the fayrest Inne of Chauncery in this Universitie."—*Sir George Buc*, (*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1065).

"Then is Staple Inn, but whereof so named I am ignorant."—*Stow*, p. 146.

Isaac Reed (d. 1807) had chambers at No.

11.* Here (in Reed's chambers) Stee corrected the proof sheets of his editio Shakspeare. He used to leave his house Hampstead at one in the morning, and to Staple Inn. Reed, who went to be the usual hour, allowed his facetious fellow-commentator a key to the chambers, so Steevens stole quietly to his proof sheets without, it is said, disturbing the repose of his friend. The new buildings (erected 1843) are in good taste.

STAR CHAMBER. A judicial court of the Palace of our Kings at Westminster erected by Henry VIII., and abolished in 1534 and after the 1st of August, 1641, by 17 Chas. I., c. 10. "The Judges of Court" were "the Privy Council," and "Messengers of the Court," "the Wardens of the Fleet's Servants." The records unfortunately not the decisions, which lost) are preserved at the Chapter-house Westminster. The most famous prosecution in this court was that of Prynne, in the 1st of Charles I., by the notorious Attorney General Noy.

"in Chamber of Stars
All matters there he mars;
Clapping his rod on the board,
No man dare speak a word;
For he hath all the saying,
Without any reuaying.
He rolleth in his Records;
He sayeth how say ye my Lords,
Is not my reason good?
Some say yes, and some
Sit still as they were dumb."

Skelton, of Cardinal Wolsey

"Then is there the Star Chamber, when the Term time, every week once at the which is commonly on Fridays and Wednesdays and on the next day after the term ended Lord Chancellor, and the Lords and other of Privy Council, and the Chief Justices of England from nine of the clock till it be eleven of the clock. This place is called the Star Chamber, because the roof thereof is decked with the likeness of stars gilt."—*Stow*, p. 157.

"The Starre Chamber is a chamber at the End of Westminster Hall. It is written Starred Chamber. Now it hath the signe Starre ouer the doore as you one way therein."—*Minsheu*, ed. 1617.

"The building itself was evidently of the Elizabethan age, and the date 1602, with the initials E. R. separated by an open rose on a star, carved over one of the doorways. The ceiling of oak, and had been very curiously devised into moulded compartments, ornamented with pomegranates, portulises and fleurs-de-lis."

* Southey's Cowper, viii. 8.

* *London Chronicle*, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, p. 99. † *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 113.

also been gilt and diversely coloured."—*London and Brayley's Westminster Palace*, p. 443.* There is an engraving of the ceiling by J. T. Smith, and an interesting view of the Chamberlain Britton and Brayley's Westminster, p. xx. In the curious Illumination † in the Lambeth Library of Earl Rivers presenting his book, and Caxton his printer, to Edward IV., the King is represented seated in a chamber, the roof of which is decorated with stars.

STATE PAPER OFFICE, in St. JAMES'S PARK, at the bottom of DUKE STREET WEST, where a flight of stone steps leads you into the Parade, is a repository for the reception and arrangement of the documents accumulating in the offices of the Privy Council and Secretaries of State, at whose disposal the documents are held. The office was established in 1578, and enlarged and made a "set form or library" in the reign of James I. The papers were originally kept in the uppermost rooms of the Gate-house Whitehall, ‡ and were first put in order during the Grenville administration in the reign of George III. § The present building was erected in 1833. Access to the papers can only be obtained by a written order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and then only for a certain time or period. Unrestricted access has, as yet, I believe, been granted, though it would be difficult to assign a valid reason for the papers, prior to the accession of the House of Hanover, should not be made accessible to the public as the Cottonian or Bodleian collections in the Museum; or the records of the kingdom in the Tower, or the Chapel. A few of the state papers have been printed by her Majesty's Government, in quarto.

STATIONERS' HALL, STATIONERS' COURT, LUDGATE HILL. The Hall is "Master and Keepers or Wardens and Company of the Mystery or Art of the Stationers of the City of London," the only London Company entirely restricted to the members of its own craft. The Company was

the sum of 37*l.* was paid to Inigo Jones upon Council's Warrant of June 27th, 1619, "for making two several models, the one for the Star Chamber, the other for the Banqueting House."—*Journal at Court, Int.* p. xiv. There is a good account of the Star Chamber by Mr. John Bruce in the *Biographia*, vol. xxv.

Engraved as a frontispiece to the Royal and Authors. † Strype, B. vi., p. 5.

incorporated May 4th, 1557, (3rd and 4th Philip and Mary), and the present Hall erected on the site of Burgavenny House, belonging to Henry Nevill, sixth Lord Abergavenny, (d. 1587).* The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, when the Stationers of London (the greatest sufferers on that occasion) lost property, it is said by Lord Clarendon, to the amount of 200,000*l.* *Observe*.—Painted window by Eginton, given by Alderman Cadell; portraits of Prior and Steele, (good), presented by John Nichols; of Richardson, the novelist, Master of the Company in 1754, and of Mrs. Richardson, the novelist's wife, (both by Highmore); of Alderman Boydell, by Graham; Alfred and the Pilgrim, by B. West, P.R.A.; portrait of Vincent Wing, the astrologer: he died in 1668, but his name is still continued as the compiler of the sheet almanacks of the Stationers' Company. The Stationers' Company, for two important centuries in English history, had pretty well the entire monopoly of learning. Printers were obliged to serve their time to a member of the Company, and every publication, from a Bible to a ballad, was required to be "Entered at Stationers' Hall." The service is now unnecessary, but under the recent Copyright Act, the proprietor of every published work is required to register his claim, for his own protection, in the books of the Stationers' Company before any legal proceedings can take place. The fee is 5*s.* The number of freemen is between 1000 and 1100, and of the livery, or leading persons, about 450. The Company's capital is upwards of 40,000*l.*, divided into shares varying in value from 40*l.* to 400*l.* each. The great treasure of the Company is its series of registers of works entered for publication. This valuable collection of entries commences in 1557, and though frequently consulted and quoted, was never properly understood, till Mr. J. Payne Collier published two carefully edited volumes of extracts from its earlier pages. The only publications which the Company continues to make are almanacks, of which they had once the entire monopoly, and a Latin Gradus. Almanack day at Stationers' Hall (every 22nd of November, at 3 o'clock) is a sight worth seeing for the bustle of the porters anxious to get off with early supplies. The celebrated Bible of the year 1632, with the important word "not" omitted in the seventh commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," was printed by the

‡ Dalrymple's Memoirs, i. 42.

* Strype, B. iii., p. 174.

Stationers' Company. The omission was made a Star Chamber matter of by Archbishop Laud, and a heavy fine laid upon the Company for their neglect.

STATIONERY OFFICE (HER MAJESTY'S), JAMES STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE, was established in the year 1785, for the supply of stationery at wholesale prices to the several public departments of government, prior to which time the chief offices of government were supplied by private individuals, under patents from the Crown. The printing of the Excise was long executed under patent by Jacob Tonson, the eminent bookseller, and in 1757 a patent was granted to George Walpole, Earl of Orford, for the supply of stationery to the Treasury, for the period of forty years. The duties of the Stationery Office are performed by a comptroller, a storekeeper, certain clerks, warehousemen, and paper-cutters. The present comptroller (who has done so much for the efficiency of the office) is J. R. McCulloch, Esq., author of the Commercial Dictionary, and other standard works in literature and political arithmetic. The present office was long the residence of Lord Milford, and was first fitted up as a Stationery Office in 1820.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, No. 12, St. JAMES'S SQUARE. Founded 1824. The members, about 450 in number, are styled "Fellows," and pay 2 guineas annually. The anniversary meeting is held on the 15th of March at 3 p.m. The Society has issued several volumes of its Journal of Proceedings.

STEAKS (THE). [*See* Beef Steak Club.]

STEELYARD, STELEYARD, OR, STILLIARD, in UPPER THAMES STREET, in the ward of Dowgate, (facing the river), where a brick building called the *Steelyard* still denotes its site. "Their hall," says Stow, "is large, built of stone, with three arched gates towards the street, the middlemost whereof is far bigger than the others, and is seldom opened; the other two be secured up; the same is now called the old hall."*

"The Steelyard, a place for merchants of Almaine, that used to bring hither as well wheat, rye, and other grain, as cables, ropes, masts, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, linen cloth, wainescots, wax, steel, and other profitable merchandises."—*Stow*, p. 87.

"Steelyard, a place in London where the fraternity of the Easterling Merchants, otherwise the Merchants of the Hanse and Almaine are

went to have their abode. It is so called Sti of a broad place or court, wherein Steele was sold."—*Minsheu*, ed. 1617, and *H. Blount both Law Dictionary and his Glossographia*.

"The Steelyard was lately famous for Rh Wines, Seats' Tongues, &c."—*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1670.*

Minsheu, I am afraid, has founded his vation on no better authority than the sage already quoted from *Stow*, who certainly gives no great countenance to statement. I am assured by my friend T. Hudson Turner, (than whom no pe alive is better versed in the history of mediæval London), that the Steelyard de its name from its being the place where King's steelyard, or beam, was erected weighing the tonnage of goods imported London. When the tonnage was t referred to the Mayor and Corporation, King's beam was moved first to Cor and afterwards to *Weighhouse-yard*, in I Eastcheap.

"Of Holbein's Works in England I find account of only four. The first is that picture in [Barber] Surgeons' Hall of Henry giving the charter to the Company of Surgeons. The second is the large piece in the Hall of Bridewell, and the third and fourth were two pictures painted in distemper, in the Hall of Easterlings merchants in the Steelyard. The pictures exhibited the triumphs of Riches and Poverty. The former was represented by a man riding in a golden car; before him sat a man scattering money, the chariot being loaded with gold coin, and drawn by four white horses, but attended by women, whose names were written beneath; round the car were crowds with their hands catching at the favours of the King, and the Fame and Fortune attended him, and the cession was closed by Croesus and Midas, and avaricious persons of note. . . . Poverty was represented by an old woman, sitting in a vehicle as shabby as the other was superb; her garments squalid every emblem of wretchedness around her. She was drawn by asses and oxen, which were guided by Hope and Diligence, and other emblematic figures, and attended by mechanics and laborers. It was on the sight of these pictures that Zucchi expressed such esteem of this master. . . . The large pictures themselves Felibien says were carried into France from London, whither they were transported I suppose after the destruction of the Company. The Triumph of Poverty was engraved by Voster and copies of both are now at Strawberry Hill."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, i. 152.

The Hanse Merchants are said to have obtained a settlement in London as early

* *Stow*, p. 88.

* See an interesting note on the Rhenish House in the Steelyard in *Dyce's Webster*, iii.

150. Henry III., in 1259, at the request of his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, granted them very valuable privileges, renewed and confirmed by his son, Edward I. Other privileges were granted to them by the citizens of London, on condition of their maintaining or of the gates of the City, called *Bishops-gate*, in repair, and their sustaining a third of the charges, in money and men, to defend it "when need were." These privileges remained unimpaired till the reign of Edward V, when, on the complaint of a society of English merchants called "The Merchant Adventurers," "sentence was given that they had forfeited their liberties and were in like case with other strangers."* Great interest was made to rescind this sentence, and ambassadors from Hamburgh and Leek came to the King, "to speak on the behalf of the Stilliard Merchants."† Their intercession was ineffectual: "the Stilliard meu," says the King, "received for answer, which was to confirm the former judgment of my council."‡ This sentence, though it broke up their monopoly, did not injure their Low Country trade in a great degree, and the merchants of the Steelyard still continued to export English wollen clothes, and to find as ample a market for their goods as either the Merchant Adventurers, or the English merchants not Merchant Adventurers. The trade, however, was effectually broken by a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, by which the merchants of the Steelyard were expelled from the kingdom, and commanded to depart by the 28th of February, 1597-8.§ The after-story of the building I find recorded in the Privy Council Register of the year 1589, wherein, under the 30th of January of that year, the register records that a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to deliver up the house of the Steelyard to the officers of her majesty's navy, "after avoydinge and departinge of the strangers that did possess the house. That the said house of the Stilliards should be used and employed for the better bestowing and safe keeping of divers provisions of the navy. The rent to be paid by the officers of the navy."|| In the church of *Allhallows the Great*, adjoining, is a handsome screen of wood, manufactured at Hamburgh, and pre-

sented to the parish by the Hanse Merchants, in memory of the former connection which existed between them and this country. The date of the gift is unknown, but certainly subsequent to the Great Fire of 1666.* Sir Thomas More held the office of agent for the associated merchants.

STEPHEN'S (ST.) CHAPEL. [See Westminster Palace.]

STEPHEN'S (ST.), COLEMAN STREET. A church in Coleman-street Ward, (on the left-hand side of Coleman-street, going up to London-wall), destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1676.

"John Hayward, at that time under-sexton of the parish of St. Stephen Coleman Street, carried or assisted to carry all the dead to their graves, which were buried in that large parish and who were carried in form; and after that form of burying was stopped, he went with the Dead-Cart and the Bell to fetch the dead-bodies from the houses where they lay, and fetched many of them out of the chambers and houses. For the parish was and is still remarkable, particularly above all the parishes in London, for a great number of alleys and thoroughfares, very long, into which no carts could come, and where they were obliged to go and fetch the bodies a very long way; which alleys now remain to witness it; such as White's Alley, Cross Key Court, Swan Alley, Bell Alley, White Horse Alley, and many more. Here he went with a kind of hand-barrow, and laid the dead bodies on it, and carried them out to the carts; which work he performed and never had the distemper at all, but lived about twenty years after it, and was sexton of the parish to the time of his death."—*Memoirs of the Plague by De Foe* ed. Brayley, p. 128.

The old church contained a monument "To the Memory of that antient servant to the City with his Pen, in divers employments, especially the Survey of London, Master Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper of London," (d. 1633). The right of presentation belongs to the parishioners.

STEPHEN'S (ST.), WALBROOK, in the ward of Walbrook, immediately behind the Mansion House, one of Wren's most celebrated churches, of which the first stone was laid Oct. 16th, 1672. The exterior is unpromising, but the interior is all elegance and even grandeur. Never was so sweet a kernel in so rough a shell—so rich a jewel

King Edward's Diary, in Burnet, Feb. 23rd.

† Ibid., Feb. 28th. ‡ Ibid., May 2nd.

§ Egerton Papers, p. 273.

Harl. MS. 4182, fol. 185, b.

* For further information on the locality of the Steelyard, see Fire of London Papers among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, vol. xix., art. 7.

in so poor a setting. The cupola is a little St. Paul's, and the lights are admirably disposed throughout. Architects find faults—the public, few or none—though the oval openings are, I fear, somewhat ungraceful. The walls and columns are of stone, but the dome is formed of timber and lead. The altar-piece (the Stoning of Stephen), by Benjamin West, P.R.A., is seen to little advantage, though it blocks up a window. Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and wit, lies buried in the family vault of the Vanbrughs, in this church. The present rector is the Rev. Dr. Croly, author of *Salathiel*, and other works of fancy and imagination. It serves as well for the parish of St. Bennet Sherehog.

STEPHEN STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. George Morland, the painter, was living at No. 14 in this street in the years 1780, 1781, 1785, and 1786.*

STEPNEY. A parish to the east of London, in the hundred of Ossulston and county of Middlesex. It was anciently written Stibenhede, and Stebenhythe or Stebunheth, and comprised the several hamlets (now parishes) of Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, Shadwell, Poplar, and Limehouse. This once extensive and well-inhabited parish is best known by a very prevailing error among English sailors, that those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan. [*See St. Dunstan's, Stepney.*]

STEWES, or, STEWES BANK. [*See Winchester House, Southwark; Cardinal's Cap Alley.*] A street in Southwark so called, the houses of which were "whited and painted, with signes on the front, for a token of the said houses."†

STINKING LANE, NEWGATE STREET, now *King-Edward-street*.

"Then is Stinking Lane so called, or Chick Lane, at the East End of the Grey Friars Church, and there is the Butchers' Hall."—*Stow*, p. 118.

It was afterwards called *Blowbladder-street*, next *Butcher-Hall-lane*, and last of all, about six years ago, *King-Edward-street*.

STOCK EXCHANGE, CAPEL COURT. The ready-money market of the world. It stands immediately in front of the Bank of

England; had its origin in the National Debt, and its first Hall in Jonathan's Coffee-house, in Change-alley. The first stone of the present Hall was laid May 18th, 1733, and the building opened in March, 1734. The Capel-court, in which it stands, was so called from the London residence and place of business of Sir William Capel, ancestor of the Capels, Earls of Essex, and Lord Mayor of London in 1504. The members of the Stock Exchange, about 850 in number, consist of brokers and dealers in British and foreign funds, railway and other securities exclusively; each member paying an annual subscription of 10*l.* A notice posted at every entrance that none but members are admitted. A stranger is not admitted, and by the custom of the place made to understand that he is an intruder and turned out. The admission of a member takes place in committee, and is by ballot. The election is only for one year, that each member has to be re-elected every Lady-day. The committee, consisting of thirty, are elected by the members at the same time. Every new member of a "house," as it is called, must be introduced by three members, each of whom enters into security in 300*l.* for two years. An applicant for admission who has been a clerk to a member for the space of five years has to provide only two securities of 250*l.* for two years. A bankrupt member immediately ceases to be a member, and cannot be re-elected unless he pays 6*s.* in the pound from resources of his own. The usual commission charged by a broker is one-eighth per cent. upon the stock sold or purchased; but on foreign stocks, railway bonds and shares, it varies according to the value of the securities. The broker generally deals with the "jobbers," as they are called, a class of members who are dealers or middle men, who remain in the Stock Exchange in readiness to act upon the appearance of the brokers, but the market is entirely open to all the members, so that a broker is not compelled to deal with a jobber, but may treat with another broker if he can do so more advantageously to his client. The fluctuations of price are produced by sales and purchases, by continental news, domestic politics and finance; and sometimes by fraud or trick like that ascribed to Lord Cochrane and others, in 1814, when thousands of members were victimised to a large amount.

STOCKING WEAVERS' HALL. [*See Weavers' Hall.*]

* Royal Academy Catalogues of those years.

† Proclamation of April 13th (37th of Henry VIII.) in the Library of the Society of Antiquarians.

STOCKS MARKET. A market for fish flesh in Walbrook Ward, on the site of present *Mansion House*. It was established, in 1282, by Henry Walis, Lord Mayor, where some time had stood (the site being very large and broad) a pair of stocks for punishment of offenders. "This building," says Stow, "took name of these stocks." *

Up farther north is the Stocks Market. As at the present state of which it is converted to a quite contrary use: for instead of Flesh and Fish sold there before the Fire, are now sold Fruits, Spices and Herbs; for which it is very considerable and much resorted unto, being of note for having the choicest in their kind of all sorts, surpassing other markets in London."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 199.

At the north end of this Market Place by a Water Conduit Pipe, is erected a nobly great statue of King Charles the Second on Horseback, resembling on Slaves, standing on a Pedestal with Medallions cut in niches, all of freestone and encompassed with handsome iron grates. This statue was made and erected at the sole charge of Robert Viner, Alderman, Knight and Baronet, honourable, worthy and generous magistrate of this city."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 199.

The figure of John Sobieski, which was bought by Sir Robert Viner and set up at Stocks Market by Charles II., came over unfinished, and a new head was added by Latham, but the Turk on whom Sobieski was trampling remained with the whole statue till removed to make way for the Lord Mayor's Mansion House."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, Dallaway, iii. 152.

"Could Robin Viner have foreseen
The glorious triumphs of his Master,
The Wool-church statue gold had been,
Which now is made of alabaster:
But wise men think, had it been wood,
'Twere for a bankrupt king too good.
Those that the fabric well consider,
Do of it diversely discourse;
Some pass their censure of the rider,
Others their judgment of the horse:
Most say the steed's a goodly thing,
But all agree 'tis a lewd King."

The History of Inspids: a Lampoon, 1676, by The Lord Rochester.

cities that to the fierce conqueror yield,
at their own charges their citadels build;
Sir Robert advanc'd the King's statue in token
bankers defeated and Lombard Street broken."
Andrew Marvell.

All these things have we at London: the products of the best Corn Fields at Queenhithe; Hay, Straw and Cattle at Smithfield; with Horses. Where is such a garden in Europe as the Stocks Market? where such a river as the Thames? Such ponds and decoys as in Leaden-

hall Market for your fish and fowl?"—*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 4to, 1689.

Stocks Market was removed at Michaelmas, 1737, to the site of the present *Farringdon-street*. Here it lost its name, and was known as *Fleet Market*. It still exists, under the name of *Farringdon Market*. The statue of Charles II. was set up on the 29th of May, 1672,* and, when taken down, was presented by the City in May, 1779, to Robert Viner, Esq., the legal representative of the loyal, ingenious, and convivial Lord Mayor.† There was a conduit as well, which ran with claret on the day the statue was set up.‡

STONE BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN. A handsome range of stone houses (hence the name) built from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor. The working drawings were made by a young man of the name of Leech, then a clerk in Taylor's office, who afterwards became a student of Lincoln's-Inn, and died filling the high and lucrative office in the law of Master of the Rolls. Leech's drawings are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn. *Observe*.—Rule Office, removed from *Symond's Inn*, Oct. 24th, 1845; New Exchequer Office, removed from Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, on the same day.

STOREY'S GATE, BIRDCAGE WALK, ST. JAMES'S PARK, was so called after Edward Storey, who lived in a house on the site of the present gate, and was employed by Charles II. in the improvements which he made in *St. James's Park*.

"April 25, 1682. About nine, this night, it began to lighten, thunder, and rain. The next morning, there was the greatest flood in *S. James's Park* ever remembered. It came round about the fences, and up to the gravel walks—people could not walk to *Webb's* and *Storie's*."

"April 3, 1685. This afternoon nine or ten houses were burned or blown up, that looked into *S. James's Park*, between *Webb's* and *Storie's*."—

* London Gazette, No. 681.

† It is of this Sir Robert Viner that the story is told in the *Spectator* (No. 462), of his catching King Charles II. by the hand after a City feast, and crying out with a vehement oath and accent, just as the King was stepping into his coach, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle." The merry monarch immediately turned back, and complied with his host, repeating a line in a favourite song:

"He that's drunk is as great as a King."

Viner was Mayor in 1675.

‡ There is an engraving of the Stocks Market by Fletcher, published in 1752.

* Stow, p. 85.

Diary of Philip Madox, MS. formerly in the possession of Thorpe, the bookseller. (Notes and Queries, No. 8.)

"Their late Maties King William and Queen Mary by L^{tes} Patents under the Great Seal bearing date the 7th of June, 1690, did demise to Richard Kent and Thomas Musgrave, Esqrs., at the nomination of Sr Henry Fane, A certain Peece of Land in the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, without the wall of St. James's Parke extending in length from the north end of a Tenement late in the possession of John Webb to the south end of some sheds late in the Tenure of William Storey. Five Hundred and Seventy Feet or thereabouts To hold for Fifty years from the date at the Yearly Rent of Six Shillings and Eight Pence."—*Hart. MS.*, No. 6811, art. 3.

"Dropt in St. James's Park, September the 3rd, 1705, betwixt Mr. Storey's and the Duke of Buckingham's House, a Gold Minuit Pendulum Watch, &c.; if offered to be Sold or pawn'd you are desired to stop the same and give notice to Mr. Paddington at his house in Princes Court near Mr. Storey's."—*The Daily Courant, Sept. 5th, 1705.*

"From nine to eleven I allow them to walk from Storey's to Rosamond's Pond in the Park."—*Toller*, No. 113.*

STRAND (THE). One of the main arteries of London, reaching "from Charing-cross to Essex-street;" † from Essex-street to Temple Bar was "Temple Bar Without." It was long very little more than "a way or street" ‡ between the Cities of Westminster and London, and was not paved before Henry VIII.'s reign, when (1532) an Act was passed for "paving the streetway between Charing-cross and Strand-cross, at the charge of the owners of the land." One of the first ascertained inhabitants was Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III., to whom that king, in the thirtieth year of his reign, (1245), granted "all those houses upon the Thames, which sometime pertained to Briane de Insula, or Lisle, without the walls of the City of London, in the way or street called the Strand." The Bishops were the next great dignitaries who had inns or houses in the Strand, connecting, as it were, the City with the King's Palace at Westminster. "Anciently," says Selden in his Table Talk, "the noblemen lay within the City for safety and security;

* Pennant has an erroneous statement about the origin of the name. "Where the iron gates at the bottom of that noble street, George-street, are placed, stood a storehouse for the Ordnance in the time of Queen Mary I remember a dirty dark passage leading into the Park, which preserves its memory, but was corruptly called Storey's Gate."

† Parish Clerks' Survey, 12mo, 1732.

‡ Stow, p. 164.

but the bishops' houses were by the way side, because they were held sacred persons whom nobody would hurt." As many nine bishops possessed inns or hostels the south or water side of the Strand, at the period of the Reformation. The Bishop of Exeter's inn was afterwards Essex House; hence the present Essex-street. The Bishop of Bath's inn was afterwards Arundel House; hence the present Arundel-street. The inns of the three Bishops of Llandaff, Chester, and Worcester were swallowed up by the palace of Protector Somerset, on the site of the present Somerset House. The Bishop of Carlisle's inn (west of the Savoy) was afterwards Worcester House; hence the present Bedford-street. The Bishop of Durham's (the London lodging of Sir Walter Raleigh) occupied the site of the present Durham-street; and the inn of the Archbishop of York (in which the great Lord Bacon was born) was conveyed, in the reign of James I. to Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, whose name and titles are preserved several streets between the Adelphi and Charing-cross. The upper or north side lay open to the fields, to St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and Covent-garden, as late as the reign of Charles I. A few noblemen's mansions, however, had been previously erected. Burghley House the London lodging of the great Lord Burghley, on the site of the present Exeter House, and Exeter Change, and Bedford House, on the site of the present Southampton-street and Bedford-street, were built in the reign of Elizabeth. Salisbury House, on the site of the present Cecil-street and Salisbury-street, and Northampton, now Northumberland House, were built in the reign of James I. Middleton the dramatist, describes it not untruly this time as "the luxurious Strand. Durham House was taken down in 1610; erect the New Exchange; York House was taken down in 1675; and Burghley, Exeter House, in 1676, and Exeter Change erected the next year on the principal site. Arundel House was taken down in 1677; Worcester House in 1683; Salisbury House in 1696; Bedford House in 1700; Essex House in 1710; the New Exchange in 1737, and the Adelphi afterwards erected on the same site: old Somerset House was taken down in 1775; Butcher-row, (a part of Pickett-street), in 1813; and Exe-

* Middleton's Works, by Dyce, v. 578.

change in 1829, when the great Strand improvements at the West-end were made pursuant to 7 Geo. IV., c. 77.

"The Lawyer embraced our young gentleman and gave him many riotous instructions how to carry himself: told him he must acquaint himself with many gallants of the Inns of Court, and keep up with those that spend most, always wearing a beautiful disposition about him, lofty and liberal; his lodging must be about the Strand, in any case, being remote from the handicraft scent of the City." *After Hubbard's Tale*, 4to, 1604, (*Middleton's Works*, v. 573).

I send, I send here my supremest kiss
To thee, my silver-footed Thamasias.
No more shall I reiterate thy Strand,
Whereon so many stately structures stand."

Herrick, His Tears to Thamasias.

"For divers yeares of late certain fishmongers have erected and set up fishstalles in the middle of a street in the Strand, almost over against Denmark House, all which were broken down by speciall Commission, this moneth of May, 1630, lest in short space they might grow from stall-shedds, and then to dwelling houses, as the like was in former time in Olde Fish Street, and in Saint Nicholas Shambles, and in other places."—*Wives*, ed. 1631, p. 1045.

Come let us leave the Temple's silent walls,
The business to my distant lodging calls:
Through the long Strand together let us stray,
With thee conversing I forget the way.
Behold that narrow street, which steep descends,
Whose building to the shining shore extends;
Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,
The street alone retains an empty name:
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
And Raphael's fair design with judgment charm'd,
How hangs the Bell-man's song, and pasted here,
The coloured prints of Overton appear.
Where statues breath'd the work of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands;
Where Essex' stately pile adorn'd the shore,
Where Cecil's, Bedford's, Villiers',—now no more."
Gay, Trivia.

Where the fair columns of St. Clement stand,
Whose straitened bounds inroach upon the Strand;
Where the low pent-house bows the walker's head,
And the rough pavement wounds the yielding tread;
Where not a post protects the narrow space,
And strung in twines combs dangle in thy face;
Summon at once thy courage, rouse thy care,
Stand firm, look back, be resolute, beware.
Worth issuing from steep lanes,* the Collier's steeds
Drag the black load; another cart succeeds,
A team follows team, crowds heap'd on crowds
Appear."—*Ibid.*

* Milford-lane.

Eminent Inhabitants, (not already mentioned).—Sir Harry Vane the elder, (temp. Charles I.), next door to Northumberland House, (then Suffolk House), in what we should now call No. 1, Strand; this was long the official residence of the Secretary of State:—Mr. Secretary Nicholas was living here in Charles II.'s reign.—William Lilly, the astrologer, (d. 1681), at "the corner house, over against Strand Bridge." He was servant, for some time, to a man of the name of Gilbert Wright, and performed many of the menial offices of his house; swept the street before his door; cleaned his shoes; scraped the trenchers, and played the part of tub boy to the Thames in carrying water for his master's use. "I have helped," he says, "to carry eighteen tubs of water in one morning." Lilly got on in life, married his master's widow, and came, at last, to possess the house in which he had performed so many menial occupations.—William Faithorne, the engraver, (d. 1691), "at the sign of the Ship, next to the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave Head Tavern, without Temble Bar."—P. Tempest, the engraver of the Cries of London which bear his name:—

"There is now Published the Cries and Habits of London, lately drawn after the Life in great Variety of Actions, Curiously Engraved upon 50 Copper Plates, fit for the Ingenious and Lovers of Art. Printed and Sold by P. Tempest over against Somerset House in the Strand."—*The London Gazette*, May 28th to 31st, 1688.

Jacob Tonson, the bookseller and friend of Dryden, at "Shakspeare's Head, over against Catherine-street, in the Strand," now No. 141; the house (since rebuilt) was afterwards occupied by Andrew Millar, the publisher, and friend of Thomson, Fielding, Hume, and Robertson; and after Millar's death by Thomas Cadell, his apprentice, and friend and publisher of Gibbon. Thomson's Seasons, Fielding's Tom Jones, and the Histories of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon were first published at this house. Millar was a Scotchman, and distinguished his house by the sign of "Buchanan's Head."—"At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand," lived Charles Lillie, the perfumer, known to every reader of the Tatler and the Spectator. *Observe*.—No. 165, Inglis's warehouse, for the sale of Dr. Anderson's Scots Pills. Dr. Patrick Anderson was physician to Charles I., and a person of the name of Inglis sold Dr. Anderson's Pills in 1699, "at the Golden Unicorn, over against the Maypole, in the

Strand." "There are," says Tom Brown, "at least half a score of pretenders to Anderson's Scotch Pills, and the Lord knows who has the true preparation."—No. 346, (east corner of Upper Wellington-street), Doyley's warehouse for woollen articles. Dryden, in his *Limberham*, speaks of "Doily Petticoats," and Steele, in the *Guardian*, (No. 102), of his "Doily Suit;" while Gay, in his *Trivia*, describes a Doyly as a poor defence against the cold. No. 217 (now Sir John Dean Paul's Bank) was Snow the goldsmith's, commemorated by Gay, in a copy of verses.—No. 277 (opposite Norfolk-street, now Wilson's, the theatrical wig maker) was, in the time of Queen Anne, the shop of Bat Pidgeon, known to every reader of the *Spectator*;* the house has been stuccoed over, but the brick-work beneath is still the same.†—No. 132 was the shop of a bookseller, of the name of Bathoe: this was the first circulating library in London, and was established in 1740.—The house immediately adjoining Temple Bar, on the north side, stands on the site of a small pent-house of lath and plaster, occupied for many years by Crockford, (d. 1844), as a shell-fish shop; here he made a large sum of money, which enabled him to establish the Club in St. James's-street, which bore his name. [See Crockford's.] He would never permit the house to be altered in his lifetime; but immediately after his death it was gutted throughout, and the present yellow brick front erected in place of the picturesque pent-house and James I. gable.‡—No. 59 is the Banking House of Messrs. Coutts and Co. The house was built by the Messrs. Adam, for old Coutts, circ. 1768, and contains some good marble chimney pieces of the Cipriani and Bacon school. The dining room is hung with Chinese subjects on paper, sent to Coutts by Lord Macartney, while on his embassy to China in 1792—95. In another room is a collection of portraits of the early friends of the wealthy banker, including the portrait of Dr. Armstrong, the poet, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The

* Smith's *Nollekens*, i. 337.

† This account does not agree with Pennant's statement, that Bat Pidgeon lived "in the corner house of St. Clement's Churchyard next to the Strand." Pennant is an authority on this point, (on any point, indeed, within his own recollection), for he says that Bat, in his advanced age, "had cut his boyish locks in the year 1740."

‡ There is a good view of the house in No. 1 of Mr. J. W. Archer's *Vestiges of Old London*.

strong rooms, or vaults of the house, w repay an endeavour to obtain a sight them. Here, in a succession of cloister-like avenues, are stored in boxes of all shapes and colours, patents, title-deeds, pla &c., of many of the nobility and gentry Great Britain. The order in which t place is kept is perfectly wondrous.—T American Bowling Saloon, No. 393, Stran was opened May, 1849, and was the first the kind established in London. [See Savo Essex House; Somerset House; Durha House; York House; Arundel Houe Burghley House; Bedford House; Wc ceester House; Salisbury House in t Strand; Northumberland House; Adelphi Theatre; Lyceum Theatre; New Exchange Exeter 'Change; St. Clement's Danes; M pole, and the several streets along the lin

STRAND BRIDGE. At one time common name for the beautiful bridge, Rennie, now universally known as *Water Bridge*. It was previously applied to small landing pier at the foot of Strand lane. [See Strand Lane.]

"Then had ye in the high street a fair brie called Strand Bridge, and under it a lane or w down to the landing-place on the bank of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 165.

"I landed with ten sail of Apricock boats Strand Bridge, after having put in at Nine Elms and taken in Melons, consigned by Mr. Cuffe that place to Sarah Sewell and Company at th stall in Covent Garden."—*The Spectator*, No. 45

STRAND INN. An Inn of Court l belonging to the Middle Temple. It w pulled down by the Protector Somers and part of the present Somerset Ho occupies the site.

STRAND LANE, in the STRAND, ne Somerset House, led, in the olden time, Strand-bridge (or pier), in the same w that *Ivy-lane*, in the Strand, led to Iv bridge (or pier).

"Then had ye in the high street a fair brie called Strand Bridge, and under it a lane or w down to the landing-place on the banks of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 165.

The "Roman Bath" in this lane will rep a visit.

STRATFORD LE BOW. Formerly hamlet of Stepney, and made into a separate parish in 1720. It lies two miles to east of London, or a mile beyond Mile End and derives its name of Stratford from ford through the river Lea, near one of t Roman highways, and its addition of B from a stone bridge over the Lea, on bo

arches, (hence *Bow Church*), built by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., now replaced by a modern one. The French of Chauvins Prioress was spoken in the Stratford manner.

And Frensch sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe."

The bakers who supplied London with bread began at Stratford-le-Bow as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

"A custome which many holde that Mile-End is walke without a recreation at Stratford Bow thre creame and cakes."—*Kemp's Nine Days' Wonder*, 4to, 1600.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is, though of little curiosity.

STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD STREET, was built about 1775, by Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, and others, whom a ground-lease, renewable for ever under certain conditions, had been granted by the Corporation of London. In the direction that terminates the place, and enters the entrance from *Oxford-street*, the Earl of Aldborough resided for many years.* Here stood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House, erected for the Mayor and Corporation to dine in after their periodical visits to the Bayswater and Edington Conduits, which supplied the place with water.

Hard by the place toward Tyburn, which they call

My Lord Mayor's Banqueting House."

Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

Strype preserves a curious picture of a visit made by the Mayor to the Conduit Heads, in the year 1562. Before dinner they hunted a hare and killed her, and after dinner they went to hunting the fox; "there was a cry for a mile, and at length the hounds found him at the end of St. Giles'; great a rooing at his death and blowing of horns." The Banqueting House was taken down in 1777, and the cisterns arched over at the same time.†

STRATTON STREET, PICCADILLY, corner of Devonshire House. Built circa 1733, and so called after John, Baron Berkeley of Stratton, the hero of Stratton Point, fought at Stratton in Cornwall, during the Civil Wars, under Charles I. This Lord Berkeley built Berkeley House in

Piccadilly, (on the site of Devonshire House); hence Berkeley-street and Berkeley-square. Colonel Thomas Graham, (Lord Lynedoch), the hero of Barossa, lived and died at No. 12 in this street. No. 1, on the left hand side, is the residence of Miss Coutts Burdett. Here the Duchess of St. Alban's (Mrs. Coutts) gave her magnificent entertainments.

STREATHAM STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
[See Howland Street.]

STREIGHTS I' THE STRAND.
[See Bermudas; Butcher Row; Porridge Island.]

"Justice Overdo. Look into any angle of the town, the Streights, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time but with bottle-ale and tobacco?"—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

"Their very trade
Is borrowing; that but stopt they do invade
All as their prize, turn pirates here at land,
Have their Bermudas, and their Streights i' the
Strand."—*Ben Jonson to Sir Edward Sackville.*

STRUTTON GROUND, WESTMINSTER.
A corruption of Stourton-ground, from Stourton House, the mansion of the Lord Dacres of the South. [See Dacre's Almshouses.]

STRYPE'S COURT, PETTICOAT LANE, was so called after the father of Strype, the historian, a merchant and silk throwster, and long an inhabitant of the court. The historian was born in this court in 1643.* The name has since been corrupted into Tripe-court. [See Petticoat Lane.]

SUFFOLK HOUSE, CHARING CROSS.
The second name of what is now *Northumberland House*.

"On the left hand of Charing-Crosse, there are divers fair houses built of late years, specially the most stately palace of Suffolk or Northampton House, built by Henry of Northampton, son to the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Privie Seal to King James."—*Howell's Londenopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 350.

Suckling refers to this house in his famous ballad on The Wedding of Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, with Lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk.

"At Charing Cross, hard by the way
Where we (thou know'st) do sell our hay,
There is a house with stairs."

A second, or, as I believe, an earlier house belonging to the same noble family stood on

* Londiniana, iii. 40.

† Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 779.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

* Lysons's Environs, iv. 175.

the site of the present *Suffolk-street*, Haymarket.

SUFFOLK HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

"Almost directly over-against St. George's Church, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, built by Charles Brandon, late Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Suffolk House; but coming afterwards into the King's hands, the same was called Southwarke Place, and a Mint of coinage [see *The Mint*] was there kept for the King. To this Place came King Edward VI., in the second of his reign, from Hampton Court, and dined in it. He at that time made John Yorke, one of the sheriffs of London, Knight, and then rode through the city to Westminster. Queen Mary gave this house to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of Yorke, and to his successors, for ever, to be their Inn or Lodging for their repair to London, in recompense of York House, near to Westminster, which King Henry her father had taken from Cardinal Wolsey, and from the see of York. Archbishop Heath sold the same house to a merchant or to merchants that pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c., and in place thereof built many small cottages of great rents, to the increasing of beggars in that borough. The archbishop bought Norwich House or Suffolk Place, near unto Charing Cross, because it was near unto the Court, and left it to his successors."—*Stow*, p. 153.

The said Archbishop, August the 6th, 1557, obtained a license for the alienation of this capital messuage of Suffolk Place; and to apply the price thereof for the buying of other houses called also Suffolk Place, lying near Charing Cross; as appears from a Register belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 17.

The name still survives in Suffolk-street and Suffolk-court. "Brandonne's Place in Southwerke" is mentioned in Sir John Howard's Expenses under the year 1465.

SUFFOLK LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET.

"Suffolk Lane, well known by the Grammar School, founded and supported there by the Merchant Taylors' Company, took its denomination from the noble family of Suffolk [De la Pole], who anciently had property on this spot; and it is not unlikely that what is called Duck's Foot Lane was originally the Duke's foot-lane, or narrow way to and from his mansion."—*Dr. Wilson's St. Lawrence Poultney*, 4to, 1831, p. 5.

SUFFOLK STREET, HAYMARKET. Built circ. 1664,* and "so called," says Strype, "as being built on the ground where stood a large house belonging to the Earls of Suffolk. It is a very good street," he continues, "with handsome houses, well in-

habited, and resorted unto by lodgers. It was originally called "Suffolk-yard-buildings."† *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Moll Davis from 1667 to 1674, when she removed St. James's-square.

"14 Jany. 1667-8. The King [Charles II.] seems, hath given her [Moll Davis] a ring 700*l.*, which she shows to every body, and o that the King did give it her; and he hath nished a house in Suffolke Street most richly her; which is a most infinite shame."—*Pepys*.

"15 Feb. 1668-9. In Suffolk Street lives M Davis; and we did see her coach come for her her door, a mighty pretty fine coach."—*Pepys*.

Thomas Stanley, the editor of *Æschyl* he died at his lodgings in this street in 16 and was buried in the adjoining churchy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Sir J Coventry,—who was on his way to his o house in Suffolk-street, from the Cock Tave in Bow-street, where he had supped,‡ wh his nose was cut to the bone at the cor of the street "for reflecting on the Kin A motion had been made in the House Commons to lay a tax on playhouses. T Court opposed the motion. The players was said, (by Sir John Birkenhead), w the King's servants, and a part of his pl sure. Coventry asked, "Whether did King's pleasure lie among the men or women that acted?"—perhaps recollect more particularly the King's visits to M Davis, in the street he himself lived. The King determined to *leave a mark* up Sir John Coventry, and he was watched his way home. "He stood up to the wa says Burnet, "and snatched the flamb out of the servant's hands; and with that one hand, and his sword in the other, defended himself so well, that he got m credit by it than by all the actions of life. He wounded some of them, but v soon disarmed, and then they cut his n to the bone, to teach him to remember w respect he owed to the King."§ Bur adds, that his nose was so well sewed that the scar was scarce to be discern The famous "Coventry Act," against cutt and maiming, had its origin in this piece barbarous revenge.—Sir Philip Howard & the Earl of Suffolk; the former from 16 to 1672; the latter from 1666.—Her Coventry (Mr. Secretary Coventry) fr 1669 to 1686. Coventry-street derives

* Strype, B. vi., p. 68.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Marvell's Letters.

§ Burnet, ed. 1823, i. 468.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

ne from this Mr. Secretary Coventry.—
Edward Spragg, one of the Admirals of
the Dutch War, under Charles II.—Dean
St. five doors from Mrs. Vanhomrigh, the
sister of Vanessa; when he lodged at
Chelsea, for his health, he kept his best
coat and periwig at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's
state occasions.*—James Barry, R.A.,
painter, at No. 29, between the years
1763 and 1776.—Lord Winchelsea was living
at No. 7, when challenged, in 1829, by the
Duke of Wellington. *Observe*.—The *Uni-
versity Club House*, at Pall Mall corner,
described by Wilkins and Gandy. Gallery of
the *Society of British Artists*, open every
day.

SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTHWARK, was
called after Charles Brandon, Duke of
Suffolk, who lived in *Suffolk House*, after-
wards called *Southwark Place*. This Duke
of Suffolk married Mary Tudor, daughter
of Henry VII., and died in 1545. The
barber who extracted teeth in Lon-
don (the last of the barber-surgeons) lived
in this street, and died there about the year
1731. So I was told by an old and intelli-
gent hairdresser in the Strand, who had
heard of Bat Pidgeon, and the days of
black and Chedreux wigs.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY. [*See*
List of Artists (Society of British).]

SUGAR LOAF ALLEY, on the northerly
end of *Fenchurch-street*, near *Aldgate*.†

Then have ye an alley called Sprinckle Alley,
named Sugarloafe Alley of the like sign."—
ibid., p. 52.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE,
SOUTH NEEDLE STREET, opposite the Bank
near the Royal Exchange. The building was
designed by C. R. Cockerell, Esq. The
office of the west end branch is in *Craig's-
cross*, *Charing-cross*. This, the third office
of the insurance of houses from fire estab-
lished in this country, was projected by
John Povey in 1706.

"The Hand in Hand the race begun,
Then came the Phoenix and the Sun,
The Exchange where old Insurers run,
The Eagle where the new."

Rejected Addresses.

It deserves to be recorded, that a well-known
and useful work, *The Historical Register*,
published by the Sun Fire Office be-

Journal to Stella, (Scott, H. 200, 272, 301, 373).

† Hatton, p. 80.

tween the years 1714 and 1733, "to save
their subscribers the expense of taking in a
newspaper."

SUN TAVERN, behind the ROYAL EX-
CHANGE, was built immediately after the
Great Fire of 1666, at the expense of Simon
Wadloe, the landlord of the Devil Tavern.

"28 June, 1667. Mr. Lowther tells me that the
Duke of Buckingham do dine publicly at Wadlow's
at the Sun Tavern."—*Pepys*.

In Wit and Drollery, (12mo, 1682, p. 28), is
a poem, "Upon Mr. Wadloe's New Tavern
and Sign behind the Royal Exchange."
The sign, it appears from this, was painted
by Isaac Fuller. Among the Luttrell Bal-
lads and Broad-sides was a poem, called
"The Glory of the Sun Tavern behind the
Exchange," (1672). It seems to have been
built in a very magnificent manner. The
writer calls Wadloe the Wolsey of tavern
magnificence.

SUN TAVERN. [*See* Fulwood's Rents.]

SURGEONS' HALL. [*See* Barber
Surgeons; College of Surgeons.]

SURGEONS' THEATRE. [*See* Col-
lege of Surgeons.]

SURREY CHAPEL. [*See* Blackfriars
Road.]

SURREY INSTITUTION, BLACKFRIARS
ROAD, a few doors over the bridge, on the
right as you cross into Surrey—now a cheap
exhibition. Here Coleridge delivered his
lectures on Shakspeare, and Hazlitt his lec-
tures on the Comic Writers of England.

SURREY STREET, in the STRAND.

"Surrey Street, also, replenished with good
buildings, especially that of Nevison Fox, Esq.,
towards the Strand, which is a fine, large, and
curious house of his own building; and the two
houses that front the Thames; that on the East
Side being the House of the Honourable Charles
Howard, Esq., brother to Henry Duke of Norfolk,
both fine houses with pleasant though small gardens
towards the Thames."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 118.

William Congreve, the dramatist, was living
in Surrey-street when visited by Voltaire.
Congreve affected on this and on other
occasions to be thought rather a man of
fashion than of wit, to which Voltaire replied,
"that if he had been only a gentleman, he
should not have come to visit him." Con-
greve died here, Jan. 29th, 1728-9.—George
Sale, translator of the Koran, died here in
1736.

SURREY THEATRE (THE), in BLACK-
FRIARS ROAD, opened Nov. 7th, 1782, by

Messrs. Hughes and Dibdin, in opposition to the elder Astley. It was originally called the Royal Circus, and was long an unsuccessful speculation.

"And burnt the Royal Circus in a hurry, (Twas called the Circus then, but now the Surrey)."—*Rejected Addresses*.

The interior was rebuilt in 1799, and the whole theatre burnt Aug. 12th, 1805. The new theatre (the present) was opened Easter Monday, 1806. Elliston leased it for a time; and, subsequently, the late Mr. Davidge acquired a handsome fortune by his management. John Palmer, the actor, (d. 1798), played here while a prisoner within the Rules of the King's Bench. The large sums he received, and the way in which he squandered his money, is said to have suggested the clause in the then Debtors' Act, which made all public-houses and places of amusement *out of the Rules*.

"The authors happened to be at the Royal Circus when 'God save the King' was called for, accompanied by a cry of 'stand up' and 'hats off.' An inebriated naval lieutenant perceiving a gentleman in an adjoining box slow to obey the call, struck his hat off with his stick, exclaiming, 'Take off your hat, Sir.' The other thus assailed proved to be, unluckily for the lieutenant, Lord Camelford, the celebrated bruiser and duellist. A set-to in the lobby was the consequence, where his lordship quickly proved victorious."—*James Smith, Note in the Rejected Addresses*, p. 50.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, two miles from Waterloo Bridge, contains the menagerie of Mr. Cross, by whom the grounds were laid out in 1831-2, after the demolition of Exeter 'Change and the Mews at Charing Cross. The collection in some respects is superior to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. The lions and tigers have always been finer. The fêtes and exhibitions in the summer months in these gardens are among the attractions of the Surrey side of London. The grounds are about 15 acres in extent, with a sheet of water of nearly 3 acres.

SUTTON'S HOSPITAL. [*See Charter House.*]

SWALLOW STREET, PICCADILLY, was so called from "Swallow Close," referred to in the grant from the Crown in 1664 of lands in Westminster to Lord Chancellor Clarendon.*

"Swallow Street, very long, coming out of Piccadilly, and runneth northwards, to Tyburn Road, against Neb's Pound, but of no great account for buildings or inhabitants."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 84.

* *Lister's Life of Clarendon*, iii. 525.

The larger portion of the original street included in the present *Regent-street*.

SWAN ALLEY, near the **WARDROB**. The Swan was the cognizance of the Beauchamp family, long distinguished resident in this part of London. Duke Humphrey tomb, in old St. Paul's, was really the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp.

"In the Council Register of the 18th August 1618, there may be seen 'a list of buildings at foundations since 1615.' It is therein said, 'Th Edward Allen, Esq., dwelling at Dulwich, [a well-known player and founder of Dulwich College] had built six tenements of timber upon new foundations, within two years passed, in Swan Alley near the Wardrobe.'"—*Chalmers's Apology*, i. 22.

SWAN STAIRS, or, **THE OLD SWAN UPPER THAMES STREET**. A celebrated landing-place on the Middlesex side of the river Thames, a little "above bridge," where people used to land and walk to the other side of old London Bridge, rather than run the risk of what was called "shooting the bridge." [*See London Bridge.*]

"And on the Wednesday next sueing s [Aleanor Cobham] com fro Westminster, be barge on the Swan in Tempse strete, and there she londyd"—*A Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483*, p. 129.

"We [Johnson and Boswell] landed at the Swan, and walked to Billingsgate, where we to oars" [for Greenwich].—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 4.

SWAN (THE), on the **BANKSIDE**, **SOUTHWARK**, in the liberty of Paris Garden was a theatre in repute anterior to 1598 and derived its name from "a house or tenement called the Swan," mentioned in the Charter of Edward VI., granting the Manor of Southwark to the City of London. It fell into decay in James I.'s reign, and before the suppression of the stage in 1642 was used for the exhibition of fencers.† View of "The Swan Theatre" forms the vignette to the third volume of Collier's *Annals of the Stage*.

SWAN, at **CHARING CROSS**. No. 333 Mr. Akerman's curious collection "Tradesmen's Tokens, current in London and its vicinity between the years 1664 and 1672," is a swan holding a sprig in its bill with the inscription, "Marke Ric at the Swan against the Mewes, 1665. Half Penny." The Swan was a celebrated tavern, and is the subject of a good and

† Malone's *Shakspeare*, by Boswell, iii. 344.

‡ Collier's *Annals*, iii. 321.

§ Malone, by Boswell, iii. 56.

preserved by Aubrey, and confirmed Powell, the actor, in the dedication to Treacherous Brothers, 4to, 1696.

GRACE BY BEN JONSON, EXTEMPORE, BEFORE
KING JAMES.

Our King and Queen, the Lord God blesse,
The Palsgrave and the Lady Besse ;
And God blesse every living thing
That lives and breathes and loves the King.
God blesse the Councill of estate,
And Buckingham the fortunate.
God blesse them all, and keepe them safe,
And God blesse me, and God blesse Raph.

The King was mighty inquisitive to know who Raph was. Ben told him 'twas the drawer at Swanne Taverne by Charing-crosse, who drew good Canarie. For this drollery his Matiee him an hundred poundes."—*Aubrey*, iii. 415.

SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, LAD LANE. An old inn, tavern, and booking and el office, from which coaches and wags started to the north of England ; a aption of Swan with two Nicks, the s made by the Lord Mayor, as Con- tor of the Thames, on the swans on river within his jurisdiction. By an w (or custom, rather) every swan that n under London Bridge belonged, by n of office, to the Lieutenant of the r.

The Carriers of Manchester doe lodge at the Neck'd Swan in Lad Lane, between Great l Street, and Milk Street End."—*Taylor's Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

There was a house with this sign, in 1632, an-ally, Southwark.*

SWEDISH CHURCH, PRINCE'S SQUARE,
LIFFE HIGHWAY. Baron Swedenborg, (172), founder of the sect of Sweden- ans, lies buried in this church.

SWEETING'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, at st end of the Royal Exchange, was so

urchwardens' Accounts of St. Saviour's.

called after John Sweeting, who owned considerable property on this spot at the time of the Great Fire of 1666.*

"6. Aug. 1731. Died Mr. Charles Sweeting, an eminent grocer Without Bishopgate, and Deputy of that part of the ward, possessed of a plentiful Estate at the East End of the Royal Exchange."—*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 14th, 1731.

SWITHIN'S (ST.) BY LONDON STONE. A church in CANNON STREET, in Walbrook Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren immediately after. It serves as well for the parish of St. Mary Bothaw, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for St. Mary, and the present incumbent, Rev. H. S. Watkins, for St. Swithin's. The last leaf of a mouldering register records (Dec. 1st, 1663) the marriage of Dryden, the poet, to the Lady Elizabeth Howard. This interesting entry escaped the anxious researches of Malone. They were married in the old church. [*See* London Stone.]

SWITHIN'S (ST.) LANE, KING WIL- LIAM STREET. In this lane is *Salters' Hall*. On the west side, (standing back), is the counting-house of Baron Rothschild, the great stock-broker and millionaire.

SYMONDS' INN, CHANCERY LANE. A series of private tenements let to students of the law and others, and so called, it is thought, from Thomas Simonds, gentleman, buried in St. Dunstan's in the West in June, 1621. He was apparently the great uncle of Sir Simonds D'Ewes.† The Masters in Chancery had formerly their offices here.

SYTHE (ST.), or, ST. OSYTH. [*See* St. Bennet Sherchog ; Sise Lane.]

* Addit. MS. in the British Museum, No. 5085, fol. 138.

† Collect. Top. et Geneal., v. 208. Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, i. 40.

TABARD (THE), or, **TALBOT INN,** **SOUTHWARK,** the Tabard of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, is No. 75 on the south side of Borough High-street, about a quarter of a mile from the Surrey side of London Bridge.

"A tabard is a jaquet or sleeveless coat, worn of times past by Noblemen in the warres, but now only by Heraults, and is called theyre coate of Armes in servise. It is the signe of an Inu in Southwarke by London, within the which was the lodging of the Abbott of Hyde by Winchester.

his was the Hostelry where Chaucer and the other Pilgrims met together, and with Henry Baily their hoste, accorded about the manner of their journey to Canterbury. And whereas through time it hath been much decayed, it is now by Master J. Preston, with the Abbot's house thereto adjoynd, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much encreased, for the receipt of many guests."—*Spreght's Chaucer*, fol. 1598.

"Befell that in that season, on a day,
In Southwarke at the Tabard, as I lay,
Redie to wander on my Pilgrimage
To Canterburie with devout courage,
At night was come into that hosterie,
Well nine-and-twentie in a companie,
Of sundrie folke, by adventure y fall,
In fellowship, and pilgrims were they all,
That toward Canterburie wolden ride;
The chambers and the stables weren wide,
And well we were cased at the best," &c.

Chaucer.

The sign was changed from The Tabard to The Talbot about the year 1676, and Berton describes it under its new name in his modernised version of Chaucer's prologue. The Tabard and The Talbot are two such distinct names, that a succeeding landlord found it necessary to distinguish Chaucer's inn by the following inscription on the frieze of the beams which hung across the road, and from the centre of which the sign was suspended:—"This is the inne where Sir Jeffry Chaucer and the nine and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383." In 1763, when the signs of London were taken down, this inscription was set up over the gateway. The best and oldest view of The Tabard is in Urry's Chaucer, (fol. 1721). No part of the existing inn is of the age of Chaucer, but a good deal of the age of Elizabeth, when Master J. Preston newly repaired it.

"I see all the Pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales, their humours, their features and their very dress, as distinctly as if I had supped with them at the Tabard in Southwarke."—*Dryden.*

TALBOT (THE). [*See The Tabard.*]

TALLOW CHANDLERS' HALL, 1, 5, **DOWGATE HILL.** The Company was incorporated by Edward IV., and is the 2 on the City list.

TANFIELD COURT, **TEMPLE,** was called from Sir Laurence Tanfield, Ch Baron of the Exchequer in 1607.* No. 3 lived Robert Keek, who bought Chandos Portrait of Shakspeare from M Barry. Keek died at Paris in 1719, leav his chambers ("No. 3, Tanfield Court Temple") and the contents of them to cousin, Francis Keek, of Great Tew, Oxfordshire, Esq.

TART HALL, "without the gate of **JAMES'S PARK,** near Buckingham House was built (the new part at least) in 16 by Nicholas Stone, the sculptor,† Alatheia, Countess of Arundel, wife Thomas, the magnificent Earl of Arundel and descended to her second son, the fortunate William, Lord Viscount Staffo beheaded in 1680, on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates and others. A memory of the house is still preserved in *Stafford* adjoining.

"The Committee of Lords being informed some important papers were hid in a wall at Tart Hall, they sent to break it, and in a copper found those which the Attorney-General says gave more light into the plot than all they had merly seen, but most particularly against Lord Stafford."—*Algernon Sydney's Letters to H Savile*, p. 74.

"The parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields crosses James-street against Tart Hall, which it passes through, and on the garden wall at the processing there is a boy whipt, (a custom used to member the parish bounds), for which he had some small matter, as about 2*d.*, given him: like custom is observed at or by Tyburn gallo—*Strype*, B vi., p. 67.

"The remainder of the Arundelian Collee was preserved at Tart Hall, without the gate St. James's Park, near Buckingham House. The curiosities, too, were sold by auction in 1720, the house itself had been lately demolished. Mead bought the head of Homer, now in British Museum. The sale produced 653*5*s**—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, ii. 153.

"Some carved seats, by Inigo Jones, were chased from Tart Hall, and placed in a temple Chiswick by Lord Burlington."—*Ibid.*, ii. 148.

"Mr. Walpole, who saw Tart Hall at the first of the second sale, informed me that it was very large, and had a very venerable appearance—*Pennant.*

Among the Harleian MSS. (No. 6272)

* Dugdale's Origines Juridicales, p. 146.

† Walpole's Anecdotes, ii. 63.

Memorial of all the Roomes at Tart
 II: And an Inventory of all the House-
 hold Stuffes and goods there, except of six
 comes at the north end of the ould Build-
 ing (w^{ch} the Right Honorable the Countess
 Arundell hath reserved unto her pecu-
 niary use) and Mr. Thomas Howard's closett,
 the 8th of September, 1641." In the "Foot-
 man's Hall," were "Foure pictures hanging
 on the walls thereof—1st. A Gundelowe;
 2d. A Mountebanke; 3rd. A Brave.
 King Henry 7, his wife and children."
 The Great Roome, or Hall," was situated
 next to the Banketing House." "My
 Bed's Room" was hanged with yellow and
 green taffeta. A closet on the west side
 of the floor covered with a carpet of
 cow leather. The roof of one of the
 rooms was decorated with a "picture of
 the Fall of Phaëton." Mr. Arden's room
 was "hanged with Scotch plad." Several
 pictures are mentioned with their artists'
 names—Diana and Actæon, by Titian, (now
 in the Bridgewater Gallery?); Jacob's
 Dream, by Bassano, (now at Hampton
 Court?); A Martyrdom, by Tintoret; The
 Divinity of Our Saviour, by Honthorst. No
 names are mentioned. The site is marked
 in Walthorne's Map of London, 1658.

TASEL CLOSE. [See Artillery Ground.]

TATTERSALL'S, in GROSVENOR PLACE,
 entered by a narrow lane, at the side of St.
 George's Hospital: a celebrated mart for
 the sale of horses, and so called after
 Richard Tattersall, (d. 1795), originally a
 dining room to the second and last Duke
 of Kingston. Tattersall acquired the foun-
 dation of his fortune by the purchase, for
 200*l.*, of the celebrated horse "High-
 flyer." All horses for sale must be sent on
 Friday before the day of sale. The
 days of sale are Mondays throughout the
 year, and Thursdays in the height of the
 season. Here is a subscription-room, under
 the revision of the Jockey Club, and attended
 by all the patrons of the turf, from noble-
 men down to innkeepers. Days of meeting,
 Monday and Thursday throughout the year.
 Betting days, Tuesday after the Derby,
 Friday after the St. Leger. It is neces-
 sary to have an introduction from a sub-
 scriber. Annual subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.* The
 number of members is stated to be between
 one and four hundred. The betting at
 Tattersall's regulates the betting throughout
 the country.

TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK
 COURT, was so called after the Dukes of

Bedford, the ground landlords. The father
 of the celebrated William, Lord Russell,
 was created after his son's death Marquis
 of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, and was
 succeeded by his grandson, Wriothesley
 Russell, whose mother, the virtuous Lady
 Rachel Russell, was the daughter and heir
 of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southamp-
 ton, the son of Shakspeare's patron. Part
 of the Wriothesley property lay in this
 neighbourhood. [See Southampton House.]
Eminent Inhabitants.—John Pinkerton, the
 historian, at No. 9; here his depraved
 mode of life was the cause of continual
 quarrels with abandoned women.—Mary
 Anne Clarke, while mistress of the Duke of
 York, lived for a long time at No. 34. The
 same house (No. 34) was subsequently occu-
 pied by Galt, the novelist, and Douce, the
 antiquary.—Francis Baily, President of the
 Royal Astronomical Society, at No. 37 from
 1825 to 1844.

"The house stands isolated in a garden, so as to
 be free from any material tremor from passing
 carriages. A small observatory was constructed
 in the upper part. The building in which the
 earth was weighed and its bulk and figure cal-
 culated, the standard measure of the British
 nation perpetuated, and the pendulum experiments
 rescued from their chief source of inaccuracy,
 can never cease to be an object of interest to
 astronomers of future generations."—*Sir John
 Herschell.*

"Tavistock House" was long the residence
 of James Perry, editor of the *Morning
 Chronicle* during the great days of that
 celebrated Whig paper.

TAVISTOCK ROW, COVENT GARDEN.
 A row of houses, fourteen in number, on
 the south side of Covent-garden Market.
 In No. 4 (at the West-end corner of Tavis-
 tock-court) lived Miss Reay, the mistress of
 Lord Sandwich, killed in the Piazza, (1779),
 by Hackman, in a fit of frantic jealousy.

"A Sandwich favourite was this fair,
 And her he dearly loved;
 By whom six children had, we hear;
 This story fatal proved.

A clergyman, O wicked one,
 In Covent Garden shot her;
 No time to cry upon her God,
 Its hop'd he's not forgot her."

*Grub-street Ballad on Miss Reay, quoted by Sir
 Walter Scott in his Essay on Imitations of the
 Ancient Ballad.*

Hackman was recruiting at Huntingdon;
 appeared at the ball; was asked by Lord
 Sandwich to Hinchinbrooke; was introduced
 to Miss Reay, became violently enamoured

of her, made proposals, and was sent into Ireland, where his regiment was. He sold out; came back on purpose to be near the object of his affection; took orders, but could not bend the inflexible fair in a black coat more than in a red. He could not live without her. He meant only to kill himself, and that in her presence; but seeing her coquet at the play with Macnamara, a young Irish Templar, he determined suddenly to dispatch her too. [See Tyburn.] — In the upper part of the same house died Charles Macklin, at the great age of ninety-seven, or even more. Here the elder Mathews called to give the aged actor a taste of his boyish quality for the stage. — In No. 5 William Vandervelde the younger died, in 1707;* and in 1799, in the front room of the second floor of the same house, died Thomas Major, the engraver.† “The palm,” says Walpole, “is not less disputed with Raphael for his history than with Vandervelde for his sea pieces.” No. 13 was Zincke’s, the celebrated miniature painter. Nathaniel Dance was a subsequent inhabitant of the same house; but one still more celebrated was Peter Pindar, who wrote many of his invectives against George III. and the Royal Academy in the garret of No. 13.

TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Richard Leveridge, the celebrated singer, kept the tavern in this street after his retirement from the stage. Here he brought out “A Collection of Songs, with the Music by Mr. Leveridge. In two volumes. London: Engraved and Printed for the Author, in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, 1727.”

TEMPLE (THE). A liberty or district between FLEET STREET and the Thames, and so called from the Knights Templar, who made their first London habitation in Holborn, in 1113, and removed to Fleet-street, or the New Temple, in 1184. Spenser alludes to this London locality in his beautiful Prothalamion:—

“those bricky towers †

The which on Thames’ broad aged back doe ride,
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There whilom wont the Templar Knights to bide,
Till they decayed through pride.”

At the downfall of the Templars, in 1313, the New Temple in Fleet-street was given

* Smith’s Nollekens, i. 190. † Ibid., ii. 336.

‡ The Fire of London was stopped in its march westward by the brick buildings of the Temple. The houses in Fleet-street were of wood. [See Ram Alley.]

by Edward II. to Aymer de Valence, E of Pembroke, whose tomb, in Westminster Abbey, has called forth the eulogistic erasmism of the classic Flaxman. At the E of Pembroke’s death the property passed the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, [St. John’s Gate], by whom the Inner and Middle Temples were leased to the students of the Common Law, and the Outer Temple to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, a Lord Treasurer, beheaded by the citizens of London in 1326. No change took place when the Temple property passed to the Crown, at the dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., and the students of the two Inns of Court remained the tenants of the Crown till 1608, when James I., by letters patent, conferred the two Temples on the Benchers of the two societies and their successors for ever. [Inner Temple; Middle Temple; Essex House.] There are two edifices in the Temple well worthy of a visit: the Temple Church, (serving for both Temples), and the *Middle Temple Hall*.

The Temple Church was the church of the Knights Templar, and is divided into two parts, the Round Church and the Church of the Round Church (transition Norman work) was built in the year 1185, as an inscription in Saxon characters, formerly the stone work over the little door next to the cloister, recorded, and dedicated by Helricus, Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Church (pure Early English) was finished in 1212. The restorations and alterations, made in 1839-42, at a cost of 70,000*l.*, amount nearly to the re-construction of the Church, and are in correct twelfth and thirteenth century taste; but it is much to be lamented that the changes were of so sweeping character that the interest of association was not regarded, and that the monuments to several great men (though architectural out of place) were not suffered to remain in the arcades and compartments in which they were first erected. *Observe*.—Entrance doorway, (very fine); two groups of monumental effigies, in Round Church, Knights Templar, cross-legged, (names unknown, at least very uncertain); the figure between the two columns on the south-east having a foliage-ornament above the head, and the feet resting upon a lion, represents, it is said, William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, (d. 1119), Earl Marshal and Protector of England during the minority of Henry III.; monument of white marble, left of the altar, to the

urned Selden,* (d. 1654; he is buried beneath); and in the Triforium, (ascended a narrow staircase), the tombs of Plowden, the jurist; Martin, to whom Ben Jonson alludes his Poetaster; Howell, the letter-writer, (d. 1666); Edmund Gibbon.

"My family arms are the same which were borne by the Gibbons of Kent in an age when the College of Heralds religiously guarded the distinctions of blood and name; a lion rampant, argent, between three schallop shells argent, a field azure. I should not, however, have been tempted to blazon my coat of arms were it not connected with a whimsical anecdote. About the reign of James I. the three harmless schallop shells were changed by Edmund Gibbon, Esq., to three ogresses, or female cannibals, with a sign of stigmatising three ladies, his kinswomen, who had provoked him by an unjust lawsuit. At this singular mode of revenge, for which he obtained the sanction of Sir William Seager, king's arms, soon expired with its author; and on his monument in the Temple Church the monsters perish, and the three schallop shells resume their proper and hereditary place."—*Gibbon*.

The so-called Penitential Cell on the cork-staircase leading to the gallery. In the wall-ground east of the Choir, and without the building, Oliver Goldsmith was buried, the 9th of April, 1774, at 5 o'clock in the evening. The place is undistinguished; a tablet recently erected in a recess on the north side of the Choir commemorates the circumstance. The Round was used as a place where lawyers received their clients, and occupied his own particular post, like a merchant upon 'Change.

"*Face*. Here's one from Captain Face, sir, [to *Surly*]
Desires you meet him in the Temple Church
Some half hour hence."

Ben Jonson, The Alchemist.

"*Face*. I have walk'd the Round
All now, and no such thing."—*Ibid.*

And for advice 'twixt him and us he had made
Choice of a lawyer, a mercer, and a merchant, who
That morning were appointed to meet him in the

"His grave was about ten foot deepe or better,
and up a good way with bricks, of which also
the bottome was paved, but the sides at the bottome
about two foot high were of black polished
stone, wherein his coffin (covered with black
marble) lyeth, and upon that wall of marble was
recently lett downe a huge black marble stone of
great thickness, with this inscription: 'Hic jacet
Johannis Seldeni, qui obiit 30 die Novembris
1654.' Over this was turned an arch of brick
work, the House would not lose their ground) and
that was throwne the earth," &c.—*Aubrey*,
p. 33.

Temple Church."—*Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales*, 4to, 1604.

"Retain all sorts of witnesses

That ply i' the Temples under trees,
Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts
About the cross-legg'd knights their hosts;
Or wait for customers between
The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn."

Hudibras, Pt. iii., C. iii.

"*Courtin*. I shall be ere long as greasy as an
Alsatian bully; this flapping hat, pinned up on
one side, with a sandy weather-beaten peruke,
dirty linen, and to complete the figure, a long
scandalous iron sword jarring at my heels. My
companions the worthy Knights of the most noble
order of the Post, your peripatetic philosophers of
the Temple Walks."—*Otway, the Soldier's Fortune*,
4to, 1681.

Nor was this custom forgotten when the
present cloisters were rebuilt, after the Great
Fire of 1666.

"I remember that after the fire of the Temple,
it was considered whether the old cloister walks
should be rebuilt, or rather improved into cham-
bers; which latter had been for the benefit of the
Middle Temple. But in regard it could not be
done without the consent of the Inner houses, the
Masters of the Middle houses waited upon the
then Mr. Attorney Finch, to desire the concurrence
of his society, upon a proposition of some benefit
to be thrown in on his side. But Mr. Attorney
would by no means give way to it, and reproved
the Middle Templars very bitterly and eloquently
upon the subject of students walking in evenings
there, and putting cases 'which,' he said, 'was
done in his time, as mean and low as the buildings
were then, however it comes,' said he, 'that such
a benefit to students is now made so little account
of.' And, thereupon, the cloisters, by the order
and disposition of Sir Christopher Wren, were
built as they now stand."—*North's Life of Lord
Keeper Guildford*, ed. 1826, i. 27.

The Preacher at the Temple is called Master
of the Temple. This was once an appoin-
tment of greater dignity and expectations
than it is now.† The learned and
judicious Hooker, author of the Ecclesiastical

* Evelyn received the first rudiments of his
education in the church porch at Wotton.

† When Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, was
Master of the Temple, the sees of Canterbury and
London were vacant about the same time, (1748);
this occasioned an epigram upon Sherlock.

"At the Temple one day Sherlock taking a boat,
The waterman asked him, 'Which way will
you float?'

'Which way?' says the doctor; 'why, fool, with
the stream!'

To St. Paul's or to Lambeth was all one to him."

The tide in favour of Sherlock was running to St.
Paul's. He was made Bishop of London.

Polity, was for six years Master of the Temple—"a place," says Izaak Walton, "which he accepted rather than desired." Travers, a disciple of Cartwright, the Non-conformist, was then lecturer; and Hooker, it was said, preached Canterbury in the forenoon, and Travers Geneva in the afternoon. The Benchers were divided; and Travers, being first silenced by the Archbishop, Hooker resigned, and in his quiet parsonage of Boscombe renewed the contest in print, in his Ecclesiastical Polity. In this church Archbishop Usher preached the funeral sermon of the learned Selden. The organ was made by Father Schmydt, or Smith, in honourable competition with a builder of the name of Harris. Blow and Purcell, then in their prime, performed on Father Smith's organ on appointed days; and till Harris's was heard, every one believed that Smith's must be chosen. Harris employed Baptiste Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, "to touch his organ," which brought it into favour; and thus the two continued vieing with each other for near a twelvemonth. The decision at length was left to the notorious Judge Jefferies, who decided in favour of Father Smith. Smith excelled in the diapason, or foundation stops; Harris principally in the reed stops. The choral services on a Sunday are well performed, and well attended. The Round of the church is open to all, but the Choir is reserved for the Benchers and students. Strangers are admitted by the introduction of a member of either Temple. Shakspeare has made the "Temple Gardens"—a fine open space, fronting the Thames—the place in which the distinctive badges (the white rose and red rose) of the houses of York and Lancaster were first assumed by their respective partizans.

"*Suffolk*. Within the Temple Hall we were too loud:

The garden here is more convenient.

* * * * *

"*Plantagenet*. Let him that is a true-born gentleman,

And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

"*Somerset*. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,

But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

* * * * *

"*Plantagenet*. Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset?

"*Somerset*. Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet?

* * * * *

"*Warwick*. This brawl to-day
Grown to this faction in the Temple Gardens,
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."
Shakspeare, First Part of Henry VI., Act. ii., sc.

It would now be impossible to revive scene in the supposed place of its origin, such is the smoke and foul air of London that the commonest and hardiest kind rose has long ceased to put forth a bud the Temple Gardens. The Temple is wall in on every side, and protected with gates. There is no poor-law within its precinct and it is said that the Temple Church though it possesses a font, is the only church in which a christening never took place. This, however, is only a vulgar error. [Inner Temple Lane; Middle Temple Lane; King's Bench Walk; Paper Building; Hare Court; Elm Court; Ram Alley; Crown Office Row; Fig Tree Court; Brick Court.]

TEMPLE BAR. A gateway of Portland stone, separating the Strand from Fleet street; the City from the shire. [See Strand Lane.]

"Temple Bar is the place where the freedmen of the City of London and the Liberty of the City of Westminster doth part: which separation is anciently only Posts, Rails and a Chain; such now are at Holbourn, Smithfield and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards there was a House of Timber erected cross the street, with a narrow gateway and an entry on the south side of it under house."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 278.

The gate, described by Strype, was taken down after the Great Fire, and the present Bar erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1670. On each side, in niches, are the statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and on the west side, those of Charles I. and Charles II. all by John Bushnell, who died in 1700. There is a curious custom connected with Temple Bar which deserves description. The gates are invariably closed by the Civil authorities whenever the Sovereign has occasion to enter the City, and are closed at other time. The visit of the Sovereign, indeed, a rare occurrence—confined to thanksgiving in St. Paul's for some important victory, or the opening of a public building like the New Royal Exchange. The herald sounds a trumpet before the gate, another herald knocks—a parley ensues, the gates are then thrown open, and the Lord Mayor for the time being makes o

* Pennant assigns the statue of Elizabeth to a Dane of Denmark.

the sword of the City to the Sovereign, who graciously returns it to the Mayor. Stow describes in his *Annales* a scene like this, when Queen Elizabeth was on her way to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Armada.

"Over the gate of the Temple Bar, were placed the waiters of the City: and at the same bar the Lord Mayor and his brethren, the Aldermen in a row, received and welcomed her Majesty to her City and Chamber, delivering to her hands the sceptre [sword], which after certain speeches had, her Highness redelivered to the Mayor, and he again taking his horse bare the same before her." *Stow's Annales*.

When Cromwell and the Parliament dined in the City in state, on June 7th, 1649, the same ceremony was observed; the Mayor, John Whitelocke, delivering up the sword to the speaker, "as he used to do to the King." Queen Anne went through the same ceremony on her way to St. Paul's to return thanks for the Duke of Marlborough's victories, and Queen Victoria on her way to the Mall to open the Royal Exchange. The mutilated remains of Sir Thomas Armstrong, the head and quarters of Sir William Perkins, and the quarters of Sir John Friend, were among the early ornaments of the present Bar. Armstrong was concerned in the Rye House Plot; Perkins and Friend in an attempt to assassinate William III. The heads of the victims of the fatal "'45" were the last placed upon the Bar. "I have been this morning at the Tower," Walpole writes to Montague, Aug. 16th, 1746, and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting viewing-glasses at a halfpenny a look." "I remember," said Johnson, "once being with Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. While surveyed Poets' Corner, I said to him:—*Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscabitur istis.*"

When we got to the Temple Bar he stopped, pointed to the heads upon it, and slyly whispered me:—

Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscabitur istis."

Johnson was a Jacobite at heart. The last heads which remained on the Bar were those of Fletcher and Townley.* "Yesterday," says a news writer of the 1st of April, 1722, "one of the rebels' heads on Temple Bar fell down. There is only one head now remaining." The interior of the Bar is raised from the City, by Messrs. Child, the bankers, as a repository for the ledgers and

cash books of their house. The best view of the Bar and the adjacent buildings on the City side is a view by Michael Angelo Rooker, painted in 1772,* and now in the possession of Messrs. Child.

TEMPLE CHURCH. [See The Temple.]

TEMPLE STAIRS. At the bottom of Middle-Temple-lane, and now blocked up.

"We were no sooner come to the Temple Stairs, but we were surrounded with a crowd of Watermen, offering us their respective services. Sir Roger, after having looked about him very attentively, spied one with a wooden leg, and immediately gave him orders to get his boat ready."—*Spectator*, No. 283.

TEMPLE EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, near TEMPLE BAR. Here the Fire of London stopped. Several of Goldsmith's letters are dated from this house, which ceased to be a coffee-house about the year 1810.

TENISON'S (ARCHBISHOP) LIBRARY, CASTLE STREET, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, immediately behind the National Gallery, founded in 1684, by Dr. Tenison, then vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by a fund of 112*l.* 10*s.* per annum, derived from old South Sea Annuities, South Sea Stock, and from 73*l.* a year, granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in lieu of a house in St. Martin's-lane, pulled down during the improvements of 1828-9. The origin of the library is related by Evelyn.

"15th Feb. 1683-4. Dr. Tenison communicated to me his intention of erecting a Library in St. Martin's parish, for the public use, and desired my assistance, with Sir Christopher Wren, about the placing and structure thereof. A worthy and laudable design. He told me there were 30 or 40 young men in Orders in his parish, either governors to young gentlemen, or chaplains to noblemen, who being reproved by him on occasion for frequenting taverns or coffee-houses, told him they would study or employ their time better if they had books. This put the pious Doctor on this design."—*Evelyn*.

The library, of 4000 volumes, is open to the parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. James's, Westminster; St. Anne's, Soho; and St. George's, Hanover-square. There is a news room attached, but that is a modern innovation, (since 1839): an early Chaucer MS. is the chief treasure of the collection.

THAMES (THE). The noblest commer-

* Ann. Reg., fol. 1766, p. 52.

* Edwards's Anecdotes, p. 265.

cial river in the world, yet converted into a sewer both above and below London; a sweet flowing stream about Richmond and Twickenham; still higher up, about Pangbourne, (where you may catch some pleasing glimpses from the Great Western Railway), pastoral and pretty; and at the Nore and Sheerness, where the Medway joins it, an estuary where the navies of the world may sail uncrowded, or ride safely at anchor. It rises in Gloucestershire, and passing Oxford, Windsor, Hampton Court, Twickenham, Richmond, Fulham, Chelsea, London, and Greenwich, falls into the English Channel at a distance of 60 miles from London. From London Bridge to King's Head Stairs, at *Rotherhithe*, is called the Upper Pool; from thence to *Cuckold's Point*, the Lower Pool; thence to Deptford Dockyard, Limehouse Reach; thence to Enderby's Ropehouse, Greenwich Reach; thence to Blackwall Point, Blackwall Reach. At very high tides, and after long easterly winds, the water at London Bridge is very often brackish. Spenser calls it "The silver-streaming Thames;" Middleton and Herrick, "The silver-footed Thamesis." Denham has sung its praises in some noble couplets, and Pope described its banks with the accuracy of a Dutch painter in his ludicrous imitation of Spenser's manner.

"O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not
dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."
Sir John Denham.

"I take it ill you should say anything against the Mole; it is a reflection, I see, cast at the Thames. Do you think that rivers which have lived in London and its neighbourhood all their days, will run roaring and tumbling about, like your Tramontane torrents in the North. No, they only glide and whisper."—*Gray (the poet) to Mr. Wharton, Aug. 13th, 1754.*

"The morning was fair and bright, and we had a passage thither [from London to Gravesend] I think as pleasant as can be conceived; for take it with all its advantages, particularly the number of fine ships you are always sure of seeing by the way, there is nothing to equal it in all the rivers of the world. The yards of Deptford and Woolwich are noble sights. . . . We saw likewise several Indianmen just returned from their voyage. . . . The colliers likewise, which are very numerous and even assemble in fleets, are ships of great bulk; and if we descend to those used in the American, African, and European trades, and pass through those which visit our own coasts, to the small craft that lie between Chatham and the Tower, the whole forms a most pleasing object to

the eye, as well as highly warming to the heart of an Englishman, who has any degree of love for his country, or can recognise any effect of the power in his constitution."—*Fielding, A Voyage to Lisbon.*

"An alderman of London reasonably (as thought) affirmed that although London received great nourishment by the residence of the parliament, yet it stood principally by the advantage of the situation upon the river; for when, as time, it was told him by a courtier that Queen Mary in her displeasure against London, had appointed to remove with the parliament and term to Oxford, this plain man demanded whether she meant to divert the river Thames from London or not, and when the gentleman had answered 'No,' 'Then,' quoth the alderman, 'by God's grace shall do well enough at London whatsoever becomes of the term and parliament.'"—*An Apology for the City of London: in Stow's Survey, 1598.*

Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond, and her body was brought with great pomp by water to Whitehall.

"The Queen was brought by water to Whitehall. At every stroke the oars did tears let fall: More clung about the barge; fish under water Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam below after.

I think the bargemen might with easier thing
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes.
For howsoever, thus much my thoughts I
cannot seean'd

Sh'ad come by water, had she come by land.
Contemporary Epitaph in Camden's Remains, p.

Cowley died at Chertsey, on the Thames, and his body was carried by water to Whitehall:

"Oh, early lost! what tears the river shed
When the sad pomp along his banks was led
Pope, Windsor Forest

Nelson's body was brought in great state by water from Greenwich to Whitehall. State prisoners, committed from the Court Chamber to the Tower or the Fleet, were invariably taken by water. The Thames that carried, in the reign of James II., ten seven bishops to the Tower, was made the repository of the Great Seal of England, which James, in his flight, threw into the river while crossing in a small boat from Millbank to Lambeth. It was accidentally fished up a few months after. The Thames was frozen over in the winters of 1564-5, 1608, 1634-5, 1683-4, 1715-16, 1739-40, 1789, and 1814. The frost of 1683-4 is known as Frost or Blanket Fair, and was kept with peculiar honours, such as the establishment of a printing-press and the roasting of an ox whole.

"The weather is so very sharp and the frost

at, that the river here is quite frozen over, so that for these three days last past, people have been over it, in several places, and many booths built on it between Lambeth and Westminster, where they roast meat and sell drink."—*The Siege of York (James II.) to the Prince of Orange* (ill. III.), Jan. 4th, 1683-4.

There is little chance of the Thames being frozen over again, since the removal of London Bridge, whose piers, by obstructing the passage of the floating ice, caused them to accumulate into one mass; the current likewise is so much stronger since the bridge was removed. The bridges were built and opened to the public in the following order:—old London Bridge in 1209; Westminster Bridge in 1705; Blackfriars Bridge in 1769; Vauxhall Bridge in 1816; Waterloo Bridge in 1817; Southwark Bridge in 1819; new London Bridge in 1831; and Hungerford Suspension Bridge in 1845. The Thames Tunnel was opened in 1843. [See all these articles.] Taylor, the water poet, was a fish and sculler or waterman on the Thames during the reign of James I. The scene of Dryden's *Essay on Dramatic Poesy* is laid on a boat on the Thames at London. The gold and silver badge, for which Doggett, the cockney, who died in 1721, bequeathed a sum of money, is rowed for every 1st of August, on the anniversary of the Hanoverian succession, by six young watermen, whose apprenticeship expired the year before. The first regatta seen in this country took place on the Thames before *Ranelagh Gardens*, June 23rd, 1775. The Thames watermen have long been famous. The race between Richmond Bridge and Westminster Bridge (14 miles 3 furlongs) rowed with tide, July 31st, 1848, by a boatman Clayton, in one hour forty-three minutes and forty-five seconds. His bet was to row the distance in one hour and fifty minutes. The first steamboat seen on the Thames was in 1816. The Thames was formerly famous for its water dialect, or cockney language, one of the privileges of the river assumed by watermen, of which Neddy and Tom Brown have both left specimens, and of which Fielding complains laughingly in his voyage to Lisbon.

Leatherhead. There's no talking to these watermen, they will have the last word."—*Ben Jonson*, 14 May, 1669. My wife and I by water, with my brother, as high as Fulham, talking and singing and playing the rogue with the western barge-men, about the women of Woolwich which made me mad." [See also 28 May, 1669].—*Pepys*. Many ladies will take a broad jest cheerfully

as from the watermen."—*Wycherley, Dedication of Plain Dealer*.

"To the knight's great surprize, as he gave the good night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them instead of returning the civility asked us what green old Put we had in the boat, and whether he was not ashamed to go a wenching at his years? with a great deal of the like Thames ribaldry. Sir Roger seemed a little shocked at first, but at length assuming a face of magistracy told us, That if he were a Middlesex Justice, he would make such vagrants know that her Majesty's subjects were no more to be abused by water than by land."—*The Spectator*, No. 383.

"It is well-known that there was formerly a rude custom for those who were sailing upon the Thames to accost each other as they passed in the most abusive language they could invent; generally however with as much satirical humour as they were capable of producing. Johnson was once eminently successful in this species of contest. A fellow having attacked him with some coarse raillery, Johnson answered him thus, 'Sir, your wife, under pretence of keeping a bawdy house, is a receiver of stolen goods.'—*Boswell*.

The sewerage of London, and the restless state of the stream from the number of steamboats passing up and down, have materially contributed to poison the purity of the water. Yet the Thames was once famous for its fish. "What should I speake," says Harrison, in 1586, "of the fat and sweet salmons, daily taken in this streame, and that in such plentie (after the time of the smelt be past) as no river in Europe is able to exceed it."* The first salmon of the season was invariably carried to the King's table, by the fishermen of the Thames; and a sturgeon caught below London Bridge was carried to the table of the Lord Mayor; if above bridge, to the table of the King or Lord High Admiral.† Evelyn records the curious circumstance that a whale 58 feet in length was killed in the Thames between Deptford and Greenwich, on June 3rd, 1653. The wind had been blowing northerly for nearly six months. Now, however, it is very different; a salmon has not been taken in the Thames for many years; and the produce of the river in and near London is confined to flounders, eels, and whitebait. The flounders and eels are small, but sweet; and the whitebait is almost peculiar to the Thames. [See Blackwall; York House.] Fishing-tackle shops are still to be seen in *Crooked-*

* Harrison's Description of England, before Holinshed, ed. 1586, p. 46.

† MS. in Lord Steward's office, dated Feb. 21st, 1607; Dugdale's Troubles, fol. 168I, p. 580.

lane, leading to *Old Swan-stairs*, where the Thames fishermen lived who attended on the London disciples of Izaak Walton, but the shoals of roach that frequented the starlings of old London Bridge were of rare occurrence before the removal of the bridge, and are now no longer to be seen. The impurity of the stream has driven bathers away—yet it was once very different. Lord Northampton, in the reign of Charles I., was taken ill of the cholice, of which he died, while washing himself in the Thames, after he had waited on the King at supper, and had supped himself. Blood concealed himself among the reeds at Battersea, in order to shoot King Charles II. while bathing in the Thames over against Chelsea. One of the darling recreations of Sir Dudley North was swimming in the Thames.

“He used that so much, that he became quite a master of it. He could live in the water an afternoon with as much ease as others walk upon land. He shot the bridge [old London Bridge] divers times at low-water, which showed him not only active, but intrepid; for courage is required to bear the very sight of that tremendous cascade, which few can endure to pass in a boat.”—*Roger North's Lives of the Norths*, 8vo, 1826, ii. 294.

The polite Earl of Chesterfield directed a letter to Lord Pembroke, (the collector), who was always swimming, “To the Earl of Pembroke, in the Thames, over-against Whitehall.”* “Last week,” says Lord Byron, the poet, in a letter dated Aug. 11th, 1807, “I swam in the Thames from Lambeth through the two bridges, Westminster and Blackfriars, a distance, including the different turus and tacks made on the way, of three miles.” The London visitor should make a point of descending the Thames by a steamboat from Chelsea to Blackwall, (the work of an hour and a half), and of observing the following places, principally on the left or Middlesex bank:—(l.), Chelsea Old Church; Chelsea Hospital; Vauxhall Bridge; (rt.), Penitentiary; (l.), Lambeth Palace; (rt.), church of St. John's, Westminster, and Houses of Parliament; Westminster Bridge; (l.), Board of Control; Montague House; Sir Robert Peel's house in Privy-gardens, (distinguished by its bay windows); (l.), Whitehall-stairs; the Great Coal Depot at Scotland-yard; Hungerford Suspension Bridge; (l.), York Water-gate, one of Inigo Jones's finest works; the Adelphi Terrace, (Garrick's house is the centre one); Waterloo Bridge; (l.), Somerset House; Temple-

gardens, and roof of Middle Temple; St. Bride's Church, (the steeple one of Wren's great works); (l.), Whitefriars, site of *Alsotia*, now partly occupied by enormous gas-works; Blackfriars Bridge; (l.) you have a very fine view of St. Paul's, the City churches; *observe* how grandly the steeple, with its dragon on the top, towers above them all, and commands attention the harmony of its proportions; Southwark Bridge; here the right or Surrey side, commonly called the Bankside, becomes interesting from its fine associations—here stood the Globe Theatre, the Bear Garden and Winchester House, and (rt.) here is the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. Now pass under London Bridge, and *observe*, (l.), the steeple of St. Magnus the Monument. Here begins the *Puddle Dock*.—(l.), Traitors' Gate and the *White Tower*; St. Katherine's Docks; (rt.), *St. Andrew's Church*; here you pass over the *Thames Tunnel*; (rt.), *Greenwich Hospital*, one of Wren's great masterpieces; the *reservoir* at Greenwich; *Blackwall Reach* &c. [See all these places, Greenwich cepted.] I cannot conclude this too but an account of a noble river, without pressing a wish that the side sewer terrace embankment scheme (so long talked about, and first projected by John Marshall the painter) may be carried out before many years are over. By narrowing the current we shall recover a large quantity of water-ground on each side, and escape from the huge unhealthy mudbanks that disfigure the river about Scotland-yard. [See *Folly*; *Puddle Dock*; *Cuckoo's Point*, &c.]

THAMES STREET, or, STOCK EXCHANGE, runs along the river bank from *Puddle Dock* to *The Tower*, and above a mile in length. That part of the street below London Bridge is called *Lower Thames-street*; and that part of it above London Bridge, *Upper Thames-street*.

“On the north side, as well as on the south of this Thames Street, are many fair houses, built for stowage, built by merchants; but towards the east end thereof, namely, over against *Gate Key*, *Wool Key*, and the *Custom House*, there have been of old time some large buildings of stone, the ruins whereof do yet remain, but first builders and owners of them are worn out of memory, wherefore the common people attribute the building to be the builder thereof, as also the *Tower* itself. Some are of another opinion and that a more likely. That this great building, was sometime the lodging appointed

* Walpole to Lady Craven, Nov. 27th, 1786.

* Stow, p. 133.

Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this, and that therefore the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth the most commonly until this day, even as were the Kings of Scotland used to be lodged next Charing Cross and Whitehall, it is likewise called Scotland [Yard]. And where the Earls Britons were lodged without Aldersgate, the street is called Britain Street" [Little Britain].—*ibid.*, p. 52.

Some excavations made for sewers in Thames led to discoveries which confirm the truth of Fitz-Stephen's assertion that London was formerly walled on the water side, and although at this time the wall was no longer standing, at that in an entire state, there was probably enough to trace its course by. This wall was first discovered at the foot of Lambeth Hill, forming an angle with Thames Street, and extending, with occasional breaks, to Queenhithe; and some thing of similar character, probably a part of the wall above, has been noticed in Thames-street, opposite Queen-street. It was from eight to ten feet thick, and about eight deep, reckoning the wall at nine feet from the present street level, and composed of ragstone and flint, with alternate courses of red and yellow, plain and curve-edged bricks, cemented by mortar, as firm and hard as the stone, from which it could not be separated. For foundation strong oaken piles were used, upon which was laid a stratum of chalk and stones, and a course of hewn sand-stones, from three to four feet long, by two and a half in width."—*Coach Smith, (Arch. Journal, i. 114).*

Thames Street gives cheeses, Covent Garden fruits, Moorfields old books, and Monmouth Street old suits."—*Gay, Trivia.*

I had rather live all my days among the seamongers' shops in Thames Street, than pass for another spring in this filthy country."—*The Coiffeur, June 13th, 1754.*

Observe.—In Upper Thames-street, walking westward to *The Tower*; church of *St. Benet*, *St. Peter's Wharf*; churchyard of *St. Peter's*, *St. Peter's Wharf*, (this church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); *Trinity*; church of *St. Mary Somerset*, (corner of *Fish-street-hill*); *Castle Baynard*, (name of the street); *Broken-wharf*; church of *St. Mildred*, *Queenhithe*; *Gardiner's-lane*, (basement of *Gardiner*, engraved by *J. T. Smith*); *Queenhithe*; church of *St. James*, *Garlick-hill*; *Vintners' Hall*; *College-hill*; *Dowry-lane*; *Allhallows the More*; *Coldharbour*; *St. Dunstons*; *Suffolk-lane* and *Merchant Tailors' Court*; *Laurence-Poultney-hill*; *Old-Swan-lane*, (here is the *Shades*, at *London Bridge*, which is highly and deservedly frequented for the excellent flavour of its wines and its moderate prices). Here the street passes under *London Bridge*. *Observe.*—In Lower Thames-

street, *Fish-street-hill*; church of *St. Magnus*, (built by *Wren*); *Pudding-lane*, (where the Great Fire of 1666 broke out); *Botolph-lane*, (so called from the church of *St. Botolph*, on your left as you ascend); *Billingsgate*; *St. Mary-at-Hill*, (so called from the church on the hill, on your left as you ascend); church of *St. Dunstan's-in-the-East*, (built by *Wren*); *Custom House*; *the Tower*.

THAMES TUNNEL, (two miles below London Bridge). A tunnel 1200 feet in length, beneath the bed of the river Thames, connecting Wapping, on the left side of the river, with Rotherhithe, or Redriff, on the right. This great work (a monument of the skill, energy, and enterprise of *Sir Isambard K. Brunel*, (d. 1849), by whom it was planned, carried out through great difficulties, and finally completed) was commenced March 2nd, 1825, closed for seven years by an inundation, which filled the whole tunnel with water, Aug. 12th, 1828, recommenced Jan. 1835, (thousands of sacks of clay being thrown into the river-bed above it), and opened to the public for public traffic March 25th, 1843. The idea of the shield, upon which *Sir Isambard Brunel's* new plan of tunnelling is founded, was suggested to him by the operations of the teredo, a testaceous worm covered with a cylindrical shell, which eats its way through the hardest wood, and has on this account been called by *Linnaeus*, *Calamitas navium*. The shield (the great feature in the Thames Tunnel operations) consisted of twelve separate parts, or divisions, each containing three cells, or thirty-six cells in all. In these cells the miners worked, protected by the shield above and in front, and backed by the bricklayers behind, who built up as fast as the miners advanced. Government lent 247,000*l.*, in Exchequer Bills, to advance the works, and the total cost is said to have been about 614,000*l.* The yearly amount of tolls and receipts is under 5000*l.*, a sum barely sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure, from the constant influx of land springs. It belongs to a public company called the Thames Tunnel Company. The descent and ascent are by cylindrical shafts of 100 steps each, and the toll for foot passengers is one penny each passenger.

THANET PLACE, FLEET STREET, was so called after the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. [See *Rose Tavern.*]

THANET HOUSE, ALDERSGATE STREET.

"And the 7 day of May 1664, being Saturdaie, about 3 o'clock in the morning dyed my sonne-in-law *John Tufton Earle* of Thanet in his house

called Thonet House, in Aldersgate-street at London in those lodgings that look towards the street, which he had about 20 years since built with freestone very magnificently." *Three Memoirs of Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery.*

[See Aldersgate Street.]

THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, St. JAMES'S STREET. A celebrated tavern, with a large room for public meetings. It stood originally on the site of the present *Concursive Club.*

"The Deanery-house may well be match'd,
Under correction, with the Thatch'd."

See p. 1, Bartholin's Exercitium Mr. F. ed.

"27 Dec. 1711. I entertained our Society at the Thatched House Tavern 1 day at dinner; but I neither had first sent for wine, the house affording none." *See p. 9, Journal to St. J.*

"In the debates on the Begony, a prin peer, remarkable for his finid deliqucy and formal adherence to etiquette, having cited pompously certain resolutions which he said had been passed by a party of noblemen and gentlemen of great distinction at the Thatched House Tavern, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in advertig to these, said, 'As to what the noble lord in the red riband told us he had heard at the alehouse!'" *Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, v. 63.*

In this tavern, Gildon has laid the scene of his *Comparison between the Two Stages*, (12mo, 1702). The present Thatched House is at No. 85; here are the Dilettanti portraits. [See Dilettanti Society.]

THAVIE'S INN, No. 57, HOLBORN. An Inn of Chancery appertaining to *Lincoln's Inn*, but sold by that society in 1771 to a Mr. Middleton. It derives its name from John Thavie, of the Armourers' Company, who in 1348 bequeathed certain houses in Holborn towards the fabric of the adjoining church of St. Andrew, still possessed by the parish, and returning a rental of 1300*l.* a year.

"I must and will begin with Thavis Inne, for besides that at my first coming to London, I was admitted for probation into that good house, I take it to be the oldest Inn of Chancery, at the least in Holborn. It was before the dwelling of an honest citizen called John Thavie an armorer, and was rented of him in the time of King Edward the 3 by the chief Professors then of the Law, viz., Apprentices, as it is yet extant in a record in the Hnstings, and whereof my Lord Coke shewed to me the transcript, but since that time it was purchased for the students and other professors of the Law of Chancery by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, about the reign of King Henry the Seventh, and retaineth the name of the old Landlord or owner Master Thavie."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1074.*

THEATRICAL FUNDS. The I lane Theatrical Fund was established by David Garrick for the relief and supported and decayed persons of the Drury company of players. The applicants for relief must be subscribers to the society the widows and children of subscribers. Office, stage-door Drury-lane Theatre. Covent-garden Theatrical Fund is similar constituted. Office, stage-door Covent-garden Theatre. Besides these two societies, is the General Theatrical Fund Association established, in 1839, for more general purposes.

THEATRE (THE), HOLYWELL.] SHOREDITCH, the earliest building erected or near London purposely for scenic exhibitions, stood on "certain housing and grounds lying and being in Holywell, in county of Middlesex," let (April 13th, 1711) by Giles Allein, of Haseleigh, in Essex, tleman, to "James Burbadge, late of Lorjoier," for twenty-one years, at the year rent of 14*l.* The house was erected at cost of John Brayne, the father-in-law of Burbadge, who advanced 600*l.* on condition that Burbadge should assign to him a moiety of the theatre and its profits. That assignment does not seem to have been executed in the lifetime of Brayne, and his widow obliged to commence proceedings in equity to compel a fulfilment of the contract. The point in dispute was afterwards moved to the Star Chamber, Allein, the ground landlord, complaining to the Privy Council the rent was partly unpaid, and that Robert Burbadge, the son, had, Dec. 2 1598, "carried the wood to the Banks and there erected a new playhouse with said wood." Allein's bill was referred to Francis Bacon, Esq., whose decision was that "the said bill is very uncertain insufficient, and that no further answer is to be made thereto."* The "new playhouse" was, I believe, the Globe, then built or enlarged.

THEOBALDS ROW or ROAD† so called because it led to Theobalds, Hertfordshire, the favourite hunting-seat of King James I. The King, on leaving Whitehall, went through the Strand, up Drury lane, and so on into Holborn, Kingsgate street, and Theobalds-road. John Le Neve lived in this row, and here he adverti

* Proceedings in the Star Chamber preserved in the Chapter-house; Shakspeare Society's Papers, iv. 63.

† Hatton's New View, p. 82.

his Monumenta Anglicana (5 vols. 8vo, 19) might be bought.

THIEVING LANE, WESTMINSTER.

Thieving-lane was so called for that thieves led that way to the Gate House, while the ordinary continued in force."—*Stow*, p. 129.

This place by some is called Bow-lane, from its being a passage into Broken Cross, or Long Ditch, a bent bow. The houses are not over well built, and divers of its inhabitants drive a trade in second-hand goods."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 63.

THOMAS (ST.) THE APOSTLE. A church in the ward of Vintry, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The sculptor who made the monumental bust and tomb of Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-Avon was Edward Johnson, a Hollander, in St. Thomas's parishes.* The church of the parish is St. Mary Aldermary.

THOMAS'S (ST.), SOUTHWARK, on the north side of St. Thomas's-street. The site of the dissolved Monastery or Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark; made a church after the dissolution of religious houses, and rebuilt as we now see it in 1702. It is now in the gift of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the church itself is in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester. The register contains the marriage, Jan. 27th, 1613, of the father and mother of John Evelyn.

THOMAS'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK. An Hospital for sick and diseased poor persons, under the management of the Corporation of the City of London, founded (1213) by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as an Almonry, or house of prayer, founded again more fully (1215) for a regular, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; bought at the dissolution of religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened by them as an Hospital for poor and diseased people, Nov. 1552. The building having fallen into decay, the governors, in 1699, solicited the benevolence of the public for its support, and with such success that the whole Hospital was (1701—) rebuilt anew. As thus restored, the Hospital consisted of three courts, with a garden between each. Three wards were built at the sole cost of Thomas Frend, Esq.; and three (on the north side of the inner court) by Thomas Guy, the munificent founder of the hospital which bears his name. Day of admission, Tuesday morning at ten. Patients stating their complaints

may receive a petition at the steward's office, to be signed by a housekeeper, who must engage to remove the patient on discharge or death, or pay 1*l.* 1*s.* for funeral. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* Of the 46,733 people under the care of the governors of this Hospital in the year 1845, 3,552 in-patients and 41,815 out-patients were cured and discharged, leaving 1232 in and out-patients remaining under cure.* *Observe.*—Church of *St. Thomas* against the south wall of the inner quadrangle; bronze statue of Edward VI., by Scheemakers; statue of Sir Robert Clayton, "the fanatick Lord Mayor" of Dryden's *Religio Laici*.

THOMAS (ST.) A WATERINGS. A place of execution for the county of Surrey, situated close to the second milestone on the *Old Kent-road*, and so called from a brook, or spring, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Chaucer's pilgrims passed it on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.

"And forth we riden a litel more than pas,

Unto the watering of Seint Thomas,

And then our host began his hors arrest."

Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

Gerard found white saxifrage, burr-reedes, &c., "in the ditch, right against the place of execution, at the end of Southwarke, nere London, called St. Thomas Waterings."†

"these are the arts

Or seven liberal deadly sciences

Of pagery, or rather paganism,

As the tides run! to which if he apply him,

He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,

A year the earlier; come to read a lecture

Upon Aquinas at St. Thomas à Waterings."

Ben Jonson, The New Inn.

John Henry, alias ap Henry, a Welchman, and author of many of the Martin Mar-Prelate tracts, was hung at St. Thomas à Waterings, May 29th, 1593; and Franklin, one of the inferior agents implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, was executed at the same place on the 9th of December, 1615.

THREADNEEDLE STREET, or, as *Stow* calls it, *Threeneedle Street*;‡ "I suppose," says *Hatton*, "from such a sign."§

"Threadneedle-street was originally *Thridneedle-street*, as *Samuel Clarke* dates it from his study there."—*D'Israeli, Cur. of Lit.*, 1 vol. ed., p. 259.

Dr. Plot writes it *Thredneedle-street* in

* *Times*, April 14th, 1846.

† *Gerard's Herbal*, fol. 1598.

‡ *Stow*, p. 69.

§ *Hatton*, p. 82.

* *Dugdale's Diary*, by *Hamper*.

1693.* Threadneedle-street runs from Bishopsgate-street to the Bank; formerly it ran to the Stocks Market, the site of the present Mansion House; but the enlargement of the Bank of England, and the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, curtailed it considerably. "The Old Lady in Threadneedle-street" has long been a vulgar name for the Bank of England. *Obscure*.—Hall of Commerce, on the north side, (where the French Church stood, and the Hospital of St. Anthony before that); Merchant Tailors' Hall, on the south side, entirely hid from view by a narrow frontage of buildings recently erected, and for which the Company receives a ground-rent of 3*l.* per foot per annum; Baltic Coffee-house, No. 58; North and South American Coffee-house and Hotel, Nos. 60 and 61; South Sea House. [*See* all these names.] The grandfather and father of Sir Philip Sydney lived in this street, in "a tenement called Lady Tate's house," on the site of a part of the House and Hospital of St. Anthony, annexed by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of St. George, in Windsor. The Dean and Canons of Windsor demised this house to Sir Henry Sydney, by an indenture, dated May 26th, 1563, for the further term of sixty years, at the yearly rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*†

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY.

"Then the Three Cranes Lane, so called not only of Three Cranes at a tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber placed on the Vintry wharf by the Thames side to crane up wines there."—*Stow*, p. 90.

"*Iniquity*. Nay, boy, I will bring thee to the bawds and the roysters,
At Billingsgate feasting with claret-wine and oysters;

From thence shoot the Bridge, child, to the Cranes in the Vintry.

And see there the gimlets how they make their entry."—*Ben Jonson, the Devil is an Ass*.

"14 May, 1660. Information was given to the Council of State that several of His Majesty's goods were kept at a fruiterer's warehouse near the Three Cranes, in Thames Street, for the use of Mistress Elizabeth Cromwell, wife to Oliver Cromwell, some time called Protector; and the Council ordered that persons be appointed to view them, and seventeen carts load of rich house stuff was taken from thence, and brought to Whitehall, from whence they were stolen."—*Mercurius Politicus Redivivus, Addit. MS. in British Museum*, 10, 116.

"New Queen Street, commonly called the Three Cranes in the Vintry, a good open street, especially

that part next Cheapside, which is best built inhabited. At the lowest end of the street, the Thames, is a pair of stairs, the usual place the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to take water to go to Westminster Hall, for the new Lord Mayor to be sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer. This place with the Three Cranes is now of an account for the Costermongers, where they have their warehouses for their fruit."—*Strype*, I, p. 13.

The host of the Bonny Black Bear, Scott's Kenilworth, makes constant men of the Three Cranes in the Vintry.

THREE CUPS (THE). A favourite London sign. Hatton enumerates three on the east side of St. John-street, near Hicks's Hall; on the west side of Brick-street, near the middle; on the east side of Goswell-street, near Aldersgate-street. Fourth is mentioned by Beaumont and Fletcher;

"You know our meeting,
At the Three Cups in St. Giles."

Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, by Dyer, iv. 4

and a fifth, (in Holborn), by Winstanley his Lives of the Poets.

"At the coming forth of this first part [of English Rogue] I being with him [Richard Hooker the author] drinking, over a glass of Rhenish made these verses upon it."—*Winstanley's Lives of the Poets*, 12mo, 1687, p. 208.

THREE LEG ALLEY, FETTER LANE. In Three-Leg-alley, (now Pemberton-row) in the parish of St. Bride's, lived and died Thomas Flatman, the miniature painter and poet.*

"Flatman who Cowley imitates with pains,
And rides a jaded Muse whipt with loose reins"
Lord Rochester

In the time of Charles II., when Flatman lived in the parish of St. Bride's, Three-Leg-alley was one of the best inhabited parts of the parish.

THREE NUNS INN, No. 10, ALDERSGATE HIGH STREET, is mentioned by De Foë as his Plague year, and is at this time famous for its punch.

"I doubt not but there may be some persons alive in the parish who can justify the name of this, and are able to show even in what part of the churchyard the pit lay better than I can; mark of it also was many years to be seen in the churchyard, on the surface lying in length, which goes by the west wall of the churchyard, out of Houndsditch, and turns east again into Whitechapel, coming out near the Three Nuns Inn."—*De Foë's Memoirs of the Plague*, ed. Brayley, p. 90.

* Evelyn's Memoirs, 4to ed., ii. 262

† This indenture is now Ashmole MS. No. 1529.

* Rate-books of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

THROGMORTON STREET is at the east corner of the BANK OF ENGLAND, as so called after Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, who is said to have been poisoned by his wife, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. There is a monument to his memory in the church of St. Catherine Cree. — Drapers' Hall, next No. 27, on the north side; Auction Mart on the south corner next the Bank.

TILTYARD STREET, MAY FAIR. Soame died here in 1737.

TILTYARD (THE), at WHITEHALL. An open space over against the Banqueting Hall, and including part of the present site in St. James's Park; a tiltyard for men and others "to exercise themselves in jousting, turning, and fighting at arms."*

Staff. And now is this Vice's dagger (Justice-hallow) become a squire; and talks as familiarly to John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw brother once in the Tiltyard, and then he burst out crying for crowding among the Marshal's men. . . . and told John of Gaunt, he beat his own back for you might have truss'd him and all his back into an eel-skin."—*Shakespeare, Second Part Henry IV., Act iii., sc. 2.*

Sage. If it were in my power, every man should draw his sword, unless in the Service, or to defend his life, person or goods, from violence, (I mean abstracted from all puncto's or points of honour), should ride the wooden horse in the Tiltyard for such first offence."—*The Tatler, No. 9.*

His predecessor of ours [said Sir Roger de Coverley] you see is dressed after this manner, and his shoes would be no larger than mine, were they a hat as I am. He was the last man that was priz'd in the Tiltyard, (which is now a court-street before Whitehall.) You see the broken staff that lies there by his right foot; he shiver'd the lance of his adversary all to pieces. . . . I don't know but it might be exactly where the site of the House [Man's] is now."—*The Spectator, No. 10.*

THE NEWS NEWSPAPER OFFICE (THE).
Printed at the Printing House Square.]

TITCHFIELD STREET (GREAT),
LEBONE. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—
John Wilson, the landscape painter, at
No. 5, in 1779. Loutherbouge, the land-
scape painter, at No. 45, from 1776 to
1780. † At No. 76, the house of Mr. Bonomi,
who died James Barry, the painter and
brother of Edmund Burke.

TITCHFIELD STREET (LITTLE),
CAVENDISH SQUARE. At No. 4, lived (1779)
William Doughty, who engraved so many
capital mezzotint portraits after Sir Joshua
Reynolds. At No. 9, under the care of a
Mrs. Gibson, Lord Nelson's daughter by
Lady Hamilton, Horatia Nelson Thompson,
was brought up. There has been so much
mystery about the mother of this child,
that this fact seems to deserve attention.

TOKEN HOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY, was
built in the reign of Charles I., on the site
of the Earl of Arundel's house and garden,
by Sir William Petty, our earliest writer on
Political Economy, and the lineal ancestor
of the present Marquis of Lansdowne.*
Sir William Petty and John Grant, for
whom Petty is said to have written the
Bills of Mortality which bear his name,
held property in the yard at the time of the
Great Fire.† Here was a building appro-
priated to the reception and delivery of
"Tokens," or, as some suppose, a mint, or
manufactory of "Tokens," the copper coin-
age of England between 1643 and 1672.
There is a great similarity, as Mr. Nightingale
observes,‡ both in fabric and device, in all
the "Tokens" issued in England, nor is
the circumstance that Token-House-yard is
close to Lotlibury, where the brass founders
resided, without its importance in the con-
sideration of this question.

"Passing through Token House Yard in Lotlibury, of a sudden a casement violently opened just over my head, and a woman gave three frightful screeches, and then cried, 'Oh Death, Death, Death!' in a most inimitable tone, and which struck me with a horror and a chillness in my very blood. There was nobody to be seen in the whole street, neither did any other window open; for people had no curiosity now in any case; nor could any body help one another; so I went on to pass into Bell Alley."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague, ed. Brayley, p. 117.*

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE, in BIRCHIN
LANE, CORNHILL.

"After all that has been said of Mr. Garrick, envy must own, that he owed his celebrity to his merit: and yet, of that himself seemed so diffident that he practised sundry little but innocent arts to insure the favour of the public. He kept up an interest in the city by appearing, about twice in a winter, at Tom's Coffee House in Cornhill, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at 'Change time; and frequented a club established for the sake of his company in the Queen's Arms Tavern in St.

* European Magazine, ii. 108.

† Addit. MS. in British Museum, 5073, art. 55.

‡ Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1849.

* Stow, p. 168.

Paul's Church Yard."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 433.

"Tom's Coffee House, May 30, 1770. There is such a noise of business and politics in the room that my inaccuracy in writing here is highly excusable. My present profession obliges me to frequent places of the best resort."—*Chatterton to his Sister*, (*Dic's Life*, p. 275).

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE, in DEVEREUX COURT. [*See Devereux Court.*] There is a letter of Pope's in print, addressed to Fortescue, his "counsel learned in the law," at this coffee-house.

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE, No. 17, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN, stood on the north side over-against *Button's*, and was so called after Thomas West, the landlord, who, Nov. 26th, 1722, threw himself in a delirium from the second floor window into the street, and died immediately.*

"N.B. Mr. Ironside has, within five weeks last past, muzzled three lions, gorged five, and killed one. On Monday next the skin of the dead one will be hung up in terrorem, at *Button's Coffee House*, over-against Tom's in Covent Garden."—*The Guardian*, No. 71.

"After the Play the best company generally go to Tom's and Will's Coffee Houses near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket, and the best of conversation till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons and Stars sitting familiarly, and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home."—*De Fol.* *A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 172.

"Mr. Murphy said, he remembered when there were several people alive in London who enjoyed a considerable reputation, merely from having written a paper in 'The Spectator.' He mentioned particularly Mr. Ince, who used to frequent Tom's Coffee House."—*Joswell, Life of Johnson*, 8vo ed., p. 504.

"The house in which I reside, (17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden,) was the famous Tom's Coffee-house, memorable in the reign of Queen Anne; and for more than half a century afterwards: the room in which I conduct my business, as a coin dealer, is that which, in 1764, by a guinea subscription among nearly seven hundred of the nobility, foreign ministers, gentry, and geniuses of the age—was made the card-room, and place of meeting for many of the now illustrious dead, and remained so till 1768; when a voluntary subscription among its members induced Mr. Haines, the then proprietor, (and the father of the present occupier of the house,) to take in the next room westward, as a coffee-room; and the whole floor *en suite* was constructed into card and conversation rooms."—*William Till, Descriptive Particulars of English Coronation Medals*.

Under Tom's Coffee-house lived T. Lewis,

the bookseller, the original publisher of Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in the last year of his life, was an inhabitant of a spungy house in this court. Here he wrote an angry letter to Whitbread, printed in *Moore's Life*, (ii. 242).

TOOLEY STREET, SOUTHWARK, in the London Bridge Station of the Southern Eastern Railway, is a corruption of Olave's-street, and derives its name from the adjoining church of *St. Olave, Southwark*. To the advertisement put forth in *Cromwell* time by Thomas Garway, the founder of Garraway's Coffee-house, is appended the following notice:—

"Advertisement. That Nicholas Brook, liv'g at the sign of the Frying-Pan in St. Tullies-street against the Church, is the only known man making of Mills for grinding of Coffee powder which Mills are by him sold from 40 to 45 shill the Mill."—*Ellis's Letters, Second Series*, iv. 61.

Here is an old public-house with the popular sign of the Royal Oak, commemorative of the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Tooley-street long continue to be famous from the well-known story related by Canning of "three tailors of Tooley-street," who formed a meeting for redress of popular grievances and though no more than three in number began their petition to the House of Commons with the universal opening of "We people of England." On the south side approached by a narrow court, is St. Saviour Grammar School. In White-Horse-court immediately adjoining, was the inn of Prior of Lewes, in Suffolk. A transition Norman crypt, part of the inn, was remaining within the last few years.

TORRINGTON SQUARE. No. 55, the last London residence of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, editor of Nelson's Despatches and Letters, and one of the ablest of recent antiquaries. He died at Boulogne 1848.

TOTHILL. A manor in Westminster, possessed, in the reign of Henry III., by John Maunsel, who rose to the dignity of Chancellor of England. Here he entertained the King and his court, the company being so numerous that they were accommodated in a large tent, or tents; his o-

* Historical Register for 1722, p. 52.

* Prospectus of Carte's Life of Ormond, dated Feb. 2nd, 1733.

house being too small. "Toot-hills" is in many parts of England, in the various forms of "Toot," Tut, Tot, Tote, &c. The names of several towns are probably derived from the same common source, as Tootbury, in Gloucestershire; Totness, in Devon; and Tutbury, in Staffordshire. The origin of Tothill, in this instance, appears to be that given in an ancient record which particularises a close called Tothill, otherwise the Beacon Field. There is a place of the same name near Marlborough Castle also called the Beacon.

It is probable, as Mr. T. Hudson suggests to me, that the close called Tothill was the highest level in the immediate vicinity of Westminster, and therefore suitable for a beacon. In Welch there is a spring or rising. Tothill Fields (particularly so called) comprised that portion of land between Tothill-street, Pimlico, and the river Thames; this is a somewhat uncertain boundary—but it is the best that can be given, for, as Jeremy Bentham says, in 1793, "If a place could exist of which it could be said that it was in no other neighbourhood, it would be Tothill Fields."*

The same year [1441] was a fighting at the field between two thefes, a pelour and a defendour, and the pelour hadde the field and victory of the defendour withinne thre strokes."—*A Chronicle* (London, 4to, 1827, p. 128.

Such scenes were not uncommon in Tothill. Stow describes a challenge of this kind, with all his usual interesting minuteness of dress and circumstance.

On the 18 of June in Trinity Terme [1571] there was a combat appointed to have been fought for a certain Manour and demaine lands belonging thereunto the Isle of Harty, adioyning to the Isle of Kent: Simon Low and Iohn Kyme Plaintifes, and had brought a writ of right against T. Paramore, who offered to defend his right against the Plaintiffes, whereupon the Plaintiffes aforesaid, according to answer his Challenge, offering likewise to give up their right to the same Manour and lands, if they could prove by Battell that Paramore had no right to the same good title to haue the same. Hereupon the Court of Common Pleas before the Judges of the said Court, a bigge, broad, strong set fellow: and the Defendant brought Hen. Nailor, Master of Defence, a proper slender man and not so tall as the Plaintiffes. Thorne cast downe a Ganntlet, which he took up. Upon the Sunday before the battell was to be tried, on the next morrow, the matter was agreed, and the parties agreed, that Paramore being

Twenty-eighth Report of Finance Committee,

in possession, should haue the land, and was bound in 500 pound to consider the plaintiffs, as upon hearing the matter the Judges should award. The Queen's Majesty was the taker up of the matter, in this wise. It was thought good, that for Paramore's assurance, the order should be kept touching the combat and that the plaintiffs Low and Kyme should make default of appearance, but that yet such as were sureties of Nailor their champions appearance, should bring him in, and likewise those that were sureties for Thorne, should bring in the same Thorne in discharge of their bond, and that the Court should sit in Tuthill fields, where was prepared one plot of ground one and twenty yardes square, double railed for the combat, without the West square, a stage being set up for the Judges, representing the Court of the Common Pleas. All the Compasses without the Lists, was set with scaffolds one above another, for people to stand and behold. There were behind the square where the Judges sate, two tents, the one for Nailor, the other for Thorne. Thorne was there in the morning timely. Nailor about seuen of the clocke came through London, apparelled in a doublet and gally-gascoigne breeches, all of crimson satin cut and raised, a hat of black veluet, with a red feather and band, before him Drums and Fifes playing: the Ganntlet that was caste downe by George Thorne, was borne before the said Nailor upon a sword's point, and his Baston (a staffe of an ell long made taper-wise, tipped with horn) with his shield of hard leather, was borne after him, by Askam a yeoman of the Queenes gard: he came into the Pallace of Westminster, and staying not long before the Hall doore, came backe into the King's streete, and so along through the Sanctuary and Tuthill streete, into the field, where he stayed till past nine of the clocke, and then Sir Ierome Bowes brought him to his tent, Thorne being in the tent with Sir Henry Cheiney long before. About ten of the clocke, the Court of Common Pleas removed and came to the place prepared: when the Lord Chief Justice with two other his associates were set, then Low was called solemnly to come in, or else hee to lose his writ of right. Then after a certaine time the sureties of Henry Nailor were called to bring in the said Nailor, champion for Simon Low, and shortly thereupon Sir Ierome Bowes leading Nailor by the hand, entred with him the Lists, bringing him downe that square by which hee entred, being on the left hand of the Judges, and so about till hee came to the next square iust against the Judges, and there making curtesie, first with one leg, and then with the other, passed forth till hee came to the middle of the place, and then made the like obeysance, and so passing till they came to the barre, there hee made the like curtesie, and his shield was held up aloft over his head: Nailor put off his neather stockes, and so bare-foote and bare-legged, saue his silke scanilonians to the ancles, and his dublet sleeues tyed up above the elbow, and bare headed, came in as is aforesaid; then were the sureties of George Thorne, called to bring in the same Thorne, and immediately Sir Henry Cheiney entred at the upper end on the right hand of the

Judges, used the like order in comming about by his side, as Nailor had before on that other side, and so comming to the barre with like obeysance, held up his shield, proclamation was made in form as followeth: The Justices commenced in the Queenes Maiesties name that no person of what estate degree or condition he be, being present, to be so hardy to give any token or signe, by countenance, speech or language, either to the prouner or to the defender, whereby the one of them may take advantage of the other: and no person remooue, but still keepe his place: and that enery person and persons keepe their staves and their weapons to themselves; and suffer neither the said prouner nor defender to take any of their weapons or any other thing, that may stand either to the said prouner or defender any auail, upon pain of forfeiture of lands, tenements, goods, chattels and imprisonment of their bodies, and making fine and ransome at the Queenes pleasure. Then was the prouner to be sworne in forme as followeth: This heare you Justices, that I have this day neither eate, drunke, nor have upon me either bone, stone, nor glasse, or any incantment, sorcerie, or witchcraft, where through the power of the Word of God might be inleased or diminished, and the deuils power encreased: and that my appeale is true, so help me God and his saints and by this booke. After this solemne order was finished, the Lord Chiefe Justice rehearsing the manner of bringing the writ of right by Simon Low, of the answere made thereunto by Paramore, of the proceeding therein, and how Paramore had chalenged to defend his right to the land by battell, by his champion George Thorne, and of the accepting the triall that was by Low, with his champion Henry Nailor, and then for default in appearance in Low, he adiudged the land to Paramore, and dismissed the champions, acquitting the sureties of their bonds. He also willed Henry Nailor to render againe to George Thorne his gantlet, whereunto the said Nailor answered, that his Lordship might command him anything, but willingly he would not render the said gantlet to Thorne except he would win it: and further he chalenged the said Thorne to play with him halfe a score blowes, to shew some pastime to the Lord Chiefe Justice, and the others there assembled: but Thorne answered, that he came to fight, and would not play. Then the Lord Chiefe Justice commending Nailor for his valiant courage, commanded them both quietly to depart the field."—*Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 669.*

"25 Aug. 1651. The Trained Bands of London, Westminster, &c., drew out into Tuttle Fields, in all about 14,000; the Speaker and divers members of the Parliament were there to see them."—*Whitlocke.*

The Maze (represented in Hollar's View of Tothill Fields) was made anew in 1672.*

"There is a Maze at this day in Tuthill Fields,

* Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Westminster, and much frequented in the summertime in fair afternoons."—*Aubrey, Anec. and Trad.* p. 105.

Here, also, was a military garden,* a bridlewell, and, as I have heard, a race-cours. The last duel in Tothill Fields, of which we have any account, took place in 1711, when Sir Cholmley Dering and a gentleman of the name of Thornhill fought with sword and pistol—their pistols so near that the muzzles touched. Dering was killed the first shot. He was to have been married the next week. The churchwarden's Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, exhibit a payment of thirty shillings to Thomas Wright, for 67 loads of soil "laid on the graves in Tothill Fields, where 1200 Scotch prisoners, taken at the Battle of Worcester, were buried."

TOTHILL, TUTHILL, or TUTTLE STREET.

"Tothill-street, a large street in Westminster between Petty France (west) and the Old Guild House (east)."—*Hatton, Svo, 1708, p. 84.*

Such is Hatton's description; but the *Guildhouse* has long been level with the ground, and *Petty France* has since been transformed into *York-street*. Our notions have also changed about its size—no one would call "a large street" now. Southerne, the poet

"Tom sent down to raise

The price of prologues and of plays,"

lived for many years at Mr. Whyte's, an oilman in Tothill-street, against Dartmouth street.† The house is still an oilman's shop. On calling there in the year 1841, when the house was undergoing, as I thought, the effectual and radical a repair, Mr. Muckle, the then tenant, informed me that his father had the business of a man named Girdler, and Girdler had the business of a man named Whyte. He knew nothing of Southerne; but had seen and admired Mr. Siddons, as Isabella, in *The Fatal Marriage*. The house has the date "1671" upon the balustraded balcony at the top, and added when the repairs were made. The Cock public-house, No. 72, is said to have been the pay-table where the workmen received their wages at the rebuilding of the Abbey by Henry III.! The rafters are principally of cedar. There is a curious hiding-place on the staircase, and in

* Tatler, No. 28.

† Letter to Dr. Richard Rawlinson, (*Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 176.*)

parlour an old massive carving in oak of the Adoration of the Magi.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. A market road, or street, leading to the prebendal manor of Tothill, Totenhall, or Tottenham Court, described in Domesday, and originally appertaining to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In 1560 the manor was demised to Queen Elizabeth for ninety-nine years, in the name of Sir Robert Dudley. In 1639, twenty years before the expiration of Queen Elizabeth's term, a lease was granted to Charles I., in the name of Sir Henry Vane. In 1649, being seized as Crown land, the manor was sold to Ralph Harrison, Esq., of London, for the sum of 3318*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* At the Restoration it reverted to the Crown; and in 1661 was granted by Charles II., for the term of forty-one years, in payment of a debt, to Sir Henry Wood. The lease was next possessed by Isabella, Countess of Arlington, in the reign of Charles II., from whom it descended to her daughter, the Duchess of Grafton; and in this way was inherited by the family of the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton, descended from Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, the notorious mistress of Charles II. The fee-simple of the manor, subject to the payment of 300*l.* per annum to the prebendary of Tottenham, was subsequently vested in the Hon. Charles Fitzroy and his heirs by an act passed in 1768, and *Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, &c.* not long after erected on the grounds belonging to the manor. The present Lord Southampton is the grandson of the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, 1st Lord Southampton of the new creation, to whom the lease was granted in 1768. The Manor-house stood at the north-west extremity of the present road, and was subsequently transformed into a public-house, known as the Adam and Eve. There is a view of it in Wilkinson, with a plan exhibiting the exact locality of the house. Here, Tottenham-Court-road, and in front of the Adam and Eve tea-gardens, Hogarth has laid the scene of his *March to Finchley*; and here, in the same gardens, (May 16th, 1855), Lunardi effected his second descent in his balloon. The grounds attached to the Adam and Eve were spacious and convenient, and the company at one time extremely respectable. As the new buildings increased, it became a place of a more prosaic resort—so much so, indeed, that the music-room was abolished, the skittle-grounds destroyed, and the gardens dug up for the foundation of the present "Eden-

street, *Hampstead-road*," the first turning on the left hand from Tottenham-Court-road. The first notice of Tottenham Court, as a place of public entertainment, is contained in the books of the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, under the year 1645, when Mrs. Stacey's maid, and two others, were fined a shilling a-piece "for drinking at *Totenhall Court* on the Sabbath daie."*

"When the sweet-breathing spring unfolds the buds,

Love flies the dusty town for shady woods.

Then Tottenham-fields with roving beauty swarm,

And Hampstead balls the City virgins warm;

Then Chelsea's meads o'erhear perfidious vows,

And the press'd grass defrauds the grazing cows."

Gay to Pulteney.

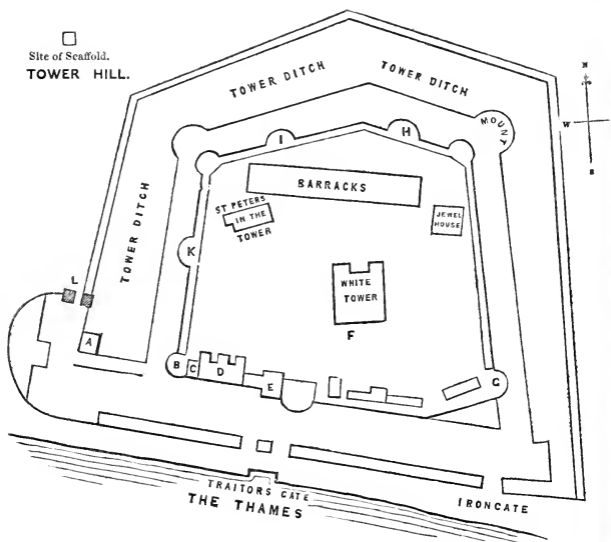
Observe.—Meux's brewhouse on the east side. On the west side Whitefield's Chapel, built by subscription under the auspices of the Rev. George Whitefield, the founder of the Methodists. The first stone was laid May 10th, 1756, and the chapel opened the 7th of November following—Whitefield preaching on the occasion to a very crowded audience. Mrs. Whitefield (d. 1768) is buried here; and here, on a monument to her memory, is an inscription to her husband, who, dying in New England, in 1770, was buried at Newbury Port, near Boston. John Bacon, R.A., the celebrated sculptor, is buried under the north gallery.

TOTTENHAM STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was living here in 1780. "The Queen's Theatre" was formerly Francis Pasquale's concert-room. It was afterwards purchased and enlarged by the directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, and subsequently converted into a theatre, under the names of the Tottenham-street, Regency, Royal West London, and Queen's Theatre.

TOWER OF LONDON, the most celebrated fortress in Great Britain, stands immediately without the City walls, on the left or Middlesex bank of the Thames, and "below bridge."

"This Tower is a citadel to defend or command the City; a royal palace for assemblies or treaties; a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders; the only place of coinage for all England at this time; the armoury for warlike provisions; the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the Crown; and general conservator of the most records of the King's courts of justice at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 23.

* Parton's History of St. Giles's, p. 239.



GROUND PLAN OF THE TOWER.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| A Lion Tower. | G Salt Tower. |
| B Middle Tower. | H Brick Tower,—Lady Jane Grey confined in. |
| C Bell Tower. | I Bowyer Tower,—Duke of Clarence murdered in. |
| D Lieutenant's Lodgings. | K Beauchamp Tower,—Anna Boleyn imprisoned in. |
| E Bloody Tower. | L Entrance Gate. |
| F Entrance to Armouries. | |

Tradition has carried its erection many centuries earlier than our records :—

“ *Prince*. Where shall we sojourn till our coronation?

“ *Gloster*. Where it seems best unto your royal self.

If I may counsel you, some day or two Your highness will repose you at the Tower.

“ *Prince*. I do not like the Tower, of any place.— Did Julius Cæsar build that place, my lord?

“ *Buck*. He did, my gracious lord, begin that place,

Which since succeeding ages have re-edified.

“ *Prince*. Is it upon record, or else reported Successively from age to age, he built it?

“ *Buck*. Upon record, my gracious lord.”

Shakspeare, King Richard III., Act iii., sc. 1.

“ This is the way

To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected Tower.”

Shakspeare, King Richard II., Act v., sc. 1.

“ Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed.”

Gray, The Bard.

There is no authority, however, to confirm tradition in the remote antiquity assigned to the Tower. No part of the existing structure is of a date anterior to the Keep, or the great square tower in the centre, called the White Tower, and this, it is well known, was built by William the Conqueror, circ. 1078.

“ I find in a fair register book containing the acts of the Bishops of Rochester, set down by Edmond de Hadenham, that William I., surnamed the Conqueror, built the Tower of London, to wit, the great white and square tower there, about the year of Christ, 1078, appointing Gundulph, then Bishop of Rochester, to be principal surveyor and overseer of that work.”—*Stow, p. 17.*

Rochester Castle was built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, (the William of Wykeham of his age), and the two buildings have many points of resemblance to one another.

“ The chapel in the White Tower, now the Record Room, is one of the most complete specimens of a Norman church, on a small scale, which remains; and in some other parts of the White Tower are early English remains.”—*Rickman.*

The Tower was formerly accessible by four gates only: the Lions' Gate, on the west side, where the lions and King's beasts were kept, and still the principal entrance; by the Water Gate, for receipt of boats and small vessels; by the Iron Gate, a great and strong gate, but not usually opened; and by Traitors' Gate, a small postern with a drawbridge, fronting the Thames, “ seldom set down but for the receipt of some great persons, prisoners.”*

* *Stow, p. 19.*

“ On through that gate misnamed, through which before

Went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More.”
Rogers's Human Life.

It was also defended by a broad, deep ditch of water, long an eyesore and unwholesome, more like a sewer than the wet ditch of a fortification; but it was drained and made a garden, as we now see it, in 1843. The towers within the fortress are called the Lion Tower; the Middle Tower; the Bell Tower, said to have been the prison of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Queen Elizabeth; the Bloody Tower, so called, it is said, from the sons of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered there, and described by the Duke of Wellington as the best if not the only good place of security, at the disposition of the officers of the Tower, in which state prisoners can be placed;* the Beauchamp, or Wakefield Tower, on the west side, the place of imprisonment of Anna Boleyn, and scratched over with inscriptions cut by prisoners confined within its walls, now a repository for the ancient inrolments of Chancery, the most valuable portion, it is said, of the public records; the Develin Tower; the Bowyer Tower, on the north side, where the Duke of Clarence, it is traditionally believed, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, on the north-east side, the prison, it is said, of Lady Jane Grey; the Martin Tower, near the site of the Jewel House; and the Salt Tower, on the east side, containing the curious sphere, with the signs of the zodiac, &c., engraved on the walls, May 30th, 1561, by Hugh Draper, of Bristol, committed to the Tower in 1560, on suspicion of sorcery and practice against Sir William St. Lowe and his lady. It is much to be regretted that the several towers, more especially the fine old Norman chapel in the White Tower, are not accessible to the public. The keeper of the Tower was called the Lieutenant of the Tower, whose lodgings were in the south-west part of the building, to the left of the Bloody Tower.†

“ Opposite to the church, at the south-west corner

* Appendix I. to Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records.

† In the Works' Accounts of the Crown Surveyor, for 1610—11, I find the following payment:—“ For building of a chamber in the Tower of London, in the Lieutenant's lodgings, having a prospect to all the three gates of the Tower, and serveth upon all occasions to call and look to the warders; whereas, before, the lieutenants were fain to send a great way about to the gates for any service.”

of the Tower Green, are 'The Lieutenant's Lodgings', a structure of the time of Henry VIII., now the residence of the Governor. In a room of this house, called the Council Chamber, the commissioners met to examine Guy Fawkes and his accomplices; an event which is commemorated by a curious monument, constructed of party-coloured marbles, and with inscriptions in Latin and Hebrew. In another part of this building has been lately discovered an inscription carved on an old mantel-piece relating to the Countess of Lenox, grandmother of James the First, 'commyttede prysner to thys Logynge for the Marige of her Sonne, my Lord Henry Darile and the Queene of Scotlande.'"—*Hewitt's Tower of London*, 12mo, 1845, p. 6.

The present head-keeper is called the Constable of the Tower, an office at present held by the Duke of Wellington. The visitor is conducted over the Tower armouries by the warders of the Tower, who wear the dress of the yeomen of the guard of the reign of Henry VIII.

"At such tyme as the Duke of Somerset was comitted Prisoner to the Tower in the raigne of Edward the vjth being Unkle to the King and Protector of the Realme, he noting the dayly and diligent attendance of the Warders of the Tower dyd out of an honorable minde to encouradg them, promise them, that when it should please God and the King to deliver him out of prison, he would procure them that favor from the King that they should weare his cloth as the yeomen of the guard dyd. The Duke not long after being set at liberty performed his promise and caused the Warders of the Tower to be sworne extraordinary of the Guard, and to weare the same Liury they doe, w^{ch} had the begynnyng by this meanes, and hath euer sithence been continewed."—*Sir W. Wade's Register*, (1605, 1611), *Addit. MS., Brit. Mus.*, No. 14,044.

The entrance is by the eastern gate, and tickets must be bought at the Ticket-office, on your right as you enter. The Armoury tickets and the Jewel-house tickets are the same price, 6d. each. The warders conduct parties of twelve in number every half-hour from half-past 10 to 4 inclusive.

The *Horse Armoury* is contained in a handsome gallery 150 feet long by 33 feet wide, built in 1826 on the south side of the White Tower. The general assignment of the suits and arrangement of the gallery were made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, and author of *A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour*. The centre is occupied by a line of equestrian figures, 22 in number, clothed in the armour of various reigns, from the time of Edward I. to James II., (1272—1688). Each suit is assigned, for the sake of chronology, to some King or knight, but none are known to have been worn by the persons to whom they are

assigned, except in a very few instances (such as Henry VIII., Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Henry, Prince of Wales, Charles I.) *Observ.*—In the centre of gallery, a suit of the time of Edward (1272—1307), consisting of a hauberk of sleeves and chausses, and a hood with cap; the emblazoned surcoat and baudric modern; the spurs are prick-spurs. Suit of the time of Henry VI., (1422—1461); the back and breastplates are flexible armour, the sleeves and skirt are of chain-mail, the gauntlets are fluted, the helmet a salade armed with a frontlet and mounted by a crest. Suit of the time of Edward IV., (1461—1483); the vamplate or guard of the tilting-lance is ancient, the war-saddle is of a somewhat later date. Suit of ribbed armour of the time of Richard III., (1483—1485), worn by Marquis of Waterford at the Eglintoun Tournament. Suit of fluted armour, German fabric, of the time of Henry V., (1485—1509), the knight dismounted; helmet is called a burgonet, and was invented by the Burgundians. Suit of fluted armour of the same reign; the armour of the helmet is complete all but the flanchards. Suit of damasked armour, known to have been worn by Henry VIII., (1509—1547); the stirrups are curious from their great size. Two suits of the same reign, called Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Suit in centre recess (behind you) of German workmanship, very fine, and originally gilt, made to commemorate the union of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon.

"The badges of this king and queen, the rose and pomegranate, are engraved on various parts of the armour. On the fans of the genouillères is a Sheaf of Arrows, the device adopted by Ferdinand the father of Katherine, on his conquest of Granada. Henry's badges, the Portcullis, Fleur-de-lys, and the Red Dragon, also appear on the edge of the lamboys or skirts are initials of the royal pair, "H. K.," united by a true-lover's knot. The same letters similarly united by a knot, which includes also a curious love-badge formed of a half rose and half pomegranate, are engraved on the croupière of the horse."—*Hewitt's Tower Armouries*, 12mo, 1845.

Suit of the time of Edward VI. (1547—1553) embossed and embellished with the badge of Burgundy and Granada, and formerly exhibited as the suit of Edward the Black Prince. Suit assigned to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, (1555). Suit actually worn by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the Earl's initials, R.D., are engraved on the genouilleres, and his cognizance of the Bear and ragged Staff on the chanfron of the horse. Suit assigned to Sir Henry Lea, (1570), and formerly exhibited as the suit of William the Conqueror. Suit assigned to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, (1581), and worn by the King's champion at the pronouncement of George II. Suit of the time of James I., formerly shown as the suit of Henry IV. Suits assigned to Sir Horace Vere and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, of the time of James I. Suit actually made for Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., richly gilt, and engraved with battles, sieges, &c. Suit assigned to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. Suit made for Charles I., when Prince of Wales. Suit assigned to Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Suit presented to Charles I., when Prince of Wales, by the Armourers' Company of the City of London; this suit (richly gilt) was laid on the coffin of the great Duke of Marlborough at his first interment in Westminster Abbey; the face of the King was carved by Grinling Gibbons. Suit, with burgonet, assigned to Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Suit assigned to James II., but evidently of William III.'s reign, from the W. R. engraved on several parts of it; the face was carved by Grinling Gibbons for Charles II. *Observe*, in other parts of the gallery, and in the cabinets, ask the warder to show them to you), suit of the time of Henry VIII., formerly exhibited as John of Gaunt's. Suit, "rough from the hammer," said in the old inventories to have belonged to Henry VIII. Asiatic suit (platform, north side) from Long Castle, in Shropshire, probably of the age of the Crusades, and the oldest armour here. "Anticke head-piece," with ram's horns and spectacles on it, assigned in the old inventories to Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, and probably worn by him. Ancient warder's horn of carved ivory. Helmet, belt, straight sword, and scimitars of Tippoo Saib. Maltese cannon (of exquisite workmanship, "Philip Lattarellus, delin. et sculp. 1773") taken by the French in 1798, and, while on its passage from Malta to Paris, captured by Captain Foote, of the Seahorse frigate; the barrel is covered with figures in *alto rilievo*; in one part is the portrait of the Grand Master of Malta; the centre of each wheel represents the sun.

Queen Elizabeth's Armoury is entered from the Horse Armoury by a narrow

staircase, ornamented with two coloured carvings in wood, called "Gin and Beer," from the old buttery at Greenwich Palace, with a suit of armour, sent to Charles II. by the Great Mogul, and long an object of attraction at the Tower.* This interesting room (recently cased with wood in the Norman style) is within the White Tower; and the visitor would do well to examine the thickness of the walls, (fourteen feet thick), and to enter the apartment, dark and small, traditionally reputed to have been the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh. On your left, as you enter the Raleigh sleeping-room, are three inscriptions, rudely carved in the stone, (left open for inspection) by prisoners, in the reign of Queen Mary, concerned in the plot of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

"HE THAT INDVRETH TO THE ENDE SHALL BE
SAVID M. 10. R. RYDSON. KENT. ANO. 1553."

"BE FAITHFUL VNTO THE DEATH AND I WILL GIVE
THEE A CROWNE OF LIFE. T. FANE, 1554."

"T. CULPEPER OF DAEFORD."

Observe.—Early shields hung round the walls. Two white bows of yew, recovered in 1841 from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead in 1545; they are fresh in appearance, as if they had been newly delivered out of the bowyer's hands. Spontoon of the guard of Henry VIII. "Great Holly Water Sprinckle with three gonnies in the top," of the time of Henry VIII. The "Iron Coller of Torment taken from y^e Spanyard in y^e year 1588." "The Cravat," an iron instrument for confining at once the head, hands, and feet. Matchlock petronel ornamented with the badges of Henry VIII., the rose surmounted by a crown and the fleur-de-lys, with the initials H.R., and other devices. Partizan engraved with the arms of Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester of the time of Charles I., and formerly exhibited as "the Spanish General's Staff." Heading-axe, said to have been used in the execution of the Earl of Essex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Block on which Lord Lovat was beheaded, in 1746; Lord Lovat was the last person beheaded in this country: it was a *new* block for the occasion, as appears by the carpenter's bill for scaffolding, &c., in the possession

* "1662, July. In this month many persons of quality went to the Armor in the Tower of London to see that most noble and strong for defence for the body, the suit of armour sent from the Emperor Mougul, which suit was presented to his Majesty the King of England." — *Addit. MSS. in British Museum*, 10,117.

of J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Thumbikins, or thumb-screws. A Lochaber axe. A match-lock arquebuse, time of Henry VIII. Shield of the sixteenth century, with the death of Charles the Bold in high relief upon it. The cloak on which General Wolfe died before Quebec. The sword and belt of the Duke of York, second son of King George III.—The visitor returns by the door by which he entered, and is then conducted to the Jewel house. Do not fail to examine with attention the cannon and other trophies without the walls of the White Tower, on the south side. Several of these interesting remains of early gunnery were seriously damaged in the great fire of the 30th of October, 1741, in which the storehouse of arms, built in the reign of William III., was burnt to the ground. *Observe*.—No. 7, a chamber or gun of the time of Henry VI. No. 17, a portion of a large brass gun of the time of Henry VIII., said to have belonged to the Great Harry, of which we have a representation in the curious picture at Hampton Court. No. 18, a gun of the same reign, and thus inscribed, "Thomas Semeur Knight was Master of the King's Ordnance when John and Robert Owen Bretheren made thys Pece Anno Domini 1546." Iron serpent with chamber, time of Henry VIII., recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, sunk off Spithead, in 1545. Brass gun taken from the Chinese in 1642, and thus inscribed, "RICHARD: PHILIPS: MADE: THIS: PECE: AN: DNI: 1601." Two brass guns, called "Charles" and "Le Téméraire," captured from the French at Cherbourg, in 1758, bearing the arms of France and the motto of Louis XIV., "Ultima ratio regum." Large mortar employed by William III. at the siege of Namur.

The *Jewel-house* within the Tower was kept by a particular officer called "The Master of the Jewel-house." He was charged with the custody of all the Regalia, had the appointment in his gift of goldsmith to the King, and "was even esteemed the first Knight Bachelor of England, and took place accordingly."* The office was held by Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex. The perquisites and profits were formerly very large; but after the Restoration they diminished so much that Sir Gilbert Talbot, the then Master, was tacitly permitted by the King to show the Regalia to strangers.

"The Master of the Jewel House hath a particular Servant in the Tower intrusted with that

great Treasure, to whom (because Sr Gilbert Talbot was retrenched in all the perquisit profits of his place, and not able to allow a Competent Salary) his Majesty doth tacitly him that he shall shew the Regalia to Strangers which furnished him with so plentifull a hood that Sr Gilbert Talbot, upon the death of his Servant there, had an offer made to him off a broad peeces of gold for the place."—*Hart*, 6859, p. 29.

The treasures of the Jewel-house diminished during the Civil Wars of Charles I. The plate amongst the Regalia "which had crucifixes or superstitious pictures" was disposed of for the service;* and what remained of the plate itself was subsequently delivered up to trustees for sale of the King's goods to raise money for the service of Ireland. The Regalia is arranged in the centre of a well-lighted room, with an ample passage for visitors to walk round. *Observe*.—Edward's Crown, made for the coronation of Charles II., and used in the coronation of all our Sovereigns since his time. It is the crown placed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the head of the Sovereign at the altar, and the identical crown which Blood stole from the Tower on the 9th of May, 1671.—The New State Crown, made for the coronation of Queen Victoria; composed of a cap of purple velvet, enclosed in hoops of silver, and studded with a profusion of diamonds; it weighs one pound and three quarters. The large unpolished ruby is said to have been worn by Edward Black Prince; the sapphire is of great value, and the whole crown is estimated at 111,900*l*.—The Prince of Wales's Crown of pure gold, unadorned by jewels.—The Queen Consort's Crown, of gold, set with diamonds, pearls, &c.—The Queen's Diamond, or circlet of gold, made for the coronation of Marie d'Este, Queen of James I.—St. Edward's Staff, of beaten gold, five feet seven inches in length, surmounted with an orb and cross, and shod with a steel spike. The orb is said to contain a fragment of the true Cross.—The Royal Sceptre or Sceptre with the Cross, of gold, two feet nine inches in length; the staff is plain and the pommel is ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The fleurs-de-lis with which this sceptre was formerly adorned have been replaced by gold leaves bearing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The cross is covered with jewels of various kinds, and has in the centre

* *Hart*, MS. 6859, p. 27. MS. dated 1680.

* Whitelocke, ed. 1732, p. 106. † *Ib.*, p. 418.

ge table diamond.—The Rod of Equity, Sceptre with the Dove, of gold, three feet seven inches in length, set with diamonds, &c. At the top is an orb, banded with rose diamonds, and surmounted with a cross, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings.—The Queen's Sceptre with the Cross, smaller in size, but of rich workmanship, and set with precious stones.—The Queen's Ivory Sceptre, (but called the Sceptre of Queen Anna Boleyn), made for Marie d'Este, consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and terminated by a golden cross, bearing a dove of white onyx.—Sceptre found behind the wainscoting of the old Jewel House, in 1814; supposed to have been made for Queen Mary, consort of William III.—The Orb, of gold, six inches in diameter, banded with a fillet of the same metal, set with pearls, and surmounted by a large amethyst supporting a cross of gold.—The Queen's Orb, of smaller dimensions, but of similar fashion and materials.—The Sword of Mercy, or Curtana, of steel, ornamented with gold, and pointless.—The Swords of Justice, Ecclesiastical and Temporal.—The Armilla, or Coronation Bracelets, of gold, chased with the rose, fleur-de-lys, and harp, edged with pearls.—The Royal Spurs, of gold, used in the coronation ceremony whether the Sovereign be King or Queen.—The Ampulla for the Holy Oil, in shape of an eagle.—The Gold Coronation Spoon, used for receiving the sacred oil from the ampulla at the anointing of the Sovereign, and supposed to be the sole relic of the ancient regalia.*—The Golden Salt Cellar of state, in the shape of a castle.—Baptismal font, of silver gilt, used at the christening of the Royal children.—Silver Wine Fountain, presented to Charles II. by the corporation of Plymouth.

The Lion Tower, containing the Tower Menagerie, (on your right as you enter), is one of the sights of London from the time of Henry III. to the reign of William IV. and the removal of the few animals that remained to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park.

"I read that in the year 1235, Frederick the emperor sent to Henry III. three leopards, in token of his feudal shield of arms wherein those leopards were pictured; since the which time those lions and leopards have been kept in a part of this bulwark [the Tower], now called the Lion Tower, and their keepers there lodged. King Edward II., in the latter part of his reign, commanded the Sheriffs of London to pay to the keepers of the King's leopard

in the Tower of London sixpence the day for the sustenance of the leopard, and three halfpence a day for diet of the said keeper. More in the 16th of Edward III., one lion, one lioness, and one leopard, and two cat lions in the said Tower, were committed to the custody of Robert, the son of John Bowre."—*Stow*, p. 19.

"Sep. 1586. The keeping of the Lyones in the Tower granted to Thomas Gyll and Rafe Gyll with the Fee of 12*d.* per diem, and 6*d.* for the Meat of those Lyons."—*Lord Burghley's Diary in Murdin*, p. 785.

A century ago the lions in the Tower were named after the reigning Kings; and it was long a vulgar belief, "that when the King dies, the lion of that name dies after him." Addison alludes to this popular error in his own inimitable way:—

"Our first visit was to the lions. My friend [the Tory Fox Hunter], who had a great deal of talk with their keeper, enquired very much after their health, and whether none of them had fallen sick upon the taking of Perth, and the flight of the Pretender? and hearing they were never better in their lives, I found he was extremely startled: for he had learned from his cradle, that the lions in the Tower were the best judges of the title of our British Kings, and always sympathised with our Sovereigns."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 47.

The Menagerie was removed in November, 1834. The present Refreshment-room, by the Ticket-house, occupies the site.

Eminent Persons confined in the Tower.—Wallace.—Mortimer.—John, King of France.—Charles, Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII. The duke, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, acquired a very great proficiency in our language. A volume of his English poems, preserved among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum, contains the earliest known representation of the Tower, and has often been engraved.—Queen Anna Boleyn, executed May 19th, 1536, by the hangman of Calais, on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Queen Katherine Howard, fourth wife of Henry VIII., beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower, Feb. 14th, 1541-2. Lady Rochford was executed at the same time.—Sir Thomas More.—Archbishop Cranmer.—Protector Somerset.—Lady Jane Grey, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, beheaded on Tower Hill.—Devereux, Earl of Essex, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.

"It is said I was a prosecutor of the death of the Earl of Essex, and stood in a window over-

* *Archaeological Journal*, i. 289.

against him when he suffered, and puffed out tobacco in disdain of him. But I take God to witness I had no hand in his blood, and was none of those that procured his death. My Lord of Essex did not see my face at the time of his death, for I had retired far off into the Armoury, where I indeed saw him, and shed tears for him, but he saw not me."—*Sir Walter Raleigh's Last Speech.*

Sir Walter Raleigh. He was on three different occasions a prisoner in the Tower; once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his marriage, and twice in the reign of King James I. Here he began his *History of the World*; here he amused himself with his chemical experiments; and here his son, Carew Raleigh, was born.—Lady Arabella Stuart and her husband, William Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset. Seymour escaped from the Tower.

"In the meane while Mr. Seeymour, with a Peruque and a Beard of blacke Hair, and in a tanny cloth suit, walked alone without suspicion from his lodging out at the great Weste Doore of the Tower, following a Cart that had brought him billets. From thence he walked along by the Tower Wharf by the Warders of the South Gate, and so to the Iron Gate, where Rodney was ready with oares for to receive him."—*Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood, June 8th, 1611, (Winwood, iii. 280).*

Countess of Somerset, (for Overbury's murder).—**Sir John Eliot.** Here he wrote *The Monarchy of Man*, a philosophical treatise, to which Mr. John Forster was the first to direct our attention. He died in the Tower, Nov. 27th, 1632.—**Earl of Strafford.**—**Archbishop Laud.**—**Lucy Barlow,** the mother of the Duke of Monmouth: Cromwell discharged her from the Tower in July, 1656.*—**Sir William Davenant.**—**Villiers,** second Duke of Buckingham.—**Colonel Hutchinison,** at the Restoration of Charles II.

"His chamber was a room where 'tis said the two young princes, King Edward the Fifth and his brother, were murdered in former days, and the room that led to it was a dark great room, that had no window in it, where the porteuillis to one of the inward Tower gates was drawn up and let down, under which there sat every night a court of guard. There is a tradition that in this room the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malusey; from which murder this room and that joining it, where Mr. Hutchinson lay, was called the Bloody Tower."—*Mrs. Hutchinson.*

Mrs. Hutchinson was the daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower; was herself born in the Tower, and, there-

fore, well acquainted with the tradition of the building.—**Sir Harry Vane,** the you—**Sir William Coventry.**

"11 March, 1668-9. Up and to Sir W. Coventry to the Tower. We walked down to the walk, which is called, it seems, my Lord of Northumberland's Walk, being paved by some of that title who was prisoner there; and at the end of it there is a piece of iron upon the wall with arms upon it, and holes to put in a peg for which turn they make upon that walk."—*Pepys.*

Duke of Buckingham.—**Earl of Shaftesbury.**—**Earl of Salisbury,** temp. Charles II. Viscount Salisbury was offered his attendance in the Tower, he only asked for his horse. The King was very angry.—**William Lord Russell.**—**Algernon Sydney.**—**Sir John Bishops,** June 8th, 1688.—**Lord Chancellor Jefferies,** 1688.—**The great Duke of Marlborough,** 1692.—**Sir Robert Walpole,** 1701 (**Granville, Lord Lansdowne,** the same) was afterwards confined in the same apartment, and has left a copy of verses on that occasion.—**Harley, Earl of Oxford,** 1717.—**William Shippen, M.P.** for Saltash, for proposing, in the House of Commons, of a separation from the throne, by George I., "that second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany than Great Britain, and that 'twas a great misfortune that the King was a stranger to our language and constitution." He is the "downright Spen" of Pope's poems.—**Bishop Atterbury,** 1722.

"How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour,
How shone his soul unconquered in the Tower."
P.

At his last interview with Pope, Atterbury presented Pope with a Bible. When Atterbury was in the Tower, Lord Cadogan asked, "What shall we do with the man?" His reply was, "Fling him to the lions." **Dr. Friend;** here he wrote his *Historical Medicine.*—**Earl of Derwentwater,** Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Kenmuir. Lord Nithsdale escaped from the Tower, Feb. 28th, 1746, dressed in a woman's cloak and hood, and aided by his heroic wife, which were some time after called "Nithsdales." **Earl of Derwentwater** and **Lord Kenmuir** were executed on Tower Hill. The history of the Earl of Nithsdale's escape, contrived and effected by his countess, with admirable coolness and intrepidity, is given by the countess herself, in an admirable letter to her sister, printed in the appendix to *Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and George Way Song,* p. 311.—**Lords Kilmarnock,**

* Whitlocke, p. 649.

no, and Lovat, 1746. The block on which Lovat was beheaded is preserved in Queen Elizabeth's Armoury. — John Pines, 1762.—Lord George Gordon, 1780. — Francis Burdett, April 6th, 1810. [See Piccadilly.] — Arthur Thistlewood, March 3rd, 1820. [See Cato Street.]

Persons murdered in.—King Henry VI.—Clarence, drowned in a butt of malmsey in a room in the Bowyer* Tower. Edward V. and Richard, Duke of York: the supposed remains (preserved in a vault in Westminster Abbey) were discovered in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present staircase to the chapel of the White Tower.

Prince Edward. Uncle, what gentleman is that?
Gloster. It is, sweet Prince, Lieutenant of the Tower.

Prince Edward. Sir, we are come to be your guests to-night.

Edward. Say you, tell me, did you ever know, father Edward lodge within this place?
Brockenbury. Never to lodge, my liege; but oftentimes,

on other occasions I have seen him here.

Prince Richard. Brother, last night when you did send for me,

my mother told me, hearing we should lodge within the Tower, that it was a prison,

and therefore marvell'd that my uncle Gloster, who had all the houses for a king's receipt, within this city, had appointed none here where you might keep your court but only here.

Gloster. Vile brats! how they do descant on the Tower!

My gentle nephew, they were ill-advised

to tutor you with such unfitting terms (as they were) against this royal mansion; but what if some part of it hath been reserved to be a prison for nobility?

Knows it therefore that it cannot serve any other use? Cæsar himself,

when he built the same, within it kept his court, and many kings since him; the rooms are large, the building stately, and for strength beside the safest and the surest hold you have.

Prince Edward. Uncle of Gloster, if you think it so, 'tis not for me to contradict your will; must I allow it and are well content.

Gloster. On then, a' God's name.

Prince Edward. Yet before we go, I question more with you, Master Lieutenant: like you well; and, but we do perceive more comfort in your looks than in these walls, all our uncle Gloster's friendly speech, and hearts would be as heavy still as lead. Say you tell me, at which door or gate did it my Uncle Clarence did go in, when he was sent a prisoner to this place.

Mrs. Hutchinson says, (ante, p. 506), that he was executed in the Bloody Tower.

Brockenbury. At this, my liege! Why sighs your Majesty?

Prince Edward. He went in here that ne'er came back again!

But as God hath decreed, so let it be!

Come, brother, shall we go?

Prince Richard. Yes, brother; anywhere with you.

Scene, a Bed-room in the Tower—Enter the two young Princes in their bedgowns and caps.

Richard. How does your lordship?

Edward. Well, good brother Richard, How does yourself? you told me your head ached.

Richard. Indeed it does; my lord, feel with your hands

How hot it is!

Edward. Indeed you have caught cold, With sitting yesternight to hear me read;

I pray thee go to bed, sweet Dick, poor little heart!

Richard. You'll give me leave to wait upon your lordship.

Edward. I had more need, brother, to wait on you; For you are sick, and so am not I.

Richard. Oh lord! methinks this going to our bed, How like it is to going to our grave.

Edward. I pray thee do not speak of graves, sweet heart.

Indeed thou frightest me.

Richard. Why, my lord brother, did not our tutor teach us,

That when at night we went unto our bed,

We still should think we went unto our grave.

Edward. Yes, that's true,

If we should do as every Christian ought,

To be prepar'd to die at every hour.

But I am heavy.

Richard. Indeed, so am I.

Edward. Then let us say our prayers and go to bed,

[*They kneel, and solemn music within: it ceases and they rise.*]

Richard. What, bleeds your grace?

Edward. Ay, two drops and no more.

Richard. God bless us both; and I desire no more.

Edward. Brother, see here what David says, and so say I:

Lord! in thee will I trust, although I die."

The First and Second Parts of King Edward IV., by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

—Sir Thomas Overbury. He was committed to the Tower, April 21st, 1613, and found dead in the Tower on Sept. 14th following. The manner of his poisoning is one of the most interesting and mysterious chapters in English history. — Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex. He was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13th, 1638.

Persons born in.—Carew Raleigh, (Sir Walter Raleigh's son).—Mrs. Hutchinson, the biographer of her husband.—Countess of Bedford, (daughter of the infamous Countess of Somerset, and mother of William, Lord Russell).

The first stone of the Waterloo Barracks,

a large Gothic building intended to serve as a barrack and armoury, loop-holed, and capable of defence, was laid by the Duke of Wellington, June 14th, 1845, on the north side of the White Tower, on the site of the Grand Storehouse, built by William III., and burned down in 1841. The principal loss by that conflagration was 280,000 stand of muskets and small arms, ready for use, with a few others of antique make, with flint locks. The ordnance stores in the Tower were estimated in 1849 at 640,023*l*. The ordnance stores at home and abroad are valued at 6,000,000*l*. The area of the Tower, within the walls, is twelve acres and five poles; and the circuit outside of the ditch is 1050 yards. The portcullis, by the Bloody Tower, is the only perfect one remaining in England in a state of repair, and capable of being used.* [See St. Peter's ad Vincula.]

TOWER HAMLETS (THE). Certain parishes, or hamlets, and liberties without the jurisdiction of the City of London, and formerly within the liberties of the Lieutenant of the Tower. These liberties include Hackney, Norton Folgate, Shorelitch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, East Smithfield, St. Katherine's, Wapping, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, Old Ford, Mile End, Bethnal Green, &c., and return, since 1832, two Members to represent their interests in the House of Commons.

TOWER HILL, the high ground to the north-west of the *Tower*.

"Tower-hill, sometime a large plot of ground, now greatly straitened by encroachments (unlawfully made and suffered) for gardens and houses. Upon this Hill is always readily prepared, at the charges of the City, a large scaffold and gallows of timber, for the execution of such traitors or transgressors as are delivered out of the Tower, or otherwise, to the sheriffs of London, by writ, there to be executed."—*Stow*, p. 49.

"When we came upon the Hill, the first object that more particularly affected us, was that emblem of destruction, the scaffold."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, Pt. 13.

Lady Raleigh lodged on Tower Hill while her husband was a prisoner in the *Tower*.

"The Lady Raleighe must understand his Majesty's Expresse Will and comandment that she resort to her house on Tower Hill or ells where wth her women and sonnes to remayne there, and not to lodge hereafter wthin the Tower."—*Orders concerning the Tower of London, to be observed by the*

* Duke of Wellington, in Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Appendix, p. 33.

Lieutenant, (Sir W. Wade's Reg., 1605, 1611 MSS. Brit. Mus., No. 14,044).

William Penn, the founder of Pennsy was born on Tower Hill, Oct. 14th, 1

"Your late honoured father dwelt upon Tower Hill on the east side, within a court ing to London Wall."—*P. Gibson to Penn, the Quaker, (Sir W. Penn's Life, ii. 61*

At a public-house on Tower Hill, kno the sign of the Bull, whither he had drawn to avoid his creditors, Otwa poet, died (it is said, of want) April 1685. At a cutler's shop on Tower Felton bought the knife with whi stabbed the first Duke of Buckingh the Villiers family; it was a broad, hunting knife, and cost one shilling. second duke often repaired in disguise lodging of a poor person, "about Hill," who professed skill in horose Smith has engraved a view of a curio house on Tower Hill, enriched with lions evidently of the age of Henry and similar to those at old Whitehall : Hampton Court. *Eccutions on Tower* — Bishop Fisher, June 22nd, 1535. Thomas More, July 6th, 1535.

"Going up the scaffold, which was so we it was ready to fall, he said hurriedly to the tenant, 'I pray you, Master Lieutenant, safe up, and for my coming down let me s myself.'"—*Roper's Life*.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, July 28th, —Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, n of Cardinal Pole, May 27th, 1541.—E Surrey, the poet, Jan. 21st, 1547.—Th Lord Seymour of Sudeley, the Lord Ad beheaded March 20th, 1549, by order brother the Protector Somerset.— Protector Somerset, Jan. 22nd, 1552. Thomas Wyatt. — John Dudley, Ea Warwick and Northumberland, 155 Lord Guildford Dudley, (husband of Jane Grey), Feb. 12th, 1553-4.—Sir vase Helwys, Lieutenant of the Towe his share in the murder of Sir Thomas bury.—Earl of Strafford, May 12th, Rushworth describes his step and m on his way to execution to have been of a general marching at the head army, to breathe victory, rather than of a condemned man to undergo the ser of death. — Archbishop Laud, Jan. 1644-5. — Sir Harry Vane, the yo June 14th, 1662. "The trumpets brought under the scaffold that he :

* Clarendon's Autobiography, iii. 27.

be heard."*—William Howard, Lord Mount Stafford, Dec. 29th, 1680, beheaded the perjured evidence of Titus Oates, and rs.

When my Lord Stafford went to execution, the deluded rabble on Tower Hill insulted upon which the prisoner addressed himself to the sheriffs, desiring them to appease the people, that he might die in quiet; to this request the Sheriff Bethel brutally replied, 'Sir, we have res to stop nobody's breath but yours.'—*Higginson's Remarks on Burnet*, 8vo, 1725, p. 326.

Algeron Sydney, Dec. 7th, 1683.

Algeron Sidney was beheaded this day; died resolutely, and like a true rebel, and republican.—*Duke of York to Prince of Orange*, Dec. 7th, 1683.

John Fenwick, Jan. 28th, 1697.

It was with much difficulty and much management that Mr. Nelson, and others in friendship with those in the assassination plot, kept Sir J. Fenwick from squeaking and making discoveries; at length they bethought themselves of making a pretence to get him beheaded instead of hanged; that did it; secured him and them (but very presently). It was so unlike a gentleman to brag, that he could not bear the thoughts of it; he was quite proud of being beheaded. Much the same thing was said of Mr. Ratcliff, in the rebellion."—*Richardsoniana*, p. 181.

Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir, executed in the Rebellion of 1715.—Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, Aug. 13th, 1746.

Kilmarnock was executed first, and then the scaffold was immediately new strewn with sawdust, the block new covered, the executioner new dressed, and a new axe brought. Then old Balmerino appeared, treading the scaffold with the air of a general, and reading undisturbed the inscription on his coffin."—*Walpole to Mann*, Aug. 21st, 1746.

John Lovat, April 9th, 1747. He was not only the last person beheaded on Tower Hill, but the last person beheaded in the country. The Tribulation on Tower Hill, mentioned by Shakspeare, has puzzled many commentators; nor can I help them from their difficulty.

Porter. These are the youths that thunder at a house, and fight for bitten apples; that no offence but the Tribulation of Tower Hill, or the boys of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure."—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*, Act v., sc. 4.

TOWER ROYAL, WATLING STREET, in the City Ward. A street so called from a tower or messuage of the Kings of England in a very early period.

Tower Royal was of old time the King's house.

* Pepys, June 14th, 1662.

King Stephen was there lodged; but sithence called the Queen's Wardrobe."—*Stow*, p. 27.

"This Tower and great place was so called of pertaining to the kings of this realm, but by whom the same was first built, or of what antiquity continued, I have not read more than that in the reign of Edward I., the 2nd, 4th, and 7th years, it was the tenement of Simon Beawmes [Beauvais]; also that in the 36th of Edward III., the same was called the Royal, in the parish of St. Michael de Paternoster, and that in the 43rd of his reign, he gave it by the name of his inn called the Royal, in the city of London, in value twenty pounds by year, unto his college of St. Stephen at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 92.

"This great House, belonging anciently to the Kings of England, was inhabited by the first Duke of Norfolk of the family of the Howards; granted unto him by King Richard III. For so I find in an old Ledger Book of that king's, where it is said, 'That the King granted unto John Duke of Norfolk, Messuagium cum Pertinenciis, voc. Le Tower infra Paroch sancti Thomæ Lond.' where we may observe how this Messuage is said to stand in St. Thomas Apostle, though Stow placeth it in St. Michael's."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 6.

"In early records it is invariably called 'la Real,' 'la Reole,' 'la Rirole,' or 'la Ryal or Ryole;' and it is described simply as a 'tenement;' I have never found an instance of its being called a 'tower.' At the close of the reign of Henry III. it was held by one Thomas Bat, citizen of London, who demised it to Master Simon of Beauvais, surgeon to Edward I.; this grant was confirmed by that sovereign by charter in 1277. (Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. I. m. 17.—Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 461.) This Simon of Beauvais figures in Stow and Pennant as Simon de Beawmes. In 1331 Edward III. granted 'la Real' to his consort Philippa, for the term of her life, that it might be used as a depository for her wardrobe. (Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III., 2nd part, m. 15.) By Queen Philippa it was extensively repaired, if not rebuilt, and the particulars of the works executed there by her direction, may be seen in the Wardrobe Account of the sixth year of her reign, preserved in the Cottonian MS. Galba E. iii., fo. 177, et seq.; this account is erroneously attributed in the catalogue to Eleanor, consort of Edward I. One Maria de Beauvais, probably a descendant of Master Simon, received compensation for quitting a tenement which she held at the time Philippa's operations commenced. In 1365 Edward III. granted to Robert de Corby, in fee, 'one tenement in the street of la Ryole, London,' to hold by the accustomed services. Finally in 1370 Edward gave the 'inn (hospitium) with its appurtenances called le Reole, in the city of London,' to the canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, as of the yearly value of 20*l.* (Rot. Pat. 43 Edw. III., m. 24).

"It is thus sufficiently clear that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries this place was not called *Tower Royal*; nor does there appear to be any ground for supposing that it was so named in earlier times, or, indeed, that it was ever occupied

by royalty before it became Philippa's wardrobe. The question, therefore, is narrowed to this point—what is the signification of 'la Reale, Reole, or Rirole?' I may add, that the building was in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle, not in that of St. Michael Pater Noster Church, as Stow wrote. (Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III., 2nd pt. m. 38).—*T. Hudson Turner, in Notes and Queries, No. 8.*

TOWER STREET (GREAT), TOWER HILL.

"This is the way
To Julius Caesar's ill-erected Tower."

Shakespeare, Richard II., Act v., sc. 1.

When the profligate Earl of Rochester, under the name of "Alexander Bendo," played the part of a mountebank physician in the City, he took up his lodgings in Tower-street, next door to the Black Swan, at a goldsmith's house, where he gave out that he was sure of being seen "from 3 of the clock in the afternoon till 8 at night."

"Being under an unlucky accident, which obliged him to keep out of the way, he disguised himself so that his nearest friends could not have known him, and set up in Tower-street for an Italian mountebank, where he practised physic some weeks not without success."—*Barnet's Life.*

Obscure.—On the south side, No. 48, the Czar's Head.

"Having finished their day's work [Peter the Great and his boon companions] they used to resort to a public-house in Great Tower-street, close to Tower Hill, to smoke their pipes and drink beer and brandy. The landlord had the Czar of Muscovy's head painted and put up for his sign, which continued till the year 1808, when a person of the name of Waxel took a fancy to the old sign, and offered the then occupier of the house to paint him a new one for it. A copy was accordingly made from the original, which maintains its station to the present day as the sign of the 'Tzar of Muscovy.'"—*Barrow's Life of Peter the Great, p. 83.*

The house has since been rebuilt, and the sign removed, but the name remains.

TOWER STREET (LITTLE), TOWER OF LONDON.

Here Thomson composed his poem of Summer.

"I go on Saturday next to reside at Mr. Watts's academy in Little Tower-street, in quality of Tutor to a young gentleman there."—*Thomson to Aaron Hill, May 24th, 1726.*

"When you honour me with an answer, please to direct for me at Mr. Watts's academy in Little Tower-street."—*Ibid., June 7th, 1726.*

TOWER STREET WARD.

One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from its contiguity to the *Tower of London*. It is bounded on the north by *Fenchurch-street*, on the south by the *Thames*, on the east by the *Tower*, and on the west by *Billingsgate*.

Stow enumerates three churches in ward:—*Allhallows, Barking; St. Ol Hart-street; St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.* *Custom House*, and two Halls of Company, the *Clothworkers'* and *Bakers'*, are all this ward—the extreme ward of the City to the east upon the Thames.

TOWN DITCH.

"Town Ditch, a broad passage just within City wall, between Christ's Hospital and Britain, and so called from the ditch that formerly without the walls of the City."—*Ibid. p. 83.*

"The Town Ditch, without the wall of the which partly now remaineth, and compass wall of the City, was begun to be made by Londoners in the year 1211, and was finished year 1213, the 15th of King John. This ditch then made of 200^{*} feet broad, was long care cleaned and maintained, as need required now of late neglected and forced either to be narrow and the same a filthy channel, or altogether stopped up for gardens planted and houses thereon."—*Stow, p. 9.*

A portion of the playground fronting grammar-school at Christ's Hospital is called "The Ditch." [*See Houndsditch*]

TOWN'S END (THE).

An old name for that part of Pall Mall west of the market. Sir Robert Naunton, author of *Fragmenta Regalia*, was living in "Town's End," in 1632.†

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHANCERY CROSS.

A spacious square, at the junction of Whitehall, Cockspur-street, the Strand, St. Martin's-lane, and Pall Mall East, with the *Royal Mews* and the *Bermudas* square, commenced in 1829, and still (1849) from complete. It derives its name from Lord Nelson's last victory, and is said to have cost, in granite work alone, upwards of 10,000*l.* The Nelson Column was designed by Mr. Railton. The statue on top (18 feet high, and formed of two stones from the Granton quarry) was the work of E. H. Baily, R.A. It has been styled "beau ideal of a Greenwich pensioner." The capital is of bronze, furnished from cast taken from the French. To the great grace of the nation and the government, monument to the noblest of our naval heroes is still unfinished. The statue was set up Nov. 4th, 1843. The amount subscribed was 20,483*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; and 12,000*l.* it thought,‡ on the most moderate estimate.

* At p. 186, he says 204 feet.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's

‡ Report, May 16th, 1844.

the sum required to complete the monument. The bronze bas-relief of the Death of Nelson is the work of Mr. Carew, and the large bas-relief of the Nile, the work of Woodington. The corresponding recesses will be filled with bas-reliefs of St. Vincent, and Copenhagen, by Messrs. Watland and Ternouth. The equestrian statue of George IV., by Sir Francis Chantrey, was finally ordered for "the top of the marble pediment," in front of Buckingham Palace. The work was commenced in 1829, under an express order from the King himself, and a sum agreed upon was 9000 guineas. Of this sum, one-third was paid, in Jan. 1830, by the King himself; a second instalment, on the completion of a certain portion of the work, by the Woods and Forests; and the third and last instalment, in 1843, after the artist's death, by the Lords of the Treasury. *Observe.*—The *National Gallery* and the *Departments of the Royal Academy of Arts*, occupying the whole north side of the square; the *Eye of Physicians*, *Union Club-house*, on the west side; fine portico of church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The fountains, of Aberdeen granite, somewhat diminutive in size, but large when we consider the material, were made by Messrs. McDonald and Leslie, Aberdeen. The Chartist riots of 1848 commenced in this square by a parcel of blacked boys, destroying the hoarding round the base of the Nelson Monument.

TRAITORS' GATE. [See Tower.]

TRAVELLERS' CLUB (THE), next *The Encyclopaedia* in *Pall Mall*, originated, soon after the peace of 1814, in a suggestion of the late Lord Londonderry, then Lord Casleigh, for the resort of gentlemen who resided or travelled abroad, as well as to give a view to the accommodation of foreigners, who, when properly recommended, receive an invitation for the period of their stay.* Here Prince Talleyrand was the object of a game at whist. With all the advantage of his great imperturbability of face, he is said to have been an indifferent player. The present Club-house (Charles Barry, architect) was built in 1832, and is much more deservedly admired. The Carlton-terrace front is very fine. The Club is limited to 700 members. Each member, on his admission, pays 30 guineas, in which sum is included his subscription for the current year. The annual subscription is 10 guineas. The 6 directs, "That no person be considered eligible to the Travellers' Club, who

shall not have travelled out of the British Islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London in a direct line." Rule 10 directs, "That no dice and no game of hazard be allowed in the rooms of the Club, nor any higher stake than guinea points, and that no cards be introduced before dinner."

TREASURY (THE), WHITEHALL. A large range of building, between the Horse Guards on one side and Downing-street on the other, and so called from its being the office of the Lord High Treasurer; an office of great importance, first put into commission in 1612, on Lord Salisbury's death, and so continued with very few exceptions till the present time. The last Lord Treasurer was the Duke of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Queen Anne, but the last acting Lord Treasurer was the duke's predecessor, Harley, Earl of Oxford, the friend of Pope and Swift. The prime minister of the country is always First Lord of the Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer used formerly to carry a white staff, as the mark of his office. The royal throne still remains at the head of the Treasury table. The present *façade* towards the street was built, (1846-7) by Charles Barry, R.A., to replace a heavy and somewhat dowdy front with two colonnades, the work of Sir John Soane. The shell of the building is of an earlier date, ranging from Ripley's time, in the reign of George I., to the times of Kent and Sir John Soane. The building called the Treasury includes the Board of Trade, the Home and Privy Council offices.

TRIG STAIRS, TRIG LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET.

"A pair of stairs they found, not big stairs,
Just such another pair as Trig-stairs."

Cotton's Virgil Travestie, B. i.

The motion or puppet-show of Hero and Leander, in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, is thus described by Littlewit, the author:—"I have only made it a little easy and modern for the times, that's all. As for the Hellespont, I imagine our Thames, here; and the Leander I make a dyer's son about Puddle Wharf, and Hero a wench o' the Bankside, who, going over one morning to Old Fish-street, Leander spies her land at Trig-stairs, and falls in love with her." (For Calamy's Adventure at Trig-stairs, see his *Autobiography*, ii. 138.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, CONDUIT STREET.
[See Conduit Street.]

* Quarterly Review, No. cx., p. 481.

TRINITY CHURCH, in the MINORIES. The church of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., A.D. 1108. It escaped the Fire of 1666, and, being very old, was, in the year 1706, taken down and rebuilt.*

"Here [in the Little Minories] is the Trinity Minories Church, which pretends to privileges, as marrying without license." — *R. B., in Strype, B. ii., p. 28.*

On the north side of the chancel is a monument to William Legge, [Will Legge], groom of the bed-chamber, and lieutenant-general of the ordnance, to King Charles I., (d. 1672). Here his son, the first Earl of Dartmouth, and his grandson, the second earl, and annotator of Burnet, are both buried.

TRINITY COURT, ALDERSGATE STREET. [See Aldersgate Street.]

TRINITY LANE, THAMES STREET. So called from the church of the Holy Trinity, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, but united to *St. Michael's, Queenhithe*. A Lutheran church occupies the site of the Holy Trinity Church. Here, in Little Trinity-lane, is *Painter-Stainers' Hall*.

TRINITY HOUSE, on the north or upper side of TOWER HILL. Built by Samuel Wyatt, son of James Wyatt, architect of the Pantheon, in Oxford-street. The house belongs to a Company or corporation founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII., and commander of the *Harry Grace de Dieu*,† and was incorporated (March 20th, 1529) by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, Fraternity, or Brotherhood, of the Most Glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." The corporation consists of a Master, Deputy Master, thirty-one Elder Brethren, and an unlimited number of inferior members, and has for its object the increase and encouragement of navigation, &c., the regulation of light-houses, and sea-marks, and the general management of matters not immediately connected with the Admiralty. The revenue of the corporation, arising from tonnage, ballastage, beaconage, &c., is applied (after defraying the expenses of light-

* Hatton, p. 573.

† The *Harry Grace de Dieu* had four masts, and is represented with great minuteness in the picture at Hampton Court of Henry VIII.'s embarkation at Dover.

houses, buoys, &c.), to the relief of distressed seamen, their widows and children. Duke of Wellington is the present master. The old Hall at Deptford in which the company met was pulled down in 1737. The first London house was in Water-Lower Thames-street, the site and name which are still preserved in the house now called "Trinity Chambers." Hatton describes it as "a stately building of brick and stone, (adorned with ten bustos), anno 1671."*

TRINITY SQUARE, TOWER HILL. Behind the houses in this square, on the west side of a vacant plot of ground in George-street, Tower Hill, stands one of three remaining portions of the old wall of London. [See London Wall.]

TURK'S HEAD COFFEE HOUSE, STRAND. A modern building (No. 142) occupies the site.

"At night Mr. Johnson and I supped in a private room at the Turk's Head Coffee-house in the Strand. 'I encourage this house,' said the mistress of it is a good civil woman, has not much business." — *Croker's Boswell, i.*

"On Thursday July 28 [1763] we again supped in private at the Turk's Head Coffee-house." — *Ibid., i. 464.*

"We concluded the day at the Turk's Head Coffee-house very socially." — *Ibid., i. 473.*

"On Wednesday August 3 [1763] we had our last social meeting at the Turk's Head Coffee-house, before my setting out for foreign parts." — *Ibid., i. 475.*

TURK'S HEAD, GERARD STREET. [See Gerard Street.]

"At this time of year, the society of the Turk's Head can no longer be addressed as a corporate body, and most of the individual members probably dispersed: Adam Smith in Scotland, Burke in the shades of Beaconsfield; Fox, Lord or the devil knows where." — *Gibbon to Garrick, Aug. 14th, 1777, (Garr. Cor., ii. 255).*

TURNAGAIN LANE.

"Near unto this Seacoal-lane, in the turret towards Holborn Conduit, is Turnagain-lane rather, as in a record of the 5th of Edward I. Windagain-lane, for that it goeth down westward to Fleet Dike, from whence men must turn again the same way they came, for there it stopped." — *Stow, p. 145.*

There is an old proverb, "He must turn again to him a house in Turnagain-Lane."

TURNBULL STREET (properly TURNBULL MILL STREET), between *Clerkenwell Green* and

* Hatton, 8vo, 1708, p. 620.

W Cross,* and long a noted haunt for hars and disorderly people.

"Under Fleet Bridge runneth a water, sometimes called the river of the Wells, since Turnmill Tremill brook, for that divers mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a fair register book of the priory at Clerkenwell, and donation of the lands thereunto belonging, as also by divers other records."—*Stow*, pp. 6, 11.

"*Falstaff*. This same starved justice [Shallow] hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnmill-street; and every third word a lie, duer it is to the hearer than the Turk's tribute."—*Shakespeare*, *Second Part of Henry IV*, Act. iii., sc. 2.

One of the characters in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* is "Dan Jordan Knockem, horse-courser and a ranger of Turnbull."

"*Ursula*. You are one of those horse-leeches that gave out I was dead in Turnbull-street, of a forfeit of bottle-ale and tripes.

"*Knockem*. No, 'twas better meat, Urse: cows' udders, cows' udders!"

Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*.

TURNMILL STREET. [See Turnbull Street.]

TURNSTILE (GREAT), on the south side of HOLBORN. A passage to, and in a straight line with, the east side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.† The place derives its name from a turnstile, or revolving barrier, erected for the purpose of excluding horses, and admitting pedestrians to pass between Holborn and Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

"Great Turnstile Alley, a great thoroughfare which leadeth into Holborn, a place inhabited by shoemakers, sempsters, and milliners, for which is of considerable trade, and well noted."—*B.*, in *Styve*, B. iv., p. 75.

"Mr. Bagford [the celebrated antiquary] was at a shoe-maker at Turnstile, but that would not do; then a bookseller at the same place, and that was the little."—*J. Sotheby to Thomas Hearne*, May 19th, 1726, (*Letters from the Bodleian*, ii. 21).

"*Lump* [a methodical blockhead]. I will not make my method for the world; I have these twenty years walked through Turn-stile Alley to Lincoln's-Inn-fields at four: all the good women will serve me, and set their bread into the oven by themselves."—*A True Widow; a Comedy*, by T. Shadwell, 1679.

"At Dulwich College is a Library having a collection of plays, given by one Cartwright, bred a shoemaker, and afterwards turned player. He had a shop at the end of Turn Stile Alley, which was first designed as a 'Change for vending Dutch flannels, friezes, &c., as may be seen by

the left side going from Lincoln's Inn Fields. The house being now divided remains still turned with arches. Cartwright was an excellent actor, and in his latter days gave ym not only plays, but many good pictures, and intended to have been a further benefactor with money, and been buried there, but was prevented by a turbulent woman there."—*Bagford*, *Hart*, MS. 5900, fol. 54 b.

TURNSTILE (LITTLE), on the south side of HOLBORN. A passage to the west side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.*

TURNSTILE (NEW), on the south side of HOLBORN. The next opening west of Little Turnstile. A stone let in to the wall, is inscribed "New Turnstile, 1688."

"These much frequented thoroughfares (Great and Little Turnstile) derived their names from the Turning Stiles which, two centuries ago, stood at their respective ends next Lincoln's Inn Fields, and which were so placed both for the conveniency of foot passengers, and to prevent the straying of cattle, the fields being at that period used for pasturage. The genuine edition of Sir Edwin Sandys's curious work, entitled, 'Europe Speculum,' was 'sold by George Hutton, at the Turning Stile in Holborn, 1637.'"—*Brayley's Loudiniana*, ii. 125.

TUTHILL STREET. [See Tothill Street.]

TYBURN. A brook, or bourne, that rose near Hampstead, and, after receiving several tributary streamlets, ran due south into the Thames, at a place called King's Scholars' Pond, a little below Chelsea. Crossing Oxford-street, near Stratford-place, it made its way by Lower Brook-street and Hay-hill, through Lansdowne-gardens, down Half-Moon-street, and through the hollow of Piccadilly into the Green Park. Here it expanded into a large pond, from whence it ran past the present Buckingham Palace in three distinct branches into the Thames. It is now dammed up; or, if it exists at all, exists only as the King's Scholars' Pond sewer. *Rosamond's Pond*, in St. James's Park, was in part supplied by the Tyburn waters. When Tyburn church was rebuilt, it was dedicated to the Virgin, by the name of *St. Mary le-bourne*—hence the present *Marylebone*. [See Hay Hill.]

TYBURN LANE. The original name for what is now called *Park-lane*, between *Piccadilly* and *Oxford-street*; and so called because it led to Tyburn. It is introduced into the rate-books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for the first time in 1679, and was then called "Tyburn Road:" in 1686 it is called Tyburn-lane.

* Dyce, (*Webster's Works*, iii. 327).

† Hatton, p. 84.

* Hatton, p. 47.

TYBURN ROAD. The old name for *Oxford-street*.

"Tyburn Road bet^m St. Giles's Pound E. and the Lane leading to the Gallows W., length 350 yards, and from Charing Cross N. w'ly 1100 yards."—*Hutton*, Svo, 1708, p. 84.

"Having purchased the body of a malefactor, he hired a room for its dissection near the Pest Fields in St. Giles's, at a little distance from Tyburn Road."—*Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*.

"My Lord Dorset was set upon on Saturday night by four or five footpads, as he came by Tyburn. He says little of it himself; but I hear they took from him to the value of fifty or sixty pounds, with his gold George. They, seeing him fumbling in his pockets, told him it was not honourable to *sink* upon them, and they must search him; whereon he threw his money out of the coach, and bid them pick it up. One of them told him, that if they did not know him they should use him worse."—*Secretary Vernon to Duke of Shrewsbury*, July 25th, 1699, (ii. 327).

TYBURN, TYBURN GALLOWES, OR, TYBURN TREE, (OR, DEADLY NEVER GREEN). A celebrated gallows or public place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex. It existed as early as the reign of Henry IV., and derives its name from Tyburn Brook, described in a preceding article. It stood, as I believe, on the site of Connaught-place, though No. 49, Connaught-square, is said to be the spot.

"Teyhorne, so called of hornes and springs, and tying men up there."—*Minshew's Dictionary*, fol. 1617.

"Tieburne, some will have it so called from Tie and Burne, because the poor Lollards for whom this instrument (of cruelty to them, though of justice to malefactors) was first set up, had their necks tied to the beame, and their lower parts burnt in the fire. Others will have it called from Twa and Burne, that is two rivulets, which it seems meet near to the place."—*Fuller's Worthies*, (*Middlesex*).

It was a triangle in plan, having three legs to stand on, and appears to have been a permanent erection.

"*Biron*. Thon mak'st the triumvirie, the corner ca of society,

The shape of Love's Tyburn, that hangs up simplicity."—*Shakspeare*, *Love's Labour's Lost*.

"There's one with a lame wit, which will not wear a four-corner'd cap. Then let him put on Tyburn, that hath but three corners."—*Pappe with a Hatchet*, 4to, 1589.

"It was made like the shape of Tiborne, three square."—*Terlton's Jest*s, 4to, 1611.

"I have heard sundry men oftentimes dispute, Of trees that in one year will twice beare fruit;

But if a man note Tyburn, 'twill appeare,
That that's a tree that bears twelve time
yeare."

Taylor, the Water Poet, (*The Praise and Vi
of a Jayle and Jaylers*, 4to, 1623).

"*Ranbone*. I do imagine myself apprehen
already: now the constable is carrying me to N
gate—now, now, I'm at the Sessions House, in
dock:—now I'm called—'Not guilty, my Lo
The jury has found the indictment, *bill* v
Now, now, comes my sentence. Now I'm in
cart, riding up Holborn in a two-wheeled cha
with a guard of halberdiers. 'There goes a pr
fellow,' says one; 'Good people, pray for me:
I'm at the three wooden stilts [Tyburn]. H
now I feel my toes hang i' the cart; now 'tis dr
away; now, now, now!—I am gone."—*Shirley*,
Wedding, 4to, 1629.

Celebrated Persons executed at Tyburn.—
Holy Maid of Kent, in Henry VIII.'s rei
The last prior of the Carthusian Monast
in London, now the Charter House. Sor
well, the poet. Mrs. Turner, (Nov. 1
1615), implicated in the murder of
Thomas Overbury; she was the invent
of yellow starch, and was executed in
cobweb lawn ruff of that colour.*

"Her hands were bound with a black silk rib
as she desired, and a black veil, which she v
upon her head, being pulled over her face by
executioners, the cart was driven away, and
left hanging, in whom there was no motion a
perceived."—*Contemporary Account*, printed
Amos, p. 224.

"The hangman had his hands and cuffs of yel
which made many after that day, of either se
forbear the use of that coloured starch, till it at
grew generally to be detested and disused."—*A
biography of Sir S. D'Ewes*, i. 69.

John Felton, the assassin of Villiers, D
of Buckingham; his body was afterwa
hanged in chains at Portsmouth. Hae
and Axtell, (Oct. 19th, 1660), and Ol
Barkstead, and Corbet, (April 19th, 16
five of fifty-nine who signed the death w
rant of Charles I. Thomas Sadler, (16
for stealing the mace and purse of the L
Chancellor. [See Lincoln's Inn Field
Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Arma
(1681), hanged for an assumed design
bringing a French army over to Ireland
murder all the Protestants in that kingd
Sir Thomas Armstrong, (June 20th, 168
he was concerned in the Rye House F
and his head was set on the present Ten
Bar. John Smith.

"On the 12th of Dec^r 1705, one John Smith, b
condemned for felony, and burglary, being
veyed to Tyburn; after he hanged aboute a que

* Howell's Letters, p. 19.

of an hour, a reprieve coming, he was cut down, and being cut down came to himself, to the great admiration of the spectators, the executioner having pulled him by the legs, and used other means to put a speedy period to his life."—*Hatton*, 1708.

Jack Sheppard, in the presence of 200,000 persons, (Nov. 16th, 1724). Jonathan Wild, (May 24th, 1725); Fielding's "Jonathan Wild the Great" picked the parson's pocket with his corkscrew, at his execution, which he carried out of the world in his hand. Lord Ferrers, for the murder of his land-steward, (May 5th, 1760); he wore his wedding clothes to Tyburn; as good an occasion, he served, for putting them on as that for which they were first made.*

"The earl [on his way to Tyburn] said he was dry, and wished for some wine and water. The sheriff said he was sorry to be obliged to refuse him. By late regulations they were enjoined not to let prisoners drink from the place of imprisonment to that of execution, as great indecencies had been formerly committed by the lower species of criminals getting drunk."—*Walpole to Mann*, May 17th, 1760.

John Wesket, (Jan. 9th, 1765), for robbing the house of his master, the Earl of Harrington.

"Harrington's porter was condemned yesterday. Madogan and I have already bespoke places at the Sraizer's. I presume we shall have your honour's company, if your stomach is not too squeamish for a single swing."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn*, (*Selwyn's Correspondence*, i. 323).

"Harrington's man was hanged last Wednesday. The dog died game—went in the cart in a blue and gold frock, and, as the emblem of innocence, had a white cockade in his hat. He ate several oranges in his passage, inquired if his hearse was ready, and then, as old Rowe used to say, was launched out to eternity."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn*, (*Selwyn's Correspondence*, i. 355).

Mrs. Brownrigg, (Sept. 14th, 1767), for shipping two of her female apprentices to death. [See Flower de Luce Court.] John Mann, alias "Sixteen Stringed Jack," a noted highwayman, executed (Nov. 30th, 1774) for robbing the Rev. Dr. Bell, the Princess Amelia's chaplain, in Gunnersbury-lane, near Brentford; he was remarkable for foppery in his dress, and particularly for wearing a bunch of sixteen strings at the knees of his breeches.

"The malefactor's coat was a bright pea-green; he had an immense nosegay, which he had received from the hand of one of the frail sisterhood, whose practice it was in those days to present flowers to

their favourites from the steps of St. Sepulchre's church."—*Smith's Book for a Rainy Day*, p. 29.

"*Boswell*: Does not Gray's poetry, Sir, tower above the common mark? *Johnson*: Yes, Sir; but we must attend to the difference between what men in general cannot do if they would, and what every man may do if he would. Sixteen-stringed Jack towered above the common mark."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Dr. Dodd, (June 27th, 1777), for forging a bond in the name of the Earl of Chesterfield, for 4200*l*.

"Another was executed at the same time with him, who seemed hardly to engage one's attention sufficiently to make one draw any comparison between him and Dodd. Upon the whole, the piece was not very full of events. The doctor, to all appearance, was rendered perfectly stupid from despair. His hat was flapped all round, and pulled over his eyes, which were never directed to any object around, nor even raised, except now and then lifted up in the course of his prayers. He came in a coach, and a very heavy shower of rain fell just upon his entering the cart, and another just at his putting on his nightcap. During the shower, an umbrella was held over his head, which Gilly Williams, who was present, observed was quite unnecessary, as the doctor was going to a place where he might be dried.

"He was a considerable time in praying, which some people standing about seemed rather tired with; they rather wished for a more interesting part of the tragedy. The wind, which was high, blew off his hat, which rather embarrassed him, and discovered to us his countenance, which we could scarcely see before. His hat, however, was soon restored to him, and he went on with his prayers. There were two clergymen attending on him, one of whom seemed very much affected. The other I suppose was the ordinary of Newgate, as he was perfectly indifferent and unfeeling in everything he said and did.

"The executioner took both the hat and wig off at the same time. Why he put on his wig again I do not know, but he did; and the doctor took off his wig a second time, and then tied on a nightcap which did not fit him; but whether he stretched that or took another, I could not perceive. He then put on his nightcap himself, and upon his taking it he certainly had a smile on his countenance, and very soon afterwards there was an end of all his hopes and fears on this side the grave. He never moved from the place he first took in the cart; seemed absorbed in despair and utterly dejected; without any other signs of animation but in praying. I stayed till he was cut down and put into the hearse."—*A. Storer to George Selwyn*, (*Selwyn's Correspondence*, iii. 197).

Hackman, (April 19th, 1779), for the murder of Miss Reay, in the Piazza of Covent-garden; he was taken to Tyburn in a mourning-coach, containing, besides the prisoner, the

* *Walpole's Letters*, iv. 50. His wife was burned to death in 1807

ordinary of Newgate, a sheriff's officer, and James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson: Boswell, like Selwyn, was fond of seeing executions. [See Tavistock Row.]

"Hackman, Miss Reay's murderer, is hanged. I attended his execution in order to give you an account of his behaviour, and from no curiosity of my own. I am this moment returned from it: everybody inquired after you—you have friends everywhere. The poor man behaved with great fortitude; no appearances of fear were to be perceived, but very evident signs of contrition and repentance. He was long at his prayers; and when he flung down his handkerchief for the signal for the cart to move on, Jack Ketch, instead of instantly whipping on the horse, jumped on the other side of him to snatch up the handkerchief, lest he should lose his rights. He then returned to the head of the cart, and jeh'd him out of the world."—*Earl of Carlisle to George Selwyn, April 19th, 1779, (Selwyn's Correspondence, iv. 85).*

Ryland, the engraver, (Aug. 29th, 1783), for a forgery on the East India Company. The last woman who suffered death in England for a political offence was Elizabeth Gaunt, an ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion, burned to death at Tyburn for harbouring a person concerned in the Rye House Plot.* The last person executed at Tyburn was John Austin, on Nov. 7th, 1783. The first execution before Newgate was on Dec. 9th following. The earliest hangman whose name is known was called Derrick. He lived in the reign of James I., and is mentioned by Dekker, in his *Gull's Horn-book*, and by Middleton, in his *Black Book*. He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Herald's, and became an esquire by virtue of his office. Brandon was succeeded by Dun, "Esquire Dun," as he is called; and Dun, in 1684, by John Ketch, commemorated by Dryden in an epilogue,† and whose name is now synonymous with hangman. The hangman's rope was commonly called "a riding knot an inch below the ear," or, "a Tyburn tippet;" and the sum of 13½*d.* is still distinguished as "hangman's wages."

"A Tyborne checke
Shall breke his necke."—*Shelton, i. 255.*

Trials, condemnations, confessions, and last dying speeches were first printed in 1624; and "Tyburn's elegiac lines" have found an enduring celebrity in *The Dunciad*.

* Macaulay's History of England, i. 663.

† Epilogue to The Duke of Guise.

"With my estate, I'll tell you how it stands,
Jack Ketch must have my clothes, the king
lands."

The last Will and Testament of Anthony, King of Poland (Shajtesbury), (State Poems, Sv. 1703, p. 119).

"Two fellows going to Tyburne to be hanged diverse cartes, one for the stealing a mounte watch], the other for a mare. He who stole mare asked the other what a cloeke it was a mounter; to whom he replied, 'About the he just that yee should give watter to your mare.' *Drummond of Hawthornden's Jests, in Arch. Scot. vol. iv.*

"Here was one Peter Lambert, a swagger companion, hanged the week before Easter, killing one Hamden, a Low Country Lieutenant and dyed forsooth a Roman Catholic. His frie carried him in a coach from the gallows, and wo have buried him the next day in Christ's Church but were forbidden by the Bishop. Now upon rumour that he was seen in France, the King expected that there might be cunning, and cautel dealing in his execution, and would not be satisfi till the Sheriffs of London, in the presence of many people, took him up where he was buried; and upon view found he was sufficiently hanged. *Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood, May 2 1610.*

"20 Feb. 1649-50. Three soldiers were sentenced at a council of war to go from Whitehall, through Holborn, with halters about their necks, and so to Tyburn; one of them to have his right ear nailed to the pillory, the other two to have six last apiece."—*White Locke.*

On Tyburn.

"O Tyburn! could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou but judge as well as execute;
How often would'st thou change the Felon's doo
And truss some stern Chief Justice in his roo
Then should thy sturdy Posts support the Law
No promise, frown, or popular applause,
Should sway the Bench to favour a bad cause;
Nor scarlet gown, swell'd with poetic fury,
Scare a false verdict from a trembling jury.
Justice, with steady hand and even scales,
Should stand upright as if sustained by Hales
Yet still in matters doubtful to decide,
A little bearing towards the milder side."

Dryden's Miscellaneous Poems, ed. 1727, v. 126.

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., said to have walked barefooted through Hyde Park to Tyburn, and to have done penance there; though the fact of her having done so has been denied by the Marshal de Bassompierre, the French ambassador in England at the time. On the three wooden stilts of Tyburn the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were hung, on the first anniversary (Jan. 30th, 1660-1) of the execution of Charles I. after the Restoration. Their bodies were dragged

from their graves in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and removed at night to the Red Lion Inn, in Holborn, from whence they were carried next morning on sledges to Tyburn, and there, in their crowds and cere-cloths, suspended till sunrise, at the several angles of the gallows.

They were then taken down and beheaded, their bodies buried beneath the gallows, and their heads set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall.* The last plate of Hogarth's *Idle and Industrious Apprentice* represents an execution at Tyburn's triple tree. [*See Bowl Yard, Holborn.*]

UNION CLUB HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, and south-west end of TRAFALGAR SQUARE. (Sir Robert Smirke, R. A., architect). The Club is chiefly composed of merchants, lawyers, members of parliament, and, as James Smith, who was a member, writes, "of gentlemen at large." Entrance-money, 30 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas. The house is built on ground let by the Crown, for 99 years, on Oct. 10th, 1822.

UNION COURT, HOLBORN, over against Andrew's Church, was formerly called Scroope's-court, after the noble family of Scroope of Bolton, who had a town-house here, afterwards let to the serjeants-at-law. [*See Scroope's Inn.*]

UNION STREET, SOUTHWARK, (formerly Wake-street), connects Southwark High-street with the Blackfriars Road. No. 50 is a public-house, distinguished by the sign of Henry VIII.'s head. The house, as an inn, is coeval with Henry VIII.'s reign. The structure is modern.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, at the corner of PALL MALL and the opening into JAMES'S PARK, erected 1826, by John Nash, architect. This is still considered to be one of the most commodious of all the London Club Houses.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB (JUNIOR), at the north corner of CHARLES STREET and east side of REGENT STREET, was built by Sir Robert Smirke, for the United Service Club, but was found too small for the purposes of the Club.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD. Founded 1830, as a central repository for objects of professional interest, science, natural history, books and documents relating to those objects, and for the delivery of lectures on appropriate subjects. Member's entrance-fee, 1*l.*; annual subscription, 10*s.*; life subscription, 6*l.* *Mode of Admission for Visitors*.—Summer months, April to September, from 11 to 5; winter months, from 11 to 4.

curable. The members are above 4000 in number. The Museum of the Institution contains much that will repay a visit. *Observe*.—Basket-hilted cut-and-thrust sword, used by Oliver Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda, (1649),—the blade bears the marks of two musket-balls; sword worn by General Wolfe when he fell at Quebec, (1759); sash used in carrying Sir John Moore from the field, and lowering him into his grave on the ramparts at Corunna; part of the deck of the Victory on which Nelson fell; rudder of the Royal George sunk at Spithead; skeleton of Marengo, the war-horse which Napoleon rode at Waterloo; Captain Siborne's elaborate and faithful model of the field and battle of Waterloo.

UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, SUFFOLK STREET and PALL MALL EAST, was built by William Wilkins, R. A., and J. P. Gandy, and opened Feb. 13th, 1826. The members belong to the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Entrance-fee, 25 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY STREET, ST. PANCRAS, (in connection with University College), was founded in 1833, for the relief of poor sick and maimed persons, and the delivery of poor married women, and for furthering the objects of the College, by affording improved means of instruction in medicine and surgery to the medical students of the College, under the superintendence of its Professors. The first stone of the north wing (Alfred Ainger, architect) was laid by Lord Brougham, May 20th, 1846. Subscribers of 1 guinea annually are entitled to recommend four out-patients; and subscribers of 3 guineas, or donors of 30*s.*, are entitled to recommend three in and six out-patients yearly.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, on the east side of UPPER GOWER STREET. A proprietary institution, "for the general advancement of literature and science, by

* Wharton's *Gesta Britannorum*, p. 490. Additional MSS. British Museum, 10, 116. Wood's *Athene Oxonienses*, art. "Tretton."

affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense:" founded 1828, by the exertions of Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, the poet, and others, and built from the designs of W. Wilkins, R. A., the architect of the National Gallery and of St. George's Hospital at Hyde-Park-corner. The graduates of the University of London from University College are entitled Doctors of Laws, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Art. Everything is taught in the College but divinity. The school of medicine is deservedly distinguished. The Junior School, under the government of the Council of the College, is entered by a separate entrance in Upper Gower-street. The school session is divided into three terms; viz. from the 26th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to the 4th of August. The vacations are three weeks at Christmas, ten days at Easter, and seven weeks in the summer. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3; in which time one hour and a quarter is allowed for recreation. The yearly payment for each pupil is 13*l.*, of which 6*l.* are paid in advance in each term, on the first day after the vacation on which the pupil begins to attend the school. The payments are made at the office of the College. A fixed charge of 3*s.* 6*d.* a term is made for stationery. Books and drawing materials are provided for the pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly. Boys are admitted to the school at any age under fifteen, if they are competent to enter the lowest class. When a boy has attained his sixteenth year, he will not be allowed to remain in the school beyond the end of the current session. The subjects taught are reading, writing;

the English, Latin, Greek, French, German languages; Ancient and English history; geography, both physical and political; arithmetic and book-keeping, elements of mathematics and of natural philosophy, drawing, dancing, &c. discipline of the school is maintained with corporal punishment. The extreme punishment for misconduct is the removal of pupil from the school. Several of Professors, and some of the masters of Junior School, receive students to re-visit them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College who receive board into their families; among these are several medical gentlemen. The Registrar will afford information as to terms, and other particulars. In the hall under the cupola of the College the original models are preserved of the principal plaster works, statues, reliefs, &c., of John Flaxman, R. A., greatest of our English sculptors. Pastoral Apollo, the St. Michael, and several of the bas-reliefs, are amazingly fine.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SOME HOUSE. A government institution, established 1837, for conferring degrees, and careful examinations, on the graduates of University College, London; King's College, London; Stepney College, Highbury College, Homerton College, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BURLINGTON CHENS. The town-house of the Marquis of Anglesea, built in 1792 by Vardy, (architect of *Spencer House* and of the *Horse Guards*) on the site of *Queensbury House*, (built Leoni* 1726), the London residence of Duke and Duchess of Queensbury befriended Gay.

VANDUN'S ALMS-HOUSES, PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER. So called after their founder, Cornelius Van Dun, a native of Breda, in Brabant, and a soldier under Henry VIII. at the siege of Tournay, (d. 1577). His monument in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, (engraved by J. T. Smith), represents him in his dress as one of the yeomen of the guard to Queen Elizabeth.

VAUXHALL, FAUKESHALL, OR, FOXHALL. A manor in Surrey, properly Fulke's Hall, and so called from Fulke de Breaté, the celebrated mercenary follower of King John.

"Fulke de Breaté married Margaret, Baldwin's mother, and thus obtained the ward of her son; he appears to have built a half-mansion-house, in the manor of South Lamb during his tenure of it; and from his time it called indifferently Faulkeshall, or South Lamb, and is so termed in the tenth year of Edward I. *T. Hudson Turner, Archæol. Journal*, No. xv., p.

"Edward II. granted the manor of Faulkeshall to Roger Damorie. Upon his attainder, for taking part with the Barons against the King about years afterwards, it was granted to Hugh le Spencer; who being executed in 1326, the manor appears to have been restored to the widow Roger Damorie, who gave it to King Edward

* There is an engraving of it by Picart, 1720

in exchange for some lands in Suffolk. It was afterwards granted to Edward the Black Prince, and by him given to the church of Canterbury, to which it still belongs; as Henry VIII., when the Monastery was suppressed, gave it to the Dean and Chapter."—*Lytsons*, i. 321.

There is a view of the old manor-house in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. It was afterwards known as Copped or Copt Hall; and here Arabella Stuart was confined, under the custody of Sir Thomas Parry.

"The Earl of Worcester is buying Fauxhall from Mr. Trenchard, to bestow the use of that house upon Gaspar Calehof and his son as long as they shall live; for he intends to make it a college of artificers."—*Hartlib to Boyle, May, 1654, (Weld's Royal Society, i. 53).*

"At Vaux Hall, Sir Samuel Moreland built a fine Room, anno 1667; the inside all of Looking Glass, and Fountains very pleasant to behold, which is much visited by strangers; it stands in the middle of the Garden, Foot square, . . . high, covered with Cornish Slate; on the front whereof he placed a Punehanello, very well carved, which held a Dial; but the winds have demolished it."—*Aubrey's Surrey, i. 12.*

Fauxhall has long been famous for the manufacture of plate-glass.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE. An iron bridge, of nine equal arches, over the Thames at Fauxhall, communicating with Millbank on the left bank of the river, built from the designs of James Walker; commenced May 1811, and opened June 4th, 1816.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, on the Surrey side of the Thames, over against Millbank. A place of public resort from the reign of Charles II. to the present time, and celebrated for its walks, lit with thousands of lamps; its musical and other performances; its suppers, including ham cut in wafery slices, and its fireworks. The Gardens were formed circ. 1661, and originally called "The New Spring Gardens," to distinguish them from the *Old Spring Gardens* at Charing-cross.

"Not much unlike what His Majesty has already begun by the wall from Old Spring Gardens to St. James's in that Park, and is somewhat resembled in the New Spring Garden at Lambeth."—*Evelyn's Famifugium, 1661.*

"2 July, 1661. I went to see the New Spring Garden at Lambeth, a pretty contrived plantation."—*Evelyn.*

"20 June, 1665. By water to Fox-hall [Vauxhall], and there walked an hour alone, observing the several humours of the citizens that were this holyday, pulling off cherries, and God knows what."—*Pepys.*

"22 July, 1665. To Fox-hall, where the Spring Garden; but I do not see one guest there."—*Pepys.*

"28 May, 1667. By water to Foxhall and there walked in Spring Garden. A great deal of company, and the weather and garden pleasant, and it is very pleasant and cheap going thither, for a man may go to spend what he will or nothing, all as one. But to hear the nightingale and the birds, and here fiddles and there a harp, and here a Jew's trumpet, and here laughing and there fine people walking is mighty divertising."—*Pepys.*

"30 May, 1668. To Fox Hall, and there fell into the company of Harry Killigrew, a rogue newly come back out of France, but still in disgrace at our Court, and young Newport and others, as very rogues as any in the town, who were ready to take hold of every woman that come by them. And so to supper in an arbour: but Lord! their mad talk did make my heart ake."—*Pepys.*

"1 June, 1668. Alone to Fox Hall, and walked and saw young Newport and two more rogues of the town seize on two ladies, who walked with them an hour with their masks on; (perhaps evil ladies); and there I left them."—*Pepys.*

"27 July, 1668. Over the water with my wife and Deb and Mereer to Spring Garden, and there eat and walked; and observe how rude some of the young gallants of the town are become, to go into people's arbors where there are not men, and almost force the women; which troubled me, to see the confidence of the vice of the age: and so we away by water with much pleasure home."—*Pepys.*

"*Dapperwit.* Can you have the heart to say you will never more break a cheese-cake with me at New Spring Garden, the Neat-house, or Chelsea?"—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood; or, St. James's Park, 4to, 1672.*

"*Hippolita.* Not suffered to see a play in a twelvemonth!"

"*Prue.* Nor go to Punehinello, nor Paradise!"

"*Hippolita.* Nor to take a ramble to the Park nor Mulberry Garden!"

"*Prue.* Nor to Totnam-Court, nor Islington!"

"*Hippolita.* Nor to eat a syllabub in New Spring Garden with cousin!"—*Wycherley, The Gentleman Dancing Master, 4to, 1673.*

"*Sir Oliver Cockwood.* Prithee, my dear, forgive her.

"*Lady Cockwood.* The truth is, I ought not to be very angry with her at present, 'tis a good-natured creature: she was so frightened, for fear of thy being mischief'd in the Spring Garden, that I verily believe she scarce knows what she does yet."—*Etherege, She Would if She Could, 4to, 1671.*

"*Ariana.* Woe be to the daughter or wife of some merchant-tailor, or poor felt-maker now; for you seldom row to Fox-hall without some such plot against the city."—*Ibid.*

"*Cunningham.* No, Madam, you conquer like the King of France. Your subjects for ever after are at rest.

"*Thsbe.* You said as much to the flame-coloured Pettiecoat in New Spring Garden."—*Scudley, Bellamira, 4to, 1687.*

"Mrs. Fossil. A great piece of business to go to Covent-Garden Square in a hackney-coach, and take a turn with one's friend! If I had gone to Knightsbridge or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden or to Barn Elms, with a man alone, something might have been said."—*Congreer, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"Lady Fanciful. 'Tis infallibly some intrigue that brings them to Spring Garden."—*Conburgh, The Provoked Wife*, 4to, 1697.

"The Great Spring Garden, commonly called the New Spring Garden at Fox Hall, with several acres of Land, and Houses, is to be sold. Inquire of Mrs. Eliz. Plant at Fox Hall near the Garden."—*London Gazette*, No. 3006, p. 1694.

"The ladies that have an inclination to be private take delight in the close walks of Spring Gardens,—where both sexes meet, and mutually serve one another as guides to lose their way, and the windings and turnings in the little Wildernesses are so intricate, that the most experienced mothers have often lost themselves in looking for their daughters."—*Tom Brown's Amusements*, 8vo, 1709, p. 51.

"24 May, 1714. We went by water to Fox-hall and the Spring Garden. I was surprised with so many pleasant walks, &c., so near London."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 215.

"I immediately recollected that it was my good friend Sir Roger's voice, and that I had promised to go with him on the water to Spring-Garden, in case it proved a good evening. . . . We were no sooner come to the Temple Stairs, but we were surrounded with a crowd of watermen. . . . My old friend having seated himself, we made the best of our way for Fox-Hall. . . . We were now arrived at Spring-Garden, which is exquisitely pleasant at this time of the year. When I considered the fragraney of the walks and bowers, with the choirs of birds that sung upon the trees, and the loose tribe of people that walked under their shades, I could not but look on the place as a kind of Mahometan Paradise. Sir Roger told me it put him in mind of a little coppice by his house in the country, which his chaplain used to call an Aviary of Nightingales. . . . He here fetched a deep sigh, and was falling into a fit of musing, when a Mask who came behind him, gave him a gentle tap on the shoulder, and asked him if he would drink a bottle of Mead with her? But the Knight being startled at so unexpected a familiarity, and displeased to be interrupted in his thoughts of the widow, told her 'she was a wanton baggage,' and bid her go about her business. We concluded our walk with a glass of Burton ale and a slice of hung beef."—*The Spectator*, No. 383.

We hear very little of New Spring Gardens between 1712 and the great period of their re-opening, under the management of Jonathan Tyers, on June 7th, 1732, with an entertainment called "Ridotto al fresco," at which the Prince of Wales was present, two-thirds of the company appearing in masks, dominos, or lawyers' gowns. Tyers was unceasing in

his endeavours to enlarge the beauty and attractions of the grounds. Hogarth executed several pictures for the rooms; Roubilliac's first work in England was a statue of Handel made for Vauxhall Gardens. Let me add here, that Roubilliac said to have owed his introduction to first patron, Sir Edward Walpole, to an artifice he put forth of his having found on his way home from Vauxhall, a pocket-book containing a considerable number of bank-notes, and some papers, apparently consequence, to the owner; their owner was Sir Edward Walpole. The price of admission was 1s. up to the summer of 1792, when it was raised to 2s. Subsequently it was raised to 4s., but now (1850) it is 1s. again. For works, Mr. Fillinham informs me, were exhibited till 1793, and even then not constantly displayed.

"The coaches being come to the water-side, they all alighted, and getting into one boat, proceeded to Vauxhall. The extreme beauty and elegance of this place is well known to almost every one of readers; and happy is it for me that it is so; so to give an adequate idea of it would exceed the power of description."—*Fielding, Amelia*, B. Chap. 9.

"Tom Tyers was the son of Mr. Jonathan Tyers, the founder of that excellent place of public amusement, Vauxhall Gardens, which must ever be esteemed to its proprietor, as it is peculiarly adapted to the taste of the English nation; there being a mixture of curious show, gay exhibition, musical vocal and instrumental, not too refined for the general ear,—for all which only a shilling is paid and though last not least, good eating and drinking for those who choose to purchase that regale."—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 204.

"I had a card from Lady Caroline Petersham to go with her to Vauxhall. I went accordingly to her house, and found her and the little Ashe, or the Pollard Ashe as they call her; they had just finished their last layer of red, and looked as hard some as crimson could make them. . . . We marched to our barge, with a boat of French horn attending and little Ashe singing. We paraded some time up the river, and at last debarked at Vauxhall. . . . Here we picked up Lord Grant arrived very drunk from Jenny Whims. . . . At last we assembled in our booth, Lady Caroline in the front, with the vizor of her hat erect, and looking gloriously jolly and handsome. She had fetched my brother Orford from the next box, who he was enjoying himself with his *petite partie*, help us to mince chickens. We minced seven chickens into a China dish, which Lady Caroline stewed over a lamp with three pats of butter and a flagon of water, stirring and rattling and laughing; and we every minute expecting the dish to fly about our ears. She had brought Betty the fruit-girl with hampers of strawberries and cherries from Rogers's, and made her wait upon us, and the

ade her sup by us at a little table. . . . In short, the whole air of our party was sufficient, as you will easily imagine, to take up the whole attention of the Gardens; so much so, that from 11 o'clock till half an hour after 1 we had the whole discourse round our booth; at last, they came into the little gardens of each booth on the sides of ours, and Harry Vane took up a bumper and drank their healths, and was proceeding to treat them with still greater freedoms. It was 3 o'clock before we got home."—*Walpole to Montague, June 23rd, 1750.*

"This [Foxhall] is the place where are those called Spring Gardens, laid out in so grand a taste, at they are frequented in the three summer months by most of the nobility and gentry, then in and near London; and are often honoured with me of the royal family, who are here entertained with the sweet song of numbers of nightingales, in concert with the best band of musick in England. There are fine pavilions, shady groves, and most delightful walks, illuminated by above 1000 lamps, disposed that they all take fire together, almost quick as lightning, and dart such a sudden blaze is perfectly surprising. Here are among others, curious statues of Apollo the god, and Mr. Handel e master of musick; and in the centre of the area, where the walks terminate, is erected the temple of the musicians, which is encompassed all round with handsome seats, decorated with pleasant paintings, on subjects most happily adapted to the season, place, and company."—*England's Gazetteer, vol. 1, 1751, (art. Foxhall).*

The title Spring Gardens was continued, Mr. Linham informs me, till 1785. There is a capital old view of the Gardens by J. Müller, near Serjeant's Wall, and another by S. Maurer, dated 1744; but the best of all is "A general Prospect of Vauxhall Gardens, showing at one view the disposition of the whole Gardens," engraved for the 1754 edition of Stow. The Gardens continued to be a place of fashionable amusement nearly to the end of the reign of George III.

VEDAST'S (ST.), FOSTER LANE. A church in the ward of *Farringdon Within*; destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Christopher Wren. It serves as well for the parish of *St. Michael-le-Querne*. The right of presentation belongs alternately to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

VERE STREET, CLARE MARKET. Sir Thomas Lyttelton was living in this street in 1638.* Here stood *Gibbons's Tennis-court*, converted into a theatre by Thomas Killiw. Ogilby, the poet, drew a lottery of books on Tuesday, June 2nd, 1668, "at the Old Theatre, between Lincoln's-Inn-fields and Vere-street." He describes the books

in his advertisement as "all of his own designment and composure."

VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, derives its name from the Veres, Earls of Oxford, though *Oxford-street* derives its name from the Harleys, Earls of Oxford. In St. Peter's Chapel, in this street, (designed and built by Gibbs, circ. 1724), William, second Duke of Portland, was married, (July 11th, 1734), to the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by his wife, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish, only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The surrounding streets preserve many of these names. This Duchess of Portland formed the celebrated museum which bore her name. Rysbrack, the sculptor, lived and died (1770) in this street.

"Mr. Rysbrack's house is in the further end of Bond Street, and up cross Tyburne Rode [Oxford Street], in Ld. Oxford's ground upon the right hand going to his Chapel."—*Gibbs, the Architect, to Pope, (Supp. Vol. to Works of Pope, Svo, 1825, p 154).*

VICTORIA PARK, BETHNAL GREEN. A plot of pleasure-ground of 290 acres, planted and laid out in the reign of the Sovereign whose name it bears. The first cost of formation was covered by the purchase-money of York House, St. James's, received from the Duke of Sutherland, to whom the remainder of the Crown lease was sold in 1841 for 72,000*l.* It is bounded on the south by Sir George Duckett's canal, (sometimes called the Lea Union Canal); on the west by the Regent's Canal; on the east by Old Ford-lane, leading from Old Ford to Hackney Wick; and on the north by an irregular line of fields. It serves as a lung for the north-east part of London, and has already added to the health of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green. The leases of building-ground surrounding the Park have been delayed till the roads and walks become more perfect, and the plantations in a more advanced state.

VICTORIA SQUARE, PIMLICO. Built circ. 1836. The last London residence of Thomas Campbell, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, was at No. 8 in this square.

VICTORIA STREET, HOLBORN. A continuation of Farringdon-street, but as yet very unfinished. The church seen at the distance is *St. James's, Clerkenwell*; the dome adjoining is part of *Clerkenwell Sessions-house*.

* Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

VICTORIA THEATRE, WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH. Originally *The Coburg*, and called *The Victoria* for the first time soon after the accession of William IV., when her present Majesty was only heir presumptive to the crown.

VILLIERS STREET, STRAND. Built cire. 1674,* and so called after George Villiers, second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [See York House.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—John Evelyn.

"17 Nov. 1683. I took a house in Villiers Street, York Buildings, for the winter, having many important causes to dispatch, and for the education of my daughters."—*Evelyn*.

Sir Richard Steele, after his wife's death, from 1721 to 1724. In 1725 I find in the rate-books of St. Martin's the word "gone" against his name. He died in Wales in 1729.

VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, was so called after William Vincent, Dean of Westminster, (d. 1816). The church of St. Mary the Virgin was built by Blore, and consecrated Oct. 12th, 1837.

VINE STREET, SAFFRON HILL. So called from the vineyard of old Ely Gardens. [See Ely Place.]

VINE STREET, WESTMINSTER, on the south side of St. John's Church, was so called from the vineyard belonging to the Palace of our Kings at Westminster. The Vine-garden, within the Mill-ditch of Westminster, is mentioned in a Privy Seal granted by Charles II. to Edward Billing,† Charles Churchill, the satirist, was born, in 1731, in this street.

"Famed Vine-Street,

Where Heaven, the kindest wish of man to grant,
Gave me an old house and an older aunt."

So he sang to lose a legacy by the allusion. The poet's father was curate and evening lecturer of the neighbouring church of *St. John the Evangelist*.

VINEGAR YARD, DRURY LANE, properly Vine-Garden-Yard, or Vineyard, was built cire. 1621.‡

"1624, Feb. 4. Buried Blind John out of Vinegar Yard."—*Burial Register of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Harleian MS. 7344.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Clayrender's letter, in Roderick Ramo to her "Dear Kreeter," is written "Wingar Yeard, Droory Lane." Its tiguity to the theatre is not overlooked in the Rejected Addresses:—

"And one, the leader of the band,
From Charing Cross along the Strand,
Like stag by beagles hunted hard,
Ran till he stopp'd at Vin'gar Yard.
The burning badge his shoulder bore,
The belt and oil-skin hat he wore,
The cane he had, his men to bang,
Show'd foreman of the British gang—
His name was Higginbottom."

"The Crown Tavern," in the yard, favourite place of "The Eccentrics," a private Club of Londoners, who allow (rather allowed) drink and eccentricity prevail. The Club does not now, I believe exist.

VINTNERS' HALL, on the river of UPPER THAMES STREET. The Hall of Vintners' Company, the eleventh on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of London, is a modern building, of small pretensions, but the Company is of great antiquity. The Court-room are full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., Marie D'Este, George of Denmark. The patron of the Company is St. Martin, and one of the churches in the ward of Vintry was *St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry*. [See Three Churches in the Vintry.]

VINTRY (WARD OF). One of the wards of London.

"Vintry Ward, so called of Vintners and Vintry, a part of the bank of the river, where the merchants of Burdeaux cranwines out of lighters and other vessels, are landed and made sale of them."—*Stow*, p. 8.

Boundaries.—N., the street called *St. Mary's Apostle's*; S., *The Thames*; E., *St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry*; W., *Queenhithe*. *Stow* enumerates four churches and four Halls of Companies as situated in this ward:—*St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry*, called *Paternoster-Church-in-the-Road*; *St. Thomas the Apostle*, (destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt); *St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry*, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); *St. James's*, *Garlick-hithe*; *Vintners'* *Hall*; *Cutlers' Hall*; *Glaziers' Hall*; *Clerks' Hall*. [See all these names.] *St. Mary's Church* *abuts from the centre of the ward.*

WALBROOK. A street in the City, running from the **POULTRY** into **BUDGE ROW** and **CANNON STREET**. Sir Christopher Wren is said to have lived in a house subsequently No. 5. *Observe*.—Church of *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*. [See *Salters' Hall*.]

WALBROOK.

"A stream so called not of Galus, a Roman captain, slain by Asclepiodatus, and thrown therein, some have fabled, but of running through and from the wall of the city, the course whereof, to prosecute it particularly, was and is from the said city wall] to *St. Margaret's Church* in *Lothbury*; from thence beneath the lower part of the *Grocers' Hall* about the East part of their *Kitchen* under *St. Mildred's Church*; from thence through *Bucklersbury*, by one great house built of stone and timber, called the *Old Barge*, because barges out of the river of *Thames* were rowed up so far into this brook, and so to *Elbow lane*, and by a part thereof down *Greenwich Lane* into the river *Thames*."—*Stow*, p. 45.

"This water-course having divers bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with brick, and paved level with the streets and lanes wherethrough it passed; and since that, also houses have been built hereon, so that the course of *Walbrook* is now hidden under ground, and thereby hardly known."—*Stow*, p. 6.

The writer of *Sir Richard Phillips's History of London** says, that he saw the *Walbrook* in *November, 1803*, "still trickling among the foundations of the new buildings at the bank."

WALBROOK WARD. One of the 26 wards of *London*, and so called from the brook by the *City wall*, described in the preceding article. *Stow* enumerates five churches in this ward:—*St. Swithin-by-London-Stone*; *St. Mary Woolchurch*; *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*; *St. John-upon-Walbrook*; *St. Mary Bothav*. Two alone were rebuilt after the *Great Fire*—*St. Swithin's, London Stone*, and *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*. The *Mansion House* is in this ward.

WALLINGFORD HOUSE stood on the site of the present *Admiralty*, and was so called after *Sir William Knollys*, Treasurer of the Household to *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James*, *Baron Knollys*, *Viscount Wallingford*, and *Earl of Banbury*. His father was Treasurer of the Household before him, and inhabited the same official house at the end of the *Tilt Yard*. The first Duke of *Buckingham* of the *Villiers* family lived in

Wallingford House, and here his son, the second duke, was born *Jan. 30th, 1627*. *Bassompierre* calls it "*Valinforth*." The infamous *Countess of Essex* is said to have died in this house in *1632*; but this is a mistake, she died at *Chiswick*. *Wallingford House* was otherwise inhabited at the time of her death. I have two warrants before me, addressed to the *Auditors of the Imprests*, and signed "*R. Weston*," and "*Fra. Cottington*;" and "*Portland*," and "*Fra. Cottington*;" one dated from *Wallingford House*, *April 21st, 1632*, and the other from the same house, *April 29th, 1634*. *Weston* (afterwards *Earl of Portland*) was treasurer and *Cottington* under-treasurer at this time, so that *Wallingford House* was an official residence from a very early period. *Archbishop Usher* is said to have seen *King Charles I.* led to his execution from the roof of this house, then in the occupation of the *Earl and Countess of Peterborough*. He sunk in horror at the sight, and was carried off in a swoon to his apartments.* Here the party "known by the title of the *Wallingford House* or *Army Party*" assembled after *Cromwell's* death. Their chief object seems to have been to frustrate the designs of *Monk*, but they had no settled plan or determination of their own, and the party, though supported by *Fleetwood* and *Vane*, was nothing but a useless faction. *Ludlow* describes their movements with great minuteness in his *Memoirs*. *Fleetwood* was at this time living in the house. *Wallingford House* reverted to the second Duke of *Buckingham* at the *Restoration*; here the corpse of *Cowley* lay in state, and here the duke was living in *1671*, when the following advertisement appeared in the *London Gazette* of that year:—

"On *Wednesday, March 26, 1671*, was lost from *Brentwood* in *Essex*, a couple of young Hounds of his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham*; the one a black Tanned, with a little white under his neck; the other a white one, with black spots, both marked with *B.* on the left shoulder; whoever can give notice of them to the Porter at *Wallingford House* in the *Strand*, shall be well rewarded for their pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 563.

Lord Clifford, the *Lord Treasurer*, afterwards inhabited it, and here *Evelyn* called to take leave of his lordship, *Aug. 18th, 1673*. The *Lord Treasurer Danby* dated public documents from this house. I have two before me while I write, one of *Dec. 28th, 1674*, and another of *May 5th, 1676*. *Wallingford*

* *History of London*, 4to, 1805, p. 20.

* *Parr's Life of Usher*, fol. 168C.

House was sold to the Crown in 1680,* and in or about 1726 the present *Admiralty* was erected where it stood.

WALWORTH. A manor in Surrey, near the Elephant and Castle, now a hamlet to Newington Butts, and the birth-place, as Lysons thought, "of the celebrated citizen who bore its name."† It is written "Wale-rod" in the Conqueror's survey, and Walworth's Field in the charter of Edward VI. granting the manor of Southwark to the city of London. It is now the property of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was designed by Sir John Soane.

WAPPING. A hamlet on the Middlesex side of the River Thames, a little below *The Tower*, "and chiefly inhabited by seafaring men and tradesmen dealing in commodities for the supply of shipping and shipmen."‡ It was originally a great wash, watered by the Thames, and was first recovered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Stow calls it "Wapping in the Wose,"§ signifying as much, says Strype, "as in the wash or in the drain."|| The usual place of execution for pirates was at "Wapping in the Wose."¶ [See Execution Dock.] Lord Chancellor Jefferies attempting, after the abdication of King James, to make his escape in the disguise of a common seaman, was captured in an obscure alehouse, called the Red Cow, in Anchor-and-Hope-alley, near King Edward's-stairs in Wapping. He was found by a scrivener he had formerly insulted, lolling out of window in all the confidence of misplaced security.

"Friday, the 24th of July, 1629. King Charles having hunted a Stag or Hart from Wansted in Essex, killed him in Nightingale Lane in the hamlet of Wapping, in a garden belonging to one —, who had some damage among his herbs, by reason the multitude of people there assembled suddenly."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 39.

"He [Johnson] talked to-day a good deal of the wonderful extent and variety of London, and observed that men of curious inquiry might see in it such modes of life as very few could ever imagine. He in particular recommended us to 'explore Wapping,' which we resolved to do. We accordingly carried our scheme into execution in October, 1792, but whether from that uniformity which has in a great degree spread through every part of the metropolis, or from our want of sufficient exertion, we were disappointed."—*Doswell, Life of Johnson*, v. 78.

* *Bio. Brit.*, vi. 4058.

† Lysons, i. 390. ‡ Strype, B. iv., p. 39.

§ Stow, p. 157. || Strype, B. iv., p. 37.

¶ Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 697.

Ames, the antiquary, and author of 'graphical Antiquities, or the History of Printing in England,' "lived in a street or lane in Wapping."* His very useful work, first printed in 1749, has been edited and enlarged by Herbert, and in the present century by T. F. D. The church is dedicated to St. John.

WARDOUR STREET, SOHO, OR, FOUR STREET, OXFORD STREET. Built 1686,† and so called after Henry, Lord Arundel of Wardour, (d. 1699) steadily adherent to the cause of King II. Henry, the fifth Lord Arundel, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Panton, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [See P. Square.] Flaxman, the sculptor, lived No. 27 in this street, from 1781 to 1791.

"Wardour Street is famous for book-stall curiosity-shops. Charles Lamb was fond of the street; and Hazlitt lies on the other side of the wall which encloses the burial ground of St. Anne. I have heard Lamb expatiate on the pleasure of strolling up 'Wardour Street on a sunny day.'"—*Leigh Hunt*.

Here are eighteen or twenty shops exclusively devoted to the sale of old furniture, pictures, china, and other articles of art. [See St. Anne's, Soho.]

WARDROBE (THE). A house in Blackfriars, built by Sir John Beauchamp (d. 1359), whose tomb in old St. Paul's was mistaken for the tomb of the good Humphrey. Beauchamp's executors gave it to Edward III., and it was subsequently converted into the office of the Master of the Wardrobe and the repository for royal clothes. When Stow drew up his Survey, Sir John Fortescue was lodged in the house as Master of the Wardrobe.

"There were also kept in this place the closets of our English Kings, which they used on great festivals; so that this Wardrobe effected a Library for Antiquaries, therein to be seen the mode and fashion of garments in all these King James in the beginning of his reign gave to the Earl of Dunbar, by whom they were sold, re-sold, and re-re-sold at as many hands as Briareus had, some gaining vast fortunes thereby."—*Faller's Worthies*, ed. 1662, p. 193.

"I give, will, bequeath, and devise unto my daughter, Susannah Hall, all that messuage, tenement, with the appurtenances, whereof John Robinson dwelleth, situate, lying, and being in the Blackfriars in Loudon, nere the Wardrobe."—*Shakespeare's Will*.

* *Restituta*, iv. 235.

† Stone, corner of Edward-street.

ter the Great Fire the Wardrobe was moved, first to the Savoy, and afterwards Buckingham-street in the Strand.* The Master was Ralph, Duke of Montague, whose death, in 1709, the office was, I believe, abolished. [See Swan Alley.]

WARNER STREET, COLD BATH ELDS. Henry Carey, author of the song "Sally in our Alley," died (by his own hand) in this street on the 4th of October, 1743.

WAR OFFICE. [See Horse Guards.]

WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE. William Kitchener, author of the Cook's Tale, lived and died in this street.

WARWICK HOUSE, in HOLBORN, either joined *Brook House*, or was, as I believe, another name for *Brook House*.

"3 March, 1659, 1660. After dinner I to Warwick House in Holborn, to my Lord [the Earl of Sandwich], where he dined with my Lord of Manchester, Sir Dudley North, my Lord Fiennes, and my Lord Barkly."—*Pepys*.

"As we came by Warwick House, observing all up there, he [William Lord Russell] asked my Lord Clare was out of town. I told him he could not think any windows would be open here on this occasion."—*Ep. Burnet's Journal*, (William Lord Russell on his way to execution in a coln's-Inn-fields). †

The Earl of Clare was living in Warwick House in 1638.

WARWICK HOUSE, CHARING CROSS. See Warwick Street.]

WARWICK LANE, NEWGATE STREET.

"Then is Eldenese Lane, which stretcheth north to the high street of Newgate Market; the name is now called Warwick Lane, of an ancient house there built by an Earl of Warwick, and was once called Warwick Inn. It is in record called messuage in Eldenese Lane, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, the 28th of Henry VI. Cicille, Duchess of Warwick, possessed it."—*Stow*, p. 128.

"I read that in the 36th of Henry VI, that the better estates of the realm being called up to London, Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick [the King-maker], came with six hundred men all in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick Lane; in whose house there was often times six oxen eaten a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his eat; for he that had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and roast meat as he could prick and carry on a long pigger."—*Stow*, p. 33.

Observe.—Bas-relief of Guy, Earl of Warwick, with the date "1668" upon it, corner of Newgate-street; College of Physicians—(the old College, with its "gilded pill" on the top, built by Wren); Bell Inn, on the east side.

"He [Archbishop Leighton] used often to say, that if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an Inn; it looking like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all as an Inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion in it. He added that the officious tenderness and care of friends was an entanglement to a dying man; and that the unconcerned attendance of those that could be procured in such a place would give less disturbance. And he obtained what he desired; for he died [1684] at the Bell Inn in Warwick Lane."—*Burnet's Own Times*, ed. 1823, ii. 426.

Oxford Arms Inn, on the west side.

"These are to give notice that Edward Bartlet, Oxford Carrier, hath removed his Inn in London, from the Swan at Holborn Bridge to the Oxford Armes in Warwick Lane, where he did Inn before the Fire. His coaches and waggons going forth on their usual days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Frydays. He hath also a Hearsse, with all things convenient to carry a Corps to any part of England."—*London Gazette for March*, 1672-3, No. 762.

"At the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane" lived John Roberts, the bookseller, from whose shop issued the majority of the squibs and libels on Pope.

WARWICK STREET, COCKSPUR STREET. Built circ. 1681,* and so called from the house of Sir Philip Warwick, author of the Memoirs which bear his name.

"Over against St. Alban's Street is Stone Cutter's Alley, paved with free-stone, which leads into Warwick Street, and likewise to the back gate of the King's garden, for the conveniency of Mr. George London, her late Majesty's principal gardener, there inhabiting in a neat and pleasant house."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 81.

This George London was a landscape-gardener of great celebrity before the time of Kent or Capability Brown. In conjunction with Wise he introduced what Walpole calls "verdant sculpture" among us, stocking our gardens with giants, animals, monsters, coats of arms, and mottoes, in yew, box, and holly. At the end of this street stood *Warwick House*, inhabited for a time by the Princess Charlotte, and from whence, "weared out by a series of acts all proceeding from the spirit of petty tyranny,

Chamberlayne, ed. 1669, p. 263; Hatton, p. 729.

† London Gazette, No. 2359.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

and each more vexatious than another, though none of them very important in itself," she made her escape in a hackney-coach (July 16th, 1814) to the house of her mother in Connaught-place.

"In a fine evening of July, about the hour of seven, when the streets are deserted by all persons of condition, she rushed out of her residence in Warwick House, unattended; hastily crossed Cockspur Street; fung herself into the first hackney-coach she could find; and drove to her mother's house in Connaught Place. The Princess of Wales having gone to pass the day at her Blackheath villa, a messenger was despatched for her, another for her law adviser Mr. Brougham, and a third for Miss Mercer Elphinstone, the young Princess's bosom friend. He arrived before the Princess of Wales had returned; and Miss Mercer Elphinstone had alone obeyed the summons. Soon after the Royal Mother came, accompanied by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, her lady in waiting. It was found that the Princess Charlotte's fixed resolution was to leave her father's house, and that which he had appointed for her residence, and to live thenceforth with her mother. But Mr. Brougham is understood to have felt himself under the painful necessity of explaining to her that by the law, as all the twelve judges but one had laid it down in George I.'s reign, and as it was now admitted to be settled, the King or the Regent had the absolute power to dispose of the persons of all the Royal Family, while under age. * * As soon as the flight of the young lady was ascertained, and the place of her retreat discovered, the Regent's officers of state and other functionaries were despatched after her. The Lord Chancellor Eldon first arrived, but not in any particularly imposing state, 'regard being had' to his eminent station; for, indeed, he came in a hackney-coach. Whether it was that the example of the Princess Charlotte herself, had for the day brought this simple and economical mode of conveyance into fashion, or that concealment was much studied, or that despatch was deemed more essential than ceremony and pomp—certain it is, that all who came, including the Duke of York, arrived in similar vehicles, and that some remained enclosed in them, without entering the royal mansion. At length, after much pains and many entreaties used by the Duke of Sussex and the Princess of Wales herself, as well as Miss Mercer and Lady C. Lindsay (whom she always honoured with a just regard) to enforce the advice given by Mr. Brougham that she should return without delay to her own residence, and submit to the Regent, the young Princess, accompanied by the Duke of York and her governess, who had now been sent for and arrived in a royal carriage, returned to Warwick House, between four and five o'clock in the morning."—*Lord Brougham*.

WARWICK STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE.
Observe.—Roman Catholic Chapel. This chapel was destroyed in the riots of 1780.

WATER GATE (THE), at the TOWER.

"One other water-gate there is by the bulwark of the Tower, and this is the last and farthest water-gate eastward on the river of Thames, so far as the city of London extendeth within the walls."—*Stow*, p. 17. See also *Strype, Appendix*, p. 68.

WATER LANE, FLEET STREET, changed Nov. 5th, 1844, into *Whitefriars-street* by consent of the Commissioners of the Sewers and at the request of the freeholders of the lane. Thomas Tompion, the watchmaker kept shop at the corner of Water-lane, and died here, in 1713.

"Well, let me tell you (said Goldsmith) when my tailor brought home my bloom-coloured coat he said, 'Sir, I have a favour to beg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clothes, be pleased to mention John Filby, at the Harrow in Water Lane.' *Johnson*: Why, Sir, that was because he knew the strange colour would attract crowds to gaze at it, and then they might hear of him, and see how well he could make a coat even of so absurd a colour."—*Doswell*, ed. *Croker*, ii. 85.

WATER LANE, TOWER STREET
Observe.—Site and part of the old *Trinity House*.

WATERLOO BRIDGE. A bridge over the Thames, the noblest bridge in the world built by a public company pursuant to an act passed in 1809. The first stone was laid Oct. 11th, 1811, and the bridge publicly opened on the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1817. It is said to have cost above a million. The engineer was John Rennie, son of a farmer at Phantassie, in East Lothian—the engineer of many of our celebrated docks and of the breakwater at Plymouth. He died in 1822 and is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral by the side of Wren.

"Canova, when he was asked during his visit in England what struck him most forcibly, is said to have replied—that the trumpery Chinese Bridge, then in St. James' Park, should be the production of the Government, whilst that of Waterloo was the work of a Private Company."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 112, p. 309.

This celebrated bridge, "a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Caesar (*M. Dupin*), consists of nine elliptical arches of 120 feet span, and 35 feet high supported on piers 20 feet wide at the springing of the arches. The entire length is 2456 feet, the bridge and abutments being 1380 feet, the approach from the Strand 310 feet, and the causeway on the Surrey

le, as far as supported by the land-arches, 56 feet. The bridge is therefore on a level with the Strand, and one uniform level throughout.

WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL. The second-floor window of No. 11, looking to Charles-street, marks the bed-room and sitting-room of James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, during his first and only visit to London, in the winter of 1831-32.

WATERMEN'S HALL, ST. MARY AT HILL, LOWER THAMES STREET. Built 1786. The old Hall of the Company was in *Coldharbour*, and faced the river. Taylor, the Water Poet, tells us that in his time "the number of watermen and those that lived with them were maintained by them, and by the daily labour of the oar and scull, betwixt the bridge of Windsor and Gravesend, could not be fewer than 40,000." This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in the reign of Anne the number was said to be the same. "There be," says Strype, 40,000 watermen upon the rolls of the company, as I have been told by one of the company; and that upon occasion they can furnish 20,000 men for the fleet; and at that time there were 8000 then in the service."* The watermen were made a Company by an Act of Parliament passed in the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary. When Blackfriars Bridge was built the Company accepted the sum of 13,650*l.* in the Three Per Cents. in compensation for the loss of the Sunday ferry, maintained by the Company for charitable purposes. The introduction of steam-boats has changed the whole character of the Company, and for every fifty watermen in the reign of Elizabeth, there is not more than one now.

WATLING STREET, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

"Then for Watheling Street, which Leland called Atheling, or Noble Street; but since he knoweth no reason why, I rather take it to be so named of that great highway of the same calling. True it is that at the present the inhabitants thereof are wealthy drapers, retailers of woollen cloths, both broad and narrow, of all sorts, more than in any one street of this city."—*Stow*, p. 129.

"Who would of Watling Street the dangers share,
When the broad pavement of Cheapside is near?"
Gay, Trivia.

Observe the following churches in this street, walking eastward into *Budge-row*:—*St. Augustine's, Watling-street*, (near *St. Paul's*);

Allhallows, Bread-street; *St. Mary's, Aldermary*; *St. Anthony's*, or *St. Antholin's*.

WAX CHANDLERS' HALL, on the south side of MAIDEN LANE, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE. The Wax Chandlers' Company, the 29th in precedence among the City Companies, was first incorporated in 1484. The mercurial Duke of Wharton, when anxious, like Shaftesbury and Buckingham before him, to foment a spirit of opposition in the City, became a member of this Company.

WEAVERS' HALL, BASINGHALL STREET. The Hall of the most ancient of the Livery Companies of London—a Company possessing the exclusive privilege of admitting to the freedom and livery of the Company persons not free of the City of London. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry II. in 1184, and has affixed to it the seal of Thomas à Becket. The chief officer is called the Upper Bailiff.

"In the Stocking-weavers' Hall, in London, is an old painting, in which Lee is represented pointing out his loom to a female knitter standing near him; below it, is the following inscription:—'In the year 1589 the ingenious William Lee, Master of Arts of St. John's College, Cambridge, devised this profitable art for stockings, (but being despised went to France,) yet of iron to himself, but to us and others of gold: in memory of whom this is here painted.' This painting might give rise to the story of his having invented the machine to facilitate the labour of knitting, in consequence of falling in love with a young country-girl, who, during his visits, was more attentive to her knitting than to his proposals; or the story may perhaps have suggested the picture. Aaron Hill ascribes the invention to a young Oxonian, who, having contracted an imprudent marriage, and having nothing to support his family but the produce of his wife's knitting, invented the stocking-loom, and thereby accumulated a large fortune. But there can be no doubt of Lee's being the inventor; his name is mentioned as such in the petition of the stocking-weavers of London to Oliver Cromwell, to allow them to establish a guild.—Meeting with no encouragement from Queen Elizabeth, Lee accepted an invitation from Henry IV. of France; carried over nine journeymen and several looms to Rouen in Normandy; was neglected after the assassination of the king, and died in great distress at Paris."—*Quarterly Review for January, 1816.*

"3 May, 1661. I went to see the wonderful engine for weaving silk stockings, said to have been the invention of an Oxford scholar, forty years since."
—*Evelyn.*

WEIGHHOUSE YARD, LITTLE EAST-CHEAP.

"In this Lane [*Love Lane*] on the north-west corner entering into Little Eastcheap, is the Weighhouse built on the ground where the church of

* Strype, B. v., p. 232.

St. Andrew Hubbard stood before the Fire of 1666. Which said Weighhouse was before in Cornhill. In this House are weighed merchandizes brought from beyond seas to the King's Beam, to which doth belong a Master, and under him four Master Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They have Carts and Horses to fetch the goods from the Merchants' Warehouses to the Beam, and to carry them back. The house belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whose gifts the several Porters', &c. places are. But of late years little is done in this office, as wanting a compulsive power to constrain the merchants to have their goods weighed; they alleging it to be an unnecessary trouble and charge." — *Strep.*, B. ii., p. 173. See also *Ston.*, p. 73; and *Strep.*, B. v., p. 421, &c.

WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, the ancient seat of the noble family of Cavendish, now the residence of the Duke of Portland. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—The mother of Martha and Theresa Blount.

"Item, I give and devise to Mrs. Martha Blount, younger daughter of Mrs. Martha Blount, late of Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, the sum of one thousand pounds."—*Pope's Will*.

Edmund Hoyle, who wrote on Whist; he died here in August, 1769, aged ninety-seven, and was buried in the cemetery in Paddington-street. Lord George Gordon, the hero of the riots of 1790. Tyrwhitt, editor of the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer.

WELD HOUSE. [*See* Wild House.]

WELL STREET, JEWIN STREET, CRIPPLEGATE. [*See* Crowders' Well Alley.]

WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL. In the centre of the square is the Danish Church. [*See* Danish Church; Royalty Theatre.]

WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET. Dr. Beattie, author of *The Minstrel*, lodged at No. 64, in the year 1771.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CITY ROAD, over against the entrance to Bunhill-fields. Behind the chapel is the grave of John Wesley, (d. 1791). The tomb which covers his grave was erected in 1791, and reconstructed and enlarged in 1840 during the centenary of Methodism. In the chapel are tablets to Dr. Adam Clarke, (d. 1832), and Charles Wesley, (d. 1788), "the first who received the name of Methodist." [*See* City Road.]

WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL and MISSION HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, facing Threadneedle-street. Erected 1839.

WESTBOURNE. A bourne, brook or streamlet of water rising a little north of Paddington, and passing Bayswater an east end of the present Serpentine, through the Five Fields (or what is now called gravia) on to Westbourne-place, St. James's-square, direct to the Thames at Chelsea, is now the Rainclagh sewer. Here, from 1805 to 1817, Mrs. Siddons had a cottage called Westbourne Farm, on which her husband wrote verses. General Lord Blandford occupied a house at Paddington, pleasantly situated in the fields, with country all around it. The *Great Western Railway* has altogether destroyed the appearance of the place.

WESTBOURNE PLACE, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. No.—, on the south side, was a house which Colonel Wardle, it was said, undertook to furnish for the notorious Lady Ann Clarke, in part payment of her services in the prosecution of the Duke of York before the bar of the House of Commons. A personal promise led to an action against Wardle brought by an upholsterer of the name of Wright for the recovery of 1500*l.* the amount of his bill for articles of furniture supplied. The house was taken down in Michaelmas, 1808.

WEST INDIA DOCKS, the most magnificent in the world, (William Jessop engineer), cover 295 acres, and lie between Limehouse and Blackwall, on the left bank of the Thames. The first stone was laid by William Pitt, July 12th, 1800, and the docks opened for business Aug. 21st, 1802. The northern, or Import Dock, is 170 yards long by 166 wide, and will hold 204 vessels of 300 tons each; and the southern, or Export Dock, is 170 yards long by 135 yards wide, and will hold 195 vessels. South of the Export Dock is a canal nearly three quarters of a mile long, cutting off the great bend of the river, connecting Limehouse Reach with Blackwall Reach, and forming the northern boundary of the Isle of Dogs. The two docks, with their warehouses, are enclosed by a lofty wall five feet in thickness, and have held at one time 143,000 casks of sugar, 70,875 barrels and 433,000 bags of coffee, 35,158 pipes of rum and deira, 14,021 logs of mahogany, and 21,000 tons of logwood. Though they retain their old name, they belong to the East and West India Dock Company, and are used by every kind of shipping. The office of the Company is at No. 8, Billiter-square; and the best way of reaching the docks is by the Blackwall Railway. The original capital

the Company was 500,000*l.*, afterwards raised to 1,200,000*l.* The revenues in 1809 amounted to 330,623*l.*, and in 1813, when they reached their climax, to 449,421*l.* Since that time the depreciation of the West India Trade has caused a great falling off. The annual expenses of the establishment amounted in 1819 to 151,644*l.*, of which above 50,000*l.* went to workmen, above 9,000*l.* to building and improvements, and 3,320*l.* to taxes.

WESTMINSTER. A city, constituted by royal charter and by many public privileges, but since swallowed up in the general vortex of modern London. It extends as far as Kensington and Chelsea westward, Temple Bar eastward, to the Thames southward, and to Marylebone northward. It therefore embraces the whole of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; St. Clement's Danes; St. Mary-le-Strand; the precinct of the Savoy; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. James's, Westminster; St. George's, Hanover-square; St. Margaret's, and St. John the Evangelist. There was a Benedictine monastery, (Westminster Abbey), from which it derives its name, and here the Kings and Queens of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth, had their principal Palace, (Westminster Palace). It is governed by a High Steward, elected by the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster, (Westminster Abbey), aided by a High Bailiff, elected by the Dean. Henry VIII. made it the seat of a bishop, who was called the Bishop of Westminster, but only one person received that distinction Thirlby, afterwards Bishop of Ely. It has returned two members to Parliament since the time of Henry VIII., and was long almost a nomination borough of the Court, but for nearly a century has become notorious for generally returning radical members to Parliament after contests so severe that the Westminster elections of Mr. Fox and Francis Burdett are points of importance in the history of the British Constitution.*

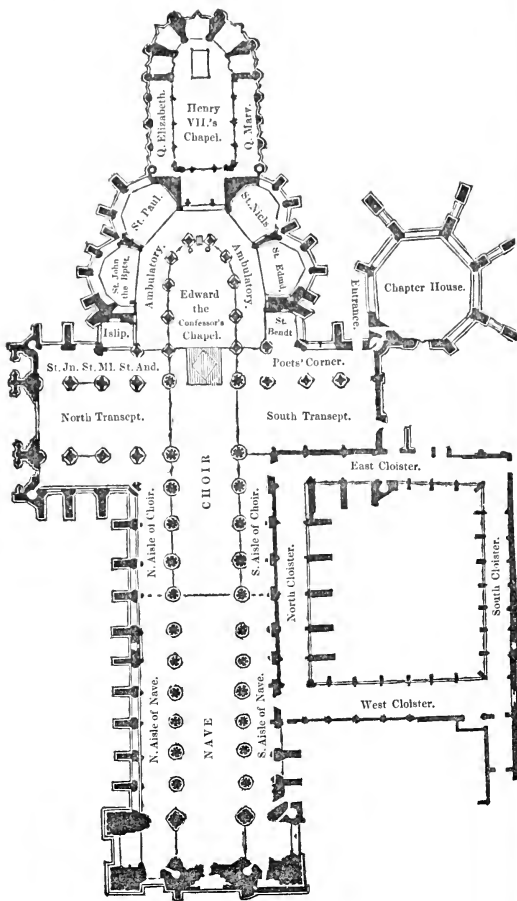
Some curious particulars concerning early Westminster Elections will be found in the correspondence of Secretary Vernon, ii. 135—137, and iii. Vernon, (who sat for Westminster), speaking of the opposition of Sir Harry Colt, observes—"We saw a mighty appearance against him in the field, a party of horse and foot, who run down his men at a prodigious rate, and cudgelled him into ditches full of mud, and yet we say they were the aggressors." A poll was taken in Covent-garden Church porch for the first time in Nov. 1701. The election generally lasted 40 days.

Matthew of Westminster, to whose chronicle-history scholars so frequently refer, is an imaginary person. That part of Westminster on which Westminster Palace stood and Westminster Abbey stands was originally overgrown with thorns and environed with water, and called Thorney Island. A very large part of Westminster is still below the high-water tide of the Thames. [See Long Ditch.]

WESTMINSTER PALACE. The principal seat and Palace of the Kings and Queens of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth. The bulk of the building was destroyed by fire in 1512, and Henry VIII., after Wolsey's disgrace, removed his Palace to Whitehall. The only remaining portions are Westminster Hall and the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel; the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament, Oct. 16th, 1834, having destroyed the Painted Chamber, the Star Chamber, St. Stephen's Chapel and cloisters, the cellar of Guy Fawkes, the Armada hangings, and the other less important vestiges of the original building. The name survives in Palace-yard. The ground plan, measured and drawn by William Capon, between 1793 and 1823, is engraved in Vol. V. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. St. Stephen's Chapel was founded by Stephen, King of England, for a dean and canons, the canons residing in what is now called Canon-row. The chapel was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II., between 1320 and 1352, and till its destruction in 1834 was always looked upon as an excellent example of Decorated architecture of very fine and rich work.* This was the House of Commons from the reign of Henry III. to its destruction by fire in 1834; and was the scene of Cromwell's dismissal of the Parliament. The House of Lords, destroyed in 1834, was the old Court of Requests. [See Houses of Parliament.]

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. A Benedictine monastery (now the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster)—the "minster west" of St. Paul's, London—said to have been founded by Sebert, King of the East

* The oldest view of the river-front of St. Stephen's Chapel is before the 2nd vol. of Nalson's *Impartial Collection*, (fol. 1683), since re-engraved by J. T. Smith. But the most splendid work on St. Stephen's Chapel is Mr. F. Mackenzie's account, large atlas folio, with its numerous engravings from actual measurements made in 1844, by direction of the Woods and Forests. The engravings from Billings's drawings in Brayley and Britton's *Westminster Palace* are also good.



GROUND PLAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

sons, circ. 616; enlarged by King Edward and King Edward the Confessor; and rebuilt nearly as we now see it by Henry III., and his son Edward I. Here our Kings and Queens have been crowned, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here very many of them are buried, some with and others without monuments.

"A man may read a sermon, the best and most passionate that ever man preached, if he shall but enter into the sepulchre of kings. In the same scurial where the Spanish princes live in greatness and power, and decree war or peace, they have wisely placed a cemetery, where their ashes and their glory shall sleep till time shall be no more: and where our kings have been crowned, their ancestors lie interred, and they must walk over their grandsire's head to take his crown. There is an ere sown with royal seed, the copy of the greatest change—from rich to naked, from cieled roof to rched coffins, from living like gods to die like en. There is enough to cool the flames of lust; to abate the height of pride; to appease the itch of covetous desires; to sully and dash out the dissembling colours of a lustful, artificial, and imaginary beauty. There the warlike and the peaceful, the fortunate and the miserable, the beloved and the despised princes mingle their dust, and pay own their symbol of mortality; and tell all the world, that when we die our ashes shall be equal to ings, and our accounts easier, and our pains or ur crowns shall be less."—*Jeremy Taylor's Holy ying*, chap. i., sect. 2.

the architecture throughout (with the ception of Henry VII.'s Chapel and the ngrel west towers) is Early English, very h, and rather late in the style. Henry I.'s Chapel is late Perpendicular, very hly ornamented with panelling, &c.; and e western towers, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, are in a debased le of mixed Grecian and Gothic, utterly stitute of any beauty.

The Abbey is open to public inspection between e hours of eleven and three generally; and also the summer months between four and six in the ternoon. The public are not admitted to view the onuments on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or ast Days, or during the hours of Divine Service. he Nave, Transepts, and Cloisters are free. The arge for admission to the rest of the Abbey rough which you are accompanied by a guide) is xpence each person. The entrance is at the south ausept, better known as Poets' Corner.

he following eminent persons are buried in estminster Abbey. (The names of those rsons buried without monuments or in- ibed gravestones are printed in italics.) NGES and QUEENS.—King Sebert; Edward e Confessor; Henry III.; Edward I. and

Queen Eleanor; Edward III. and Queen Philippa; Richard II. and his Queen; Henry V.; Edward V.; Henry VII. and his Queen; Anne of Cleves, Queen of Henry VIII.; *Edward VI.*; *Mary I.*; *Mary*, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; *James I.* and *his Queen*; *Queen of Bohemia*, daughter of James I. and mother of Prince Rupert; *Charles II.*; *William III.* and *Queen Mary*; *Queen Anne*; *George II.* and *Queen Caroline*. EMINENT MODERN STATESMEN.—Sir William Temple; Craggs; Pulteney, Earl of Bath; the great Lord Chatham; Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Castlereagh. EMINENT SOLDIERS.—Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Francis Vere; *Prince Rupert*; Monk, Duke of Albemarle; *William*, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden; Marshal Wade. EMINENT SEAMEN.—*Admiral Dean*; *Sir W. Spragg*; *Montague*, Earl of Sandwich; Sir Cloudesley Shovel. EMINENT POETS.—Chaucer, Spenser, *Beaumont*, Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Sir Robert Ayton, Sir W. Davenant, Cowley, *Denham*, *Roscommon*, Dryden, Prior, Congreve, Addison, Rowe, Gay, Macpherson, who gave "Ossian" to the public, R. B. Sheridan, and Thomas Campbell. EMINENT ACTORS and ACTRESSES.—*Betterton*, the first and best *Mrs. Barry*, *Mrs. Oldfield*, *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, *Mrs. Cibber*, *Henderson*, and David Garrick. EMINENT MUSICIANS.—*Henry Lawes*, *Purcell*, Dr. Blow, Handel. EMINENT DIVINES.—Dr. Barrow, Dr. South. EMINENT ANTIQUARIES.—Camden, *Spelman*, *Archbishop Usher*. OTHER EMINENT PERSONS.—*Mountjoy*, Earl of Devonshire, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the unfortunate *Arabella Stuart*; the mother of Henry VII.; the mother of Lady Jane Grey; the mother of Lord Darnley; *Anne Hyde*, *Duchess of York*, the mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne; the wife of the Protector Somerset; the wife of the great Lord Burghley; the wife of Sir Robert Cecil; the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, (the poet and poetess); the father and mother of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his two sons, the profligate second duke, and Francis, killed when a boy in the Civil Wars; the *Duchess of Richmond*, (La Belle Stuart); Savile, Lord Halifax; *Lord Chancellor Clarendon*, the second Duke of Ormond, and *Atterbury*, *Bishop of Rochester*, all of whom died in banishment; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; *Hakluyt*, who collected the early voyages which bear his name; Sir Isaac Newton; Dr. Busby, the schoolmaster;

Dr. Johnson, the moralist and lexicographer; *Tom Killigrew* and M. St. Evremont, the English and French epicurean wits; *Aubrey de Vere*, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of the house of Vere; and old Parr, who died (1635) at the great age of 152. "A Peerage or Westminster Abbey" was one of Nelson's rewards; and when we reflect on the many eminent persons buried within its walls, it is indeed an honour. There is, however, some truth in the dying observation of Sir Godfrey Kneller—"By God, I will not be buried in Westminster! They do bury fools there."

The usual plan observed in viewing the Abbey is to examine Poets' Corner, and wait till a sufficient party is formed for a guide to accompany you through the chapels. If you find a party formed, you will save time by joining it at once. You can examine the open parts of the building afterwards at your own convenience. *Observe, in the chapels, &c., through which you are taken by the guide.*—Part of an altar-decoration of the 13th or 14th century, 11 feet long by 3 feet high, (under glass, and on your left as you enter.)

"The work is divided into two similar portions; in the centre is a figure, which appears to be intended for Christ, holding the globe, and in the act of blessing; an angel with a palm branch is on each side. The single figure at the left hand of the whole decoration is St. Peter; the figure that should correspond on that side, and all the Scripture subjects on that side, are gone. In the compartments to the left, between the figure of St. Peter and the centre figures, portions of those subjects remain; the fourth is destroyed. These single figures and subjects are worthy of a good Italian artist of the fourteenth century. The remaining decorations were splendid and costly; the small compartments in the architectural enrichments are filled with variously-coloured pieces of glass, inlaid on tinfoil, and have still a brilliant effect. The compartments not occupied by figures were adorned with a deep-blue glass resembling lapis lazuli, with gold lines of foliage executed on it. The smaller spaces and mouldings were enriched with cameos and gems, some of which still remain. That the work was executed in England there can be little doubt."
—*Eastlake on Oil Painting*, p. 176.

The *first* chapel you are shown is called the "Chapel of St. Benedict," or the "Chapel of the Deans of the College," several of whom are buried here. The principal tombs are those of Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, (d. 1376); the Countess of Hertford, sister to the Lord High Admiral Nottingham, so famous for his share in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, (d. 1598); and Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex,

and Lord High Treasurer in the reign James I., (d. 1645).—The *second* chapel that of "St. Edmund," containing 20 monuments, of which that on your right as you enter, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III., and father of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1296), is the first in point of time also the most important; the effigy exhibits the earliest existing instance in this count of the use of enamelled metal for monumental purposes. The other tombs are—tomb of John of Eltham, son of Edward II.; tomb with two alabaster figures twenty inches in length, representing William of Windsor and Blanch de la To children of Edward III.; monumental brass (the best in the Abbey), representing Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester in her conventual dress, as a nun of Barking Abbey, (d. 1399); monumental brass Robert de Walleby, Archbishop of York (d. 1397); effigy of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, grand-daughter of Henry VII., a mother of Lady Jane Grey; and alabaster statue of Elizabeth Russell, of the Bedford family—foolishly shown for many years the lady who died by the prick of a needle.—The *third* chapel is that of "St. Nicholas," containing the monument of the wife of 1 Protector Somerset; the great Lord Burgley's monument to his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne; Sir Robert Cecil's monument to his wife; and a large altar tomb, in the area of the chapel, to the father and mother of the celebrated Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of James I.

The *fourth* chapel is that of the "Virgin Mary," called "Henry VII.'s Chapel," entered by a flight of twelve steps beneath the Oratory of Henry V. The entrance gates are of oak, overlaid with brass, and wrought into various devices—the pinnacles exhibiting the descent of the fount from the Beaufort family, and the crown and twisted roses the union that took place on Henry's marriage, of the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster. The chapel consists of a central aisle, with five small chapels at the east end, and two side aisles, north and south; the banners and stalls appertain to the Knights of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, order of merit next in rank in this count to the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the knights were formerly installed in this chapel; and the Dean of Westminster, Dean of the Order. The principal monuments

ents in Henry VII.'s Chapel are—altar-tomb with effigies of Henry VII. and Queen, in the centre of the chapel), the work of Peter Torrigiano, an Italian sculptor :—Lord Bacon calls it “one of the stateliest and daintiest tombs in Europe :”—the heads of the King and Queen were originally surmounted with crowns ; the Perpendicular closure or screen is of brass, and the work of an English artist. In the *South Aisle*.—Altar-tomb, with effigy (by Peter Torrigiano) of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Altar-tomb, with effigy of the mother of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Tomb, with effigy (by Cornelius Cure) of Mary, Queen of Scots, erected by James I., who brought his mother's body from Peterborough Cathedral, and buried it here. Monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his duchess ;—the duke was assassinated by Felton in 1628 : his youngest son, Francis, was killed in the Civil Wars, and his eldest son, the second and profligate duke, was buried with their father in the vault beneath. Statue of the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, erected by her son, Horace Walpole, the great letter-writer. In the *North Aisle*.—Tomb, with effigy (by Maximilian Coult) of Queen Elizabeth, (the lion-hearted Queen) ; her sister, Queen Mary, is buried in the same grave. Alabaster cradle, with effigy of Sophia, daughter of James I., who died when only three days old : King James I. and Anne of Denmark, Henry Prince of Wales, the Queen of Bohemia, and Arabella Stuart are buried beneath. Monument to Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and his duchess, of the time of James I. : La Belle Stuart is buried beneath this monument. Monument to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who restored King Charles II. Sarcophagus of white marble, containing certain bones accidentally discovered (July, 1674) in a wooden chest below the stairs which formerly led to the chapel of the White Tower, and believed to be the remains of Edward V. and his brother Richard, Duke of York, murdered in the order of their uncle, King Richard III. Monument to Savile, Marquis of Halifax, the statesman and wit, (d. 1695) ;—to Montague, Earl of Halifax, the universal patron of the men of genius of his time, (d. 1715) ; here Addison and Craggs are buried ;—to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the patron of Dryden, with its inscription, *Pubius, sed non Improbis, Vixi,*” which suggested to Prior his well-known lines,

On Bishop Atterbury's burying the Duke of Buckingham.

“I have no hopes,” the Duke he says and dies ;
 ‘In sure and certain hope,’ the Prelate cries ;
 Of these two learned Peers, I pry’thee, say man,
 Who is the lying knave, the Priest or Layman !
 The Duke he stands an infidel confest,
 ‘He’s our dear brother,’ quoth the lordly priest ;
 The Duke, though knave, still ‘Brother dear’ he cries,
 And who can say the reverend Prelate lies ?”

Recumbent figure, by Sir R. Westmacott, of the Duke of Montpensier, brother to Louis Philippe, King of the French. *Observe*.—The statues in the architecture, commended by Flaxman for “their natural simplicity, and grandeur of character and drapery.” King Charles II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne are buried in a vault at the east end of the south aisle of the chapel. King George II. and Queen Caroline,—Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III.,—and William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in a vault in the centre of the nave of the chapel. The remains of King George II. and his Queen lie mingled together, a side having been taken by the King's own direction from each of the coffins for this purpose : the two sides which were withdrawn were seen standing against the wall when the vault was opened for the last time in 1837.

The *fifth* chapel is “St Paul's.” *Observe*.—Altar-tomb on your right as you enter to Lodowick Robsart, Lord Bourchier, standard-bearer to Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. Altar-tomb of Sir Giles Daubeny (Lord-Chamberlain to Henry VII.) and his lady. Stately monument against the wall to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord-Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; he sat as Chancellor at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. Monuments to Viscount Dorchester, and Francis, Lord Cottington, of the time of Charles I. Colossal portrait-statue of James Watt, the great engineer, by Sir Francis Chantrey—cost 6000*l.* ; the inscription by Lord Brougham. Archbishop Usher is buried in this chapel ;—his funeral was conducted with great pomp by command of Cromwell, who bore half the expense of it ; the other half fell very heavily on his relations.

The *sixth* chapel (the most interesting of all) occupies the space at the back of the high altar of the Abbey ; it is the “Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor,” or the “Chapel of the Kings,” entered from the ambulatory

by a temporary staircase. The centre of this chapel is taken up by the shrine of King Edward the Confessor, erected in the reign of Henry III., and richly inlaid with mosaic work: of the original Latin inscription, only a few letters remain. The wainscot a blition at the top was erected in the reign of Mary I., by Abbot Fekenham. Henry IV. was seized with his last illness while performing his devotions at this shrine. No part of this chapel should be overlooked. *Observe*.—Altar-tomb, with bronze effigy of Henry III., (the effigy of the King very fine). Altar-tomb of Edward I., composed of five large slabs of Purbeck marble, and carrying this appropriate inscription:

"EDWARDVS PRIMVS SCOTIORVM MALLVS—HIC EST."

When the tomb was opened in 1774, the body of the King was discovered almost entire, with a crown of tin gilt upon his head, a sceptre of copper gilt in his right hand, and a sceptre and dove of the same materials in his left; and in this state he is still lying. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; the figure of the Queen was the work of Master William Torell, goldsmith, *i. e.*, Torelli, an Italian, and is much and deservedly admired for its simplicity and beauty; the iron work (recently restored) was the work of a smith living at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Edward III.; the sword and shield of state, carried before the King in France, are placed by the side of the tomb.

"Sir Roger in the next place laid his hand upon Edward III.'s sword, and leaning upon the pommel of it, gave us the whole history of the Black Prince; concluding that, in Sir Richard Baker's opinion, Edward III. was one of the greatest princes that ever sate on the English throne."—*Addison*.

Altar-tomb, with effigy of Philippa, Queen of Edward III. Altar-tomb, with effigies of Richard II. and his Queen. Altar-tomb and chantry of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt: the head of the King was of solid silver, and the figure was plated with the same metal; the head was stolen at the Reformation; the helmet, shield, and saddle of the King are still to be seen on a bar above the turrets of the chantry. Grey slab, formerly adorned with a rich brass figure, (a few nails are still to be seen), covering the remains of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., murdered by order of his nephew, Richard II. Small altar-tomb of Margaret of York, infant daughter of Edward IV. Small altar-tomb

of Elizabeth Tudor, infant daughter of Henry VII. Brass, much worn, representing John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Richard II.: Richard loved him much that he ordered his body to be buried in the Chapel of the Kings. The two coronation chairs, still used at the coronation of the Sovereigns of Great Britain—containing the famous stone of Scone which the Scottish Kings were wont to crowned, and which Edward I. carried away with him, as an evidence of his absolute conquest of Scotland: this stone is 26 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick and is fixed in the bottom of the chair cramps of iron; it is nothing more than a piece of reddish-grey sandstone squared and smoothed;—the more modern chair made for the coronation of Mary, Queen of Scots.

"We were then conveyed to the two coronation chairs, where my old friend, [Sir Roger de Coles], after having heard that the stone under the most ancient of them, which was brought from Scotland, was called Jacob's pillow, sat him down in the chair; and looking like the figure of an old Gothic king, asked our interpreter with authority they had to say that Jacob had ever lain in Scotland? The fellow, instead of returning an answer, told him that he hoped his honour would pay the forfeit. I could observe Sir Roger little ruffled at being thus trepanned; but our guide not insisting upon his demand, the knight recovered his good humour, and whispered in our ear, that if Will Wimble were with us, and these two chairs, it would go hard but he would a tobacco-stopper out of one or t' other of them *Abblion*.

The screen dividing the chapel from the Choir was erected in the reign of Henry VI.; beneath the cornice runs a series of 14 sculptures in bas-relief, representing principal events, real and imaginary, in the life of Edward the Confessor; the pavement of the chapel, much worn, is contemporary with the shrine of the Confessor.

The seventh chapel is that of "St. Edmund," by which you enter the eighth chapel dedicated to "St. John the Baptist," containing the tombs of several early Abbots of Westminster: Abbot William de Colches (d. 1420); Abbot Mylling, (d. 1497); Abbot Fascet, (d. 1500). *Observe*.—A very large and stately monument to Cardinal Lord Hunsdon, first cousin and Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Large altar-tomb of Cecil, Earl of Exeter, (eldest son of the great Lord Burghley), and his two wives; the vacant space is said to have

en intended for the statue of his second
untess, but she disdainfully refused to lie
the left side.—Monument to Colonel
opham, one of Cromwell's officers at sea,
d the only monument to any of the Par-
mentary party suffered to remain in the
bney at the Restoration of Charles II. ;
e inscription, however, was turned to the
all ; his remains were removed at the
me time with those of Cromwell, Ireton,
radshaw, Blake, &c.—The *ninth* chapel is
at of "Abbot Islip," containing the altar-
mb of Islip himself, (d. 1532), and the
onument to the great-nephew and event-
ally heir of Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen
izabeth's Lord Chancellor. The Hatton
ult was purchased by William Pulteney,
e celebrated Earl of Bath, who is here
erred, and whose monument, by the side
General Wolfe's, is without the chapel,
the aisle of the Abbey. The Wolfe
onument was the work of Wilton, and cost
00L. : the bas-relief (in lead, bronzed
er) represents the march of the British
oops from the river bank to the Heights
Abraham ; this portion of the monument
y Capizzoldi.—The east aisle of the
orth Transept was formerly divided by
reens into the Chapels of St. John, St.
ichael, and St. Andrew. Here are two of
e finest monuments in the Abbey. *Observe.*
Four knights kneeling, and supporting on
eir shoulders a table, on which lie the
veral parts of a complete suit of armour ;
neath is the recumbent figure of Sir
rancis Vere, the great Low Country
ldier of Queen Elizabeth's reign.—Monu-
ent by Roubiliac (one of the last and best
his works) to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale ;
e bottom of the monument is represented
throwing open its marble doors, and a
eeted skeleton is seen launching his dart
the lady, who has sunk affrighted into her
usband's arms.

"The dying woman would do honour to any
tist. Her right arm and hand are considered by
ulptors as the perfection of fine workmanship.
ife seems slowly receding from her tapering
ngers and quivering wrist."—*Allan Cunningham.*

hen Roubiliac was erecting this monu-
ent, he was found one day by Gayfere,
e Abbey mason, standing with his arms
lled, and his looks fixed on one of the
ightly figures which support the canopy
er the statue of Sir Francis Vere. As
ayfere approached, the enthusiastic
renchman laid his hand on his arm,
ointed to the figure, and said, in a whis-
er, "Hush! hush! he vil speak presently."

The *Choir*, or cross of the transepts,
affords the best point of view for examining
the architecture of the Abbey. *Observe.*—
Tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons,
erected by the abbots and monks of West-
minster, in 1308 ; tomb of Edmund Crouch-
back, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Ed-
ward III. ; tomb of his countess ; tomb of
Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke,
(very fine—one of the best views of it is
from the north aisle).

"The monuments of Aymer de Valence and
Edmund Crouchback are specimens of the magni-
ficence of our sculpture in the reign of the two
first Edwards. The loftiness of the work, the
number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of
the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage
and crockets, the solemn repose of the principal
statue, the delicacy of thought in the group of
angels bearing the soul, and the tender sentiment
of concern variously expressed in the relations
ranged in order round the basement, forcibly arrest
the attention, and carry the thoughts not only to
other ages, but to other states of existence."
—*Fitzman.*

Tomb of Ann of Cleves, one of King Henry
VIII.'s six wives. The rich mosaic pav-
ement is an excellent specimen of the Opus
Alexandrinum, and was placed here at the
expense of Henry III., in the year 1268.
The black and white pavement was laid at
the expense of Dr. Busby, master of West-
minster School.

Here the guide ceases to attend you,
and you are left to your own leisure and
information. You now enter the North
Transept, where you will *Observe.*—The
inscribed stones covering the graves of the
rival statesmen, Pitt and Fox.

"The mighty chiefs sleep side by side ;

Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,

'Twill trickle to his rival's bier."

Sir Walter Scott.

Grattan, Canning, and Castlereagh ; and
the following monuments—to the Duke and
Duchess of Newcastle, of the time of
Charles I. and II.

"I am very much pleased with a passage in the
inscription on a monument in Westminster Abbey
to the late Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. 'Her
name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister to the
Lord Lucas of Colchester ; a noble family ; for all
the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters vir-
tuous.' "—*Addison, Spectator, No. 99.*

Roubiliac's monument to Sir Peter Warren,
containing his fine figure of Navigation ;
Rysbrach's monument to Admiral Vernon,
who distinguished himself at Carthage ;
Bacon's noble monument to the great Lord

Chatham, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 6000*l.*

“Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham’s eloquence to marble lips.”

Cooper, The Task.

Nollekens’s large monument to the three naval captains who fell in Rodney’s great victory of April 12th, 1782, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 4000*l.*; Flaxman’s noble portrait-statue of the great Lord Mansfield, with Wisdom on one side, Justice on the other, and behind the figure of a youth, a criminal, by Wisdom delivered up to Justice—erected by a private person, who bequeathed 2500*l.* for the purpose; statue of Sir W. Follett, by Behnes; small monument, with bust, to Warren Hastings—erected by his widow; Sir R. Westmacott’s Mrs. Warren and Child—one of the best of Sir Richard’s works; and Chantrey’s three portrait-statues of Francis Horner, George Canning, and Sir John Malcolm. The statue without an inscription is meant for John Philip Kemble, the actor. It was modelled by Flaxman, and executed by Hinchcliffe after Flaxman’s death. It is very poor. In the north aisle of the Choir (on your way to the Nave), *Observe*.—Tablets to Henry Purcell, (d. 1695), and Dr. Blow, (d. 1703), two of our greatest English musicians—the Purcell inscription is attributed to Dryden; portrait-statues of Sir Stamford Raffles, by Chantrey; and of Wilberforce, by S. Joseph.

Observe in the Nave.—A small stone, in the middle of the north aisle, (fronting Killigrew’s monument), inscribed, “O Rare Ben Jonson.” The poet is buried here standing on his feet, and the inscription was done, as Aubrey relates, “at the charge of Jack Young, (afterwards knighted), who, walking here when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eightpence to cut it.” When the nave was re-laid, about fifteen years ago, the true stone was taken away, and the present uninteresting square placed in its stead. Tom Killigrew, the wit, is buried by the side of Jonson; and his son, who fell at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, has a monument immediately opposite. Monument, with inscriptions in Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, and English, to Sir Samuel Morland’s wives;—Morland was secretary to Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell’s secretary.

“Some monuments are covered with such extraordinary epitaphs, that if it were possible for the dead person to become acquainted with them he would blush at the praises which his friends have bestowed upon him. There are others so exces-

sively modest that they deliver the character the person departed in Greek or Hebrew, and that means are not understood once in a twelvemonth.”—*Addison.*

Monument to Sir Palmes Fairborne, with fine epitaph in verse by Dryden. Monument to Sir William Temple, the statesman; author, his wife, sister-in-law, and child; this was erected pursuant to Temple’s will. Monument to Sprat, the poet, and friend Cowley. (Bishop Atterbury is buried opposite this monument, in a vault which made for himself when Dean of Westminster “as far,” he says to Pope, “from kings as kesaras as the space will admit of.”) Monument, with bust, of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, chief minister to Queen Anne “during the first nine glorious years of her reign. Monument to Heneage Twysden, who wrote the genealogy of the Bickerstaff family, the Tatler, and fell at the battle of Blarney in 1709. Monument to Secretary Cragg with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Monument to Congreve, the poet, erected at the expense of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, to whom, for reasons not known or mentioned, he bequeathed a legacy about 10,000*l.*

“When the younger Duchess exposed herself placing a monument and silly epitaph of her own composing and bad spelling to Congreve in Westminster Abbey, her mother quoting the words said ‘I know not what pleasure she might have had his company, but I am sure it was no honour.’”
Horace Walpole.

In front of Congreve’s monument Mr Oldfield, the actress, is buried, “in a very fine Brussels lace head,” says her maid “a Holland shift with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace; a pair of new kid gloves, and her body wrapped up in a winding-sheet.” Hence the allusion of the satirist:—

“Odious! in woollen! ’twould a saint provoke!
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke)
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face
One would not, sure, be frightful when one
 is dead—
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red.”

Pope.

Under the organ-screen—Monuments to Sir Isaac Newton, designed by Kent, and executed by Rysbrach—cost 500*l.*; and to Earl Stanhope. Monument to Dr. Mead, the famous physician, (d. 1754). Three monuments, by Roubiliac, in three successive windows; to Field-Marshal Wade, whose part in putting down the Rebellion of 1745

matter of history; to Major-General Heming, and Lieut.-General Hargrave. The absurd monument, by Nicholas Read, Rear-Admiral Tyrrell, (d. 1766): its common name is "The Pancake Monument." Heaven is represented with clouds and cherubs, the depths of the sea with rocks of coral and madrepore; the admiral is seen ascending into heaven, while Hibernia sits on the sea with her attendants, and points to the spot where the admiral's body was committed to the deep.

"Nollekens, who was not much addicted to exercise his sarcasms upon works of art, particularly when speaking of contemporary artists, could not resist vociferating whenever Read's name was mentioned, 'That figure of his, of Admiral Tyrrell going to heaven out of the sea, looks for all the world as if he were hanging from a gallows with a rope round his neck.'"—*Smith's Life of Nollekens*, p. 96.

Monument of Major-General Stringer Lawrence, erected by the East India Company, in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their fleets on the coast of Coromandel, from 1746 to 1756." Monument, by Flaxman, to Captain Montagu, who fell in Lord Howe's victory of June 1st. Monument to Major André, executed by the Americans as a spy in the year 1780:—the monument was erected at the expense of George III., and the figure of Washington on the bas-relief has been renewed with a head, on three different occasions, "the wanton mischief of some schoolboy," says Charles Lamb, "is tired, perhaps, with raw notions of transcendent freedom. The mischief was done," he adds,—he is addressing Southey,—“about the time that you were a scholar there. Do you know anything about the unfortunate epic?" This sly allusion to the early political principles of the great poet caused temporary cessation of friendship with the essayist.—Sir R. Westmacott's monument to Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812; cost 5250*l.* Monuments to William Pitt, cost 6300*l.*; and C. J. Fox, (there is no inscription); both by Sir Richard Westmacott. Monument, by E. H. Baily, R.A., to the late Lord Holland. *Observe*.—In south aisle of Choir, prominent figure of William Thynn, Receiver of the Marches in the reign of Henry II. Good bust, by Le Scœur, of Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles I. Monument to

Thomas Thynn, of Longleat, who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1682;—he was shot in his coach, [*see* Haymarket], and the bas-relief contains a representation of the event.

"A Welshman bragging of his family, said his father's effigy was set up in Westminster Abbey; being asked whereabouts, he said, 'In the same monument with Squire Thynn, for he was his coachman.'"—*Joe Miller's Jests*.

"Here lies Tom Thynn of Longleat Hall,
Who never would have miscarried,
Had he married the woman he lay withal,
Or lain with the woman he married."

"Two anecdotes are attached to these lines. Miss Trevor, one of the maids of honour to Catherine of Portugal, wife of Charles II., having discovered the Duke of Monmouth in bed with a lady, the duke excited Mr. Thynn to seduce Miss Trevor. She was the woman he lay withal. The woman he married was a great heiress, to whom he was affianced when he was killed by Count Koningsmark in Pall Mall."—*Horace Walpole*, (*Walpoliana*, ii. 114).

Monument to Dr. South, the great divine, (d. 1716); he was a prebendary of this church. Monument, by F. Bird, to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, (d. 1707).

"Sir Cloudesley Shovel's monument has very often given me great offence. Instead of the brave rough English Admiral, which was the distinguishing character of that plain gallant man, he is represented on his tomb by the figure of a beau, dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state. The inscription is answerable to the monument; for, instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions he had performed in the service of his country, it acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any honour."—*Addison*.

"Bird bestowed busts and bas-reliefs on those he decorated, but Sir Cloudesley Shovel's, and other monuments by him, made men of taste dread such honours."—*Horace Walpole*.

Monument to Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School, (d. 1695). Monument to Sir Godfrey Kneller, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Dr. Isaac Watts, who is buried in *Bunhill-fields*. Bust, by Flaxman, of Pasquale de Paoli, the Corsican chief, (d. 1807). Monument to Dr. Burney, the Greek scholar; the inscription by Dr. Parr.

In Poets' Corner, occupying nearly a half of the South Transept, and so called from the tombs and honorary monuments of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and several of our greatest poets, *Observe*.—Tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry,

(d. 1400); erected in 1555, by Nicholas Brigham, a scholar of Oxford, and himself a poet; — Chaucer was originally buried in this spot, Brigham removing his bones to a more honourable tomb. Monument to Edmund Spenser, author of *The Faërie Queene*; erected at the expense of Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and renewed in 1778 at the instigation of Mason, the poet; — Spenser died in King-street, Westminster, “from lack of bread,” and was buried here at the expense of Queen Elizabeth’s Earl of Essex. Honorary* monument to Shakspeare; erected in the reign of George II., from the designs of Kent;—when Pope was asked for an inscription, he wrote:—

“ Thus Britons love me, and preserve my fame,
Free from a Barber’s or a Benson’s name.”

We shall see the sting of this presently: Shakspeare stands like a sentimental dandy. Monument to Michael Drayton, a poet of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, erected by the same Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery; the epitaph in verse by Ben Jonson, and very fine. Tablet to Ben Jonson, erected in the reign of George II., a century after the poet’s death. Honorary bust of Milton, erected in 1737, at the expense of Auditor Benson: “In the inscription,” says Dr. Johnson, “Mr. Benson has bestowed more words upon himself than upon Milton;” a circumstance that Pope has called attention to in the *Dunciad*:

“ On poets’ tombs see Benson’s titles writ.”

Honorary monument to Butler, author of *Hudibras*, erected in 1721, by John Barber, a printer, and Lord Mayor of London. Grave of Sir William Davenant, with the short inscription, “O rare Sir William Davenant.” (May, the poet, and historian of the Long Parliament, was originally buried in this grave). Monument to Cowley, erected at the expense of the second and last Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; the epitaph by Sprat. Bust of Dryden, erected at the expense of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

“ This Sheffield raised: the sacred dust below
Was Dryden once: the rest who does not know.”
Pope.

The bust by Scheemakers is very fine. Honorary monument to Shadwell, the antagonist of Dryden, erected by his son,

* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

Sir John Shadwell. Honorary monument to John Philips, author of *The Splend Shilling*, (d. 1703).

“ When the inscription for the monument Philips, in which he was said to be *non Milto secutus*, was exhibited to Dr. Sprat, then Dean Westminster, he refused to admit it: the name Milton was in his opinion too detestable to be on the wall of a building dedicated to devotion. Atterbury, who succeeded him, being author of the inscription, permitted its reception. ‘And so has been the change of public opinion,’ said I Gregory, from whom I heard this account, ‘that have seen erected in the church a bust of that man whose name I once knew considered as a pollution of its walls.’” *Dr. Johnson.*

Monument of Matthew Prior, erected himself, as the last piece of human vanity

“ As doctors give physic by way of prevention,
Mat, alive and in health, of his tombstone took care:

For delays are unsafe, and his pious intention
May haply be never fulfill’d by his heir.

“ Then take Mat’s word for it, the sculptor is paid
That the figure is fine, pray believe your own eye:

Yet credit but lightly what more may be said,
For we flatter ourselves and teach marble to lie.”—*Prior.*

The bust, by A. Coysevox, was a present to Prior from Louis XIV., and the epitaph written by Dr. Friend, famous for his epitaphs, for which he has been immortalised by Pope:—

“ Friend, for your epitaphs I griev’d,
Where still so much is said;
One half will never be believ’d,
The other never read.”

Monument to Nicholas Rowe, author of the tragedy of *Jane Shore*, erected by his widow; epitaph by Pope. Monument to John Gay, author of *The Beggar’s Opera*; the short and irreverent epitaph, *Life is a jest, &c.*, his own composition; the verses beneath are by Pope. Statue of Addison, by Sir R. Westmacott, erected 1809. Honorary monument to Thomson, author of *The Seasons*, erected 1762, from the proceeds of a subscription edition of his works. Honorary tablet to Oliver Goldsmith, by Nollekens the Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson, who in reply to a request that he would celebrate the fame of an author in the language in which he wrote, observed, that he never would consent to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English inscription. Honorary monument to Gray, author of *An Elegy in a Country Churchyard*; the verses by Mason, the monument by Bacon, R.A. Honorary monument to Mason, the poet

d biographer of Gray; the inscription by shop Hurd. Honorary monument to Astley, author of the Bath Guide. Inscribed gravestone over Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Honorary bust of Robert Southey, by H. Weekes. Inscribed gravestone over Thomas Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*, and statue by W. C. Marshall, A.R.A.

In that part of the South Transept not included in Poets' Corner, *Observe*.—Monument to Isaac Casaubon, (d. 1614), the editor of Persius and Polybius. Monument to Camden, the great English antiquary, (d. 1623); the bust received the injury, which still exhibits, when the hearse and effigy of Essex, the Parliamentary general, were destroyed in 1646, by some of the Cavalier party, who lurked at night in the Abbey to revenge on the dead. White gravestone, the centre of transept, over the body of John Parr, who died in 1635, at the great age of 152, having lived in the reigns of ten princes, viz., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Gravestone over the body of Thomas Chifch, closet-keeper to Charles II., (d. 1666). Monument to M. St. Evremont, a French epicurean wit, who fled to England to escape government arrest in his own country, (d. 1703). Bust of Dr. Barrow, the great divine, (d. 1677). Gravestone over the body of the second wife of Sir Richard Steele, the "Prue" of his correspondence. Monument, by Roubiliac, to John, Duke of Gyll and Greenwich, (d. 1743): the figure of Eloquence, with her supplicating hand and earnest brow, is very masterly; Canova was struck with its beauty; he stood before the full ten minutes, muttered his surprise in his native language, passed on, and returning in a few minutes, said, "That is one of the noblest statues I have seen in England." Monument by Roubiliac (his last work) to George Frederick Handel, the great musician, a native of Halle, in Lower Saxony, and long a resident in England, (d. 1759). Honorary monument to Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play. Honorary monument to Mrs. Pritchard, the actress famous in the characters of Lady Macbeth, Maria, and Mrs. Oakley, (d. 1768). Inscribed gravestones over the bodies of David Garrick and Samuel Johnson. Monument to David Garrick, by H. Webber, erected at the expense of Albany Wallis, the executor of Garrick.

"Taking a turn the other day in the Abbey, I was struck with the affected attitude of a figure

which I do not remember to have seen before, and which, upon examination, proved to be a whole-length of the celebrated Mr. Garrick. Though I would not go so far with some good Catholics abroad as to shut players altogether out of consecrated ground, yet I own I was not a little scandalised at the introduction of theatrical airs and gestures into a place set apart to remind us of the saddest realities. Going nearer, I found inscribed under this harlequin figure a farrago of false thoughts and nonsense."—*Charles Lamb*.

Inscribed gravestones over the remains of James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian; and of William Gifford, the editor of *Ben Jonson* and the *Quarterly Review*. The painted glass in the Abbey will be found to deserve a cursory inspection; the rich rose-window in the North Transept is old; the rose-window in the South Transept the work of Messrs. Thomas Ward and J. H. Nixon, (1847). The figures are nearly three feet high, and the whole effect, for a modern window, most excellent. The wax-work exhibition, or *The Play of the Dead Volks*, as the common people called it, was discontinued in 1839. The exhibition originated in the old custom of making a lively effigy in wax of the deceased—a part of the funeral procession of every great person, and of leaving the effigy over the grave as a kind of temporary monument. Some of these effigies were executed at great cost and with considerable skill. The effigy of La Belle Stuart, one of the last that was set up, was the work of a Mrs. Goldsmith. This kind of exhibition was found so profitable to the Dean and Chapter, that they manufactured effigies to add to the popularity of their series.

"Another time he [Dr. Barrow] preached at the Abbey on a holiday. Here I must inform the Reader, that it is a custom for the servants of the church upon all Holidays, Sundays excepted, betwixt the Sermon and Evening Prayers, to show the Tombs and Effigies of the Kings and Queens in Wax, to the meaner sort of people, who then flock thither from all the corners of the town, and pay their twopenny to see *The Play of the Dead Volks*, as I have heard a Devonshire Clown most improperly call it. These perceiving Dr. Barrow in the pulpit after the hour was past, and fearing to lose that time in hearing which they thought they could more profitably employ in receiving—these, I say, became impatient, and caused the organ to be struck up against him, and would not give over playing till they had blow'd him down."—*Pope's Life of Seth Ward*, 12mo, 1697, p. 147.

You will now leave the interior of the Abbey, for the purpose of visiting the Cloisters, walking through St. Margaret's churchyard, and entering Dean's-yard, where, on your

left, you pass the Jerusalem Chamber, in which King Henry IV. died.

"*King Henry.* Doth any name particular belong Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?

"*Warwick.* 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.

"*King Henry.* Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.

It hath been prophesied to me many years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem;

Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land:—

But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;

In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."

Shakspeare, Second Part of King Henry IV.

Observ.—Effigies, in south cloister, of several of the early abbots; large blue stone, unscrubbed, (south cloister), marking the grave of Long Meg of Westminster, a noted virago of the reign of Henry VIII.; quaint epitaph in verse, in north cloister, to William Lawrence; honorary monument, in east cloister, to Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, murdered in the reign of Charles II.; tablet, in east cloister, to the mother of Addison, the poet; monument, in east cloister, to Lieut.-General Withers, with epitaph by Pope; monument, in west cloister, to George Vertue, the antiquary and engraver; medalion monument to Bonnell Thornton, editor of the *Connoisseur*—inscription by Joseph Warton; honorary monument, by T. Banks, R.A., (west cloister), to Woollett, the engraver; tablet to Dr. Buchan, (west cloister), author of a work on Domestic Medicine, (d. 1805). "Under a blue marble stone, against the first pillar in the east ambulatory," Aphra Behn was buried, April 20th, 1689; and under stones no longer carrying inscriptions, are buried Henry Lawes, "one who called Milton friend;" Betterton, the great actor; Tom Brown, the wit; Mrs. Bracegirdle, the beautiful actress; and Samuel Foote, the famous comedian. A small wooden door, in the south cloister, leads to *Ashburnham House*, and the richly-ornamented doorway in the east cloister to the *Chapter-house*. [*See Sanctuary.*] The Dean and Chapter Library contains about 11,000 volumes.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, the second stone bridge in point of time over the Thames at London, 1223 feet long, by 44 feet wide, was built by Charles Labelye, a native of Switzerland, naturalised in England. The first stone was laid Jan. 29th, 1733-9, and the bridge first opened for foot-passengers, horses, &c., Nov. 18th, 1750. It consists of fifteen arches, the centre being 76 feet wide, and is built on caissons or rafts of timber, floated to the spot destined for the piers,

and then sunk, each containing 150 loads and of a form and size suitable to the pier intended to be erected. It was formerly surmounted by a lofty parapet, which Mr. Grosley, a French traveller, has gravely asserted was placed there in order to prevent the English propensity to suicide; but the real intention of Labelye was to secure sufficient weight of masonry to keep his caissons to their proper level. In his treatise on this bridge he asserts that it contains twice the number of cubic feet of stone as St. Paul's Cathedral. But the system of building on caissons, however ingenious, has since, in the case of Westminster Bridge more especially, been found to be wholly erroneous. The bed of the Thames on which the caissons rest became undermined so much by the body of water and increase of velocity of the tide, after the removal of old London Bridge, that more than one of the piers gave way in 1846, and it was found necessary, (Aug. 15th, 1846), to close the bridge for carriages; and on the 27th of the same month to close it to foot-passengers. Portions of the enormous masonry about it were then removed, including the lofty parapet, with its numerous overhanging alcoves, and the bridge itself at the same time considerably lowered. At present it is allowed to remain only until another can be substituted—for which Mr. Barry has given an elegant design—or until the Thames may wash it entirely away. Great opposition was made by the citizens of London to a second bridge over the Thames, at or even near London; and in 1671, when a bill for building a bridge over the Thames at Putney was read, a curious debate took place, recorded by Grey, (i. 415). The bill was rejected, fifty-four voting for it, and sixty-seven against it. When we read in our old writers—and the allusions are common enough—of Ivy-bridge, Strand-bridge, Whitehall-bridge, Westminster-bridge, and Lambeth-bridge, landing piers alone are meant.

"COMPOSED UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE,
"Sept. 3, 1803.

"Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour valley, rock, or hill;

Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still."

Wordsworth.

"The tears stood in Crabbe's eyes while he looked of Burke's kindness to him in his distress; and I remember he said—'The night after I delivered my letter at his door, I was in such a state of agitation, that I walked Westminster Bridge backwards and forwards until daylight.'"—*Mr. Lockhart, Crabbe's Life*, p. 281.

belye died at Paris in 1762. The bridge cost £218,800*l.*, and the approaches, including *Great George-street*, &c., 170,700*l.*, making in all 389,500*l.*

WESTMINSTER HALL. The old Hall was the Palace of our Kings at Westminster, and wisely incorporated by Mr. Barry with his new Houses of Parliament, to serve as their vestibule. It was originally built during the reign of William Rufus, (Pope calls it "Rufus' roaring Hall"); and during the recent refacing of the outer walls, a Norman arcade of the time of Rufus was uncovered, which, I believe, has since been destroyed. The present Hall was built, or rather altered, in 1397—1399, (in the last three years of Richard II.), when the walls were carried two feet higher; the windows altered; and a stately porch and new roof constructed according to the design of Master Henry Warynely. The stone moulding or string-course that runs round the Hall preserves the white hart couchant, the favourite device of Richard II. The roof, with its hammer beams, (carved with angels), to diminish the great pressure that falls upon the walls, is of chestnut, and very fine; the finest of its kind in this country. Fuller speaks of its "obwebless beams," alluding to the vulgar belief that it was built of a particular kind of wood (Irish oak) in which spiders can live.* It is more curious, because true, that our early Parliaments were held in this Hall, and that the first meeting of Parliament in the new edifice was for deposing a very King by whom it had been built. The Law Courts of England, four in number, of which Sir Edward Coke observed that no man can tell which of them is most ancient,† were permanently established in Westminster Hall in the year 1224, (the 9th of King Henry III.); and here, in certain parts abutting from the Hall, they are still to be seen. These courts are called the Court of

Chancery, in which the Lord Chancellor sits; the Court of Queen's Bench, in which the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench* sits; the Court of Common Pleas, presided over by a Chief Justice, and called by Coke "the pillow whereon the attorney doth rest his head;" and the Court of Exchequer. The courts were originally within the Hall itself, and the name Westminster Hall is not unfrequently used for the law itself.

"Whatever Bishops do otherwise than the Law permits, Westminster Hall can control or send them to absolve."—*Selden's Table Talk*.

When Peter the Great was taken into Westminster Hall, he inquired who those busy people were in wigs and black gowns. He was answered they are lawyers. "Lawyers!" said he, with a face of astonishment: "why, I have but two in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home."†

"It is reported that John Whiddon, a Justice of the Court of King's Bench in I Marie, was the first of the Judges who rode to Westminster Hall on a Horse or Gelding; for before that time they rode on mules."—*Dugdale's Orig. Jur.*, ed. 1680, p. 38.

"*Mainly*. I hate this place [Westminster Hall] worse than a man that has inherited a Chancery suit: I wish I were well out on't again.

"*Freeman*. Why, you need not be afraid of this place; for a man without money needs no more fear a crowd of lawyers than a crowd of pick-pockets."—*Wycherley, The Plain Dealer*, 4to, 1676.

"*Valentine*. It is a question that would puzzle an arithmetician, if you should ask him, whether the Bible saves more souls in Westminster Abbey, or damnas more in Westminster Hall."—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"*Colonel Standard*. What! a soldier stay here. To look like an old pair of Colours in Westminster Hall, ragged and rusty."—*Farquhar, The Constant Couple*, 4to, 1707.

"I remember when I was a boy, I saw the Hall hung full on one side with colours and standards taken from the Scots at Worcester fight, but upon King Charles the Second his coming to his just right, all taken down."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 49.

"The late Mr. Jekyll told me that soon after he was called to the bar a strange solicitor coming up to him in Westminster Hall, begged him to step into the Court of Chancery to make a motion of course, and gave him a fee. The young barrister, looking pleased but a little surprised, the solicitor said to him, 'I thought you had a sort of right, Sir, to this motion, for the bill was drawn by Sir Joseph

* Sir Edward Coke was the last Lord Chief Justice of England. His successor was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

† Barrow's Peter the Great, p. 83.

* Ned Ward's London Spy, Pt. viii.

† Whitlocke, p. 349.

Jekyll, your great grand-uncle, in the reign of Queen Anne."—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*.

Besides the Law Courts, a part of Westminster Hall was taken up with the stalls of booksellers, law stationers, and sempstresses, the rents and profits of which belonged by right of office to the Warden of the Fleet.* The Hall was found on fire, Sunday, Feb. 20th, 1630-1, "by the burning," as Laud records in his Diary, "of the little shops or stalls kept therein."

* 20 Jan'y, 1630-90. At Westminster Hall, where Mrs. Lane and the rest of the maids had their white scarfs, all having been at the burial of a young bookseller in the Hall."—*P. 199*.

"In Hall of Westminster
Sleek sempstress veils amidst the Courts her
ware."

Wycherley, Epilogue to the Plain Dealer.

"We entered into a great Hall where my Indian was surprised to see in the same place, men on the one side with baubles and toys, and on the other taken up with the fear of judgment, on which depends their inevitable destiny. In this shop were to be sold ribbons and gloves, towers and commodities by word of mouth: in another shop lands and tenements are disposed of by decree. On your left hand you hear a nimble-tongued painted sempstress with her charming treble invite you to buy some of her knick-knacks, and on your right a deep-mouthed cryer, commanding impossibilities, viz., silence to be kept among women and lawyers."—*Tom Brown's Amusements, &c.*, vvo. 1700.

The duodecimo volume of Sir Walter Raleigh's Remains was printed in 1675, for Henry Mortlock at the Phoenix in St. Paul's Churchyard, and at the White Hart in Westminster Hall.† Let the spectator picture to himself the appearance which this venerable Hall has presented on many occasions. Here were hung the banners taken from Charles I. at the battle of Naseby;‡ from Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; § at Preston and Dunbar; || and, somewhat later, those taken at the battle of Blenheim.¶ Here, at the upper end of the Hall, Oliver Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector, sitting in a robe of purple velvet lined with ermine, on a rich cloth of state, with the gold sceptre in one hand, the Bible richly gilt and bossed

* Laud's Diary, p. 45; Strype, B. iii., p. 280.

† There is an old engraving of the Hall by Gravelot, representing the book-stalls.

‡ Ludlow, (Vevay ed., i. 156).

§ Strype, B. vi., p. 49.

|| Strype, B. vi., p. 49.

¶ Whitelocke, p. 471.

in the other, and his sword at his side; and here, four years later, at the top of the Hall, fronting Palace-yard, his head was set on a pole, with the skull of Breton on one side and the skull of Bradshaw on the other. Here shameless ruffians sought employments as hired witnesses, and walked openly in the Hall with a straw in the shoe to denote their quality; and here the good, the great, the brave, the wise, and the abandoned have been brought to trial. Here (in the Hall) Rufus) Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned; here, in this very Hall, Sir Thomas More and the Protector Somerset were doomed to the scaffold. Here, in the reign of Henry VIII. (1517), entered the City apprentices, implicated in the murder on "Evil May Day" of the aliens settled in London, each with a halter round his neck and crying "Mercy, gracious Lord, mercy while Wolsey stood by, and the King, beneath his cloth of state, heard their defence and pronounced their pardon—the prisoners shouting with delight and casting up the halters to the Hall roof, "so that the King," the chroniclers observe, "might perceive they were none of the discreetest sort."* Here the notorious Earl and Countess of Somerset were tried in the reign of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Here the great Earl of Strafford was condemned:

"Each seemed to act the part he came to see,
And none was more a looker-on than he."

Sir John Denham.

the King being present, and the Common Council sitting bareheaded all the time.† Here the High Court of Justice sat which condemned King Charles I., the upper part of the Hall hung with scarlet cloth, and the King sitting covered, with the Nasely banners above his head; here Lily, the astrologer, who was present, saw the silver top fall from the King's staff, and others heard Lady Fairfax exclaim, when her husband's name was called over, "He has more wit than to let me here." Here, in the reign of James II., the seven bishops were acquitted. Here Dr. Sacheverel was tried and pronounced guilty by a majority of 17. Here the rebel Lords of 1745, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat were heard and condemned. Here Lord Byron was tried for killing Mr. Chaworth and Lord Ferrers for murdering his steward and the Duchess of Kingston a few years later for bigamy. Here Warren Hastings was tried, and Burke and Sheridan great

* Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1548, fol. lxi.

† Sir E. Walker, p. 219.

loquent and impassioned, while senators by birth and election, and the beauty and rank of Great Britain, sat earnest spectators and listeners of the extraordinary scene. The most public trial in the Hall itself was Lord Clive's in 1806; and the last coronation dinner in the Hall was that of George IV., given for the last time probably, according to the custom maintained for ages, the King's champion (young Dymocke) rode on horseback into the Hall in full armour, and threw down the gauntlet on the floor, challenging the world in a King's behalf.

"At the upper end of Westminster Hall is a long marble stone of twelve feet in length and three feet in breadth. And there is also a marble chair, where the Kings of England formerly sat at their Coronation Dinners; and at other solemn times the Lord Chancellor. But now not to be seen, being built over by the two Courts of Chancery and King's Bench."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 49.

This noble Hall is 290 feet long, by 68 feet broad. It is said to be the largest apartment not supported by pillars in the world save one—the Hall of Justice, at Padua. The floor has recently been restored to something like its original elevation in relation to the height of the building; but a still greater change is contemplated by Mr. Barry,—the elevation of the roof without disturbing a single joint in its structure, connected with the walls it rests on. [See Heaven and Hell.]

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, BROAD CHURCH LANE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, an Elizabethan Gothic edifice, erected 1832, from the designs of Mr. Inwood. The Hospital was instituted 1719, and was the first in this kingdom established and supported by voluntary contributions. In ten years (1834 to 1844) the annual number of in-patients was from 771 to 1546, and of out-patients from 2963 to 7965.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or, **ST. PETER'S COLLEGE**, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER. "A publique schoole for Grammar, Rethoricke, Poetrie, and for the Latin and Greeke languages," founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, and attached to the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster. The College consists of a dean, twelve beneficiaries, twelve almsmen, and forty scholars; with a master and an usher. This is the foundation, but the school consists of a larger number of masters, and of a much larger number of boys. The forty are called Queen's scholars, and after an examination, which takes place on the first Tuesday after Rogation Sunday, four are

electd to Trinity College, Cambridge, and four to Christ Church, Oxford; and "in the former years of my mastership [of Trinity]," Bentley writes to the Dean of Westminster, "the Westminster scholars got the major part of our fellowships. Of later years they have not so succeeded."* A parent wishing to place a boy at this school will get every necessary information from the headmaster; boys are not placed on the foundation under 12 or above 13 years of age. *Eminent Masters*.—Camden, the antiquary; Dr. Busby; Vin Bourne; Jordan, (Cowley has a copy of verses on his death). *Eminent Men educated at*.—*Poets*: Ben Jonson; George Herbert; Giles Fletcher; Jasper Mayne; William Cartwright; Cowley; Dryden; Nat Lee; Rowe; Prior; Churchill; Dyer, author of *Grongor Hill*; Cowper; Southey. Cowley published a volume of poems while a scholar at Westminster. *Other great Men*.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger; Hakluyt, the collector of the Voyages which bear his name; Sir Christopher Wren; Locke; South; Atterbury; Warren Hastings; Gibbon, the historian; Cumberland; the elder Colman.

"Cumberland and I boarded together in the same house at Westminster."—*Cowper*.

"At Westminster, where little poets strive
To set a distich upon six and five,
Where Discipline helps opening buds of sense,
And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,
I was a poet too."—*Cowper*.

"He who cannot look forward with comfort, must find what comfort he can in looking backward. Upon this principle I the other day sent my imagination upon a trip thirty years behind me. She was very obedient, and at last set me down on the sixth form at Westminster. Accordingly I was a schoolboy in high favour with the master, received a silver groat for my exercise, and had the pleasure of seeing it sent from form to form for the admiration of all who were able to understand it."—*Cowper*.

"This custom of sending from form to form was not practised at Westminster in the days of Dr. Vincent. But 'sweet remuneration' was still dispensed in silver pence; and those pence produced still 'goodlier guerdon' by an established rate of exchange at which the mistress of the boarding-house received them, and returned current coin in the proportion of six to one. My first literary profits were thus obtained, and, like

* Bentley's Correspondence, ii. 677.

† This list is, I fear, very imperfect. The earliest register of elections into the College of Westminster, now extant, commences in 1663. (Malone's Dryden, i. 13.)

Cowper, I remember the pleasure with which I received them. But there was this difference, that his rewards were probably for Latin verse, in which he excelled, and mine were always for English composition."—*Southey*.

The boys on the foundation were formerly separated from the town boys when in school by a bar or curtain. The School-room was a dormitory belonging to the Abbey, and retains certain traces of its former ornaments. The College Hall, originally the Abbot's Refectory, was built by Abbot Lidington, in the reign of Edward III. The Dormitory was built by the Earl of Burlington, in 1722. The Dean and Chapter hold a house and estate at Chiswick, to which the boys are to be removed in case of the plague; the house (or hospital as it was called) cost 500*l*, when first built, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* In conformity with an old custom, the Queen's scholars perform a play of Terence every year at Christmas, with a Latin prologue and epilogue new on each occasion. A school oration on Dr. South was pirated in 1716 by the notorious Edmund Curll, and printed with false Latin. The boys accordingly invited him to Westminster to get a corrected copy, and first whipped him and then tossed him in a blanket. There is a curious poem on the subject, with three representations, of the blanket, the scourge, and Curll upon his knees.

WHETSTONE'S PARK. A narrow range of tenements in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, between the north side of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, and the south side of *Holborn*, and so called after William Whetstone, a vestryman of the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the time of Charles I. and the Protectorate. It was long notorious, and was attacked, on account of its great immorality, by the London apprentices, in 1682. Since 1703, however, it has chiefly consisted of stables.†

"And makes a brothel of a palace,
Where harlots ply, as many tell us,
Like brimstones in a Whetstone alehouse."
Butler.

'Near Holborn lies a Park of great renown,
The place I do suppose is not unknown.
For brevity's sake the name I shall not tell,
Because most genteel readers know it well.
(Since Middle Park near Charing Cross was made
They say there is a great decay of trade);

* Lansdowne MS. 4. art. 12.

† Hatton's New View of London, Svo, 1708, p. 88.

"'Twas there a flock of Dukes, by fury brought
With bloody mind a sickly damsel sought," &

On the three Dukes having the Boodle on Sunday Morning, Feb. 26th, 1670-1. State Poem
Svo, 1697, p. 147.

"*Lady Foppant*. But why do you look as if you were jealous then?"

"*Daydream*. If I had met you in Whetstone Park, with a drunken foot soldier, I should not have been jealous of you."—*Wycherley, Love in Wood*, 4to, 1672.

"*Goldingham*. Has the Whetstone Whore not deem'd her Mantle-piece, and her silk dy'd Petticoat with gold and silver lace?"

"*Belmour*. No, poor soul, she has ill trading late."—*Shadwell, The Miser*, 4to, 1672.

"After I had gone a little way in a great broad street, I turned into a tavern hard by a place they call a Park; and just as one park is all trees, the park is all houses—I asked if they had any deer in it, and they told me not half so many as they use to have; but that if I had a mind to a doe, they would put a doe to me."—*The Country Wit*, 8 J. Crown, 4to, 1675.

"*Albo*. 'Tis very well, Sir; I find you have been searching for your relations then in Whetstone Park.

"*Woodall*. No, Sir; I made some scruple of going to the foresaid place, for fear of meeting my own father there."—*Dryden's Kind Keeper*, 8 J. Mr. Limberham, 4to, 1689.

"When they expected the most polished hero in Nemours, I gave 'em a ruffian reeking from Whetstone's Park."—*Nut Lee, Dedication of Princess of Cleve*, 4to, 1689.

"As some raw squire, by tender mother bred,
Till one-and-twenty keeps his maidenhead;
Till mightily in love
and led by the renown
Of Whetstone's Park, he comes at length to town."

Dryden, Prologue to the Wild Gallant, (when revived.

"Bedlam—'tis a new Whetstone's Park, now the old one's plough'd up."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy*, Pt. iii.

WHITCOMB STREET, PALL MALL
Properly, *Hedge-lane*.

WHITE BEAR INN, PICCADILLY. On the south side of Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-street. Luke Sullivan, Hogarth's assistant in many of his plates, and J. B. Chatelain, engravers, died here.*

WHITE'S. A celebrated Club-house, Nos. 37 and 38, ST. JAMES'S STREET, over against Crockford's; originally White's Cho.

* Smith's Antiquarian Ramble, i. 26.

late-house, under which name it was established circ. 1698, on the west side of the esent street, five doors from the bottom.* The first White's was destroyed by fire, April 28th, 1733, at which time the house is kept by a person of the name of Arthur.

"Yonng Mr. Arthur's wife leaped out of a window two pair of stairs upon a feather bed without much hurt. A fine collection of paintings belonging to Sir Andrew Fountaine, valued at 3000*l.*, at least, was entirely destroyed. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales were present above an hour, and encouraged the Firemen and People to work at the Engines—a guard being ordered from St. James' to keep off the populace. His Majesty ordered 20 guineas among the Firemen and others that worked at the Engines and 5 guineas to the guard; and the Prince ordered the Firemen 10 guineas."—*Gent. Mag. for 1733.* †

"On Saturday morning [April 28th, 1733], about four o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Arthur's, at White's Chocolate House, in St. James's Street, which burnt with great violence, and in a short time entirely consumed that house, with two others, and much damaged several others adjoining."—*The Daily Courant, April 30th, 1733.*

"This is to acquaint all noblemen and gentlemen that Mr. Arthur, having had the misfortune to be burnt out of White's Chocolate House, is moved to Gaunt's Coffee House, next the St. James's Coffee House, in St. James's Street, where he humbly begs they will favour him with their company as usual."—*The Daily Post, May 3rd, 1733.*

Arthur died in June, 1761, and was succeeded by Robert Mackreth, who married Mary Arthur, the only child of the former proprietor.

When Bob Mackreth served Arthur's crew, 'Rumbold,' he cried, 'come black my shoe!'

And Rumbold answer'd, 'Yea, Bob!'

But now returned from India's land,

He scorns t' obey the proud command,

And boldly answers, 'Na-bob!'

Sir E. Brydges's Autobiography, i. 194. (Lord Camden?)

From Mackreth the property passed, in 1734, to John Martindale, and in 1812 to

Contemporary print on the subject of Alexander Murray's Contumacy. There was a garden attached. *Wynwaring's Life, 8vo, 1715, p. 167.*)

The incident of the fire was made use of by Hogarth in Plate 6 of the Rake's Progress, representing a room at White's. The total abstraction of the gamblers is well expressed by their utter insensibility to the alarm of fire given by watchmen who are bursting open the doors. Plate 4 of the same pictured moral represents a group of chimney-sweepers and sloe-blacks gambling on the ground in front of White's. To indicate the Club more fully, Hogarth has inserted the name Black's.

Mr. Ragget, the father of the present proprietor. The front of the present house was designed by James Wyatt. Walpole tells us that the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield lived at White's, "gaming and pronouncing witticisms among the boys of quality;"* yet he says to his son, that "a member of a gaming club should be a cheat, or he will soon be a beggar." †

"All accounts of gallantry, pleasure and entertainment, shall be under the article of White's Chocolate House; poetry under that of Will's Coffee House; learning under the title of the Grecian; foreign and domestic news you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*The Tatler, No. 1.*

"Our modern wits are forc'd to pick and cull,
And here and there by chance glean up a fool:
Long ere they find the necessary spark,
They search the town and beat about the Park:
To all his most frequented haunts resort,
Oft dog him to the Ring, and oft to Court;
As love of pleasure, or of place invites:
And sometimes catch him taking snuff at
White's."

Addison, Prologue to Steele's Tender Husband.

"They have put in the papers a good story made up at White's. A man dropped down dead at the door was carried in; the club immediately made bets whether he was dead or not, and when they were going to bleed him, the wagers for his death interposed, and said it would affect the fairness of the bet."—*Walpole to Mann, Sept. 1st, 1750.*

"White's was formerly distinguished for gallantry and intrigue. During the publication of *The Tatler*, Sir Richard Steele thought proper to date all his love-news from that quarter: but it would now be as absurd to pretend to gather any intelligence from White's, as to send to Batson's for a lawyer, or to the Rolls Coffee House for a man-midwife."—*The Connoisseur of May 9th, 1754.*

"I have heard that the late Earl of Oxford, in the time of his ministry, never passed by White's Chocolate House (the common rendezvous of infamous sharpers and noble cullies) without bestowing a curse upon that famous Academy, as the bane of half the English nobility."—*Swift, an Essay on Modern Education.*

"The Dryads of Hagley are at present pretty secure, but I sometimes tremble to think that the rattling of a dice-box at White's may one day or other (if my son should be a member of that noble academy) shake down all our fine oaks. It is dreadful to see not only there, but almost in every house in town, what devastations are made by that destructive Fury, the spirit of Play."—*Lord Lyttelton to Dr. Doddridge, April, 1750, (Lyttelton Correspondence, p. 421).*

"There is a man about town, a Sir William Burdett, a man of very good family but most infamous

* Walpole's George II., i. 51.

† Works by Lord Mahon, ii. 429.

character. In short, to give you his character at once, there is a wager entered in the bet book at White's a MS. of which I may one day or other give you an account) that the first baronet that will be hanged is this Sir William Burdett."—*Walpole to Mann, Dec. 16th, 1748.*

"Very often the taste of running perpetually after diversions is not a mark of any pleasure taken in them, but of none taken in ourselves. This sallying abroad is only from uneasiness at home, which is in everyone's self. Like a gentleman who, overlooking them at White's at piquet till three or four in the morning; on a dispute they referred to him; when he protested 'he knew nothing of the game.' 'Zounds,' say they, 'and sit here till this time?' 'Gentlemen, I'm married.' 'Oh! Sir, we beg pardon.'—*Richardsoniana, p. 59.*

"Mr. Pelham [the Prime Minister] was originally an officer in the army and a professed gamester; of a narrow mind, low parts, &c. . . . By long experience and attendance he became experienced as a Parliament man; and even when Minister, divided his time to the last between his office and the Club of gamesters at White's."—*Glover the poet's Autobiography, p. 48.*

"Selwyn and Charles Townshend had a kind of wit combat together—Selwyn, it is said, prevailed—and Charles Townshend took the wit home in his carriage and dropt him at White's. 'Remember,' said Selwyn as they parted, 'this is the first set-down you have given me to-day.'—*Sir Geo. Colbrook's Memoirs, in Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of Geo. III., iii. 101.*

The earliest record in the Club is a book of rules and list of members "of the old Club at White's," dated Oct. 30th, 1736. The principal members were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls of Cholmondeley, Chesterfield, and Rockingham, Sir John Cope, Major-General Churchhill, Bubb Dodington, and Colley Cibber. The Rules direct—

"That every member is to pay one guinea a year towards having a good Cook.

"The supper to be upon Table at 10 o'Clock and the Bill at 12.

"That every member who is in the room after 7 o'Clock and plays is to pay Half a Crown."

From 1736 the Records of the Club are nearly complete. Many of the Rules are curiously characteristic of the state of society at the time.

"26 Dec. 1755. That the Picket Cards be charged in the Dinner or Supper Bill."

"22 March. 1755. That the names of all Candidates are to be deposited with Mr. Arthur or Bob" [Mackreth].

"20 May. 1758. To prevent those invidious conjectures which disappointed candidates are apt to make concerning the respective votes of their Electors, or to render at least such surmises more difficult and doubtful, it is ordered that Every

Member present at the time of Balloting shall play in his Ball, and such person or persons who refuse to comply with it shall pay the supper reckoning of that night."

"11 Feb. 1762. It was this night ordered that all Quinze players shall pay for their own cards."

"15 Feb. 1769. It was this night agreed by majority of nineteen balls, that Every Member this Club who is in the Billiard Room at the time Supper is declared upon table shall pay his reckoning if he does not Sup at the Young Club."

In 1775 the Club was restricted to 11 members, and the annual subscription raised to 10 guineas. In 1780 it was ordered that a dinner should be ready every day at 6 o'clock during the sitting of Parliament, a reckoning of 12s. per head. In 1781 the Club was enlarged to 300 members, and in 1797, when it was enlarged to 400, the following Rules were added to the book:—

"No person to be balloted for but between 11 and 12 hours of the day.

"Dinner at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per head (Malt Liquor, Biscuits, oranges, apples, and olives included) to be on Table at Six o'Clock. The Bill to be brought at nine. The price and qualities of the Wines to be approved by the Manager.

"That no Member of the Club shall hold a Foreign Bank.

"That the Dice used at Hazard shall be paid by Boxes, that is, every Player who holds in his hands to pay a Guinea for Dice.

"That no hot suppers be provided unless particularly ordered, and then be paid for at the rate of Eight Shillings per head. That in one of the rooms there be laid every night (from the Queen's to the King's Birthday) a Table with Cold Meat, Oysters &c. Each person partaking thereof to pay five shillings—Malt Liquor only included.

"That Every Member who plays at Chequer Draughts, or Backgammon do pay One Shilling Each time of playing by day-light and half crown Each by Candle-light."

In 1800 it was enlarged to 450 members and in 1813 to 500 members. The present limitation is 550. The Club, on June 20th 1814, gave a ball at Burlington House to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and the allied Sovereigns then in England which cost 9849l. 2s. 6d. Covers were laid for 2400 people. Three weeks after that (July 6th, 1814) the Club gave a dinner to the Duke of Wellington, which cost 2480l. 10s. 9d. White's Club dates, I believe, from 1736, when the house ceased to be an open chocolate-house, that any one might enter who was prepared to pay for what he had. It was then made a private

* See on the subject of the "Old Club," *Walpole to Mann, Feb. 2nd, 1752.*

ouse, for the convenience of the chief frequenters of the place, whose annual subscriptions towards its support were paid to the proprietor of the house, by whom the club was formed. It was at this time, and long after, essentially a gaming Club. The most fashionable as well as the common people dined at an early hour, and a supper was then an indispensable meal. White's became a great supper-house, where gaming, both before and after, was carried on to a late hour and to heavy amounts. The least difference of opinion invariably ended in a bet, and a book for entering the particulars of all bets was always laid upon the table; one of these, with entries of a date as early as 1744, has been preserved. The marriage of a young lady of rank would occasion a bet of a hundred guineas, that she would give birth to a male child before the Countess of —, who had been married three or even more months before her. Heavy bets were pending, that Arthur, who was then a widower, would be married before a member of the Club of about the same age and also a widower; that Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, would survive the old Duchess of Cleveland; that Colley Cibber would outlive both Beau Nash and old Mr. Swinney; and that a certain minister would cease to be in the Cabinet at a certain time.*

What can I now? my Fletcher cast aside,
Take up the Bible, once my better guide?
Or tread the path by vent'rous heroes trod,
This box my thunder, this right hand my god?
Or chair'd at White's, amidst the Doctors sit,
Teach oaths to Gamblers, and to Nobles wit?"

Pope, the Dunciad.

"But Colley, we are told, had the honour to be member of the great club at White's; and so I suppose might any man who wore good clothes and paid his money when he lost it. But on what terms did Cibber live with this society? Why, he feasted most sumptuously, as I have heard his friend Victor say with an air of triumphant exultation, with Mr. Arthur and his wife, and gave a fête for his dinner. After he had dined, when the club-room door was opened, and the laureate was introduced, he was saluted with the loud and rous acclamation of 'O King Coll! Come in, King Coll! Welcome, welcome, King Colley.' And this kind of gratulation Mr Victor thought was very gracious and very honourable."—*Wesley's Life of Garrick*, ii. 360.

With reference to the great spirit of gaming which prevailed at White's, the arms of the club were designed by Horace Walpole, George Selwyn, &c., at Strawberry Hill, in

1756.* The blazon is vert, (for a card table); three parols proper on a chevron sable, (for a hazard table); two rouleaus in saltier, between two dice proper, on a canton sable; a white ball (for election) argent. The supporters are an old and young knave of clubs; the crest, an arm out of an earl's coronet shaking a dice-box; and the motto, "Cogit Amor Nummi." Round the arms is a claret bottle ticket by way of order. A book for entering bets is still laid on the table.

WHITECHAPEL.

"Whitechapel is a spacious fair street for entrance into the city Eastward, and somewhat long, reckoning from the laystall East unto the bars West. It is a great thorough-fare, being the Essex road, and well resorted unto, which occasions it to be the better inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the reception of travellers and for horses, coaches, carts, and waggons."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 27.

"*Ralph*. March fair, my hearts!—Lieutenant, beat the rear up.—Ancient, let your colours fly; but have a great care of the butchers' hooks at Whitechapel; they have been the death of many a fair ancient" [ensign].—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, (ed. *Dyce*, ii. 218).

"I lived without Aldgate, about midway between Aldgate Church and Whitechapel Bars, on the left hand or north side of the street; and as the Distemper had not reached to that side of the City, our neighbourhood continued very easy; but at the other end of the town the consternation was very great; and the richer sort of people, especially the nobility and gentry, from the west part of the city, thronged out of town with their families and servants in an unusual manner; and this was more particularly seen in Whitechapel; that is to say, the broad street where I lived."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague*.

Observe.—No. 85, Pavilion Theatre; Drapers' Almshouses, next No. 160; London Hospital, next No. 207; Megg's Almshouses, next No. 232; Proof-house of the gunmakers of London. In George-yard is "Cadgers' Hall," a place where mendicants who live on assumed sores meet and regale. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. In the Jews' Burial-ground in Whitechapel-road, a continuation of Whitechapel High-street, N. M. Rothschild, (d. 1836), the leading stock-broker of Europe, and the founder of the Rothschild family, was buried. [*See Mile End*.]

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.

"White Conduit House, a well-known place of entertainment near Islington, takes its name

* See Walpole to Bentley, Oct. 31st, 1755.

* Walpole to Montagu, April 20th, 1755.

from a conduit which formerly supplied the Charter House with water. A pipe belonging to this conduit is still existing, and conveys water to Dr. De Valengin's house at Pentonville."—*Lysons's Environs*, ed. 1795, iii. 169.

This once celebrated house was a kind of minor Vauxhall for the Londoners, who went for cakes and cream to Islington and Hornsey. The gardens lost their character early in the present century, and the house, before it was pulled down (January, 1849) to make way for a new street, was nothing more than a large tavern, with a large room, for suburban entertainments and political meetings.

WHITECROSS STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

"In White Crosse Street King Henry V. built one fair house, and founded there a brotherhood of St. Giles; but the said brotherhood was suppressed by Henry VIII. Since which time Sir John Gresham, mayor, purchased the lands and gave part thereof to the maintenance of a free school which he had founded at Holt, a market-town in Norfolk."—*Stow*, p. 113.

Here is the debtors' prison, "Whitecross-street Prison," appertaining to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, built 1813—15, from the designs of William Montague, Clerk of the City Works. "Nell Gwynne's Bounty," being the 'request' of Nell Gwynne, made in her will to her natural son, the Duke of St. Albans, "that his Grace would be pleased to lay out twenty pounds yearly for the releasing of poor debtors out of prison every Christmas day," is distributed every year to certain persons incarcerated for debt in Whitecross-street Prison.

WHITEFIELD'S CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, on the west side, about half-way up; erected by the Rev. George Whitefield, the popular preacher, A.D. 1756, and enlarged 1759. It was built on the site of an immense pond, called in Pine and Tinney's maps (1742 and 1746) "The Little Sea." *Observe*.—Monument to Whitefield's wife. Monument to John Bacon, sculptor of the statues, in St. Paul's Cathedral, of Dr. Johnson and John Howard.

WHITEFRIARS. A precinct or liberty, between Fleet-street and the Thames, the Temple walls and Water-lane. Here was the White Friars' Church, called "Fratres Beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli," first founded by Sir Richard Gray in 1241. Among the benefactors were King Edward I., who gave the ground; Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who rebuilt the church; and Robert

Marshall, Bishop of Hereford, who built the choir, presbytery, and steeple. The church was surrendered at the Reformation, and in place thereof were "many fair houses built, lodgings for noblemen and others." The hall was made into the first *Whitefriars Theatre*. The privileges of sanctuary, continued to this precinct after the Dissolution were confirmed and enlarged in 1608 royal charter. Fraudulent debtors, gamblers, prostitutes, and other outcasts society, made it a favourite retreat. Here they formed a community of their own, adopted the language of pickpockets, opposed the execution of every legal process, and extending their cant terms to the place they lived in, new-named their precinct by the well-known appellation of *Altitia*. There was, however, a portion of the precinct wholly removed from this fraudulent community. In the Friary House Selden lived in what Antony Wood calls a conjugal way" with the Countess of Kent. The countess left him her executor, with the house in which they lived, and here, in 1616, he died. Here, in the reign of James Turner, the fencing-master, kept his school and here, while drinking with a friend at a tavern door on a fine evening in May, was shot through the heart by an assassin hired for the purpose by Lord Crichton Sanquhar. Turner had accidentally put the eye of Lord Sanquhar while fencing and was then forgiven. The actual assassins were hanged in Fleet-street at the Whitefriars Gate, and Lord Sanquhar himself was hanged in Old Palace-yard, fronting Westminster Hall. In another part of the Whitefriars Sir Balthazar Gerbier established an Academy for Foreign Languages,† and here in Charles II.'s reign, Banister established a Music-school, and Ogilby, the poet, a warehouse for his maps. Banister's Music-room was "a large room near the Temple back gate."‡ The George Tavern in Whitefriars mentioned by Shadwell in his *Squire Alsatia*, and by Mrs. Behn in *The Luck Chance*, (1687), was the printing office of William Bowyer, (commemorated by Nichols),§ afterwards of Thomas Davison, very excellent printer), and is now a printing establishment of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the proprietors of Punch, and the able printers of this work.

* *Stow*, p. 148.

† Whitelocke, ed. 1732, p. 441.

‡ Roger North's *Memoirs of Musick*.

§ Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, i. 5.

"Gentleman, Towards Chertsey, noble lord?
"D. of Gloucester. No, to Whitefriars; there
attend my coming."

Shakspeare, Richard III.

WHITEFRIARS THEATRE. Three of our early theatres stood between the Thames and Fleet-street. The first was called the *Whitefriars Theatre*, the second the *Salisbury-court Theatre*, and the third the *Duke's Theatre in Dorset-gardens*. The Whitefriars Theatre, of which no earlier mention has been found than that contained on the title-page of a play by Field, printed in 1612, and called *Woman is a Weathercock*,* was the old hall or refectory belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Whitefriars, and stood without the garden wall of *Dorset House*, the old inn or hostel of the Bishops of Salisbury. It was built about 1580, and deserted, and I believe pulled down, in 1613.†

"We have no information at all precise when it was built; but I apprehend that it arose out of the persecution of the Players in 1575. In 1613, Sir George Buc, Master of the Revels, received a fee of £20 for his permission to rebuild it; and I have in my possession an original survey of some part of the precinct, made in March, 1616, which contains the following paragraph regarding the Theatre in Whitefriars:—

"The Theatre is situate near vnto the Bishoppes House, and was in former times a hall or refectorie belonging to the dissolved Monastery. It hath been vsed as a place for the presentation of plays and enterludes for more than 30 yeares last by the children of Her Majestic. It hath little or no furniture for a playhouse, saving an old tattered curten, some decayed benches, and a few worne out properties and pieces of Arras for hangings to the stage and tire house. The raine hath made its way in, and if it bee not repaired, it must soone be plucked down, or it will fall."—*Collier's New Facts*, p. 44.

[See Salisbury Court Theatre, and Dorset Gardens Theatre.]

WHITEHALL. The Palace of the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to William III., of which nothing remains but Inigo Jones's Banqueting House, James II.'s statue, and the memory of what was once the *Privy Garden*, in a row of houses, so styled, looking upon the Thames. It was originally called *York House*; was delivered and demised to the King by charter, Feb. 7th, (21st of Henry VIII.),‡ on the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey,

* Field's play was performed "by the Children of Her Majesty's Revels,"—i. e. of Anne of Denmark.

† Shakspeare Society's Papers, iv. 90.

‡ Strype, B. vi., p. 5.

Archbishop of York, and was then first called Whitehall. "There is another place of this name," says Minsheu, "where the Court of Requests is kept in the palace at Westminster." Whitehall occupied a large space of ground, having one front towards the *Thames*, and another of a humbler character towards *St. James's Park*; *Scotland-yard* was the boundary one way, and *Canon-row, Westminster*, the boundary on the other. There was a public thoroughfare through the Palace from Charing-cross to Westminster, crossed by two gates, one known as Whitehall Gate, the other as the King-street Gate. This arrangement was long an eyesore, and Henry VIII., offended with the number of funerals which passed before his Palace on their way from Charing-cross to the churchyard of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, erected a new cemetery on the other side of Whitehall, in the parish of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. Henry VIII.'s Whitehall was a building in the Tudor or Hampton Court style of architecture, with a succession of galleries and courts, a large Hall, a Chapel, Tennis Court, Cockpit, Orchard, and Banqueting House. James I. intended to have rebuilt the whole Palace, and Inigo Jones designed a new Whitehall for that King, worthy of our nation and his own great name. But nothing was built beyond the Banqueting House. Charles I. contemplated a similar reconstruction, but poverty at first prevented him, and the Civil War soon after was a more effectual prohibition. Charles II. preserved what money he could spare from his pleasures to build a palace at Winchester. James II. was too busy about religion to attend to architecture, and in William III.'s reign the whole of Whitehall, Inigo Jones's Banqueting House excepted, was destroyed by fire. William talked of rebuilding it after Inigo's designs, and a model by Mr. Weedon was laid before him.* Nothing, however, was done. Anne, his successor, took up her abode in St. James's Palace, and Vanbrugh built a house at Whitehall out of the ruins—the house ridiculed by Swift with such inimitable drollery. The first fire was owing to the negligence of a maid-servant, who, about 8 at night, to save the labour of cutting a candle from a pound, burnt it off and carelessly threw the rest aside before the flame was out.

* 10 April, 1691. This [last] night a sudden and terrible fire burnt down all the buildings over the stone gallery at Whitehall to the water side,

* Strype, B. vi., p. 6.

beginning at the apartment of the late Duchess of Portsmouth (which had been pulled down and rebuilt no less than three times to please her), and consuming other lodgings of such lewd creatures who debauched K. Charles 2 and others, and were his destruction."—*Evelyn*.

"On the 9th of April [1691] a fier hapned in White Hall which burnt downe the fine lodgings rebuilt for the Dutches of Portsmouth at the end of the longe gallery, and severall lodgings, and that gallerie."—*Bramston*, p. 365.

But the great fire which finally destroyed Whitehall broke out on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1697-8, about four in the afternoon, through the neglect of a Dutch woman who had left some linen to dry before the fire in Colonel Stanley's lodgings. The fire lasted seven-teen hours.

The tide at times rose so high at Whitehall that it flooded the kitchen. Pepys illustrates this by a curious story of the Countess of Castlemaine, when the King was to sup with her soon after the birth of her son, the Duke of Grafton. The cook came and told the imperious countess that the water had flooded the kitchen, and the chine of beef for the supper could not be roasted. "Zounds!" was her reply, "she must set the house on fire, but it should be roasted." So it was carried, adds Pepys, to Mrs. Sarah's husband's and there roasted.* A still more curious picture of the water rising at Whitehall is contained in a speech of Charles II.'s to the House of Commons, entitled, "His Majestie's Gracious Speech to the Honourable House of Commons in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, March 1, 1661 [2]." . . . "The mention of my wife's arrival," says the King, "puts me in minde to desire you to put that compliment upon her, that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be; and for that purpose, I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the amending those ways, and that she may not find Whitehall surrounded with water." Lord Dorset alludes to these periodical inundations in his well-known song, "To all you ladies now at land:"

"The King, with wonder and surprize,
Will swear the seas grow bold;
Because the tides will higher rise
Than e'er they did of old;
But let him know it is our tears
Bring floods of grief to Whitehall Stairs.
With a fa la, la, la, la."

* Pepys, Oct. 13th, 1663.

Three of the best of the several engravings of Whitehall are copied with great care in the *Londina Illustrata*. A good view of the water front (showing the Privy-stairs) is engraved at the top of Morden and Lea's large map, published in the reign of William III.; and in Kip's *Nouveau Theatre* is an interesting view of the Banqueting House, inscribed "H. Terasson delin. et sculp. 1713," showing the curious entrance gate on the north side, and on the south a wall bristled with cannon. Another valuable view is preserved in the famous caricature of "the Motion," executed in 1742, and which Horace Walpole commends so highly in his letters. But the engraving which preserves Whitehall to us in all its parts is the ground-plan of the Palace, made in the reign of Charles II., and engraved by Vertue, who might have dated it with safety before 1670, not as he has done, 1680, seeing that Sir John Denham and the Duke of Albemarle, whose apartments are marked, were both dead before 1670; and in 1680 Dr. Wren was Sir Christopher Wren, and the Countess of Castlemaine Duchess of Cleveland.* In filling up the plan preserved by Vertue, Pepys comes to our aid with some of his minute allusions. He refers oftener than once to the following places:—Henry VIII.'s Gallery, the Boarded Gallery, the Matted Gallery, the Shield Gallery, the Stone Gallery, and the Vane Room. Lilly, the astrologer, mentions the Guard Room. The Adam and Eve Gallery was so called from a picture by Mabuse, now at Hampton Court. In the Matted Gallery was a ceiling by Holbein;† and on a wall in the Privy Chamber a painting of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., with their Queens, by the same artist, of which a copy in small is preserved at Hampton Court.‡ On another wall was a Dance of Death, also by Holbein, of which Douce has given a description; and in the bed-chamber of Charles II. a representation by Wright of the King's birth, his right to his dominions, and his miraculous preservation, with this motto, *Terras Astræa revisit*.§ I may add, as a curious illustration of the punishment generally inflicted for striking in the King's Court, that the Earl of Devonshire was fined in 1687 in the sum of 30,000l.

* The original drawing (or rather, as I suspect a reduced copy) by Vertue is preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

† Pepys, Aug. 28th, 1668.

‡ Sanderson's *Graphice*, p. 24.

§ *Cat. of Ashm. MSS.*, coll. 475.

for striking one Mr. Culpeper with his cane in the Vane Chamber at Whitehall.

"Not long after this, curiosity rather than ambition brought me to Court; and as it was the manner of those times for all men to kneel down before the great Queen Elizabeth who then reigned, I was likewise upon my knees in the Presence Chamber, when she passed by to the Chapel at Whitehall. As soon as she saw me she stopt, and swearing her usual oath demanded, Who is this? Everybody there present looked upon me, but no man knew me, till Sir James Croft, a Pensioner, finding the Queen stayed, returned back and told who I was, and that I had married Sir William Herbert of St. Gillian's daughter: the Queen hereupon looked attentively upon me, and swearing again her ordinary oath, said it is a pity he was married so young, and thereupon gave her hand to kiss twice, both times gently clapping me on the cheek."—*Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*

"On Wednesday the Ninth instant [Oct. 1667] were lost a brace of Greyhounds of his Highness Prince Rupert's, the one a large white young Dog, with a thick black head, with a chain and small Coller: the other a Cole black Dog, with a small Coller. If any person hath taken them up, they are desired either to send or bring them to His Highness' Lodgings in the Stone Gallery in Whitehall, where they shall be well rewarded for them."—*London Gazette*, No. 200.

"Lost in Dean's-Yard, Westminster, on the 26th of October last [1667], a young white Spaniel, about six months old, with a black head, red eye brows, and a black spot upon his back. Lost also about the same time, near Camberwell, a Yorkshire Buckhound, having black spots upon his back, red ears, and a wall eye, and P. R. upon his shoulder; both belonging to his Highness Prince Rupert. If any one can bring them to Prince Rupert's Lodgings in the Stone Gallerie at Whitehall he shall be well rewarded for his pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 207.

The old Banqueting House was burnt down on Tuesday, the 12th of January, 1618-19, and the present Banqueting House, designed by Inigo Jones, commenced 1st of June, 1619, and finished 31st of March, 1622. 1671, it appears, was paid to Inigo Jones, upon the Council's Warrant of June 27th, 1619, "for making two several models—the one for the Star Chamber, the other for the Banqueting House."* This payment to Jones escaped the researches of Vertue and the inquiries of Walpole; but a still more curious discovery, unknown to the same assiduous antiquaries, is the roll of the account of the Paymaster of the Works, of the "Charges in building a Banqueting House at Whitehall, and erecting a new

Pier in the Isle of Portland, for conveyance of stone from thence to Whitehall," a singular roll preserved at the Audit Office among the Declared Accounts. The sum received by the Paymaster "for the new building of the Banqueting House, and the erecting a Pier at Portland," was 15,648*l.* 3*s.* The expense of the Pier was 712*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and of the Banqueting House, 14,940*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; the expenditure exceeding the receipts by 5*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The account, it deserves to be mentioned, was not declared (*i. e.* finally settled) till the 29th of June, 1633, eleven years after the completion of the building, and eight after the death of King James; a delay confirmatory of the unwillingness of the father and son to bring the works at Whitehall to a final settlement. Inigo's great masterpiece is described in this account as "a new building, with a vault under the same, in length 110 feet, and in width 55 feet within; the wall of the foundation being in thickness 14 feet, and in depth 10 feet within ground, brought up with brick; the first story to the height of 16 feet, wrought of Oxfordshire stone, cut into rustique on the outside, and brick on the inside; the walls 8 feet thick, with a vault turned over on great square pillars of brick, and paved in the bottom with Purbeck stone; the walls and vaulting laid with finishing mortar; the upper story being the Banqueting House, 55 feet in height, to the laying on of the roof; the walls 5 feet thick, and wrought of Northamptonshire stone, cut in rustique, with two orders of columns and pilasters, Ionic and Composite, with their architrave, frieze, and cornice, and other ornaments; also rails and ballasters round about the top of the building, all of Portland stone, with fourteen windows on each side, and one great window at the upper end, and five doors of stone with frontispiece and cartoozes; the inside brought up with brick, finished over with two orders of columns and pilasters, part of stone and part of brick, with their architectural frieze and cornice, with a gallery upon the two sides, and the lower end borne upon great cartoozes of timber carved, with rails and ballasters of timber, and the floor laid with spruce deals; a strong timber roof covered with lead, and under it a ceiling divided into a fret made of great cornices enriched with carving; with painting, glazing, &c.; for performance thereof a great quantity of stone hath been digged at Portland quarry, in the county of Dorset, and Huddleston quarry, in the County of York." The master mason was

* Revels at Court, p. xlv.

Nicholas Stone, the sculptor of the fine monument to Sir Francis Vere in Westminster Abbey. His pay was 4*s.* 10*d.* the day. The masons' wages were from 1*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* the man per diem; the carpenters were paid at the same rate; while the bricklayers received from 14*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* the day.*

King Charles I. was executed on a scaffold erected in front of the Banqueting House, towards the Park. The warrant directs that he should be executed "in the open street before Whitehall." Lord Leicester tells us in his Journal, that he was "beheaded at Whitehall-gate." Dugdale, in his Diary, that he was "beheaded at the gate of Whitehall; and a single sheet of the time preserved in the British Museum, that "the King was beheaded at Whitehall-gate."† There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the scaffold was erected in front of the building facing the present Horse Guards. We now come to the next point which has excited some discussion. It appears from Herbert's minute account of the King's last moments, that "the King was led all along the galleries and Banqueting House, and there was a passage *broken through the wall*, by which the King passed unto the scaffold." This seems particular enough, and leads, it is said, to a conclusion that the scaffold was erected on the north side. Wherever the passage was broken through, one thing is certain, the scaffold was erected on the west side, or, in other words, "in the open street," now called Whitehall; and that the King, as Ludlow relates in his Memoirs, "was conducted to the scaffold out of the window of the Banqueting House."‡ Ludlow, who tells us this, was one of the regicides, and what he states, simply and straightforwardly, is confirmed by an engraving of the execution, published at Amsterdam in the same year, and by the following memorandum of Vertue's on the copy of Terasson's large engraving of the Banqueting House, preserved in the library of the Society of Anti-

quaries:—"It is, according to the true reports, said that out of this window Charles went upon the scaffold to be headed, the window-frame being taken purposely to make the passage on to scaffold, which is equal to the landing-place of the Hall within side." The window marked by Vertue belonged to a small building abutting from the north side of the present Banqueting House. From this window, then, the King stepped upon the scaffold.

The ceiling of the Banqueting House lined with pictures on canvases, representing the apotheosis of James I., painted about by Rubens, in 1635.* Kneller had heard that Rubens was assisted by Jordans in execution. The sum he received was 300*l.* There is a fine study for the picture in the National Gallery. "What," says Walpole "had the Banqueting House been if completed! Van Dyck was to have painted the sides with the history and procession of the Order of the Garter." Within, and over the principal entrance, is a bust, in bronze of James I., by Le Sœur, it is said. The Banqueting House was converted into a chapel in the reign of George I. It had never been consecrated. Here, on every Maunday-Thursdays, (the day before Good Friday), the Queen's eleemosynary board (a very old custom) is distributed to poor and aged men and women.

Of Holbein's gate there is an interesting view, by Vertue, in the *Vetusta Monumenta* a second in the *Londina Illustrata*, a third in Smith's Westminster, and a fourth in *Wales* in Dodsley's London. It was taken down in August, 1759, to make room for the present Parliament-street. William Duke of Cumberland, (the hero of Culloden) had every identical brick removed to Windsor Great Park, and talked of re-erecting it at the end of the Long Walk, with additions at the sides, from designs by Sandrart. Nothing, however, was done. Sandrart's design may be seen in Smith. There were eight medallions on this gate (four on each side) made of baked clay, and glazed like delft-ware. Three of these (then at Henry field Peverell, in Essex) are engraved in Smith, and represent, it is said, Henry VI., Henry VIII., and Bishop Fisher. The tower (worked into keepers' lodges at Windsor) are now, by Mr. Jesse's exertions, at Hampton Court, where they are made to do duty as two of the Roman Emperors, described by Hentzner, in his travels, as then

* Walpole, by Dallaway, ii. 58.

† See also Dugdale, in his *History of the Troubles in England*:—"And such a sacrifice they really made him, upon the Tuesday following (which was the Thirtieth of January) having (the more to affront and deject him, had it been possible) built a scaffold for his Murder, before the Great Gate at Whitehall, whereunto they fixed several staples of Iron, and prepared cords to tie him down to the Block, had he made any resistance to that cruel and bloody stroke."—*Dugdale's Troubles in England*, fol. 1681, p. 373.

‡ Ludlow's Memoirs, (Vevay ed., i. 283).

* Carpenter's Van Dyck, p. 173.

Hampton Court. Cole thought they were by Torrignano; but Walpole imagined otherwise.* That they were of Italian workmanship, and like the medallions at Hampton Court, probably the work of John de Majano, has been pretty well determined by Sir Henry Ellis.† When Strype drew up his additions to Stow, "the uppermost room, in Holbein's Gateway, was used as the State Paper Office."‡

The statue of James II., behind Whitehall, was the work of Grinling Gibbons, and was set up Dec. 31st, 1686, at the charge of Tobias Rustat.§ The King, it is said, is pointing to the spot where his father was executed; but this vulgar error has been exposed long ago, though it is still repeated. Nothing can illustrate better the mild character of the Revolution of 1688, than the fact that the statue of the abdicated and exiled King was allowed to stand in the innermost court-yard of what was once his own Palace. Not so strange certainly, but still worth mentioning, is the curious circumstance, that Oliver Cromwell's grandson was married, in 1723, in this very Banqueting House to a daughter of Sir Robert Thornhill, by no less a personage than the then Bishop of London.

WHITEHALL YARD. Here, in the office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, is preserved the ancient chair, covered with needle-work, on which the Lord High Treasurer of England used to sit.

WHITEHALL STAIRS. The stairs leading from the Thames to Whitehall Palace. Here Vanbrugh has laid a scene in *The Relapse*, or *Virtue in Danger*. [*See Whitehall.*]

WHITE HART INN, SOUTHWARK, is mentioned in the Paston Letters, vol. i., p. 61; and in Shakspeare's *Henry VI.*, Part ii., Act iv., sc. 8. Hatton describes it as standing "on the east side of the Borough of Southwark, towards the south end;" and adds, (p. 90), "This is the largest sign about London, except the Castle Tavern, in Fleet-street."

WHITE HART INN, COVENT GARDEN, has given its name to Hart-street, Covent-garden, and is mentioned in a lease to Sir

* Letter, Nov. 16th, 1779.

† Ellis's Letters, 3rd Series, i. 249.

‡ Strype, B. vi., p. 5.

§ Bramston, p. 253.

William Cecil (Lord Burghley) of Sept. 7th, 1570.* Weever has preserved an epitaph in the Savoy Church on an old vintner of the White Hart.

"Here lieth Humphrey Gosling, of London, vintnor, Of the Whyt Hart of this parish a neighbor, Of vertuous behauiour, a very good archer, And of honest mirth, a good company keeper. So well inclyned to poore and rich, God send more Goslings to be sich."

Gosling died in 1586.

WHITE LION, in SOUTHWARK.

"The White Lion is a gaol, so called for that the same was a common hosterie for the receipt of travellers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaol within these forty year [1598] last past."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"There was formerly in Southwark but one prison, particularly, serving for the whole county of Surrey, and that called the White Lion, which was for the custody of murderers, felons, and other notorious malefactors. It was situate at the south end of St. Margaret's Hill, near unto St. George's church; but that being an old decayed house, within less than twenty years past the county gaol is removed to the Marshalsea Prison, more towards the Bridge."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 29.

"Lent unto Frances Henslow, to discharge hime seallfe owt of the Whitte Lion, from a hat-macker in barnsey [Bermondsey] streeete, abowt his horse which was stolen from hime—v^h."—*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 192.

The rabble apprentices of the year 1640, as Laud relates in his *Troubles*, released the whole of the prisoners in the White Lion.

WHITE LION STREET (GREAT), SEVEN DIALS. Here, in 1746, at the sign of the Dove, in "a pretty decent room," for which she paid "three pounds a year," lived Mrs. Pilkington, known by her *Memoirs*. Here she advertized that she drew petitions and wrote letters "on any subject except the law."

WHITE TOWER. [*See The Tower.*]

WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE. [*See College Hill.*]

WIGMORE STREET was so called after Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Earl Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore Castle.

WILD STREET (LITTLE). [*See Wild House.*] In the Baptist Chapel in this street, between Nos. 23 and 24, a sermon is annually preached commemorative of the great storm of 1703—the storm celebrated by Addison in his poem of *The Campaign*.

* *Archæologia*, xxx. 497.

WILD HOUSE, properly **WELD HOUSE**, on the site of what is now **LITTLE WILD STREET**, **LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS**, was built in the early part of the reign of Charles I., by Sir Edward Stradling, on ground then called "Oldwick close," and sold, in 1651, to Humphrey Weld, Esq., a rich parishioner of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, son of Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor of London in 1608. The form of the house was a centre with two wings, possessing a street front of 150 feet, and a depth behind, with the garden, of 300 feet.* It was subsequently let by the Weld family to persons of distinction, foreign ambassadors, &c. The Duchess of Ormond was living in Wild House in 1655;† and Ronquillo, the Spanish Ambassador, in another wing of the building, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

"The rich plate of the Chapel Royal had been deposited at Wild House, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the residence of the Spanish Ambassador, Ronquillo. Ronquillo, conscious that he and his court had not deserved ill of the English nation, had thought it unnecessary to ask for soldiers; but the mob was not in a mood to make nice distinctions. His house was, therefore, sacked without mercy; and a noble library, which he had collected, perished in the flames. His only comfort was, that the host in his chapel was rescued from the same fate."—*Macaulay's History of England*, ii. 560.

"26 March, 1681. I din'd at Don Pietro Ronquillo's, the Spanish Ambassador, at Wild House, who used me with extraordinary civility."—*Ecclyn.*

"The *mobile*, that day the King [James II.] went, grew very unruly, and in great multitudes assembled, and pulled down that night and the following day many houses where mass was said and priests lodged; and went also to Wild House, the Spanish Ambassador's, and whither severall Papists had sent their monie and plate, supposing that was a sanctuarie, (as indeed it ought to be); but the rabble demolished that chappell, took away the plate and monie, and burnt pictures, rich beds, and furniture to great value, the poore Ambassador making his escape at a back doore."—*Bramston*, p. 339.

"Weld House is to be lett, containing 33 rooms, garrets, and cellars, with other suitable conveniences in Weld Street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Enquire at Weld House, or at Marybone-house."—*London Gazette* for 1694, No. 3010.

Wild House and Gardens were let on a building lease for ninety-nine years, in 1695;‡ and the present Great and Little Wild-street erected on the site.

* Heath's Grocers' Company, p. 225.

† Life of Duke of Ormond, 8vo, 1747, p. 167.

‡ Thorpe's Cat. for 1848, art. 845.

WILLIS'S ROOMS. [See Almack's.]

WILLIAMS'S (DR.) LIBRARY. [See Red Cross Street, Cripplegate.]

WILLOW WALK, **PIMLICO**, mentioned for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the year 1720, was, till 1829–39, a low-lying footpath west of Tothill-fields, with long cuts or reservoirs on either side belonging to the Chelsea Waterworks Company. The cuts were drained in 1829–31, and the ground raised for the present terraces and square by the soil excavated from St. Katherine's Docks. A lonely cottage in the Willow walk, long the haunt of Jerry Abershaw the notorious highwayman, and his associates, was standing as late as 1836.

WILL'S COFFEE HOUSE, in **BOW STREET**, **COVENT GARDEN**, No. 1, on the west side, corner of Russell-street, and so called from William Urwin who kept it. "I seems," says Sir Walter Scott, "that the original sign of the house had been a *Cow*. It was changed however to a *Rose* in Dryden's time."* But this I doubt. The lower part of the house was let in 1693 to a woollen-draper. "Mr. Philip Brent, woollen draper, under Will's Coffee House in Russel Street, Covent Garden."† The wits' room was up-stairs on the first floor.

"A boy of about 14 years old, being threatened run away from his Master in Bow-street yesterday being the first of November [1674]; he hath a thick head of hair, not very long, and of a light brown color; his apparel an old Grey Serge Coat lined with black; an old pair of Trowsers, a black pair of stockings, and black hat; his name Thomas Parsons. Whoever shall give notice of him where he is to William Urwin's Coffee House in Bow Street in Covent Garden, shall be well rewarded for his pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 934.

"*Johnson*. Faith, sir, 'tis mighty pretty, I saw it at the coffee-house.

"*Bays*." 'Tis a trifle hardly worth owning; I was t'other day at Will's throwing out something of that nature; and I'gad, the hint was taken, and out came that picture; indeed, the poor fellow was so civil to present me with a dozen of 'em for my friends; I think I have one here in my pocket; would you please to accept it, Mr. Johnson.

"Ay, ay, I can do't if I list. Tho' you must not think I have been so dull as to mind these things myself; but 'tis the advantage of our coffee house, that from their talk, one may write a

* Scott's Life of Dryden, (in Misc. Prose Works, i. 382).

† London Gazette for 1693, No. 2957.

very good polemical discourse, without ever troubling one's head with the books of controversy."—*Prior and Montagu, The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.*

"But granting matters should be spoke
By method rather than by luck;
This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's;
But never could be meant to tie
Authentic wits like you and I."

Prior to Fleetwood Shephard.

"A Wit and a Beau set up with little or no expense. A pair of red stockings and a sword-knot sets up one, and peeping once a day in at Will's, and two or three second-hand sayings, the other."—*Tom Brown's Laconics.*

"I had the honour of bringing Mr. Pope from our retreat in the Forest of Windsor, to dress à la mode, and introduce at Will's Coffee House."—*Sir Charles Wogan to Swift, (Scott's Swift, xviii. 21).*

"It was Dryden who made Will's Coffee-house the great resort of the wits of his time. After his death, Addison transferred it to Button's, who had been a servant of his; they were opposite each other, in Russell Street, Covent Garden."—*Pope, (Spence, by Singer, p. 263).*

"Addison passed each day alike, and much in the manner that Dryden did. Dryden employed his mornings in writing, dined *en famille*, and then went to Will's, only he came home earlier at nights."—*Pope, (Spence, by Singer), p. 286.*

"3 Feb., 1663-4. In Covent Garden to-night, going to fetch home my wife, I stopped at the Great Coffee-house there, where I never was before: where Dryden, the poet, (I knew at Cambridge), and all the wits of the town, and Harris the player, and Mr. Hoole of our College. And had I had time then, or could at other times, it will be good coming thither; for there, I perceive, is very witty and pleasant discourse. But I could not tarry; and as it was late, they were all ready to go away."—*Pepys.*

"I was about seventeen when I first came up to town, an odd-looking boy, with short rough hair, and that sort of awkwardness which one always brings up at first out of the country. However, in spite of my bashfulness and appearance, I used now and then to thrust myself into Will's to have the pleasure of seeing the most celebrated wits of that time, who then resorted thither. The second time that ever I was there, Mr. Dryden was speaking of his own things, as he frequently did, especially of such as had been lately published. 'If anything of mine is good,' says he, 'tis Mac Flecknoe; and I value myself the more upon it, because it is the first piece of ridicule written in Heroics.' On hearing this, I plucked up my spirit so far as to say, in a voice but just loud enough to be heard, that 'Mac Flecknoe was a very fine poem; but that I had not imagined it to be the first that ever was writ that way.' On this, Dryden turned short upon me, as surprised at my

interposing; asked me how long I had been a dealer in poetry; and added, with a smile, 'Pray, sir, what is it that you *did* imagine to have been writ so before?' I named Boileau's *Lutrin*, and Tassoni's *Secchia Rapita*, which I had read, and knew Dryden had borrowed some strokes from each. 'Tis true,' said Dryden, 'I had forgot them.' A little after Dryden went out, and in going spoke to me again, and desired me to come and see him next day. I was highly delighted with the invitation; went to see him accordingly, and was well acquainted with him after, as long as he lived."—*Dean Lockier, (Spence, by Singer, p. 59).*

"From thence we adjourned to the Wits' Coffee-house. . . . Accordingly up stairs we went, and found much company, but little talk. . . . We shuffled through this moving crowd of philosophical mutes to the other end of the room, where three or four wits of the upper class were rendezvous'd at a table, and were disturbing the ashes of the old poets by perverting their sense. . . . At another table were seated a parcel of young, raw, second-rate beaux and wits, who were conceited if they had but the honour to dip a finger and thumb into Mr. Dryden's snuff-box."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy, Part x.*

"When I was a young fellow, I wanted to write the *Life of Dryden*; and in order to get materials, I applied to the only two persons then alive who had seen him; these were old Swinney and old Cibber. Swinney's information was no more than this, 'That at Will's Coffee House Dryden had a particular chair for himself, which was set by the fire in winter, and was then called his winter-chair; and that it was carried out for him to the balcony in summer, and was then called his summer-chair.' Cibber could tell no more but 'that he remembered him a decent old man, arbiter of critical disputes at Will's.'"—*Dr. Johnson, in Boswell, ed. Croker, iii. 435.*

"All accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment shall be under the article of White's Chocolate House; poetry under that of Will's Coffee House; learning under the title of the Grecian; foreign and domestic news you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*The Tatler, No. 1, (1709).*

"This place [Will's] is very much altered since Mr. Dryden frequented it; where you used to see songs, epigrams, and satires in the hands of every man you met, you have now only a pack of cards; and instead of the cavils about the turn of the expression, the elegance of the style, and the like, the learned now dispute only about the truth of the game."—*The Tatler, No. 1.*

"In old times we used to sit upon a play here after it was acted, but now the entertainment's turned another way."—*The Tatler, No. 16.*

"Rail on, ye triflers, who to Will's repair,

For new lampoons, fresh cant, or modish air."

E. Smith, On John Phillips's Death.

"Be sure at Will's the following day,
Lie snug, and hear what critics say;
And if you find the general vogue
Pronounces you a stupid rogue,
Damns all your thoughts as low and little,
Sit still, and swallow down your spittle."

Swift, On Poetry; a Lhapsody.

"I had been listening what objections had been made against the conduct of the play [Don Sebastian]; but found them all so trivial, that if I should name them, a true critic would imagine that I had played booby, and only raised up phantoms for myself to conquer."—*Dryden, Preface to Don Sebastian.*

"Dryden, in various prefaces, takes notice of objections that had been made by critics to his Plays; which one naturally expects to find in some of the pamphlets published in his time. But the passage before us (ut sup.) inclines me to believe that most of the criticisms which he has noticed were made at his favourite haunt, Will's Coffee House."—*Milone, (Dryden, iii. 191).*

Boys. But if you please to give me the meeting at Will's Coffee House, about three in the afternoon, we'll remove into a private room, where, over a dish of tea, we may debate this important affair with all the solitude imaginable."

The Reasons of Mr. Boys' [Dryden's] changing his Religion, 4to, 1688.

"I cannot omit to tell you, that a Wit of the Town, a friend of mine, at Will's Coffee House, the first night of the play, cry'd it down as much as in him lay, who before had read it and assured me he never saw a prettier comedy"—*Mrs. Lich's Preface to The Lucky Chance, 4to, 1687.*

"After the Play, the best company go to Tom's and Will's Coffee House near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket, and the best of conversation till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons and stars sitting familiarly, and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home."—*De Foe, A Journey through England, 8vo, 1722, p. 172.*

"There is no place of general resort wherein I do not often make my appearance; sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a round of Politicians at Will's, and listening with great attention to the narratives that are made in those little circular audiences."—*The Spectator, No. 1.*

"Would it not employ a Beau prettily enough, if, instead of playing eternally with a snuff box, he spent some part of his time in making one? Such a method as this would very much conduce to the public emolument, by making every man living good for something; for there would then be no one member of human society but would have some little pretension for some degree in it; like him who came to Will's Coffee House upon the merit of having writ a Poësie of a ring."—*The Spectator, No. 43.*

"Robin the porter, who waits at Will's Coffee House, is the best man in town for carrying a

billet; the fellow has a thin body, swift stammer looks, sufficient sense, and knows the town."—*The Spectator, No. 398.*

In the churchwardens' Accounts of St. Paul Covent-garden, under the year 1675, I found the following entries:—

"An account of money received for misdemeanors

"8 July, 1675. Of William Urwin . . . 4s.

"Nov. 1675. Of Mr. Shadwell by the orders of Justice Newman by the hands of Mr. Gardner, Constable 5s."

"Will" kept at times, it appears, a decidedly coffee-house. He was alive in 1695

WILTON PLACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE
The church is dedicated to *St. Paul*; the Rev. W. J. Bennett is perpetual curate.

WIMPOLE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE. So called from Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, sold by the second Earl of Oxford to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, whose family seat it now is. In No. 12 lived Admiral Lord Hood. In No. 67, Mr. Hallam wrote his History of the Middle Ages, and his Constitutional History of England.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, AUSTIN FRIARS. [See Winchester Street.]

WINCHESTER HOUSE, SOUTHWARK. The town-house of the Bishops of Winchester, lords of the manor of Southwark, built circ. 1107, by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester. Stow describes it as "very fair house, well repaired, with a large wharf and landing-place, called the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs." It stood between the Thames and the church of St. Saviour's.

"He [Bishop Gardiner] lived in great style; Winchester House, in Southwark, where he had a number of young gentlemen of family as his page whose education he superintended. His establishment was the last of the sort in England, for Cardinal Pole did not live long enough to form a great household at Lambeth, and after the Reformation the bishops' palaces were filled with their wives and children."—*Lord Campbell, Lives of the Chancellors, ii. 70.*

Winchester House was subsequently inhabited by Sir Edward Dyer, the friend of Sir Philip Sydney. The last Bishop of Winchester who lived in it was Lancelot Andrews, who died here in 1626, and was buried in the adjoining church of *St. Saviour's Southwark*. Sir Kenelm Digby was living here when he wrote his Critical Remarks on Browne's Religio Medici. His letter to Browne is dated "Winchester House, March 20th, 1642."

"Sir Kenelm Digby was several times taken and let go again; at last imprisoned in Winchester House. I can compare him to nothing but a great fish that we catch and let go again, but still he will come to the bait; at last therefore we put him in some great pond for store."—*Selden, Table Talk.*

An Act passed in 1663, empowering Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to lease out Winchester House, in Southwark, and erect a new town-house for himself and his successors within three miles of London. Thus empowered, Morley bought a house at Chelsea, in which Hoadley died in 1761, Thomas in 1781, and North in 1820. The residence of the present Bishop of Winchester is No. 19, St. James's-square. The Stews in Southwark were under the control of the Bishops of Winchester. Thus the uncle of the King calls the Bishop of Winchester, in the First Part of Henry VI,—

"Thou that giv'st whores indulgences in sin."

and from the same play we learn that a man, made to suffer personally from the consequences of illicit love, was called a Winchester Goose.* The old Gothic hall of the house was destroyed by fire Aug. 28th, 1814. Some of the walls are still visible.

WINCHESTER STREET, BROAD TREET WARD, CITY, was so called after Paulet or Winchester House, built by William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer of England, in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, on the site of the house, cloister, and gardens of the Augustine Friars. [*See Austin Friars.*] When the marquis was asked by what means he had managed to retain so important an office as that of Lord Treasurer for so long a time, his reply was, "By being a willow and not an oak." A portion of this noble old mansion, though deformed by modern alterations and divided into warehouses, remained as late as 1844. Edmund Halley, the astronomer, was the son of a soap-boiler in this street.

WINDMILL STREET (GREAT), PICCADILLY, derives its name from a windmill represented in Faithorne's map of London, 1658, which windmill gave its name to certain fields commonly called The Windmill fields, mentioned in a printed proclamation of April 7th, 1671. [*See Piccadilly.*] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Colonel Charles Godfrey, d. 1683; he married Arabella Churchill, mistress of James II., and mother of the Duke of Berwick. Sir John Shadwell, in

1729, a celebrated physician of his time, and son of Shadwell, the poet laureate. Dr. William Hunter, in the large house on the east side; the doctor in this house closed his life with a memorable speech: "If I had strength enough," said he, "to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die."

WINDMILL STREET, FINSBURY, was so called after three windmills, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on a deposit made in Finsbury field of "more than one thousand cartloads" of bones removed from the charnel of old St. Paul's when the charnel-house was destroyed in 1549, by order of the Duke of Somerset. On these bones "the soilage of the city," as Stow calls it, was subsequently laid, and the three windmills "in short space after raised."*

"And on the morrow, being the 20th of December, 1583, Edward Arden was drawn from Newgate into Smithfield, and there hanged, boweled, and quartered. Whose head, with Somervill's, was set on London Bridge, and his quarters on the gates of the City, but the body of Somerville was buried in the Moorfields, near unto the Windmills."—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 698.

Middleton alludes to these windmills in his *Father Hubbard's Tales*,† and Shirley in his play of *The Wedding*,‡ though neither Gifford nor Dyce appear to have understood the reference. Agas represents them in his map. The royal foundry for casting cannon in the reign of George I. was situated on Windmill-hill, in Upper Moorfields.

WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET.

"About the middle of the year 1760, he [Goldsmith] left Green Arbour Court for respectable lodgings in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, where for about two years he remained with an acquaintance or relation of the friendly bookseller, Newbery. Here he was often visited by Dr. Percy."—*Prior's Life of Goldsmith*, i. 368.

Here is the Cheshire Cheese, one of the oldest and best of our London chop-houses.

WOODS AND FORESTS. The office of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests is in Whitehall-place, the second door on the left as you enter from Parliament-street.

WOODSTOCK STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, (between New Bond-street and South Molton-street). Dr. Johnson was living in this street in the year 1737.§

* Stow, pp. 123, 159; Strype, B. iv., p. 102.

† Middleton's Works, by Dyce, v. 532.

‡ Shirley's Works, by Gifford, i. 421.

§ Boswell, by Croker, i. 81.

* See Upton on Shakspeare, p. 165.

WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE, runs from Cheapside into London-wall. Stow has two suppositions about the origin of the name: first, that it was so called because it was built throughout of wood; and secondly, that it was so called after Thomas Wood, one of the sheriffs in the year 1491, who dwelt in this street, an especial benefactor to the church of *St. Peter-in-Cheap*, and the individual at whose expense "the beautiful front of houses in Cheap over against Wood-street end were built." "His predecessors," says Stow, "might be the first builders, owners, and namers of this street."* Entering Wood-street from Cheapside, the yard on your left, with a tree in it, marks the site of the church of *St. Peter-in-Cheap*. A little higher up on the right-hand side, (where the street indents a little), stood *Wood-street Compter*. At the corner of *Hugin-lane*, (so called of one Hugin, who dwelt there), is the church of *St. Michael, Wood-street*, the final repository of the head of James IV., who fell at Flodden. That part, *Gresham-street*, which you now cross, lying to your right, was called *Laul-lane*, or *Ladle-lan*, and that part of it to your left, *Maiden-lane*, from a sign of the Virgin. Still higher up on the right, and at the corner of *Love-lane*, ("so called of wantons"), is the church of *St. Alban, Wood-street*. Higher up on the west side is No. 83, the Hall of the Parish Clerks. Thomas Ripley, the architect, kept in early life a carpenter's shop and a coffee-house in this street. His means soon mended; he married a servant of Sir Robert Walpole's, obtained employment under the Crown, a seat at the Board of Works, supplanted Sir Christopher Wren, built the Admiralty for the Crown, Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, for his wife's old master, and died rich in 1758. In Strype's time, the street was famous for the manufacture of wedding-cakes."†

* 29 Feb. 1663-4. I eat for my dinner a Wood-street cake, which cakes are famous for being well made."—*Journal of Sir Thomas Browne's Son*, (*Browne's Works*, i. 52).

Cheapside Cross stood at *Wood-street* end. Here proclamations continued to be read long after the cross was taken down. The Cross Keys Inn derives its name from the church of *St. Peter*. The tree at the corner of the street deserves a further word. "A little child was shewn to us," says Leigh Hunt, "who was said never to have beheld

a tree but the one in *St. Paul's Churchyard* [now gone]. Whenever a tree was mentioned, it was this one; she had no connection of any other, not even of the remnant tree in Cheapside." At No. 30 (Brown and Wingrove's) all the Bank gold coin is melted into bars. [*See Mitre*, in *Wood Street*.]

WOOD STREET COMPTEUR was first established in 1555, when, on the feast of *St. Michael the Archangel* in that year, 100 prisoners were removed from the Compter in Bread-street to the new Compter in Wood-street, Cheapside.* This Compter was burnt down in the Great Fire.† It stood on the east side of the street, where the houses recede a little, and was removed to *Giltspur-street*, in 1791. There were 10 Compters in London: the Compter in Wood-street, under the control of one of the sheriffs, and the Compter in the Poultry, under the superintendence of the other. Under each sheriff was a secondary, a clerk of 10 papers, four clerk sitters, eighteen serjeant-at-mace, (each serjeant having his yeoman a master keeper, and two turnkeys. The serjeants wore blue-coloured cloth gowns and the words of arrest were, "Sir, I arrest you in the King's Majesty's name and we charge you to obey us." There were three sides: the knights' ward, (the dearest of all), the master's side, (a little cheaper) and the Hole, (the cheapest of all). The register of entries was called *The Black Book*. *Garnish* was demanded at every step, and the hall, at least the hall of the Wood-street Compter, was hung with the story of the Prodigal Son.‡

WORCESTER HOUSE, in the STRAND, stood on the site of the present *Beaufort buildings*, and originally belonged to the site of *Carlisle*, but, at the general usurpation of church property at the Reformation, was presented by the Crown to the noble founder of the Bedford family. Under the Earls Bedford it was known as *Bedford* or *Russ House*, a name which it bore till the family moved over the way and built a second *Bedford House*, on the site of the present *Southampton-street*, when the inn of the site

* Stow, p. 3.

† Of the building erected after the Fire, there is a view by J. T. Smith.

‡ I derive these particulars from "The Compter of the Commonwealth by William Fennor, his Majesty's servant," 4to, 1617; Strype, B. iii., p. 51; Dodsley Old Plays, ed. Collier, v. 43; Heywood's play of the Fair Maid of the Exchange, and Dyce's *Middleton* i. 302.

* Stow, p. 3.

† Strype, B. iii., p. 91.

f Carlisle took the name of its new occupant, Edward, second Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Glamorgan of the Civil Wars, and the author of the *Century of Inventions*. The Marquis of Worcester died in 1667, and his son Henry was created in 1682 Duke of Beaufort; hence *Beaufort-buildings*. During the Usurpation, Worcester House in the Strand was furnished by Parliament for the Scotch commissioners,* and subsequently sold by Parliament to the Earl of Salisbury, at the rate of Bishop's Lands.† At the Restoration, the house reverted to the Marquis of Worcester, and twelve days after the King's entry into London, the marquis wrote and offered his house (free of rent) to the great Lord Clarendon.

"In a word, if that your Lordship pleased to accept of me, I am the most real and affectionate servant, and as a little token of it, be pleased to accept of Worcester House to live in, far more commodious for your Lordship than where you now are [Dorset House], though not in so good reparation, but such as it is, without requiring from your Lordship one penny rent (yet that only known between your Lordship and me). It is during my life at your service, for I am but a tenant in tail; but were my interest longer, it should be as readily at your Lordship's command."—*Marquis of Worcester to Lord Clarendon*, (*Lister*, iii. 108).

The Chancellor leased the house of the marquis, as he tells us in his *Life*, at a yearly rent of 500*l.*, and here, in Worcester House, on the 3rd of September, 1660, between 11 and 2 at night, Anne Hyde, the Chancellor's daughter, was married to the Duke of York, according to the rites of the English church. The Chancellor was surrounded by all sorts of seekers—"the creatures of Worcester House," as they are called by Mrs. Hutchinson in her *Memoirs* of her husband. After Clarendon's removal to his new house, at the top of St. James's-street, Worcester House

would appear to have been left unoccupied, or let for installations and state receptions. On the 26th of August, 1669, the Duke of Ormond was installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the 3rd of September, 1674, the Duke of Monmouth Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in this house. The great hall is mentioned by Pepys, and the "Worcester House Conference" of the reign of Charles II. by Andrew Marvell in his *Rehearsal Transposed*.*

WORSHIP STREET, SHOREDITCH, properly *Hog-lane*.

WYAN'S COURT, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY. In this court (it no longer exists) lived Lewis Theobald, the editor of Shakspeare, and the hero of the early editions of *The Dunciad*. I find a long letter in print, written by Theobald in defence of himself and his notes on Shakspeare, dated, "Wyan's Court, in Great Russell Street, April 16th, 1729."

WYCH STREET, DRURY LANE. The old name for Drury-lane was *Via de Aldewych*; hence Wych-street, a street in continuation of Drury-lane.† From the Angel Inn, at the bottom of this street, Bishop Hooper was taken to his glorious martyrdom at Gloucester, in 1554.

WYNDHAM CLUB, No. 11, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. The object of the Club, as stated in Rule I., "is to secure a convenient and agreeable place of meeting for a society of gentlemen, all connected with each other by a common bond of literary or personal acquaintance." Entrance-money, 25 guineas, besides 1 guinea to the library fund; annual subscription, 8*l.* The Club is limited to 600 members.

* Whitelocke, ed. 1732, p. 80.

† *Ibid.*, p. 289.

* Pepys, Aug. 20th, 1660; Marvell's Works, ii. 165, 500.

† Parton's *Hist.* of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, p. 113.

YORK HOUSE, STABLE YARD, ST. JAMES'S. Built by Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III., on a piece of ground leased from the Crown for 999 years, from the 10th of October, 1825, at the yearly rent of 738*l.* 15*s.*, and sold in 1841 to the Duke of Sutherland for 72,000*l.* [See Stafford House.]

YORK HOUSE, in the STRAND, or, YORK PLACE, CHARING CROSS. An old London lodging of the Archbishops of York, originally "Norwich House, or Suffolke Place,"* obtained by Heath, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor in Queen Mary's reign, in exchange for Suffolk House, in Southwark, presented to the see of York by Queen Mary, "in recompense of Yorke House [Whitehall], near to Westminster, which King Henry, her father, had taken from Cardinal Wolsey, and from the see of York."†

* The said Archbishop, August the 6th, 1557, obtained a license for the alienation of this capital messuage of Suffolk Place; and to apply the price thereof for the buying of other houses called also Suffolk Place, lying near Charing Cross; as appears from a register belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York.—*Strype, B. iv., p. 17.*

This York House was not, I believe, inhabited by any Archbishop of York, except Heath, and by him only for a very short time. Young, Grindall, Sandys, Piers, and Hutton, successively Archbishops of York, (1561 and 1606), appear to have let it to the Lord Keepers of the Great Seal. Lord Chancellor Bacon, the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, was born at York House, in the Strand, in 1560-1, and here his father, the Lord Keeper, died in 1597. Lord Keeper Puckering died here in 1596; Lord Chancellor Egerton in 1616-17; and here, in 1621, the Great Seal was taken from Lord Bacon.

† The Aviary at Yorke House was built by his LoP [Bacon]; it did cost 300^{ib.}—*Aubrey's Lives, ii. 223.*

"His Lordship [Bacon] being in Yorke House garden looking on Fishers, as they were throwing their nett, asked them what they would take for their draught; they answered so much; his LoP would offer them no more but so much. They drew up their nett, and it were only 2 or 3 little fishes; his LoP then told them, it had been better for them to have taken his offer. They replied, they hoped to have had a better draught, but, said his LoP, 'Hoop is a good breakfast, but an ill supper.'"—*Aubrey's Lives, ii. 224.*

* Stow, p. 133.

† *Ibid.*, p. 153.

An attempt was made, in 1583, to sell the House from Queen Elizabeth, by, I suspect, the Earl of Essex, to whom the custody of the house was subsequently committed. Norden mentions in his Survey of Middlesex that Strype has printed part of a secret letter from Archbishop Sandys to Lord Burghley, entreating his lordship "to be a means to Queen that he might refuse his yield therein."* The Earl of Essex, when committed to the charge of Lord Keeper Egerton, was for six months under surveillance or ward in York House. When the Duke of Lennox wished to buy or exchange York House, Lord Bacon thus replied:—"this you will pardon me: York House is the house where my father died, and when I first breathed, and there will I yield my last breath, if so please God and the King." The next occupant after Lord Bacon was the first Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family, who "borrowed" the house of Archbishop Mathew, till such time as he could persuade him "to accept as good a seat that was in lieu of the same, which could not be so soon compassed, as the Duke of Buckingham had occasion to make use of the rooms for the entertainment of foreign princes."† An exchange, however, was subsequently effected.

‡ 1624. May 15. Whitson-Eve. The Bill passed in Parliament for the King to have York House exchanged for other lands. This was for the Duke of Buckingham.—*Archbishop Laud's Diary.*

The duke pulled down the house and erected a large and temporary structure to supply its place, the walls of which were "covered with huge panes of glasse," as mirrors were then rather commonly called.‡ Nothing, however, was permanently built but a Water-gate, on the margin of the Thames at the bottom of Buckingham-street, which still remains to show the genius of Inigo Jones, and the stately scale on which the whole house was designed to have been erected.

§ Thursday, the 8th Oct. 1626. Towards night I went to see the Duke of Buckingham at his residence called Jorschaux [York House], which was extremely fine, and was the most richly fitted

* Strype, B. vi., p. 3.

† Letter in Lamb. MSS., vol. viii., No. 936.

‡ Sir B. Gerbier.

§ See also Rushworth's Histor. Collect., fol. 16 p. 149, and Strype, B. vi., p. 4.

¶ MS. Contemporary Poem "Upon severall pictures of Worke in the Duke's gallery at Yorke house," the possession of W. J. Thoms, Esq.

than any other I saw."—*Bassompierre's Embassy to England in 1626.*

The duke was assassinated Aug. 23rd, 1628. He did not live in York House, but used it only for state occasions. His son, the second Duke of Buckingham, was born in *Wallingford House*, (adjoining), in 1627.

"At York House, also, the galleries and rooms are ennobled with the possession of those Roman heads and statues, which lately belonged to Sir Peter Paul Rubens, Knight, that exquisite painter of Antwerp; and the garden will be renowned so long as John de Bologna's Cain and Abel stand here, a piece of wondrous art and workmanship. The King of Spain gave it to his Majesty at his being there, who bestowed it on the late Duke of Buckingham."—*Peacham, Compleat Gentleman*, l. 1661, p. 108.

The "superstitious pictures in York House" were ordered to be sold, Aug. 20th, 1645; * and the house itself was given by Cromwell and his colleagues to General Fairfax, whose daughter and heiress married the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family.

"He the [2^d D. of Buckingham] lived in York House, where every chamber was adorned with the arms of Villiers and Manners, lions and peacocks."—*Brian Fairfax, Memoirs of the Life of the D. of Buckingham*.

"27 Nov. 1655. I went to see York House and gardens, belonging to the former greate Buckingham, but now much ruin'd thro' neglect."—*Evelyn*.

"6 June, 1663. To York House, where the Russia Ambassador do lie. . . . That that pleased me best, was the remains of the noble soul the late Duke of Buckingham appearing in his case, in every place, in the door cases and the windows."—*Pepys*.

A deed dated Jan. 1st, 1672, the duke of York House and gardens for the sum of 30,000*l.*, to Roger Higgs, of St. Margarets, Westminster, Esq.; Emery Hill, of Westminster, gentleman; Nicholas Eddyn, Westminster, woodmonger; and John Ten, of Westminster, brewer, by whom the house was pulled down, and the grounds and gardens converted into streets and tenements, bearing the names and titles of the possessor of the house, *George-street, Villiers-street, Duke-street, Of-alley, Buckingham-street*. The rental, in 1668, of "York House and tenements, in the Strand," was 1*l.* 10*s.* † There is an engraving of York House in the *Londina Illustrata*, from

a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. [*See York Stairs.*]

YORK PLACE, the old name for *Whitehall*.

"1st Gent. Sir,
You must no more call it York Place; that's past;
For, since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost;
'Tis now the King's, and called—Whitehall.
"3rd Gent. I know it;
But 'tis so lately alter'd that the old name
Is fresh about me."

Shakspeare, Henry VIII., Act. iv., sc. 2.

"The kynges courte
Should have the excellence;
But Hampton Court
Hath the preemynence,
And Yorkes Place,
With my lordes grace,
To whose magnificence
Is all the confewence," &c.

Skelton, of Cardinal Wolsey.

YORK BUILDINGS, STRAND. A general name for the streets and houses erected on the site of old York House. Here was established by patent, 27th of Charles II., p. 11, n. 11, the "York Waterworks," designed to supply the west end of London with water from the Thames. It proved a loss. There are several engraved views of the waterworks. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Peter the Great, in 1698, "in a large house at the bottom of York-buildings;" Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1703, "in York-buildings, near the water-side;" Samuel Pepys. [*See Buckingham Street, Strand.*] Plate 22 of *Boydell's Views* affords a peep of Mr. Pepys's house; and his printed *Diary* an engraving of the interior of his library.

YORK COLUMN, CARLTON GARDENS. A column of Scotch granite, erected (1830—33) by public subscription, with a bronze statue of the Duke of York, the second son of George III., upon the top. The column, 124 feet high, was designed by Mr. B. Wyatt, and the statue, 14 feet high, executed by Sir Richard Westmacott. There is a staircase and gallery affording a fine view of the west end of London and the Surrey Hills. It is open from 12 to 4, from May to Sept. 24th, during which period alone the atmosphere of London is clear enough to allow the view to be seen.

YORK STAIRS, BUCKINGHAM STREET, HUNGERFORD MARKET. The beautiful Water-gate was built by Inigo Jones, for George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of King James I. It is much admired for the elegance of its taste and the propriety of

* Whitlocke, p. 167.

† Cole's MSS., vol. xx, fol. 220.

its proportions. [See York House.] On the front towards the street is the Villiers motto—*Fidei coticula Cruz.*

YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, was so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. Strype describes it "as very short, but well built and inhabited." This was in 1720. Beneath the parapet ledge of Mr. H. G. Bohn the bookseller's house, is a stone inscribed with the name of the street and the year of its erection—"1636." Mr. Bohn's vaults are very extensive, and are said to cover part of the burial-ground of the ancient convent from whence *Corvat-garden* derives its name. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Donne's son, in 1640.* Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, when she advertised her benefit at Drury-lane, in the Public Advertiser of March 13th, 1756.

YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, was so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. Here is *Ormond-yard*, and here, on the east side, is what was formerly the chapel of the Spanish Embassy. The arms of Castile still remain.

* Rate-books of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Apple-tree-yard, in this street, derives its name from an orchard of apple-trees, for which St. James's-fields were famous in the reign of Charles I.

YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, was so called after John Sharp, Archbishop of York, whose town-house was in 1703 in this street. It was formerly known as *Pett France*.* Milton lived at No. 19, in this street, "in the house next door to the Lord Scudamore's, and opening into St. James Park."† The front towards the street is modern; the front towards the Park is Milton's age. Jeremy Bentham added the garden to his own house, leaving nothing but a narrow area at the back, overhung by a cotton-willow-tree, said to have been planted by Milton. Near the back attic window is a stone inscribed with—"SACRE TO MILTON, PRINCE OF POETS." This was set up by Bentham. Hazlitt subsequently inhabited this house.

YORK WATERWORKS. [See York Buildings.]

* Hatton, p. 639.

† Philips's Life of Milton, 12mo, 1694, p. xxxiii

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. The gardens of the Zoological Society of London, a Society instituted in 1826, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of the Animal Kingdom alive or properly preserved. The principal founders were Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir Stamford Raffles. Visitors are admitted to the gardens of the Society without orders on Monday in every week, at 6d. each; on the following days at 1s. each; children at 6d. The gardens are open from 9 in the morning till sunset. The rooms of

the Society are at No. 11, Hanover-square. A member's fee on admission is 5l., and his annual subscription 3l. These Gardens are among the best of our London sights, and should be seen by the stranger in London. The number of visitors in the year 1844 was 168,895. The collection on the 31 of December, 1849, contained 1352 living animals, viz. 354 mammalia, 853 birds, and 145 reptiles. The giraffes and rattle-snake are very rare and fine. [See Surrey Zoological Gardens.]

ADDITIONS.

ALMACK'S.

"The gaming at Almack's, which has taken the place of White's, is worthy the decline of our empire, or commonwealth, which you please. The young men of the age lose five, ten, fifteen thousand pounds in an evening there. Lord Stavortale, not one and twenty, lost 11,000*l.* there last Tuesday, but recovered it by one great hand at hazard: he swore a great oath,—Now if I had been playing *deep*, I might have won millions."—*Walpole to Mann, Feb. 2nd, 1770.*

ANNE'S (ST.), LIMEHOUSE. This church, the best of Hawksmoor's building, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th March, 1850, (Good Friday).

AUDLEY STREET (NORTH). In a house on the east side, a few doors from the Chapel, and since divided into two, the Countess of Suffolk (mistress of George II.) is said to have lived. The house was built by the Earl of Burlington at the King's expense.

AUSTIN FRIARS. James Smith's residence was No. 18.

BACON HOUSE. There is a charity in St. Andrew's Ward called Lady Bacon's Charity, the income of which, derived from houses in the ward, is distributed by trustees, who, in pursuance of the lady's will, give an annual feast, with a magnificent piece of bacon invariably as a standard dish.

BAGNIGGE WELLS.

Always Madame Fussock, warm from Spitalfields, on Bon Ton's the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday, and riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday! 'Tis drinking tea, on summer afternoons, at Bagnigge Wells, with china and gilt spoons!"—*Colman, Prologue to Bon Ton, 1775.*

BAKER STREET. Sir Alexander Boswell (the poet and eldest son of Johnson's biographer) lodged for some time at No. 65.

BALDWIN'S GARDEN.

"But I suppose you spoke figuratively, and by robbing of orchards you understood Baldwin's Garden, and by lampooning the Court you meant Three Crane Court; and you might have enlarged with Bond's stables and the Pall Mall."—*Andrew Marvell, The Rehearsal Transposed, 1672.*

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

"My sister and Lady Inchiquin are just come from Bartholomew Fair and stored us all with fairings."—*Lady Rachel Russell to her husband, Aug. 24th, 1680.*

Mrs. Pritchard (the great predecessor of Mrs. Siddons) first attracted attention at Bartholomew Fair, by her manner of singing—

"Sweet, if you love me, smiling turn."

BAYSWATER. Bayswater was so called from Bainardus, the Norman associate of William the Conqueror, who has given his name to Baynard's Castle, and the ward of Castle Baynard. Bainardus was a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, and in a Parliamentary grant of the year 1653 of the Abbey or Chapter Lands, "the common field at Paddington" is described as "near to a place commonly called Baynard's Water." In 1720 the lands of the Dean and Chapter in the same common field are stated (in a terrier of the Chapter) to be in the occupation of Alexander Bond, of Bear's Watering, in the parish of Paddington.*

* E. S. [Edward Smirke, F.S.A.] in Notes and Queries, No. 11.

BEDFORD HEAD. Pope's "Bedford Head" was, I suspect, what is now Warner's Hotel, in the north-east corner of the Piazza. In the Crowle Pennant (vii. 25) is a view of the Piazza, by T. Sandby, (circ. 1780), shewing the Bedford Head, over the door of what is now Warner's. "The Bedford Head, in Southampton-street," was kept in the early part of the reign of George III. by Wildman, the brother-in-law of Horne Tooke. Wilkes, for several years, belonged to a Club which met once a week at Wildman's house.

BEDFORD ROW. Chief Justice Holt died (1710) in his house in Bedford-row, then called "Bedford Walk."

BEDFORD STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE. Sir Isambard Brunel was living here when, in 1801, he perfected his wonderful invention of the block-machinery.

BERKELEY SQUARE.

"I am removing into a new house in London that I bought last winter. It is in Berkeley-square, whither for the future you must direct. It is a charming situation and a better house than I wanted,—in short, I would not change my two pretty mansions for any in England."—*Walpole to Mann, Oct. 11th, 1779.*

"I have told you before of the savage state we are fallen into: it is now come to such perfection that one can neither stir out of one's house safely, nor stay in it with safety. I was sitting here very quietly under my calamity on Saturday night when, at half an hour after ten, I heard a loud knock at the door. I concluded that Mr. Conway or Lady Aylesbury had called after the Opera to see how I did; nobody came up; a louder knock. I rang to know who it was; but before the servants could come to me, the three windows of this room and the next were broken about my ears by a volley of stones, and so were those of the hall and the library below, as a hint to me how glad I must be of my Lord Rodney's victory six or eight months ago. In short he had dined at the London Tavern, with a Committee of the Common Council; for the Mayor and Aldermen had refused to banquet him. Thence he had paraded through the whole town to his own house at this end, with a rabble at his heels breaking windows for not being illuminated, for which no soul was prepared, as no soul thought on him; but thus our conqueror triumph. My servants went out, and begged these Romans to give them time to light up candles, but to no purpose; and were near having their brains dashed out."—*Walpole to Mann, Nov. 26th, 1782.*

In No. 21 lived and died (1825) Lady Anne Barnard, authoress of the beautiful song of "Auld Robin Gray."

BERNARD STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE, is built on the Foundling Hospital estate,

and was so called from Sir Thomas Burnet or Barnard, Treasurer of the Hospital whither the street was built. Joe Munden, the actor lived at No. 2 in this street, on the south side near Russell-square—house next gateway

BILLINGSGATE.

"At this rate there is not a scold at Billingsgate but may defend herself by the pattern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift."—*Andrew Marvell, The Rehearsal Transposed, 1672.*

"The style of Billingsgate would not make a very agreeable figure at St. James's."—*E. Smith on John Phillips, the poet.*

BIRCHIN LANE.

"My good friend, M. Davies [Sir John D'Ambert] said of his epigrams, that they were made in doublets in Birchin Lane, for every one who they will serve."—*Sir John Harrington's Metamorphosis of Ajax, 1596.*

BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER.

"Broadway, by Great Tothill Street, Westminster. Here was kept formerly an Hay-Market but is now discontinued; and near this place the White Horse and Black Horse Inns, for entertainment of man and horse; there be none in the parish of St. Margaret at Westminster, for stage-coaches, waggons, or carriers."—*H. Stow's Remarks, 1722, p. 12.*

BULL HEAD TAVERN, CHEAPSIDE.

"When he [Wilkins, Bishop of Chester] came to London, they [the Royal Society] met at Bull-head tavern in Cheapside—e.g. 1658, 1660 and after, till it grew too big for a clubbe, and they came to Gresham College parlour."—*Aubrey, iii. 583.*

"We barred all discourse of divinity, of state affairs, and of news, other than what concerned business of philosophy. These meetings were moved soon after to the Bull Head in Cheapside."—*Wallis's Defence of the Royal Society, 1678, p. 12.*

CLARGES STREET. Miss O'Neil celebrated as Juliet and Belvidera, lived on the west side of Clarges-street, a few doors from Piccadilly. The name O'Neil was the door.

COCK LANE. The daughter of Parsons after being twice married, died about 1800 the wife of a gardener, near Chiswick.*

COLD BATH FIELDS. Topham celebrated for his prodigious strength, kept a public-house in Cold-Bath-fields, known by the sign, "The Apple Tree."

COLLEGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. The square grey tower to be seen from this street was part of the ancient Palace of Westminster.

* Pennant's London Improved, p. 267.

er. It was long the Royal Jewel-house, and is now used as a Parliamentary office for State records. In this tower is preserved the original warrant for the execution of Charles I.

COMPTON STREET, SOHO. Built in the reign of Charles II., by Sir Francis Compton. New Compton-street, when first named, was denominated Stiddolph-street, after Sir Richard Stiddolph, the owner of the land.*

CONNAUGHT SQUARE, EDGEWARE ROAD. Tyburn gallows is said to have stood on the site of No. 49. In the lease granted by the Bishop of London the fact is particularly mentioned.

COTTON HOUSE.

"How ill soever his Majesty was satisfied, he saw the business would not be done that way; and therefore he writ immediately a letter, all in his own hand, to the Lord Falkland, in which, with some gracious expressions of excuse for putting that work upon him, he commanded him to require the surrender of the ensigns of their offices from those two earls.' The Lord Falkland was a little troubled in receiving the command; they were persons from whom he had always received great civilities, and with whom he had much credit, and this harsh office might have been more naturally, and as effectually performed by a gentleman usher, as the same staff had been demanded before from the Earl of Pembroke within less than a year. However, he would make no excuse, being a very punctual and exact person in the performances of his duty; and so went to both of them, and met them coming to the house, and imparted his message to them; they desired him very civilly 'that he would give them leave to confer a little together, and they would, within half an hour, send for him into the House of Commons;' whither he went, and they, within some time, sent to him to meet them in Sir Thomas Cotton's garden, (a place adjacent, where the members of both houses used frequently to walk,) and there with very few words they delivered the staff and the key into his hands, who immediately carried them to his lodgings."—*Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, B. v., p. 332.

CROSBY HALL. The Literary Institution at Crosby Hall was closed in May, 1849.

CROWN OFFICE ROW. At No. 1, 1809, Sir James Scarlett had chambers.

DENMARK STREET, ST. GILES'S. Built 1689. Zoffany, the painter, lived at No. 9. The same house is also the scene of Bunbury's caricature, *The Sunday Evening Concert*.†

"1771, July 27. Sir John Murray, late Secretary to the Pretender, was on Thursday night carried off by a party of strange men, from a house in Denmark-street, near St. Giles's Church, where he had lived some time."—*MS. Diary quoted in Collet's Relics of Literature*, p. 306.

DEVONSHIRE PLACE, NEW ROAD. At No. 4, in 1810, lived William Beckford, author of *Vathek*.

DUKE STREET, WESTMINSTER. Prior's house exactly faced Charles-street.*

FINSBURY FIELDS.

"Hitherto the greatest acts of hostility, saving that at Hull, were performed by votes and orders; for there was yet no visible, formal execution of the ordinance for the militia, in any one county of England; for the appearance of volunteers in some factious corporations, was rather countenanced than positively directed and enjoined by the houses; and most places pretended an authority, granted by the King in the charters, by which those corporations were erected or constituted: but now they thought it time to satisfy the King, and the people, that they were in earnest, and resolved, 'that on the tenth of May, they would have all the trained bands of London mustered in the fields, where that exercise usually was performed;' and accordingly, on that day, their own new officer, Sergeant-Major-General Skippon, appeared in Finsbury Fields, with all the trained bands of London, consisting of above eight thousand soldiers, disposed into six regiments, and under such captains and colonels, as they had cause to confide in. At this first triumphant muster, the members of both houses appeared in gross, there being a tent purposely set up for them, and an entertainment at the charge of the city to the value of near a thousand pounds."—*Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, B. v., pp. 426-7.

FLEET LANE.

"*Lady Frugal.* What cooks have you provided?"

"*Holdfast.* The best of the city: they've wrought at my Lord Mayor's.

"*Anne.* Fie on them! they smell of Fleet Lane and Pie Corner."—*Massinger, The City Madam*.

[See Fleet Ditch.]

FLEET STREET.

"He [General Monk] has sent directions for his old lodgings to be taken up for him in Fleet-street near the Conduit, though there are great preparations made to receive him at the Prince's lodgings in Whitehall."—*News Letter to Lady Vaughan*, Jan. 20th, 1659. [E. A.]

GOAT AND COMPASSES. At Cologne, in the church of Santa Maria in Capitolio, is a flat stone on the floor professing to be the Grabstein der Brüder und Schwester

* Dr. Rimbault, in *Notes and Queries*, No. 15.

† Ibid.

* Miss Hawkins's *Anecdotes*, p. 800.

cines chrbaren Wein und Fass Ampts, Anno 1693; that is, as I suppose, a vault belonging to the Wine Coopers' Company. The arms exhibit a shield with a pair of compasses, an axe, and a dray, or truck, with goats for supporters. In a country like England, dealing so much at one time in Rhenish wine, a more likely origin for such a sign could hardly be imagined. For this information I am indebted to the courtesy of Sir Edmund Head.

GRAY'S INN.

"The gardens of Gray's Inn are still the best gardens of any of the Inns of Court, my beloved Temple not excepted—have the gravest character, their aspect being altogether reverend and law breathing—Bacon has left the impress of his foot upon their gravel walks."—*Charles Lamb (Elin, first series)*.

GRECIAN COFFEE HOUSE.

"Goldsmith frequented much the Grecian Coffee House, then the favourite resort of the Irish and Lancashire Templars."—*Judge Day, in Prior's Goldsmith, ii. 357.*

HOG LANE, ST. GILES'S, now CROWN STREET, was called Crown-street as early as the year 1700. [*See Soho.*]

HOGSDON, or, HOXTON.

"Had he no friends to have given him good counsel before his understanding were quite unsettled? or if there was none near, why did not men call in the neighbours and send for the parson of the parish to persuade with him in time, but let it run on thus till he is fit for nothing but Bedlam or Hogsdon."—*Andrew Marvell, The Rehearsal Transposed, 1672.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. The upper Waiting Hall, Poets' Hall, will contain eight frescoes from eight British poets—viz., Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Scott, and Byron. Four have been completed. The Chaucer, by C. W. Cope, R.A., representing a scene from *Griselda*; the Shakspeare, by J. R. Herbert, R.A., *Lear and his Daughter*; the Milton, by J. C. Horsley, *Satan starting at the touch of Ithuriel's Spear*; and the Dryden, by John Tenniel, *St. Cecilia*. The artists for the other poets have not as yet been named. The Queen's Robing Room will contain the Legend of King Arthur, in fresco, by W. Dyce, R.A.; and the Peers' Corridor, Charles I. erecting his standard at Nottingham, by F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.; and Speaker Lenthall asserting the privilege of the Commons, when Charles I. attempted to seize the five members, by Mr. Cross.

HUNTER STREET, BRUNSWICK SQUARE. At No. —, (east corner), lived Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the popular Cyclopædia which bears his name.

ISLINGTON. In "Corporation Roy Islington Spa," Mrs. Cowley was living when she wrote her *Belle's Stratagem*.

JAMES STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE. Here lived Edmund Lodge, when busy compiling his *Illustrations of British History*. Here Heber had a house for a portion of his noble library; the several rooms throughout being crammed with books, from kitchen back attic. In No. 3, lived James Chalmers the natural son of George Chalmers, author of "*Caledonia*;" and here he had his father's library.

JAMES'S (ST.) CHURCH, PICCADILL. Under the altar is buried George Henry Harlowe, the painter. He died in Dean street, Soho.

JOHN'S (ST.) SQUARE. The shell Bishop Burnet's house is, I find, still standing. The fore-court has been built over, and is now tenanted by a school, a dyer, and clock-case maker. The front may still be recognised as the Bishop's residence by comparing it with the view in *Cromwell's History of Clerkenwell*.

NATIONAL GALLERY. The cost building was 96,000*l.*

PARK PLACE, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

"The noted Mother Needham, convicted for keeping a disorderly house in Park-place, St. James's, was fined 1*s.*, to stand twice in the Pillory, viz. once in St. James's-street over against the End of Park-Place, and once in the New Palace Yard, Westminster, and to find surety for her Good Behaviour for three years."—*Foreign Weekly Journal, Saturday, May 1, 1731.*

QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The house of Digby, Earl of Bristol, in this street, was granted by an ordinance of Parliament, dated Sept. 13th 1644, to Katherine, Lady Brooke, relict of Robert, Lord Brooke, and her assigns for life, and, after her decease, to Fulke Grevill Esq., youngest son of the said Robert and Katherine, Lady Brooke.* Robert was the fanatical Lord Brooke, killed by a musk shot in the eye at the storming of Lichfield Cathedral, in 1643. The house consisted of seven rooms on a floor, with a gallery, and gardens attached.†

* Audit Office Enrolments, iv. 297.

† Evelyn, May 26th, 1671.

QUEEN SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, was the freehold estate of Sir Theodore Jansen, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, in the great bubble year of 1720, and was seized and sold, towards the payment of the debts of the said Company, by commissioners authorised by 7 George I., c. 1, and subsequent statutes.

RED LION SQUARE.

"On Friday night last, the Corpse of Mrs. Gibson, Grand Daughter of Oliver Cromwell, was interred with great Solemnity, in Nelson's Burying Ground in Red Lyon Fields."—*Parker's Penny Post*, "Wensday, December 20, 1727."

ST. PAUL'S (OLD).

"The Saints in *Pauls* were the last weeke teaching their Horses to ride up the *great Steps* that lead into the *Quire*, where (as they derided) they might perhaps learne to *Chaunt an Antheme*; but one of them fell, and broke both his *Leg* and the *Neck* of his Rider, which hath spoiled his *Chanting*, for he was buried on *Saturday* night last. A just *Judgement* of God on such a prophane and *Sacrilegious* wretch."—*Mercurius Elencticus*, from *Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, till Tuesday, Jan. 9th, 1648.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

"Friday, Decemb. 29, 1648. But that which clouded the day (next the sad condition of his Majesty) was the barbarous inhumanity exercised upon the person of that truly Loyal and eminently valiant Gentleman, Major *William Pitcher*, who was this day cruelly Murdered, by order of this cursed Counsell [of the Army] for no other cause (that I can truly learne) but that (being taken in London after their Proclamation made for the King's party to depart the Towne) he was (onely) suspected to list Men for the King; he was shot in *Pauls* Church yard, against the Doore that leadeth into *St. Faiths* Church (as conceived the fittest place to shed his innocent blood in, who had ventured it so freely in the cause of God, for whose service that Temple was built; hee died with that undaunted courage and resolution, which

becomes so just and honourable a cause: and I doubt much whether any shall enjoy (who dare to question) his happinesse."—*Mercurius Elencticus*, from *Tuesday, Dec. 26th, till Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, 1648.*

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN.

"The Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington, out of Regard to the Memory of the celebrated *Inigo Jones*, and to prevent our Countrymen being exposed for their Ignorance, has very generously been at the Expence of three or four hundred Pounds to restore the Portico of Covent Garden Church, now one of the finest in the World, to its Primitive Form; 'tis said, it once cost the Inhabitants about twice as much to spoil it."—*Parker's Penny Post*, "Wensday, April 19, 1727."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

"In July last, 1643, some Souldiers of Weshborne and Caewood's Companies (perhaps because there were no houses in Westminster) were quartered in the Abbye Church, where (as the rest of our Moderne Reformers) they brake down the Rail about the Altar, and burnt it in the place where it stood: They brake down the Organ, and pawned the Pipes at severall Ale-houses for pots of Ale: They put on some of the singing men's Surplesses, and in contempt of that Canonicall Habite, ran up and down the Church, he that wore the Surplesse was the Hare, the rest were the Hounds.—They set Formes about the Communion Table, there they eat, and there they drink Ale, and Tobacco:—the whole time of their abode there, they made it their common table on which they usually dined and suppd, &c." [Many other profanations too gross to be repeated follow].—*Mercurius Rusticus*, 1646, p. 215.

[In Henry the VIIth's Chapel Sir Robert Harlow] "brake down the Altar-stone which stood before that goodly Monument of Henry the 7: the stone was Touchstone all of one piece, a Rarity not to be matched that we know of in any part of the world: there it stood for many yeares, not for use, but only for Ornament: yet it did not escape the frenzy of this man's ignorant zeal, for he brake it into shivers."—*Mercurius Rusticus*, 1646, p. 217.

CORRECTIONS.

- Page 12, Col. 1, the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is in Farringdon *Without*, not Farringdon *Within*.
- Page 20, Col. 2, for *Skipton* read *Skippon*.
- Page 38, Col. 1, for *Der Jardin*, read *Du Jardin*.
- Page 38, Col. 2, for *Va Huysum*, read *Van Huysum*.
- Page 50, Col. 2, for *privy*, read *priory*.
- Page 65, Col. 1, for Boswell-court, *Fleet-street*, read Boswell-court, *St. Clement's Danes*.
- Page 81, Col. 2, George Colman the younger died in 1836, not 1826.
- Page 84, Col. 1, for *grandfather*, read *lineal ancestor*.
- Page 84, Col. 1, Duke of Argyll died in 1743, not 1734.
- Page 90, Col. 2, for *Choistopher*, read *Christopher*.
- Page 103, Col. 2, for *grandfather*, read *lineal ancestor*.
- Page 181, Col. 1, for *Tuskley*, read *Tackley*.
- Page 222, Col. 1, for *John Stuart*, read *James Stuart*.
- Page 225, Col. 2, for *Leuenthorp*, read *Leventhorpe*.
- Page 226, Col. 1, for "King of Denmark visited his *daughter Anne*," read *sister*.
- Page 239, Col. 2, Parson Ford died in the Fleet, not in the Hummums. [*See Fleet Prison*.]
- Page 244, Col. 2, for *Fetcher*, read *Fletcher*.
- Page 248, Col. 2, Mr. William Cubitt has since succeeded Mr. Field as President of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
- Page 254, Col. 1, for *Summer*, read *Sumner*.
- Page 408, Col. 2, in the account of Powis House, Great Ormond-street, for "a large engraving by Thomas Bowles, (1714)," read "a large engraving *sold* by Thomas Bowles, (1714), and engraved by H. Terasson."
- Page 418, Col. 2, for *Herwood*, read *Horwood*.
- Page 514, Col. 1, for *ea*, read *eap*.
- Page 531, Col. 2, for *first* and *best* Mrs. Barry, read *second* and *worst*. The Mrs. Barry buried in the Abbey was afterwards Mrs. Crawford, and died in 1891.
- Page 531, Col. 2, for Sir *W. Spragg*, read Sir *E*.
- Page 560, Col. 1, Sir N. Bacon, Lord Keeper, died in 1579, not 1597.

INDEX,

CHIEFLY OF PERSONS MENTIONED.

HERE is a custom on the Continent well worthy of notice. In Boulogne, we read, as we ramble through it, 'Ici est mort l'Autheur de Gil Blas;' in Ronen, 'Ici est né Pierre Corneille;' in Geneva, 'Ici est né Jean-Jacques Rousseau;' and in Dijon there is the 'Maison Bossuet;' in Paris, the 'Quai Voltaire.' Very rare are such memorials among us; and yet wherever we met with them, in whatever country they were, or of whatever age, we should surely say that they were evidences of refinement and sensibility in the people. The house of Pindar was spared

When temple and tower
Went to the ground;

and its ruins were held sacred to the last. According to Pausanias they were still to be seen in the second century."

SAMUEL ROGERS, (*Note to Poems*).

[NOTE.—Two dates imply birth and death; one, that of death only, unless otherwise indicated.]

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